UNIFREIGHT AFRICA LIMITED 2016

Corporate Annual Report

A LOCAL HERO DELIVERING NATIONWIDE

WORLDWIDE EXPRESS

Total Transport & Logistics Solutions

UNIFREIGHT AFRICA LTD

We maintain the recognition of our brand as the leading transport solution experts in Zimbabwe, offering our customers such good service that they become our best ambassadors.

$3.172 million
Profit Before Tax From Continuing Operations

$5.176 million
Operating Expenses

$6.141 million
Total Comprehensive Income

Contents

Notice To Shareholders

NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF UNIFREIGHT AFRICA LIMITED
Incorporated in the Republic of Zimbabwe ("Unifreight" or "Company") Registration number: 304/1970
Notice is hereby given that the 47th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Centenary Boardroom of the Harare Royal Golf Club, 5th Street Extension/Josiah Tongogara Avenue, Harare, Zimbabwe, on 28th June 2017 at 10.00am to conduct the following business;

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. CONSTITUTION OF MEETING
1.1 To table forms of proxy
1.2 To declare the meeting constituted.

2. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THE REPORTS OF THE DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS
2.1 To consider and adopt the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 together with the reports of the directors and auditors.

3. DIRECTORS' FEES
3.1 To approve Directors' fees for the year ended 31 December 2016.

4. DIRECTORATE
4.1 Confirmation of Directors' Appointments
To confirm the appointment of Messrs Belmont Njabulo Ndebele, Christopher Dimitri Amira and Ms Sarah Leigh Rudland. In terms of Section 106 of the Articles of Association, Messrs Belmont Njabulo Ndebele, Christopher Dimitri Amira and Ms Sarah Leigh Rudland retire at the Company's Annual General Meeting. All being eligible offer themselves for election.

4.2 Re-election of Directors
To re-elect Messrs Thomas Alexander Taylor and Gary Ronald Smith. In terms of Section 99 of the Company's Articles of Association Messrs Thomas Alexander Taylor and Gary Ronald Smith retire by rotation. Both being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

5. AUDITORS
5.1 To approve the remuneration of the auditors for the past year and to consider the re-appointment of EY Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe) as auditors for the ensuing year.

6. Any other Business
6.1 To transact any other business as may be transacted at an Annual General Meeting

FORM OF PROXY

A shareholder to the Company who is unable to attend the AGM but who wishes to be represented thereat can appoint a proxy in terms of the Companies Act (Chapter 24:03). Completion of a form of proxy will not preclude such shareholder of the Company from attending and voting (in preference to the appointed proxy) at the AGM.

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

OFFICE OF THE ZIMBABWE
TRANSFER SECRETARIES
First Transfer Secretaries (Private) Limited
No 1 Armagh Avenue, Eastlea
Harare

REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY

Unifreight Africa Limited
1 Hood Road,
Southerton, Harare

By Order of the Board
Moreblessing T Mukamba
Company Secretary

02-June-2017

About the Unifreight Group

Operating within Zimbabwe and the Southern African region for 70 years, Unifreight is a proudly Zimbabwean, well-established transport company. The brands within the organisation can boast over 100 years combined experience in the local and regional transport industry, covering most areas of transport from Courier services to Abnormal Loads.

Unifreight specialises in courier, express-freight, full loads and consolidated shipments through its renowned brand, Swift Transport. Fully maintained and monitored contract-hire fleets are managed through premier brand Bulwark and all international courier and freight services are handled through the SkyNet Worldwide Express brand, ensuring Unifreight Africa Limited provides all its customers with a comprehensive end to end logistic solution.

Additionally, the corporation offers vehicle recovery services and third-party workshop-based repair and maintenance services. Unifreight is the only logistic-solution company in Zimbabwe that can boast a truly nationwide footprint, guaranteeing delivery and service to any of its major destinations within 48 hours.

The organisation has the largest depot distribution network of any transport operator in Zimbabwe, with 33 depots strategically situated around the country. There are eight depots in Harare, two in Beitbridge, two in Bulawayo and one each in Bindura, Chegutu, Chinhoyi, Chipinge, Chiredzi, Gokwe, Gwanda, Gweru, Hwange, Kadoma, Kariba, Karoi, Kwekwe, Marondera, Masvingo, Mutare, Mutoko, Mvurwi, Rusape, Victoria Falls and Zvishavane.

Unifreight also has a large, new fleet of vehicles, and continues to invest in asset replacement to increase capacity. Unifreight Africa Limited has established contracts with some of the biggest corporations across all industries that are currently operating in Zimbabwe.

Unifreight is the only logistic-solution company in Zimbabwe that can boast a truly nationwide footprint...

Of the 33 depots, six have third-party run engineering workshops which keep the fleet of vehicles running on time. Unifreight has a regionally recognised and reputable driver training school which is not only dedicated to training Unifreight drivers on a variety of vehicles, but offers a wide selection of driving courses for individuals and companies alike.

Unifreight understands the importance of training and prides itself on offering staff in-house and external training opportunities across all departments, throughout the organisation.

The company is looking forward to the new business opportunities that may arise in 2017.

Vision

To maintain the recognition of our brands as the leading transport solution experts in Zimbabwe, offering our customers such good service that they become our best ambassadors.

Mission

To excel and evolve as transport market leaders providing a full range of transport and consolidation service solutions throughout Zimbabwe. We will do this by developing a passionate, inspired culture of "going the extra mile" through our dedicated, motivated and professional employees ensuring our business partners receive a quality service experience, way beyond their expectations.

Values

Integrity - Do the right thing even when we know no one is watching
Loyalty - Supporting our customers, suppliers and co-workers
Reliability - We deliver on our promises
Ethical - Staying true to our moral standards
Accountability - Owning it
Punctuality - The essence of our business is time
Passion - We love what we do
Patriotic - We are proudly Zimbabwean
Execution - Get the job done

Leading the way through Africa.

Corporate Information

BUSINESS

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

MAIN BOARD
P. C. Chingoka - Chairman
R. E. Kuipers* - Chief Executive Officer
C. D. Amira (appointed 1st August 2016)
C. Matigimu
S. P. Beamish* - Chief Finance Officer (retired 31st December 2016)

MAIN BOARD
B. N. Ndebele (appointed 1st August 2016)
G. R. Smith
T. A. Taylor
B. G. Manyenyeni (retired 29th June 2016)
H. W. B. Rudland (retired 29th June 2016)

* Executive Director

MAIN BOARD COMMITTEES

AUDIT, FINANCE AND RISK COMMITTEE
C. Matigimu - Chairman
B. G. Manyenyeni (Alt. - P. C. Chingoka) (retired 29th June 2016)
T. A. Taylor
G. R. Smith
B.N.Ndebele (appointed 1st August 2016)
R. E. Kuipers*
S. P. Beamish* (retired 31st December 2016)
* (by invitation)

HUMAN RESOURCES AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE
P. C. Chingoka - Chairman
H.B.W. Rudland (retired 29th June 2016)
B. G. Manyenyeni (retired 29th June 2016)
G.R. Smith
C. D. Amira (appointed 1st August 2016)
R. E. Kuipers*
*(by invitation)

NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE
P. C. Chingoka - Chairman
H.B.W. Rudland (retired 29th June 2016)
T. A. Taylor

PROPERTY COMMITTEE
T. A. Taylor - Chairman
H.B.W. Rudland (retired 29th June 2016)
P. C. Chingoka
G.R. Smith

ADMINISTRATION

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

REGISTERED OFFICES
1 Hood Road, Southerton, Harare, Zimbabwe
Telephone: (+263) 4 621 015-21

Email: solutions@unifreight.co.zw
Website: www.unifreight.co.zw

PRINCIPAL BANKERS
MBCA Bank Limited
CBZ Bank Limited
NMB Bank Limited

COMPANY SECRETARY
Moreblessing T Mukamba

AUDITORS
EY Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe)

Board Of Directors

To excel and evolve as transport market leaders providing a full range of transport and consolidation service solutions throughout Zimbabwe.

Patrick Chakanetsa Chingoka

Chairman

Patrick Chingoka was born in Harare, Zimbabwe and was educated at St Ignatius College, Chishawasha. He went on to study Human Resources Management at Diploma Levels and is a Fellow of the Institute of Personnel Management of Zimbabwe. He runs his own Human Resources Company known as High Post Consultants where he carries out management training, job evaluations and behavioural profile analysis within Southern Africa. With 20 years experience, Patrick now sits on a number of public and private company boards. Patrick is a citizen of and resides in Zimbabwe.

Robert Edward Kuipers

Group Chief Executive Officer

Robert Kuipers was born in Zimbabwe and educated at Falcon College. He attended the University of Pietermaritzburg, reading for a Bachelor of Commerce Degree. After some overseas travel, he went on to do Honours in Accounting, and articles with KPMG. He passed the ICAZ Board Exams on his first attempt. Rob, then worked as the Finance Manager for a large agro-business, Butler Farms, before he joined Pioneer Transport. As the Finance Director he took the Company through the reverse listing process from Pioneer Transport (Private) Limited into the ZSE listed Clan Holdings Limited. He then left to run his own companies in the Southern African Region. Rob returned to Zimbabwe in 2010 and joined Swift Transport as the Managing Director. He was appointed Chief Operating Officer in 2014 and Chief Executive Officer in November 2015. He is a citizen of and resides in Zimbabwe.

Gary Smith

Non - Executive Director

Gary Smith was born in Zimbabwe and was educated at Prince Edward School where he was Head Boy in 1986. He then joined Coopers & Lybrand where he served his articles, completing his B.Compt (Hons) degree through UNISA in 1991. He qualified as a Chartered Accountant in 1992 finishing in the top 5 of his year. After a brief stint with tobacco company Transtobac, Gary established his own accountancy business which he ran successfully for 7 years. In 2001 he moved to the United Kingdom and held roles at Deutsche Bank, University of Surrey and Foxhills Club & Resort before moving back to Africa in 2008. Gary then spent four years managing a large transport and logistics group of companies in Beira, Mozambique gaining valuable experience in this sector. He joined the Group in January 2013 as the Group Finance Director. He was appointed Chief Executive Officer in June 2014 a position he held until his retirement in October 2015. He is a citizen of and resides in Zimbabwe.

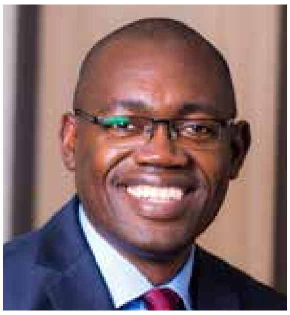
Christopher Dimitri Amira

Non-Executive Director

Chris Amira was born in Zimbabwe, attended Prince Edward School and obtained an Honours degree in Agriculture from the University of Zimbabwe. He has had over 30 years' experience with leading businesses in Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique. Currently, Chris is self-employed and sits on a number of Company boards within Zimbawe and the region. He is a citizen of and resides in Zimbabwe.

Board Of Directors

Developing and inspiring a culture of "going the extra mile" through our dedicated, motivated and professional employees ensuring our business partners receive a quality service.



