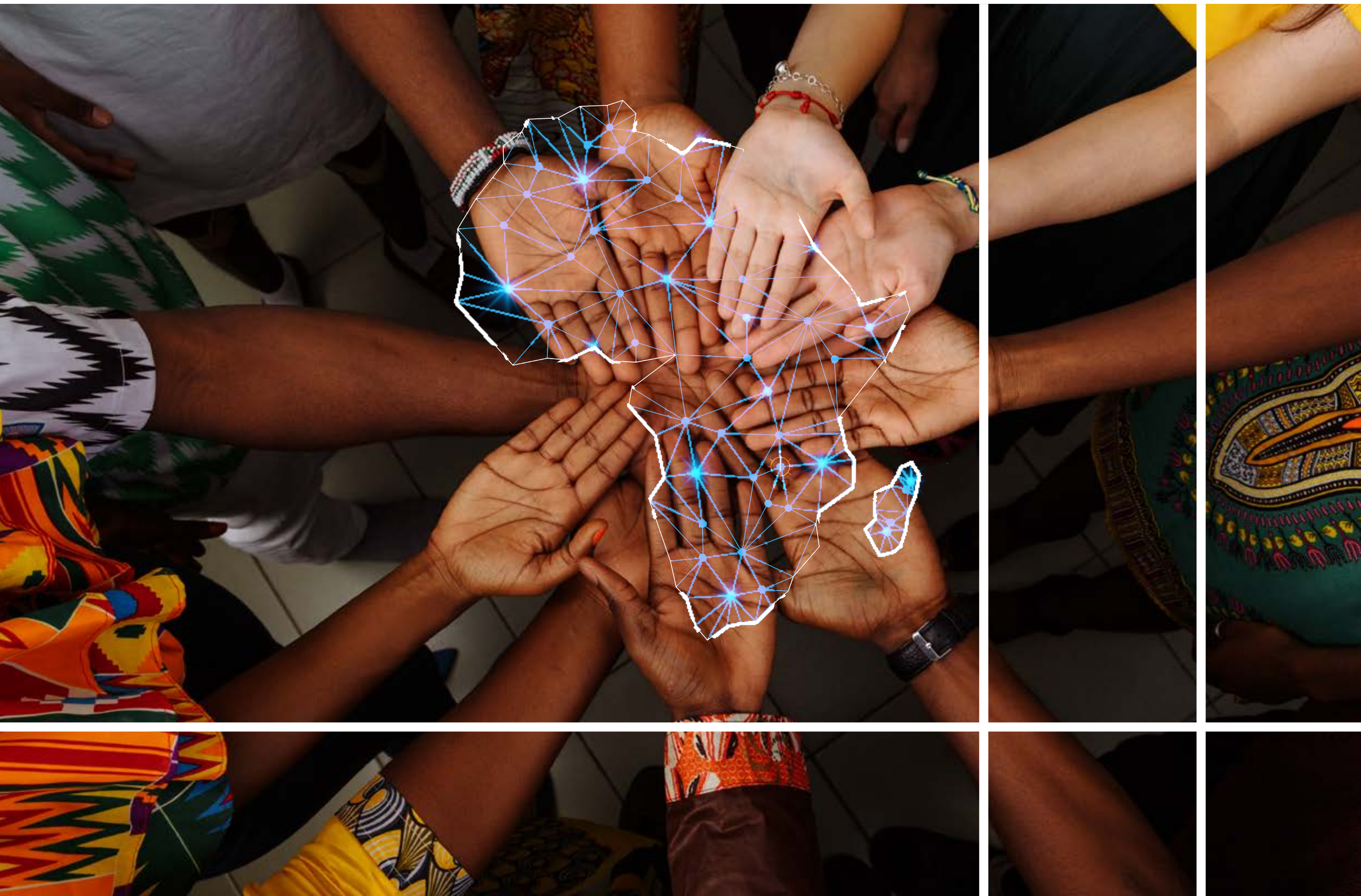
ZIMRE HOLDINGS LIMITED
Security Growth and Profitability

Annual Report 2024



Strategic Investments
For Sustainable Impact

CredSure Emeritus FIDELITY LIFE WFDR ZIMRE CAPITAL ZIMRE PROPERTY INVESTMENTS LIMITED

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CORPORATE **INFORMATION**

DIRECTORS:

Desmond Matete (Chairperson)
Mark Haken
Jean Maguranyanga
Ignatius Mvere
Richard Morgan
Nicholas Mugwagwa Vingirai
Edwin Zvandasara
Rugare Nyandoro (Independent expert to the Human Resources Committee)
Stanley Kudenga (Group Chief Executive Officer)

COMPANY SECRETARY:

Ruvimbo Chidora

REGISTERED OFFICE:

2nd Floor, Block D
Smatsatsa Office Park
Borrowdale, Harare

TRANSFER SECRETARIES:

ZB Transfer Secretaries (Private) Limited
21 Natal Road, Avondale, Harare

LEGAL ADVISORS:

Wintertons Legal Practitioners
3 Pascoe Avenue, Belgravia, Harare

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS:

Grant Thornton Zimbabwe
135 E.D. Mnangagwa Road, Highlands, Harare

PRINCIPAL BANKERS:

Nedbank Zimbabwe Limited,
99 Jason Moyo, Harare

MISSION, VISION **& VALUES**

Our Vision
To be a highly prized diversified investment Group

Our Mission
Using our financial services capabilities, we will prudently manage risks and optimise resources

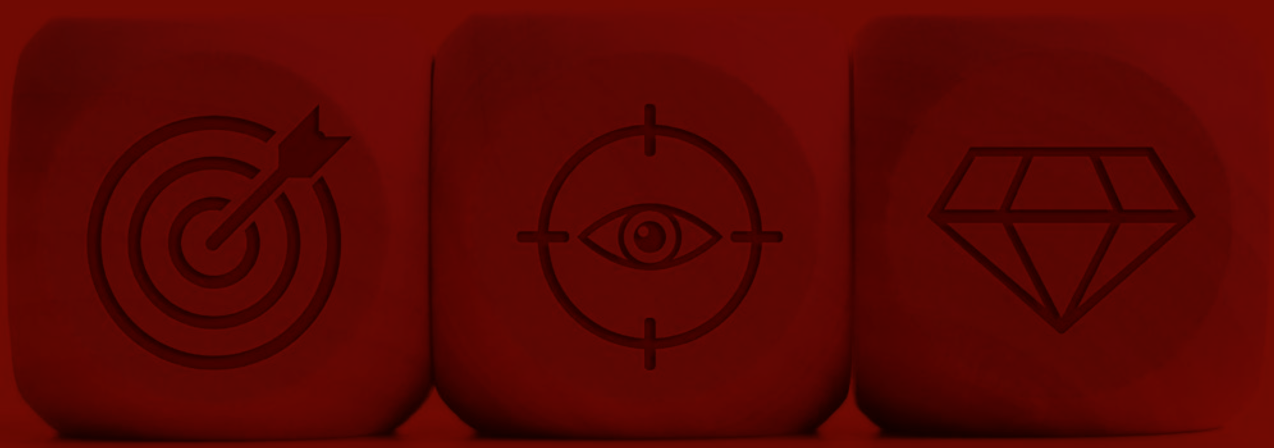
Teamwork
We value the contribution of each member and consistently make sound and collective decisions.

Integrity
We observe transparency and conduct our business in a professional and ethical manner.

Respect
We empower our employees and develop and harness the best talents in the market.

Excellence
Using technological innovations and other tools, we provide services that meet stakeholder expectations.

Commitment
We consistently meet set targets and standards and maximise returns on shareholder funds.



ABOUT **THIS REPORT**

ZimRe Holdings Limited (ZHL) is pleased to present its Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2024. The ZHL Group was formed in 1983 through an Act of Parliament and has since spread its expertise and ideology on indigenizing wealth creation to Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia. This report showcases our commitment to fostering Security, Growth, and Profitability through the integration of sustainable business practices to our financial performance.

Reporting Scope

This report contains information related to ZimRe Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries. The core competencies of the Group are centred on the insurance value chain, property management, and wealth management. In this report, references to "our," "we," "us," "the business," "ZHL," ''ZimRe", and "the Group" are intended to refer to ZimRe Holdings Limited.

Reporting Frameworks

This report has been prepared with careful consideration of the following:

- The Companies and Other Business Entities Act [Chapter 24:31];
- SI.134 of 2019-Securities and Exchange (Zimbabwe Stock Exchange Listings Requirements) Rules;
- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Accounting Standards;
- Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards; and
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Group has integrated aspects of the IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards (IFRS S1 and S2) in the disclosure of sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities. The Group is committed to delivering long term sustainable value and compliance.

Data and Assurance

The report was compiled using both qualitative and quantitative data gathered from various sources, including policy documents, records, and personnel responsible for the material issues presented herein. In certain instances, estimations were made and validated to ensure consistency with business activities.

The Financial Statements were audited by Grant Thornton Zimbabwe in accordance with International Accounting Standards (IAS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The independent auditors' report is found on pages 69 to 71.

Sustainability information was validated for compliance to the GRI Standards by the Institute for Sustainability Africa (INSAF), an independent subject matter expert. A GRI Content Index is included on pages 261 to 263. It is important to note that the sustainability data presented in this report has not undergone external assurance.

Report Declaration

The Directors take responsibility to confirm that this report has been prepared in reference to the GRI Standards (2021).

Feedback on the Report

The Group values opinions and feedback from all stakeholders on its operations and reporting. Any suggestions and queries are welcome. Kindly share your feedback at zhl@ZimRe.co.zw or at the Group's Registered Office, 2nd Floor, Block D, Smatsatsa Office Park, Borrowdale, Harare.

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GROUP OVERVIEW

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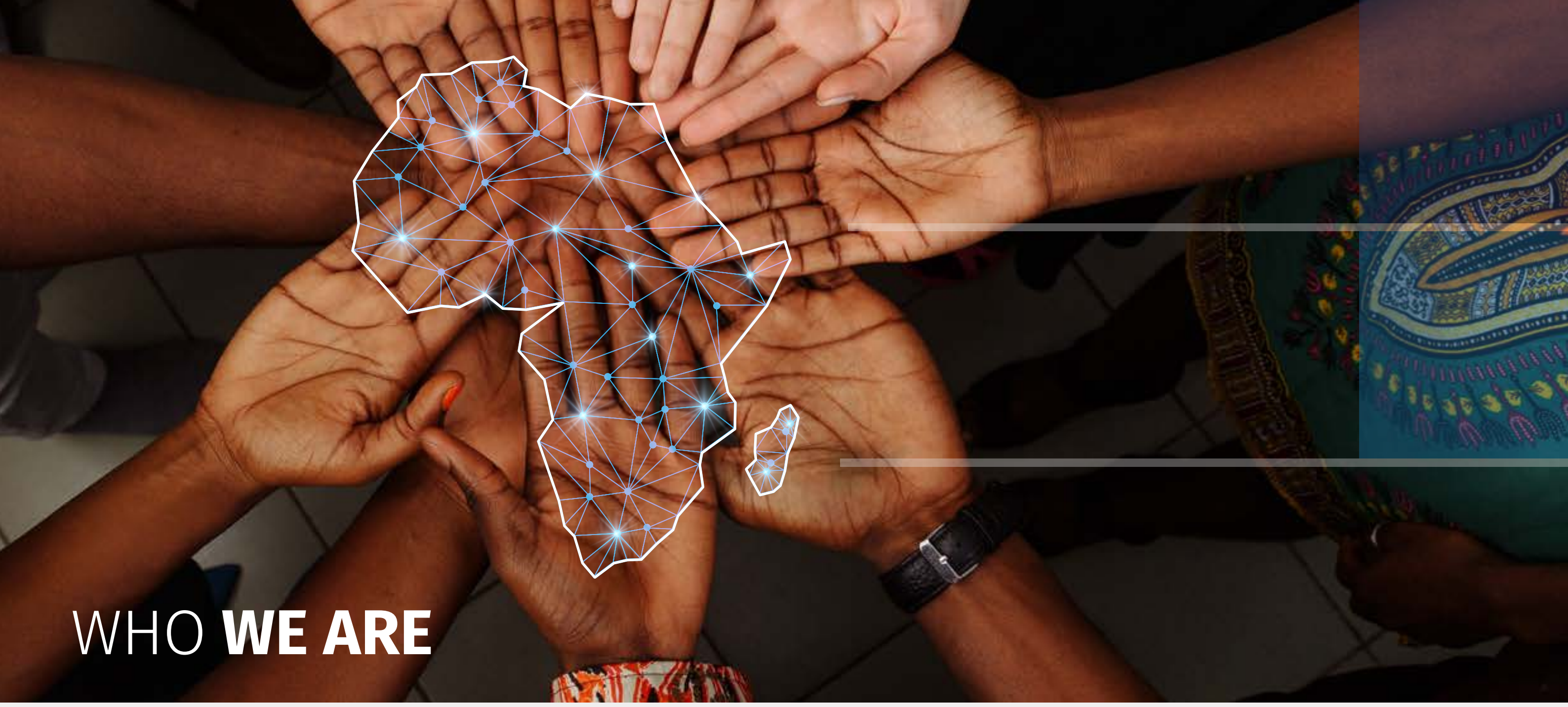
- *Chairman's Statement*
- *Group CEO's Review of Operations*



WHO **WE ARE**

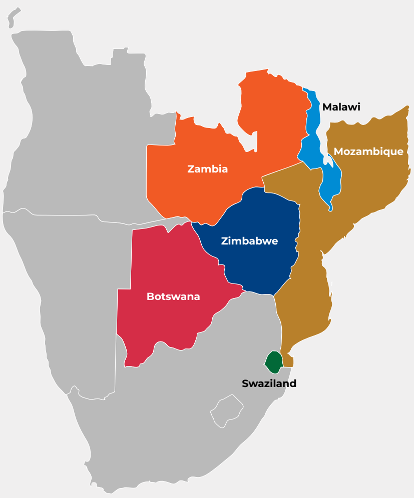
ZHL is a diversified investment holding Group that operates in Zimbabwe and the Southern African region. The Group's core competencies lie in the insurance value chain, property and wealth management. ZHL is an active and growth-focused investor that has a role in providing strategic leadership and guidance ensuring value creation and optimisation of the Group's portfolio.

Business Clusters

ZHL
ZIMRE HOLDINGS LIMITED
Security Growth and Profitability

- **Reinsurance**: Emeritus Reinsurance
- **Short-term insurance**: CredSure; WFDR
- **Life and Pensions**: Fidelity Life; Fidelity Life Medical Aid Society; Fidelity Funeral Services
- **Property**: Zimre Property Investments Limited
- **Wealth Management**: Fidelity Life Asset Management; Zimre Capital (Private) Limited; Fidelity Life Financial Services; ZAC Global Actuaries
- **Associates**: CFI Holdings Limited; United General; Cell Insurance; Lidwala Insurance Company; Diamond Seguros; ZEP-RE PTA Reinsurance Company

Our Geographic Spread



OUR **JOURNEY**

1980

Founded as Zimbabwe Reinsurance Corporation through an Act of Parliament

1985

Zimbabwe Insurance Brokers (ZIB) formed

Acquired National Insurance Company of Zimbabwe (NICOZ) and Fidelity Life Assurance (FLA)

Hosted the Africa Insurance Organisation (AIO) Conference

1990

Acquired a 49% stake in he Zimbabwe United Passenger Company (ZUPCO)

1995

Regional Expansion begins with the acquisition of United General Insurance in Malawi

Established ZIMRE Malawi and South Africa

Hosted the Reinsurance Forum on behalf of AIO

ZIMRE Unit Trust Established

ZIMRE Zambia established

ZHL listed on ZSE

2000

Acquired controlling interest in First Insurance Company of Uganda (FICO)

Merger of Fidelity Life Asset Management (FLAM) with ZimRe Unit Trust and UKI Asset Management

2005

ZIMRE Property Investment (ZPI) formed

FLA listed on ZSE

Hosted the Federation of Afro-Asian Insurers and Reinsurers Conference & Annual General Assembly

ZPI lists on ZSE

Acquired interest in CFI Holdings Limited

ZIMRE Mozambique and Botswana established

Emeritus International Reinsurance Company formed in Botswana under the International Financial Service Center (IFSC)

2010

OUR **JOURNEY (continued)**

2015

ZHL 2nd Runner Up Zimbabwe Investments Awards for the US$15M Rights Issue

Removal of US Sanctions by OFAC & Restructuring initiated:
1. Reduced interest in FICO
2. Disposed of NICOZ
3. Acquired controlling interest in CredSure which was the first to launch the Underwriting Management Agent (UMA) business model in Zimbabwe

Rebranding of the Reinsurance operations to Emeritus Reinsurance

Sawanga Mall built in Victoria Falls enabling Victoria Falls to acquire city status

2020

ZHL regains 100% control of ZPI & majority control of FLA

ZPI delists from the ZSE

2021

Acquired majority control of WFDR Risk Services

2022

ZHL recognised at the Independent Insurance Awards claiming the following prizes:
- 2nd runner – up best listed insurer, and
- CEO of the year

ZHL disposes of its 49% shareholding in ZUPCO

2023

Recapitalisation of Emeritus Re-Mozambique with US$2M

Amalgamation of Emeritus Re-Botswana and Emeritus Re-International

FLA launches the Vaka Yako Product

2024

Formation of the Eagle Real Estate Investments Trust (REIT) with two key anchor projects: Mazowe Walk and Eagle Heights in Victoria Falls

STANDARD CERTIFICATIONS **AND MEMBERSHIPS**

Memberships to Business Associations

Insurance Institute of Zimbabwe

Institute of People Management of Zimbabwe (IPMZ)

Institute of Chartered Accountants Zimbabwe (ICAZ)

Other Professional Memberships

Insurance Institute of Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe Association of Pension Funds

Woman in Insurance

Marketers Association of Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe Association of Funeral Assurers

Key Performance **Highlights**

Financial **Highlights**

25% ↑
Total Income
USD millions
88.0 in 2024
70.4 in 2023

24% ↑
Insurance Contract Revenue
USD millions
61.9 in 2024
50.0 in 2023

471% ↑
Profit for the year
USD millions
10.3 in 2024
1.8 in 2023

8% ↑
Total Equity
USD millions
65.4 in 2024
60.8 in 2023

14% ↑
Total assets
USD millions
208.1 in 2024
182.0 in 2023

61% ↑
Net Cash generated from operations
USD millions
14.8 in 2024
9.2 in 2023

Sustainability **Highlights**

9% ↑
Total Employees
(Headcount)
395 in 2024
362 in 2023

5% ↑
Grid Electricity
(KwH)
183,177 in 2024
174,068 in 2023

26% ↑
Solar Electricity Usage
(KwH)
8 493 in 2024
6 761 in 2023

11% ↑
Water Consumption
(m3)
3,456 in 2024
3.111 in 2023

299% ↑
Average Employee
Training (Hrs)
13.68 in 2024
3.43 in 2023

29% ↓
Diesel for Generators
(Litres)
9,622 in 2024
13,471 in 2023

CHAIRMAN'S **STATEMENT**

It is my pleasure to present the ZimRe Holdings Limited (ZHL) Group Financial Results for the year ended 31 December 2024.

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

The operating environment in 2024 presented a mixture of economic challenges and opportunities across the regional markets where ZHL operates. Key macroeconomic and sectoral trends shaped the business landscape in Zimbabwe, Malawi, Botswana, Zambia, and Mozambique, influencing market conditions and strategic decision-making.

Zimbabwe's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth slowed down to 2% in 2024, constrained by El Niño-induced droughts and a decline in global mineral prices. The introduction of the Zimbabwe Gold (ZWG) currency in April 2024 initially provided a measure of exchange rate stability. However, in the second half of the year, the ZWG experienced depreciation pressures, prompting monetary authorities to respond with a 43% devaluation. Despite these challenges, inflation remained relatively contained, closing the year at 4% for ZWG inflation.

The business environment was characterised by exchange rate volatility, rising inflation, liquidity shortages, and power outages, all of which increased operating and production costs for businesses. These factors contributed to a cautious investment climate and heightened cost pressures across industries.

Malawi's economic performance remained subdued, with annual inflation surging to 33%, driven by poor agricultural yields and rising global fuel prices. As a result, GDP growth projections were revised downwards to 2%. The El Niño-induced drought significantly affected food security, leading to foreign currency shortages triggering fuel shortages in the main and thus compounding challenges for both individuals and businesses. The country's trade deficit continued to widen, as import costs outpaced export earnings, further straining economic stability.

Botswana's economy faced stagnation, with a 0.5% contraction in Q2 2024, resulting in overall GDP growth of 1% for the year. A key driver of this contraction was reduced global demand for diamonds, which impacted the country's major revenue source. Inflation averaged 3.3%, remaining within manageable levels, but government efforts to diversify the economy away from diamond dependency progressed slowly, limiting alternative growth opportunities from across other economic sectors.

The **Zambian** economy recorded an estimated GDP growth of 1% as it continued to grapple with currency depreciation, persistent energy shortages, and high inflation averaging 16%. The drought-induced decline in hydroelectric power generation mostly from generation assets along the Zambezi and Kafue rivers led to widespread load shedding, affecting both industrial production and household consumption. However, the debt restructuring program embarked upon by the government made notable progress, providing some optimism for a gradual economic recovery in 2025. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) stood at 3.9% of GDP, largely directed towards mining and renewable energy projects, signalling potential growth opportunities in these sectors.

Mozambique's economy demonstrated resilience, expanding by 5% in 2024, making it one of the strongest performers in the region. Inflation remained low at 3%, and natural gas exports continued to drive economic growth. However, political instability escalated following the disputed October 2024 presidential elections, triggering violent protests and unrest, which disrupted economic activities and regional trade. Whilst there has been noticeable de-escalation of the disturbances, this instability registered notable risks and dented investor confidence, despite the country's overall economic expansion.

Despite these macroeconomic and geopolitical challenges, ZHL remained resilient, leveraging its regional diversification strategy to mitigate risks, capture growth opportunities, and sustain profitability in a dynamic operating environment.

CHANGE IN FUNCTIONAL CURRENCY

These financial results are presented in United States Dollars ("USD"). This follows a decision by the Board of Directors to change the functional and reporting currency from the discontinued Zimbabwe Dollar (ZWL) to the USD effective 1 January 2024. The decision was based on an assessment of the Group's business trends against the requirements of International Accounting Standards (IAS) 21. The comparative figures have been translated in accordance with IAS 21, which directs entities operating in hyperinflationary economies to translate their last reported inflation adjusted financial statements using the closing official exchange rate at the reporting date, to derive and present comparative financial statements under a newly assessed functional currency. While the Group has applied the guidance of IAS 21 to present comparative financial information, attention is brought to the following deviation from IAS 21 with a view to reduce distorted comparative financial statements brought about by the change in functional currency:

- foreign currency transactions denominated in USD in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income were included in the prior year comparatives in USD and ZWL transactions were translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates.
- the opening balances in the Statement of Financial Position on investment property as well as property and equipment were carried in USD based on the property valuation reports in USD as at 31 December 2023. The respective fair value gains for the comparative year were derived from reconciled movements between the USD property values as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2023.
- Share Capital and Treasury Shares have been carried in USD reflecting the balances contained in the share certificates held.

GROUP FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Insurance contract revenue

Insurance contract revenue recorded a significant increase of 24%, from USD50.0 million to USD61.86 million. This impressive performance was a result of strong business growth in key business segments namely life and pension, local reinsurance, and the Mozambique reinsurance operations with combined contribution of 63% up from 61% in 2023. Overall, the key revenue growth drivers were, increased market share locally thanks to a diverse range of products, external business partnerships, new life business written and expansion into the rest of Africa through the Group's regional business units.

Insurance service result

The Group achieved remarkable growth in insurance service results, leap frogging from USD2.08 million to USD5.53 million, a 166% growth driven by effective strategic underwriting decisions focused on profitable business and diversification of product offerings in local and regional markets. Improved claims management and strict control over directly attributable expenses, particularly business acquisition costs, also contributed to the strong insurance service results.

Total income

Total income soared by 25% from USD70.37 million in the prior year to USD88.02 million on the back of the solid performance in insurance contract revenue, improved retention performance due to enhanced capitalisation of the Mozambique reinsurance business and balance sheet restructuring of the Botswana reinsurance business. Investment income from the insurance businesses contributed 17% to the total income. This growth was supported by investment returns from property and financial assets through profit and loss thereby providing the Group with stability and capital growth. The real estate business also showed a remarkable improvement with higher occupancy levels, leading to a 22% rise in rental income from the previous year. 87% of group income is denominated in USD, an increase from 75% achieved in 2023.

Profit for the year

The Group closed the year with a healthy profit amounting to USD10.33 million, a 471% growth from the prior year. The profitability was underpinned by the robust performance of life and pension, reinsurance and the real estate businesses. Continued topline growth, improved retention capabilities, lower expense ratios and balance sheet resilience were key growth drivers during the year under review.

Total assets and Cashflows

The total assets are a brilliant measure of a company's ability to grow and generate profit. During the year under review, the Group's total assets reached USD208 million, a 14% improvement from the prior year, showcasing the strong asset base augmented by investment property and equity investments not to mention its sustained profitability. Net cash generated from operations increased by 51% ending the year at USD15.82 million from USD10.50 million, driven by effective working capital management strategies aimed at cash collection which is vital to the Group's success.

DIRECTORATE

I am pleased to report that during the year ended 31 December 2024, there were no changes to the ZHL directorate. The stability in the Group's leadership and robust governance oversight has allowed the Group to maintain strategic focus and energy to execute its long-term vision; to revive ZHL's role as an architect of Zimbabwe's national infrastructure stock creation while establishing a strong Pan African reinsurance operation.

DIVIDEND

In keeping with striking a delicate balance between recognizing shareholder expectations in realising dividends from the Group's profitability and generating the necessary resources to fund the growth momentum, the Board of Directors is pleased to declare a final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2024 of USD750,000 or USD0.00041 per share. The Dividend is in line with the Dividend Policy which considers the Group's level of profitability and reserves, a prudent assessment of its capital requirements, macro-economic conditions pertaining to liquidity and associated risks to business growth. The dividend which is a growth of 25% from the total dividend declared for the year 2023 reflects the continued strengthening of the Group's cash wallet strategy and commitment to passing cash profits to the ultimate shareholder. A separate dividend notice will be published to this effect in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association and the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange (ZSE) Listing Requirements.

SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability remains a core pillar of ZHL's long-term strategy, ensuring that the Group not only delivers financial value but also contributes positively to the environment and communities in which it carries out business. In 2024, ZHL enhanced its Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) initiatives, aligning with global best practices and local regulatory frameworks to promote sustainable growth and responsible business practices.

Key sustainability efforts included:

- Enhancing energy efficiency and carbon reduction through increased investment in renewable energy, including solar installations across business units.
- Placement of waste collection bins in high-traffic areas and participation in urban tree-planting programs to enhance environmental sustainability.
- The launch of the ZHL Elevators Graduate Program, aimed at empowering young professionals and expanding industry talent and deepening skills development.
- Through the Eagle Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT), ZHL integrated eco-friendly architectural designs into new developments such as the Mazowe Mall Project.

