



ANNUAL REPORT

2024



www.seczim.co.zw

ANNUAL REPORT

2024



TABLE OF **CONTENTS**

About the Securities and Exchange Commission	01
Corporate Information	02
Governance	03
Management	06
Chairman's Statement	09
Chief Executive Officer's Report	13
Sustainability Report	14
Commission Programmes	16
Annual Financial Statements	42
Notice of Annual General Meeting	77



ABOUT THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OF ZIMBABWE

Organisational Overview

The Securities and Exchange Commission of Zimbabwe (SECZim, the Commission) is an independent regulatory body that is responsible for overseeing and regulating the securities market in Zimbabwe. SECZim was established in 2008 under the Securities and Exchange Act (Chapter 24:25) and operates under the oversight of the Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion (MoFEDIP).

The primary goal of the Commission is to promote transparency and fairness in the securities market, protect investors and ensure that the market operates in a stable and efficient manner. To achieve these goals, SECZim licenses and registers market participants, regulates public offers and listings, oversees the conduct of market participants and enforces compliance with securities laws and regulations.

Our Vision, Mission & Values



Our Vision is to be:

A regulator of a diverse and efficient capital market anchored on robust institutions by 2030.



Our Mission is:

To protect investors through effective regulation of the capital market and promote innovation.



Our Values are:

Fairness: Just, consistent, open and impartial in all our actions and decisions.

Accountability: Stewardship and transparency in the use of resources and powers entrusted to us.

Competence: Continually upgrading our skills to keep abreast with market developments and best practice.

Integrity: Upholding the highest standards of professionalism.

Teamwork: Cohesive and high performing team that delivers its mandate.

Innovation: Practical implementation of ideas that result in the introduction of new products and services in the capital market we regulate.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

REGISTERED OFFICE

20 York Avenue
Newlands
Harare

CONTACT DETAILS

Ground Floor
Block C Smatsatsa Office Park
Borrowdale Road
Borrowdale
Harare
E-mail: seczim@seczim.co.zw
Website: www.seczim.co.zw

AUDITORS

Grant Thornton

Camelsa Business Park
135 Enterprise Road
Highlands
Harare

STATUTORY AUDITORS

Office of the Auditor General
5th Floor, Burroughs House
Corner Fourth Street / George Silundika
Avenue
Harare

ATTORNEYS

Mvingi Mugadza Legal Practitioners.

7 Pegasus House
Samora Machel Avenue
Harare

Dube, Manikai & Hwacha Legal Practitioners

4 Fleetwood Road
Alexandra Park
Harare

Bera Masamba Legal Practitioners

Ground Floor, Belgravia Office Park
Corner Second Street Extension / Maasdorp
Avenue
Belgravia
Harare

Mushoriwa Moyo Legal Practitioners

37 Lawson Avenue
Milton Park
Harare

Maguchu Muchada Business Attorneys

Block A, Smatsatsa Office Park
Borrowdale Road
Harare

BANKERS

Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe Limited

Nelson Mandela Branch
64 Nelson Mandela Ave
Harare

NMB Bank Limited

First Floor, Unity Court
Corner Kwame Nkrumah Avenue / First Street
Harare

The People's Own Savings Bank

Causeway Branch
Corner Third Street / Central Ave
Harare

CBZ Bank Limited

Kwame Nkrumah Branch
60 Kwame Nkrumah Ave
Harare

Nedbank Limited

Jason Moyo Branch
99 Jason Moyo Avenue
Harare

Central African Building Society

3 Northend Close
Northridge Park
Highlands
Harare

GOVERNANCE

Committees & Board Composition and Number of Meetings Held

The Committees, Board Composition, new appointments, and the number of meetings held in 2024 are reflected in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Board Meetings 2024

Member	Audit Committee	Licensing, Litigation and Legislative Committee	Risk Management and Compliance Committee	Human Resources Committee	Finance Strategy Committee	Investor Education Committee	Commissioners' Board Meetings and AGM
Y. Banda	n/a	n/a	n/a	5/5	n/a	n/a	8/8
E.R. Chitanda	6/6	n/a	n/a	5/5	n/a	3/3	7/8
M. Sibanda	n/a	n/a	3/3	n/a	3/4	2/3	8/8
W.B. Manhimanzi	n/a	5/5	3/3	n/a	4/4	n/a	8/8
M. Mantiziba	n/a	5/5	n/a	5/5	n/a	3/3	8/8
C.R. Mudenda	6/6	5/5	n/a	5/5	n/a	n/a	8/8
G. N. Muzondo Joined 1/2/24	4/5	n/a	2/3	n/a	n/a	2/3	6/6
W. Magombedze Joined 1/7/24	1/1	2/2	n/a	1/1	n/a	n/a	3/3
T. Mushambadope Joined 1/7/24	n/a	n/a	1/1	n/a	2/2	1/1	3/3

SECZIM COMMISSIONERS



Yona Banda
Non-Executive Chairperson
Appointed November 2016



Ethel Rumbidzai Chitanda
Non-Executive Vice Chairperson
Appointed November 2016



Professor Mabutho Sibanda
Non-Executive Commissioner
Appointed June 2022



Margaret Mantiziba
Non-Executive Commissioner
Appointed September 2023



William Biggie Manhimanzi
Non-Executive Commissioner
Appointed June 2022



Grace Ngonidzashe Muzondo
Non-Executive Commissioner
Appointed February 2024



Caroline Rudo Mudenda
Non-Executive Commissioner
Appointed December 2023



William Magombedze
Non-Executive Commissioner
Appointed July 2024



Tichaona Mushambadope
Non-Executive Commissioner
Appointed July 2024

SECZIM MANAGEMENT SECTION

The Commission's day to day management is under the Chief Executive Officer and members of the Executive Committee.

Below are EXCO members and their positions:



Anymore Taruvinga
Chief Executive Officer



Cordelia Mutangadura
Corporate Secretary
Resigned on
11 November 2024



Brian Gava
Director: ICT



Farai Mpofu
Director: Investor
Education



Grace Berejena
Acting Director: Corporate
Finance and Market
Development, effective
1 July 2024



Ferida Matambo
Director: Finance



Norman Maferefa
Director: Licencing,
Supervision and
Surveillance (LS&S)



Linyinah Madende
Director: Legal Affairs

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT



Yona Banda - Board Chairperson

As my term of office comes to an end, it is with a sense of both reflection and gratitude that I present this final statement.

I am proud of the resilience of the staff and the Board of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Together, we have faced numerous challenges, achieved important milestones and most importantly, upheld the core principles that guide our work.

Global Developments

In 2024, the global economy exhibited modest growth amid a complex interplay of issues. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimated global economic growth at 3.2% for 2024, with a slight acceleration in advanced economies and a modest slowdown in emerging markets and developing economies. The global economic growth in 2024 was tempered by significant challenges, including trade tensions, rising debt levels and geopolitical uncertainties. These developments underscored the need for coordinated policy responses and international collaboration to navigate the

complex economic landscape.

According to the IMF, with monetary easing among major central banks, financial conditions remained accommodative, emerging markets remained resilient and asset price volatility stayed relatively low in 2024. High levels and rapid growth of sovereign debt remained a global challenge, with many jurisdictions failing to achieve their longer-term debt-stabilising primary balances. The global banking sector remained resilient, with ample capital and liquidity buffers whilst usage of artificial intelligence (AI) in capital market activities increased. Global issuance of sustainable debt rebounded in the first half of 2024 and green bonds remained the largest component, accounting for roughly half of sustainable debt issuance and exceeding the amount issued in the first six months of past years.

Domestic economic developments

During 2024, the economy demonstrated resilience with an estimated GDP growth of 2%, largely driven by the mining and manufacturing sectors. The agriculture sector faced huge challenges, notably a negative growth, largely attributed to El Niño-induced droughts which affected crop yields. The overall positive growth reflects the Government's concerted efforts towards economic transformation. In April 2024, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe introduced the gold-backed currency (ZWG) to stabilise the economy, alleviate inflationary pressures and restore confidence in the local currency.

Following the introduction of the ZWG, inflationary pressures receded, with monthly inflation averaging 7% between May and December 2024. The exchange rate remained relatively stable, save for the steep depreciation that occurred in September 2024. The depreciation in ZWG resulted in tightening of monetary policies in the last quarter of 2024.

Regulatory Developments

At regional level, Committee of Insurance, Securities and Non-Bank Financial Authorities – (CISNA), five (5) model laws were adopted on the following: Bond Market, Small to Medium Enterprises (SME) market, licensing of market intermediaries, Collective Investment Schemes and Central Securities Depository (CSD) and CSD participants. The CISNA Capital Market Sub committee (chaired by the Commission) adopted a strategic plan focusing on the following:

- i. Adherence to International Standards.
 - a) International Organisation of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) Membership,
 - b) Harmonisation - Enhancing Cross Border Activities, Derivatives Market, Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs), Global Depository Receipts (GDRs) and:
 - c) Model Laws – Licensing of Intermediaries, Bond Market and SME Market.
- ii. Response to International Trends
 - a) Regional Framework for Commodity Exchange and
 - b) Regional framework for Carbon Trading (Exchange)
- iii. Institutional Capacity Building-Small and Medium Enterprises.
- iv. Market Development –Tax Incentives for Issuers and Investors.

On the domestic front efforts were made to improve the ease of doing business as well as promoting capital market development. This led to the publication of several statutory instruments, including:

- SI 110 of 2024 on Reduction of Capital Gains Withholding Tax from 4% to 2% and suspension of Capital gains tax and vesting period on listed securities,
- SI 147 of 2024 on Self-listing of Securities Exchanges,
- SI 148 of 2024 on Licensing of Minerals Commodities Trading Participants on the Victoria Falls Stock Exchange and
- SI 149 of 2024 on Victoria Falls Stock Exchange Mineral Commodities Rules.

Strategic Focus

The Commission continued to focus on its three programmes Governance and Administration, Licensing, Supervision and Surveillance (LS&S) and Corporate Finance and Market Development. On the internal focusing programme there was a significant improvement in the organisation's compliance and client satisfaction levels (74% in 2024 compared to 57% in 2023). The recapitalisation of the Commission remained a priority and funding amounting to ZWG8.6 million was secured from the Treasury for the purchase of employee motor vehicles. Remuneration challenges, however, continued to impact staff morale, retention and skills attraction.

On LS&S, robust oversight and enforcement resulted in the cancellation of 13 licenses. Due to well-coordinated training programmes on Anti-money laundering (AML), market compliance with AML requirements improved in 2024 with a risk rating of 0.4. Prudential compliance levels also improved on the back of improved capital levels for securities market intermediaries. The profitability levels for stockbrokers however remained a concern owing to depressed trading activity. The Commission intensified investor education and awareness activities and co-hosted the first capital market conference that was held in June. The Commission continued to be the patron for the Capital Market High School quiz, whose finals were graced by the Deputy Minister of Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion (MoFEDIP).

On Corporate Finance and Market Development the Commission initiated work on the Capital Market Institute which is meant to bridge the skills gap in the capital market through certification, continuous professional development and training of capital market participants. The Commission also participated in the Financial Market Development Strategy workstreams that were led by the MoFEDIP. The Commission coordinates the input required from the capital market and is represented at both technical and steering committee levels. The Commission continued to enhance its oversight framework to address emerging risks, including those associated with fintech and the

broader innovation in the securities market. The Commission launched the Regulatory Sandbox and the Licensing Portal in 2024.



SECZim Chairperson Mr. Yona Banda addressing the Parliament Portfolio Committee on Budget, Finance, and Investment Promotion during the Capital Market Awareness Workshop.

SECZim Financial Performance

The Commission experienced financial constraints that impacted on operations and resource allocation. These challenges were driven by the subdued trading activity on the main Exchange Zimbabwe Stock Exchange (ZSE). The Commission recorded a surplus of ZWG14.8 million on the back of revaluation gains. Operational funding support of ZWG3 million was received from treasury and the Commission appreciates this support.

Directorate

The Board welcomed new members in 2024, being Commissioners Grace Ngonidzashe Muzondo, William Magombedze and Tichaona Mushambadope. The Corporate Secretary Cordelia Mutangadura left the Commission effective 11 November 2024. I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to Mrs. Mutangadura for her exceptional service and dedication to the Commission since 2010.

Looking Ahead

As we look into the future, the Commission is aware of the fast pace of technological change, the rising complexity of financial products and the increasing risk of cyber threats that demand that the Commission continue to evolve its regulatory approach. Guided by National Development Strategy 2 (NDS2), the Commission will work on a new 5-year strategy for the period 2026 to 2030 to ensure that it continues to be relevant on investor protection, market development and inculcating capital market and broader financial sector stability. The Commission will continue to engage with all stakeholders to develop and refine its strategies.

Appreciation

As I step down, I am confident in the continued strength and capability of the Commission. The team we have built, the processes we have put in place, and the relationships we have forged will continue to drive the success of the capital market going forward.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the Honourable Minister Prof M. Ncube and colleagues in the Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion, for their unwavering support during my tenure as the Chairman of the Commission.

I extend my appreciation to my colleagues, fellow Commissioners, management and the Commission's staff, market intermediaries and all our stakeholders for their dedication, support, and hard work throughout my term. Your commitment to excellence and to our shared goals was instrumental in shaping the capital market.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Y. Banda'.

Y. Banda
Chairman

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT



Anymore Taruvinga

Chief Executive Officer

Market Developments

During the first half of the year, trading activity remained subdued on the back of the 180-day vesting period and high capital gains withholding tax (4%) that subsisted until 28 June 2024. The stability brought about by the Zimbabwe Gold Currency (ZWG) in April 2024 and the reduction in capital gains withholding tax (CGWT) from 4% to 2% saw a marked improvement in trading from the third quarter of 2024. The Commission applauds the Government for the further reduction in the CGWT from 2% to 1% with effect from January 2025. The reduction brought about permanence in the suspension of the vesting period and Capital Gains Tax and lowered trading costs on the ZSE.

Turnover

Equities turnover on the ZSE declined by a nominal 15.69% to ZWG2.29 billion whilst the Victoria Falls Stock Exchange (VFEX) grew by 117% to USD56.9 million in 2024. Annual turnover for the two local currency platforms (Zimbabwe Stock Exchange (ZSE) and Financial Securities Exchange (FINSEC) declined by 18.15% to ZWG2.3 billion in 2024 from ZWG2.8 billion in 2023. Foreign investors maintained an exit stance from the ZSE with a net annual foreign sell-off position of ZWG302 million.

Table 2: ZWG Turnover

	Turnover (ZWG' billion)		
	2024	2023	Change
ZSE	2.29	2.72	-15.69%
FINSEC	0.01	0.09	-10.29%
Total	2.30	2.81	-18.15%

Table 3: USD Turnover

	Turnover (USD' m)		
	2024	2023	Change
VFEX	56.94	26.28	117%
ZSE	119.30	169.20	-29.49%
FINSEC	0.45	0.57	-21.05%
Total	176.69	196.05	-9.88%

At USD176.69 million, total annual equities market turnover for the combined three exchanges was down 9.88% in USD terms from last year. The VFEX on its own, however, registered a 117% increase in turnover. Lower transaction costs and hard currency trading remain the main attraction to the VFEX.