Belmont Njabulo Ndebele

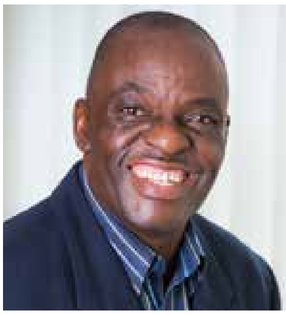
Non-Executive Director

Belmont Ndebele has over 20 years of banking and financial services sector experience 15 of which have been held in an executive capacity. He holds a Masters of Science and a Bachelor of Science Honours degree in Economics from the University of Zimbabwe. He also holds various qualifications in Leadership, Strategy, Corporate Governance, Treasury, Trade and Structured Finance. Belmont sits on the boards of various listed and non-listed entities in Zimbabwe. He also serves on the Advisory board of a world renowned university based in India. He is a citizen of and resides in Zimbabwe.

Thomas Alexander Taylor

Non-Executive Director

Thomas Taylor served his articles at PriceWaterhouseCoopers Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe) working in the Bulawayo, Harare and London offices. Thomas was admitted into PWC partnership in July 1972 and shortly became Partner in charge of the Bulawayo and Botswana offices. In 1985, he transferred to the Harare office as senior Partner of PWC Central Africa and was responsible for the firm's activities in Zimbabwe, Botswana, Malawi and Mozambique. He retired in June 1995 having completed 10 years as Senior Partner. Thomas is now self-employed and sits on a number of public and private company boards. He is a citizen of and resides in Zimbabwe.



Clever Matigimu

Non-Executive Director

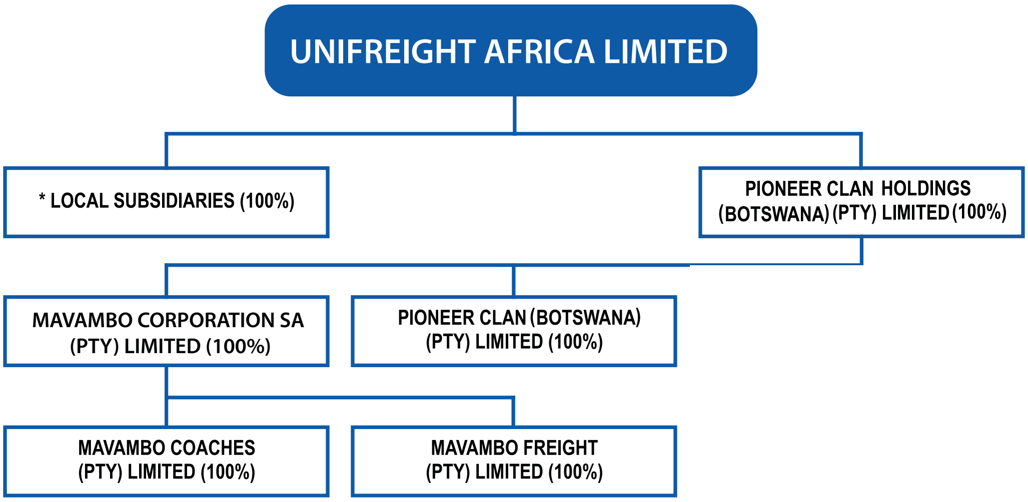
Clever Matigimu has 23 years business experience most of which was gained in the short term insurance industry at various levels and was previously Group Managing Director of SFG Holdings and is a co-founder of SFG Group. He is currently the CEO of the Beemarch Group of Companies, incorporating Beemarch Investments (Private) Limited, Beemarch Properties (Private) Limited and Beemarch GeoScientific Services (Private) Limited. Clever is a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries and has an MBA. He sat on the Governing Council of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries for a period of six years. He is a citizen of and resides in Zimbabwe.

Moreblessing Tendai Mukamba

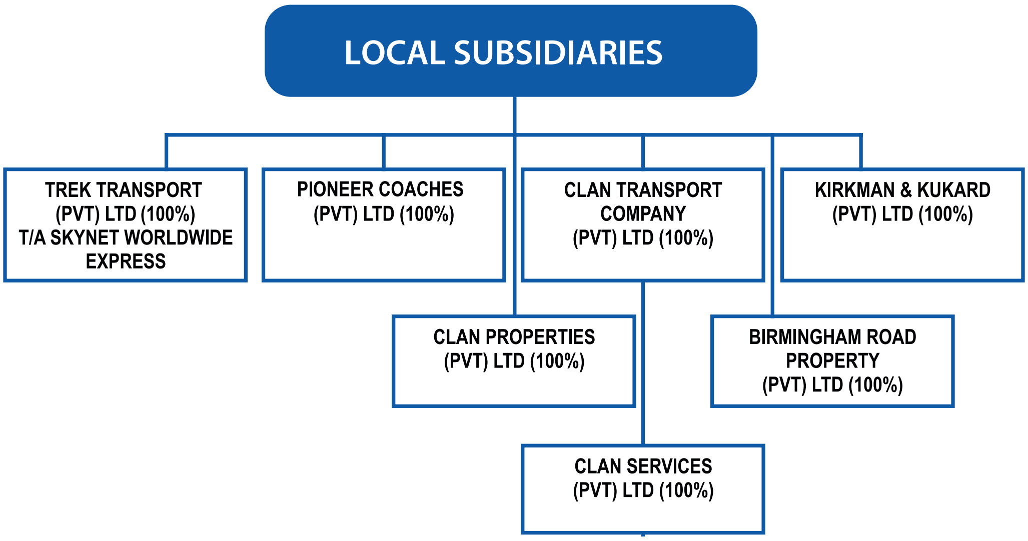
Company Secretary

Moreblessing Mukamba holds a Bachelor of Laws Degree (LLB) from the University of South Africa (UNISA) and Masters in Business Administration Degree (University of Gloucestershire -UK). She is a duly registered Legal Practitioner and a member of the Law Society of Zimbabwe. Through various attachments in practice, she amassed invaluable experience in the various fields of law encompassing Corporate and Commercial law, Labour and Employment law, Private law, Law of Contract and Dispute Resolution. Moreblessing joined Unifreight Africa Limited in January 2012, when she was appointed Company Secretary. She is a citizen of and resides in Zimbabwe.

Group Structure



Dormant Companies
Mavambo Corporation SA (Proprietary) Limited
Mavambo Freight (Proprietary) Limited



Dormant Companies
Trek Express Services (Private) Limited
Birmingham Investments (Private) Limited
Clan Services (Private) Limited

Group Structure

Continuing Operations

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

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

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

Discontinued Operations

Local Subsidiary

Pioneer Coaches (Private) Limited
Cross Border coach service between Zimbabwe/South Africa and private coach hire service.

Foreign Subsidiaries

Mavambo Coaches (Proprietary) Limited
Cross Border coach service between Zimbabwe/South Africa.

Pioneer Clan (Botswana) (Proprietary) Limited
Cross border road freight haulage and logistics

Disposed Entities

PXL Freight and Logistics (Proprietary) Limited
Cross border road freight haulage and logistics.

African Spirit Trading 103 (Proprietary) Limited
Cross border road freight haulage and logistics.

Corporate

Birmingham Investments (Private) Limited	Investment Company
Clan Services (Private) Limited	Investment Company
Pioneer Clan Holdings (Botswana) (Proprietary) Limited	Investment Holding Company
Clan Transport Company (Private) Limited	Investment Company
Tredcor Zimbabwe (Private) Limited	Investment Company

Chairman's Statement

Dear shareholders

Overview

Despite a very challenging trading environment throughout the year, with most companies adversely affected by liquidity and viability challenges, the Group managed to maintain its strategy of "one company one focus" and was able to continue the turnaround in performance that was anticipated after the large cost-cutting exercise undertaken in late 2015. The Group's performance in 2016 reflects a period of consolidation with a firm platform now laid and fundamentals in place for a bright future for the business.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

We are very pleased to be able to report a comprehensive income for the year of $1.720 million compared to a comprehensive net loss of $4.421 million in 2015.

Although the Group's revenue from continuing operations of $23.834 million was 4.5% down on the prior year, there was a massive $3.172 million turnaround in Profit before tax from continuing operations compared to the previous year. This was mainly due to a reduction in overheads of $5.176 million from the previous year attributable to the restructuring and cost reduction exercises embarked on in 2015. An increase in Earnings Before Interest Tax Depreciation and Armortisation (EBITDA) of $4.015 million was achieved compared to 2015 and a profit on loss of control of $3,407 million resulted from the deconsolidation of Tredcor Zimbabwe (Private) Limited, which is included within the Profit for the year from discontinued operations.

OUTLOOK

Notwithstanding the uncertainty in the country, the Group is continuing to invest in new vehicles to improve the service to its valued customers. It is also rigorously pursuing new revenue streams, whilst maintaining and strictly monitoring costs and is confident that 2017 will see a favourable set of results. The Group is targeting a 6% increase in revenue for the 2017 financial year.

DIVIDEND

The Board has not declared a dividend for 2016.

APPRECIATION

On behalf of the Board, I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to our valued stakeholders. I am grateful to my fellow board members, management and staff for their continued commitment and dedication.

...the Group managed to maintain its strategy of "one company one focus"...

Patrick Chingoka
Chairman

31 March 2017

Directors' Report

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their report together with the audited financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2016.

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

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

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

Directorate
Messrs Hamish B. W. Rudland and Bernard G. Manyenyeni retired from the Board of Directors as of 29th June 2016.
Mr Shane P. Beamish retired as a Director on 31st December 2016.

Messrs Belmont N. Ndebele and Christopher D. Amira were appointed to the Board on the 1st August 2016
Ms Sarah Leigh Rudland was appointed to the board as at 1st May 2017.

Directors fees
Members will be asked to approve the payment of Directors' fees in respect of the year ended 31 December 2016

Auditors
Members will be asked to approve the remuneration of the Auditors for the past year and re-appoint EY Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe) for the current year.

For and on behalf of the Board

P. C. Chingoka
Chairman

M. T. Mukamba
Company Secretary

31-May-2017

CEO's Report

I am pleased to report that 2016 was the turnaround year for Unifreight that we were expecting and we remain well on track as far as our business goals and obligations are concerned.

The major restructuring exercise we undertook towards the end of prior year, although very painful, proved to be highly successful with a reduction of operating expenses by $5.176 million and an improvement in EBITDA of $4.015 million over the prior year resulting in a healthy Comprehensive Income of $1.720 million compared to a prior year Comprehensive Loss of $4.421 Million.

We were able to do the entire re-structure with no interruption to our systems or services and will hopefully continue along this path while remaining focused on our long-term objectives and maintaining throughout, our reputation as one of Zimbabwe's leading transport companies. We believe the successful transition was mainly due to the fact that we concentrated on what we were able to manage and control internally, while being fully aware of, but not distracted by, the factors that have been beyond our control within the country.