Governance is also central to our sustainability strategy, ensuring compliance with ESG standards of transparency and ethical leadership. Our sustainability reporting is guided by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), SASB, elements of IFRS S1 and S2, and Zimbabwe Stock Exchange (ZSE) ESG Reporting Standards.

OUTLOOK AND STRATEGY

The year 2024 was a period of resilience and strategic realignment for ZHL, reaffirming the Group's ability to adapt, innovate, and drive sustainable growth despite prevailing economic challenges. With a history spanning over 40 years, ZHL remains steadfast in its commitment to provide Security, Growth, and Profitability, ensuring long-term value creation for all stakeholders to the business.

As we look to 2025, the Group is focused on regional expansion and market diversification, strengthening operations across Sub-Saharan Africa leveraging on the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) to access new opportunities. A key priority for this year is the implementation of Phase 2 of the amalgamation exercise through the potential listing of Emeritus International on the Botswana Stock Exchange. The listing will upscale the balance sheets of the regional subsidiaries improving underwriting capacity to enhance competitiveness while exposing the Group to international best practice. Additionally, the Eagle REIT listing in 2025 is expected to unlock shareholder value, enhance brand visibility and optimize asset returns.

To drive operational efficiency, the Group is accelerating its digital transformation agenda, enhancing customer experiences through technology-driven insurance and wealth management solutions. A key focus is ensuring responsible data usage and stakeholder protection, reinforcing ZHL's position as a trusted financial services provider.

Sustainability-driven investments remain a core pillar of our strategy, with a commitment to advancing ESG integration through green real estate developments and financial inclusion initiatives. By embedding sustainability into our business model, we aim to create shared value for our stakeholders and contribute to long-term overall economic resilience.

While the 2024 operating environment was characterized by economic turbulence, ZHL remains optimistic about the future, leveraging regional growth, digital transformation, and sustainability-focused investments to maintain momentum. As we move forward, our focus remains on strengthening financial resilience, driving stakeholder value creation, and fostering sustainable business growth.

APPRECIATION

On behalf of the Board, I would like to thank our shareholders and the investing community for their enduring support to the ZHL Group. I would like to extend my gratitude to my fellow Board members, Management and staff for their efforts in sustaining the business and achieving such a pleasing set of results notwithstanding the hardships and turbulence of the operating environment.

D Matete
Board Chairman
10 April 2025

GROUP CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

The 2024 business environment remained challenging across ZHL's operating markets, defined by El Niño-induced droughts, currency instability, and persistent inflation. Zimbabwe's GDP growth slowed to 2%, while regional economies particularly Malawi, Zambia, and Botswana faced currency pressures, high inflation, and energy constraints. Despite these challenges, ZHL demonstrated resilience by advancing key strategic initiatives and delivering strong financial performance across its diversified portfolio.

LOCAL REINSURANCE AND REASSURANCE

Our Zimbabwean operations delivered a 32% growth in Insurance Revenue to USD20.6 million, supported by improved policy retention, growth in Group life products, and expansion in credit life business. Premium growth was, however, offset by an adverse claims experience particularly in the motor and agriculture classes, resulting in a claims ratio of 46%.

REGIONAL REINSURANCE

Building on our regional vision, ZHL's expansion strategy, the Great Africa Trek, has started to deliver results, driving significant market share gains across diverse reinsurance business lines. Regional operations contributed 61% of Insurance Revenue within the reinsurance cluster, an impressive topline growth overall driven by increased business support from regional markets. Standout performance from Emeritus Re Mozambique which recorded a 55% growth in Insurance Revenue to USD10.5 million, a significant result of the capital injection in 2023. Emeritus Re Botswana recorded a 39% growth to USD7.2 million in Insurance Revenue, highlighting the success of the recent balance sheet restructuring whilst Emeritus Re Zambia recorded a 30% increase from USD4.6 million to USD6.0 million. Meanwhile, Malawi remained profitable despite a challenging economic environment.

SHORT-TERM INSURANCE

The short-term insurance entity experienced a strong recovery in topline at 31% growth, primarily driven by improvements in credit, bonds and guarantees business. Despite top-line improvements, the business posted a loss of USD0.3 million due to business acquisition costs. Our insurance broking operation initiated diversification strategies such as associate broker models and a renewed push into reinsurance broking which will unlock new income opportunities in the Group's ecosystem.

LIFE AND PENSIONS

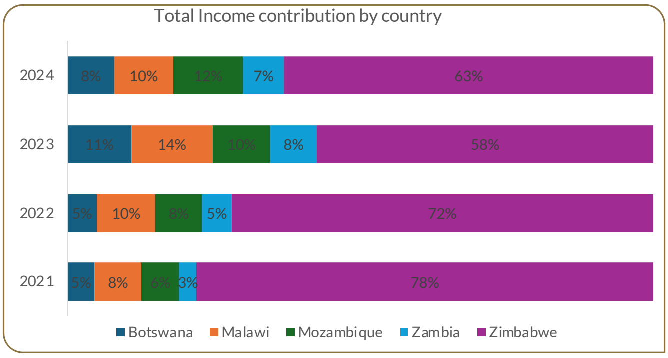
The Life and Pensions cluster was once again a key contributor to our financial performance, driven by the continued success of the Vaka Yako savings product. The cluster recorded a 45% increase in Insurance Revenue to USD11.4 million and profit growth for the period of 173% to USD6.4 million. However, performance in regional life operations was constrained by a surge in pension withdrawals and policy reforms in Malawi. Total assets in the cluster closed at USD91.0 million, while cash generated from operations increased by 51%.

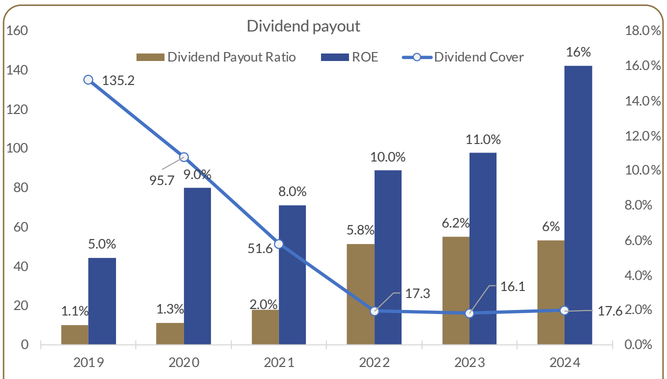
PROPERTY

The Eagle Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) continued to anchor the ZHL Group's infrastructure strategy, with significant progress in development on the Mazowe Walk and Eagle Heights in Victoria Falls projects. The Group's real estate portfolio continued to benefit from a deliberate dollarization strategy, with USD-denominated rentals rising to 81% of total leases. Total income grew by 44% and profit grew to USD2.0 million from USD1.2 million in 2023. Occupancy rates for the Group's portfolio improved to 86%, with student accommodation and retail units leading performance.

WEALTH MANAGEMENT

The Wealth Management cluster recorded a 44% growth in income. ZAC Global Actuaries remained the top contributor as prior year, driven by actuarial fees linked to IFRS 17 implementation. Fidelity Life Financial Services secured additional funding during the period under review for on-lending, growing the loan book by 80%. Fidelity Life Asset Management's management fee income grew by 71%, while funds under management expanded to USD94.0 million.





Dividend	ZWL3.1 million	ZWL30 million	ZWL103 million	USD500 thousand	USD600 thousand	USD750 thousand

REGULATORY AND COMPLIANCE PRIORITIES

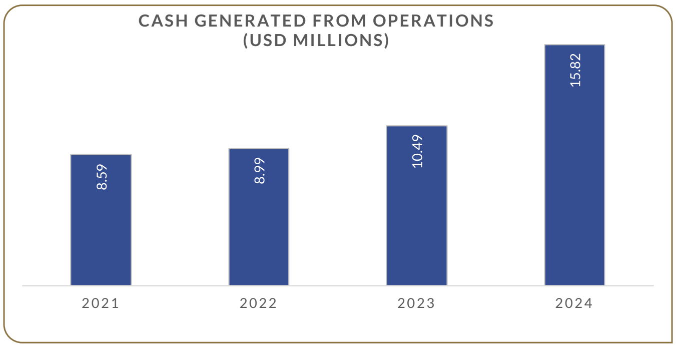
The Group continued to uphold a strong compliance culture, adhering to regulatory requirements across all jurisdictions. Key focus areas for the period under review included insurance, pensions, investment, taxation, Anti Money Laundering and data protection regulations. We remain dedicated to preparing for anticipated regulatory shifts, including enhanced ESG disclosure and IFRS sustainability standards.

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

In 2024, ZHL accelerated its digital transformation agenda as a critical enabler of the Group's strategic vision. Significant progress was made in systems integration and technology adoption across core business units, leading to more streamlined operations, enhanced data-driven decision-making, and an improved customer experience.

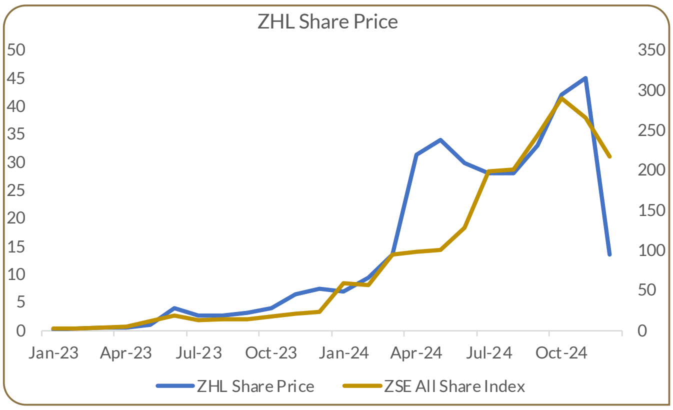
The year was marked by the integration of core systems within the life assurance, reinsurance, and wealth management clusters, optimising policy administration, claims processing, and financial reporting workflows. Several customer-facing platforms were rolled out across various subsidiaries, introducing enhanced self-service capabilities, faster turnaround times, and improved digital engagement. The Group also deepened its adoption of cloud infrastructure, enabling secure, scalable, and resilient data operations across jurisdictions.

Looking ahead, ZHL remains committed to deepening its digital maturity—harnessing automation, advanced analytics, and emerging technologies to drive innovation, unlock value, and build a future-ready business model that better serves its customers, partners, and stakeholders.



ZHL SHARE PRICE PERFORMANCE

The ZHL share price attained a 52 week range of ZWG 12.30 - 55.25 cents and closed the year at ZWG 13.55 cents, reflecting a -16% change year-on-year. This underperformance relative to book per share, is however a market wide phenomenon for most ZSE listed counters. Market activity is constrained by liquidity challenges for the ZiG and reallocation of constrained investment cash flows to other asset classes. ZHL's long-term fundamentals remain strong, supported by consistent Group profitability and asset growth.



STRATEGIC OUTLOOK

Going into 2025, the Group will focus on balance sheet optimisation, improved collaboration across strategic business units, and unlocking value from underperforming assets. Our Africa Trek continues, with targeted capital-raising initiatives for Emeritus Reinsurance to solidify our regional footprint and leverage expansion opportunities into Africa. Key projects under the Eagle REIT—such as Mazowe Walk and the Victoria Falls Development—are poised to enhance the Group's infrastructure-led growth. The Eagle REIT is a key vehicle for raising capital to support expansion of group businesses and capitalisation of our infrastructure development drive. We are transforming the Group through a digitally enabled, data-informed, and sustainability-aligned business model that delivers enduring value to shareholders, partners, and communities.

Group Chief Executive Officer
S Kudenga
10 April 2025

LEADERSHIP & GOVERNANCE

- *Directors Responsibility Statement*
- *Board of Directors*
- *Executive Management Team*
- *Subsidiary Boards & Management*
- *Corporate Governance Statement*
- *Compliance Declaration*
- *Directors Report*

DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITY **STATEMENT**

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

The Directors have assessed the ability of the Group to continue to operate as a going concern and believe that the preparation of these financial statements on a going concern basis is still appropriate. However, the Directors believe that under the current economic environment a continuous assessment of the ability of the Group 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 Group'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 established written policies and procedures and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring that the Group's business practices are conducted in a manner which in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. Issues that came to the attention of the Directors have been addressed and the Directors confirm that the system of internal control and accounting control is operating in a satisfactory manner.

The Group's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 which are set out on pages 72 to 191, and pages 194 to 260 contain supplementary information in ZWG were, in accordance with their responsibilities, approved by the Directors on 10 April 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

D. Matete
Independent Non-Executive Chairman

S. Kudenga
Group Chief Executive Officer

These financial statements were prepared under the supervision of:

Mr Z. Zvenyika
(PAAB Number 03505)
Group Chief Finance Officer

BOARD OF **DIRECTORS**

DESMOND MATETE
Independent Chairman

Tenure: 4 years
Qualifications: MCom in Development Finance
Other Commitments: Financial Securities Exchange (Private) Limited, Mosi Oa Tunya Development Company (Private) Limited

MARK HAKEN
Independent Non-Executive Director

Tenure: 7 years
Qualifications: FIISA
Other Commitments: Legal Practitioners Indemnity Insurance Fund (LPIIF) in South Africa

JEAN MAGURANYANGA
Independent Non-Executive Director

Tenure: 13 years
Qualifications: LLM International Business Law
Other Commitments: NMB Bank Limited

RICHARD MORGAN
Independent Non-Executive Director

Tenure: 1 year, 7 months
Qualifications: Accounting
Other Commitments: Great Lakes Tobacco Group Malta

IGNATIUS MVERE
Non-Executive Director

Tenure: 11 years
Qualifications: BCom
Other Commitments: Fidelity Life Assurance of Zimbabwe Limited

NICHOLAS MUGWAGWA VINGIRAI
Non -Executive Director

Tenure: 1 year, 7 months
Qualifications: FIBZ
Other Commitments: Dayriver Corporation (Private) Limited, Transnational Holdings (Private) Limited

EDWIN ZVANDASARA
Non-Executive Director

Tenure: 12 years
Qualifications: BA Accounts
Other Commitments:
Olivine Industries (Private) Limited, Zimbabwe Asset Management Company (Private) Limited

RUGARE NYANDORO
Independent Expert to the Human Resources Committee

Tenure: 1 year, 8 months
Qualifications: MBA, Bsc Hons Sociology

STANLEY KUDENGA
Group Chief Executive Officer

Tenure: 9 years
Qualifications: CA(Z), MBL
Other Commitments: Fidelity Life Assurance of Zimbabwe Limited, Emeritus Reinsurance (Private) Limited

EXECUTIVE **MANAGEMENT TEAM**

STANLEY KUDENGA
Group Chief Executive Officer

CHAKANYUKA CRAWFORD NZIRADZEMHUKA
Group Chief Operating Officer

ZVENYIKA ZVENYIKA
Group Chief Finance Officer

RUVIMBO CHIDORA
Group Company Secretary and Legal Executive

NOLEEN MOYO
Head of Sustainability, Data Management and Analytics

VALERIE NDUDZO
Head Group Marketing and Public Relations

NICKSON VAMWE
Head Group Human Capital Management

CHIPO MATONGO
Head Group Internal Audit and Assurance

CLAUDIUS CHIKUNDURA
Head Group Risk and Compliance

SUBSIDIARY BOARDS & MANAGEMENT

Emeritus Reinsurance

International

Patience Marwiro	Managing Director
Albert Nduna	Chairman*
Stanley Kudenga	Non-Executive Member
Modise Modise	Independent Member
Spana Motsitsi	Independent Member
Jeoffrey Nchini	Independent Member
Nelly Mutti	Independent Member

Malawi

Christopher Mukwindidza	Managing Director
Jolly Nhkonjere	Chairman*
Herbert Hara	Independent Member
Leo Huvaya	Non-Executive Member
Lovemore Madzinga	Non-Executive Member
Kenneth Mthuzi	Independent Member
Gwen Sauti Phiri	Independent Member
Patrick Uke	Independent Member

Mozambique

Mufaro Chauruka	Managing Director
Agnes Phiri	Chairman*
Titos Gemo	Non-Executive Member
Leo Huvaya	Non-Executive Member
Stanley Kudenga	Non-Executive Member
Malaika Ribeiro	Independent

Zambia

Webster Chigwende	Managing Director
Nelly Mutti	Chairman
Leo Huvaya	Non-Executive Member
Stanley Kudenga	Non-Executive Member
Chibamba Lopa	Independent Member

CredSure

Innovative Insurance Solutions

Maxwell Nderere	Managing Director
Agmos Moyo	Chairman*
Willard Gwama	Independent Member
Emmanuel Gwatidzo	Independent Member
Stanley Kudenga	Non-Executive Member
Busisiwe Marandure	Independent Member
Fungai Zvirawa	Independent Member

Zimbabwe

Tarupiwa Tarupiwa	Managing Director
Wadzanayi Phiri	Chairman*
Barbra Gatsi	Independent Member
Timothy Johnson	Independent Member
Stanley Kudenga	Non-Executive Member
Belmont Ndebele	Independent Member

FIDELITY LIFE

ASSURANCE OF ZIMBABWE

Fidelity Life Assurance of Zimbabwe (FLA)

Reginald Chihota	Managing Director
Livingstone Gwata	Chairman*
Takudzwa Chistike	Independent Member
Garikai Dhombo	Independent Member
Francis Dzanya	Non-Executive Member
Stanley Kudenga	Non-Executive Member
Langton Mabhanga	Independent Member
Ignatius Mvere	Non-Executive Member
Henry Nemaire	Independent Member

Fidelity Life Asset Management (FLAM)

Bevin Ngara	Managing Director
Agmos Moyo	Chairman*
Isaac Chimbetete	Independent Member
Patience Dhliwayo	Independent Member
Austin Zvidzai	Independent Member

Fidelity Life Financial Services (FLFS)

Brighton Wesley	Managing Director
Austin Zvidzai	Chairman*
Malvern Rusike	Independent Member
Chakanyuka Nziradzemhuka	Non-Executive Member
David Takawira	Independent Member
Zvenyika Zvenyika	Non-Executive Member

Fidelity Life Medical Aid Society (FLIMAS)

Lovemore Madzinga	Managing Director
Edson Muvingi	Chairman
Sonwell Mudzengi	Trustee
Clancy Nyamukure	Trustee
Oscah Nduwure	Trustee
Faithful Sithole	Trustee
Zvenyika Zvenyika	Trustee

Fidelity Funeral Services (FFS)

Nomore Matigimu	Managing Director
Lovemore Madzinga	Chairman
Reginald Chihota	Non-Executive Member
Fadzai Chitsvatsva	Independent Member

Vanguard Life Assurance of Malawi

Lillian Moyo	Managing Director
James Masumbu	Chairman*
Jimmy Kayuni	Independent Member
Kezzie Mkandawire	Independent Member
Terrance Nsamala	Independent Member
Chakanyuka Nziradzemhuka	Non-Executive Member
Zvenyika Zvenyika	Non-Executive Member

WFDR Risk Services

Caroline Mbofana	Managing Director
Simba Mangwende	Chairman
Lorcadia Chakurira	Executive Member
Kenneth Chitando	Independent Member
Donald MacDonald	Independent Member
Solomon Manyangarirwa	Independent Member

ZAC Global Actuaries

Sonwell Mudzengi	Managing Director
Shepherd Tasara	Chairman
Reginald Chihota	Non-Executive Member
Nyaradzai Tasaranarwo	Independent Member

ZIMRE CAPITAL (PRIVATE) LIMITED

Stanley Kudenga	Non-Executive Member
Chakanyuka Nziradzemhuka	Non-Executive Member

ZIMRE PROPERTY INVESTMENTS LIMITED

Chakanyuka Nziradzemhuka	Managing Director
Stanley Kudenga	Chairman
Zvenyika Zvenyika	Non-Executive Member

Chairman* - Independent Chairman

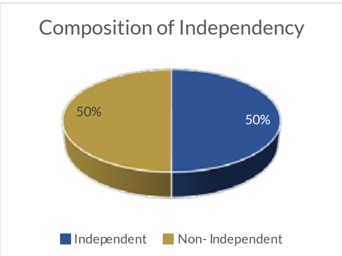
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE **STATEMENT**

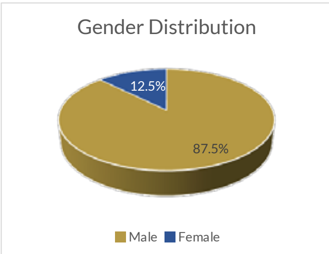
The ZHL Board superintends over 16 subsidiary boards both locally and regionally, directing the corporate strategy and defining the culture and values of the Group. In order to effectively execute this oversight role and recognizing sustained proliferation into the African Continent, the Group applies a subsidiary governance framework informed by the King Code (as amended). When cascaded to the subsidiary boards, it integrates with the local governance codes. Accordingly, the ZHL Board specifically aligns itself with the Zimbabwe National Code on Corporate Governance (ZIMCODE) as well as all relevant governance guidelines as embodied in the Companies and Other Business Entities Act [Chapter 24:31] and Statutory Instrument (SI) 134 of 2019 (Zimbabwe Stock Exchange Listing Requirements). The duality of the Group's governance practices guarantees compliance while promoting ongoing progress towards best practice.

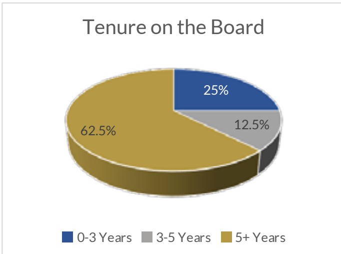
Board Composition

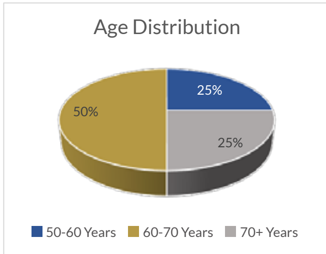
The ZHL Board is made up of eight members, seven of whom are non executive directors. Of the non-executive directors, four are independent. The Group Chief Executive Officer is the only executive member. The Board has also augmented its Human Capital expertise through one independent Human Resources Committee member.

Diversity and Inclusion









Board Structure

The ZHL Board meets quarterly to dispense of its duties which include but are not limited to the review of the Group's performance, strategic initiatives and risk management.

To ensure alignment with the overall Group strategy and cascading governance principles, the ZHL Board hosts all the chairpersons and Managing Directors of all its subsidiaries for a strategy retreat. The retreat is held annually and fosters cooperation of the ZHL Ecosystem.

Board Committees

The Board has assigned responsibilities to three committees that convene quarterly to evaluate performance and provide guidance to management on operational and policy matters. The fourth Committee, the Nominations Committee, meets on a need basis. Each Committee functions according to written terms of reference, which outline specific Board tasks assigned to them along with defined objectives. These terms of reference are reviewed annually to ensure continuous alignment with operations and prevailing regulatory guidelines.

The composition and responsibilities of the ZHL Board Committees is detailed below:

ZIMRE HOLDINGS LIMITED BOARD

Audit and Risk Management Committee

- Ignatius Mvere (Chairman)
- Mark Haken
- Jean Maguranyanga
- Richard Morgan

Finance and Investments Committee

- Edwin Zvandasara (Chairman)
- Desmond Matete
- Richard Morgan
- Nicholas Mugwagwa Vingirai
  Stanley Kudenga(ex officio)

Human Resources Committee

- Jean Maguranyanga (Chairman)
- Desmond Matete
- Nicholas Mugwagwa Vingirai
- Ignatius Mvere
- Rugare Nyandoro

Nominations Committee

- Desmond Matete (Chairman)
- Jean Maguranyanga
- Nicholas Mugwagwa Vingirai
- Ignatius Mvere

*Stanley Kudenga attends the Human Resources Committee and the Audit and Risk Management Committee by invitation.

Committee	Responsibilities
Audit and Risk Management Committee	• Review of the annual consolidated financial statements, annual budget, management and risk reports, dividend proposals, half-year reports and quarterly financial reports. • Monitoring of the financial reporting process, effectiveness of internal controls, audit systems, legal and compliance matters. • Appointment of the external auditor, review of the external auditor's report and rectification of audit findings. • Evaluate the effectiveness of the risk management framework.
Human Resources Committee	• Selection and termination of executive management. • Oversee the compensation system for ZHL Board and executive management. • Monitor staff development plans, succession plan for executive management and the Board.
Finance and Investments Committee	• Formulation, implementation and review of the capital and liquidity planning for the Group. • Provide guidelines for currency management, Group financing and internal Group capital management. • Implement the Group investment strategy, including monitoring Group-wide investment activities as well as approving investment related frameworks and guidelines and individual investments within certain thresholds.
Nominations Committee	• Regularly review the structure, size and composition (including the skills, knowledge and experience) required of the Board and make recommendations to the Board with regards to any changes. • Be responsible for identifying and nominating new candidates to fill board vacancies as and when vacancies arise. • Ensure that on appointment to the Board, non-executive directors receive a formal letter of appointment setting out their responsibilities and are duly inducted.

Board Stakeholder Engagement
The Board of Directors is committed to ensuring effective stakeholder engagement by actively communicating with a diverse range of stakeholders. Efforts are focused on aligning the Group's vision, strategy, and values with the expectations and interests of these stakeholders. In collaboration with the Executive Management team, the Board oversees relations with shareholders and potential investors, emphasising the importance of a shared understanding of the Group's objectives that extend beyond financial performance. The Board organises interactions with both internal and external stakeholders through various channels, including annual general meetings, stakeholder notices, press releases, investor briefings and shareholder reports.

Board Ethics
To comply with the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange (ZSE) Listing Requirements, the Group observes a "closed period" prior to the release of interim and year-end financial results. During this period, trading of Group shares by employees and directors is prohibited. The Company Secretary is responsible for notifying all relevant stakeholders at the beginning and end of each closed period to ensure compliance with these regulations and uphold board ethics.

Directors' Remuneration
The Group implements compensation plans aimed at attracting and retaining talented individuals. These plans are structured to ensure that directors are adequately rewarded for their contributions and motivated to achieve the Group's objectives. The Human Resources Committee is tasked with determining the remuneration packages for both non-executive and executive directors at ZHL. Details regarding the remuneration packages of non-executive directors can be requested at the Group's Registered Office. Executive packages consist of a guaranteed salary along with a performance incentive linked to the achievement of predetermined targets, which are regularly reviewed to ensure alignment with the Group's evolving needs and demands.