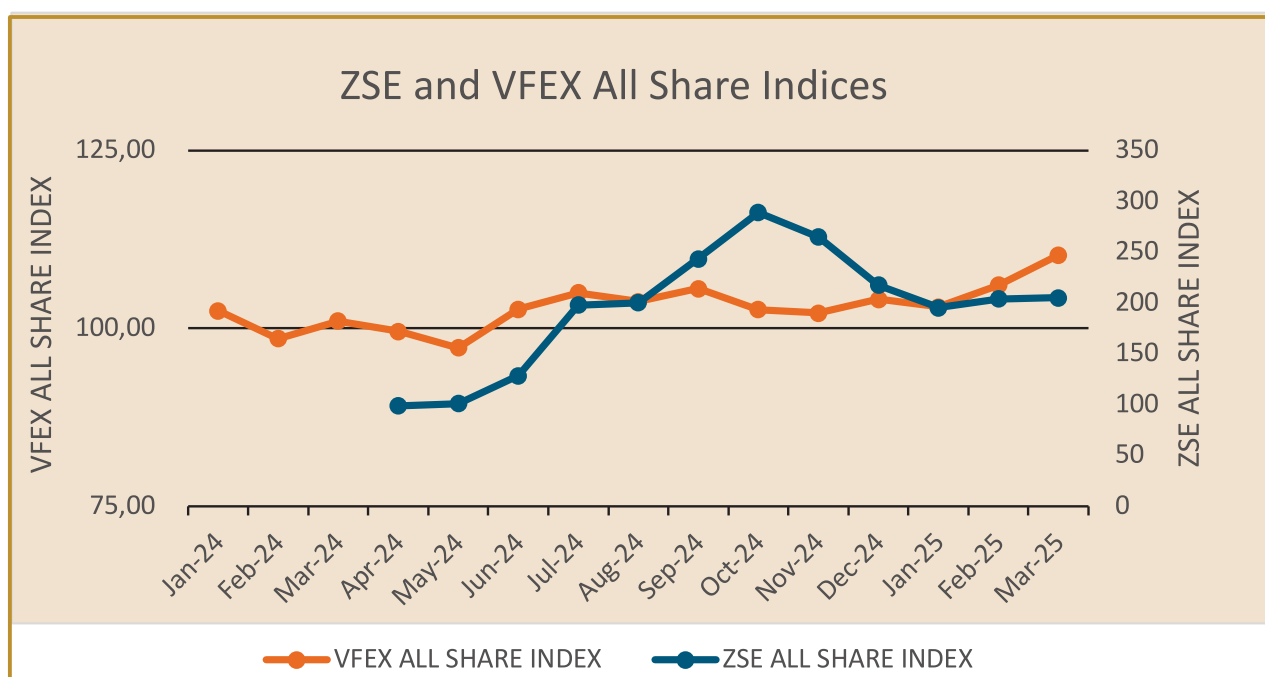
Market Capitalisation

The ZSE market capitalisation declined by 6.77% in USD terms while the VFEX closed the year with a gain of 6% as of 31 December 2024.

Table 4: Market Capitalisation (2023 -2024)

	2024	2023	Change
Market Capitalisation	USD Billion	USD Billion	%
ZSE	2.57	2.75	-7%
VFEX	1.28	1.21	6%
FINSEC	0.02	0.02	0%
Total	3.87	3.98	-3%

Figure 1: ZSE and VFEX All Share Indices



Listings

At the end of 2024, the ZSE had fifty (50) listings split into:

- five (5) ETFs,
- two (2) REITs; and
- forty-three (43) equity listings of which thirty-seven (37) are active.

As at the end of December 2024, the ZSE had registered one migration to the VFEX bringing the total to eleven (11) migrations since the establishment of the VFEX.

The VFEX closed the year with sixteen (16) listings split into:

- two (2) DRs,
- one (1) debt instrument and
- thirteen (13) equity instruments of which twelve (12) are active.

Funds Under Management

Total Funds Under Management (FUM) grew to ZWG90.16 billion including US-denominated FUM of USD1.87 billion converted to local currency (ZWG) at the prevailing exchange rate as of 31 December 2024. The FUM were dominated by property investments which constituted 47% of total FUM. Stock market exposure declined from 42.58% in 2023 to 32.33% in 2024.

Supervisory Activities

The Commission's regulatory oversight during the year focused on strengthening regulatory compliance, enhancing AML/CFT oversight, improving market efficiency through digital licensing and structured inspections. Enhanced market awareness initiatives and enforcement actions ensured the sector remained stable despite the challenging operating environment.

Licensing

The Commission issued 6 licences and registered 6 collective investment schemes in 2024 as follows:

Table 5: licenced collective investment schemes in 2024

Licence Category	Number of firms licenced
Securities Investment Management firms	3
Securities Advisory firm	1
Securities Trustee	1
Securities Dealer (individual)	1
Collective Investment Schemes	6

At the end of 2024 there were 133 SMIs and 87 Collective Investment Schemes (a total of 220), a decline from 222 as at the end of 2023.

Enforcement Actions

A total of 13 licences were cancelled in 2024 (11 advisory, 1 investment management and 1 custodial). Ten (10) prudential and seven (7) AML onsite inspections were carried out in 2024. The Commission also issued directives in 2024 as follows:

- Directive on Offshore investments to investment managers,
- Directive on Audited financial statement disclosures for SMIs,
- Guideline for Depository Participation on VFEX,
- Transaction monitoring, screening and suspicious transaction reporting guidelines; and
- Entry examination guidelines for new applicants.

Financial Stability

As at 31 December the capital position for the ZSE and VFEX were rated satisfactory whilst FINSEC was rated fair (at 138% asset cover against the required cover of 250%). Four (4) securities dealing firms (out of 22) were undercapitalised at the end of 2024, an improvement from the 10 undercapitalised firms out of 21 in 2023. Three (3) out of 29 asset management firms were undercapitalised at the end of 2024, compared to 11 undercapitalised firms out of 27 in 2023. Securities dealers earnings were rated critical as 13 firms did not break even in Q4 2024.

AML/CFT Compliance and Risk Assessment

For the year under review, the market's final vulnerability was rated medium, with an overall risk score of 0.40, a slight improvement from the 0.4077 in 2023. The Commission introduced an AML/CFT compliance index during the year to measure and monitor regulatory adherence to financial crime regulations in preparation of the upcoming mutual evaluations

Digital Transformation

The Commission's journey to digitise and automate regulatory processes progressed well during the year in a bid to align with the rapid pace of change in technological advancements. A licencing portal was launched in September 2024 to make it easy for new applications processing as well as the annual licence renewals.

Financial Highlights

During the period, inflation adjusted income grew by 4% to ZWG67.9 million (1,083% in nominal terms) whilst expenditure declined by 3% to ZWG47.4 million. A surplus of ZWG1.7 million was recorded, a decline from ZWG15.1 million in 2023 due to a net monetary loss on currency conversion of ZWG18.8 million.



Commissioner W.B. Manhimhanzi addressing delegates at the Inaugural Capital Market Conference.

Table 6: A summary of the financial highlights for the year ended December 2024

	INFLATION ADJUSTED		HISTORICAL COST	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG
Income	51 396 028	51 222 454	32 150 483	2 816 781
Fair Value Gain on investment property	16 534 583	14 097 380	16 534 583	1 297 605
Total Income	67 930 611	65 319 834	48 685 066	4 114 386
Expenditure	(47 437 668)	(48 787 910)	(33 605 817)	(2 630 862)
Surplus for the year before net monetary loss	20 492 943	16 531 924	15 079 249	1 483 524
Net Monetary Loss	(18 765 171)	(7 678 627)		
Surplus for the Year	1 727 772	8 853 297	15 079 249	1 483 524
Non-Current assets	31 422 277	26 419 567	21 451 472	1 776 155
Current Assets	11 862 056	4 603 407	11 497 693	422 288
Total Assets	43 284 333	31 022 974	32 949 165	2 198 44
Equity	27 091 994	25 364 222	16 756 826	1 677 577
Liabilities	16 192 339	5 658 752	16 192 339	520 866
Total Equity and Liabilities	43 284 333	31 022 974	32 949 165	2 198 443

Outlook

The reduction in CGWT to 1% is a positive step towards reducing transaction costs on the ZSE and FINSEC, which should stimulate trading activity. It is also set to bolster the regional competitiveness of the ZSE. The tight fiscal and monetary policy environment however means that recovery prospects will be muted as liquidity remains constrained. The impact of the VFEX's move to the International Financial Services Centre will be reflected in the 2025 Annual Report.

The Commission is planning to launch a Capital Market Institute to facilitate examinations and continuous professional development for market participants. The Commission also plans to work on the revisions to the Securities and Exchange Act (24:25) amendments to incorporate provisions for new products and enhanced powers for the Commission in its mandate for investor protection.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT



Farai Mpfu (SECZim Director for Investor Education), Thandiwe Shonhiwa (IPF Board Member), and Patience Chipara (Business Development Specialist at Chengetedzai Depository Company) discussing the unclaimed shares campaign during the 'Beat the Market' program on ZTN Prime."

The Commission is committed to enhancing transparency and accountability within the securities market by ensuring that Securities Market Intermediaries (SMIs) disclose relevant information about sustainability risks and opportunities. This initiative is essential for primary users of general-purpose financial reports, as it supports informed decision-making regarding resource allocation. The Commission recognises that an entity's ability to generate profit is intertwined with its interactions with stakeholders, society, the economy, and the environment along its value chain.

To formalise this commitment, the Commission issued Directive 8/24 which included mandatory disclosures on Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Matters for SMIs. Under this directive, SMIs are required to disclose their ESG impact assessment processes and practices in their audited financial statements, adhering to IFRS S1 (General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information) and IFRS S2 (Climate-related Disclosures).

In 2024, the Commission also focused on building internal capacity in ESG, with the goal of crafting a comprehensive ESG strategy to guide the Regulator's operations, as a stopgap measure, while waiting for the implementation of a National Policy on ESG.

The Commission is officially represented on several local, regional and international bodies focusing on ESG matters including the following:

- **Sustainability Panel of the Public Accounts and Auditors Board (PAAB), Zimbabwe.**
- **Growth and Emerging Markets Committee (GEMC) within International Organisation of Securities Commissions (IOSCO)**, which seeks to promote the development and greater efficiency of emerging securities and futures markets by establishing principles and minimum standards, providing training programmes and technical assistance for members and facilitating the exchange of information and transfer of technology and expertise.
- **Committee of Insurance, Securities and Non-banking Financial Authorities (CISNA)**, which is made up of non-banking financial institutions authorities from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region and reports to the SADC Committee of Ministers of Finance. Its aim is to promote and maintain financial stability and growth in the SADC region through a process of co-operation, exchange of information and engagement between regional regulators.



Looking Ahead

Ongoing Sustainability Initiatives

- **Environmental Sustainability:** The use of solar energy to power the Commission's data centre and ICT systems that enable remote working, have contributed to the reduction of the Commission's carbon footprint. Going forward ICTs can be utilised for e-learning platforms to raise ESG awareness and transparent ESG disclosures. In addition, the Commission has designated one day each month for environmental clean-up activities,
- **Diversity and Inclusion:** The Commission initiated deliberate policies to achieve gender balance, and to recruit the youth, yielding positive results, with the current female ratio at 47%,
- **Wellness Activities:** Our wellness initiatives, including health checks and monthly sports tournaments with SMIs and stakeholders, promote a healthy work environment. Flexible working arrangements and professional development opportunities have remained a priority; and
- **Economic Viability:** The Commission emphasises responsible procurement and inclusiveness through various empowerment initiatives. The Ministry of Finance, Economic Development, and Investment Promotion, through the publication of SI57/2024 increased licence fees by an average 17%, while the publication of SI110/24 eliminated the vesting period, and reduced the capital gains tax to 2%. All these measures were aimed at enhancing the viability of the sector and the sustainable operations of the Commission.

SECZim remains dedicated to fostering a sustainable and inclusive securities market that benefits all stakeholders.

COMMISSION PROGRAMMES

1. POLICY AND GOVERNANCE

1.1 Securities Legislative developments

There were several reviews to the securities rules during the year under review. The legislation provides for the continued viability of the Commission and the market, to align with the economic environment and to ensure effective regulation of the market.

The following rules were published in 2024:

- i. Securities and Exchange (Registration, Licensing and Corporate Governance (Amendment) Rules, SI 57 of 2024,
- ii. Collective Investment Schemes fees (Amendment) Rules, SI 59 of 2024,
- iii. Securities and Exchange (Self-listings Rules for Exchanges) Rules, 2024, SI147 of 2024,
- iv. Securities and Exchange (Licensing of Minerals Commodities Trading Participants on the Victoria Falls Stock Exchange) Rules, 2024 SI 148 of 2024,
- v. Securities and Exchange (Victoria Falls Stock Exchange Mineral Commodities) Rules, 2024 SI 149 of 2024, and
- vi. Directive on Interoperability of Central Securities Depositories.

In addition, the following rules were submitted to Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and Investment Promotion for approval and publication:

- i. Amendments to SMI Qualifications,
- ii. Chengetedzai Depository Company Central Securities Depositories and Securities Lending and Borrowing Rules,
- iii. Victoria Falls Stock Exchange Membership Rules,
- iv. Zimbabwe Stock Exchange membership Rules, and
- v. Victoria Falls Stock Exchange Contract for Difference Rules.

1.2 ICT

The Commission has continued to leverage Information Communication Technologies to ensure delivery of its mandate. In 2024 the journey to digitise and automate processes progressed well. During the year the Commission successfully implemented enhancements to the online Securities Market Intermediary portal enabling licensees' flawless submission of annual licence renewal applications. Projects implemented to improve operational efficiencies included phase one (1) of the Enterprise Resource Planning system integration with market infrastructure systems, a fuel coupon management system and an organisational performance dashboard. A Universities Competition enabling collaboration with academic institutions to implement Prudential and Anti-Money Laundering risk-based supervision systems was launched; due to funding constraints the competition was delayed and expected to continue during 2025.

Continued investment in cybersecurity measures, employee awareness, and adherence to regulatory standards will be crucial in mitigating risks and protecting sensitive financial data. As cyber threats evolve, so too must the strategies employed to defend against them. During the year there were no cyber security related incidents, the Commission employs various tools to monitor, detect and

respond to ever evolving cyber threats. Every thirty-nine (39) seconds a cyber-attack occurs; the cybersecurity landscape is characterised by escalating threats that require more investment in cybersecurity measures and employee awareness. Studies have shown that more than eighty 80% of cyber incidents occur because of human error, as such the Commission prioritizes cybersecurity awareness training for all staff members. SECZim created cybersecurity awareness bulletins and offered staff in-person training to safeguard confidentiality, integrity and availability of the Commission's digital assets.

Zimbabwe's Statutory Instrument (SI) 155 of 2024 Cyber and Data Protection Licensing Regulations was promulgated into law on 13 September 2024 outlining a framework for the appointment of Data Protection Officers (DPOs). Accordingly, and in compliance with the CPDA regulations the Commission appointed a qualified data protection officer and notified the data protection authority. The Commission plans to apply for a Data Controller licence. This statutory instrument represents a significant step in strengthening the legal and regulatory framework for data protection and cybersecurity in Zimbabwe following the enactment of the Cyber and Data Protection Act [Chapter 12:07] which came into effect on the eleventh (11th) of March 2022.

In evaluating the success of SECZim ICT operations, several key metrics have been instrumental in providing insights into performance and user experience. Network uptime reached an average of ninety-seven (97.0%) this year, ensuring that critical services remained consistently accessible to all stakeholders. A secondary Internet connection was implemented to address intermittent downtime that negatively impacted operations. System availability averaged ninety-nine (99%) across all platforms, which minimised disruptions and enhanced operational efficiency. Additionally, the Commission conducted user satisfaction surveys, which indicated an eighty-four percent (84%) satisfaction rate among employees regarding the reliability and responsiveness of ICT services. Performance metrics are tracked to maintain high operational standards and guide continuous improvement efforts in delivering seamless and effective technological support across the organisation.

Looking ahead, the Commission shall continue its digital transformation journey, to enhance productivity, improve stakeholder experience and enable stronger resource management. Capital market infrastructures and securities market intermediaries also need to plan for shorter settlement cycles, evolving regulations, and technological innovations. By leveraging emerging technologies such as digital assets and artificial intelligence, the Zimbabwe capital market can enhance operational efficiencies and drive significant economic growth and innovation.

2. LICENSING, SUPERVISION AND SURVEILLANCE

2.1. Licensing portal and licences issued as at 31 December 2024

In 2024, the Commission developed the *licencing portal* for all licensing processes. The portal offers a user-interface for licence applications, key personnel approvals, and annual licence renewals. It allows market players to submit, track, and manage their licensing applications online, ensuring greater efficiency and transparency in regulatory procedures.

The Commission issued six (6) new licences and registered 6 collective investment schemes as detailed in the table below:

Table 7: Licences approved in 2024

Licence Category	Number of firms licenced
Securities Investment Management firms	3
Securities Advisory firm	1
Securities Trustee	1
Securities Dealer (individual)	1
Collective Investment Schemes	6

Table 8: Changes in number of licensees per category

	Licence Category	# of SMIs Fy2023	# of SMIs Fy2024	Additions	Cancellations
1	Securities Exchanges	4	4	0	0
2	Central Securities Depositories	2	2	0	0
3	Securities Investment Management firms	32	34	3	1
4	Securities Stockbroking/Dealing firms	22	22	0	0
5	Securities Custodial firms	7	6	0	1
6	Securities Trustee firms	6	7	1	0
7	Securities Transfer firms	3	3	0	0
8	Securities Investment Advisory firms	65	55	1	11
9	Collective Investment Schemes Funds	81	87	6	0
	Total	222	220	11	13

2.2. Guidelines and directives issued in 2024

To facilitate an enabling environment for orderly capital markets, SECZim enacted the following guidelines and directives in 2024:

a) Directive to Securities Market Intermediaries (SMI) on Audited Financial Statements Disclosures

The Directive was promulgated on 28 August 2024 and compels full financial disclosure of SMIs operations including the independent audit of capital adequacy and funds under management/trust/custody.

b) Guideline for Depository Participation on VFEX

This guideline was published on 22 November 2024, and it provides clarity on how Central Securities Depositories (CSDs) can participate on the Victoria Falls Stock Exchange (VFEX) to enable fair competition.

c) Directive To Securities Investment Managers on Offshore Investments

This directive came into effect on 04 December 2024, and it compels securities investment managers (asset managers) to meet certain conditions to be eligible to invest offshore on behalf of clients. Such conditions include maintenance of the capital adequacy ratio (CAR) above one (1) for four (4) consecutive quarters prior to placement of funds offshore, adherence to AML/CFT requirements and full disclosure of product details.

d) Transaction monitoring, screening and suspicious transaction reporting guidelines

The guidelines were issued on 13 September 2024, and include market guidance on transaction monitoring, targeted financial sanctions requirements, and procedures for submitting Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs) and Cash Transaction Reports (CTRs) via the goAML platform.

e) Entry examination guidelines for new applicants

The examination guidelines, which were published on 10 December 2024, stipulate that all compliance and principal officers seeking to be licenced by the Commission shall take a Commission-set examination. The guidelines describe administrative procedures such as eligibility, the pass mark, examination fees, and scheduling.