The constant upgrade of our freight management software, and the introduction of leading systems and processes has enabled us to remain competitive and actually maintain rates to our customers in an environment that has proved very challenging. We constantly strive to improve performance, increase our levels of customer service excellence and stay alert to opportunities to help our customers improve efficiency levels through understanding their needs better. This has been achieved through both of our major brands, namely Bulwark, with its dedicated, tailor-made transport solutions and with Swift Transport, providing countrywide express distribution. This has given many of our customers the opportunity to more strategically co-ordinate deliveries, while getting an excellent, secure service at a reduced cost, below what they could achieve by doing their own transport, something we believe all organisations are looking at achieving during these trying economic times.

With our world class systems, our ability to track each delivery, and the elapsed time for each stage of that delivery, enables us to monitor the factors driving our costs in more detail, highlighting areas where we can, and do, improve efficiencies across the board. Where we can, we collaborate with our customers as partners in the business operation, to improve performance and drive efficiencies for the benefit of both their business and ours. We believe that the transport services we offer are an extension of our customer's business, an essential service that is integral to their success.

> "...successful, with a reduction of operating expenses by $5.176 million and an improvement in EBITDA of $4.015 million over prior year resulting in a healthy Comprehensive Income of $1.720 million compared to a prior year Comprehensive Loss of $4.421 million."

Our energy over the last financial year has gone into focusing on our core, revenue generating areas of business, one of which is our Swift consolidated transport distribution sector.

The Brand

The Unifreight brand in itself is an important asset and we think it is essential to reinforce the levels of quality and service that our brand, and the brands associated with it, stand for. Its heritage status inherently reassures our customers and partners that they are working with a corporation that takes time to assess the current climate and understand their needs, a corporation that develops innovative and cost-effective solutions and delivers the highest quality and service. Our positive brand image also plays an extremely important role in building employee loyalty.

We have invested hugely over that last year on staff training, particularly within our management and sales teams. We have introduced a Code of Honour, that each team member has pledged to uphold and aspires to live up to every day, with the intention of filtering this system of values through-out the organisation to encompass all 800 members of staff across our 33 depots. We have slowly but surely succeeded in changing the entire company's culture to one where there are no departmental silos, and everyone sells the business and great services offered across all the brands, working together as a team with the success of the entire organisation as the main goal. Our team has gone the extra mile and made a great deal of sacrifices in the restructuring exercise, and we do recognise the fact that without its support throughout this last year we would not have reached our current level of success.

We have embraced modern marketing platforms, enabling us to communicate directly with all our customers through both formal and informal channels like our website via LiveChat, Facebook and Skype and offering a payment platform for our courier service on our website through Paynow.

Having come out of a year of conservative reflection, we enter this new financial year 2017, with an extremely favourable and positive outlook despite the challenges we know we are going to face.

Robert Edward Kuipers
Group Chief Executive Officer
31-May-2017

The sky is not the limit, it's just the beginning.

Not even the sky is the limit to the extent Skynet will go to deliver unmatched services that go beyond expectation, stretching across timelines to ensure parcels get to their chosen destination on time. With a wide range of tailored products and service choices, along with established international network partners, Skynet provides express services to connect consignments, mail and freight to secure delivery points worldwide. With the clear mission of providing fast, flexible and reliable services, Skynet's solutions consistently support the domestic and international business transactions and requirements of customers. Add extensive tracking technologies and customer-focused communications systems, Skynet not only delivers the goods, but superior value, every time.

SKYNET
WORLDWIDE EXPRESS

Call **08677 000 777** Email **info@skynet.co.zw** Visit **www.skynet.co.zw**

Corporate Social Responsibility

#BOYSTOMEN

Boys to Men Program (since 2014) Unifreight – "We believe in the ripple effect"

Unifreight has embarked on a long-term community project to give orphans the opportunity to work for a year within the organisation and learn a variety of necessary vocational skills.

At the age of 18, orphans are sometimes asked to leave their known home and go out into the big wide world. Many of them do not have the life skills, the business acumen or even the basic documentation, to make a real success of this next step. These young people are our next leaders in society and need to be helped to cultivate their potential.

It was through our association with Miracle Missions that we were made aware of this fact. In 2014, we started our "Boys to Men" Program.

Through this Program, opportunities are presented to young boys in the "gap year" of employment provided, giving each of them a chance to become a mature young adult.

Unifreight's responsibility as the project founder, organiser and sponsor is to continue to coordinate the project in its entirety and to employ up to a maximum of 10 orphans for a period of one year.

The ultimate goal for all concerned is a working, long-term, successful program that will grow in size and eventually include other towns nationwide.

Other areas of corporate social responsibility are vast and varied, including offering free transportation services to a wide variety of charities throughout Zimbabwe. These include, Eyes for Zimbabwe, Fire Fight, The Tikki Hywood Trust and KWAFT, just to name a few.

Corporate Governance

Pursuant to the promulgation of the Zimbabwe Code on Corporate Governance in 2014, the Board has taken further steps to promote transparency, integrity and accountability in the running of the day-to-day operations. Several policies are being reviewed and ammended in line with the recommendations provided for in the Code. Best practice methods are being continuously adopted to ensure sustainability, development and superior results.

Board of Directors

The Board has one Executive Director and six Non-Executive Directors, all of whom are independent. The Board meets at least quarterly.

Profiles of the Directors may be found on page 9-10 of this report. The roles of Chairman and CEO are completely separate and no individual has unfettered control over decision-making. The Board remains responsible to Shareholders for the setting of strategic direction, monitoring of operational performance and management, risk management processes and policies, compliance and setting of authority levels as well as the selection of new directors. The Board is also responsible for the integrity and quality of communication with stakeholders, including employees, regulators and shareholders. All Directors have direct access to the advice and service of the Company Secretary and to information on the Group's affairs. Each Director is elected by members in a general meeting and must retire by rotation every three years and in the case of new directors, at the expiry of their first year. The Board has approved fees for the coming year, which, as before, are split between a standing quarterly fee and a fee per meeting or Committee meeting attended.

Directors' Interests

Directors of Unifreight Africa Limited are required to advise in writing of any material interest in any contract of significance with the Group or its subsidiaries. Mr H. B. W. Rudland (retired 29th June 2016) is a shareholder and director of Scanlink (Private) Limited trading as Scanlink, the local Scania franchise dealer.

Board Committees

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

Audit, Finance and Risk Committee

An independent Non Executive Director chairs the Audit, Finance and Risk Committee. The Audit Committee has adopted the terms of Reference recommended for an Audit Committee. In particular it assists the Board in the discharge of its duties relating to financial reporting to all stakeholders, compliance and effectiveness of accounting, business risks and management of information systems.

Human Resources and Remuneration Committee

This Committee was formed early in 2004 and has from its inception been chaired by an independent Non Executive Director. The CEO is invited to its meetings but does not participate in any discussions on his remuneration. The Committee is responsible for setting the remuneration of senior executives and fixing the remuneration packages of individual directors within agreed terms of reference, in order to avoid potential conflicts of interest. The broad guidelines of the Committee are to ensure that the financial rewards offered by the Group to employees are sufficient to attract people of the right calibre required for the effective running of the Group and to produce the required returns to its shareholders.

Property Committee

This Committee was established to ensure that the critical property portfolio for the Group is handled separately. This was done in order for the portfolio to get due attention and also to ensure it's growth.

THE No.1 TRANSPORTER

There really is no question. As the undisputed provider of road freight and distribution solutions, Swift Transport leads the pack in delivering transport and related logistics services, making it the go to company to meet the needs of both its existing and prospective customers across Zimbabwe, and beyond.

TRACK | SHIP | QUOTES | DEPOTS | HELP

www.swift.co.zw

Call **08677 000 777** or Skype **JustSwiftIt**

SWIFT

A LOCAL HERO DELIVERING NATIONWIDE

UNIFREIGHT

Report Of The Independent Auditors

Ernst & Young
Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe)
Registered Public Auditors
Angwa City
Cnr Julius Nyerere Way /
Kwame Nkrumah Avenue
P.O. Box 62 or 702
Harare
Zimbabwe

Tel: +263 4 750905-14 or 750979-83
Fax: +263 4 750707 or 773842
E-mail: admin@zw.ey.com
www.ey.com

To the Shareholders of Unifreight Africa Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Unifreight Africa Limited ("the group"), which comprise the group statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016, and the group statement of comprehensive income, the group statement of changes in equity and the group statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position as at 31 December 2016, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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 Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with the International Ethics Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Zimbabwe. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters.

Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

<table>
<tr><th>Key Audit Matter</th><th>How our audit addressed the matter</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Matter 1: Recoverability of Trade Debtors</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total receivables for the group amounted to $8.595m (excluding related parties) of which $0.507m was provided for.

The major risk relating to trade receivables is the existence of the debtors and credit risk which is largely influenced by the deterioration in the economic environment. Management are responsible for evaluation and assessment of the credit extension processes and adherence to credit limits

We have concluded that this is a key audit matter due to the magnitude of trade receivables and the high degree of estimation and judgement involved in coming up with the allowance for credit losses.

The disclosures in relation to recoverability of accounts receivable are included in note 12 of the consolidated financial statements.</td><td>Our audit procedures included, amongst others, evaluating assumptions and methodologies used by the Group to determine the recoverability of Accounts receivables balances.

Where trade receivable balances are past due and management have not impaired these balances on the basis of customer commitments to payment plans, we assessed the reasonableness of the payment plans against payment history as well as post year end receipts to determine recoverability of debt long outstanding as at 31 December 2016

We re-computed the allowance for credit losses taking into account specific circumstances unique to some of the debtors like the age of the debt outstanding, high value debtors and high risk debtors.

We inspected lawyers' confirmations for matters handled during the year to identify any matters that were indicative of balances that might not be recoverable in the future.

We tested for existence by circularising the debtors and reviewing post year end payments.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Matter 2: Discontinued operations</td></tr>
<tr><td>During the year, the group disposed of PXL Freight and Logistics Limited registered in Mauritius (PXL Mauritius) and its subsidiary African Spirit 103 Proprietary Limited registered in South Africa (PXL SA). The group also deconsolidated Tredcor Zimbabwe (Private) Limited trading as Trentyre due to loss of control through a contractual agreement. An amount of $1.677m has been recognized as profit from discontinued operations.

We have concluded that this is a key audit matter due to the complexity of determining loss of control through a contractual arrangement, the significant profit on loss of control as well as the extensive disclosures required. The disclosures in relation to the loss of control and discontinued operations are included in note 30 and note 31 of the consolidated financial statements respectively.</td><td>Our audit procedures included :

Review of the contractual agreement between the Group and the other shareholders to confirm loss of control on Trentyre.

Review of the sale and purchase agreement for PXL Mauritius and its subsidiary PXL South Africa.

Recalculation of the profit or loss on loss of control and disposal.

Review of the disclosures in the financial statements to ensure compliance with IFRS</td></tr>
</table>

Other Information

Other information comprises of information that is included in the financial statements that includes the Chairman's Statement, the Directors' Responsibility Statement and the Report of the Directors, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the 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 conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act (Chapter 24:03), and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion the consolidated financial statements have, in all material respects, been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Companies' Act (Chapter 24:03).

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is David Marange (PAAB Number 0321).