Committee Meeting Attendance
The Board convenes quarterly meetings in accordance with the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and good corporate governance practices. Special meetings are conducted when urgent action is required. Board members have unrestricted access to information via meetings, committees, and workshops. Attendance is monitored by the Company Secretary, enabling Directors to evaluate their commitment. The directors have devoted adequate time to the business, as demonstrated in the following table:

Board Member Name	Main Board	Audit and Risk Management Committee	Human Resources Committee	Finance and Investments Committee	Nominations Committee
Desmond Matete	4 out of 4		4 out of 4	4 out of 4	1 out of 1
Mark Haken	3 out of 4	5 out of 5			
Jean Maguranyanga	4 out of 4	5 out of 5	4 out of 4		1 out of 1
Richard Morgan	4 out of 4	5 out of 5		4 out of 4	
Ignatius Mvere	4 out of 4	4 out of 5	4 out of 4		1 out of 1
Nicholas Mugwagwa Vingirai	4 out of 4		4 out of 4	3 out of 4	1 out of 1
Edwin Zvandasara	4 out of 4			4 out of 4	
Stanley Kudenga	4 out of 4	5 out of 5	4 out of 4	4 out of 4	
Rugare Nyandoro			4 out of 4		

COMPLIANCE **DECLARATION**

The Group remains firmly dedicated to maintaining legal, regulatory, and industry standards. We prioritise promoting transparency and accountability in all areas of our operations.

Throughout the year, the Group complied with the following rules and regulations:
- The Companies and Other Business Entities Act [Chapter 24:31];
- SI134 of 2019 Securities and Exchange (Zimbabwe Stock Exchange Listing Requirements) Rules, 2019;
- Money Laundering and Proceeds of Crime Amendment Act [Chapter 9:24];
- Insurance Act [Chapter 24:07];
- Labour Act [Chapter 28:01];
- Pensions and Provident Funds Act [Chapter 24:32]; and
- Securities and Exchange Act [Chapter 24:25].

DIRECTORS **REPORT**

The Directors present their 26th Directors' Report together with the Audited Financial Statements of the Group for year ended 31 December 2024.

Functional And Presentation Currency

These financial results are presented in United States Dollars ("USD"). This follows a decision by the Board of Directors to change the functional and reporting currency from the discontinued ZWL to USD. However, in accordance with the Technical Paper on Financial Reporting and Auditing issues by the Public Accountants and Auditors Board (PAAB) in March 2025, Zimbabwe Gold (ZWG) results have also been included.

Share Capital

The share capital of the Company remains 1 818 218 786. The full capital structure is detailed below.

	December 2024	December 2023
Authorized shares	2 000 000 000	2 000 000 000
Issued shares	1 818 218 786	1 818 2118 786
Unissued shares	181 781 214	181 781 214

Placing of authorised unissued shares under the control of the Directors

The Company has 181 781 214 unissued shares and has sought in the AGM Notice, authority to place those unissued shares under the control of the Directors until the next AGM. The proposal will enable the Directors to undertake key transactions in the ordinary course of business without compromising members' shareholding. The Directors shall notify the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange (ZSE) before any such transactions are executed and shall follow any instruction given by the ZSE.

Dividends

ZHL continues to uphold its commitment to pass subsidiary dividends to the ultimate shareholder, accordingly, the Board of Directors has declared a final dividend payable of USD750 000 or USD0.00041 per share for the year ended 31 December 2024. Although the dividend is below the Group's expected dividend policy of two and half times cover, it is a 25% growth from prior year and ensures the Group is able to fund the growth momentum it forecasted for 2025. Per the AGM Notice, members will be asked to confirm payment of the same.

Purchase of Own Shares

At the last AGM, authority was granted for the Company to purchase its own shares up to a maximum of 5% of the number of shares in issue as at 30 July 2024. The authority is due to expire at the conclusion of the next AGM in 2025. The Notice of the AGM proposes that shareholders approve a resolution renewing the authority for the share buyback. During the year ended 31 December 2024, the Company did not purchase any of its shares as priority was given to growing the dividend fund and supporting legacy infrastructure projects through the Eagle Real Estate Investments Trust (REIT) .

Going Concern

ZHL's renewed focused on regional expansion and market diversification coupled with the continuation of the digital transformation exercise and entrenchment of Environmental Social and Governance (ESG) principles into its investment practices will continue to create long-term value for ZHL's stakeholders. Accordingly, the Directors consider that the Group can continue operating into the foreseeable future and therefore, have continued to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements. The Directors are satisfied that the Group is in a sound financial position and has access to facilities and resources which enable it to meet its cash requirements.

Directorate

During the year ended 31 December 2024, there were no changes to the ZHL directorate.

In accordance with Article 75 of the Company's Articles of Association, Messrs Richard Morgan, Nicholas Mugwagwa Vingirai and Ms Jean Maguranyanga retire and being eligible offer themselves for re-election at the AGM. Their profiles are detailed in the Notice of AGM.

Directors' Remuneration

A resolution will be proposed at the AGM to approve the Directors' Remuneration amounting to USD173 199 (2023: ZWL623 681 338 translating to USD93 080) for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Directors' Shareholding

The directors' shareholding as at 31 December 2024 is detailed below:-

	2024	2023
N Vingirai	614 769 314	614 769 314
S Kudenga	100 000	100 000

N Vingirai is a director of Dayriver Corporation (Private) Limited which holds share in ZHL.

External Auditor

Shareholders will be requested to approve the remuneration paid to the external auditor amounting to USD30 111 (2023: ZWL604 072 507 translating to USD105 446) for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 at the AGM.

Grant Thornton Zimbabwe will also be seeking re-appointment as the Company's external auditor for the ensuing year. In terms of section 69 of the ZSE Listing Requirements, the Company is required to change its audit partner every five years and its audit firm every ten years. Furthermore section 191 of the Companies and Other Business Entities Act [Chapter 24:31] requires that no person serve as an auditor of a company for more than five consecutive financial years. Grant Thornton Zimbabwe have served as the Company's external auditor since 2021 and is therefore eligible for re-appointment.

Annual General Meeting

The 27th Annual General Meeting of members of the Company will be held both physically and virtually on 31 July 2025, at 206 Samora Machel Avenue, Harare and through the link below at 10:00 hours.

Teams Meeting ID: 367 067 018 016 4

By order of the Board

R Chidora
Group Company Secretary/ Legal Executive
10 April 2025

BUSINESS CONDUCT AND POLICIES

- *Ethics and Compliance*
- *Anti-corruption*
- *Anti-competitive Practices*
- *Information and Cybersecurity*
- *Upholding Human Rights*
- *Enterprise Risk Management*

BUSINESS CONDUCT **AND POLICIES**

Our conduct and policies prioritise respect, transparency, and accountability, fostering a positive environment for employees, clients, and stakeholders. We strive to uphold ethical practices that align with our core values and promote sustainable growth.

Ethics and Compliance

The ZHL value chain is anchored on people; people to deliver and people to receive its services and products. The success of the chain hinges on the trust the ZHL brand has built over the past four decades. Consequently, ZHL is committed to conducting its business practices ethically and maintaining a 100% compliance rate.

The ZHL Board is responsible for overseeing the Group's ethics and compliance policy, cascading this culture into the subsidiary boards through annual engagements to ensure further incorporation and integration of the highest ethical and compliance standards into the Group's operations.

Policies	• Code of Ethics and Business Conduct Policy. • Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy.
Actions	• Anonymous Whistleblower system. • Employee training and awareness programmes. • Regular reviews and updates of our Know Your Client (KYC) and Data Protection documents. • Investigating any non-compliance issues thoroughly. • Implementing disciplinary actions to prevent recurrence.
Evaluation System	• Biannual policy reviews. • Regular employee surveys. • Internal and external audit compliance reviews. • Whistleblower case tracking and resolution.
Goals	• Increased usage of Whistleblower platform. • Zero ethical violations. • Increased employee engagement with ethical programs.
Targets	• 100% employee participation in ethics training programs.
Highlights	• Zero legal violations and regulatory fines reported. • Over 90% of employees participated in ethics training.

The Group recognises that ethical requirements evolve in response to new societal expectations, regulatory frameworks, and industry practice. As such, the Code of Conduct is updated annually, and any major changes to laws, regulations, or societal expectations are immediately reflected in the Group's policies. ZHL works closely with regulators to ensure compliance with local laws and regulations. The engagements ensure that the Group stays compliant, ensuring long-term sustainability and risk mitigation.

Anti-corruption

ZHL has a zero-tolerance to corruption policy. The policies and frameworks are informed by the dictates of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act [Chapter 9:22] and the guidelines prescribed by the ZSE, IPEC and the King Code (as amended). ZHL believes that upholding the highest ethical standards of transparency and integrity have sustained a corruption free operating environment.

Processes	• Review customer feedback in physical complaints book or on the Group's social media platforms. • Review of Whistleblowing reports and ascertain if there are any corruption related cases.
Goal	• Corrupt free environment.
Targets	• Zero corruption reported cases.
Lessons learnt	• Early corruption detection training from employees required. • Ensure visibility of Whistleblowing hot lines. • Provide stakeholders assurance of anonymity in reporting corruption concerns.

Anti-competitive Practices

Competition is a driver of innovation, market standard development and customer centricity, all principles within the ZHL Competitive Behaviour Policy. Our dedication to fair competition and zero-tolerance for disingenuous business dealings has cemented loyalty to our brands and has been instrumental in the growth of our industries, particularly insurance and property.

We utilise internal audits and external assessments to evaluate compliance with our Competitive Behaviour Policy, ensuring that ethical practices are upheld across all interactions. Our goal is to maintain zero-tolerance for unethical competitive behaviour. We track our progress through, the number of reported unethical competitive behaviour practices, employee training completion rates, and stakeholder satisfaction surveys. We use the feedback from audits to refine our competitive behaviour training programme and ensure they remain relevant and effective.

Information and Cybersecurity

We have significantly reduced the risk of data breaches and malware attacks by establishing policies and training programs dedicated to protecting sensitive information and cybersecurity. Due to increase in use of technology, there is risk of cyber-attacks such as phishing, hacking and ransomware. As a result, our employees are provided cyber-awareness trainings to curb the risk.

Below is a summary of our cybersecurity and data protection system that facilitates protection of our and client's data.

Policies	Cybersecurity and Data Privacy Policy
How we ensure data security	• Regular training programmes for employees on cybersecurity threats. • Designated Data Protection Officer (DPO) oversees the implementation of data protection measures. • Implementing a Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP). • Regular vulnerability assessments. • Security measures such as firewalls and intrusion detection systems to prevent unauthorised access and breaches.
Evaluation Systems	Regular audits, monitoring and system updates.
Goal	To stay ahead of evolving threats and protect sensitive data.
Assessment	• Users now refrain from opening suspicious emails. • Insights gained from minor incidents have led to enhancements in the cybersecurity protocols.

Upholding Human Rights

Human rights are a fundamental aspect of ethical business practices, and we are dedicated to upholding the principles set by the International Labor Organisation (Rights at work) and United Nations International Bill of Human Rights. As a socially responsible Group, built on a work culture that prioritises employee morale and retention, we aim to protect all employment rights. It is also our view that happy employees are the advocates for our brand therefore enhancing our reputation in the market. However, we face the risk of inadvertently supporting unethical labour practices or environmental degradation through engaging suppliers that may not hold themselves to similar standards. Business relationships with suppliers and clients from specific sectors that are not guided by high human rights protection frameworks could indirectly link us to negative human rights impacts.

Human Rights Measures	Impacts	Goal	Target	Highlights
• Zero-tolerance policy for human rights violations. • Regularly review and update Human Rights policies. • Implementing the Whistleblower Protection Policy and analysing data from whistleblower reports. • Ethical investment screening for potential investors.	• Identify trends and areas for improvement. • Encourage ethical reporting. • Preventing involvement in industries that maybe detrimental to human rights.	• Achieve full compliance with human rights standards. • Strengthen ethical investment practices.	• Achieve 90% attendance on Human Rights trainings for all employees.	• Progress reports indicate an increasing number of suppliers passing assessments; and • Employee training participation rates increasing.

ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk Management Framework

The first step in our risk management framework is identifying the types of risks that could impact the different business clusters. Our risks normally fall into the categories of underwriting, investment, operational, liquidity, regulatory, reputational, and cyber. Once identified, these risks are assessed by evaluating their potential impacts and probability. Risks are then transposed into a risk matrix based on severity. Following assessment, the business implements risk mitigatory strategies to reduce the probability and impact. Finally, risks are continuously monitored to evaluate the effectiveness of mitigation measures and ensure the Company's ongoing resilience. Our framework is enterprise wide as we have risk champions at all units. The risk champions observe the business operations to identify risks which are then consolidated at Group under the dedicated Risk and Compliance Manager who works with affected departments or units to formulate mitigations. Ultimate responsibility for the containment and/or mitigation of risk rests with the Managing Directors. The Risk and Compliance Committees oversee the implementation of this framework.

Our significant business risks for the reporting period are as follows:

Money Laundering and Fraud

Much of the Group's products and/or services are either high value or cash based often attracting opportunities for AML/CFT violations and/or fraud. The risk is heightened by the prevailing macro-economic challenges within the communities the Group operates.

Mitigating Actions

- The Group also has strict customer acceptance policies which govern the quality of clients the Group onboards.
- Customer acceptance policy, which governs the types of clients the Group can conduct business with.
- Conduct annual institutional risk assessments.
- The Group's Risk and Compliance functions conducts regular AML/CFT training for employees and directors to ensure that they are up to date on the current AML/CFT trends.
- Whistleblowing policy, fraud awareness training, policies and procedure manuals, regular audits both internal and external.

Cyber Risk

The ZHL business model is information heavy and vulnerable to cyber-attack. Appropriate security controls are required to ensure business continuity as well as protect and preserve sensitive client information.

Mitigating Actions

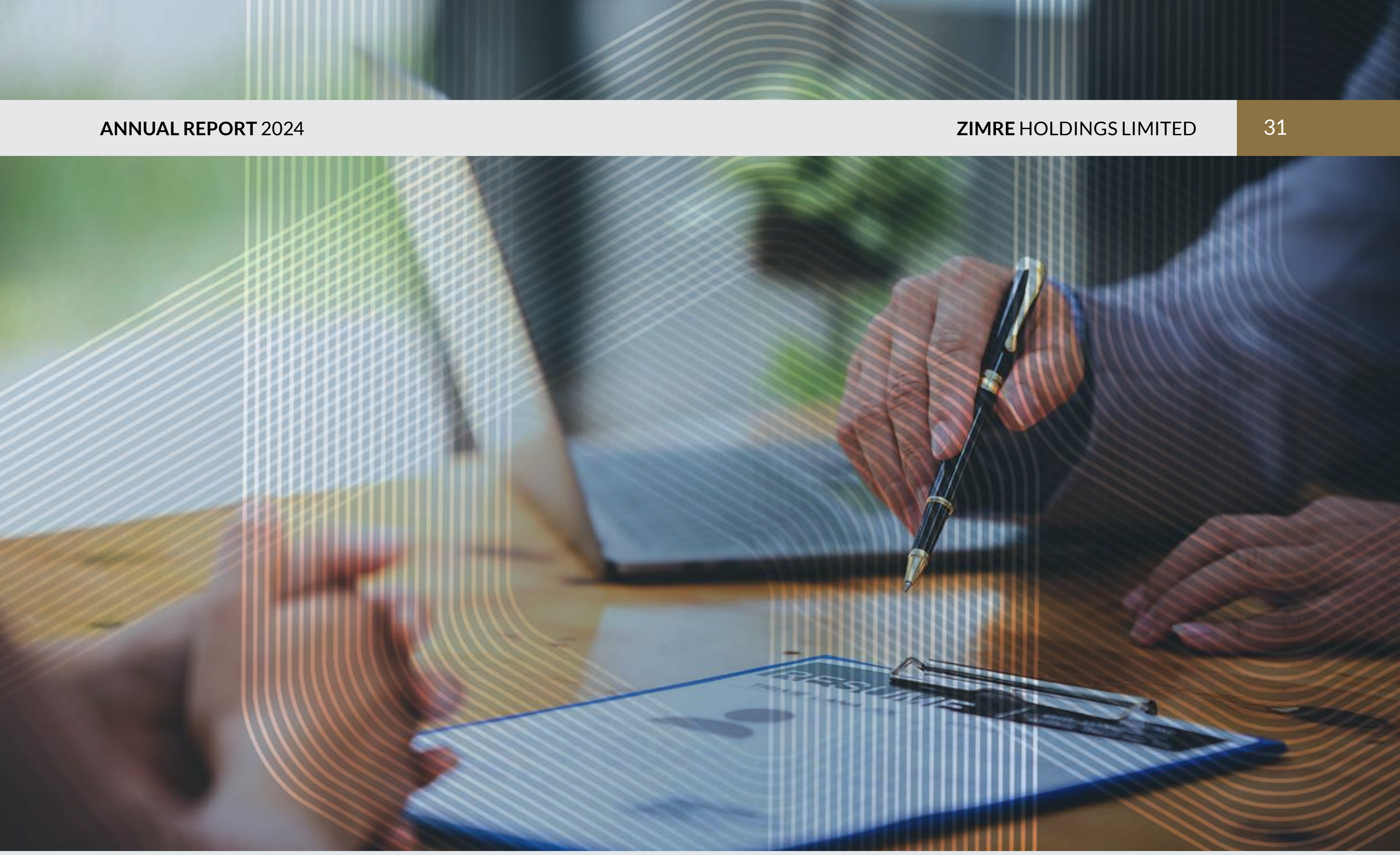
- All employees receive regular cyber security training and awareness.
- Enhanced security measures including a cyber security policy, a Disaster Recovery Plan, up-to-date antivirus and firewalls, penetration and vulnerability testing, and patch management for systems.

Compliance Risk

The ZHL Group operates in a multitude of jurisdictions with complementary and/or contradictory regulatory regimes. The Group must therefore employ a robust compliance framework to ensure harmony of operations and 100% compliance rating.

Mitigating Actions

- Each unit has compliance champions which feed into a stand alone compliance function at Head Office.
- Risks are tracked at an individual SBU level and consolidated at Group for a comprehensive approach.
- Standard compliance dashboard is utilised by all operations to enable tracking and timely compliance.
- All units are actively involved in regulatory bodies.



Liquidity Risk

The macro-ecomomic environments of the jurisdictions the Group operates are facing liquidity challenges pushing the Group's products and services further down the priority list for clients with an additional impact on the Group's profitability levels.

Mitigating Actions

- The Group has implemented imroved credit control policies and procedures.
- To preserve profits, operational efficiencies have been developed through digitalisation.
- Cost control mechanisms have been deployed.
- Development and support of alternative investment opportunities like the Eagle Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT).

Market Risk

The market is an ever evolving organism requiring constant innovation and adaptability tempered with resilience. The digital age has made this especially fast paced.

Mitigating Actions

- Established an innovation hub to constantly churn out new products, services and system ideas.
- Introduced the Elevators Graduate Trainee Program to foster interest and nurture though leadership
- Diversification of the Group's target markets to include the growing informal sector and diaspora community.

SUSTAINABILITY AT ZHL

- *Our sustainability Strategy*
- *Stakeholder Analysis & Engagement*
- *Materiality Assessment and Analysis*
- *Sustainability, Risk & Opportunity*

SUSTAINABILITY **AT ZHL**

OUR SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

At ZimRe Holdings Limited, sustainable development is integral to our business philosophy and imperative for long-term value creation. Our approach goes beyond regulatory compliance as it reflects a deliberate commitment to embedding Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) principles across our operations, investments, risk frameworks and stakeholder relationships.

Our strategy is centred around contributing to a sustainable economy, fostering inclusive growth, protecting the environment, and promoting ethical governance. In the short term, our focus has been on establishing a formal sustainability framework and aligning our reporting to international standards such as GRI, and IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards, and the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange Listing Requirements. We initiated structured sustainability reporting, which from 2025 onwards will transition into a quarterly ESG performance dashboard for board oversight.

Our medium to long-term strategy aims to integrate sustainability into every facet of the ZHL value chain from product development, talent development and risk management. This includes expanding our ESG-aligned investment portfolio, enhancing stakeholder engagement, building resilience to climate related risks and introducing green insurance products.

Key 2024 Achievements:

- Environmental: The Group invested in solar systems across multiple business units to reduce reliance on diesel generators and promote greener operations. In addition, we began transitioning to hybrid vehicles and introduced energy-efficient lighting across several buildings and implemented waste and greening initiatives in urban centres.
- Social: We launched the ZHL Elevators Graduate Programme, onboarded over 30 graduates, strengthened wellness programs for employees and clients, and expanded financial literacy initiatives.

Performance Against Goals:

Our sustainability performance in 2024 was largely on track. While we successfully initiated group-wide ESG alignment, data and systems maturity remain work in progress. ESG has now been formalised into performance discussions at management and board level and is gradually being integrated into our risk and investment frameworks.

Outlook and Strategic Priorities (2025–2027):

Our priorities include:

- Expanding renewable energy projects and promoting sustainable real estate development through the Eagle REIT (Real Estate Investment Trust).
- Scaling ESG-compliant investment products, with a 30% ESG-aligned portfolio target over 5 years.
- Advancing climate risk disclosure and resilience.
- Deepening community impact through financial inclusion, education, and health programmes aligned with the UN SDGs.

As we continue to embed sustainability in our strategy, we are confident in our ability to lead with purpose and deliver long-term financial performance.

STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS AND ENGAGEMENT

As the ZHL Group, building a robust framework for stakeholder engagement is essential to our sustainability strategy and corporate governance approach. We recognise that understanding and responding to the needs and expectations of our stakeholders is critical to building long-term, trust based relationships, supporting informed decision-making and product development initiatives.

Stakeholder engagement provides valuable insights that help us improve service delivery and innovation whilst supporting risk management and alignment with emerging ESG standards. Our approach is built on principles of transparency, inclusivity and responsiveness.

Our approach

Our engagement model is guided by emerging materiality issues that affect the Group and its stakeholders. We strive to make our engagements proactive and fit for purpose depending on the stakeholder group and issues at hand.

Stakeholders are broadly categorised as internal or external enabling the Group to tailor communications and engagement formats for relevance and impact.

Our Stakeholders are categorised as follows:

Internal

- Employees
- Leadership
- Our Boards
- Group Subsidiary Units

External

- Shareholders and Potential Investors
- Government and Regulators
- Clients
- Industry peers
- Development partners
- Suppliers
- Communities

This segmentation helps us ensure effective communication, strategy alignment and enhanced collaboration across various levels of engagement.

Our stakeholder engagement for the reporting period was as follows:

Subsidiaries

Stakeholder Concerns
- Lack of cohesive brand identity
- Competitive Capital

Mitigation Measures
- Utilising the ZHL Ecosystem to implement a unified brand approach
- Initiate the capital raise exercise to enhance competitive positioning and access to long-term capital which supports growth and expansion.

Frequency of Engagement
- Ad hoc

Methods of Engagement
- Visits
- Online meetings
- Emails

Government and Regulators

Stakeholder Concerns
- Compliance
- Frequency of engagement

Mitigation Measures
- Policies established to maintain 100% compliance
- Participate in more industry activities
- Training on new regulations

Frequency of Engagement
- Ad hoc

Methods of Engagement
- In person industry attendance
- Emails

Shareholders and Potential Investors

Stakeholder Concerns
- Improved dividend payout
- Transparency on governance issues such as tenure, diversity and timely publication of financial statements

Mitigation Measures
- Consistently declaring a growing dividend every year and enhancing value to shareholders
- Sustainable reporting

Frequency of Engagement
- Bi-Annually

Methods of Engagement
- Dividend Notice
- Road Shows
- Announcements

Communities

Stakeholder Concerns
- Destruction of ecology and the environment
- Employment opportunities

Mitigation Measures
- Obtain an EIA (Environment Impact Assessment) certification for projects to confirm they meet environmental compliance standards.
- Projects make use of local workforce where ever possible

Frequency of Engagement
- Ad-hoc

Methods of Engagement
- Town Hall Announcements
- Certifications displayed

Employees

Stakeholder Concerns
- Job insecurity

Mitigation Measures
- Transparent formal communication to all employees as well as upskilling and reskilling of employees

Frequency of Engagement
- Ongoing

Methods of Engagement
- Internal communication platforms
- One on one meetings

MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT **AND ANALYSIS**

Materiality Assessment and Analysis

ZHL assessed sustainability factors to identify and prioritise the most significant Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) topics relevant to our operations, strategy and stakeholder expectations. This process is integral to ensuring that our sustainability disclosures reflect the issues that matter most to our business and the communities we serve.

We followed the guidance of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards and adopted a double materiality approach. This approach evaluates not only how sustainability issues affect ZHL's financial performance but also how our operations impact the environment and society. To guide this analysis, we leveraged industry-specific indicators from the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) and benchmarked our approach against other investment holdings institutions.

Our process was informed by cross-functional consultation of the Group's subsidiaries and departments. These internal insights helped us determine material issues, allowing us to identify ESG topics impacting our business performance, resilience, reputation, and long-term value creation. This evaluation considered the effects on society and the environment in the short, medium and long term horizons, encompassing a wide range of important ESG elements for sustaining our operations.

Identification
The Group used global frameworks (GRI, SASB, SDGs) to identify pertinent topics and benchmarking against other businesses within the industry. Engaged internal business units to gather views on risks and opportunities.

Prioritisation
Identified topics are prioritised as material issues based on their significance to ZHL's strategy, financial impact, stakeholder relevance and environmental and social outcomes.

Validation
The Group Executives validate and approve the final topics by evaluating their alignment with business activities.

Matrix Generation
The material topics were presented in a matrix illustrating their significance. The matrix is then incorporated into our sustainability reporting strategy and ESG integration roadmap.