2.3. Supervisory activities

Onsite inspections, thematic reviews and offsite monitoring are key tools for the supervisory process of the Commission in ensuring that licensees are adhering to applicable laws and regulations.

a) Prudential onsite inspections conducted in 2024

During 2024, the Commission performed ten (10) onsite prudential examinations in accordance with the 2024 supervisory plan. Tables below show the number of inspections, outcomes, and corrective measures for securities investment managers, securities dealing firms, and collective investment schemes respectively.

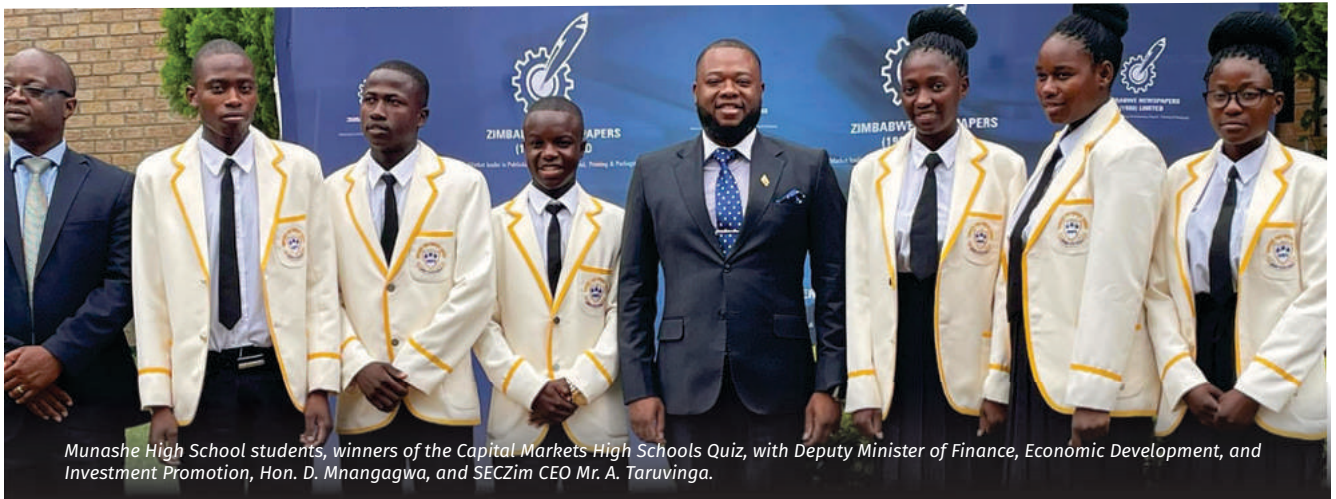
Table 9: Prudential Inspections for Securities Investment Managers/Asset Management Firms in 2024

Number of Inspections	Major Findings	Corrective Actions
Three (3) Securities Investment Managers	Corporate governance shortcomings - Lean board structures and non-appointment of key operational personnel.	Asset Management firms concerned were directed to meet the corporate governance stipulations provided in S.I 100 of 2010 within the ensuing quarter.
	Market conduct deficiencies – failure to fully disclose management fees levied to clients.	The asset manager concerned was ordered to immediately amend the client mandate form and provide full disclosure on management fees.
	Non-maintenance of key policies and procedures including the Complaints Handling Register - as specified under section 10 of the Asset Management Act [Chapter 24:26].	The asset management firm concerned was directed to immediately regularise operational policies and procedures.
	Capital inadequacy.	The asset management firm concerned was directed to immediately regularise and maintain a minimum CAR of one (1) over a prescribed period of one year.



Table 10: Prudential Inspections for Stockbroking/Securities Dealing Firms in 2024

Number of Inspections	Major Findings	Corrective Actions
Three (3) Securities Dealing Firms	Dealing firms operating with negative Adjusted Liquid capital and capital adequacy ratios.	The entities were ordered to inject additional capital and maintain a minimum CAR ratio of one(1).
	Entities operating without independent non-executive directors to provide independent oversight on the strategic affairs and governance of the SMIs.	The securities dealing firms concerned were immediately advised to appoint non-executive directors in line with SI 100 of 2010
	Dealing firms operating without a documented Board Charter which would ordinarily spell out the functions of the board, duties of the directors and composition of the board.	The entities were immediately ordered to put in place Board Charters which would enhance the oversight role of the Board and improve on its efficiency and effectiveness.
	Dealing firms reporting negative earnings.	Firms were ordered to devise strategies aimed at increasing revenue and reducing operational costs in the ensuing quarter.
	Dealing firm lacking a documented strategic business plan to guide the institution in tracking its progress towards pre-determined objectives and strategies.	The firm concerned was ordered to put in place a strategic business plan in the ensuing quarter.



Munashe High School students, winners of the Capital Markets High Schools Quiz, with Deputy Minister of Finance, Economic Development, and Investment Promotion, Hon. D. Mnangagwa, and SECZim CEO Mr. A. Tarvinga.

Table 11: Prudential Inspections for Collective Investment Schemes in 2024

Number of Inspections	Major Findings	Corrective Actions
Four (4) Collective Investment Schemes	Inadequate KYC controls.	The scheme manager was directed to institute strong KYC controls within the ensuing month.
	Failure to maintain Complaints Handling Register.	The scheme manager was ordered to institute Complaints Handling Procedures in line with the stipulations of section 10 of the Asset Management Act [Chapter 24:26].
	Failure to maintain adequate financial records.	The scheme manager was ordered to appoint key personnel within the ensuing quarter, including the Internal Audit function, to ensure improved financial management practices.

a) AML/CFT onsite inspections performed in 2024

In addition to the prudential inspections, seven (7) AML/CFT inspections were conducted during 2024. The inspections targeted two (2) securities dealing firms and five (5) asset management firms. The results and corrective actions are indicated in table below.

Table 12: AML/CFT Inspections for securities dealing firms in 2024

Number of Inspections	Deficiencies Identified	Rating	Priority Level	Corrective Actions
Two (2) securities dealing firms	Missing KYC information.	Fair	High	The securities dealing firms were issued with corrective orders which highlighted the corrective actions they should take.
	Lack of evidence of monitoring transactions.	Fair	High	
	Lack of key components in the AML Policies.	Fair	High	

Table 13: AML/CFT Inspections for securities investment management firms in 2024

Number of Inspections	Deficiencies Identified	Rating	Priority Level	Corrective Actions
Five (5) securities investment managers	Missing KYC information in the client files.	Fair	High	The deficiencies identified were communicated to licensees through deficiency letters.
	Lack of client risk assessment	Fair	High	
	Lack of evidence of monitoring transactions and manual transaction monitoring on many clients.	Fair	High	One (1) firm was issued with a corrective order to address deficiencies identified.
	Not registering on goAML platform.	Fair	High	The other two (2) institutions were issued with monetary penalties and corrective orders. The total penalty amounted to USD2500.00 respectively.
	Policies and policy review not approved by the Board.	Fair	High	
	AML/CFT internal audit issues not addressed on time.	Fair	High	

2.4. AML/CFT and Prudential Penalties issued for the year ended 31 December 2024

a) AML/CFT Penalties

The Commission issued monetary penalties for violations of Statutory Instrument 57 of 2024 and the Money Laundering and Proceeds of Crime Act. Table below displays the penalties levied for AML/CFT offenses.

Table 14: AML/CFT Penalties

Licence category	Reasons for penalties	Number of institutions levied	Total amount
Asset Management Firms (Securities Investment Managers).	Late submission of returns.	11	USD3,700
	Failure to appoint a managing director in the stipulated time.	1	USD2,000
	Administrative Penalties	2	USD2,500
Stockbroking Firms (Securities Dealing Firms).	Late submission of returns.	3	USD700
Securities Investment Advisory Firms.	Late submission of returns.	13	USD5,900
Gross Amount			US\$14,800

b) Prudential Penalties

In accordance with paragraph 9 of Statutory Instrument 57 of 2024, the Commission imposed penalties worth USD14,500.00 for late submission of prudential returns. A further USD800 was levied on SMIs which failed to prefund trades on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange.

Table 15: Prudential Penalties

Licence category	Reasons for penalties	Number of institutions levied	Total amount
Asset Management Firms (Securities Investment Managers).	Late submission of returns.	14	USD6,500
	Failure to prefund trades.	1	USD400
Stockbroking Firms (Securities Dealing Firms).	Late submission of returns.	12	USD4,400
	Failure to prefund trades.	1	USD400
Securities Investment Advisory Firms.	Late submission of returns.	11	USD3,600
Gross Amount			US\$15,300

2.5. Funds Under Management

For the year ended 31 December 2024, total Funds Under Management (FUM) stood at ZWG90.16 billion (FY2023: ZWL16.88 trillion). This total includes USD-denominated FUM of USD1.87 billion, which was converted to local currency (ZWG) at the prevailing exchange rate as of 31 December 2024. The industry average FUM for the period ended 31 December 2024 was ZWG3.11 billion. The figure below illustrates the FUM trend from Q2 2023 to Q4 2024.

Figure 2: Trend of Funds Under Management (Q2-2023 to Q4-2024)

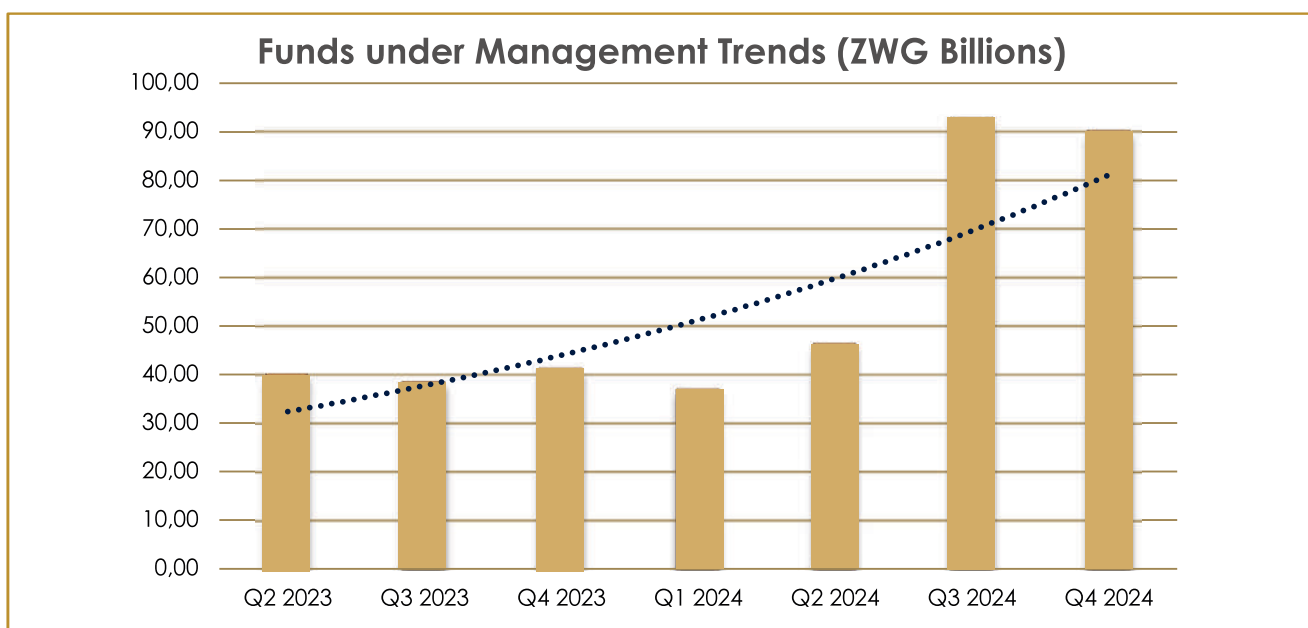
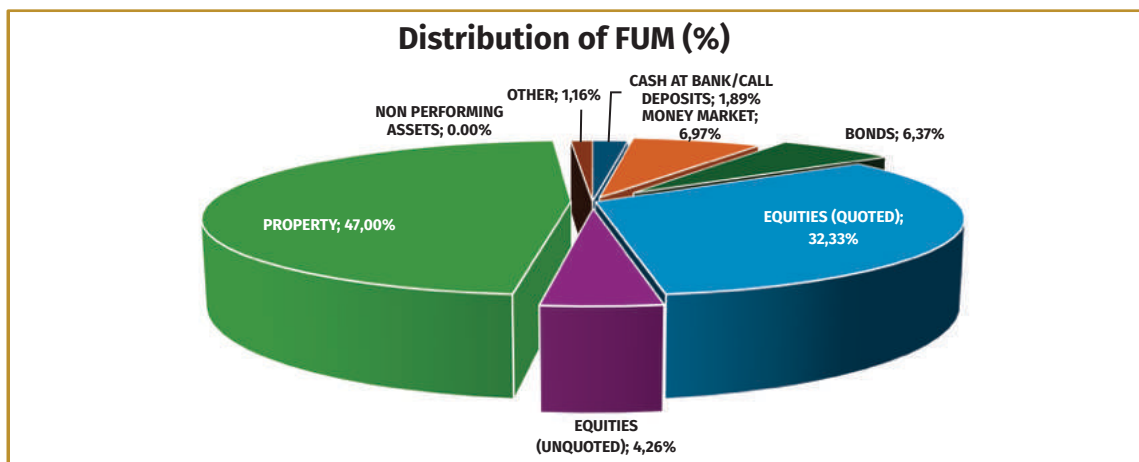


Table 16: FUM breakdown for the year ended 31 December 2024

Asset Class	USD DENOMINATED FUM		ZWG DENOMINATED FUM		AGGREGATE FUM	
	Value (USD)	%/Asset Class	Value (ZWG)	%/Asset Class	Value (ZWG)	%/Asset Class
Cash at bank/call deposits	61,918,309	3.31%	111,030,545	0.27%	1,708,430,040	1.89%
Money market	226,434,826	12.10%	443,900,431	1.06%	6,285,579,289	6.97%
Bonds	220,313,894	11.77%	63,575,467	0.15%	5,747,343,461	6.37%
Equities (quoted)	355,362,169	18.99%	19,983,768,486	47.71%	29,151,579,403	32.33%
Equities (unquoted)	33,614,489	1.80%	2,975,632,070	7.10%	3,842,835,464	4.26%
Property	936,012,094	50.03%	18,229,206,818	43.52%	42,376,914,825	47.00%
Non-performing assets	0	0.00%	29,520	0.00%	29,520	0.00%
Other	37,403,333	2.00%	78,011,929	0.19%	1,042,961,815	1.16%
Total	1,871,059,114	100.00%	41,885,155,265	100.00%	90,155,673,817	100.00%

The sector's exposure to the stock market declined significantly from 42.58% in the previous year to 32.33% as at 31 December 2024. Funds Under Management (FUM) in property investments increased from 45.81% in the previous year to 47%. Investments in the money market grew from 3.27% in December 2023 to 6.97% by year-end 2024, while allocations to unquoted equities saw a modest rise from 4.15% (as of 30 September 2024) to 4.26%. Investments in bonds rose from 2.30% in the prior year to 6.37%. Cash, call deposits, and other investment categories accounted for the remaining 3.05% of total FUM, up from 1.93% in FY2023. Figure below illustrates the FUM distribution as at 31 December 2024.