Ernst & Young
Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe)
Registered Public Auditors

Angwa City
Cnr Julius Nyerere Way/Kwame Nkrumah Avenue
P. O Box 702 or 62
Harare

Date: 31 March 2017

Consolidated Statement Of Financial Position

as at 31 December 2016

	Notes	2016 USD 000	2015 USD 000
ASSETS			
Non current assets		**19,951**	**21,461**
Property, vehicles and equipment	6	12,153	13,547
Investment property	7	6,298	6,414
Intangible assets	8	1,500	1,500
Current assets		**9,239**	**7,254**
Inventories	11	217	776
Trade and other receivables	12	8,595	6,383
Current income tax asset		-	1
Cash and cash equivalents	13	427	94
Assets held for sale	31	2,538	7,145
TOTAL ASSETS		**31,728**	**35,860**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		**13,715**	**3,900**
Share capital	14	1,065	1,065
Share premium	14	2,060	2,060
Non distributable reserve	14	5,782	5,782
Revaluation reserve	14	1,232	1,232
Foreign currency translation reserve	14	(25)	(915)
Shareholders loans	16	8,931	1,973
Accumulated loss		(5,330)	(7,297)
Non controlling interest		-	(3,027)
Total equity		**13,715**	**873**
Non current liabilities		**3,721**	**8,800**
Borrowings	16	1,238	5,131
Other payables	15	638	1,639
Deferred consideration	16	951	1,154
Deferred tax liabilities	17	894	876
Current liabilities		**9,096**	**11,457**
Trade and other payables	15	5,978	6,826
Income tax payable		25	-
Deferred consideration	16	375	498
Borrowings	16	2,718	4,133
Liabilities directly associated with the assets held for sale	31	5,196	14,730
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**31,728**	**35,860**

These financial statements were approved by the Board on 17 March 2017 and signed on it's behalf by:

P.C. Chingoka
Chairman

R.E. Kuipers
Chief-Executive Officer

Consolidated Statement Of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Notes	2016 USD 000	2015 USD 000
Continuing operations			
Revenue	**5**	**23,834**	**24,972**
Operating expenses	20	(20,253)	(25,429)
Other operating income	19	489	512
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)		**4,070**	**55**
Finance costs	22	(1,574)	(717)
Depreciation		(2,419)	(2,433)
Profit / (Loss) before taxation from continuing operations		**77**	**(3,095)**
Income tax (expense)/ credit	**23**	(59)	578
Profit/ (Loss) for the year from continuing operations		**18**	**(2,517)**
Discontinued operations			
Profit /(Loss) for the year from discontinued operations	31	1,677	(1,768)
Profit/ (Loss) for the year		**1,695**	**(4,285)**
Other comprehensive income:			
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		25	(136)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		**25**	**(136)**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		**1,720**	**(4,421)**
Profit/ (Loss) for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		1,942	(3,763)
Non-controlling interest		(247)	(522)
		1,695	(4,285)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		1,967	(3,899)
Non-controlling interest		(247)	(522)
		1,720	(4,421)
Earnings per share	**24**		
- Basic, earnings/ (loss) for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent (cents)		1.82	(3.53)
- Diluted, earnings/ (loss) for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent (cents)		1.82	(3.53)
Earnings per share for continuing operations			
- Basic, earnings/ (loss) for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent (cents)		0.02	(2.70)
- Diluted, earnings/ (loss) for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent (cents)		0.02	(2.70)

Consolidated Statement Of Changes In Equity

for the year ended 31 December 2015

	Attributable to equity shareholders of the parent									
	Share capital USD 000 (note 14)	Share premium USD 000 (note 14)	Non-distributable reserves USD 000 (note 14)	Revaluation reserve USD 000 (note 14)	Foreign currency translation reserve USD 000 (note 14)	Shareholders loans USD 000 (note 16)	Accumulated loss USD 000	Total reserves attributable to owners of the parent USD 000	Non controlling interest USD 000 (note 30)	Total equity USD 000
Balance as at 1 January 2015	1,065	2,060	5,782	1,232	(779)	320	(3,534)	6,146	(2,505)	**3,641**
Transaction with Shareholders										
Shareholder loans transferred to equity	-	-	-	-	-	1,653	-	1,653	-	**1,653**
Comprehensive income/(loss)										
(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,763)	(3,763)	(522)	**(4,285)**
Other comprehensive income										
Currency translation difference	-	-	-	-	(136)	-	-	(136)	-	**(136)**
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(136)	-	(3,763)	(3,899)	(522)	**(4,421)**
Balance as at 31 December 2015	**1,065**	**2,060**	**5,782**	**1,232**	**(915)**	**1,973**	**(7,297)**	**3,900**	**(3,027)**	**873**
Balance as at 1 January 2016	**1,065**	**2,060**	**5,782**	**1,232**	**(915)**	**1,973**	**(7,297)**	**3,900**	**(3,027)**	**873**
Transaction with Shareholders										
Shareholder loans transferred to equity	-	-	-	-	-	6,958	-	6,958	-	**6,958**
Comprehensive income/(loss)										
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,942	1,942	(247)	**1,695**
Other comprehensive income										
Disposal of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	915	-	-	915	-	**915**
Loss of control of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,274	**3,274**
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	(25)	-	25	-	-	**-**
	-	-	-	-	890	-	25	915	3,274	**4,189**
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**890**	**-**	**1,967**	**2,857**	**3,027**	**5,884**
Balance as at 31 December 2016	**1,065**	**2,060**	**5,782**	**1,232**	**(25)**	**8,931**	**(5,330)**	**13,715**	**-**	**13,715**

Consolidated Statement Of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Notes	2016 USD 000	2015 USD 000
Net cash generated/utilised from operating activities		**2,660**	**(8,301)**
Cash generated/utilised from operations	26	3,467	(7,570)
Interest paid		(799)	(726)
Taxation paid		(8)	(5)
Net cash (utilised)/ generated in investing activities		**(1,515)**	**513**
Purchase of property, vehicles and equipment to increase operations		(1,217)	(3,336)
Proceeds from sale of property, vehicles and equipment		282	3,856
Net cash outflow on disposal of subsidiary	30	(46)	(7)
Net cash outflow on loss of control of subsidiary	30	(534)	-
Net cash (utilised)/ generated from financing activities		**(1,743)**	**7,178**
Proceeds from borrowings		1,402	13,677
Repayments of borrowings		(3,145)	(6,499)
(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(598)**	**(610)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		(575)	4
Net foreign exchange differences		7	31
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**13**	**(1,166)**	**(575)**

Notes To The Consolidated Financial Statements

1 General information

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

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

These Group consolidated financial statements are presented in United States Dollars and were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 17 March 2017.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

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

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and rounded off to the nearest 1 000

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

2.1.1 Going concern.

The Directors assess the ability of the Group to continue operating as a going concern at the end of each financial year. As at 31 December 2016, the Directors have assessed the Group will continue operating as a going concern and believe that the preparation of these financial statements on a going concern basis is therefore still appropriate.

2.1.2 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures.

(a) New and ammended standards adopted by the Group

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year. Ammendments and improvements to standards that became effective for the Group in the current year did not have material impact on the Group.

(b) New standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective

Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are listed below. This listing is of standards and interpretations issued, which the Group reasonably expects to be applicable at a future date. The Group intends to adopt those standards when they become effective. The Group expects adoption of these standards, amendments and interpretations.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - Classification and measurement

On 24 July 2014, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued the final version of IFRS 9-Financial Instruments bringing together the classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting phases of the IASB's project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and all previous versions of IFRS 9. The classification and measurement requirements address specific application issues arising in IFRS 9 (2009) that were raised by preparers, mainly from the financial services industry. The expected credit loss model addresses concerns expressed following the financial crisis that entities recorded losses too late under IAS 39.

IFRS 9 stipulates that financial assets are measured at amortised cost, fair value through profit or loss, or fair value through other comprehensive income, based on both the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics. Apart from the 'own credit risk' requirements, classification and measurement of financial liabilities is unchanged from existing requirements. IFRS 9 is applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, but early adoption is permitted. The Group is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 9.

IFRS 15- Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, replaces all existing IFRS revenue requirements. The core principle of IFRS 15 is that revenue is recognised to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

IFRS 15 establishes a five-step model that will apply to revenue earned from a contract with a customer (with limited exceptions), regardless of the type of revenue transaction or the industry. The standard's requirements will also apply to the recognition and measurement of gains and losses on the sale of some non-financial assets that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities (e.g., sales of property, plant and equipment or intangibles). Extensive disclosures will be required, including disaggregation of total revenue; information about performance obligations; changes in contract asset and liability account balances between periods and key judgements and estimates.

The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, but early adoption is permitted. The Group is still assessing the impact of the standard on its contracts with customers.

IFRS 10 and IAS 28 Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28

The amendments address the conflict between IFRS 10 and IAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business, as defined in IFRS 3 Business Combinations, between an investor and its associate or joint venture, is recognised in full. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that do not constitute a business, however, is recognised only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

In December 2015, the IASB postponed the effective date of this ammendment indefinitely pending the outcome of its research project on the equity method of accounting. The amendments are not expected to affect the Group as it no longer have investments in joint ventures and associates.

IFRS 16 - Leases
The International Accounting Standards board (IASB) issued IFRS 16 in January 2016 which requires lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for most leases on their balance sheets. Under the new standard, a lease is a contract or part of a contract that conveys the right to use an asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To be a lease, a contract must convey the right to control the use of the identified asset, which could be a physically distinct portion of an asset.

The standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.The Group is still assessing the impact of the standard.

Clarifications to IFRS 15

In April 2016, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 15 to address several implementation issues discussed by the Joint Transition Resource Group for Revenue Recognition. The amendments:

- Clarify when a promised good or service is distinct within the context of the contract
- Clarify how to apply the principal versus agent application guidance, including the unit of account for the assessment, how to apply the control principle in service transactions and reframe the indicators
- Clarify when an entity's activities significantly affect the intellectual property (IP) to which the customer has rights, which is a factor in determining whether the entity recognises revenue for licences over time or at a point in time
- Clarify the scope of the exception for sales-based and usage-based royalties related to licences of IP (the royalty constraint) when there are other promised goods or services in the contract
- Add two practical expedients to the transition requirements of IFRS 15 for: (a) completed contracts under the full retrospective transition approach; and (b) contract modifications at transition

The amendments have an effective date of 1 January 2018, which is the effective date of IFRS 15. Entities are required to apply these amendments retrospectively. The amendments are intended to clarify the requirements in IFRS 15, not to change the standard. These ammendments are not expected to affect the group

IAS 7 Disclosure Initiative – Amendments to IAS 7

The amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows are part of the IASB's Disclosure Initiative and help users of financial statements better understand changes in an entity's debt. The amendments require entities to provide disclosures about changes in their liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes (such as foreign exchange gains or losses).

The ammendments have an effective date of 1 January 2017. The The Group will be required to provide additional disclosures relating to changes in the entity's debt.

IAS 12 Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses – Amendments to IAS 12

The IASB issued the amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes to clarify the accounting for deferred tax assets for unrealised losses on debt instruments measured at fair value.