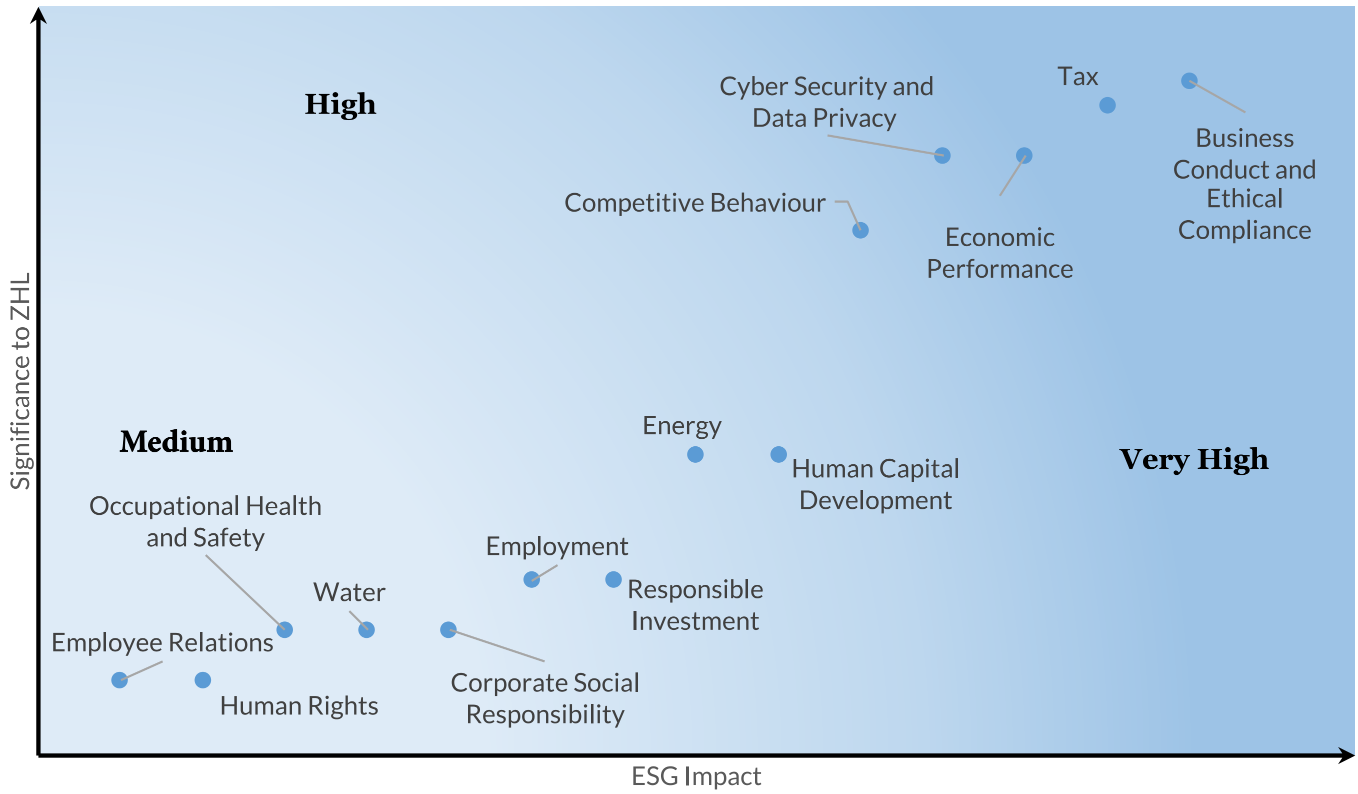
Material Topics

Our material topics were categorised as presented below:

Economic Topics that cover the flow of capital among different stakeholders, and the main economic impacts of the business.	**Environmental** Topics that cover the effects of our operations on both living and non-living elements of the environment.	**Social** Topics that cover the impacts on the communities, societies, and individuals affected by our activities.	**Governance** Topics that cover the effects on the system of practices, and processes that guide and govern our operations.
• Financial Literacy • Tax • Financial Inclusion • Responsible Investment • Economic Performance	• Water • Waste • Climate Change Mitigation • Energy • Greenhouse Gas Emissions	• Employment • Employee Relations • Training and Development • Human Rights • Occupational Health and Safety • Diversity, Equity and Inclusion • Corporate Social Responsibility • Human Capital Management	• Anti-corruption • Competitive Behaviour • Business Conduct, Ethics and Compliance • Cybersecurity and Privacy Protection • Customer Relationship Management • Innovation and Digitalisation • Responsible Sourcing

Materiality Matrix

The Group's materiality matrix, presented below, visualises the relative importance of identified topics in terms of their impact on the Group and their significance to stakeholders. It guides ZHL in prioritising resources, setting ESG goals and shaping relevant initiatives that drive long-term value and sustainable initiatives.



Economic Environmental Social Governance

The following topics were ranked as most significant for ZHL:

- Business Conduct, Ethics and Compliance
- Tax
- Economic Performance
- Cybersecurity and Privacy Protection

SUSTAINABILITY, RISK & OPPORTUNITY

Managing Sustainability Risks and Opportunities

Managing sustainability related risks and opportunities is an integral part of the Group's enterprise wide risk management framework. Our approach to managing sustainability risks involves aligning profitability goals with ESG objectives, identifying potential ESG risks and opportunities, and assessing their impact and probability of occurrence. It focuses on finding measures to reduce or eliminate ESG risks and continuously monitoring and reviewing the effectiveness of these mitigation efforts. Additionally, we are committed to providing transparent information about ESG risk exposure and mitigation efforts to both internal and external stakeholders.

The significant sustainability related risks and opportunities identified during the period were as follows:

Employee rights are the basic rights and freedoms inherent to all employees, irrespective of nationality, gender, ethnicity, religion, or any other status.

Employee Rights

Opportunities

Focusing on employee safety, fair wages, and a positive workplace culture to improve employee retention, reduce turnover, and enhance productivity.

Opportunities

- When employees feel appreciated and secure, their productivity improves, leading to higher-quality products and services that attract more customers and drive sales growth.
- Legal expenses from litigation and regulatory penalties can put significant pressure on financial resources.
- Damage to reputation can erode consumer trust and loyalty, resulting in lower sales and decrease in revenue.

Risk

Poor working conditions, labour exploitation, or human rights violations could lead to reputational damage, legal action, and financial penalties.

Regulatory and Legal Risk refers to compliance with laws and regulations, regulator guidelines and industry standards applicable to our business operations.

Regulatory and Legal Risk

Opportunities

Staying ahead of regulatory changes and adopting sustainable practices early to reduce the risk of penalties or disruptions caused by non-compliance.

Financial Implications

- Staying ahead of regulations helps avoid penalties and disruptions while ensuring financial stability.
- New environmental regulations may increase operational costs due to compliance requirements.

Risk

New or evolving environmental and social regulations (e.g. carbon taxes, emissions limits, human rights standards) could pose compliance challenges or increase operational costs.

Reputation refers to the overall perception and opinion that individuals have of our brand, shaped by past actions, behaviours, and experiences.

Reputational Risk

Opportunities

- Improved investor confidence and access to capital.
- Attracting and retaining top talent.
- Building trust and loyalty with customers.
- Long-term business sustainability.
- Enhanced brand value and market position.
- Fostering innovation and positive public perception.

Financial Implications

- Improved investor confidence can lead to better access to capital at lower financing costs, supporting growth initiatives.
- Misleading sustainability claims could lead to legal challenges, reputational damage, and loss of market share, resulting in financial setbacks.
- Focusing on sustainability may require upfront costs but may facilitate long-term business stability and profitability.

Risk

Misleading claims about sustainability practices can erode trust with consumers, investors, and regulatory bodies, leading to backlash, legal challenges, and/or loss of market share.

Cyber Risk refers to the potential for harm or loss resulting from cyberattacks, data breaches, or other digital security threats that could impact our systems, data or operations.

Cyber Risk

Opportunities

Innovation in cybersecurity solutions, regulatory compliance, operational resilience and business continuity planning.

Financial Implications

- Ensuring regulatory compliance in cybersecurity may require ongoing investments in systems and training to avoid fines and legal challenges.
- The risk of a cybersecurity breach could lead to substantial financial losses due to data loss, reputational damage, and potential legal actions.

Risk

The probability of a bad event happening to the business's information systems, leading to the loss of confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information.

Climate Change refers to long-term alterations in global weather patterns and temperatures, primarily driven by human activities such as the burning of fossil fuels, deforestation and industrial processes.

Climate Change

Opportunities

Innovation in energy efficiency and implementation of green technologies.

Financial Implications

- The adverse effects of climate change could lead to increased operational costs, disruptions to services, and the need for infrastructure upgrades.
- Climate change may negatively affect investments and infrastructure, requiring financial resources to or adapt to these environmental challenges.

Risk

Misleading claims about sustainability practices can erode trust with consumers, investors, and regulatory bodies, leading to backlash, legal challenges, or loss of market share.

Corruption refers to the abuse of power or authority for personal gain, often involving bribery, fraud, or dishonest practices that undermine trust and integrity within ZHL.

Corruption

Opportunities

- Strengthening reputation and trust.
- Attracting ethical investment.
- Access to new markets and business partnerships.
- Improved operational efficiency and risk management.
- Compliance with global standards and regulations.
- Avoiding legal and financial penalties.

Financial Implications

- Strengthening reputation and trust requires investment in compliance, ethical practices, and risk management, which can attract ethical investors and long-term business partnerships.
- Adhering to global standards and regulations reduces the risk of costly legal challenges, fines, and penalties that could negatively impact the Group's financial standing.

Risk

Relate to all kinds of risks inherent in an organisation's activities, e.g.: Fiduciary risks (because of fraud or theft). Legal risks (when violating laws).

Operational risk refers to the potential for loss or disruption arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, systems, people or external events that impact the day-to-day functioning of ZHL and our operations.

Operational Risk

Opportunities
Strengthen controls through regular reviews and minimise human error or fraud.

Financial Implications
- Strengthening internal controls through regular reviews and tighter fraud prevention measures may incur upfront costs but reduces the risk of financial losses due to fraud or system failures later on.
- Internal control failures could lead to significant financial losses, operational disruptions, and reputational damage, resulting in higher costs for recovery and remediation.

Risk
Losses or disruption of business associated with systems of internal control failures.

Market Risk refers to the potential for financial loss or instability arising from fluctuations in market conditions, such as changes in interest rates, exchange rates or commodity prices.

Market Risk

Opportunities
Active management of investments through a dedicated investment team.

Financial Implications
- Losses from changes in interest rates, exchange rates, and equity prices can significantly impact our financial position, requiring active management to mitigate the risk.
- Effective management of investments can lead to exchange gains and revaluation gains, boosting profitability and strengthening the Group's financial position.

Risk
Losses resulting from changes in interest rates, exchange rates and equity prices.

SUSTAINABLE FINANCIAL SERVICES

- *Implementing Responsible Investment Practices*
- *Advancing Financial Literacy*
- *Fostering Financial Inclusion*
- *Innovation and Digitalisation*

SUSTAINABLE **FINANCIAL SERVICES**

Implementing Responsible Investment Practices
As a diversified financial services Group, ZHL recognises the importance of managing the ESG impacts of its investments while striving to deliver optimal value to shareholders and policyholders. Our investment strategy is guided by principles of responsibility and sustainable value creation.

We aim to maintain a positive net investment income while ensuring our portfolio adheres to ethical standards and regulatory requirements. This is achieved through ongoing performance reviews and audits of the investment policies, procedures and systems to evaluate their continued effectiveness.

Processes	• The Finance and Investments Committee is responsible for overseeing investment strategies, asset allocation and policies • The Audit and Risk Management Committee is responsible for checking that our investments are in accordance with the Group's risk appetite, in compliance with regulatory provisions and in line with the Group's risk management frameworks
Goal	• Quarterly review of the Group's investments performance
KPIs	• Net positive investment income • Real investment growth vs inflation • Year on year investment portfolio growth

Our processes ensure that our investment portfolio operates within defined risk appetite and tolerance levels. Projects or investments that fall outside our risk appetite may hinder our objective of creating long term sustainable value when they don't produce the desired return.

Advancing Financial Literacy
Financial literacy is an essential component of economic empowerment, enabling individuals and organisations to make informed financial decisions. Our financial literacy initiatives improve understanding of financial concepts and enhance autonomy in managing financial resources, contributing to stronger communities.

We evaluate our financial inclusion programmes for inclusivity in terms of meeting different demographics and financial literacy levels. Our employees receive targeted training and are placed into commitments for continuous professional development; this is to ensure a continued growth of their financial skills which also helps our business in financial risks and opportunity management.

ZHL integrates financial literacy into its core business strategy by collaborating with brokers, agents, schools and community organisations to expand its outreach. The Group conducts regular assessments to tailor programmes to financial community needs and promotes participation through online courses. Additionally, we provide free workshops and training sessions for customers, fostering a culture of financial inclusion.

Goal	Target	KPIs	Progress
• Increase the percentage of stakeholders with improved financial skills.	• 20% feedback from financial literacy workshop attendees over the next year. • Hold 10 financial literacy workshops with a minimum attendance of 100 participants annually.	• Participant satisfaction rates. • Pre- and post-workshop financial knowledge assessments.	• A 30% increase in workshop attendance compared to the previous year.

Fostering Financial Inclusion

The Group is dedicated to supporting all sectors of the economy through delivery of equitable and sustainable financial services. We are committed to supporting underserved segments of the economy through accessible, affordable, and appropriate products and services that promote economic resilience and long-term well being.

ZHL actively contributes to the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goal 1 (No Poverty) and Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities) by expanding access to microfinance, funeral assurance and investment solutions to the marginalised and low-income communities. This is underpinned by a responsible finance approach that considers risks such as product misalignment, over-indebtedness, digital exclusion, and cultural or literacy barriers.

We have put in place pre-assessment tools to ensure the evaluation of financial literacy levels and product sustainability before roll out. Further, the organisation consistently reviews and redesigns underperforming or misaligned financial products and expands mobile enabled services.

Processes	• Monitoring access, usage and satisfaction levels through annual surveys. • Internal reviews of customer complaints and branch outreach statistic.
Goal	• 30% increase in uptake of financial products in under-served rural communities by 2026.
Targets	• Launch at least 2 new inclusive products annually. • Conduct quarterly financial literacy trainings.
KPIs	• Percentage of clients served in rural sectors. • Product uptake and retention rates. • Financial literacy training participation.
Assessment of actions taken	• Uptake of Vaka Yako, funeral and micro-insurance products has grown by over 18% in marginalised areas.
Lessons learnt	• Simplicity of language and product packaging is essential.
Stakeholder Engagement	• Our product redesigns have been shaped by the insights we receive from clients and field agents. • The ongoing feedback loop helps to refine product suitability and delivery channels.

Innovation and Digitalisation

ZHL is embracing innovation and digitalisation to transform its service delivery landscape and enhance audience engagement. We are prioritising accessibility of services, customisable workflows to facilitate agility and data security. We foresee digitalisation resulting in cost savings as our digital transformation evolves. In this process we do not want our employees to be left behind, so we are implementing institutional transformation through targeted trainings. We established an Innovation and Digital Unit to facilitate our innovation drive, but a policy document is still necessary to act as a guide to how the Unit will function and fit into our overall organisation.

Processes	• Coordinated reporting system is in place. Reporting that shows income generated every week from innovations and digitalisation.
KPIs	• Income generated from innovation and digitalisation objectives.
Lessons learnt	• It is important to move away from the traditional way of doing our work and be innovative and digitalise.

We acknowledge that the implementation of new technology may cause insecurity in the workplace due to fears of job security. However, our approach aims to be inclusive while advancing the Group's business interests.

OUR HUMAN CAPITAL

- *Our Management Approach*
- *Employees*
- *Promoting Employee Relations*
- *Freedom of Associations and Collective Bargaining*
- *Skills Development and Career Advancement*
- *Advancing Diversity and Inclusion Initiatives*
- *Supporting Health, Safety and Well-being*

OUR **HUMAN CAPITAL**

Our people are our most valuable asset and our strategy is centred on attracting, developing, and retaining a high-performing and diverse workforce. We are committed to creating a work environment that fosters collaboration, supports personal and professional growth and an inclusive culture that prioritises well-being.

Our Management Approach

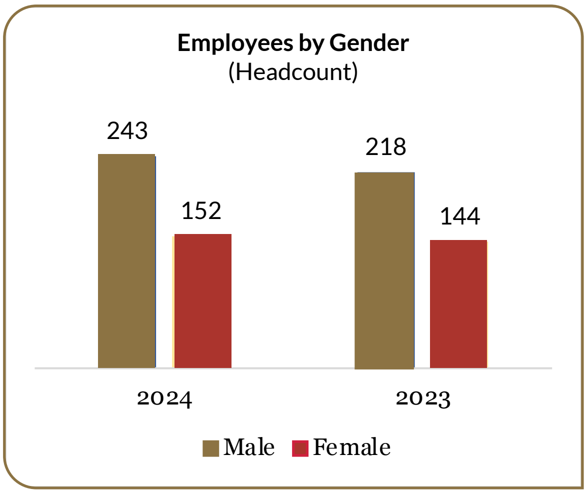
The Group's employment approach extends across Zimbabwe to the region, supporting job creation and enhancing employee value through structured graduate, leadership and professional development initiatives. The Elevators Graduate Programme is an entry point for high potential graduates. Continuous leadership and technical capacity is built through platforms such as Winfield Business School and Udemy. The Group underwent a strategic restructuring in 2024 which led to changes in our skills profile and workforce composition.

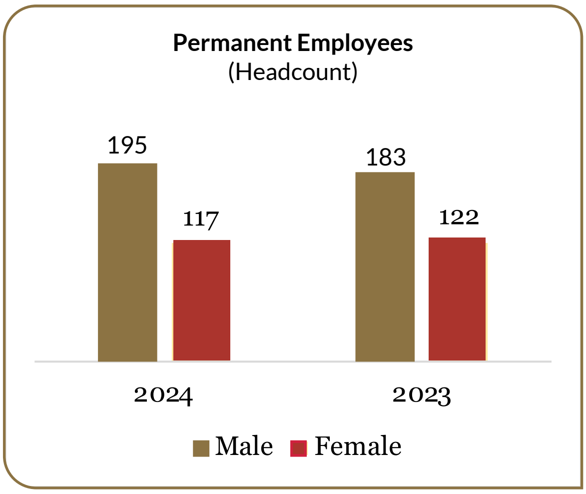
ZHL implements a Human Resources Policy which guides our commitment to upholding employee rights, fair and competitive remuneration as well as creating a high-performing, diverse and inclusive workforce. We conduct structured employee planning exercises and skills audits which feed into our succession planning and continuous employee development goals. Our employee wellness programme address physical, mental and emotional wellbeing, with notable highlights such as the Kreamorn-FLIMAS half marathon which promotes health and team cohesion.

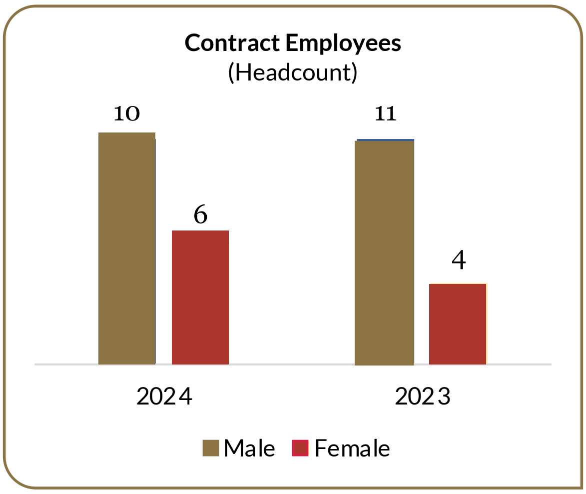
Goal	*Target*	*KPIs*	*Progress*
• Professional Development Plans (PDP) across all departments. • Reduce employee turnover and improve satisfaction. • Strengthen leadership and technical capabilities across all levels.	• Implement PDPs across all departments. • Maintain minimum employee turnover. • Develop skills we need from within and improve internal promotions.	• Employees with development plans. • Rate of turnover. • Internal promotion rate.	• PDP completion rate reached 95% in 2024. • Employee turnover decreased by 18%. • Increased uptake of Udemy and internal training programmes which indicate willingness for growth. • Continued rollout of leadership training for women and junior managers.

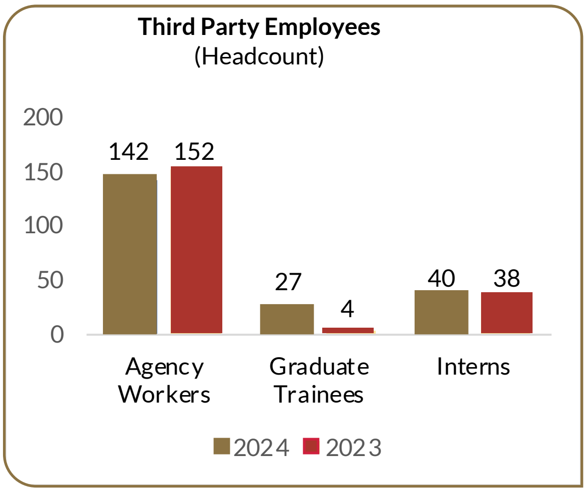
Employees Snapshot (FY2024)

Employee statistics in the reporting period were as follows:





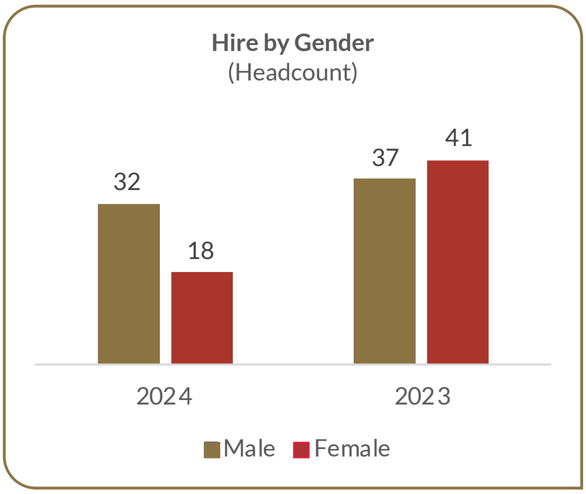


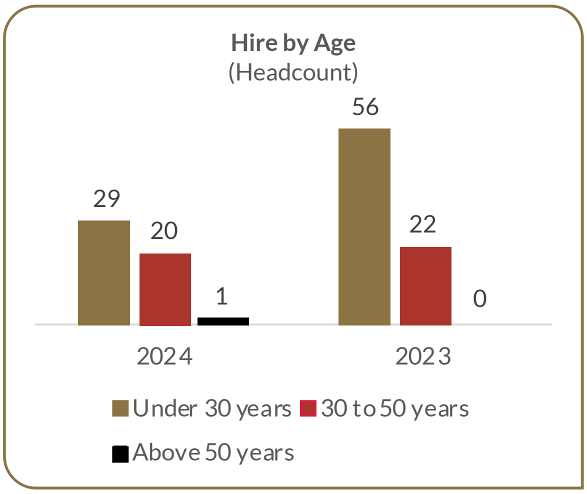


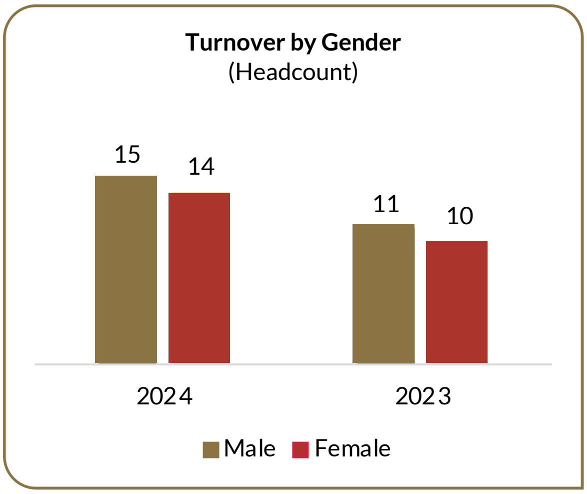
The 9% increase in total employees reflects retention efforts and selective recruitment aligned with the Group's evolving business needs.

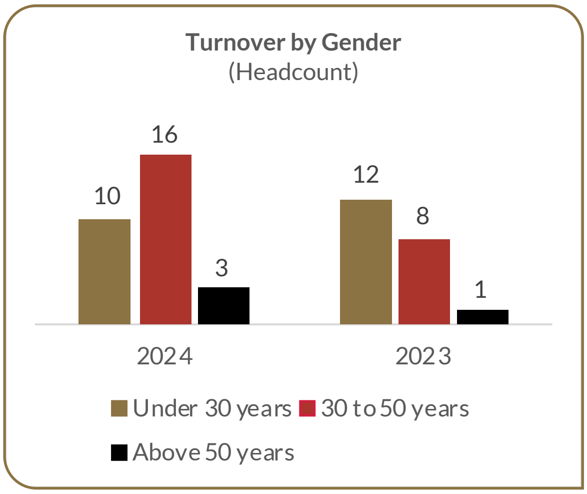
Employee Movement

Employee movement for the period under review was as follows:









The Group's strategic workforce realignment, complemented by retention incentives and career development opportunities, has contributed to fostering a more stable workforce. This is reflected in the 18% decrease in employee turnover which is attributed to contract completions and resignations.

Promoting Employee Relations

Our employees are an essential pillar to satisfactorily serving our customers and other stakeholders. ZHL has a structured framework to employee relations that encourages open communication, employee engagement and prioritises job satisfaction. The goal is to reduce workplace conflict, comply with labour laws, achieve higher productivity levels and build a strong employer brand.

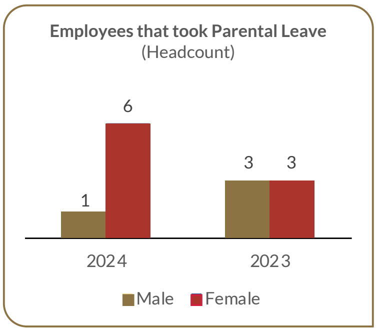
We acknowledge challenges such as inadequate handling of grievances which can result in employee dissatisfaction, increased turnover, and potential labour disputes. Further, there may be reputational risks and disruption of operations from potential industrial action if employee welfare is not made a priority. The Group's Employee Engagement Surveys have indicated a need for proactive engagement and enhanced leadership training, driving us to adopt digital platforms for better grievance tracking and feedback collection.

Policies and Measures	Impacts
• Employee Relations Policy.	• Promotes fair treatment and open communication.
• Equal Opportunity Recruitment Policy.	• Ensure non-discriminatory practices in hiring and promotions.
• Workplace Harassment Policy.	• Zero tolerance for any form of harassment, discrimination or bullying.
• Grievance Redressal Mechanism.	• Allow employees to confidentially report issues and seek resolutions.
• Regular HR clinics.	• Create forums for employees to voice concerns.
• Offering leadership development programs and work-life balance initiatives.	• Support equitable representation and career growth.
• Regular internal audits.	• Assess policy adherence and workplace morale.
• Performance Reviews and Exit Interviews.	• Providing valuable insights into employee engagement and areas for improvement.

Goal	Target	KPIs
• Foster a culture of open communication. • Addressing employee concerns promptly • Reducing turnover rates.	• Annual employee engagement surveys with a participation rate of 80%. • 100% resolution of grievances within 30 days. • Maintain low voluntary turnover.	• Employee satisfaction scores. • Grievance resolution rates. • Employee retention metrics.

Parental Leave

The ZHL Group is committed to promoting work-life balance and family well being. During the reporting period a number employees accessed parental leave which showcases our commitment to supporting family friendly policies.

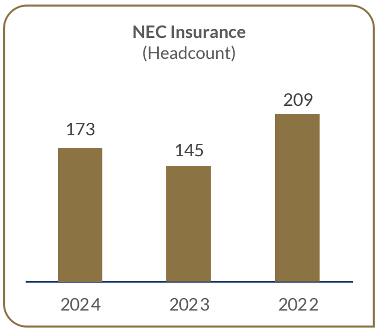


Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining (CBA)

Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) is a special agreement between management and the employee representatives that sets out the rules and conditions of work. The CBA outlines mutual expectations around pay, benefits, working hours, and job security, ensuring alignment between employees and the Group.

When the CBA is well managed, it contributes to increased workplace harmony and improved employee morale. Our CBA creates a positive work environment where employees feel happy and motivated, leading to better productivity. We hold regular engagements with the Works Council to listen to and address any concerns employees might have.