Figure 3: Distribution of Funds under Management as at 31 December 2024



2.6. Assets Under Custody

During the year ended 31 December 2024, Total Assets under Custody (AUC) amounted to ZWG76.69 billion representing a 115.46% increase from ZWG35.60 billion reported in the previous year. As at 31 December 2024, local clients accounted for 70.05% of AUC whilst foreign clients accounted for 29.80%. Comparatively, local clients accounted for 87.01% of AUC in the prior year whilst foreign clients accounted for the remaining 15.61%. As shown in the table below.

Table 17: AUC by firm (2023 and 2024)

INSTITUTION	AUC 2024 (ZWG)	AUC 2024 (USD EQUIVALENT)	AUC 2023 (ZWG)	AUC 2023 (USD EQUIVALENT)	% CHANGE (USD)
CABS Custodial Services	25,337,249,479	982,121,033	6,827,683,262,539	1,118,426,456	(12.19%)
CBZ Custodial Services	10,653,161,415	412,937,241	2,601,573,039,127	426,157,454	(3.10%)
FBC Custodial Services	5,402,133,924	209,397,210	410,485,000,570	67,240,566	211.42%
Stanbic Custodial Services	34,152,957,930	1,323,835,026	4,596,342,184,576	752,915,814	75.83%
ZB Custodial Services	1,148,648,251	44,523,839	84,319,713,406	14,404,464	209.10%
TOTAL	76,694,150,999	2,972,814,350	14,520,403,200,218	2,379,144,753	24.95%

2.7. Zimbabwe Stock Exchange (ZSE), Victoria Falls Stock Exchange (VFEX) and Financial Securities Exchange (FINSEC) turnover

Table below provides the ZSE, VFEX and FINSEC turnover for the year ended 31 December 2024 in comparison to the previous year (2023).

Table 18: ZSE, VFEX and FINSEC Turnover

ZIMBABWE STOCK EXCHANGE TURNOVER					
	2024 (ZWG)	2023 (ZWL)	2024 (USD EQUIVALENT)	2023 (USD EQUIVALENT)	USD PERCENTAGE CHANGE
EQUITIES	2,290,129,381.54	555,528,228,007	119,295,083.53	203,939.88	(29.49%)
EXCHANGE TRADED FUNDS	10,317,401	1,228,114,425	543,121.66	512,147.22	6.05%
REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS	167,813,177	6,873,438,072	10,799,832.90	1,665,172.34	548.57
VICTORIA FALLS STOCK EXCHANGE - TURNOVER					
	2024 (USD)		2023 (USD)		PERCENTAGE CHANGE
EQUITIES	56,942,715		26,279,372		116.68%
FINSEC - TURNOVER					
	2024 (ZWG)	2023 (ZWL)	2024 (USD EQUIVALENT)	2023 (USD EQUIVALENT)	USD PERCENTAGE CHANGE
EQUITIES	7,080,691	2,274,611,607	274,461.34	372,598.68	(26.34%)

2.8. Enforcement Actions

The Commission carried out the enforcement actions outlined in table below during the year ended 31 December 2024.

Table 19: Enforcement Actions for the year ended 31 December 2024

Institution Name	Action	Reason	Date
Epitome Capital (Private) Limited	Licence cancellation	Voluntary licence cancellation	18 January 2024
CBZ Bank Limited	Licence cancellation	Voluntary licence cancellation	22 January 2024
Globereach Advisory Services (Private) Limited	Licence cancellation	Non-voluntary licence cancellation for contravention of section 44A of the Act.	29 January 2024
Cardinal Chartered Accountants Zimbabwe (Private) Limited	Licence cancellation	Non-voluntary licence cancellation for contravention of section 44A of the Act	29 January 2024
Emergent Capital Management (Private) Limited	Licence cancellation	Non-voluntary licence cancellation for contravention of section 44A of the Act.	29 January 2024
Cornerstone Advisory Services (Private) Limited	Licence cancellation	Non-voluntary licence cancellation for contravention of section 44A of the Act.	29 January 2024
Simuka Asset Management (Private) Limited	Corrective Order	Undercapitalization	18 June 2024
Deloitte Advisory Services	Licence cancellation	Voluntary licence cancellation	25 September 2024
Lloyd Corporate Capital (Private) Limited	Licence cancellation	Voluntary licence cancellation	22 July 2024

2.9. ML/TF Risk Assessment Ratings

The Commission assessed eight (8) securities subsectors for ML/TF risk exposure for the year ended 31 December 2024. The assessment included 31 asset managers, 22 securities dealing firms, 6 custodians, 4 exchanges, 7 trustees, 3 transfer secretaries, 3 central securities depositories, and 55 advisors. Table below and subsequent risk matrix present the result of the assessment.

Table 20: Overall Assessment Results for the year ended 31 December 2024

CATEGORY	RATING	SCORE	WEIGHTING	OVERALL
Asset Managers	MEDIUM	0.4100	0.1344	0.0600
Dealing Firms	MEDIUM LOW	0.3800	0.1246	0.0500
Custodians	MEDIUM	0.4100	0.1344	0.0600
Exchanges	MEDIUM	0.4000	0.1311	0.0500
Trustees	MEDIUM	0.4000	0.1311	0.0500
Transfer Secretaries	MEDIUM	0.4700	0.1541	0.0700
Advisors	MEDIUM LOW	0.2500	0.0820	0.0200
Central Securities Depositories	MEDIUM LOW	0.3300	0.1082	0.0400
OVERALL			MEDIUM	0.4000

Table 21: Inherent Money Laundering Risk

	INHERENT MONEY LAUNDERING RISK					TF risk	PF risk	AML/CFT Controls	Residual Risk
SUB SECTOR	Nature, size, and complexity of business	Client/ Investor Risk	Product/ Service/ Transactions risk	Distribution Channel Risk	Country risk				
Securities Custodians	Medium High	Medium High	Medium	Medium Low	Medium Low	Low	Low	Strong	Medium
Securities Investment Managers	Medium High	Medium	Medium	Medium Low	Medium Low	Low	Low	Satisfactory	Medium
Securities Dealing Firms	Medium	Medium	Medium Low	Medium Low	Medium Low	Low	Low	Satisfactory	Medium Low
Securities Exchanges	Medium	Medium	Medium Low	Medium Low	Medium Low	Low	Low	Satisfactory	Medium
Securities Trustees	Medium High	Medium	Medium	Medium Low	Medium Low	Low	Low	Satisfactory	Medium
Securities Transfer Secretaries	Medium	Medium	Medium Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Satisfactory	Medium
Securities Investment Advisors	Medium Low	Medium Low	Medium Low	Medium Low	Medium Low	Low	Low	Satisfactory	Medium Low
Central Securities Depository	Medium	Medium Low	Medium Low	Medium Low	Medium Low			Satisfactory	Medium Low
OVERALL SECURITIES SECTOR									Medium

For the year under review, the sector's final vulnerability was rated medium, with an overall risk score of 0.40. This represents a 0.01-point improvement from the risk score of 0.41 reported for the year ended 31 December 2023. Figure 4 below depicts the trend of inherent risk scores for the securities sector between 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2024. Figure 5 below depicts the comparison of the securities subsectors' risk ratings between 2023 and 2024 respectively.

Figure 4: ML/TF Risk Scoring for Securities Sector between 2023 and 2024

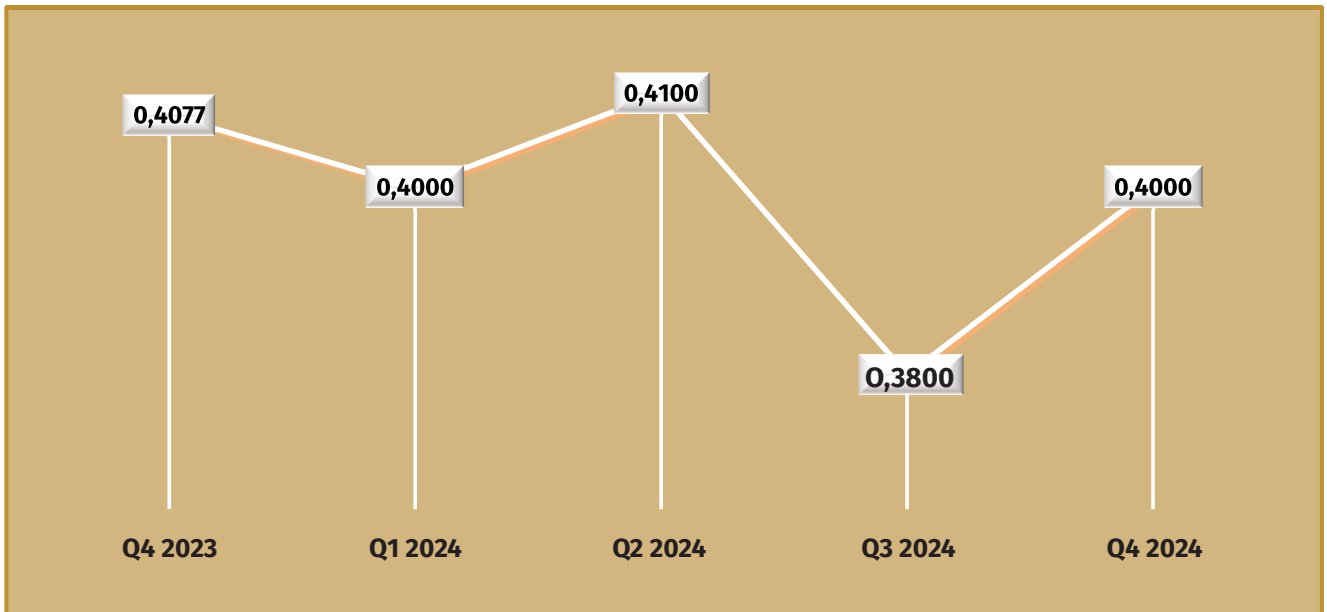
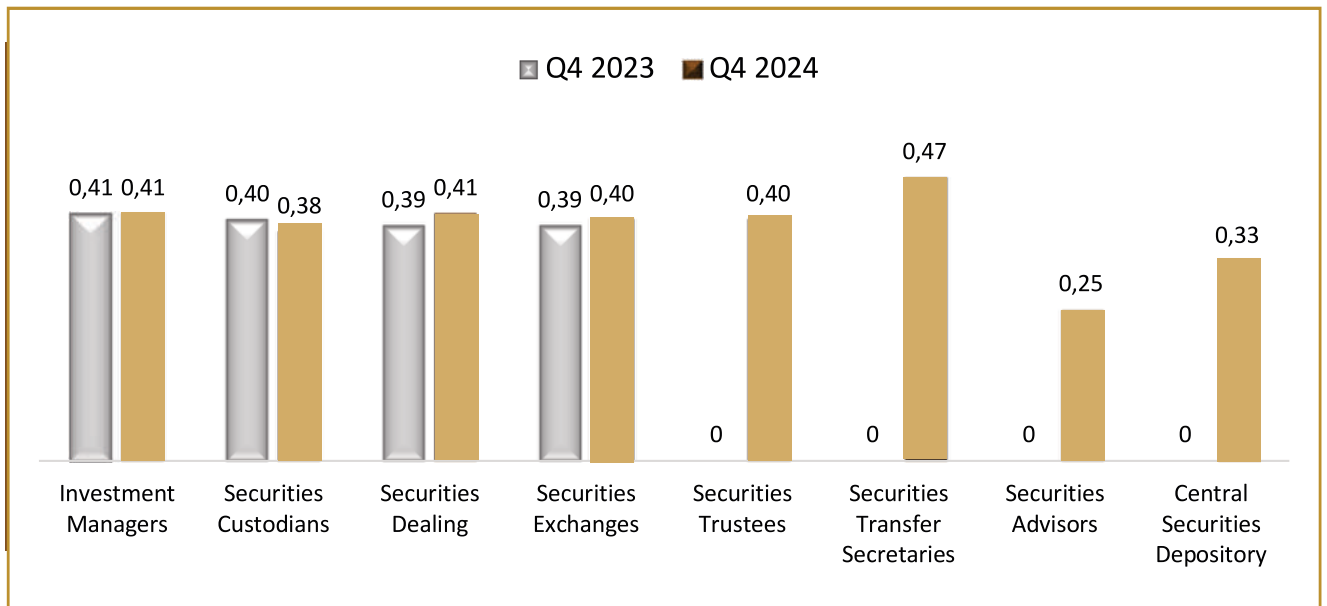


Figure 5: Comparison of the securities subsectors' risk ratings for 2023 and 2024



2.10. Review of AML/CFT Policy Framework

In Q2 of 2024, the Commission reviewed the AML/CPF Policy Framework and Manual in response to UK Treasury comments. All issues mentioned by the UK team were resolved to ensure that the framework met global standards. The AML/CFT RBS Framework of the Commission has the following blocks:

- (a) scope and structure of AML/CFT/CPF supervision,
- (b) AML/CFT/CPF risk-based approach to supervision of SMIs,
- (c) responsibility for AML/CFT/CPF supervisory activities,
- (d) market entry controls,
- (e) AML/CFT/CPF risk-based supervision methodology,
- (f) implementation of penalties framework,
- (g) awareness of AML/CFT/CPF obligations and ML/TF/PF risks; and
- (h) Domestic and international coordination and cooperation.

2.11. Zimbabwe in-country assessors training

In the first quarter of 2024, the Commission participated in the in-country assessors training hosted by the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) in Harare. The outcome of the training is that the Commission now has two (2) ESAAMLG-certified assessors. The training provided the team with enhanced skills to implement AML/CFT supervisory frameworks.

2.12. National Risk Assessment

The Commission participated in the country's 3rd National Risk Assessment under two (2) modules related to securities sector and virtual assets and virtual assets service providers. The third money laundering national risk assessment and virtual assets and virtual assets service providers risk assessment were adopted by the national taskforce on 14 November 2024. Based on the analysis, the sector's vulnerability was found to be **medium low** (0.38), up from **medium low** (0.33) reported in the second National Risk Assessment of 2019.

2.13. Participation in Committees related to AML/CFT

In addition to active participation in the National Task Force on AML/CFT, compliance and supervision subcommittee, National Anti-money Laundering Advisory Committee and ESAAMLG working group on risk, compliance and financial inclusion, in 2024 the Commission started actively participating in the Committee of Insurance, Securities and Non-banking financial Authorities (CISNA) AML/CFT technical working group. Further, in 2024 the Commission started to participate in the International Organisation of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) AML network. This engagement has boosted the supervisory capability of the Commission in guiding the sector to comply with AML/CFT national laws and international standards.

2.14. Participation in the ESAAMLG project

In 2024, the Commission participated in Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG) project on the opportunities and challenges posed by Virtual Assets (VAs) and Virtual Assets Service Providers (VASPs) in the Eastern and Southern Africa Region. The project was approved by the ESAAMLG Taskforce during the 47th ESAAMLG Task Force of Senior Officials meeting in Lubango, Huila, Angola.

2.15. Compliance Indices

To ensure increased market compliance with relevant laws, regulations and practices, in 2024 the Commission developed prudential and AML/CFT compliance indices.