The amendments clarify that an entity needs to consider whether tax law restricts the sources of taxable profits against which it may make deductions on the reversal of that deductible temporary difference. Furthermore, the amendments provide guidance on how an entity should determine future taxable profits and explain the circumstances in which taxable profit may include the recovery of some assets for more than their carrying amount.

The ammendments have an effective date of 1 January 2017. The group is still assessing the impact of this ammendment.

IFRS 2 Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions – Amendments to IFRS 2

The IASB issued amendments to IFRS 2 Share-based Payment in relation to the classification and measurement of share-based payment transactions. The amendments address three main areas:

- The effects of vesting conditions on the measurement of a cash-settled share-based payment transaction. The amendments clarify that the approach used to account for vesting conditions when measuring equity-settled share-based payments also applies to cash-settled share-based payments.
- The classification of a share-based payment transaction with net settlement features for withholding tax obligations. This amendment adds an exception to address the narrow situation where the net settlement arrangement is designed to meet an entity's obligation under tax laws or regulations to withhold a certain amount in order to meet the employee's tax obligation associated with the sharebased payment. This amount is then transferred, normally in cash, to the tax authorities on the employee's behalf. To fulfil this obligation, the terms of the share-based payment arrangement may permit or require the entity to withhold the number of equity instruments that are equal to the monetary value of the employee's tax obligation from the total number of equity instruments that otherwise would have been issued to the employee upon exercise (or vesting) of the share-based payment ('net share settlement feature'). Where transactions meet the criteria, they are not divided into two components but are classified in their entirety as equity-settled share-based payment transactions, if they would have been so classified in the absence of the net share settlement feature.
- The accounting where a modification to the terms and conditions of a share-based payment transaction changes its classification from cash-settled to equitysettled. The amendment clarifies that, if the terms and conditions of a cash-settled share-based payment transaction are modified, with the result that it becomes an equity-settled share-based payment transaction, the transaction is accounted for as an equity-settled transaction from the date of the modification. Any difference (whether a debit or a credit) between the carrying amount of the liability derecognised and the amount recognised in equity on the modification date is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The amendments have an effective date of 1 January 2018. These ammendments are not expected to affect the group as it does not have share based payments.

IFRIC Interpretation 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

The interpretation clarifies that in determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which an entity initially recognises the nonmonetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine a date of the transactions for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

The ammendments have an effective date of 1 January 2018. The group is still assessing the impact of this ammendment.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

Clarification of the scope of the disclosure requirements in IFRS 12

The amendments clarify that the disclosure requirements in IFRS 12, other than those in paragraphs B10–B16, apply to an entity's interest in a subsidiary, a joint venture or an associate (or a portion of its interest in a joint venture or an associate) that is classified (or included in a disposal group that is classified) as held for sale. The amendments are effective from 1 January 2017 and must be applied retrospectively. The Group will consider the amendments where applicable when they become effective.

2.2 Consolidation, Business Combinations and Goodwill

a) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Unifreight Africa Limited and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2016. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

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

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

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

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between continuing operations of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

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

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

(b) Business combinations and goodwill

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

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree. If the business combination is achieved in stages, the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability will be recognised in accordance with IAS 39 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it should not be remeasured until it is finally settled within equity.

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

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

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation.

Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash generating unit retained.

2.3 Segment reporting

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

2.4 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars, which is the Company's functional and the Group's presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

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

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

(c) Group companies

The results and financial position of all the Group entities (none of which is a currency of a hyper-inflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

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

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

2.5 Property, vehicles and equipment

Vehicles and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, vehicles and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the property, vehicles and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Land and buildings are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation on buildings and impairment losses recognised at the date of revaluation. Valuations are performed with sufficient frequency to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount.

A revaluation surplus is recorded in OCI and credited to the asset revaluation reserve in equity. However, to the extent that it reverses a revaluation deficit of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss, the increase is recognised in profit or loss. A revaluation deficit is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset recognised in the asset revaluation reserve.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Motor vehicles	3 - 15 years
Equipment, furniture and fittings	3 - 10 years
Buildings	50 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

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

When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in revaluation reserves are transferred to retained earnings.

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

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

2.6 Investment property

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

Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and borrowing costs. Borrowing costs include those incurred for the purpose of acquiring, constructing or producing a qualifying asset. After initial recognition, investment property is carried at cost less subsequent depreciation and impairment losses.

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

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

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

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

2.7 Financial Instruments

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

2.7.1 Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables, or available-for-sale financial assets as appropriate. Financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs. The Group determines the classification of its financial assets on initial recognition and where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates the designation at each financial year end.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date the Group commits to purchase or sell the assets. Regular way purchases or sales of financial assets require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement depends on the class of financial asset.

Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a group entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. The Group has classified part of shareholder loans as equity as the contractual arrangement with the shareholders evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all its liabilities. Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments

2.7.1 Loans and other receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These investments are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration paid for the acquisition of the investment. All transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are also included in the cost of the investment. After initial measurement, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate, less allowance for impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the investments are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

2.7.2 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, directly attributable transaction costs. The Group's financial liabilities include loans and trade and other payables.

Interest bearing loans and borrowings and trade and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in the profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate method (EIR) amortisation process.

2.7.3 Offsetting of financial instruments

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

2.7.4 Amortised cost of financial assets

Amortised cost is computed using the effective interest rate method less any allowance for impairment and principal repayment or reduction. The calculation takes into account any premium or discount on acquisition and includes transaction costs and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

2.7.5 Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. An impairment exists if one or more events that has occurred since the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event'), has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Financial assets carried at amortised costs

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the Group first assesses whether impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

The amount of any impairment loss identified is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the loss is recognised in statement of profit or loss. Interest income (recorded as finance income in the statement of profit or loss) continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realised or has been transferred to the Group. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a write-off is later recovered, the recovery is recognised as income in profit or loss.

2.7.6 De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset is de-recognised when the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or the group has transferred its right to receive cash flows from the asset and has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities

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

2.8 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost method. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

2.9 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less provision for impairment.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash,short-term deposits and bank overdraft, as defined above.

2.11 Share capital

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

2.12 Trade payables

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

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

2.13 Current and deferred tax

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

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

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

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

2.14 Employee benefits

(a) Pension obligations

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

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

(b) Termination benefits.

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

2.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when: the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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

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

2.16 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of services in the ordinary course of the Group's activities. Revenue is shown net of value-added tax, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the Group between continuing operations.

The Group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Group's activities as described below. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measurable until all contingencies relating to the sale have been resolved. The Group bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

(a) Rendering of services

The Group sells transportation services to manufacturers, mining companies and the public in general. These services are provided on an ad hoc basis or as a fixed-price contract, with contract terms generally ranging from less than one year to three years.

Revenue from delivering transportation services is generally recognised in the period the services are provided or in the case of a fixed-price contract by reference to the stage of completion. Stage of completion is based on days the client has been served of the total contract period. If circumstances arise that may change the original estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress toward completion, estimates are revised. These revisions may result in increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs and are reflected in income in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management.

(b) Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

(c) Rental income

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature.

2.17 Leases

Group as a lessee

Finance leases that transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Group, are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the statement of comprehensive income.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an operating expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

2.18 Dividend distribution

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

2.19 Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.20 Intangible Assets

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

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

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

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

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

2.21 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

2.22 Discontinued operations and assets and liabilities held for sale

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

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the sale or distribution is highly probable and the asset or liability is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the sale will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale expected within one year from the date of the classification. Property, vehicles and equipment and intangible assets are not depreciated or amortised once classified as held for sale. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the statement of financial position. Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the profit or loss.

Additional disclosures are provided in note 31. All other notes to the financial statements include amounts for continuing operations, unless otherwise mentioned.

3 Financial risk management

3.1 Financial risk factors

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

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

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenues or expenses are denominated in a different currency), and the groups net investment in subsidiaries . There is no impact on equity.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in the US$ and Rand exchange rate,

	Change in rates	Effect on Loss before tax
2016	+10%	18,186
	-10%	(22,227)
2015	+10%	11,928
	-10%	(13,121)

(ii) Interest rate risk

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

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in the interest rates,

	Change in rates	Effect on Loss before tax
2016	1%	16,664
	-1%	(16,455)
2015	1%	27,270
	-1%	(27,270)

(b) Credit risk

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

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

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

At 31 December 2016	Up to 1 month USD 000	2 to 6 months USD 000	6 months to 1 year USD 000	1 to 5 years USD 000	Total USD 000
Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	1,875	1,976	2,127	638	6,616
Deferred consideration	45	224	269	1,137	1,674
Borrowings	317	1,530	1,612	697	4,156
Total liabilities	**2,237**	**3,730**	**4,007**	**2,472**	**12,446**
At 31 December 2015					
Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	525	2,630	3,669	1,639	8,464
Deferred consideration	45	224	269	1,674	2,211
Borrowings	294	2,454	1,754	5,158	9,660
Total liabilities	**864**	**5,308**	**5,692**	**8,471**	**20,335**

3.2 Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. The gearing ratio at 31 December 2016 was 20% (2015 - 70%).

	2016 USD 000	2015 USD 000
Total borrowings	3,956	9,264
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(427)	(94)
Net debt	**3,529**	**9,170**
Total equity excluding non controlling interest	13,715	3,900
Total capital	17,244	13,070
Gearing ratio	**20%**	**70%**

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

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

(a) Impairment losses on trade and other receivables

The Group reviews its trade and other receivables to assess impairment on a monthly basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in profit or loss, the Group makes judgements as to whether there is observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of trade and other receivables before the decrease can be identified with an individual receivables in that portfolio. This evidence may include observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers in the Group, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults in the Group. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when scheduling its cash flows. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience. Refer note 12 for the carrying amount of trade and other receivables and more information on impairment losses.

(b) Income taxes

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

(c) Useful lives and values of property, equipment and vehicles

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

(d) Fair value of Investment property

The Group engaged an independent valuation specialist to assess fair value as at 31 December 2016 for investment properties. Investment properties were valued by reference to market-based evidence, using comparable prices adjusted for specific market factors such as nature, location and condition of the property. Refer note 7 for the carrying amount of investment property as well as the assumptions and estimates used for determining the fair value.

(e) Going concern

The Directors assess the ability of the Group to continue operating as a going concern at the end of each financial year. As at 31 December 2016, the Directors have assessed the Group will continue operating as a going concern and believe that the preparation of these financial statements on a going concern basis is therefore still appropriate.

(f) Impairment of intangible assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cashflow (DCF) model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to intangible assets with indefinite useful lives recognised by the Group. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable are disclosed and further explained in note 8.

5 Segment Information

During 2015 the Group was restructured and reorganised to show a one-company-one-focus business, providing a transport and logistics solution. All non-Zimbabwean transpot and logistics entities are shown as discontinued.