For the reporting period, our CBA was as follows:



Life after Employment

We are dedicated to supporting employees for life after employment through structured pension contributions and retirement planning resources. We offer both defined benefit and defined contribution plans, ensuring financial security post employment.

By investing in our people throughout the employee lifecycle, we strive to be an employer of choice by providing competitive, sustainable, and meaningful value to employees that fosters healthy competition and encourages outstanding performance.

Skills Development and Career Advancement

ZHL recognises the critical role of Human Capital Development in driving sustainable business growth, innovation and social responsibility. By investing in skills development and career progression, we empower our employees to adapt to a dynamic business environment, contribute meaningfully, and realise their full potential. However, challenges such as economic inequality and workforce displacement may arise from uneven access to learning opportunities or technological advancements. Acknowledging these challenges is essential, as our commitment to skills development aims to translate into tangible benefits for our employees and the broader community.

Continuous investment in training and development programs equips employees with essential skills to adapt to evolving job requirements, thereby enhancing their employability and mitigating the risk of workforce displacement.

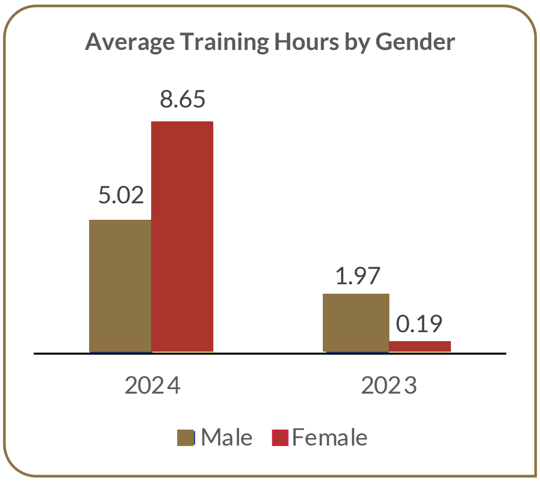
How we ensure human capital development:

- Thorough assessment to identify the specific skills and competencies required for various roles within the Group.
- Gathering input from employees, managers, and industry benchmarks to ensure that training programmes are aligned with both individual career goals and Group objectives.
- Continuous professional development by encouraging employees to pursue further education and certifications.

The Group fosters a supportive environment that encourages knowledge sharing and collaboration among employees. This includes promoting a culture where employees feel comfortable discussing their training experiences and sharing best practices, which can further enhance collective learning.

Our Goal:	• Enhance employee skills development and competencies while building a culture of continuous learning and innovation.
Targets	• Achieve 100% participation in training and development programmes within the next two years. • Maintain employee retention rates above 90%.
KPIs	• Training completion rates. • Turnover rates and retention metrics. • Employee performance appraisal results. • Innovation metrics (e.g. number of employee-led initiatives).
Assessment	• Improved technical and leadership capabilities across business units. • Emergence of employee-driven innovation projects and new product/service developments.

Our average training hours by gender for the period under review was as follows:



Advancing Diversity and Inclusion Initiatives
The Group's approach to diversity and inclusion plays a crucial role in shaping workplace culture and overall performance. We promote equal opportunities for all employees and an environment where diverse perspectives are valued and encouraged to enhance employee morale and productivity while driving innovation and creativity. We have priority targets that are still to be met such as diversity in senior leadership roles. The Group, therefore, implements inclusive work practices that address gender and racial disparities while promoting a culture of continuous feedback and collaboration.

Diversity and Inclusion Measures	Impacts
• Training on unconscious bias. • Organising events that celebrate diversity. • Implementing mentorship programmes for underrepresented groups.	• Raise awareness about diversity issues and promote inclusive behaviours. • Improved retention rates among underrepresented groups.

The Diversity and Inclusion Policy articulates a clear commitment to treating all employees equitably and emphasises non-discrimination in recruitment, promotion and training processes. To support this policy, we conduct regular reviews to ensure it complies with international best practices. We publish an annual Diversity and Inclusion report, to highlight our initiatives, progress and employee demographics.

Goal	Target	KPIs	Progress
• Increase the representation of underrepresented groups.	• 30% increase of underrepresented groups over the next five years.	• Diversity metrics in hiring and promotions. • Employee satisfaction scores. • Retention rates of diverse employees.	• 15% increase in the hiring of diverse candidates over the past year.

Supporting Employee Health, Safety and Wellbeing
ZHL is dedicated to maintaining a healthy and safe workplace that supports employee resilience, productivity and morale. We acknowledge that high workloads and economic stressors can negatively impact mental and physical health, hence we prioritise preventative and responsive wellness measures. This emphasises the necessity of upholding good workplace practices such as work life balance. We prioritise stringent safety standards across all operations and business partnerships, ensuring that our workforce is safe when performing their daily duties.

Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Evaluation System

Goals	• Achieve full compliance with national and international occupational safety standards. • Increase employee participation in health and safety training programmes. • To ensure regular health and wellness programmes to enhance employee morale and productivity, reduce absenteeism and improve performance.
Targets	• Ensure 100% of employees undergo OHS training annually.
KPIs	• Number of reported workplace incidents per year. • Percentage of employees trained in OHS policies.
Assessment	• Training sessions have led to increased awareness and proactive mitigatory measures. • All employees completed mental health training.

Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment, and Incident Investigation (HIRA)

ZHL employs a comprehensive Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) process to strengthen workplace safety and effectively mitigate risks. This process enables employees to report hazards confidentially and without fear of retaliation, fostering an open reporting culture that encourages proactive identification of potential dangers. Upon receiving hazard reports or incident notifications, thorough investigations are conducted to determine the circumstances and underlying root causes. Based on the findings, targeted corrective actions are implemented, along with necessary process improvements, to prevent future occurrences and enhance overall safety performance.

Occupational Health Services

- Access to qualified occupational therapists who provide counselling services for stress-related conditions.
- On-site first aid kits.

Promotion of employee health

We promote employee wellbeing through various health and wellness programmes, including fitness challenges that encourage teamwork, designated wellness days for health education and activities, and mental health workshops led by qualified professionals. Additionally, employees are fully supported by medical aid coverage, which provides access to a wide range of medical services and preventive care, ensuring they can seek necessary treatment without financial burden.

SUSTAINABLE SUPPLY CHAIN

- *Responsible Sourcing*
- *Customer Relationship Management*

RESPONSIBLE **SOURCING**

The Group acknowledges the critical role of effective supply chain management and responsible sourcing in promoting business success and sustainability. We are committed to good ethics and transparency in our relationships with suppliers. We believe that safeguarding our brand reputation should be a top priority across our entire value chain, recognising that our suppliers play a vital role in our value creation process. We therefore recognise that our operations can impacts greenhouse gas emissions through engaging suppliers without sustainable practices. Regulatory compliance and ethical standards in our suppliers are essential to mitigate supply chain negative impacts.

Supply Chain Management System	• Sustainable Procurement Policy. • Clear ethical guidelines for suppliers regarding labour practices, working conditions, environmental protection, and human rights. • Rigorous vetting procedures for suppliers. • Environmental and social impact assessment for potential suppliers. • Prioritising local sourcing. • Implementation of digital supply chain management system.

Our goals include conducting thorough supplier audits and due diligence, utilising technology to monitor and track supply chain performance, and implement supplier scorecards to evaluate supplier effectiveness. To assess the effectiveness of our initiatives, we monitor key performance indicators such as supplier compliance rates and engage with local and small businesses to meet our supply requirements. We have received positive feedback from tenants regarding our procurement efforts, and suppliers have shown a willingness to collaborate on improving the procurement system.

Customer Relationship Management

ZHL's Customer Relationship Management (CRM) approach enhances client retention and trust through consistent engagement, implementation of CRM platforms which allow for personalised financial solutions and timely claims processing. We improve customer service using data analytics which aid in anticipating client needs. However, there may be occasional delays in feedback mechanisms and issue resolution, as well as data privacy risks stemming from increased data collection and integration.

ZHL established a Group Customer Service Charter, and a Data Privacy Policy aligned with the Cyber and Data Protection Act [Chapter 12:07] to ensure ethical use of customer data. We adhere to a "customer first" principle in product development and delivery. ZHL implemented customer complaint and feedback systems across all subsidiaries and provides employee training on customer service and data ethics. Customer care dashboards were introduced to track service performance, and root cause analysis of repeat complaints are conducted to drive process improvements. The Group is rolling out centralised CRM systems in key operations and utilising analytics to personalise client outreach and tailor product to foster stronger customer relationships.

Goal	Target	KPIs	Highlight
• Average resolution time for customer queries to be under 24 hours.	• Achieve 90%+ customer satisfaction score by 2026.	• Customer satisfaction and retention rates. • Number of unresolved queries beyond Service Level Agreement (SLA). • Complaint resolution turnaround time.	• Integration of CRM systems across the Group.

Our customers are central to our success. We are aiming for 90%+ satisfaction from the services and products we provide, and this goal has been supported by actions such as our centralised CRM system. Customer feedback is intended to improve both our product and service offerings such that they are tailored to specific needs and wants.

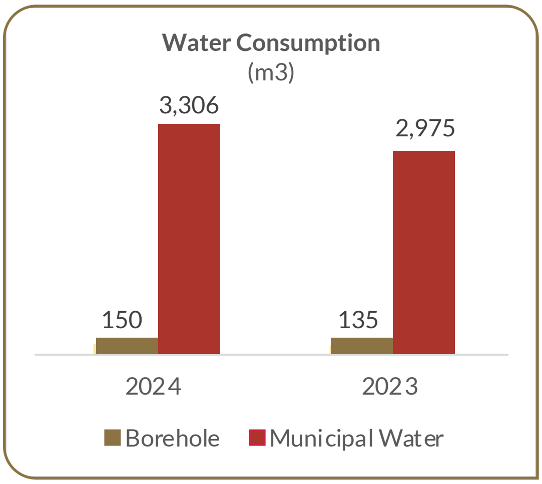
ENVIRONMENTAL MINDFULNESS

- *Water Conservation*
- *Waste*
- *Energy Management and Efficiency Improvements*
- *Greenhouse Gas Emissions Analysis and Reduction Strategies*

Water Conservation

The Group recognises the importance of effective water management to minimise adverse impacts on the environment, economy and our communities. Initiatives such as rainwater harvesting and greywater recycling present potential benefits by reducing overall water bills. The absence of effective internal controls on water management can lead to pollution thereby attracting financial penalties.

Our Water Management Policy aims to reduce water footprint while ensuring compliance with local water regulations. As the Group recognises the importance of sustainable water use, it is committed to promoting awareness and investing in new technologies to optimise water management. We adhere to Zimbabwe's Water Act [Chapter 20:24] to maintain water quality and usage standards.



Goal	Target	KPIs	Progress
• Reduce water consumption. • Promote water efficient practices across operations and investments. • Implement automatic meters to provide real-time alerts when usage thresholds are exceeded.	• 20% reduction in water consumption by 2030.	• Monthly water usage report. • Water recycling rates. • Compliance with water quality standards.	• Installation of sensor taps. • Regular water audits.

Waste

The Group acknowledges the environmental implications of waste generated through its operations and is actively working to reduce waste, improve segregation, and promote recycling. Our waste management practices aim for reduction in waste generated but also cost savings through reduction in waste producing activities. The Group is transitioning to paperless operations which reduces paper costs. ZHL acknowledges that pollution from improper waste disposal may result in potential health hazards for our communities and in turn reputational damage for the Group.

We implement waste management plans such as employee training on recycling and waste segregation infrastructure, for instance, dedicated bins for recyclable paper and plastic separate from bins for unrecyclable waste. ZHL engages in community awareness campaigns and participates in national clean-up days to foster a culture of sustainable waste management. By championing initiatives such as recycling, reuse, and proper waste disposal, we enhance environmental responsibility. The Group's structured waste tracking framework includes internal audits, external evaluations and continuous stakeholder engagement.

Goal	Target	KPIs	Progress
• Paperless environment. • Minimising waste generation through recycling initiatives by 2026. • Encourage sustainable waste management practices among suppliers.	• 100% compliance with the Environmental Management Agency (EMA) in waste management practices.	• The amount of paper usage. • Waste collection frequency. • Recycling and regulations compliance rates.	• Installation of sensor taps. • Regular water audits.

Waste management will be a focus area in 2025. We will focus on how we manage and sort our waste through improvements in sorting and recycling.

Energy Management and Efficiency Improvements

In this report the Group explains its' energy management practices as it seeks to have sustainable operations through overall reduction in non-renewable energy consumption. The transition to solar energy has commenced and is expected to lead to a reduction in electricity costs and greenhouse gas emissions.

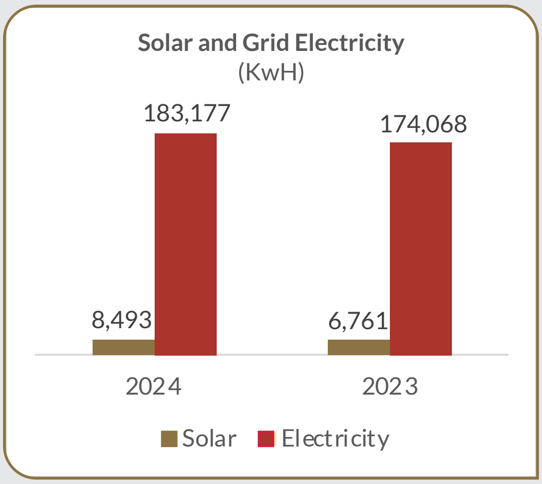
Our efforts help in mitigating climate change through:
- The installation of energy-efficient systems, such as LED lighting and smart meters.
- Establishment of a framework for managing energy that focuses on responsible utilisation and transition to renewable sources.

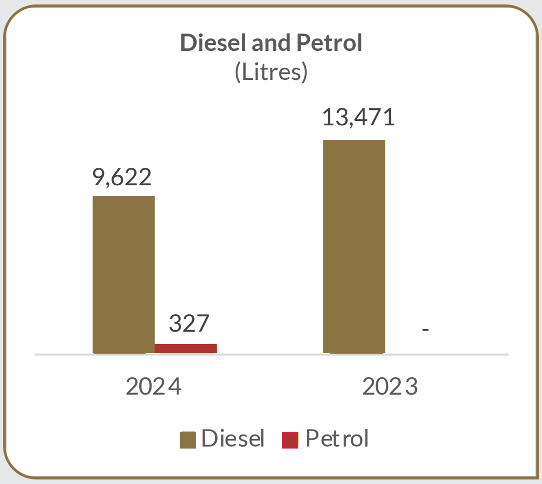
We conduct awareness campaigns and training on energy conservation for our employees. We also conduct regular energy audits and adopt implementation recommendations from the audits.

We do recognise the progress we have to make in the following areas:
- Our operations contribute to greenhouse gas emissions by use of generators in business areas where we cannot meet our electricity requirement from solar.
- The Group contributes carbon emissions from use of fossil fuel-powered vehicles and the energy-intensive processes of suppliers.

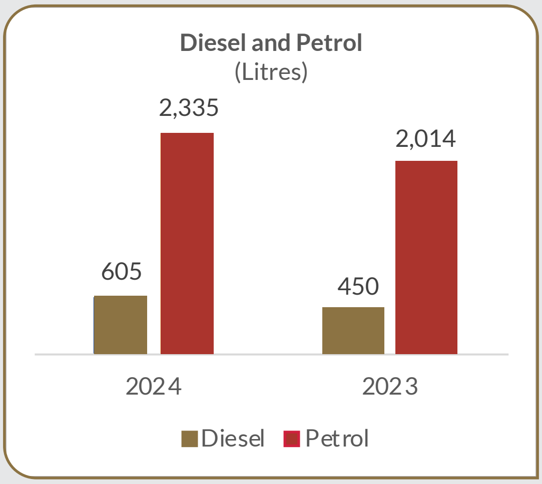
In our efforts for renewable energy, we also acknowledge the high initial infrastructure costs involved and the environmental concerns surrounding the disposal of solar panels.

Energy consumption inside the Group for the reporting period was as follows:





Energy Consumption outside the Group for the reporting period was as follows:



The Group is progressively installing solar systems across all strategic business units to reduce dependence on grid electricity. All investment properties and infrastructure developments will include solar systems and incorporate green features. The lower diesel usage is attributed to the upgrade of the solar system at the ZHL and Emeritus Re - Zimbabwe Head Office in Harare, aimed at reducing reliance on diesel generators amidst increased power outages.

Goal	Target	KPIs	Highlight
• Transition to renewable energy and ensure equitable access to clean energy for the communities we serve. • Energy conservation.	• 20% reduction in grid energy by 2028.	• Energy consumption per unit of production. • Monitoring of greenhouse gas emission.	• 5% reduction in energy consumption in the past year. • LED lighting. • Installation of smart meters for efficient tracking.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Analysis and Reduction Strategies
The Group acknowledges both direct and indirect sources of emissions including fuel consumption and grid electricity usage. The Group is implementing energy-efficient lighting, digital transformation and green infrastructure to reduce energy demand.

We face emissions from:
- Business travel, fleet vehicles, grid electricity dependency and diesel generator use.
- Further, ZHL also faces potential energy demand from data centres because of its digitalisation exercise.

We actively participate in sector-level sustainability initiatives that promote energy efficiency and environmental responsibility. These initiatives have driven the replacement of old equipment with energy-saving alternatives, encouraged virtual meetings to reduce travel emissions, the installation of solar systems, the minimisation of diesel generator use, and the provision of sustainability awareness training to staff and stakeholders.

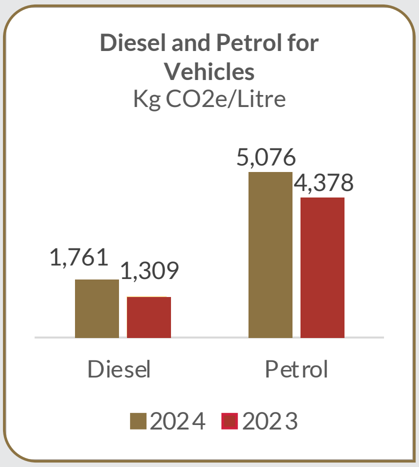
Processes	• Introduction of internal ESG performance reviews as part of quarterly sustainability reporting. • Carbon footprint tracking under development.
Goal	• Achieve 20% reduction in Scope 2 emissions intensity by 2027 (baseline: 2024). • All major offices to run partially on renewable energy by 2030.
Targets	• Conduct GHG assessments across all business units by Q4 2025.
KPIs	• Total GHG emissions (tCO2e) by scope. • Percentage of operations using renewable energy.
Progress made	• We will be using 2024 as a baseline for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and developing tracking mechanisms.
Lessons learnt	• The need for centralised data collection systems to accurately measure emissions.
Stakeholder Engagement	• Our engagement with suppliers and landlords highlighted opportunities to improve building efficiency standards.

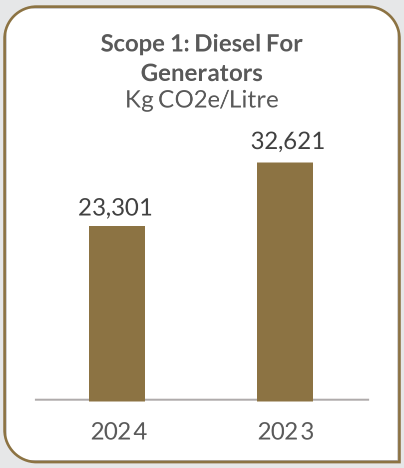
Emission Factors and Methodology

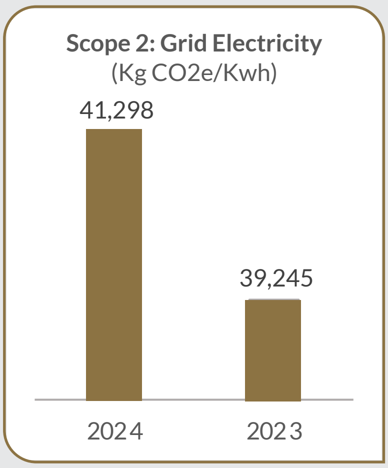
We monitor emissions from both stationary and non-stationary sources as we aim to reduce hydrocarbon fuel consumption.
- **Scope 1 Emissions (Direct Emissions)**: These emissions arise directly from sources owned or controlled by ZHL, including stationary sources like generators and mobile sources such as vehicles.
- **Scope 2 Emissions (Indirect Emissions)**: These emissions result from the consumption of electricity generated by third parties in our offices and properties, excluding the emissions from the electricity supplier.

Scope 1 and 2 emissions were activity based and calculated using the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol emissions factors to determine carbon emission equivalency. For petrol, the emission factors were reduced by 5% to reflect the blending ratio used in Zimbabwe. The emission factors for grid electricity were increased by 10% to account for our energy mix, which includes both thermal and hydro power sources.

Our emissions for the reporting period were as follows:







CLIMATE CHANGE

- *Climate Adaptation and Mitigation*
- *Climate- related Risks and Opportunities*

CLIMATE **CHANGE**

We are prioritising the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and strive to improve energy efficiency in all our operations. Our commitment extends to investing in renewable energy initiatives, contributing to a more sustainable future for both our communities and the planet.

Climate Adaptation and Mitigation

Climate change poses significant impacts on the environment, economy and society, thus the Group has been working towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions by investing in energy efficient and green technologies, which enhance operational sustainability, create employment and promote innovation. Adopting eco-friendly practices can boost the Group's reputation and attract eco-conscious costumers and investors. However, reliance on motor vehicles and heavy equipment contributes to carbon emissions, while climate disasters such as cyclones may lead to higher claims costs in our insurance business.

Commitments	Actions
• Aligning operations with the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).	• Investing in renewable energy sources, promoting energy efficiency in building designs. • Ensuring that all properties achieve at least a 10% increase in water and energy efficiency. • Regular Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and stakeholder engagement. • Internal audits, external evaluations and annual sustainability reporting.

Goal	Target	KPIs	Highlight
• Transition to renewable energy sources across all finished projects.	• 75% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions across operations and investment portfolios by 2055. • 15% increase in stakeholder engagement. • Go off grid by 2026.	• Percentage of portfolio investments in green energy. • Reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.	• Adoption of smart metering for energy and water consumption.

Climate- related Risks and Opportunities

Climate change presents both significant risks and potential opportunities which influence operations, financial performance, and overall expenditure. The risks associated with climate change are varied and include increased operational costs, the degradation of land resources, and the growing scarcity of water. These challenges may disrupt business activities, escalate production costs, and limit access to vital resources. However, there are considerable opportunities to be found in implementing sustainable practices, such as the shift towards renewable energy sources and the development of environmentally friendly products. By making such transitions, businesses can achieve cost reductions, enhance efficiency, and unlock new revenue streams that cater to the growing demand for sustainability.

The following climate-related risks and opportunities were identified for ZHL during the reporting period:

Higher Claims Payout

Risk
Climate change resulted in extreme weather events, leading to natural disasters like floods, storms, and hurricanes. These events have caused significant property damage, agricultural losses and fatalities, ultimately driving up insurance claims payouts.

Increased premiums to compensate for high risks.

Medium to Long Term

Financial Implications
Higher premiums make insurance unaffordable for individuals and businesses, leading some to reduce coverage or drop policies altogether.

Regulatory Risk

Risk
Regulators may require reinsurers to hold higher capital reserves to cover increasing climate-related risks.

Balance sheet restructuring and asset and strengthening ESG aligned policies.

Medium to Long Term

Financial Implications
Increased compliance costs and reduced profitability.

Reputational Risk

Risk
Institutional investors and regulators are pushing reinsurers to adopt ESG principles, leading to restrictions on reinsuring carbon-intensive industries.

Regularly disclose ESG activities, climate risks, and progress through annual ESG reports and make them easily accessible to stakeholders.

Medium to Long Term

Financial Implications
Increased business costs through implementation of digital ESG Reporting systems and automation of data collection which improve efficiency and credibility in ESG Reporting. Reputational damage which might result in loss of business and investments i.e. loss of revenue.

Expansion of Coverage in the Market

Risk
As the impact of climate change intensifies, there is an increased demand for insurance coverage related to natural disasters, agricultural risks, and property protection.

Geographic Diversification-Spreading the risk across various regions to reduce the impact of localised climate events, such as floods or wildfires, by offering coverage in different geographical areas with varying climate risks. Use of reinsurance to transfer some of the climate-related risks to other insurers.

Medium to Long Term

Financial Implications
Increase exposure to climate change risks which might significantly affect the Group's balance sheet as a result of a catastrophic loss.

SUPPORTING THE SOCIETY

- *Corporate Social Responsibility*
- *Giving Back to the Community*
- *Prioritisation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*

SUPPORTING **THE SOCIETY**

We invest in community development, education and environmental sustainability initiatives. Collaborating with the local communities, we strive to make a meaningful impact and foster a culture of giving back, ensuring that our growth benefits society as a whole.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

CSR serves as a vital framework through which the Group can address its impacts on the society, the environment and the economy. It encompasses initiatives aimed at fostering change, for instance enhancing community welfare and supporting education and healthcare. Our CSR initiatives have positively impacted brand recognition, customer loyalty, and contributed to local economic development through job creation and infrastructure projects. Nonetheless, the Group faces potential financial and reputational risks if it fails to fulfill its CSR promises and commitments, which could undermine stakeholder trust and long-term sustainability.

We are committed to enhancing the livelihoods of the communities we serve by allocating funds in our budget for CSR initiatives that reflect their expectations. ZHL conducts regular assessments of CSR activities to adopt strategies that ensure we maximise positive outcomes.

Regular internal audits and collaboration with third-party organisations facilitate impact assessments, providing insights into the effectiveness of our actions. Through integrating community feedback into our planning processes, we ensure that our CSR initiatives remain relevant and capable of driving meaningful social change, ultimately enhancing community welfare and fostering sustainable development.

Goal	Target	KPIs
• Create a legacy of educational development. • Increase mental health awareness within communities.	• Establish a ZHL Training Academy by 2025.	• The number of community projects supported. • CSR participant feedback scores.

Our Group recognises its role in impacting the lives of its communities. We are an active participant in our community through different platforms. In 2024, we provided sponsorship to the Kariba International Tiger Fish Tournament, participated in the Insurance Institute of Harare Sporting Weekend and Charity Golf tournament at the ZRP golf club.

Giving Back to the Community

CSR is the guiding principle which drives the Group to be a responsible corporate citizen. Through our CSR initiatives, we strive to make a positive impact on society and the environment.

Our commitments to social responsibility are summarised as follows:

Philanthropy

Through strategic philanthropy, we support initiatives that build inclusive, resilient communities and drive positive, long-term change.

Beneficiaries

Malawi Cyclone Idai victims

Items Donated

Clothes and household goods

Amount

ZWG 300 000

Education

We empower scholars and teachers through education, mentorship, and skills development opening pathways to work, entrepreneurship, and stronger communities.