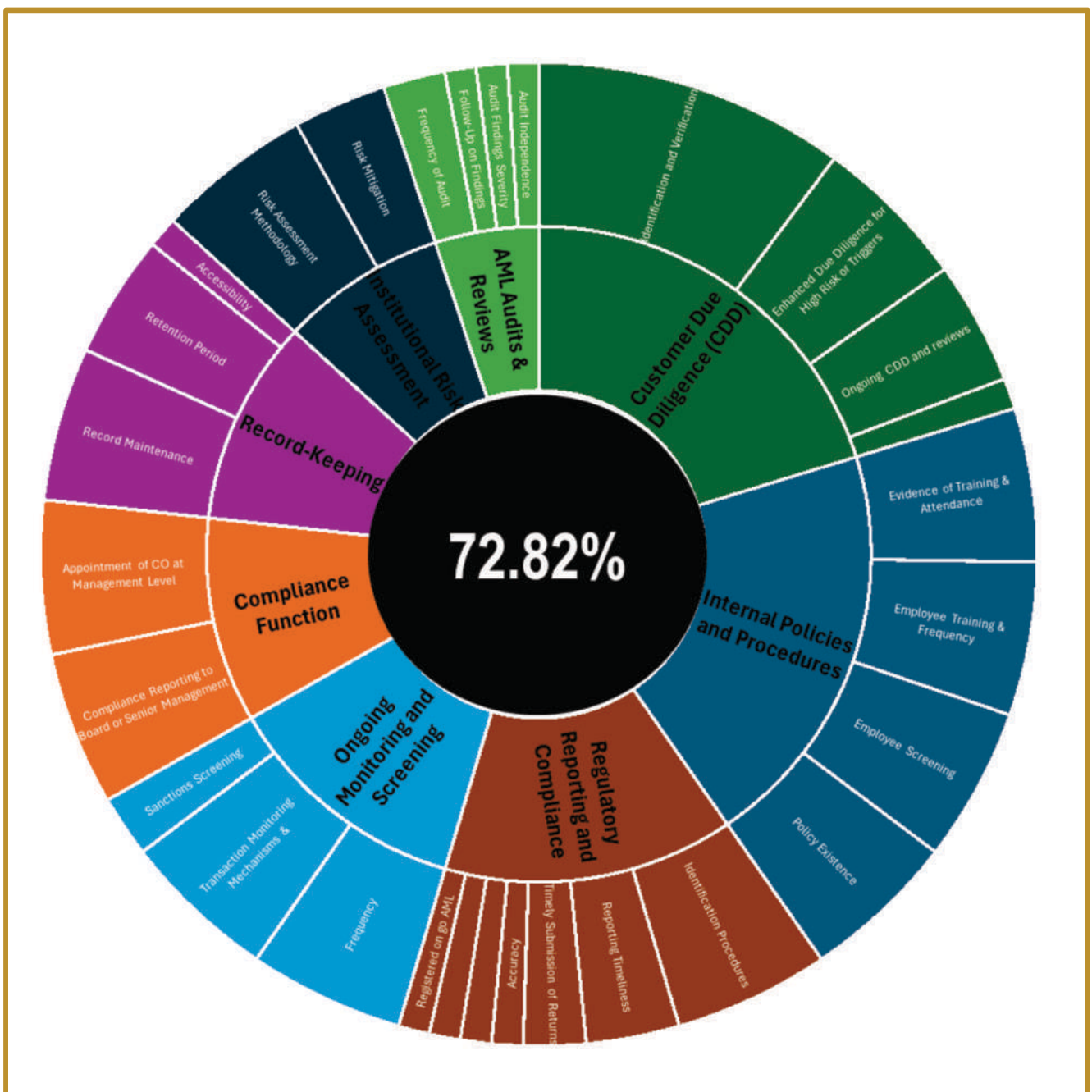
a) Prudential Compliance index

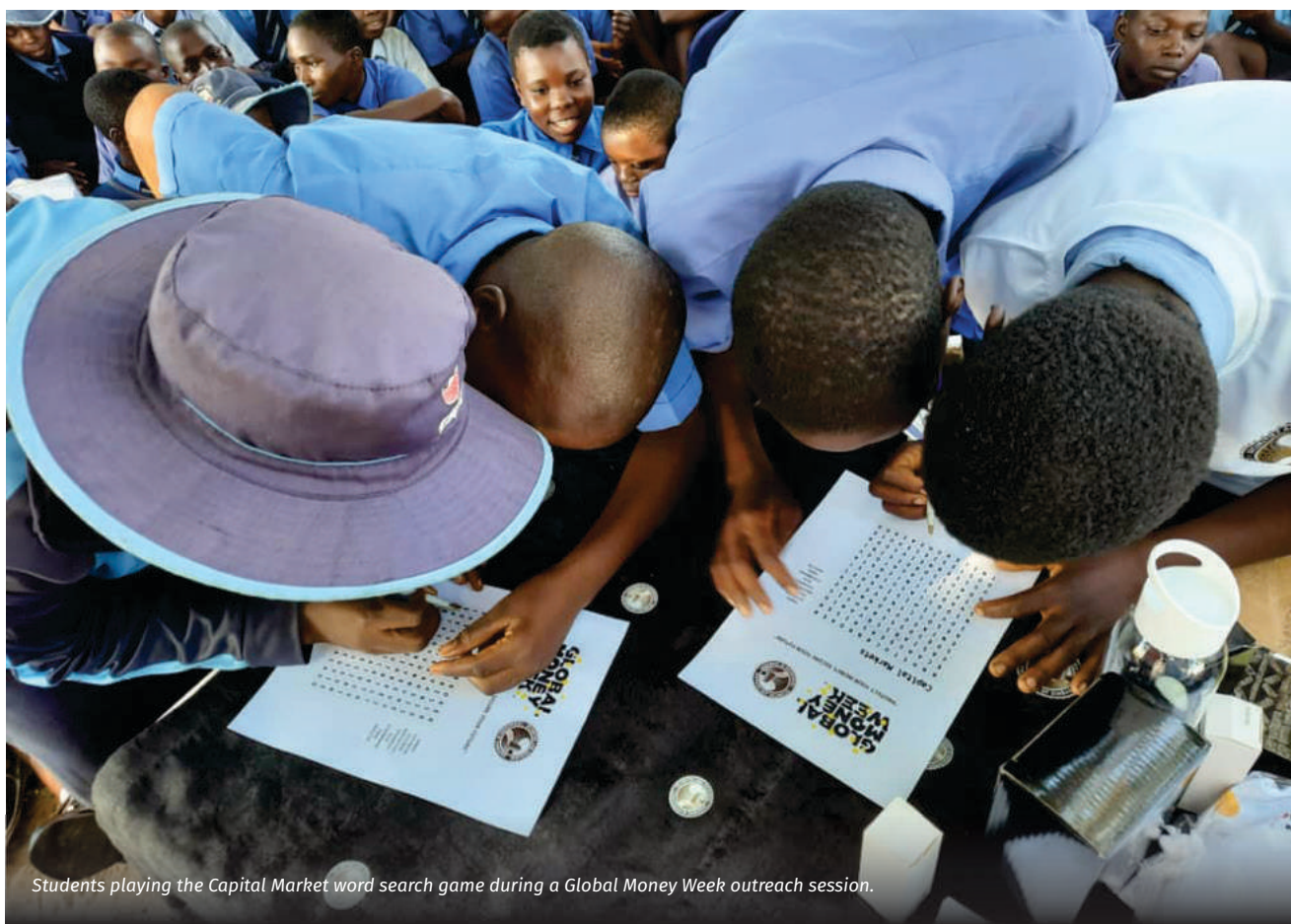
In June 2024, the Commission developed a prudential compliance index measuring SMIs level of compliance based on stipulations of the governing Acts (Securities and Exchange Act [Chapter 24:25], Asset Management Act [Chapter 24:26] and the Collective Investment Schemes Act [Chapter 24:19]), directives, guidelines and capital adequacy frameworks.

b) AML/CFT Compliance Index

In November 2024, the Commission developed an AML/CFT compliance index measuring SMIs level of compliance based on requirements of the Money Laundering and Proceeds of Crime Act [Chapter 9:24], FIU directives, SECZim guidelines, and international best practices such as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Recommendations. By using a structured methodology, the index evaluates key compliance areas such as governance, customer due diligence (CDD), transaction monitoring, record-keeping, regulatory reporting, and internal controls (See figure below).

Figure 6: AML Compliance Index Variables





Students playing the Capital Market word search game during a Global Money Week outreach session.

2.16. Outreach and Awareness

During the year 2022/23, the Commission continued to consolidate its capacity building and awareness raising programmes. A number of outreach and training sessions were conducted either virtually or physically.

a) Prudential training

The Commission held two prudential training sessions, in 2024, to conscientise capital market players on key regulatory issues. Table below provides an outline of areas covered by the training, impact on compliance and attendance levels.

Table 22: Prudential Trainings

Areas Covered by Training	Impact on Compliance	Attendance Levels
Capital Adequacy Directive	Improved capital adequacy levels through enhanced capital management initiatives	+/- 100 attendees
Prudential Compliance Index	Conscientising Compliance and Principal Officers on key legislation and directives governing capital markets.	90 attendees

b) AML/CFT trainings

The Commission held one (1) market wide training and two (2) specialised training programmes. Further, the Commission participated in one (1) joint training programme. Other regulators who participated in the training include FIU, RBZ National Payments Division, RBZ Bank Supervision and IPEC. Table below provides an outline of areas covered by the training, impact on compliance and attendance levels.

Table 23: AML/CFT Trainings

Areas Covered by Training	Impact on Compliance	Attendance Levels
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and reporting STRs. • Transactional monitoring and screening. • Mutual evaluations. • AML guidelines on CIS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase number of STRs and CTRs from the market. • CIS managers and trustees comply with AML/CFT requirements. • The market is prepared for the upcoming mutual evaluations. 	88 attendees.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prudential vs AML/CFT Supervision. • Fundamentals to AML/CFT/CPF. • Risk- Based Approach to AML/CFT/CPF obligations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved board and senior management oversight on AML/CFT compliance issues. • Awareness of Compliance Officer's duties and responsibilities in line with AML/CFT requirements. 	+/- 20 attendees (board and senior management).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The International AML/CFT Framework. • Zimbabwe AML/CFT Framework. • AML/CFT Governance. • Pillars of AML/CFT Compliance Programme. • Regulatory Expectations. • Sector Specific Guidelines. • Consequences for Non-Compliance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding of the pillars of AML/CFT compliance. • Understanding of international and national AML/CFT frameworks. 	+/- 25 attendees (board and senior management) another firm. Joint training was virtual.

2.1 Investor Education

The Commission contributes to the goal of raising capital market awareness amongst stakeholders through employing strategies that respond to their information and investor protection needs.

Table 24: Summary of Investor Education activities carried out throughout 2024

CAMPAIGN	STAKEHOLDER	MEDIA	DETAILS
Global Money Week (GMW) <i>“Protect your money, secure your future”</i>	Students Youth	Website Social Media Online	SECZim participated in GMW schools' outreach in March 2024 in Masvingo and Harare provinces, during which 2,298 students and 80 teachers participated.
Capital Market Conference	Government, Securities Market Intermediaries (SMIs), Investors, Peer regulators. Listed Companies	Physical	On June 3 and 4 2024 The Zimbabwe Independent, Zimbabwe Stock Exchange (ZSE) and Securities and Exchange Commission of Zimbabwe hosted the Inaugural Capital Market Conference officiated by the Deputy Minister of Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion, Honourable D.K Mhangagwa and attended by over 100 delegates from the capital market ecosystem.
#MySchool Schools Outreach	Students Teachers	Physical	The SECZim visited various schools and interacted with 725 pupils and 34 teachers. 19 Toolkits were handed over in 2024. The toolkit contents provide teachers supplementary materials to build knowledge in the capital market using a standardised format
The Capital Markets High Schools Quiz	Schools – national	Physical Online capacity building and preparation	On 23 and 24 October 2024, 20 schools from around Zimbabwe participated in the third edition of the quiz, for which SECZim participated as a technical partner, capital market coordinator and adjudicator. The final was held on 31 October 2024 and was officiated by the Deputy Minister of Finance Economic Development and Investment Promotion. In a tightly contested and thrilling final, Munashe High school, from Mutoko, emerged the winners.
Familiarisation visit by COSUMAF	Peer Regulators, SMIs	Physical	SECZim hosted a delegation from Central African Financial Market Supervisory Commission (COSUMAF) who were visiting Zimbabwe to observe the third edition of Capital Markets High Schools Quiz Finals. Motivated by SECZim's work, COSUMAF are considering introducing the Quiz in their jurisdiction as part of their financial literacy programmes, with support from Financial Markets Indaba.

CAMPAIGN	STAKEHOLDER	MEDIA	DETAILS
Capital Market Braille Handbook	Person's With Disabilities (visually impaired)	Physical	On 24 September 2024, the SECZim launched the Capital Market Braille version of Investment 101 capital market handbook. Falling under the Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), National Financial Inclusion Strategy (NFIS) 2, thematic working group deliverables, the book aims to raise financial literacy and capital market awareness by including the visually impaired and or the deaf.
Southern African Development Community (SADC) Financial Inclusion Forum	Ministry, Central Banks and non-bank Regulators	Physical Online	SECZim attended the SADC Financial Inclusion Forum held in South Africa from 9-10 October 2024 to discuss key ongoing financial inclusion initiatives and advance the implementation of the five-year SADC Strategy on Financial Inclusion and SME Access to Finance (2023-2028). Attendees included representatives from ministries of finance, central banks, non-bank regulators, and the private
Annual Financial Inclusion Conference	Regulators and regulated entities	Physical Online	The conference was held from 17 to 18 October 2024 at the Elephant Hills Hotel in Victoria Falls under the theme "The Financial Inclusion Agenda: From Policy to Practice". The SECZim presented on Financial Inclusion Initiatives for The Capital Markets – Empowering the Marginalised through Investments.
Capital market awareness Workshop for Portfolio committee on Budget, Finance and Investment Promotion	Parliamentarians	Physical	On 26 September 2024, at the new Parliament building, 32 Parliamentarians attended a workshop to provide awareness on the capital market in Zimbabwe and the role the SECZim plays in regulating this ecosystem and the potential for the capital market to catalyse sustainable development.
Unclaimed Shares Media Campaign	Public	Online Physical	A media campaign was launched in Q2 2024 on unclaimed shares. This campaign included digital and traditional media advertisements with clear instructions on the share claiming process. Additionally, a hard-copy database will be distributed to Zimpost information centres, providing accessible verification for investors.

CAMPAIGN	STAKEHOLDER	MEDIA	DETAILS
Media Capital Market Capacity Building Worksho	Journalists	Physical	15 Journalists attended the Media Capital Market Capacity Building Workshop held on 29 November 2024 to provide them with the necessary skills and knowledge to effectively cover capital market developments and their impact on wider economic issues.
Webinars	Public	Online	<p>The SECZim conducted webinars throughout the year to support awareness, to promote discussion and offer expert presentations on capital market issues, products and services. Below are the webinars held:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investor Protection Fund (IPF) awareness webinar exclusively for Zimbabwe Association of Pension Funds (ZAPF) membership • Unit Trusts and Asset Class fundamentals – Equipping Retail Investors • Unit Trusts – Performance Analysis • Investing in Unit Trusts – Unpacking the Monthly Report • #MySchool Webinar aimed at collecting feedback on use of the Capital Market Toolkit as a tool to prepare students for the Quiz • Capital Markets High Schools Quiz – Teacher Training Webinar.
CSR	Public	Physical	<p>The Commission donated towards the Investment Professional of Zimbabwe (IPAZ), CFA Institute Research Challenge Finals, Diplomat Business Network Sustainability Breakfast meeting, Insurance and Pension Commission of Zimbabwe (IPEC) Awareness Run and IPAZ Summer School.</p> <p>The #MySchool/MyCommunity CSR initiative was launched in June 2024 and through it the Commission is promoting stakeholder participation for outreach in schools, universities and communities.</p> <p>In line with the pronouncement by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Cde Emmerson Mnangagwa to set aside every first Friday of the month as a National Clean-up Day, the Commission participated in monthly clean up campaigns joined by entities it regulates and supported by the Environmental Management Agency (EMA).</p>

CAMPAIGN	STAKEHOLDER	MEDIA	DETAILS
Client Satisfaction Survey	Public, SMIs, Investors	Online	The 2024 client satisfaction survey revealed a 74% satisfaction rate, exceeding the target of 60%

3. CORPORATE FINANCE AND MARKET DEVELOPMENT

Research and Collaboration

Research remains fundamental to the Commission's market development efforts in informing the regulatory stance for new products and services. In this regard, draft research papers were produced during the year 2024, on:

- (i) Carbon Credits,
- (ii) Private equity regulation,
- (iii) Contract for differences and the
- (iv) Resuscitation of the secondary bond market.

Financial Sector Development Strategy (FSDS)

The Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion (MoFEDIP) notes the crucial role played by the financial sector in supporting economic growth through attracting investments and facilitating financial inclusion. In light of the rapid evolving financial landscape and emerging challenges, MoFEDIP acknowledged the need for a robust FSDS in place to ensure that development in the sector is aligned. This aligns with The National Development Strategy 1 (2021-2025) which alludes to macroeconomic and financial sector stability as pre-requisites for sustained and inclusive development of the country's financial sector. The absence of a coordinated approach in terms of financial intermediation and support of economic growth and development impacts negatively on the growth of the sector.

The Commission, as the apex regulator of the capital market, of which is part of the broader financial services sector, is supportive of and therefore keen to contribute towards the implementation of the FSDS. In this regard, SECZim is a member of the FSDS technical and steering committees, being spearheaded by MoFEDIP aimed at coordinating the implementation plan. The Commission believes that the FSDS would encompass a comprehensive strategic capital market long term development roadmap formulated in consultation with stakeholders.