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

The segment results for the year ended 31 December 2016 are as follows

	Transport and Logistics solution USD 000	Investment property USD 000	Consolidated USD000
Total segment revenue	28,471	-	28,471
Total revenue to discontinued operations	(4,637)	-	(4,637)
Total revenue	**23,834**	**-**	**23,834**
Operating costs	(20,109)	(144)	(20,253)
Other income	21	468	489
EBITDA	**3,746**	**324**	**4,070**
Net Finance costs	(1,574)	-	(1,574)
Depreciation	(2,300)	(119)	(2,419)
Net (loss)/profit before income tax	**(128)**	**205**	**77**
Income tax charge	-	(59)	(59)
Profit/ (Loss) for the year from continuing operations	**(128)**	**146**	**18**
Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016			
Assets			
Non-current assets	13,645	6,306	19,951
Current assets	5,184	1,860	7,044
Total assets	**18,829**	**8,166**	**26,995**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities	5,820	1,200	7,020
Current liabilities	10,348	152	10,500
Total liabilities	**16,168**	**1,352**	**17,520**

The segment results for the year ended 31 December 2015 are as follows

	Transport and Logistics solution USD 000	Investment property USD 000	Consolidated USD000
Total segment revenue	25,729	-	25,729
Total revenue to discontinued operations	(757)	-	(757)
Total revenue	**24,972**	**-**	**24,972**
Operating costs	(25,181)	(248)	(25,429)
Other income	76	436	512
EBITDA	**(133)**	**188**	**55**
Net Finance costs	(717)	-	(717)
Depreciation	(2,319)	(114)	(2,433)
Net (loss)/ profit before income tax	(3,169)	74	(3,095)
Income tax credit	600	(22)	578
Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations	**(3,454)**	**52**	**(2,517)**
Statement of financial position at 31 December 2015			
Assets			
Non-current assets	15,036	6,425	21,461
Current assets	5,748	1,506	7,254
Total assets	**20,784**	**7,931**	**28,715**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities	7,600	1,200	8,800
Current liabilities	11,336	121	11,457
Total liabilities	**18,936**	**1,321**	**20,257**

6 **Property, vehicles and equipment**

	Motor vehicles USD 000	Equipment, furniture and fittings USD 000	Total USD000
At 1 January 2015			
Cost or valuation	14,822	2,122	16,944
Accumulated depreciation	(2,108)	(625)	(2,733)
Effect of currency movements	52	(44)	8
Net carrying amount	**12,766**	**1,453**	**14,219**
Year ended 31 December 2015			
Opening net book amount	12,766	1,453	14,219
Additions	3,228	107	3,335
Disposals	(1,113)	(9)	(1,122)
Assets held for sale	(254)	(218)	(472)
Depreciation charge	(1,965)	(440)	(2,405)
Effect of currency movements	(6)	(2)	(9)
Closing net carrying amount	**12,655**	**891**	**13,546**
At 1 January 2016			
Cost or valuation	17,200	2,257	19,457
Accumulated depreciation	(4,545)	(1,366)	(5,911)
Net carrying amount	**12,655**	**891**	**13,546**
Year ended 31 December 2016			
Opening net book amount	12,655	891	13,546
Additions	1,159	88	1,247
Disposals	(338)	-	(338)
Depreciation charge	(1,850)	(453)	(2,303)
Closing net carrying amount	**11,626**	**526**	**12,152**
At 31 December 2016			
Cost or valuation	17,739	2,450	20,189
Accumulated depreciation	(6,112)	(1,924)	(8,036)
Net carrying amount	**11,627**	**526**	**12,153**

The category of motor vehicles includes vehicles leased by the Group under non-cancellable finance lease arrangements with the following carrying amounts: (note 16).

	2016 USD 000	2015 USD 000
Cost	2,377	1,946
Accumulated depreciation	(896)	(767)
Net carrying amount	**1,481**	**1,179**

The lease terms are between 1 and 4 years and ownership of the assets lie within the Group.

7 Investment Property

	2016 USD 000
Year ended 31 December 2015	
Opening net carrying amount	6,547
Disposal	(21)
Depreciation charge	(112)
Closing net carrying amount	**6,414**
At 31 December 2015	
Cost or valuation	6,912
Accumulated depreciation	(498)
Net carrying amount	**6,414**
Year ended 31 December 2016	
Opening net carrying amount	6,414
Depreciation charge	(116)
Closing net carrying amount	**6,298**
At 31 December 2016	
Cost or valuation	6,912
Accumulated depreciation	(614)
Net carrying amount	**6,298**

Fair value of the investment properties (noted below) was determined by using the implicit investment approach. This method is based on the principle that rentals and capital values are inter-related, hence given income produced by a property, its capital value can be estimated. At the date of revaluation, 31 December 2016, the investment properties' fair values are based on valuations performed by Dawn Property Consultancy (Private) Limited, an accredited independent valuer.

The current use of the investment properties have been evaluated as the highest and best use options for the properties.

Valuation Technique	Significant unobservable data	Range
Market comparable method	Rentals per square metre	$1.50 - $20
	Rental yields	9% - 10%

Some Group properties are pledged as collateral for the group's borrowings. Refer to note 16 for the details of the assets pledged as collateral.

	2016 USD 000	2015 USD 000
Rental income derived from investment properties	468	429
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) generating rental income	(144)	(239)
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) that did not generate rental income	(119)	(116)
	205	**74**

The Group has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements.

Fair value hierachy	Level 1 USD 000	Level 2 USD 000	Level 3 USD 000	Total Fair Value USD 000
Investment property - 31 December 2016	-	-	6,673	6,673
Investment property - 31 December 2015	-	-	6,666	6,666

8 Intangible asset

	2016 USD 000	2015 USD 000
Carrying Amount at 1 January	1,500	1,500
Carrying Amount at 31 December	1,500	1,500

The intangible asset was acquired in a business combination and relates to the intellectual property rights in relation to the SWIFT name.

The intangible asset has been evaluated as having an indefinite useful life as the brand name is very popular in Zimbabwe and is expected to continue as such for the forseeable future. The Group performed its annual impairment test for its intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and there was no impairment recorded. The Group based the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit on a value in use calculation. The following key assumptions were used in the value in use calculation:

- Discount rate of 14%
- Growth rates used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the forecast period of 3%

9 Presentation of transactions between continuing and discontinuing operations.

In the current year the Group has not eliminnated transactions between continuing and discontinuing operations inorder to faithfuly reflect the operating results of continuing operations once the discontinued operations have been disposed of. Comparatives have been restated. The change in presentation did not have an impact on the total profit for the year for both 2015 and 2016. Below is the impact of not eliminating transactions between continuing and discontinuing operations;

Continuing	Without elimination USD 000		After Elimination USD 000		Difference USD 000	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Revenue	23,834	24,972	23,189	24,087	645	885
Operating Expenses	(20,253)	(25,429)	(20,253)	(25,429)	-	-
Profit for the year	**77**	**(2,517)**	**(567)**	**(3,402)**	**645**	**885**

Discontinued	Without elimination USD 000		After Elimination USD 000		Difference USD 000	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Revenue	7,718	14,280	7,718	14,280	-	-
Operating Expenses	(8,474)	(15,803)	(7,829)	(14,918)	(645)	(885)
Profit for the year	**1,677**	**(1,768)**	**2,322**	**(883)**	**(645)**	**(885)**

10 Financial instruments by category

	Loans and receivables 2016 USD 000	Loans and receivables 2015 USD 000
Assets as per statement of financial position		
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)	8,405	5,329
Cash and bank balances	427	94
	8,832	5,423

	Other financial liabilities 2016 USD 000	Other financial liabilities 2015 USD 000
Liabilities as per statement of financial position		
Borrowings	3,956	6,537
Deferred consideration	1,326	2,727
Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	4,218	4,567
Total	9,500	13,831

11 Inventories

Spares, fuel and stationery	303	919
Provision for obsolete stock	(86)	(143)
	217	776

Movements on the provision for obsolete stock are as follows

At 1 January	143	97
Inventory write-offs	(57)	(101)
Charge for the year	-	147
	86	143

12 Trade and other receivables

	2016 USD 000	2015 USD 000
Current		
Trade receivables	3,692	3,127
Receivables due from related parties (note 28)	898	953
Less: provision for impairment	(507)	(390)
Trade receivables - net	4,083	3,690
Prepayments	190	1,054
Staff debtors	15	29
VAT receivable	19	12
Related Party Loan receivable	3,228	-
Other debtors	1,060	1,598
	8,595	**6,383**

Trade and other receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 days
As at 31 December 2016 trade receivables of USD 550 000 (2015: USD 774 159) were past due but not impaired.
The ageing analysis of these receivables is as follows:

	2016 USD 000	2015 USD 000
Up to 3 months	462	643
3 to 6 months	88	131
	550	**774**

As at 31 December 2016 trade and other receivables of USD 506,893 (2015: USD 389 606) were past due and impaired.

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

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

The Group does not hold any collateral as security.

Movements on the provision for impairment of trade receivables are as follows:

	2016 USD 000	2015 USD 000
At 1 January	390	577
Write offs	(102)	(96)
Charge for the year	219	393
Transferred to discontinued operations	-	(484)
At 31 December	507	390

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

13 Cash and cash equivalents

	2016 USD 000	2015 USD 000
Cash at banks and on hand	**427**	**94**

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following at 31 December:

	2016 USD 000	2015 USD 000
Cash at banks and on hand	427	94
Cash at banks and on hand attributable to discontinued operations	87	314
	514	408
Bank overdrafts (see note 16)	(1,680)	(983)
Cash and cash equivalents	**(1,166)**	**(575)**

14 Share capital and reserves

Share capital	Number of shares	Ordinary shares USD 000	Share premium USD 000	Total USD 000
At 31 December 2015	**106,474,237**	**1,065**	**2,060**	**3,125**
At 31 December 2016	**106,474,237**	**1,065**	**2,060**	**3,125**

The total number of authorised ordinary shares is 140 000 000 shares.
There are 33 525 763 unissued shares which are under the control of the directors as at reporting date. All issued shares are fully paid.

Reserves	Non Distributable Reserve USD 000	Revaluation Reserve USD 000	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve USD 000
At 31 December 2015	5,782	1,232	(915)
At 31 December 2016	5,782	1,232	(25)

Non Distributable Reserve
The reserve arose on the conversion of Zimbabwe dollar balances into the new functional currency of United States Dollars.

Foreign currency translation reserve
The foreign currency translation reserve is used to record exchange differences arising on the translation of the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries.

Revaluation reserve
The revaluation reserve is used to record increases in the fair value of land and buildings and decreases to the extent that such decrease relates to an increase on the same asset previously recognised in equity. The revaluation reserve arose in prior years when the Group was occupying one of its properties. The property is classified under investment properties as it is no longer occupied by the Group.

15 Trade and other payables

	2016 USD 000	2015 USD 000
Non current		
Payables due to related parties (note 28)	-	-
Other payables	638	1,639
	638	1,639
Current		
Trade payables	2,208	2,948
Trade payables due to related parties (note 28)	465	225
Accrued expenses	584	240
Social security and other statutory liabilities	2,721	3,413
	5,978	6,826

Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally on 30 day terms.
Non-current trade and other payables are non-interesting bearing and will be settled within one to five years.