Beneficiaries

Kadoma school children

Items Donated

School fees

Amount

USD 20 000

Philanthropy

We invest in meaningful initiatives that uplift communities, promote inclusion, and create lasting social impact.

Beneficiaries

Kadoma villagers

Items Donated

Chicks for rearing

Amount

ZWG 200 000

Environmental Mindfulness

We promote environmental mindfulness by encouraging sustainable practices that protect and preserve the environment.

Beneficiaries

Harare City Council

Items Donated

Bins and maintenance of streets

Amount

ZWG 50 000

Wellness and Nutrition

We promote wellness and nutrition to support healthier lifestyles, prevent disease, and enhance overall wellbeing in our communities.

Beneficiary

Harare Institute of Technology

Items Donated

Free medical screening and wellness

Amount

ZWG 32 000

Sport

We promote golf at the grassroots level to support sports, enhance brand visibility and facilitate networking opportunities in our communities.

Beneficiaries

Zimbabwe Open Golf Tournament

Kariba Tiger Fishing

Items Donated

Money

Amount

USD 90,000

Prioritisation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

As ZHL, the prioritisation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a structured and stakeholder informed process, embedded within our broader sustainability and corporate strategy frameworks. We conduct regular materiality assessments to identify and prioritise ESG issues most relevant to the business, stakeholders, and the communities in which we operate. Through surveys and engagements with employees, investors, regulators, customers, and community representatives, we gather insights into societal expectations and emerging sustainability trends. We evaluate each SDG against our business activities to assess potential risks (e.g. regulatory, reputational, operational) and opportunities (e.g. growth markets, innovation, community impact). We focus on SDGs where ZHL can make the most meaningful contribution based on our operational sectors – insurance, reinsurance, real estate development, wealth management, and financial inclusion services. Final prioritisation is reviewed and endorsed by the Executive Management and Board, ensuring strategic alignment with ZHL's vision of building sustainable value for all stakeholders.

The following is a list of our priority SDGs:

Risks and Opportunities in SDGs to the Community

Risks	Opportunities
Increased exposure to health related claims and societal health challenges.	Enhanced community resilience through health focused insurance products and CSR initiatives.
Economic instability affecting insurance uptake and property development.	Contribution to job creation, entrepreneurship support through microfinance, and economic empowerment.
Infrastructure deficits hinder economic growth and asset value.	Investment in real estate and property development projects that enhance urban resilience and economic activity.
Rapid urbanisation pressures.	Development of sustainable housing projects like Selbourne Park and Mazowe Walk, supporting inclusive urban growth.
Limited collaboration could slow progress.	Advancing climate resilience through responsible investing, ESG integration, and promoting green infrastructure projects. Strengthened impact through partnerships with regulators, development agencies, and community organisations on sustainability initiatives.

ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS

- *Economic Value Generation and Distribution*
- *Tax Policy and Management Regulations*
- *Payments to Government*

ECONOMIC **CONTRIBUTIONS**

Our commitment to fiscal responsibility ensures that we support public services and infrastructure through timely and fair tax payments. We aim to create a positive impact on local economies and enhance overall prosperity by focusing on sustainable growth and economic performance.

Economic Value Creation and Distribution

As ZHL, we recognise the impact of financial performance towards the success of our business. We strive to achieve a satisfactory return for shareholder and policyholders. We recognise our significant role in enhancing economic stability through the provision of essential services and providing comprehensive solutions. In addition, we aim to have a sustainable infrastructure development through initiatives such as Eagle REIT and promoting economic growth through job creation opportunities.

We conduct regular assessments internally and externally to monitor the efficiency of our measures concerning economic performance. Our main policy is to have periodic strategy reviews and budgeting, and we are committed to ensuring that our employees get all the adequate training. It is through our trainings that we ensure that we address knowledge and competence gaps while facilitating their proficiency in meeting company objectives.

Processes	• The Audit and Risk Management Committees oversee the review of the annual consolidated financial statements, management and risk reports, dividend proposal, review of half-yearly reports and quarterly financial reports or statements.
Goal	• Quarterly internal audits. • Half year and year end external audits. • Quarterly financial performance reports submitted to the Committee for review.
KPIs	• Clean audits. • Percentage of completion to close issues raised by auditors and risk management.

The direct economic value generated and distributed by the Group for the financial year is presented in detail in our financial statements. This information allows stakeholders to clearly understand how the Group's business activities have translated into economic impacts.

Tax Policy and Management Regulations

We take a responsible approach to tax management, collaborating proactively with tax authorities and adhering to principles of transparency to deliver long term sustainable value. We strive to pay our taxes on time and meet our tax obligations in compliance with the national tax laws.

Our Approach	How we do it
Tax affairs management	• Maintaining of a robust tax governance framework which is overseen by the Audit and Risk Committee. • Our internal tax team works closely with external advisors to stay abreast of evolving tax regulations across all jurisdictions.
Stakeholder engagement on tax matters	• Constructive engagement with tax authorities. • Participation in cooperative compliance programmes. • Engagement with qualified tax advisors.
Our Actions	• 100% on-time submission of all tax returns and payments. • Achieve zero penalties or interest charges related to tax non-compliance. • Taxation trainings. • Implementation of the tax strategy to ensure timely and accurate tax payments.

Payments to Government

Our payments to the Government for the period under review were as follows:

PURPOSE	2024 (USD)	2023 (USD)	2022 (USD)
Corporate Tax	425 352	959 888	124 856
Value Added Tax (VAT)	303 080	335 355	258 115
PAYE	2 023 896	1 291 210	838 830
Withholding Tax-10%	17 028	21 393	13 171
Withholding Tax-1/3	9 611	7 426	5 832
Aids Levy	60 785	38 524	22 337
IMTT	196 437	143 705	106 555
Other taxes	66 478	33 518	32 074
Grand Total	**3 102 667**	**2 831 019**	**1 401 770**

FINANCIAL REPORTS

- *Independent Auditor's Report*
- *Group Statement of Financial Position*
- *Group Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Income*
- *Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity*
- *Consolidated Statement of Cashflows*
- *Company Statement of Financial Position*
- *Company Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Income*
- *Company Statement of Changes in Equity*
- *Company Statement of Cashflows*
- *Notes to Financial Statements*

Grant Thornton

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of ZimRe Holdings Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of ZimRe Holdings Limited ("the Group") set out on pages 72-191, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the effect of the matters described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion* section of our report, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of ZimRe Holdings Limited as at 31 December 2024, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Non-compliance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 21 - The Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates

Change in functional currency

As described in Note 2.1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group changed its functional and presentation currency from ZWL to the USD effective 1 January 2024. The change in functional currency entails all amounts, including comparatives being translated from Zimbabwe Dollars (ZWL) to United States Dollars (USD) in accordance with (IAS) 21. The Group's previous functional currency (ZWL) was a currency of hyperinflationary economy, as such IAS 21 requires that the ZWL inflation adjusted amounts for the period prior to the change in functional currency, and the previously stated comparative consolidated inflation adjusted financial statements, be translated to USD at the closing rate at the date of change in functional currency.

In preparing the USD Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, management translated ZWL transactions and balances of the comparative financial statements to USD by separating USD and ZWL components of the transactions and balances. The USD components of the transactions in the comparative financial statements were then maintained as if the USD had always been the functional currency of the Group, and the ZWL components of the transactions were translated to USD using translation methods disclosed in Note 2.1 to these consolidated financial statements.

The balances as at 31 December 2024 for retained earnings, property and equipment, investment properties, inventories, revaluation reserve, foreign currency translation reserve, insurance reserve, insurance contract assets, insurance contract liabilities and investment contract liabilities contain material amounts carried forward from 31 December 2023. As a result, the balances may contain misstatements arising from the translation of ZWL balances as at 1 January 2024 to USD on change of the functional currency of the Group.

The accounting treatment adopted in the translation of ZWL amounts in the comparative consolidated financial statements constitute a departure from the requirements of IAS 21.

Implementation of new information technology systems to align with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 17 – Insurance Contracts

As more fully disclosed in note 38 to these consolidated financial statements, during the financial year ended 31 December 2024, Fidelity Life Assurance of Zimbabwe Limited, a significant component of ZimRe Holdings Limited, implemented new information technology systems to align with the requirements of IFRS 17 – *Insurance Contracts*.

From our review of the system implementation, we noted that there is need for further enhancement of the modelling approaches and data outputs in the new systems. This may result in adjustments being made to the amounts recognised in these consolidated financial statements with respect to the insurance contract liabilities, and the related insurance contract revenue and service expenses.

The effect of the above matters have been considered as material but not pervasive to the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole.

Emphasis of Matter

These consolidated financial statements include the financial position, financial results and cashflows of Fidelity Life Assurance of Zimbabwe Limited, a significant component of ZimRe Holdings Limited. We draw attention to Note 38 to the consolidated financial statements, which describes the restatement of prior year comparatives of Fidelity Life Assurance of Zimbabwe Limited to reflect the audited position of the annual financial statements for Vanguard Life Assurance Limited, a significant component of Fidelity Life Assurance of Zimbabwe Limited, for the year ended 31 December 2023. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *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 qualified opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming the opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Other than the matters described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion* section above, we have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the 'Corporate information', 'Directors' responsibility for financial reporting', 'historical cost information' and 'Company statements', which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance or conclusion thereon.

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

Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated financial statements

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

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

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

We communicate with 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 the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year and are therefore 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, except for the effects of the matter described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion*, the consolidated financial statements have been properly prepared, in all material respects in accordance with the requirements of the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24:31).

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Edmore Chimhowa.

Grant Thornton

Partner 15 April 2025

Edmore Chimhowa

Registered Public Auditor (PAAB No: 0470)

Grant Thornton

Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe)

Registered Public Auditors

HARARE

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

		AUDITED	
		Group	Group
		2024	2023*
ASSETS	Notes	USD	USD
Property and equipment	8	11 330 531	9 056 832
Right of use of assets	9	617 180	549 806
Investment properties	10	87 025 414	75 098 461
Intangible assets	11	207 640	383 791
Investment in associates	13	102 899	667 169
Deferred tax assets	14	-	1 297 613
Other non-current assets	15	458 496	574 856
Inventories	16	2 374 938	391 090
Trade and other receivables	17	15 184 443	21 614 983
Insurance contract assets	21	10 714 450	12 750 270
Reinsurance contract assets	21	18 069 097	17 382 886
Current income tax assets		667 886	691 896
Financial assets :			
- at amortised cost	18.1	11 108 138	6 754 254
- at fair value through profit or loss	18.2	26 535 750	15 065 504
- at fair value through other comprehensive income	18.3	9 331 835	8 181 109
Cash and cash equivalents	19	14 349 471	11 584 045
Total assets		**208 078 168**	**182 044 565**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent			
Share capital	20	18 182 187	18 182 187
Share premium	20	5 025 067	5 025 067
Treasury shares	20	(14 649)	(14 649)
Revaluation reserve		7 935 734	7 225 731
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income reserve		3 601 326	3 088 727
Foreign currency translation reserve		(57 854 381)	(58 292 165)
Change in ownership reserve		1 949 303	1 949 303
Insurance reserve		2 252 085	-
Retained earnings		64 203 002	66 266 663
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		**45 279 674**	**43 430 864**
Non-controlling interest		20 159 356	17 391 118
Total equity		**65 439 030**	**60 821 982**
LIABILITIES			
Deferred tax liabilities	14	3 020 868	5 365 238
Investment contract liabilities without Direct Participating Features	22	16 669 824	10 038 882
Insurance contract liabilities	23	96 864 734	74 794 484
Reinsurance liabilities	26.1	5 451 175	7 401 283
Borrowings	24	3 701 341	1 007 675
Lease liabilities	9	687 655	505 242
Other provisions	25	722 232	235 528
Trade and other payables	26	15 135 111	21 358 386
Current income tax payable		386 198	515 864
Total liabilities		**142 639 138**	**121 222 583**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**208 078 168**	**182 044 565**

*The comparative statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023 which was previously presented in Zimbabwe Dollar (ZWL), was translated to United States Dollars (USD), being the new functional and presentation currency.

D. Matete
Chairman

S.Kudenga
Group Chief Executive

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	Notes	Audited Group 31 December 2024 USD	Audited Group 31 December 2023* USD
INCOME			
Insurance contracts revenue	**27**	61 857 371	49 960 160
Insurance service expenses	**27**	(50 884 020)	(45 388 516)
Insurance service result from insurance contracts issued		**10 973 351**	**4 571 644**
Allocation of reinsurance paid	**27**	(11 903 122)	(11 609 844)
Amount recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	**27**	6 461 924	9 115 685
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held		**(5 441 198)**	**(2 494 159)**
Insurance service result	**27**	**5 532 153**	**2 077 485**
Interest revenue from financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss		2 637 130	2 214 916
Fair value gains from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**18.2**	5 672 722	7 770 840
Net gains from fair value adjustments to investment properties	**10**	6 978 741	8 922 606
Net change in investment contract liabilities	**22**	(3 751 688)	(11 365 291)
Other Investment Revenue	**28**	993 803	2 509 388
Net (loss)/gain from foreign exchange		(910 600)	1 964 582
Net Investment Income		**11 620 108**	**12 017 041**
Insurance finance income/ (expenses) for insurance contracts issued	**23**	1 003 248	(2 259 397)
Net insurance finance income/ (expenses)		**1 003 248**	**(2 259 397)**
Net insurance and investment result		**18 155 509**	**11 835 129**
Rental income from investment property		2 529 590	2 067 740
Revenue from sale of inventory property		196 370	81 525
Fees and commission income	**29**	2 408 848	1 453 436
Non insurance income	**30**	5 190 049	3 467 336
Investment income	**32**	398 849	244 493
Fair value gains/ (losses) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**18.2**	254 635	(107 801)
Net gains from fair value adjustments to investment properties	**10**	1 062 199	34 398
Interest income from micro - lending		1 013 985	532 004
Other income	**33**	481 266	620 550
		13 535 791	**8 393 681**
Total income		**88 016 518**	**70 370 882**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)**

		Audited Group	Audited Group
		31 December 2024	31 December 2023*
	Notes	USD	USD
Fee and commission expenses, and other acquisition costs		(57 829)	(52 797)
Operating and administrative expenses	34	(19 150 791)	(14 586 936)
Property operating costs		(1 045 513)	(560 215)
Allowance for expected credit losses on receivables	17	(229 873)	(8 383)
Finance costs		(562 064)	(310 938)
Total indirect expenses		**(21 046 070)**	**(15 519 269)**
Profit before share of loss of associates		**10 645 230**	**4 709 541**
Share of associate losses		-	(1 790 621)
Profit before tax		**10 645 230**	**2 918 920**
Income tax expense	14. 2	(319 694)	(1 111 692)
Profit for the year		**10 325 536**	**1 807 228**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Gains on property and equipment revaluations	8	1 052 116	889 466
Share of other comprehensive income from associates		-	(5 796)
Finance income from insurance contracts issued		2 252 085	-
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income		(102 079)	(47 603)
		3 202 122	**836 067**
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		596 575	(1 209 530)
Investments in equity instruments	18.3	661 677	2 286 550
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income		(1 724)	(280)
		1 256 528	**1 076 740**
Other comprehensive income for the year net of tax		**4 458 650**	**1 912 807**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**14 784 186**	**3 720 035**
Profit for the period attributable to:			
Equity holders of ZimRe Holdings Limited		8 103 477	1 764 944
Non-controlling interests		2 222 059	42 284
		10 325 536	**1 807 228**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Equity holders of ZimRe Holdings Limited		12 015 948	3 466 259
Non-controlling interests		2 768 238	253 776
		14 784 186	**3 720 035**
Earnings per share from profit attributable to owners of ZimRe Holdings Limited			
Basic and diluted earnings per share (USD cents):	35	0.45	0.10

*The comparative statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive for the year ended 31 December 2023 which was previously presented in Zimbabwe Dollar (ZWL), was translated to United States Dollars (USD), being the new functional and presentation currency.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	Share capital USD	Share premium USD	Treasury shares USD	Revaluation reserve USD	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income reserve USD	Foreign currency translation reserve USD	Change in ownership reserve USD	Insurance finance reserve USD	Retained earnings USD	Attributable equity holders of parent USD	Non-controlling interest USD	Total equity USD
Year ended 31 December 2023													
Balance as at 1 January 2023 as previously stated		18 182 187	5 025 067	(14 649)	6 605 640	**813 535**	**6 522 652**	**1 949 303**	**-**	**64 911 943**	**103 995 678**	**16 278 130**	**120 273 808**
Impact of change in functional currency							**(63 620 849)**		-	-	(63 620 849)	-	(63 620 849)
Balance as at 1 January 2023 as restated		**18 182 187**	**5 025 067**	**(14 649)**	**6 605 640**	813 535	(57 098 197)	1 949 303	-	64 911 943	40 374 829	16 278 130	56 652 959
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	**620 091**	**2 275 192**	**(1 193 968)**	-	-	**1 764 944**	**3 466 259**	**253 776**	**3 720 035**
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 764 944	1 764 944	42 284	1 807 228
Other comprehensive income for the year net of tax		-	-	-	620 091	2 275 192	(1 193 968)	-	-	-	1 701 315	211 492	1 912 807
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(410 224)**	**(410 224)**	**859 212**	**448 988**
Dividend declared and paid	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(410 224)	(410 224)	-	(410 224)
Change in ownership percentage		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	859 212	859 212
Balance as at 31 December 2023		**18 182 187**	**5 025 067**	**(14 649)**	**7 225 731**	**3 088 727**	**(58 292 165)**	**1 949 303**	**-**	**66 266 663**	**43 430 864**	**17 391 118**	**60 821 982**
Year ended 31 December 2024													
Balance as at 1 January 2024		**18 182 187**	**5 025 067**	**(14 649)**	**7 225 731**	**3 088 727**	**(58 292 165)**	**1 949 303**	**-**	**66 266 663**	**43 430 864**	**17 391 118**	**60 821 982**
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	**710 003**	**512 599**	**437 784**	-	**2 252 085**	**8 103 477**	**12 015 948**	**2 768 238**	**14 784 186**
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		8 103 477	**8 103 477**	2 222 059	10 325 536
Other comprehensive income for the year net of tax		-	-	-	710 003	512 599	437 784	-	2 252 085	-	**3 912 471**	546 179	4 458 650
Transfer to insurance liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9 817 138)	(9 817 138)	-	(9 817 138)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners													
Dividend declared and paid	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(350 000)	(350 000)	-	(350 000)
Balance as at 31 December 2024		**18 182 187**	**5 025 067**	**(14 649)**	**7 935 734**	**3 601 326**	**(57 854 381)**	**1 949 303**	**2 252 085**	**64 203 002**	**45 279 674**	**20 159 356**	**65 439 030**

*The comparative statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2023 which was previously presented in Zimbabwe Dollar (ZWL), was translated to United States Dollars (USD), being the new functional and presentation currency.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	Group 2024 USD	Group 2023 USD
Profit before income tax		10 645 230	2 918 920
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	8	835 088	725 393
Lease depreciation charge	9	344 555	107 602
Fair value gains on investment property	10	(8 040 940)	(8 957 004)
Fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	18.2	(5 927 357)	(7 663 039)
Amortisation of intangible assets	11	68 716	96 012
Share of loss of associate	13	-	1 790 621
Changes in insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities		20 120 142	29 372 227
Changes in insurance and reinsurance contract assets		1 349 609	(18 965 462)
Changes in investment contract liabilities		6 630 942	5 638 820
Movement in allowance for credit losses	17	229 873	8 383
Movement in other provisions		486 704	(3 378)
Loss/(Profit) from disposal of property and equipment	33	2 208	(609 974)
Profit from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		3 355	-
Unrealised exchange (gains)/losses		(9 310 680)	4 882 654
Adjustments for separately disclosed items:			
Finance costs		562 064	310 938
Dividend received	32	(324 126)	(184 336)
Interest received	32	(74 723)	(60 157)
Working capital changes:			
Increase in trade and other receivables		6 430 540	(8 107 291)
Decrease/(increase) in inventory		(1 983 848)	(9 441)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		(6 223 275)	9 203 051
Cash flows from operations		**15 824 077**	**10 494 539**
Finance costs		(562 064)	(310 938)
Income tax paid		(425 352)	(959 888)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**14 836 661**	**9 223 713**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

Cash flows from investing activities	Notes	Group 2024 USD	Group 2023 USD
Purchase of property and equipment	8	(1 248 165)	(676 815)
Acquisition of investment property	10	(4 212 766)	(67 860)
Purchase of financial assets at amortised cost	18.1	(4 036 716)	(880 050)
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	18.2	(4 482 817)	(4 545 341)
Purchase of other non financial assets	15	(17 081)	(101 587)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		4 694	902 770
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	18.2	(137 283)	(1 015 936)
Dividends received	32	324 126	184 336
Interest received	32	74 723	60 157
Cash flows used in investing activities		**(13 737 237)**	**(6 193 245)**
Financing activities			
Dividends paid to Company shareholders	37	(350 000)	(410 224)
Loan drawdown	24	2 753 424	973 450
Loan repayment	24	(574 609)	(503 503)
Lease payments	9	(162 813)	(107 005)
Cash generated from / utilised in financing activities		**1 666 002**	**(47 282)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		2 765 426	2 983 186
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		11 584 045	8 600 859
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	19	**14 349 471**	**11 584 045**

*The comparative statement of cashflows for the year ended 31 December 2023 which was previously presented in Zimbabwe Dollar (ZWL), was translated to United States Dollars (USD), being the new functional and presentation currency.

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

ASSETS	Notes	Company 2024 USD	Company 2023* USD
Property and equipment	8	455 916	26 328
Right of use of assets	9	178 293	154 737
Investment in subsidiaries	12	13 330 908	13 084 843
Investment in associates	13	102 899	102 899
Other receivables and prepayments	17	456 311	426 629
Financial assets :			
- at amortised cost	18.1	8 866	94 729
- at fair value through profit or loss	18.2	1 209 388	1 036 366
- at fair value through other comprehensive income	18.3	984 851	812 411
Cash and cash equivalents	19	232 119	215 680
Total assets		**16 959 551**	**15 954 622**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent			
Share capital	20	18 182 187	18 182 187
Share premium	20	5 025 067	5 025 067
Treasury shares	20	(14 649)	(14 649)
Foreign currency translation reserve		(16 972 620)	(16 972 620)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income reserve		801 212	630 496
Retained earnings		6 225 458	6 833 097
Total equity		**13 246 655**	**13 683 578**
LIABILITIES			
Deferred tax liabilities	14	115 899	100 781
Borrowings	24	450 000	-
Lease liabilities	9	181 676	62 926
Other provisions	25	11 772	48 083
Trade and other payables	26	2 953 549	2 059 254
Total liabilities		**3 712 896**	**2 271 044**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**16 959 551**	**15 954 622**

*The comparative statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023 which was previously presented in Zimbabwe Dollar (ZWL), was translated to United States Dollars (USD), being the new functional and presentation currency.

D. Matete
Chairman

S.Kudenga
Group Chief Executive

COMPANY STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

INCOME	Notes	Company 2024 USD	Company 2023* USD
Management fees	31	1 876 840	1 451 073
Investment income	32	337 886	209 660
Other (losses)/gains	33	186 556	6 405
Total income		**2 401 282**	**1 667 138**
EXPENDITURE			
Operating and administrative expenses	34	(2 601 888)	(1 932 240)
Finance costs		(43 640)	(37 263)
Total expenses		**(2 645 528)**	**(1 969 503)**
Loss before tax		(244 246)	(302 365)
Income tax (expense)/credit	14.3	(13 393)	66 240
Loss for the year		**(257 639)**	**(236 125)**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Fair value gains for financial assets at FVOCI	18.3	172 440	27 975
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income		(1 724)	(280)
Other comprehensive income for the year net of tax		**170 716**	**27 695**
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(86 923)**	**(208 430)**
Loss attributable to:			
Equity holders of ZimRe Holdings Limited		(257 639)	(236 125)
		(257 639)	**(236 125)**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:			
Equity holders of ZimRe Holdings Limited		(86 923)	(208 430)
		(86 923)	**(208 430)**
Earnings per share from profit of continuing operations attributable to owners of ZimRe Holdings Limited			
Basic and diluted earnings per share (USD cents):	35	(0.01)	(0.01)

*The comparative statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2023 which was previously presented in Zimbabwe Dollar (ZWL), was translated to United States Dollars (USD), being the new functional and presentation currency.

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	Share capital USD	Share premium USD	Treasury shares USD	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income reserve USD	Foreign currency translation reserve USD	Retained earnings USD	Total USD
Balance as at 31 December 2023								
Balance as at 1 January 2023 as previously stated		18 182 187	5 025 067	(14 649)	602 801	-	7 479 446	31 274 852
Impact of change in functional currency		-	-	-	-	(16 972 620)	-	(16 972 620)
Balance as at 1 January 2023 restated		18 182 187	5 025 067	(14 649)	602 801	(16 972 620)	7 479 446	14 302 232
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	27 695		(236 125)	(208 430)
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	(236 125)	(236 125)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-	-	27 695	-	-	27 695
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners		-	-	-	-	-	(410 224)	(410 224)
Dividend declared and paid	37	-	-	-	-		(410 224)	(410 224)
Balance as at 31 December 2023		18 182 187	5 025 067	(14 649)	630 496	(16 972 620)	6 833 097	13 683 578
Year ended 31 December 2024								
Balance as at 1 January 2024		18 182 187	5 025 067	(14 649)	630 496	(16 972 620)	6 833 097	13 683 578
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	170 716		(257 639)	(86 923)
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-		(257 639)	(257 639)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-	-	170 716		-	170 716
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners		-	-	-	-		(350 000)	(350 000)
Dividend declared and paid	37	-	-	-	-		(350 000)	(350 000)
Balance as at 31 December 2024		18 182 187	5 025 067	(14 649)	801 212	(16 972 620)	6 225 458	13 246 655

*The comparative statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2023 which was previously presented in Zimbabwe Dollar (ZWL), was translated to United States Dollars (USD), being the new functional and presentation currency.