FINTECH

As part of its mandate to promote the development of the market, and to keep pace with the operating environment, the Commission launched the regulatory sandbox aimed at facilitating live testing eligible capital market-related innovations. The establishment of the regulatory sandbox, an enhancement of the innovation office, is therefore meant to facilitate the growth and development of the Zimbabwe securities market through harnessing technological developments. The regulatory sandbox shall also serve as an evidence-based resource for broader fintech related policy reforms in the securities market. Sandbox engagements during the year were as follows:

Table 25: Sandbox engagements during the year 2024

Nature of Product	Target Market	Product / Service Deployment
Smart contract exchanges	Retail and Institutional	Web and mobile app
Robo advisory	Retail	Web and mobile app
Crowdfunding	SMEs	Web app
Stable coin issuance	Retail and Institutional	Web and mobile app
Digital currency wallets and identity management	Retail investors	Web and mobile app
Credit notes issuance	Retail	Web and Mobile app
Cryptocurrency brokerage	Retail	POS terminal and Card
CFDs	SMEs	Web app
ETFs	Retail and Institutional	VFEX

Capital Market Training Institute

The Commission is working towards the establishment of a Capital Market Institute of Zimbabwe (CMIZ), aimed at enhancing the capacity and competency of participants in the capital market. This initiative is being proposed in fulfilment of provisions of the Third Schedule (Rule 23) paragraph I, additional licensing requirements for licensees of the Securities (Registration, Licensing and Corporate Governance) Rules SI 100 of 2010 which requires that:

1. Every applicant for a licence to conduct licensable activities will be required to write and pass an examination set by the Commission to test his or her understanding of the legal framework governing the securities industry.
2. Every licensed person must attend such seminars as may be required by the Commission to acquaint licensed people with developments in capital markets or regulatory issues or any other developments which in the Commission's opinion have a significant impact on the carrying on of licensable activities.

The training institute will therefore administer examinations that will form part of the minimum licensing requirements for an individual to participate in the market. It will also provide continuous professional development to bridge the gap between academic training and practical skills needed in the market. Inaugural examinations were administered in December 2024. Plans are underway to engage a strategic partner in 2025. The institute is expected to bring focus to the Commission's mandate of maintaining appropriate standards of professionalism, integrity and skill through setting examinations for applicants, developing a relevant curriculum for continuous professional development and carrying out bespoke training for individuals and entities where required.

Corporate Actions

The Commission approved the following corporate actions in 2024:

Table 26: Approved Corporate Actions

Counter / Product	Approval	Date	Platform
Invictus Energy Zimbabwe	Listing	October	VFEX
Smartvest High Income Fund Programme Memorandum	Listing	August	Finsec
Bridgefort Capital Limited	Delisting	November	ZSE
Edgars Stores Zimbabwe	Delisting	April	ZSE
Edgars Stores Zimbabwe	Listing	April	VFEX
Meikles Limited	Suspension	November	ZSE

Going forward, the Commission will focus on:

- Product development in line with the changing operating environment and investor tastes to support capital market deepening and product diversification,
- Growing the investor base through investor centric products, education and awareness, improved ease of doing business and enhanced efficiency and market access,
- Promoting liquidity for broad-based capital market activity and
- Ease of doing business in the capital market.



Securities and Exchange Commission of
Zimbabwe
Annual Financial Statements
31 December 2024



NATURE OF BUSINESS:

The Securities and Exchange Commission of Zimbabwe was established through enactment of the Securities Act (Chapter 24:25). Section 3 of the Act provides for the establishment of the Securities and Exchange Commission, which is the regulatory body for the securities and capital markets in Zimbabwe. The Commission's sources of income are levies of the value traded on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange (ZSE), Victoria Falls Stock Exchange (VFEX) and Financial Securities Exchange (FINSEC) stock markets, other levies, annual license fees and annual registration fees from licenses as set by statutory instrument 100 of 2010, statutory instrument 108 of 2014, statutory instrument 62 of 2017 and statutory instrument 106 of 2017.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS:

Yona Banda	(Chairperson)
Ethel Rumbidzai Chitanda	(Vice-Chairperson)
William Manhimanzi	(Commissioner)
Mabutho Sibanda	(Commissioner)
Margaret Mantiziba	(Commissioner)
Caroline Mudenda	(Commissioner)
Grace Muzondo (appointed 1 February 2024)	(Commissioner)
William Magombedze (appointed 1 July 2024)	(Commissioner)
Tichaona Mushambadope (appointed 1 July 2024)	(Commissioner)

COMMISSION SECRETARY:

Lynah Madende

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Ground Floor, Block C
Smatsatsa Office Park
Borrowdale Road
Borrowdale
HARARE

AUDITORS:

Grant Thornton
Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe)
Registered Public Auditors
Camelsa Business Park
135 Enterprise Road
Highlands
HARARE

Contents

	Page
Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the financial statements _____	44
Independent Auditor's Report _____	48
Statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income _____	52
Statement of financial position _____	56
Statement of changes in funds _____	60
Statement of cash flows _____	64
Notes to the financial statements _____	68
These financial statements are expressed in Zimbabwe Gold (ZWG) currency.	

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

It is the Commissioners' responsibility to ensure that the financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the Commission. The external auditors are responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the financial statements.

The Commissioners have assessed the ability of the Commission to continue as a going concern and believe that the preparation of these financial statements on a going concern basis is still appropriate. However, the Commissioners believe that under the current economic environment a continuous assessment of the ability of the Commission to continue to operate as a going concern will need to be performed to determine the continued appropriateness of the going concern assumption that has been applied in the preparation of these financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared with the aim of complying fully with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), which includes standards and interpretations approved by the IASB and Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) interpretations issued under previous constitutions.

The Commission's accounting and internal control systems are designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the financial statements and to adequately safeguard, verify and maintain accountability of its assets. Such controls are based on the established written policies and procedures which are monitored throughout the Commission and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring that the Commission's practices are conducted in a manner which in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. Issues that come to the attention of the Commissioners have been addressed and the Commissioners confirm that the system of accounting and internal controls is operating in a satisfactory manner.

The Commission's financial statements which are set out on pages 8 to 33 were, in accordance with their responsibilities, approved by the Commissioners on 31 March 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:



Yona Banda
Chairperson



William Magombedze
Audit Committee Chairperson



Anymore Taruvinga
Chief Executive Officer

These financial statements were prepared under the supervision of:



Ferida Matambo
Finance Director
(PAAB No. 03347)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the shareholders of Securities and Exchange Commission of Zimbabwe

Report on the Audit of the Inflation Adjusted Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the inflation adjusted financial statements of Securities and Exchange Commission of Zimbabwe set out on pages 8 to 33, which comprise the inflation adjusted statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the inflation adjusted statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the inflation adjusted statement of changes in funds and the inflation adjusted statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the inflation adjusted financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying inflation adjusted financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the inflation adjusted financial position of Securities and Exchange Commission of Zimbabwe as at 31 December 2024, and its inflation adjusted financial performance and its inflation adjusted cashflows for the year then ended, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Commission in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to **note 24** of the financial statements, which describes that during the year ended 31 December 2024, the Commission experienced cashflow difficulties despite recording a surplus of ZWG 1 727 772 (2023: ZWG 8 853 297). As at 31 December 2024, the Commission's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by ZWG 2 300 468 (2023: ZWG 1 055 345). These events or conditions along with other matters as described in **note 24** indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Commission's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. The key audit matters noted below relate to the financial statements:

Areas of focus	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Revenue recognition There is a presumed fraud risk with regards revenue recognition as guided by International Standard on Auditing (ISA 240 Revised: The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements). There is a risk that revenue is presented at amounts higher than what has been actually generated by the Commission. This is a significant risk and accordingly a key audit matter.	 Our audit procedures incorporated a combination of tests of the Commission's controls relating to revenue recognition and the appropriateness of revenue recognition policies as well as substantive procedures in respect of testing the occurrence assertion. Our substantive procedures included but were not limited to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reviewed that revenue recognition criteria is appropriate and in line with the requirements of IFRS 15.• Identified key controls and tested these controls to obtain satisfaction that they were operating effectively for the year under review.• Tested the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls implemented as well as test of details to ensure accurate processing of revenue transactions.• The results of our controls testing have been the basis for the nature and scoping of the additional test of details, which mainly

consisted of testing individual transactions by reconciling them to external sources (supporting documentation).

- Performed cut-off tests on year end balances to ensure revenue is recognised in the correct period.
- Analytical procedures and assessed the reasonableness of explanations provided by management.

We satisfied ourselves that the recognition of revenue is appropriate.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), and for such internal controls as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Commission'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 management either intends to liquidate the Commission or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Commission's financial reporting process.

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 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 Commission's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Commission's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Commission to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Commission to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the Commission's audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In our opinion, the financial statements have been properly prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act (Chapter 24:25).

The Engagement Partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Farai Chibisa.



Farai Chibisa
Partner

Registered Public Auditor (PAAB No: 0547)

Grant Thornton
Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe)
Registered Public Auditors

9 April 2025

HARARE

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	INFLATION ADJUSTED		HISTORICAL COST	
		2024 ZWG	2023 ZWG	2024 ZWG	2023 ZWG
Income					
Securities levy	4	16 285 804	16 766 701	10 899 117	862 918
Other levies	5	5 866 262	7 976 322	3 960 047	472 334
License fees	6	21 296 049	17 230 574	12 268 214	853 204
Interest income	7	116 429	204 131	80 942	5 454
Foreign exchange gain		-	953 309	-	74 628
Government grant		4 882 854	4 132 430	3 000 000	340 174
Other income	8	2 948 630	3 958 987	1 942 163	208 069
Fair value gain on investment property	16	16 534 583	14 097 380	16 534 583	1 297 605
		67 930 611	65 319 834	48 685 066	4 114 386
Expenditure					
Staff costs	9	(27 057 135)	(29 913 698)	(18 634 890)	(1 621 580)
Commissioner costs	10	(1 145 979)	(1 059 548)	(717 032)	(59 357)
Administration costs	11	(16 437 972)	(13 951 219)	(12 308 660)	(808 797)
Foreign exchange (loss)		(648 628)	-	(640 408)	-
Depreciation		(1 608 567)	(2 260 804)	(916 004)	(51 453)
Impairment losses on receivables	19.1	(55 632)	(237 341)	(55 632)	(21 846)
Lease finance charges	14.2	(483 755)	(1 365 300)	(333 191)	(67 829)
		(47 437 668)	(48 787 910)	(33 605 817)	(2 630 862)
Surplus for the year before net monetary loss		20 492 943	16 531 924	15 079 249	1 483 524
Net monetary loss		(18 765 171)	(7 678 627)	-	-
Surplus for the year after net monetary loss		1 727 772	8 853 297	15 079 249	1 483 524
Taxation		-	-	-	-
Surplus for the year after tax		1 727 772	8 853 297	15 079 249	1 483 524
Other comprehensive income					
Gain on property revaluation		-	-	-	-
Tax effect on property revaluation		-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year net of tax		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		1 727 772	8 853 297	15 079 249	1 483 524

Statement of financial position
for the year ended 31 December 2024

		INFLATION ADJUSTED		HISTORICAL COST	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
		ZWG	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG
Assets	Note				
Non-current assets					
Property and equipment	13	7 448 840	6 520 567	778 547	122 941
Right of use assets	14.1	5 354 834	3 471 044	2 408 611	172 520
Intangible assets	15	355 589	355 589	1 300	1 300
Investment property	16	18 012 680	16 058 274	18 012 680	1 478 097
Long term receivables	17	250 334	14 093	250 334	1 297
Non-current assets		31 422 277	26 419 567	21 451 472	1 776 155
Current assets					
Bank and cash balances	18	1 292 149	2 586 015	1 292 149	238 032
Accounts receivable	19	776 643	1 723 716	776 643	158 660
Prepayments	20	9 793 264	293 676	9 428 901	25 596
Current assets		11 862 056	4 603 407	11 497 693	422 288
Total assets		43 284 333	31 022 974	32 949 165	2 198 443
Accumulated fund and liabilities					
Reserves					
Accumulated fund		26 774 617	25 046 845	16 755 498	1 676 249
Revaluation reserve		317 377	317 377	1 328	1 328
Total equity		27 091 994	25 364 222	16 756 826	1 677 577
Non-current liabilities					
Lease Liability	14.2	2 029 815	-	2 029 815	-
Current liabilities					
Accounts payables	21	13 669 719	4 325 180	13 669 719	398 116
Lease liability current portion	14.2	492 805	1 333 572	492 805	122 750
Current liabilities		14 162 524	5 658 752	14 162 524	520 866
Total accumulated fund and liabilities		43 284 333	31 022 974	32 949 165	2 198 443

Statement of changes in funds for the year ended 31 December 2024

	INFLATION ADJUSTED		
	Accumulated fund ZWG	Revaluation surplus ZWG	Total ZWG
Balances at 1 January 2023	16 193 548	317 377	16 510 925
Surplus for the year	8 853 297	-	8 853 297
Balances at 31 December 2023	25 046 845	317 377	25 364 222
Surplus for the year	1 727 772	-	1 727 772
Balances at 31 December 2024	26 774 617	317 377	27 091 994

	HISTORICAL COST		
	Accumulated fund ZWG	Revaluation surplus ZWG	Total ZWG
Balances at 1 January 2023	192 725	1 328	194 052
Surplus for the year	1 483 524	-	1 483 524
Balances at 31 December 2023	1 676 249	1 328	1 677 576
Surplus for the year	15 079 249	-	15 079 249
Balances at 31 December 2024	16 755 498	1 328	16 756 825

**Statement of cashflows
for the year ended 31 December 2024**

	Note	INFLATION ADJUSTED		HISTORICAL COST	
		2024 ZWG	2023 ZWG	2024 ZWG	2023 ZWG
Cash flows from operating activities					
Surplus from operations		1 727 772	8 853 297	15 079 249	1 483 524
Adjusted for:					
Effects of changes in monetary value		11 326 935	6 514 912	-	-
Depreciation		3 869 372	2 260 805	916 004	51 453
Profit on disposal of non-current assets		(32 757)	(282 833)	(32 757)	(23 654)
Lease finance charges	14.2	483 755	1 365 300	333 191	67 829
Interest income		(116 429)	(204 131)	(80 942)	(5 454)
Fair value gains on investment property	15	(16 534 583)	(14 097 380)	(16 534 583)	(1 297 605)
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital		724 065	4 409 969	(319 838)	276 093
Changes in working capital					
Decrease/(increase) in accounts receivables		947 073	(1 103 804)	(617 984)	(146 788)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments		(9 499 588)	517 553	(9 403 306)	(17 559)
(Decrease)/increase in accounts payable		9 344 539	2 636 778	13 271 602	365 776
Net cash flows from operating activities		1 516 089	6 460 496	2 930 474	477 522
Cash flows from investing activities					
Interest income		116 429	204 131	80 942	5 454
Disposal of financial assets		-	1	-	1
Long term receivables		(236 241)	493 280	(249 037)	8 421
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		32 757	285 723	32 757	23 852
Aquisition of property and equipment	13	(1 106 130)	(2 232 031)	(766 062)	(123 690)
Net cash flows utilised in investing activities		(1 193 185)	(1 248 895)	(901 400)	(85 962)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Lease payments	14.2	(1 616 770)	(2 979 684)	(974 960)	(160 311)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(1 293 866)	2 231 918	1 054 117	231 249
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January 2024		2 586 015	354 097	238 032	6 783
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2024	18	1 292 149	2 586 015	1 292 149	238 032


.....
Yona Banda
Chairperson


.....
William Magombedze
Audit Committee Chairperson


.....
Anymore Taruvunga
Chief Executive Officer

1 General information

1.1 Nature of business and incorporation

The Securities and Exchange Commission of Zimbabwe (the Commission) was established through enactment of the Securities Act (Chapter 24:25). Section 3 of the Act provides for the establishment of the Securities and Exchange Commission, which is the regulatory body for the securities and capital markets in Zimbabwe. The Commission's sources of income are a levy of the value traded on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange (ZSE), Victoria Falls Stock Exchange (VFEX) and Financial Securities Exchange (FINSEC) stock markets, other levies, annual license fees and annual registration fees from licenses as set by statutory instrument 100 of 2020, statutory instrument 108 of 2014, statutory instrument 67 of 2017 and statutory instrument 106 of 2017. The registered office of the Commission is first floor, Smatsatsa Office Park, Borrowdale, Harare.

2 Material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

The Commission's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and in the manner required by the Securities and Exchange Act (Chapter 24:25).

The financial statements of the Commission are prepared under the historical cost conversion. For the purpose of fair presentation in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 29- Financial Reporting In *Hyperinflationary Economies*, this historical cost information has been restated for changes in the general purchasing power of the ZWL and ZWG and appropriate adjustments and reclassifications have been made. Zimbabwe had a change in currency on the 5th of April 2024 from ZWL to ZWG. Accordingly, the inflation adjusted financial statement represent the primary financial statements of the Commission.