16 Borrowings

	2016 USD 000	2015 USD 000
Borrowings classified as equity		
Shareholders' loans at beginning of year	1,973	320
Transfer from shareholders' loans	6,958	1,653
	8,931	1,973
Other Borrowings		
Non-current		
Shareholders' loans	3,136	5,599
Less: Shareholders' loans transferred to equity	(3,136)	(1,553)
	-	4,046
Finance lease liabilities	1,238	1,085
	1,238	5,131
Current		
Shareholders' loans	3,822	1,508
Less: Shareholders' loans transferred to equity	(3,822)	-
	-	1,508
Finance lease liabilities	1,038	1,642
Bank overdraft	1,680	983
	2,718	4,133
Total borrowings	3,956	9,264

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

Finance lease liabilities (note 6)

Lease liabilities relate to finance lease arrangements entered into to procure revenue generating vehicles. The amounts are effectively secured as the rights to the leased asset revert to the lessor in the event of default. The interest rates are between 12-15% and the liabilities will be repaid in full by May 2018. The lease liability is also secured by moveable Group properties with a carrying amount of USD 1.481 million as at 31 December 2016.

Bank overdraft (note 13)

The bank overdraft is secured by a mortgage bond on a Group property.

The bank overdraft limit is USD 1,500,000 at an interest rate of 10.5%

Finance lease liabilities – minimum lease payments	2016 USD 000	2015 USD 000
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	699	1,937
No later than 1 year	1,809	1,167
Total future minimum lease payments	2,508	3,104
Less amounts representing finance charges	(232)	(377)
Present value of finance lease liabilities	2,276	2,727
Payable within 6 months	1,530	2,483
Payable within 6 -12 months	1,188	1,650
Payable within 1-5 years	1,238	5,131
Total	3,956	9,264

The carrying amounts of the Group's borrowings are denominated in United States Dollars (USD)

Deferred consideration

In June 2014 the company issued 51,497,587 ordinary shares as consideration for the business of Unifreight Limited. The fair value of the shares is calculated with reference to the quoted price of the shares of the Company at the date of acquisition, which was USD 0.05 each. The fair value of the consideration given is therefore USD 2,574,879.

In addition, as part of the consideration there will be additional cash payments to Unifreight Limited of USD 25,000 per month for a five (5) year period for the intellectual property rights relating to the use of the name SWIFT in perpetuity and USD 19,750 per month for a three (3) year period for the information operating systems and technology relating thereto starting in 2014. In 2014 Unifreight Limited agreed to the re-payments now only starting in 2016.

As at the acquisition date, the fair value of the consideration liability was estimated to be USD 1,652,288. The fair value at initial recognition was determined using discounted cash flow method using the rate of 14%.

Reconciliation of deferred consideration	2016 USD 000	2015 USD 000
At 1 January	1,652	1,438
Payments	(537)	-
Interest	211	214
At 31 December	1,326	1,652
Disclosed as:		
Purchase of business		
Non current	951	1,154
Current	375	498
	1,326	1,652

17 Deferred tax

	2016 USD 000	2015 USD 000
The gross movement on the deferred income tax account is as follows :		
At beginning of year	876	1,413
Movement in temporary differences current year	309	(594)
Assessed loss utilised	(291)	-
Deferred tax on assets transferred to discontinued operations	-	57
At end of year	**894**	**876**
Deferred tax relates to the following:		
Property, plant and equipment	1,546	1,238
Investment properties	1,113	1,104
Other temporary differences	(8)	-
Assessed loss	(1,757)	(1,466)
	894	**876**

18 Retirement benefits

18.1 Defined contribution fund

The Group operates a defined contribution plan pension scheme. A Board of Trustees administers the fund. All full time and permanent employees are eligible for membership. The plan is funded by contributions by the companies in the Group and eligible employees.

18.2 National Social Security Authority

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

Contributions to the above funds made during the current year are disclosed in note 21.

19 Other operating income

	2016 USD 000	2015 USD 000
Insurance claims	-	11
Houseboat hire	3	-
Income from disposal of PXL	7	-
Discounts received from rate bills (investment properties)	-	7
Commissions received from salary administration	5	4
Commission received from second-hand bus disposals	-	29
Other income	1	24
Zimdef rebate	-	8
Investment property income	468	429
Sub letting of depots	4	-
RBZ Export incentives	2	-
	489	**512**

20 Operating expenses

	2016 USD 000	2015 USD 000
Human resource expenses (note 21)	9,108	12,790
Vehicle operating expenses	2,131	2,195
Inventory used for third-party sales	1,112	1,144
Fuel used	2,773	3,318
Depot/site operating expenses	2,517	2,424
IT and communication expenses	602	810
Forwarding and agent expenses	696	717
Freight movement expenses	352	478
Advertising and marketing expenses	180	469
Bad debts provided for	219	393
Printing and stationary	168	189
Audit fees	102	122
Professional fees	-	120
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	51	81
Bank charges	43	73
Net foreign exchange losses	57	55
Legal fees	143	51
	20,254	25,429

		2016 USD 000	2015 USD 000
21	**Employee benefits expense**		
	Wages and salaries (including all directors' fees and emoluments)	8,383	11,236
	Retrenchment and/or termination costs	269	1,175
	Pension contributions - Defined contribution plan	40	71
	Social security contributions	288	308
		8,980	**12,790**
	Directors' remuneration:		
	Directors' fees	128	117
	Other emoluments	-	265
		128	**382**
	Total Employee Benefit Expense	**9,108**	**13,172**
	Average number of people employed	**807**	**907**
22	**Finance cost**		
	Interest expense		
	- bank borrowings	408	152
	- shareholders loans	566	3
	- remeasurement of consideration liability	211	214
	- finance leases	389	348
		1,574	**717**
23	**Income tax**		
	Major components of income tax are:		
	Normal income tax:		
	- Current income tax	41	16
	Deferred tax:		
	- Movement in temporary differences (note 17)	309	(594)
	Assessed Loss utilised	(291)	-
		59	**(578)**
	The tax on the Group's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the weighted average tax rate applicable to profit of the consolidation entities as follows :		
	Profit/ (Loss) before tax from continuing operations	77	(3,095)
	(Loss)/profit before tax from discontinued operations	1,677	(1,768)
		1,754	(4,863)
	Tax calculated at 25.75%	**452**	**(1,252)**
	Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	(291)	-
	Tax losses for continued operations for which no deferred tax asset is recognised	701	755
	Tax losses for discontinued operations for which no deferred tax asset is recognised	15	227
	Non-taxable income		
	- Profit on loss of control of subsidiary	(864)	-
	- Other non taxable income	(5)	(309)
	Expenses not deductible for tax purposes		
	- Other non-deductible expenses	50	-
	Tax Credit	**59**	**(578)**
	Continuing operations	59	(578)
	Discontinued operations	-	-
		59	(578)

24 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic

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

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. In 2016 the company had no category of dilutive potential ordinary shares.

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

Earnings/ (Loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent:	2016 USD 000	2015 USD 000
Continuing operations	18	(1,995)
Discontinued operations	1,924	(1,768)
Earnings/ (loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent for basic earnings	1,942	(3,763)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic and diluted EPS	106,474,237	106,474,237

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

To calculate the EPS for discontinued operations (note 31), the weighted average number of ordinary shares for both the basic and diluted EPS is as per above. The following provides the profit/(loss) amount used:

	2016 USD 000	2015 USD 000
Profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent from discontinued operations for the basic and diluted EPS calculations	**1,924**	**(1,768)**

25 Dividends

The company did not declare any dividend during the period in line with its strategy of growth. These financial statements do not reflect any dividend payable.

26 Cash generated from operations

	2016 USD 000	2015 USD 000
Profit/ (loss) before tax from continuing operations	77	(3,095)
Profit/ (loss) before tax from discontinued operations	1,677	(2,653)
Adjusted for :		
- Foreign exchange loss	45	153
- Profit on sale and loss of control of subsidiary	(3,612)	(134)
- Loss on sale of subsidiary	1,088	-
- Depreciation and impairment	2,303	2,517
- Loss on disposal of property, vehicles and equipment	56	78
- Net finance cost	797	726
- Deemed interest on shareholders loans	567	-
- Remeasurement of consideration liability	211	214
- Bad debts written off	101	96
- Inventory write off	57	101
- Changes in working capital:		
- Inventory	560	502
- Trade and other receivables	(2,370)	155
- Trade and other payables	1,910	(7,115)
Cash generated/(utilised) from operations	**3,467**	**(8,455)**

27 Commitments and contingent liabilities

There are no capital commitments approved for 2016 (2015 - USD 878,612).

The Group is a defendant in various labour disputes with former employees. The cases are at various stages. The total being claimed in all these cases is USD 895,800.

28 Related-party transactions

H.B.W. Rudland who is a Director of the Company is also one of the majority shareholders and directors of the companies indicated below with whom the Group has significant contracts.

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:	2016 USD 000	2015 USD 000
(i) Purchase of goods and services from entities controlled by directors		
- Purchase of spares/services from Scanlink (Private) Limited	1,344	203
- Rental charges by Unifreight Limited	618	600
- Interest charges by Holdsworth Holdings (Private) Limited to continuing operations (note 22)	-	3
- Interest charges by Holdsworth Holdings (Private) Limited to discontinued operations	-	124
	1,962	**930**
Goods and services are purchased based on the price list in force and terms that would be available to third parties on an arms-length basis		
(ii) Year end balance arising from purchases of goods and services		
Payables to related parties		
- Scanlink (Private) Limited	123	14
- Unifreight (Private) Limited	342	211
	465	**225**
(iii) Year end balance arising from sales of goods and services		
Receivables due from related parties		
- Scanlink (Private) Limited	462	17
- Unifreight Tyre Services (Private) Limited	436	436
- Unifreight (Private) Limited	-	500
	898	**953**
(iv) Loans from related parties		
Shareholders' loans discontinuing operations	-	8,975
Loans from Transport & Equipment Finance(TEFCO)	794	-
Shareholders' loans continuing operations (note 16)	-	5,554
	794	**14,529**
(v) Loans to related parties		
Pioneer Coaches (Private) Limited	3,228	-
(vi) Sales to related parties		
Pioneer Coaches (Private) Limited	645	885
(vii) Directors' shareholdings		
H.B.W. Rudland directly or indirectly has a shareholding of 43,611,083 shares. R.E. Kuipers directly has a joint-shareholding of 3,391,041 shares. P.C. Chingoka directly has a shareholding of 74 shares.		
All other Directors have no shareholdings either directly or indirectly.		
(viii) Key management compensation		
Salaries and other short term employee benefits	1,335	1,389
Post-employment benefits	-	23
	1,335	**1,412**

There are no loans due from directors and senior management as at reporting date.
As at 31 December 2015 a total of $170,870 was due to senior management as at the reporting date.