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	Company 2024 USD	Company 2023* USD
Loss before income tax		(244 246)	(302 365)
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	8	39 926	1 724
Lease depreciation charge	9	170 304	17 995
Fair value gains on financial assets through profit or loss	18.2	(173 022)	(83 927)
Lease payments		(77 648)	(60 900)
Movement in leave pay provision	25	(36 311)	(46 538)
Unrealised exchange (gains)/losses		80 188	1 685 552
Adjustments for separately disclosed items:			
Finance costs		43 640	37 263
Dividend received	32	(334 636)	(189 689)
Interest received	32	(3 250)	(19 971)
Working capital changes:			
(Increase) in other receivables and prepayments		(29 683)	(241 723)
Increase in trade and other payables		894 295	1 038 417
Cash flows from operations		**329 557**	**1 835 838**
Finance costs		(43 640)	(37 263)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		**285 917**	**1 798 575**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	8	(469 514)	(25 823)
Investment in a subsidiary	12	(246 065)	(2 465 484)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets through profit or loss	18.2	-	1 166 018
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at amortised cost	18.1	85 863	-
Dividends received	32	334 636	189 689
Interest received	32	3 250	19 971
Cash flows used in investing activities		**(291 830)**	**(1 115 629)**
Financing activities			
Dividends paid	37	(350 000)	(410 224)
Loan drawdown		500 000	-
Loan repayment	24	(50 000)	-
Lease payments	9	(77 648)	(60 900)
Cash flows generated / (used) in financing activities		**22 352**	**(471 124)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		16 438	211 822
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		215 680	3 858
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	19	**232 119**	**215 680**

*The comparative statement of cashflows for the year ended 31 December 2023 which was previously presented in Zimbabwe Dollar (ZWL), was translated to United States Dollars (USD), being the new functional and presentation currency.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The principal activities of ZimRe Holdings Limited (the "Company" or "ZHL") and its subsidiaries and associates (together "the Group") is the provision of life assurance, non-life insurance (general insurance, reinsurance, healthcare, funeral assurance), property management and development services, asset management, and microlending. The Group also has an associate in the agro-industrial sector.

ZimRe Holdings Limited is a public company incorporated and domiciled in Zimbabwe whose shares are publicly traded on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange ("ZSE"). The financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2024 were authorized for issue by a resolution of the Board of Directors on 10 April 2025.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

2.1 Basis of Preparation

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") except for non compliance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates.

2.1.2 Compliance Statement

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in a manner required by the Zimbabwe Companies and Other Business Entities Act [Chapter 24:31] except for non compliance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates.

2.1.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

The Group's functional currency changed from ZWG Zimbabwe Gold (formerly the Zimbabwe Dollar, ZWL) to USD (United States Dollar) following the significant change in the percentage of USD transactions compared to local currency. In light of these developments, the Directors conducted an assessment as required by International Accounting Standard (IAS) 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, to determine whether the use of Zimbabwe Gold as the functional currency remained appropriate. This assessment led to the conclusion that a change in functional currency from Zimbabwe Gold ("ZWG") to United States Dollars ("USD") was necessary, effective 1 January 2024.

The Directors considered the following provisions of IAS 21 when determining the Group's functional currency:
- The currency that mainly influences sales prices for goods or services.
- The currency used by its competitive forces and regulations that mainly determine the sale price of its goods and services.
- The currency that mainly influences labour, materials, and other costs of providing goods or services.
- The currency in which funds from financing activities (i.e., issuing debt and equity instruments) are generated.
- The currency in which receipts from operating activities are usually retained.

In accordance with IAS 29, Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies, and IAS 21, Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, the Group prospectively applied the relevant translation procedures on the adoption of the new functional currency. The 31 December 2023 inflation-adjusted figures were translated to USD using the prevailing official exchange rate, except for investment property, and equipment, which are based on the USD fair values as at 1 January 2024, determined by an independent valuer. The resultant balances were adopted as the opening USD balances for the current year.
The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars ("USD"), which is both the functional and presentation currency of the Group.

2.1.4 Changes in Material Accounting Policies

(a) Material Accounting Policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year and corresponding reporting period, except for the new standards and interpretations adopted from 1 January 2024.

(b) Changes in Material Accounting Policies

There were no material accounting policy changes applicable to the current reporting year.

2.1.5 Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates, which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results.

This note provides an overview of items that are more likely to be materially adjusted due to changes in estimates and assumptions in subsequent periods. Detailed information about each of these estimates is included in the notes below, together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the consolidated financial statements.

In applying IFRS 17 measurement requirements, the following inputs and methods were used that include significant estimates. The present value of future cash flows is estimated using deterministic scenarios. The assumptions used in the deterministic scenarios are derived to approximate the probability-weighted mean of a full range of scenarios.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)**

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
2.1.5 Estimates and Assumptions (continued)
Discount Rates
A mix of the bottom-up and top-down approaches was applied in the determination of the discount rates for different products.
The bottom-up approach was used to derive the discount rate for the cash flows that do not vary based on the returns on underlying items in the Participating contracts (excluding investment contracts without DPF that are not in the scope of IFRS 17). Under this approach, the discount rate is determined as the risk-free yield adjusted for differences in liquidity characteristics between the financial assets used to derive the risk-free yield and the relevant liability cash flows (known as an liquidity premium). The top-down approach was used to derive the discount rates for the cash flows that do not vary based on the returns on underlying items in all other contracts within the scope of IFRS 17. Under this approach, the discount rate is determined as the yield implicit in the fair value of a reference portfolio adjusted for differences between the reference portfolio of assets and respective liability cash flows. For both approaches, observable market information is available for up to 20 years. For the unobservable period, the yield curve was interpolated between an ultimate rate and the last observable point using the Smith-Wilson method. Cash flows varying based on underlying items are discounted using a discount rate that reflects the variability of the underlying assets. The Savings and Participating contracts include investment components where cash flows vary based on the return of investment assets. The cash flows arising from the investment component are discounted using the expected return of the assets supporting the investment component. There are limited financial guarantees in these products. The liabilities associated with these guarantees are measured using a market consistent stochastic model.

2.1.6 Investment Assets Returns
For Savings and Participating contracts (excluding investment contracts without DPF not in the scope of IFRS 17), assumptions about future underlying investment returns are made. Due to the measurement models applied and the nature of the products, particularly the determination of the discount rates used to discount future estimates of cash flows that vary with returns on underlying items, assumptions about future underlying investment returns do not impact contract measurement significantly. There are limited financial guarantees in these products. The liabilities associated with these guarantees are measured using a market consistent stochastic model.

2.1.7 Estimates of Future Cash Flows to Fulfill Insurance Contracts
Included in the measurement of each group of contracts in the scope of IFRS 17 are all the future cash flows within the boundary of each group of contracts. The estimates of these future cash flows are based on probability-weighted expected future cash flows. The Group estimates which cash flows are expected and the probability that they will occur as at the measurement date. In making these expectations, the Group uses information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future conditions. The Group's estimate of future cash flows is the mean of a range of scenarios that reflect the full range of possible outcomes. Each scenario specifies the amount, timing and probability of cash flows. The probability weighted average of the future cash flows is calculated using a deterministic scenario representing the probability weighted mean of a range of scenarios.

Where estimates of expenses related cash flows are determined at the portfolio level or higher, they are allocated to groups of contracts on a systematic basis such as activity based costing method. The Group has determined that this method results in a systematic and rational allocation. Similar methods are consistently applied to allocate expenses of a similar nature. Acquisition cash flows are typically allocated to groups of contracts based on gross premiums written. Expenses of an administrative policy maintenance nature are allocated to groups of contracts based on the number of contracts in force within groups. Claims settlement related expenses are allocated based on the number of claims expected for all groups except for Property and Casualty insurance where such expenses are allocated based on claims costs.

For the Life Risk and Savings contracts, uncertainty in the estimation of future claims and benefit payments and premium receipts arises primarily from the unpredictability of long-term changes in the mortality rates, the variability in the policyholder behavior, and uncertainties regarding future inflation rates and expenses growth. For the Participating contracts, uncertainty in the estimation of future claims and benefit payments arises primarily from the variability in policyholder behaviour. The interest rate guarantee embedded in investment contracts with DPF was measured using stochastic modelling because the guarantee does not move symmetrically with different interest rate scenarios. The guarantee was measured using a full range of scenarios representing possible future interest rate environments.

For the Property and Casualty contracts, uncertainty in the estimation of future claims and benefit payments arises primarily from the severity and frequency of claims and uncertainties regarding future inflation rates leading to claims and claims-handling expenses growth.

Assumptions used to develop estimates about future cash flows are reassessed at each reporting date and adjusted where required.

2.1.8 Mortality - Life Risk, Savings and Participating Contracts
The Group derives mortality rate assumptions from the recent credible national mortality tables published by the Life Insurance Actuarial Society. An investigation into the Group's experience over the most recent five years is performed, and statistical methods are used to adjust the mortality tables to produce the probability-weighted expected mortality rates in the future over the duration of the insurance contracts. Mortality rates are differentiated between policyholder groups based on gender and smoker status.

2.1.9 Persistency - Life Risk, Savings and Participating Contracts
The Group derives assumptions about lapse and surrender rates based on the Group's own experience. Historical lapse and surrender rates are derived from the Group's policy administration data. An analysis is then performed of the Group's historical rates in comparison to the assumptions previously used. Statistical methods are used to derive adjustments to reflect the Group's own experience and any trends in the data to arrive at the probability weighted expected lapse and surrender rates. Analysis is performed and assumptions are set by major product line.

2.1.10 Expenses - Life Risk, Savings and Participating Contracts
The Group projects estimates of future expenses relating to fulfillment of contracts in the scope of IFRS 17 using current expense levels adjusted for inflation. Expenses comprise expenses directly attributable to the groups of contracts including an allocation of fixed and variable overheads.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.1.11 Methods Used to Measure Property and Casualty Contracts

The Group estimates insurance liabilities in relation to claims incurred for automobile insurance separately for property damage and third-party liability coverage and for major products. Estimates are performed on an accident year basis with further allocation to annual cohorts.

The most common methods used to estimate property damage claims incurred are the chain-ladder and the Bornhuetter-Ferguson methods, which are the industry standards for this type of claims. For the bodily injury claims incurred estimations, the Group uses the frequency severity method.

2.1.12 Methods Used to Measure the Risk Adjustment for Non-Financial Risk

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is the compensation that is required for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of cash flows that arises from non-financial risk as the insurance contract is fulfilled.

The risk adjustment was calculated at the issuing entity level and then allocated down to each group of contracts in accordance with their risk profiles. The cost of capital method was used to derive the overall risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

2.1.13 New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations

Effective and not yet effective for the first time for 31 December 2024 year ends that are relevant to the Group and Company and have not been early adopted.

Number	Effective date	Executive summary
Amendment to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' on Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.	The amendment clarifies that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Stating that management's expectations around whether they will defer settlement or not does not impact the classification of the liability. The amendment also adds guidance about lending conditions and how these can impact classification including requirements for liabilities that can be settled using an entity's own instruments.
Non current liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.	The amendment state that at the reporting date, the entity does not consider covenants that will need to be complied with in the future when considering the classification of the debts as current or non current, Instead the entity should disclose information about these covenants in the notes to the financial statements.
Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements - Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.	The amendments require additional disclosures that complement the existing disclosures in these two standards , entities to disclose: The terms and conditions of the arrangement The amount of the liabilities that are part of the arrangements, breaking out the amounts for which the suppliers have already received payment from the finance providers and stating where the liabilities are included on the statement of financial position. Ranges of payment due dates and liquidity risk information.
Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.	Previously IFRS 16 only included guidance on how to account for sale and leaseback transactions at the date of the transactions 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.
Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025.	The amendment to IAS 21 specifies how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. A currency is considered to be exchangeable into another currency when an entity is able to obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for a normal administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which an exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations. If a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, an entity is required to estimate the spot exchange rate at the measurement date. An entity's objective in estimating the spot exchange rate is to reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions. The amendments note that an entity can use an observable exchange rate without adjustment or another estimate technique.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
2.1.13 New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations (continued)

Number	Effective date	Executive summary
IFRS 18 Presentation and disclosure in Financial Statements	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.	The main change introduced by IFRS 18 pertains to how reporting entities will structure their statement of profit or loss. Firstly, the standard introduces two new defined subtotals: Operating profit and profit before financing and income taxes. These new required subtotals are intended to increase comparability by ensuring that information presented for investors is consistent across different entities. Additionally the Standard requires an entity to classify all income and expenses into one of the following categories, Operating, Investing, Financing, Income taxes and Discontinued operations.
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability Disclosures	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.	This new Standard aims to create a more attractive option for subsidiaries without public accountability Eligible entities will now be able to elect to apply IFRS 19, which has the same recognition, measurement and presentation principles as full IFRS Accounting Standards, but allows for specific reduced disclosures in most topic areas In order to apply IFRS19 an entity must meet all of the following criteria at the end of its reporting period, is a subsidiary, does not have public accountability and has a parent that produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with full application of IFRS Accounting Standards. For purposes of applying IFRS 19 an entity has public accountability if it has debt or equity instruments that are traded on a public market or is in the process of issuing such instruments or holds assets in a fiduciary capacity for a broad group of outsiders as one of its primary business activities. IFRS 19 includes reduced disclosures for almost all existing IFRS Accounting Standards, the details of which are specific to each impacted standard. To apply IFRS 19 entities will first apply the recognition, measurement, and presentation requirements in each applicable IFRS. The entity will then not apply the disclosure requirements in the applicable IFRS Accounting Standards but will instead refer to IFRS 19 for required disclosures.

There are no other standards, amendments and interpretations that are not yet effective that are likely to have a material impact on the Group and Company.

2.1 Basis of preparation and presentation

2.2 Principles of consolidation and equity accounting

Group

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of ZimRe Holdings Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries and associates.

(a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
2.1 Basis of preparation and presentation (continued)

2.2 Principles of consolidation and equity accounting
The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired during the year are included in the statement of comprehensive income and statement of financial position from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement and fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognised amounts of acquiree's identifiable net assets. If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date. Any gains or losses arising from such re-measurement are recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the Group is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability is recognised in accordance with IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments' either in statement of profit or loss or as a change to the comprehensive income. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Acquisition related costs are expensed as incurred. The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the total of consideration transferred, non-controlling interest recognised and previously held interest is less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the business acquired, the difference is recognised directly in the profit or loss as a bargain purchase.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income ("OCI") are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of financial position respectively.

All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between Group entities are eliminated in full on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of impairment of the transferred asset.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies.

All subsidiaries of the Company have 31 December year ends and are consolidated in the financial statements.

Loss of control

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
- derecognises the cumulative transaction differences recorded in equity;
- recognises the fair value of the consideration received;
- recognises the fair value of any investment retained;
- recognises any surplus or deficit in the statement of comprehensive income; and
- reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive income to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate.

Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries without change of control

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions – that is, as transactions with the owners of the Group in their capacity as owners. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised in a separate reserve within equity. Gains or losses from disposal to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.2 Principles of consolidation and equity accounting (continued)

Separate financial statements

In the Company's separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less accumulated allowance for impairment.

(b) Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. If the shareholding is less than 20%, the Group will be presumed not to have significant influence unless such influence can be clearly demonstrated. The existence of significant influence by the Group is usually evidenced in one or more of the following ways:

- representation on the board of directors or equivalent governing body of the investee;
- participation in the policy-making process;
- material transactions between the investor and the investee;
- interchange of managerial personnel; or
- provision of essential technical information.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognised at cost and thereafter the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the investor's share of post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee and the Group's share of movements in other comprehensive income after the date of acquisition. The Group's investment in associates includes goodwill identified on acquisition.

When the investment, or portion of an investment, meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale, the portion so classified is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 5, 'Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations'. Any remaining portion is accounted for using, the equity method until the time of disposal, at which time the retained investment is accounted under IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments', unless the retained interest continues to be an equity accounted entity in accordance with the provisions of the standard.

If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

When the Group's share of losses in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the other entity.

The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognises the amount adjacent to 'share of profit/(loss) of an associate' in the statement of profit or loss.

Unrealised gains resulting from upstream and downstream transactions between the Group and its associate are eliminated in the Group's financial statements to the extent of the investor's interests in the entity. Unrealised losses are eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting polices of equity accounted investees have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the polices adopted by the Group.

The associates, except for CFI Holdings Limited which has a 30 September year end, have 31 December year-ends, and are included in the financial statements based on audited year end financial statements.

2.3 Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares;
- by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

2.4 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision maker, responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the "Group Executive Committee" which comprises the Group Chief Executive Officer, Group Finance Executive and the Managing Directors of the subsidiaries.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
2.5 Property and equipment

Property and equipment is measured at historical cost less depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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 Group and the cost of the items can be measured reliably. The carrying amount is any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Land and buildings are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss recognised after the date of the revaluation. Valuations are performed annually to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount. Any revaluation surplus net of tax is credited in other comprehensive income to revaluation reserve included in shareholders' equity.

To the extent that the increase reverses a decrease previously recognised in profit or loss, the increase is first recognised in profit or loss. Decreases that reverse previous increases of the same asset are first recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of the remaining surplus attributable to the asset; all other decreases are charged to profit or loss. Each year, the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset charged to profit or loss and depreciation based on the asset's original cost, net of tax, is reclassified from the revaluation reserve to retained earnings.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset as follows:

- Freehold buildings 40 Years
- Vehicles 5 Years
- Computers and office equipment 5 Years
- Furniture and fittings 10 Years

An item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is de-recognised.

The asset's residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year-end, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate. Changes in the asset's depreciation method, residual value or useful life are treated as a change in accounting estimate in accordance with IAS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors.

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

Owner occupied properties comprises property which is owned by the Group and is significantly occupied by group companies, regardless of the leasing of the property being at market related rentals and terms. Significant occupation by group companies is considered as 75% (2023: 75%) of the space of the property occupied or above. Such owner occupied properties are classified under property and equipment and depreciated in line with the Group accounting policies.

2.6 Investment property

Investment property comprises completed property and property under construction or development that is held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. Property held under a lease is classified as investment property when it is held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for sale in the ordinary course of business or for use in production or administrative functions.

Investment property is measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment property is included in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Fair values are evaluated annually by an accredited external independent valuer, applying valuation models recommended by the International Valuation Standards Committee.

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

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

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Company accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property and equipment up to the date of change in use. The difference between the cost-based measurement and fair value is treated as a revaluation adjustment.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)**

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.7 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at historical cost. The historical cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequently, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in statement of comprehensive income in the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

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

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

The software licences have a finite life of up to 5 years and are amortised over that period. The amortisation costs for the year are included in operating and administrative expenses in the statement of profit or loss.

2.8 Other non-current assets

Other non-current assets comprise of gold coins that are held for capital appreciation or value preservation. The Group's other non-current assets are initially recorded at cost and subsequently measured at fair value, with changes in the carrying value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Other non-current assets are derecognised when disposed. Any gains and losses on disposal of other non-current assets are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the year of disposal. Gains or losses on the disposal are determined as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying value of the asset in the previous financial period.

2.9 Inventory

Inventory comprises property acquired or being constructed for sale in the ordinary course of business, consumables and other stocks.

Property classified as inventory is residential property that the Group is developing and intends to sell before or on completion of construction. Cost includes:

- amounts paid to contractors for construction; and
- borrowing costs, planning and design costs, costs of site preparation, professional fees for legal services, property transfer taxes, construction overheads and other related costs.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of the business, based on market prices at the reporting date and less costs to completion and the estimated costs of sale. Net realisable value for completed inventory property is assessed with reference to market conditions and prices existing at the reporting date, and is determined by the Group in light of recent market transactions.

Consumables and other stocks are valued on the basis of weighted average cost and at the lower of cost or estimated net realisable value, inventory is valued at the lower of cost or estimated net realisable value, but is based on the specific identification of the property.

2.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amount of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the assets is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in statement of comprehensive income.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's ("CGU") fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, it is reduced to its recoverable amount.

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

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in statement of comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.11 Trade and other receivables

Premiums receivables relate to insurance premiums outstanding from insurance companies, reinsurance brokers and insurance agents and are recognised when due and measured on initial recognition at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Subsequent to initial recognition, premiums receivable are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. See note 2.12 for further information about the Company's accounting for financial assets.

Insurance contracts are issued at market rates even when credit terms are offered. Furthermore, short term insurance contracts are for periods not exceeding one year. Therefore there is no significant financing component in insurance premiums thus their carrying amount is considered to be the same as their fair value.

Other receivables are amounts that generally arise from transactions outside the usual operating activities of the Company. If collection of the amount is due in one year or less, they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets. Other receivables comprise loans to employees and prepayments.

Other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less allowance for impairment. See note 2.12 for description of the Company's impairment policy.

2.12 Financial Instruments

i) Classification

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

The Group's financial assets are classified as measured at:

- fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss), and
- amortised cost.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI").

The Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when their business model for managing those assets changes.

ii) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

iii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL"), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Group classifies its debt instruments:

Principal and interest, are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

Flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains/(losses), and impairment expenses are presented as a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

Subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
2.12 Financial Instruments (continued)

Equity instruments

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Group's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVPL are recognised in other gains/(losses) in the statement of profit or loss as applicable. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

The Group has classified investments in quoted equities as financial assets at FVPL because they are held for trading with expected disposal in the short-term. Unquoted equity investments are long-term strategic investments and not expected to be disposed in the short-term, as such have been classified as financial assets at FVOCI.

iv) Impairment

From 1 January 2018, the Group assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, the Group applies both the simplified approach and the general approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables, see note 3.3 for further details.

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is de-recognised when the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or the Group has transferred their rights to receive cash flows from the asset or have assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and have transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset to another party, or the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but have transferred control of the asset. When the Group has transferred their rights to receive cash flows from an asset or have entered into a pass-through arrangement, they evaluate if and to what extent they have retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When they have neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability.

The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group and Company have retained.

2.13 Financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, bank borrowings, policy holder liabilities, and investment contracts.

Measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, less directly attributable transaction costs. Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost. The Group determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognised.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

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

2.14 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported, on the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

2.15 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdrafts.

Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in the statement of financial position.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
2.16 Share capital

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

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

Treasury shares (repurchase and reissue of ordinary shares)

Where the Company purchases its own shares or a group company purchases the Company's ordinary share capital ("treasury shares"), the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders until the shares are cancelled or reissued. Where such shares are subsequently reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders.

2.17 Insurance operations

Summary of significant accounting policies for insurance contracts

Summary of measurement approaches

Contracts issued	Product classification	Measurement model
Term life insurance contracts	Insurance contracts	GMM
Direct participating contracts	Insurance contracts with direct participation features	GMM
Investment contracts with DPF	Insurance contracts with direct participation features	GMM and VFA
Investment contracts without DPF	Financial instruments	Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss
Short terms contracts		
Non life (Property and casualty)	Insurance contracts	PAA for policies issued with coverage of one year or less
Reinsurance contracts held		
Property and casualty	Reinsurance contract held	PAA with coverage of one year or less

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)**

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
2.17 Insurance operations (continued)

2.17(a) Definition and classification

Insurance contracts are contracts under which the Group accepts significant insurance risk from a policyholder by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder. In making this assessment, all substantive rights and obligations, including those arising from law or regulation, are considered on a contract-by-contract basis. The Group uses judgement to assess whether a contract transfers insurance risk (i.e. if there is a scenario with commercial substance in which the Group has the possibility of a loss on a present value basis) and whether the accepted insurance risk is significant.

Contracts that have a legal form of insurance but do not transfer significant insurance risk and expose the Group to financial risk are classified as investment contracts and follow financial instruments accounting under IFRS 9. Some investment contracts without DPF issued by the Group fall under this category.

Some investment contracts issued by the Group contain DPF, whereby the investor has the right and is expected to receive, as a supplement to the amount not subject to the Group's discretion, potentially significant additional benefits based on the return of specified pools of investment assets. The Group accounts for these contracts under IFRS 17.

The Group issues certain insurance contracts that are substantially investment-related service contracts where the return on the underlying items is shared with policyholders. Underlying items comprise specified portfolios of investment assets that determine amounts payable to policyholders. The Group's policy is to hold such investment assets.

An insurance contract with direct participation features is defined by the Group as one which, at inception, meets the following criteria:

- the contractual terms specify that the policyholders participate in a share of a clearly identified pool of underlying items;
- the Group expects to pay to the policyholder an amount equal to a substantial share of the fair value returns on the underlying items; and
- the Group expects a substantial proportion of any change in the amounts to be paid to the policyholder to vary with the change in fair value of the underlying items.

Investment components in Savings and Participating products comprise policyholder account values less applicable surrender fees.

The Group uses judgement to assess whether the amounts expected to be paid to the policyholders constitute a substantial share of the fair value returns on the underlying items.

Insurance contracts with direct participation features are viewed as creating an obligation to pay policyholders an amount that is equal to the fair value of the underlying items, less a variable fee for service. The variable fee comprises the Group's share of the fair value of the underlying items, which is based on a fixed percentage of investment management fees (withdrawn annually from policyholder account values based on the fair value of underlying assets and specified in the contracts with policyholders) less the FCF that do not vary based on the returns on underlying items. The measurement approach for insurance contracts with direct participation features is referred to as the VFA. The VFA modifies the accounting model in IFRS 17 (referred to as the GMM) to reflect that the consideration an entity receives for the contracts is a variable fee.

Direct participating contracts issued by the Group are contracts with direct participation features where the Group holds the pool of underlying assets and accounts for these groups of contracts under the VFA.

All other insurance contracts originated by the Group are without direct participation features.

In the normal course of business, the Group uses reinsurance to mitigate its risk exposures. A reinsurance contract transfers significant risk if it transfers substantially all the insurance risk resulting from the insured portion of the underlying insurance contracts, even if it does not expose the reinsurer to the possibility of a significant loss.

All references to insurance contracts in these consolidated financial statements apply to insurance contracts issued or acquired, reinsurance contracts held and investment contracts with DPF, unless specifically stated otherwise.

2.17(b) Unit of account

The Group manages insurance contracts issued by product lines within an operating segment, where each product line includes contracts that are subject to similar risks. All insurance contracts within a product line represent a portfolio of contracts. Each portfolio is further disaggregated into groups of contracts that are issued within a calendar year (annual cohorts) and are (i) contracts that are onerous at initial recognition; (ii) contracts that at initial recognition have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently; or (iii) a group of remaining contracts. These groups represent the level of aggregation at which insurance contracts are initially recognised and measured. Such groups are not subsequently reconsidered.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
2.17 Insurance operations (continued)

2.17(b) Unit of account (continued)
For each portfolio of contracts, the Group determines the appropriate level at which reasonable and supportable information is available to assess whether these contracts are onerous at initial recognition and whether non-onerous contracts have a significant possibility of becoming onerous. This level of granularity determines sets of contracts. The Group uses significant judgement to determine at what level of granularity the Group has reasonable and supportable information that is sufficient to conclude that all contracts within a set are sufficiently homogeneous and will be allocated to the same group without performing an individual contract assessment.

For Life Risk and Savings product lines, sets of contracts usually correspond to policyholder pricing groups that the Group determined to have similar insurance risk and that are priced within the same insurance rate ranges. The Group monitors the profitability of contracts within portfolios and the likelihood of changes in insurance, financial and other exposures resulting in these contracts becoming onerous at the level of these pricing groups with no information available at a more granular level.

Contracts issued within Participating product lines are always priced with high expected profitability margins, and thus, such contracts are allocated to groups of contracts that have no significant possibility of becoming onerous as at initial recognition.

Automobile insurance contracts acquired in the run-off period in January 2023 were included in a single group of contracts and assessed as having no significant possibility of becoming onerous through the pre-acquisition due diligence performed.