The Consumer Price Indices (CPIs) were an estimation that was made based on the Total Consumption Poverty Line (TCPL) statistics published by ZimStat for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 March 2024. The Consumer Price Indices adopted are as follows:-

Year ended	Conversion factor
31 December 2024	1.000
5 April 2024	1.663
31 December 2023	6.533

2.2 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Zimbabwe Gold (ZWG), being the functional and reporting currency of the primary economic environment in which the Commission operates.

2.3 New or revised standards or interpretations

- (a) New standards, amendments and interpretations effective for the first time for 31 December 2024 year end and could be applicable to the Commission:

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

The amendments clarify the guidance in IAS 1 by:

- The amendments elaborate on guidance set out in IAS 1 by clarifying that the classification of a liability as either current or non-current is based on the entity's rights at the end of the reporting period;
- The amendments elaborate on guidance set out in IAS 1 by stating that management's expectations around whether they will defer settlement or not does not impact the classification of the liability;
- And also adding guidance about lending conditions and how these can impact classification and including requirements for liabilities that can be settled using an entity's own instruments
- The amendments affect entities with borrowing arrangements so therefore the impact could be widespread; and
- These amendments could have a significant impact on an entity's presentation of their borrowings which in turn could impact important financial ratios.

The amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

Amendments to IFRS 16: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

- The amendments state that previously IFRS 16 only included guidance on how to account for sale and leaseback transactions at the date of the transaction itself. However, the Standard did not specify any subsequent accounting when reporting on the sale and lease back transaction after that date;
- As a result, without further requirements, when the payments include variable lease payments there is a risk that a modification or change in the leaseback term could result in the seller-lessee recognising a gain on the right of use they retained even though no transaction or event would have occurred to give rise to that gain;
- Consequently, the IASB decided to include subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions to IFRS 16, as amendments affect entities accounting for a sale and leaseback transaction; and

2.3 New or revised standards or interpretations (continued)

- (a) New standards, amendments and interpretations effective for the first time for 31 December 2024 year end and could be applicable to the Commission (continued):

Amendments to IFRS 16: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (continued)

- These amendments would only impact the subsequent accounting for a sale and leaseback transaction, while these amounts could be material, in most cases it is unlikely to have a significant impact.
The amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

- (b) New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective for 31 December 2024 year end that are relevant to the Commission but have not been early adopted:

Amendments to IAS 21: Lack of Exchangeability

The amendments include both updates to guidance to assist preparers in correctly
The amendments:

- introduce a definition of whether a currency is exchangeable, and the process by which an entity should assess this exchangeability. This includes application guidance included in a new Appendix A;
- provide guidance on how an entity should estimate a spot exchange rate in cases where a currency is not exchangeable; and;
- require additional disclosures in cases where an entity has estimated a spot exchange rate due to a lack of exchangeability, including the nature and financial impact of the lack of exchangeability, and details of the spot exchange rate used and the estimation process.
- These amendments only affect entities that are required to report foreign currency transactions where there is a long-term lack of exchangeability between currencies; and
- Affected entities may be required to adjust the carrying value of any monetary items that have been translated from a foreign currency which is not exchangeable, and will be required to provide additional disclosures on how the new spot rate has been determined.

The amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

2.3 New or revised standards or interpretations (continued)

- (b) New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective for 31 December 2024 year end that are relevant to the Commission but have not been early adopted (continued):

IFRS 18: Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 was developed to address the lack of detailed requirements in IAS 1 for the following areas:

- the classification of income and expenses in the statement of profit or loss;
 - the presentation of subtotals in the statement of profit or loss; and
 - the aggregation and disaggregation of information presented in the primary financial statements or disclosed in the notes.
- IFRS 18 requires foreign exchange differences to be classified in the same category of the statement of profit or loss as the income and expenses from items that gave rise to the foreign exchange differences.
 - The assessment of an entity's main business activities is therefore going to be a key judgement which may significantly impact the geography of where items appear in the statement of profit or loss.
 - IFRS 18 introduces the concept of a 'management-defined performance measure' (MPM) in order to address the significant diversity in practice currently seen when it comes to so-called 'alternative performance measures' and any non-GAAP performance measures.
 - The Standard requires entities that present expenses classified by function to disclose the amount of depreciation, amortisation, employee benefits, impairment losses and write-down of inventories included in each line in the operating category of the statement of profit or loss.
- The amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

2.4 Property and equipment

Recognition and measurement

All items of property and equipment are shown at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Commission and the cost can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

2.4 Property and equipment (continued)

Recognition and measurement

Depreciation commences when the asset is available for use. Assets are depreciated using the straight line method to allocate the cost over the assets' estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	40 years
Furniture, fittings and equipment	5 years
Computer equipment	2.5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Lease	3 years
Solar plant	10 years

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of equipment are determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset at the date of disposal and taken into account in determining operating profit.

2.5 Revaluation policy

The directors also apply significant judgment, estimates and assumptions on carrying out the revaluation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets in line with the policy on revaluation. The directors engage a professional valuer to perform an independent valuation.

2.6 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially measured and recognised at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is charged to profit or loss in the year 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 their useful economic lives and are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets are impaired. The amortisation expense and impairment losses on intangible assets are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they occur.

Intangible assets are amortised over a period of 5 years, but are tested for impairment annually. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition or disposal 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 profit or loss.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

2.7 Lease

A lease is recognized when an agreement is reached to convey the right of use of an asset to or from the Commission in return for a payment or a series of payments. A lease is derecognized upon cancellation or expiry of the lease agreement. IFRS 16 leases replaced IAS 17 for reporting periods after 1 January 2019 with an option for early adoption.

The Commission opted not to early adopt IFRS 16. The contract for use of Ground Floor right wing and 2nd floor office space at Smatsatsa Office Park between the Commission and Matay Investments confers a right of use of that space to the Commission for three years in exchange for a consideration. The right of use is recognised as a non-current asset of the Commission while it is depreciated over the lease period. The statement of financial position presents a lease liability on the non-current liabilities and current liabilities section. Depreciation expense for the right of use asset and interest expense for the lease liability is expensed in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2.8 Investment property

Investment property is measured using the fair value model. Under this model the property is fair valued at the end of each reporting period or earlier. 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. Gains or losses on fair valuation of the investment property are recognised directly in the profit and loss in that reporting period. Transfers to or from investment property are done as and when there is a change of use.

2.9 Revenue

Revenue is recognized on an accruals basis. Securities levy is determined as 0.16% of the value traded on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange and Financial Securities Exchange stock markets by each stockbroker. Investment advisor levy is 0.35% of the investment advisor's gross income. Corporate action levy is 0.1% of the value of new shares listed by an issuer. Investment manager's levy is 0.5% of the investment managers' gross income. Central Securities Depository (CSD) levy is 0.5% of the CSD's gross income, securities custody levy is 0.5% of the custodian's gross income and securities transfer levy is 0.35% of the transfer secretary's gross income. Asset manager levy is 0.5% of the gross income of asset managers. License fees for stockbrokers, dealers and stock broking firms are set according to Statutory Instrument 100 of 2010 and Statutory Instrument 108 of 2014, statutory instrument 62 of 2017 and statutory instrument 106 of 2017 and 57 of 2024. The statutory instrument 110 of 2024 reduced Capital Gains Withholding Tax from 4% to 2% and the non applicability of Capital Gains Tax to 31 December 2024.

License renewal fees are due by the 10th of each quarter and are recognized as revenue in the year of licensing. Application fees are recognized when the applicant has been issued with a license.

2.9 Revenue (continued)

Unsuccessful applicants are refunded 75% of the application fees while 25% is withheld as administration fees. The amount withheld is classified in other income on the statement of comprehensive income. Late payment penalty fees are classified under other income.

Levies

The levies income is derived from securities levy, securities exchange levy, corporate action levy, investment advisor levy, investment manager levy, custody levy, central securities depository levy and transfer secretary levy.

Securities levy

Securities levy was 0.16% of the value traded on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange (ZSE) and FINSEC Bourse. This is collected on a weekly basis. Securities Exchange levy due from ZSE and FINSEC were 0.5% of gross income. These are collected on a monthly basis.

Other Levies

Corporate action levy is 0.1% of the value of new shares listed on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange as and when they are issued. Levies due on a monthly basis are, investment advisor levy at 0.35% of the gross income of investment advisors. Investment manager's levy at 0.5% of the investment managers' gross income. Central Securities Depository (CSD) levy at 0.5% of the CSD's gross income, securities custody levy at 0.5% of the custodians' gross income and the securities transfer levy at 0.35% of the transfer secretaries' gross income. Investment manager levy is 0.5% of the gross income of asset managers.

Grants

Government grants are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Commission recognizes expenses or related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

2.10 Employee benefits

Employee benefits are the consideration given by the Commission in exchange for services rendered by employees. In summary such benefits are:

Short term benefits

Benefits earned by employees under normal employment terms including salaries, wages, bonuses and leave pay. These are expensed as they are incurred and accordingly, provisions are made for unpaid bonuses and leave pay.

Post-employment benefits

As required by legislation, all employees are members of the National Social Security Scheme to which both the employees and the Commission contribute.

2.10 Employee benefits (continued)

Post-employment benefits (continued)

The National Social Security Scheme is a defined contribution fund. All employees are also members of the Commission's defined contribution pension scheme with Old Mutual. The employer's obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as they incurred.

2.11 Financial Instruments

Classification and measurement of financial instruments

The IASB developed the IFRS 9 Expected Credit Loss (ECL) impairment model with the objective of transitioning from an incurred loss approach to an expected loss model which requires entities to recognize impairment losses in advance of an exposure having objective evidence of impairment. The Commission's ECLs are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

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

Exposures are generally considered to have a low credit risk where there is a low risk of default, the exposure has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations and adverse changes in economic and business conditions are unlikely to reduce the exposure's ability to fulfil its contractual obligations.

The Commission recognises ECLs on the following financial instruments: trade debtors, staff loans and savings bonds. The assessment of significant increase in credit risk for the Commission's trade debtors, staff loans and savings bonds exposures is based on changes in prospects of collecting contractual cashflows due from them. The determination of significant increase in probability of default includes consideration of all reasonable and supportable forward-looking information available without undue cost or effort. The forward-looking information is based on the Commission's economic expectations, industry and sub-sector-specific expectations, as well as expert management judgement and is hence expected to increase the volatility of impairment provisions as a result of continuous changes in future expectations.

Fair value measurement considerations

The fair values of quoted financial assets are based on quoted bid prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active, the Commission establishes fair value using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models.

2.11 Financial Instruments (continued)

Fair value measurement considerations (continued)

Based on forward looking information which includes the economic outlook, sector analysis and future prospects, the Commission makes assumptions and calculates the probability of default at the reporting date. These judgements result in an expected credit loss for each financial asset which is impaired through the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets classified under amortized cost are measured at their initial acquisition amount less principal repayment plus/minus amortization of discount and less impairment losses. Financial assets measured at amortized cost classification meet the following criteria: The Commission's business model is to hold those financial assets in order to collect the contractual cash flows rather than to sell the asset to realize any capital gains. The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, a dealer, broker, pricing service, or regulatory agency and those prices represents actual and regulatory occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Commission is the current bid price and fall under level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Company applies the new category under IFRS 9 of debt instruments measured at FVOCI when both of the following conditions are met:

- The instrument is held within a business model, the objective of which is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset meet the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) test.

Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised directly in other comprehensive income in the investments revaluation reserve with the exception of impairment losses, interest calculated using the effective interest rate method and foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary assets, which are recognised directly in profit or loss.

The company made an irrevocable election to measure unquoted investments at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition.

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

2.12 Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. A provision for expected credit loss on trade receivables is established and measured when the debtor is recognized. Factors considered in calculating the expected credit loss include forward looking information regarding financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization and all future indicators affecting the debtor's probability of default. Expected credit losses are expensed in the statement of profit or loss. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously impaired are credited against the trade receivables expected credit loss impairment provision.

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held on call with banks, and investments in money market instruments. Cash and cash equivalents are measured at fair value, with any impairment or appreciation in value of foreign currency denominated balances arising from changes in exchange rates, being written off or credited against the exchange gains and losses account in profit or loss. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are shown under current liabilities.

2.14 Loans, borrowings and trade and other payables

These financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

2.15 Offsetting

If a legally enforceable right exists to set-off recognised amounts of financial assets and liabilities, which are in determinable monetary amounts and the Commission intends to settle on a net basis, the relevant financial assets and liabilities are offset.

2.16 Capital exposure

The Commission is not subjected to any externally imposed capital requirements.

2.17 Related parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. The Commission has related party relationships with its key management, commissioners and the Government of Zimbabwe.

The preparation of financial statements require management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

2.18 Measurement of fair values

A number of the Commission's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. When measuring the fair value of an asset or liability, the Commission uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability might be categorised in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Commission recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of each reporting period during which the change occurred.

2.19 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

2.20 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to their respective presentation currency using spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate at the reporting date.

All differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are taken to profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on retranslation of non-monetary items is treated in line with the recognition of gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e. translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

2.21 Climate related matters

Management has assessed that there is no impact of climate-related matters on the Commission's financial statements (both current and potential future effects) on the financial performance, financial position and cashflows.

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

	INFLATION ADJUSTED		HISTORICAL COST	
	2024 ZWG	2023 ZWG	2024 ZWG	2023 ZWG
4 Securities levy	16 285 804	16 766 701	10 899 117	862 918
5 Other levies				
Corporate action levy	-	2 271 796	-	154 854
Investment advisor levy	390 207	364 992	243 117	19 754
CSD levy	56 321	57 296	41 695	2 865
Investment management levy	4 797 786	4 759 048	3 258 462	264 479
Custody levy	367 288	277 707	247 765	16 010
Transfer secretary levy	254 660	245 483	169 008	14 372
	5 866 262	7 976 322	3 960 047	472 334
6 License fees				
Dealing firms	1 622 530	1 559 929	944 424	77 236
Stock brokers	1 237 157	1 598 855	663 336	81 326
Transfer Secretaries	265 613	326 721	154 080	15 898
Custodians	1 384 533	1 646 377	815 252	85 131
Zimbabwe Stock Exchange	2 431 752	1 412 444	1 491 368	70 227
Investment advisor	2 727 623	3 157 076	1 553 389	160 441
Investment Management Licence	8 171 979	5 646 123	4 926 564	279 850
CSD licence	330 742	231 810	205 055	9 425
Collective Investment schemes	2 892 395	1 403 186	1 382 348	60 849
ATP Licence	231 725	248 053	132 398	12 821
	21 296 049	17 230 574	12 268 214	853 204
7 Interest income				
Interest on short term investments	70 870	141 476	46 969	3 464
Interest on staff loans	45 559	62 655	33 973	1 990
	116 429	204 131	80 942	5 454
8 Other income				
Late payment surcharge	1 469 405	2 432 095	847 056	117 678
Rent received	-	32 738	-	1 341
Sundry income	1 471 083	1 479 667	1 093 422	88 095
Tender fees	8 142	14 487	1 685	955
	2 948 630	3 958 987	1 942 163	208 069

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

	INFLATION ADJUSTED		HISTORICAL COST	
	2024 ZWG	2023 ZWG	2024 ZWG	2023 ZWG
9 Staff costs				
Salaries	17 997 089	20 996 659	12 136 746	1 121 178
Bonuses	1 253 120	1 468 790	1 253 121	110 729
Pension	901 487	309 919	617 753	13 177
Leave pay	1 160 492	1 596 274	768 100	66 351
Other staff costs	2 278 206	1 689 087	1 459 045	99 542
Staff training	1 116 283	1 328 544	879 098	86 039
Staff recruitment	137 152	60 979	126 637	1 227
Medical aid	2 213 306	2 463 446	1 394 390	123 337
	<u>27 057 135</u>	<u>29 913 698</u>	<u>18 634 890</u>	<u>1 621 580</u>
10 Commissioner costs				
Retainer	729 173	363 908	412 073	17 813
Sitting fees	416 806	695 640	304 959	41 544
	<u>1 145 979</u>	<u>1 059 548</u>	<u>717 032</u>	<u>59 357</u>
11 Administration costs				
Travel	4 833 975	3 500 127	3 527 502	217 621
Consultancy	451 668	886 575	313 506	52 943
Repairs and maintenance	3 274 915	2 183 252	2 069 158	127 629
Advertising and promotions	1 065 233	628 690	799 524	28 248
Audit fees external	654 186	593 250	654 186	48 863
Audit fees internal	453 645	389 778	274 926	35 189
Legal fees	70 254	849 558	70 254	46 338
Donations and gifts	46 779	69 821	6 109	5 741
Other operational expenses	5 587 317	4 850 168	4 593 495	246 225
	<u>16 437 972</u>	<u>13 951 219</u>	<u>12 308 660</u>	<u>808 797</u>
12 Donations				
Donations and gifts	46 779	69 821	6 109	5 741