29 Investments in subsidiaries

Operating Companies	**Business**
Pioneer Clan (Botswana) (Proprietary) Limited (100%) (2015 - 100%)	Cross border freight haulage and logistics
Mavambo Coaches (Proprietary) Limited (100%) (2015 - 100%)	Regional coach services
Clan Transport Company (Private) Limited (100%) (2015 - 100%)	Road freight within Zimbabwe
Trek Transport (Private) Limited t/a Skynet Worldwide Express (100%) (2015 - 100%)	Courier services
Clan Properties (Private) Limited (100%) (2015 - 100%)	Property-owning
Kirkman & Kukard (Private) Limited (100%) (2015 - 100%)	Property-owning
Birmingham Road Property (Private) Limited (100%) (2015 - 100%)	Property-owning
Clan Services (Private) Limited (100%) (2015 - 100%)	Investment owning
Pioneer Clan Holdings (Botswana) (Proprietary) Limited (100%) (2015 - 100%)	Investment owning

30 Changes in group structure

Loss of control of subsidiary

From 30 June 2016 the group has a 51% non-controlling interest in unquoted equity shares of Tredcor (Private) Limited "Tredcor," which was previously disclosed as a discontinued operation. On 23 March 2015 the group decided to focus its efforts solely on the Swift and Bulwark operation and ceased to exercise its rights to direct the management and financial activities of Tredcor. The formalisation of this decision, due to IFRS 10 accounting rules, resulted in a profit of $3.407m on loss of control. The investment in Tredcor is accounted for as a financial-asset in accordance with IAS 39. The Board of Directors remains commited to selling this investment. The fair value of the assets and liabilities previously disclosed as a discontinued operation were as follows:

	2016 June USD000
Assets	3,727
Liabilities	10,408
Net liabilities	**6,681**
Fair value of Investment retained	-
Non controlling interest	3,274
Profit on loss of control	**3,407**
Net cash outflow	**(534)**

The fair value of investment retained was determined by an independent valuation performed by Corporate Excellence Financial Advisory Services (Private) Limited

Disposal of subsidiary

On 24 March 2016 the Board of Directors resolved to dispose of the group's entire shareholding in PXL Freight and Logistics Limited registered in Mauritius a wholly owned subsidiary at par value together with its subsidiary. This decision was persuant to a proposal to restructure the group's operations and focus its efforts solely on the Swift and Bulwark operations. The disposal was effective 30 April 2016. African Spirit Trading 103 (Proprietary) Limited registered in South Africa is a wholly owned subsidiary of PXL Freight and Logistics Limited. The fair value of the assets and liabilities previously disclosed as a discontinued operation were as follows:

PXL Freight and Logistics Limited	2016 April USD000
Assets	711
Liabilities	743
Net assets	**32**
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	(915)
Consideration received	-
Loss on disposal of subsidiary	**(883)**
Net cash outflow	**(46)**

31 Discontinued operations

31 December 2015

The Board of Directors decided on 26 June 2015 to sell the Group's 51% holding in Tredcor Zimbabwe (Private) Limited as the operations have been deemed non-core to the main operations of the Group.

The Board of Directors resolved on 8 December 2015 to dispose off PXL Freight and Logistics Limited as the operations have been deemed non-core to the Group's operations. The entire shareholding was disposed of effective 30 April 2016

At 31 December 2015 Tredcor and PXL were classified as assets/liabilities held for sale and as discontinued operations. As at 31 December 2016 the investment is disclosed as a simple investment. The investment is disclosed as an available for sale investment.

31 December 2016

At 31 December 2016 Mavambo Coaches (Pty) Ltd and Pioneer Coaches (Private) Limited were classified as assets/liabilities held for sale and as discontinued operations.

The results of Pioneer Clan (Botswana) (Pty) Ltd, Pioneer Coaches (Private) LImited, Mavambo Coaches (Propriatory) Limited, Tredcor Zimbabwe (Private) Limited and PXL South Africa for the year are presented below:

	2016 USD 000	2015 USD 000
Revenue	7,721	14,208
Operating expenses	(8,474)	(15,803)
EBITDA	**(753)**	**(1,595)**
Finance costs	(60)	(223)
Depreciation	(34)	(84)
Profit on loss of control of subsidiary	3,407	-
(Loss) on disposal of subsidiary	(883)	134
(Loss)/profit before tax from discontinued operations	**1,677**	**(1,768)**
Tax charge	-	-
(Loss)/profit for the year from discontinued operations	**1,677**	**(1,768)**
The major classes of assets and liabilities of Pioneer Clan (Botswana) (Pty) Ltd and Pioneer Coaches classified as held for sale as at 31 December 2016 (2015 - Pioneer Clan (Botswana) (Pty) Ltd, Pioneer Coaches, Tredcor and PXL) are as follows:		
Assets		
Property, vehicles and equipment	2,182	3,328
Inventories	3	1,502
Trade and other receivables	267	1,958
Deferred tax asset	-	43
Cash and bank balances	87	314
Assets held for sale	**2,539**	**7,145**
Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	1,969	3,839
Deferred tax liability	-	-
Borrowings	3,228	10,891
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	**5,196**	**14,730**
Net liabilities directly associated with sale	**(2,657)**	**(7,585)**
The net cash flows incurred by discontinued operations are, as follows:		
Operating	(491)	4,236
Investing	435	(416)
Financing	-	(3,715)
Net cash (outflow)/ inflow	**(56)**	**105**
Earnings per share:		
Basic, earnings/(loss) for the year from discontinued operations	**1.57**	**(1.66)**
Diluted, earnings/(loss) for the year from discontinued operations	**1.57**	**(1.66)**

32 Events after the reporting period

There are no adjusting or non-adjusting events after the reporting date which have an effect on the financial position of the Group as at the reporting date.

UNAUDITED COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 31 December 2016

	2016 USD 000	2015 USD 000
ASSETS		
Non current assets	**13,453**	**14,841**
Property, vehicles and equipment	11,953	13,341
Intangible asset	1,500	1,500
Current assets	**8,717**	**8,101**
Deferred tax asset	43	-
Inventories	193	775
Trade and other receivables	6,116	6,129
Amounts owing by subsidiary companies	1,973	1,114
Cash and cash equivalents	392	83
TOTAL ASSETS	**22,170**	**22,942**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity	**11,461**	**4,374**
Share capital	1,065	1,065
Share premium	2,060	2,060
Shareholder loans	8,932	1,973
Non distributable reserve	(847)	(847)
Retained income	251	123
Non current liabilities	**2,319**	**7,780**
Borrowings	1,238	5,344
Trade and other payables	130	1,282
Purchase of business	951	1,154
Current liabilities	**8,390**	**10,788**
Trade and other payables	4,983	6,084
Purchase of business	375	498
Amounts owing to subsidiary companies	314	73
Borrowings	2,718	4,133
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**22,170**	**22,942**

This statement of financial position was approved by the Board on 17 March 2017 and signed on it's behalf by:

P.C. Chingoka
Chairman

R.E. Kuipers
Chief- Executive Officer

Shareholders' Analysis

	2016				2015			
	No. of Shareholders	%	No. of Issued Shares	%	No. of Shareholders	%	No. of Issued Shares	%
SIZE OF HOLDING								
1-1000	558	58.31%	201,828	0.19%	558	58.31%	201,828	0.19%
1001-5000	237	24.76%	525,690	0.49%	237	24.76%	525,690	0.49%
5001-10000	63	6.58%	465,624	0.44%	63	6.58%	465,624	0.44%
10001-50000	61	6.37%	1,228,266	1.15%	61	6.37%	1,228,266	1.15%
50001-500000	24	2.51%	3,822,207	3.59%	24	2.51%	3,822,207	3.59%
500001 and over	14	1.46%	100,230,622	94.14%	14	1.46%	100,230,622	94.14%
	957	**100.00%**	**106,474,237**	**100.00%**	**957**	**100.00%**	**106,474,237**	**100.00%**
SHAREHOLDERS BY TYPE								
Banks and Nominees	26	2.72%	3,626,768	3.41%	26	2.72%	3,626,768	3.41%
Insurance Companies	2	0.21%	1,210	0.00%	2	0.21%	1,210	0.00%
Other Corporates	153	15.99%	93,230,092	87.56%	153	15.99%	93,230,092	87.56%
Pension Funds	1	0.10%	5,000	0.00%	1	0.10%	5,000	0.00%
Resident Individuals	741	77.43%	7,839,238	7.36%	741	77.43%	7,839,238	7.36%
Non Resident Shareholders	27	2.82%	1,759,544	1.65%	27	2.82%	1,759,544	1.65%
Deceased Estates	7	0.73%	12,385	0.01%	7	0.73%	12,385	0.01%
	957	**100.00%**	**106,474,237**	**100.00%**	**957**	**100.00%**	**106,474,237**	**100.00%**

TOP SHAREHOLDERS

2016			2015		
Unifreight Limited	51,497,587	48.37%	Unifreight Limited	51,497,587	48.37%
Drop Hill Investments P/L	10,586,714	9.94%	Drop Hill Investments P/L	10,586,714	9.94%
High Wind Investments P/L	9,125,366	8.57%	High Wind Investments P/L	9,125,366	8.57%
Earnbridge Investments P/L	7,161,452	6.73%	Earnbridge Investments P/L	7,161,452	6.73%
Holdsworth Holdings P/L	4,069,131	3.82%	Holdsworth Holdings P/L	4,069,131	3.82%
Robert Kuipers + Shane Beamish	3,391,041	3.18%	National Pension Scheme	3,391,041	3.18%
Ramsway P/L	3,388,897	3.18%	Ramsway P/L	3,388,897	3.18%
Stanbic Nominees P/L	3,271,865	3.07%	Stanbic Nominees P/L	3,271,865	3.07%
Healthier-way Investments P/L	3,200,000	3.01%	Healthier-way Investments P/L	3,200,000	3.01%
Other	10,782,184	10.13%	Other	10,782,184	10.13%
	106,474,237	**100.00%**		**106,474,237**	**100.00%**

SHAREHOLDERS' CALENDAR

Financial Year ended 31 December 2016:

Annual report published	31 March 2017
Abbreviated results press publication	31st March 2017
47th Annual General Meeting	28 June 2017

Financial Year ended 31 December 2017:

Interim results	29 September 2017

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

Proxy Form

For use by the Company's shareholders at the Annual General Meeting of shareholders to be held in the Centenary Boardroom of the Harare Royal Golf Club, 5th Street Extension Harare, Zimbabwe on 28th June 2017 at 10.00am.

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

I/We ____
(Name in block letters)

Of ____

Being the holder of ____shares in the Company hereby appoint

1.____ of ____________________or failing him/her

2.____of ____________________or failing him/her

3. the Chairman of the AGM

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SIGNING AND LODGING THIS PROXY FORM

1. A shareholder may insert the name of a proxy or the names of two alternative proxies of the shareholder's choice in the space provided, with or without deleting "the Chairman of the AGM", but any such deletion must be initialled by the shareholder. The person whose name appears first on the form of proxy will, unless his/her name has been deleted, be entitled to act as proxy to the exclusion of those whose names follow.

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

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

4. The Chairman shall be entitled to decline to accept the authority of a person signing the proxy form:

   i. under a power of attorney
   ii. on behalf of a company

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

www.unifreight.co.zw