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

13 Property and equipment

	INFLATION ADJUSTED			
	Motor Vehicles 2024 ZWG	Computer Equipment 2024 ZWG	Furniture and Fittings 2024 ZWG	Total 2024 ZWG
Cost/valuation				
At 1 January 2024	1 462 553	4 073 820	4 040 043	9 576 416
Additions	360 344	722 290	23 496	1 106 130
Disposals	-	(18 785)	(8 087)	(26 872)
Cost/valuation at 31 December 2024	1 822 897	4 777 325	4 055 452	10 655 674
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2024	622 003	1 545 049	888 797	3 055 849
Depreciation for the year	29 653	126 837	21 367	177 857
Disposals	-	(18 785)	(8 087)	(26 872)
Depreciation balance at 31 December 2024	651 656	1 653 101	902 077	3 206 834
Carrying amount				
Balance at 1 January 2024	840 550	2 528 771	3 151 246	6 520 567
Balance at 31 December 2024	1 171 241	3 124 224	3 153 375	7 448 840

13 Property and equipment (continued)

	Motor vehicles 2023 ZWG	Computer equipment 2023 ZWG	Furniture, equipment and fittings 2023 ZWG	Total 2023 ZWG
	Cost/valuation			
At 1 January 2023	1 466 996	3 474 029	2 414 235	7 355 260
Additions	-	606 005	1 626 026	2 232 031
Disposals	(4 444)	(6 215)	(218)	(10 877)
Cost/valuation balance at 31 December 2023	1 462 552	4 073 819	4 040 043	9 576 414
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2023	552 515	1 409 263	850 171	2 811 949
Depreciation for the year	71 828	141 211	38 844	251 883
Disposals	(2 341)	(5 426)	(218)	(7 985)
Depreciation balance at 31 December 2023	622 002	1 545 048	888 797	3 055 847
Carrying amount				
Balance at 1 January 2023	914 481	2 064 766	1 564 064	4 543 311
Balance at 31 December 2023	840 550	2 528 771	3 151 246	6 520 567

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

13 Property and equipment (continued)

	HISTORICAL COST			
	Motor	Computer	Furniture	Total
	Vehicles	Equipment		
	2024	2024	2024	
ZWG	ZWG	ZWG		
Cost/valuation				
Opening balance at 1 January 2024	9 727	32 478	97 605	139 810
Additions	214 303	532 207	19 552	766 062
Disposals	-	(18 785)	(8 087)	(26 872)
Cost/valuation balance at 31 December 2024	224 030	545 900	109 070	879 000
Depreciation				
Opening balance at 1 January 2024	3 557	9 651	3 661	16 869
Depreciation for the year	19 312	80 936	10 208	110 456
Disposals	-	(18 785)	(8 087)	(26 872)
Depreciation balance at 31 December 2024	22 869	71 802	5 782	100 453
Carrying amount				
Balance at 1 January 2024	6 170	22 827	93 944	122 941
Balance at 31 December 2024	201 161	474 098	103 288	778 547

13 Property and equipment (continued)

	Motor	Computer	Furniture,	Total
	vehicle	equipment	equipment	
	2023	2023	and fittings	
	ZWG	ZWG	2023	
	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG
Cost/Valuation				
At 1 January 2023				
Additions	10 032	6 048	788	16 868
Disposals	-	26 858	96 832	123 690
	(306)	(428)	(15)	(749)
Cost/valuation balance at 31 December 2023	9 726	32 478	97 605	139 809
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2023				
Depreciation for the year	1 442	3 300	310	5 052
Disposal	2 276	6 725	3 366	12 367
	(161)	(374)	(15)	(551)
Depreciation balance at 31 December 2023	3 557	9 651	3 661	16 868
Balance at 31 December 2023	6 169	22 827	93 944	122 941

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

	INFLATION ADJUSTED		HISTORICAL COST	
	2024 ZWG	2023 ZWG	2024 ZWG	2023 ZWG
14 Lease				
14.1 Right of use assets				
Balance at beginning of year	3 471 044	1 439 368	172 520	27 398
Addition	2 503 879	-	1 489 106	-
Depreciation	(1 430 710)	(2 008 921)	(805 548)	(39 086)
Lease remeasurement	2 247 997	2 275 326	1 552 533	184 208
Effects of inflation	(1 437 376)	1 765 271	-	-
	5 354 834	3 471 044	2 408 611	172 520
14.2 Lease Liabilities				
Balance at beginning of year	1 333 572	1 619 654	122 750	31 024
Addition	2 503 879	-	1 489 106	-
Add accrued interest posted to profit or loss less lease commitments paid during the year	483 755 (1 616 770)	1 365 300 (2 979 684)	333 191 (974 960)	67 829 (160 311)
Lease remeasurement	2 247 997	2 275 326	1 552 533	184 208
Arising from monetary adjustments	(2 429 813)	(947 024)	-	-
	2 522 620	1 333 572	2 522 620	122 750
Current lease liability	492 805	1 333 572	492 805	122 750
Non-current lease liability	2 029 815	-	2 029 815	-
	2 522 620	1 333 572	2 522 620	122 750

	INFLATION ADJUSTED		HISTORICAL COST	
	2024 ZWG	2023 ZWG	2024 ZWG	2023 ZWG
15 Intangible assets	355 589	355 589	1 300	1 300
<p>The Commission purchased a SharePoint Licence during the year ended 31 December 2021. The license has an indefinite life span and therefore it is not being amortised.</p>				
16 Investment Property				
Opening balance	16 058 274	9 422 829	1 478 097	180 492
Fair value adjustments on investments	16 534 583	14 097 380	16 534 583	1 297 605
Effects of inflation	(14 580 177)	(7 461 935)	-	-
Closing balance	18 012 680	16 058 274	18 012 680	1 478 097
<p>The Investment property is a one storey building on 7,536 square meters in Newlands Harare which the Commission had been letting out. A market review was carried out by an independent valuer, Bard Real Estate at the end of 2024. The result of this market review was an increase in fair value.</p>				
17 Long term receivables				
Staff loans - non-current portion	250 334	14 093	250 334	1 297
18 Bank and cash balances				
Cash at bank	1 287 659	2 563 214	1 287 659	235 933
Cash on hand	4 490	22 801	4 490	2 099
	1 292 149	2 586 015	1 292 149	238 032
19 Accounts receivable				
Trade receivables	439 914	1 701 273	439 914	156 595
Impairment of trade receivables	(77 704)	(245 762)	(77 704)	(22 621)
Loans to staff	403 830	99 671	403 830	9 174
Impairment of staff loans	(554)	(50)	(554)	(5)
Sundry receivables	11 157	168 584	11 157	15 517
	776 643	1 723 716	776 643	158 660
19.1 Set out below is the movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables:				
At 1 January	(22 626)	(8 471)	(22 626)	(780)
Provision for expected credit losses	(55 632)	(237 341)	(55 632)	(21 846)
At 31 December	(78 258)	(245 812)	(78 258)	(22 626)
20 Prepayments				
Insurance	34 582	179 354	33 380	15 632
Seminars and Events	2 440	19 557	1 467	1 705
Other	9 756 242	94 765	9 394 054	8 259
	9 793 264	293 676	9 428 901	25 596

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

	INFLATION ADJUSTED		HISTORICAL COST	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG
21 Accounts payables				
Trade payables	32 687	30 055	32 687	2 766
Licence fees received in advance	1 217 664	1 446 962	1 217 664	133 187
Government grant	8 596 000	-	8 596 000	-
Payroll payables	2 866 433	1 885 156	2 866 433	173 522
Provisions and accruals	956 935	963 007	956 935	88 641
	13 669 719	4 325 180	13 669 719	398 116

22 Related party transactions
Key Management Personnel

Name	HISTORICAL COST				
	Loan Taken	Period in Months	Interest per annum	Repayment per month	Loan balance 31-Dec-24
	ZWG			ZWG	ZWG
A. Tarvinga	43 139	12 months	15%	3 938	26 238
A. Tarvinga	77 396	24 months	8%	3 500	74 411
N. Maferefa	22 041	12 months	15%	1 999	13 320
L. Madende	84 041	36 months	15%	5 005	68 542
F. Matambo	78 918	24 months	15%	3 826	73 202
F. Matambo	90 295	24 months	8%	2 917	62 007
F. Mpofu	22 041	12 months	15%	1 999	13 320
F. Mpofu	51 344	24 months	8%	-	51 344
B. Gava	520	36 months	12%	12	79
	469 733			23 197	382 463

Name	HISTORICAL COST				
	Loan Taken	Period in Months	Interest per annum	Repayment per month	Loan balance 31-Dec-23
	ZWG			ZWG	ZWG
A. Tarvinga	520	36 months	12%	14	385
N. Maferefa	4 988	3 months	12%	1 663	626
K. Msemburi	5 460	3 months	12%	1 820	398
L. Madende	520	34 months	12%	14	394
C. Mutangadura	2 366	24 months	12%	99	2 316
F. Mpofu	520	36 months	12%	14	432
B. Gava	580	3 months	12%	193	239
	14 435			3 804	4 405

	INFLATION ADJUSTED		
	Retainer	Sitting	Total
	2024	2024	2024
	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG
Y. Banda	123 276	50 783	174 059
E. Chitanda	90 397	59 728	150 126
W. Manhimanzi	78 979	60 828	139 806
M. Sibanda	78 979	59 613	138 591
C. Mudenda	85 432	69 376	154 808
M. Mantiziba	78 979	71 775	150 753
G. Muzondo	70 424	40 650	111 073
W. Magombedze	43 676	24 768	68 444
T. Mushambadope	43 676	22 743	66 419
	693 816	460 263	1 154 079

23 Related party transactions
Commissioners Fees

	HISTORICAL COST		
	Retainer	Sitting	Total
	2024	2024	2024
	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG
Y. Banda	69 723	32 143	101 866
E. Chitanda	50 841	35 754	86 595
W. Manhimanzi	44 419	28 409	72 828
M. Sibanda	44 419	41 922	86 341
C. Mudenda	45 262	53 912	99 174
M. Mantiziba	44 419	47 314	91 733
G. Muzondo	48 388	28 458	76 846
W. Magombedze	32 301	19 668	51 969
T. Mushambadope	32 301	17 374	49 675
	412 073	304 954	717 027

	INFLATION ADJUSTED		
	Retainer	Sitting	Total
	2023	2023	2023
	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG
Y. Banda	80 014	132 758	212 772
E. Chitanda	63 897	105 894	169 791
P. Paradza	52 492	123 185	175 677
C. Mphambela	55 835	70 743	126 578
W. Manhimanzi	55 835	90 858	146 693
M. Sibanda	55 835	96 849	152 684
M. Mantiziba	-	70 624	70 624
J. Mupamhanga	-	233	233
C. Mudenda	-	4 494	4 494
	363 908	695 638	1 059 546

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

23 Related party transactions
Commissioners Fees (continued)

	HISTORICAL COST		
	Retainer	Sitting	Total
	2023 ZWG	2023 ZWG	2023 ZWG
Y. Banda	3 896	7 918	11 814
E. Chitanda	3 111	6 414	9 525
P. Paradza	2 653	7 054	9 707
C. Mphambela	2 718	3 844	6 562
W. Manhimanzi	2 718	5 321	8 039
M. Sibanda	2 718	5 746	8 464
M. Mantiziba	-	4 820	4 820
J. Mupamhanga	-	15	15
C. Mudenda	-	414	414
	17 814	41 546	59 360

24 Going Concern

During the year under review, the Commission experienced cashflow difficulties despite a surplus of ZWG 1 727 772. As at 31 December 2024, the Commission's current liabilities exceeded current assets by ZWG 2 300 468. This was due to depressed revenues as evidenced by the support received from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development And Investment Promotion (parent ministry) which recapitalised the Commission by disbursing a grant of ZWG 3 000 000 for operational expenditure and ZWG 8 596 000 for capital expenditure. The parent ministry has approved to recapitalise the Commission through the purchase of office buildings in 2025. In addition, SI29/2025 with effective 28 March 2025 transferred the regulation of the Victoria Falls Stock Exchange to the Victoria Falls International Financial Services Centre, this will result in a further deterioration of the going concern in the foreseeable future. The impact on revenue is a loss of 25-30%.

25 Functional Currency

The Commissioners' considered the following key attributes of a functional currency as guided by the provisions of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 21: Effects of Changes in Exchange Rates:

- The currency that mainly influences sales prices for goods and services;
- The currency of the competitive forces and regulations that mainly determine the sales prices of goods and services;
- The currency that mainly influences labor, material and other costs of providing goods and services;
- The currency in which funds from financing activities are generated; and
- The currency in which receipts from operating activities are usually retained.

Having considered the above attributes, the Commissioners' concluded that ZWG is the functional currency of the Commission. Management will continue to assess the functional currency in line with the provisions of IAS 21.

26 Contingent Liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities

27 Events after the reporting period

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and Investment Promotion (Parent ministry) approved to recapitalise the Commission through the purchase of an office building worth USD 1 000 000. SI29/2025 effective 28 March 2025 transferred the regulation of the Victoria Falls Stock Exchange to the Victoria Falls International Financial Services Centre. The impact on revenue is a loss of 25-30% and 12% on total revenue.



Block C, Ground Floor, Smatsatsa Office Park, Borrowdale Road, Borrowdale, Harare; Zimbabwe, Tel: +263 242 870042 -6/8/9, 870079-81 (e) seczim@seczim.co.zw; info@seczim.co.zw. (w) www.seczim.co.zw

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the 7th Annual General Meeting of the Securities and Exchange Commission of Zimbabwe (SECZim) will be held on Monday 30 June 2025 at 09.00 hours at the Country Club, 1 Brompton Close, Newlands, Harare.

AGENDA

The Agenda for the Annual General Meeting of the Securities and Exchange Commission of Zimbabwe is as follows.

1. ORDINARY BUSINESS

To attend to the following ordinary business

- a) The Chairman's welcome remarks.
- b) Quorum of the meeting.
- c) Adoption of the Notice and Agenda convening the Annual General Meeting.
- d) Confirmation of the minutes of the 6th Annual General Meeting held on Friday 28 June 2024.
- e) Matters arising from the minutes of the 6th Annual General Meeting held on Friday 28 June 2024.

2. CORPORATE REPORTS

To receive the following corporates reports for the year under review.

a) Chairman's Report

To receive and consider for adoption the Chairman's Report.

b) CEO's Report

To receive and consider for adoption the Operations Report from the CEO.

c) Financial Report

To receive and consider for adoption the Financial Report from the Finance Director.

d) Compliance Report

To receive and consider adopting the Compliance Report from the Corporate Secretary.

e) Audit Report

- i. To receive and consider for adoption the Audit Report from the External Auditors, Grant Thornton for the year ended 31 December 2024.
- ii. To consider and confirm payment of Audit fees to Grant Thornton Auditors, being ZWG six hundred and fifty-four thousand, one hundred and eighty-six (ZWG654,186)
- iii. To consider and confirm the reappointment of Grant Thornton Auditors as recommended by the Auditor General as external auditors of the Securities and Exchange Commission of Zimbabwe for the year 2025.

Commissioners: W. B. Manhimanzi (Acting Chairman); W. Magombedze; M. Mantiziba; C.R Mudenda; T. Mushambadope; G.N Muzondo; Prof. M. Sibanda; N. F. Tirivanhu.
Chief Executive Officer: A. Taruvinga

3. DIRECTORS FEES

To confirm the board fees and sitting allowances payable to Non- Executive Board Members of the Securities and Exchange Commission of Zimbabwe for the year ended 31 December 2024 being ZWG one million, one hundred and forty-five thousand, nine hundred and seventy-nine (ZWG 1,145,979).

4. CONFIRMATION OF RESOLUTIONS

To confirm and reaffirm the resolutions passed at the 6th Annual General Meeting.

5. LINE MINISTER'S STATEMENT

To receive a statement from the line minister or his appointed representative on the year under review and their expectations on the ensuing year.

6. CLOSING REMARKS

Closing remarks and end of meeting.

REGISTRATION FOR THE AGM - Stakeholders are required to register on the following link [SECZIM 7th AGM 2025](#) which is also available on the SECZim website: www.seczim.co.zw
You may contact lyinahm@seczim.co.zw for further information.

By Order of the Board



Lyinah Tendayi Madende
Corporate Services Director.

2 June 2025



CONTACT DETAILS

**Block C, Ground Floor,
Smatsatsa Office Park,
Borrowdale Road Borrowdale,
Harare Zimbabwe.
Email: seczim@seczim.co.zw
www.seczim.co.zw**