For other automobile contracts measured using the PAA, the Group assumes that no such contracts are onerous at initial recognition, unless facts and circumstances indicate otherwise. If facts and circumstances indicate that some contracts are onerous, an additional assessment is performed to distinguish onerous contracts from non-onerous ones. For non-onerous contracts, the Group assesses the likelihood of changes in the applicable facts and circumstances in the subsequent periods in determining whether contracts have a significant possibility of becoming onerous. Similar to Life Risk and Savings contracts, this assessment is performed at a policyholder pricing groups level.

Portfolios of reinsurance contracts held are assessed for aggregation separately from portfolios of insurance contracts issued. Applying the grouping requirements to reinsurance contracts held, the Group aggregates reinsurance contracts held concluded within a calendar year (annual cohorts) into groups of (i) contracts for which there is a net gain at initial recognition, if any; (ii) contracts for which at initial recognition there is no significant possibility of a net gain arising subsequently; and (iii) remaining contracts in the portfolio, if any.

Reinsurance contracts held are assessed for aggregation requirements on an individual contract basis. The Group tracks internal management information reflecting historical experiences of such contracts' performance. This information is used for setting pricing of these contracts such that they result in reinsurance contracts held in a net cost position without a significant possibility of a net gain arising subsequently.

Before the Group accounts for an insurance contract based on the guidance in IFRS 17, it analyses whether the contract contains components that should be separated. IFRS 17 distinguishes three categories of components that have to be accounted for separately:

- cash flows relating to embedded derivatives that are required to be separated;
- cash flows relating to distinct investment components; and
- promises to transfer distinct goods or distinct non-insurance services.

The Group applies IFRS 17 to all remaining components of the contract. The Group does not have any contracts that require further separation or combination of insurance contracts.

2.17 (c) Recognition and derecognition

Groups of insurance contracts issued are initially recognised from the earliest of the following:

- the beginning of the coverage period;
- the date when the first payment from the policyholder is due or actually received, if there is no due date; and
- when the Group determines that a group of contracts becomes onerous.

Insurance contracts acquired in a business combination or a portfolio transfer are accounted for as if they were entered into at the date of acquisition or transfer.

Investment contracts with DPF are initially recognised at the date the Group becomes a party to the contract.

A group of reinsurance contracts held that covers the losses of separate insurance contracts on a proportionate basis (proportionate or quota share reinsurance) is recognised at the later of:

- the beginning of the coverage period of the group; or
- the initial recognition of any underlying insurance contract.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)**

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.17 Insurance operations (continued)

2.17 (c) Recognition and derecognition (continued)

The Group does not recognise a group of quota share reinsurance contracts held until it has recognised at least one of the underlying insurance contracts.

A group of reinsurance contracts held that covers aggregate losses from underlying contracts in excess of a specified amount (non-proportionate reinsurance contracts, such as excess of loss reinsurance) is recognised at the beginning of the coverage period of that group.

Only contracts that meet the recognition criteria by the end of the reporting period are included in the groups. When contracts meet the recognition criteria in the groups after the reporting date, they are added to the groups in the reporting period in which they meet the recognition criteria, subject to the annual cohorts' restriction. Composition of the groups is not reassessed in subsequent periods.

Accounting for contract modification and derecognition

An insurance contract is derecognised when it is:

- extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the insurance contract expires or is discharged or cancelled); or
- the contract is modified and certain additional criteria are met.

When an insurance contract is modified by the Group as a result of an agreement with the counterparties or due to a change in regulations, the Group treats changes in cash flows caused by the modification as changes in estimates of the FCF, unless the conditions for the derecognition of the original contract are met. The Group derecognises the original contract and recognises the modified contract as a new contract if any of the following conditions are present:

a. if the modified terms had been included at contract inception and the Group would have concluded that the modified contract:

   ii. is not in scope of IFRS 17;

   iii. results in different separable components;

   iv. results in a different contract boundary; or

   v. belongs to a different group of contracts;

b. the original contract represents an insurance contract with direct participation features, but the modified contract no longer meets that definition, or vice versa; or

c. the original contract was accounted for under the PAA, but the modification means that the contract no longer meets the eligibility criteria for that approach.

When an insurance contract not accounted for under the PAA is derecognised from within a group of insurance contracts, the Group:

a. Adjusts the FCF to eliminate the present value of future cash flows and risk adjustment for non-financial risk relating to the rights and obligations removed from the group.

b. Adjusts the CSM (unless the decrease in the FCF is allocated to the loss component of the LRC of the group) in the following manner, depending on the reason for the derecognition:

i. If the contract is extinguished, in the same amount as the adjustment to the FCF relating to future service.

ii. If the contract is transferred to a third party, in the amount of the FCF adjustment in (a) less the premium charged by the third party.

If the original contract is modified resulting in its derecognition, in the amount of the FCF adjustment in a. adjusted for the premium the Group would have charged had it entered into a contract with equivalent terms as the new contract at the date of the contract modification, less any additional premium charged for the modification. When recognising the new contract in this case, the Group assumes such a hypothetical premium as actually received.

c. Adjusts the number of coverage units for the expected remaining coverage to reflect the number of coverage units removed.

When an insurance contract accounted for under the PAA is derecognised, adjustments to the FCF to remove relating rights and obligations and account for the effect of the derecognition result in the following amounts being charged immediately to profit or loss:

a. if the contract is extinguished, any net difference between the derecognised part of the LRC of the original contract and any other cash flows arising from extinguishment;

b. if the contract is transferred to the third party, any net difference between the derecognised part of the LRC of the original contract and the premium charged by the third party;

c. if the original contract is modified resulting in its derecognition, any net difference between the derecognised part of the LRC and the hypothetical premium the entity would have charged had it entered into a contract with equivalent terms as the new contract at the date of the contract modification, less any additional premium charged for the modification.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.17 Insurance operations (continued)
2.17 (c) Recognition and derecognition (continued)
Measurement

Fulfilment cash flows

Fulfilment cash flows within contract boundary

The FCF are the current estimates of the future cash flows within the contract boundary of a group of contracts that the Group expects to collect from premiums and pay out for claims, benefits and expenses, adjusted to reflect the timing and the uncertainty of those amounts.

The estimates of future cash flows:

a. are based on a probability weighted mean of the full range of possible outcomes;

b. are determined from the perspective of the Group, provided the estimates are consistent with observable market prices for market variables; and

c. reflect conditions existing at the measurement date.

An explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk is estimated separately from the other estimates. For contracts measured under the PAA, unless the contracts are onerous, the explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk is only estimated for the measurement of the LIC.

The estimates of future cash flows are adjusted using the current discount rates to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to those cash flows, to the extent not included in the estimates of cash flows. The discount rates reflect the characteristics of the cash flows arising from the groups of insurance contracts, including timing, currency and liquidity of cash flows. The determination of the discount rate that reflects the characteristics of the cash flows and liquidity characteristics of the insurance contracts requires significant judgement and estimation.

Risk of the Group's non-performance is not included in the measurement of groups of insurance contracts issued. In the measurement of reinsurance contracts held, the probability weighted estimates of the present value of future cash flows include the potential credit losses and other disputes of the reinsurer to reflect the non-performance risk of the reinsurer.

The Group estimates certain FCF at the portfolio level or higher and then allocates such estimates to groups of contracts.

The Group uses consistent assumptions to measure the estimates of the present value of future cash flows for the group of reinsurance contracts held and such estimates for the groups of underlying insurance contracts.

Contract boundary

The Group uses the concept of contract boundary to determine what cash flows should be considered in the measurement of groups of insurance contracts. This assessment is reviewed every reporting period.

Cash flows are within the boundary of an insurance contract if they arise from the rights and obligations that exist during the period in which the policyholder is obligated to pay premiums or the Group has a substantive obligation to provide the policyholder with insurance coverage or other services. A substantive obligation ends when:

a. the Group has the practical ability to reprice the risks of the particular policyholder or change the level of benefits so that the price fully reflects those risks; or

b. both of the following criteria are satisfied:

   i. the Group has the practical ability to reprice the contract or a portfolio of contracts so that the price fully reflects the reassessed risk of that portfolio; and

   ii. the pricing of premiums related to coverage to the date when risks are reassessed does not reflect the risks related to periods beyond the reassessment date.

In assessing the practical ability to reprice, risks transferred from the policyholder to the Group, such as insurance risk and financial risk, are considered; other risks, such as lapse or surrender and expense risk, are not included.

Riders, representing add-on provisions to a basic insurance policy that provide additional benefits to the policyholder at additional cost, that are issued together with the main insurance contracts form part of a single insurance contract with all the cash flows within its boundary.

Some insurance contracts issued by the Group provide policyholders with an option to buy an annuity upon the initially issued policies maturity. The Group assesses its practical ability to reprice such insurance contracts in their entirety to determine if annuity-related cash flows are within or outside of the insurance contract boundary. As a result of this assessment, non-guaranteed annuity options are not measured by the Group until they are exercised.

Cash flows outside the insurance contracts boundary relate to future insurance contracts and are recognised when those contracts meet the recognition criteria.

Cash flows are within the boundaries of investment contracts with DPF if they result from a substantive obligation of the Group to deliver cash at a present or future date.

For groups of reinsurance contracts held, cash flows are within the contract boundary if they arise from substantive rights and obligations of the Group that exist during the reporting period in which the Group is compelled to pay amounts to the reinsurer or in which the Group has a substantive right to receive services from the reinsurer.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)**

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
2.17 Insurance operations (continued)

2.17 (c) Recognition and derecognition (continued)
The Group's quota share life reinsurance agreements held have an unlimited duration but are cancellable for new underlying business with a one-year notice period by either party. Thus, the Group treats such reinsurance contracts as a series of annual contracts that cover underlying business issued within a year. Estimates of future cash flows arising from all underlying contracts issued and expected to be issued within one-year's boundary are included in each of the reinsurance contracts' measurement.

The excess of loss reinsurance contracts held provides coverage for claims incurred during an accident year. Thus, all cash flows arising from claims incurred and expected to be incurred in the accident year are included in the measurement of the reinsurance contracts held. Some of these contracts may include mandatory or voluntary reinstatement reinsurance premiums, which are guaranteed per the contractual arrangements and are thus within the respective reinsurance contracts' boundaries.

Cash flows that are not directly attributable to a portfolio of insurance contracts, such as some product development and training costs, are recognised in other operating expenses as incurred.

Insurance acquisition costs

The Group includes the following acquisition cash flows within the insurance contract boundary that arise from selling, underwriting and starting a group of insurance contracts and that are:

a. costs directly attributable to individual contracts and groups of contracts; and

b. costs directly attributable to the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs, which are allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis to measure the group of insurance contracts.

Before a group of insurance contracts is recognised, the Group could pay directly attributable acquisition costs to originate them. When such prepaid costs are refundable in case of insurance contracts termination, they are recorded as a prepaid insurance acquisition cash flows asset within other assets and allocated to the carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts when the insurance contracts are subsequently recognised.

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is applied to the present value of the estimated future cash flows and reflects the compensation the Group requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows from non-financial risk as the Group fulfils insurance contracts.

For reinsurance contracts held, the risk adjustment for non-financial risk represents the amount of risk being transferred by the Group to the reinsurer.

2.17 (d) Initial measurement - Groups of contracts not measured under the PAA

Contractual service margin

The CSM is a component of the carrying amount of the asset or liability for a group of insurance contracts issued representing the unearned profit that the Group will recognise as it provides coverage in the future.

At initial recognition, the CSM is an amount that results in no income or expenses (unless a group of contracts is onerous) arising from:

a. the initial recognition of the FCF;

b. the derecognition at the date of initial recognition of any asset or liability recognised for insurance acquisition cash flows; and

c. cash flows arising from the contracts in the group at that date.

A negative CSM at the date of inception means the group of insurance contracts issued is onerous. A loss from onerous insurance contracts is recognised in profit or loss immediately with no CSM recognised on the balance sheet on initial recognition.

For groups of reinsurance contracts held, any net gain or loss at initial recognition is recognised as the CSM unless the net cost of purchasing reinsurance relates to past events, in which case the Group recognises the net cost immediately in profit or loss. For reinsurance contracts held, the CSM represents a deferred gain or loss that the Group will recognise as a reinsurance expense as it receives reinsurance coverage in the future.

For insurance contracts acquired, at initial recognition, the CSM is an amount that results in no income or expenses arising from:

a. the initial recognition of the FCF; and

b. cash flows arising from the contracts in the group at that date, including the fair value of the groups of contracts acquired as at the acquisition date as a proxy of the premiums received.

No contracts acquired were assessed as onerous at initial recognition.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)**

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.17 Insurance operations (continued)

2.17 (d) Initial measurement - Groups of contracts not measured under the PAA (continued)

Subsequent measurement - Groups of contracts not measured under the PAA

The carrying amount at the end of each reporting period of a group of insurance contracts issued at the is the sum of:

a. the LRC, comprising:

i. i. the FCF related to future service allocated to the group at that date; and

ii. ii. the CSM of the group at that date; and

b. the LIC, comprising the FCF related to past service allocated to the group at the reporting date.

Changes in fulfilment cash flows

The FCF are updated by the Group for current assumptions at the end of every reporting period, using the current estimates of the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and of discount rates.

The FCF are updated by the Group for current assumptions at the end of every reporting period, using the current estimates of the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and of discount rates.

The way in which the changes in estimates of the FCF are treated depends on which estimate is being updated:

a. changes that relate to current or past service are recognised in profit or loss; and

b. changes that relate to future service are recognised by adjusting the CSM or the loss component within the LRC as per the policy below.

For insurance contracts under the GMM, the following adjustments relate to future service and thus adjust the CSM:

a. experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the period that relate to future service and related cash flows such as insurance acquisition cash flows and premium-based taxes;

b. changes in estimates of the present value of future cash flows in the LRC, except those described in the following paragraph;

c. differences between any investment component expected to become payable in the period and the actual investment component that becomes payable in the period; and

d. changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk that relate to future service.

Adjustments a.-c. are measured using the locked-in discount rates as described in the section Interest accretion on the CSM below.

For insurance contracts under the GMM, the following adjustments do not relate to future service and thus do not adjust the CSM:

a. changes in the FCF for the effect of the time value of money and the effect of financial risk and changes thereof;

b. changes in the FCF relating to the LIC; and

c. experience adjustments relating to insurance service expenses (excluding insurance acquisition cash flows).

Investment contracts with DPF that are measured under the GMM and provide the Group with discretion as to the timing and amount of the cash flows to be paid to the policyholders, a change in discretionary cash flows is regarded as relating to future service and accordingly adjusts the CSM. At inception of such contracts, the Group specifies its commitment as crediting interest to the policyholder's account balance based on the return on a pool of assets less a spread. The effect of discretionary changes in the spread on the FCF adjusts the CSM while the effect of changes in assumptions that relate to financial risk on this commitment are reflected in insurance finance income or expenses.

When no commitment is specified, the effect of all changes in assumptions that relate to financial risk and changes thereof on the FCF is recognised in insurance finance expenses.

For insurance contracts under the VFA, the following adjustments relate to future service and thus adjust the CSM:

a. changes in the Group's share of the fair value of the underlying items; and

b. changes in the FCF that do not vary based on the returns of underlying items:

i. changes in the effect of the time value of money and financial risks including the effect of financial guarantees;

ii. experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the period that relate to future service and related cash flows such as insurance acquisition cash flows and premium-based taxes;

iii. changes in estimates of the present value of future cash flows in the LRC, except those described in the following paragraph;

iv. differences between any investment component expected to become payable in the period and the actual investment component that becomes payable in the period; and

v. changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk that relate to future service.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.17 Insurance operations (continued)

2.17 (d) Initial measurement - Groups of contracts not measured under the PAA (continued)

Changes in fulfilment cash flows

Adjustments ii.-v. are measured using the current discount rates.

For insurance contracts under the VFA, the following adjustments do not relate to future service and thus do not adjust the CSM:

a. changes in the obligation to pay the policyholder the amount equal to the fair value of the underlying items;

b. changes in the FCF that do not vary based on the returns of underlying items:

i. changes in the FCF relating to the LIC; and

ii. experience adjustments relating to insurance service expenses (excluding insurance acquisition cash flows).

The Group does not have any products with complex guarantees and does not use derivatives to economically hedge the risks.

Changes to the contractual service margin

For insurance contracts issued, at the end of each reporting period (which the Group defines as three-month interim), the carrying amount of the CSM is adjusted by the Group to reflect the effect of the following changes:

a. The effect of any new contracts added to the group.

b. For contracts measured under the GMM, interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM.

Changes in the FCF relating to future service are recognised by adjusting the CSM. Changes in the FCF are recognised in the CSM to the extent the CSM is available. When an increase in the FCF exceeds the carrying amount of the CSM, the CSM is reduced to zero, the excess is recognised in insurance service expenses and a loss component is recognised within the LRC. When the CSM is zero, changes in the FCF adjust the loss component within the LRC with correspondence to insurance service expenses. The excess of any decrease in the FCF over the loss component reduces the loss component to zero and reinstates the CSM.

c. The effect of any currency exchange differences.

d. The amount recognised as insurance revenue for services provided during the period determined after all other adjustments above.

For a group of reinsurance contracts held, the carrying amount of the CSM at the end of each reporting period is adjusted to reflect changes in the FCF in the same manner as a group of underlying insurance contracts issued, except that when underlying contracts are onerous and thus changes in the underlying FCF related to future service are recognised in insurance service expenses by adjusting the loss component, respective changes in the FCF of reinsurance contracts held are also recognised in the insurance service result.

Interest accretion on the CSM

Under the GMM, interest is accreted on the CSM using discount rates determined at initial recognition that are applied to nominal cash flows that do not vary based on the returns of underlying items (locked-in discount rates). If more contracts are added to the existing groups in the subsequent reporting periods, the Group revises the locked-in discount curves by calculating weighted-average discount curves over the period that contracts in the group are issued. The weighted-average discount curves are determined by multiplying the new CSM added to the group and their corresponding discount curves over the total CSM.

Adjusting the CSM for changes in the FCF relating to future service

The CSM is adjusted for changes in the FCF measured applying the discount rates as specified above in the Changes in fulfilment cash flows section.

Release of the CSM to profit or loss

The amount of the CSM recognised in profit or loss for services in the period is determined by the allocation of the CSM remaining at the end of the reporting period over the current and remaining expected coverage period of the group of insurance contracts based on coverage units.

For contracts issued, the Group determines the coverage period for the CSM recognition as follows:

a. for term life and universal life insurance contracts, the coverage period corresponds to the policy coverage for mortality risk;

b. for direct participating contracts and for investment contracts with DPF, the coverage period corresponds to the period in which insurance or investment management services are expected to be provided; and

c. for automobile insurance contracts acquired in the run-off period, management estimates the expected timeframe over which the ultimate cost of the claims is expected to be determined.

The total number of coverage units in a group is the quantity of coverage provided by the contracts in the group over the expected coverage period. The coverage units are determined at each reporting period-end prospectively by considering:

a. the quantity of benefits provided by contracts in the group;

b. the expected coverage duration of contracts in the group; and

c. the likelihood of insured events occurring, only to the extent that they affect the expected duration of contracts in the group.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
2.17 Insurance operations (continued)
2.17 (d) Initial measurement - Groups of contracts not measured under the PAA (continued)

Release of the CSM to profit or loss (continued)

The Group uses the amount that it expects the policyholder to be able to validly claim in each period if an insured event occurs as the basis for the quantity of benefits.

The Group determines coverage units as follows:

a. for term life and universal life insurance contracts, coverage units are determined based on the policies' face values that are equal to the fixed death benefit amounts;

b. for direct participating contracts, coverage units are based on the fixed death benefits amounts (during the insurance coverage period) plus policyholders' account values;

c. for investment contracts with DPF, coverage units are based on policyholders' account values;

d. for automobile insurance contracts acquired in the run-off period, coverage units are based on the expected amount of claims covered in the period and the expected amount of claims remaining to be covered in future periods.

The Group reflects the time value of money in the allocation of the CSM to coverage units except for the automobile insurance contracts acquired in the run-off period. For reinsurance contracts held, the CSM is released to profit or loss as services are received from the reinsurer in the period. Coverage units for the proportionate term life reinsurance contracts are based on the insurance coverage provided by the reinsurer and are determined by the ceded policies' fixed face values taking into account new business projected within the reinsurance contract boundary. The coverage period for these contracts is determined based on the coverage of all underlying contracts whose cash flows are included in the reinsurance contract boundary.

Onerous contracts - Loss component

When adjustments to the CSM exceed the amount of the CSM, the group of contracts becomes onerous and the Group recognises the excess in insurance service expenses and records it as a loss component of the LRC.

When a loss component exists, the Group allocates the following between the loss component and the remaining component of the LRC for the respective group of contracts, based on the ratio of the loss component to the FCF relating to the expected future cash outflows:

a. expected incurred claims and expenses for the period;

b. changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired; and

c. finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued.

The amounts of loss component allocation in a. and b. above reduce the respective components of insurance revenue and are reflected in insurance service expenses.

Decreases in the FCF in subsequent periods reduce the remaining loss component and reinstate the CSM after the loss component is reduced to zero. Increases in the FCF in subsequent periods increase the loss component.

Initial and subsequent measurement - Groups of contracts measured under the PAA

The Group uses the PAA for measuring contracts with a coverage period of one year or less. This approach is used for originated automobile insurance contracts as each of these contracts has a coverage period of one year or less. IFRS 17(B5) The portfolio of the automobile insurance contracts in the run-off period acquired in 2024 is considered protection against adverse ultimate loss development with a coverage period of more than one year. The respective groups of acquired contracts do not meet the PAA eligibility criteria and have been measured under the GMM.

The excess of loss reinsurance contracts held provide coverage on the automobile insurance contracts originated for claims incurred during an accident year and are accounted for under the PAA. For insurance contracts issued, insurance acquisition cash flows are deferred and recognised over the coverage period of contracts in a group. For insurance contracts issued, on initial recognition, the Group measures the LRC at the amount of premiums received, less any acquisition cash flows paid and any amounts arising from the derecognition of the prepaid acquisition cash flows asset. For reinsurance contracts held, on initial recognition, the Group measures the remaining coverage at the amount of ceding premiums paid.

The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts issued at the end of each reporting period is the sum of:

a. the LRC; and

b. the LIC, comprising the FCF related to past service allocated to the group at the reporting date.

The carrying amount of a group of reinsurance contracts held at the end of each reporting period is the sum of:

a. the remaining coverage; and

b. the incurred claims, comprising the FCF related to past service allocated to the group at the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.17 Insurance operations (continued)

2.17 (d) Initial measurement - Groups of contracts not measured under the PAA (continued)

Initial and subsequent measurement - Groups of contracts measured under the PAA

For insurance contracts issued, at each of the subsequent reporting dates, the LRC is:

a. increased for premiums received in the period;

b. decreased for insurance acquisition cash flows paid in the period;

c. decreased for the amounts of expected premiums received recognised as insurance revenue for the services provided in the period; and

d. increased for the amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows in the period recognised as insurance service expenses.

For reinsurance contracts held, at each of the subsequent reporting dates, the remaining coverage is:

a. increased for ceding premiums paid in the period; and

b. decreased for the amounts of ceding premiums recognised as reinsurance expenses for the services received in the period.

The Group does not adjust the LRC for insurance contracts issued and the remaining coverage for reinsurance contracts held for the effect of the time value of money as insurance premiums are due within the coverage of contracts, which is one year or less. For contracts measured under the PAA, the LIC is measured similarly to the LIC's measurement under the GMM. Future cash flows are adjusted for the time value of money since automobile insurance contracts issued by the Group and measured under the PAA typically have a settlement period of over one year.

If a group of contracts becomes onerous, the Group increases the carrying amount of the LRC to the amounts of the FCF determined under the GMM with the amount of such an increase recognised in insurance service expenses. Subsequently, the Group amortises the amount of the loss component within the LRC by decreasing insurance service expenses. The loss component amortisation is based on the passage of time over the remaining coverage period of contracts within an onerous group. If facts and circumstances indicate that the expected profitability of the onerous group during the remaining coverage has changed, then the Group remeasures the FCF by applying the GMM and reflects changes in the FCF by adjusting the loss component as required until the loss component is reduced to zero.

Amounts recognised in comprehensive income

2.17 (e) Insurance service result from insurance contracts issued

Insurance revenue

As the Group provides services under the group of insurance contracts, it reduces the LRC and recognises insurance revenue. The amount of insurance revenue recognised in the reporting period depicts the transfer of promised services at an amount that reflects the portion of consideration the Group expects to be entitled to in exchange for those services.

For contracts not measured under the PAA, insurance revenue comprises the following:

- Amounts relating to the changes in the LRC:

a. insurance claims and expenses incurred in the period measured at the amounts expected at the beginning of the period, excluding:
   amounts related to the loss component;
   repayments of investment components;
   amounts of transaction-based taxes collected in a fiduciary capacity; and
   insurance acquisition expenses;

b. changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, excluding: changes included in insurance finance income (expenses); changes that relate to future coverage (which adjust the CSM); and amounts allocated to the loss component;

c. amounts of the CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services provided in the period; and

d. experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the period that relate to past and current service and related cash flows such as insurance acquisition cash flows and premium-based taxes.

- Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery is determined by allocating the portion of premiums related to the recovery of those cash flows on the basis of the passage of time over the expected coverage of a group of contracts.

For groups of insurance contracts measured under the PAA, the Group recognises insurance revenue based on the passage of time over the coverage period of a group of contracts.

2.18 (f) Insurance service expenses

Insurance service expenses include the following:

a. incurred claims and benefits excluding investment components;

b. other incurred directly attributable insurance service expenses;

c. amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows;

d. changes that relate to past service (i.e. changes in the FCF relating to the LIC); and

e. changes that relate to future service (i.e. losses/reversals on onerous groups of contracts from changes in the loss components).

For contracts not measured under the PAA, amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows is reflected in insurance service expenses in the same amount as insurance acquisition cash flows recovery reflected within insurance revenue as described above.

For contracts measured under the PAA, amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows is based on the passage of time.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)**

Other expenses not meeting the above categories are included in other operating expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.17 Insurance operations (continued)

2.17 (g) Insurance service result from reinsurance contracts held

Amounts recognised in comprehensive income (continued)

Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held

The Group presents financial performance of groups of reinsurance contracts held on a net basis in net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held, comprising the following amounts:

a. reinsurance expenses;
b. incurred claims recovery;
c. other incurred directly attributable insurance service expenses;
d. effect of changes in risk of reinsurer non-performance;
e. for contracts measured under the GMM, changes that relate to future service (i.e. changes in the FCF that do not adjust the CSM for the group of underlying insurance contracts); and
f. changes relating to past service (i.e. adjustments to incurred claims).

Reinsurance expenses are recognised similarly to insurance revenue. The amount of reinsurance expenses recognised in the reporting period depicts the transfer of received services at an amount that reflects the portion of ceding premiums the Group expects to pay in exchange for those services.

For contracts not measured under the PAA, reinsurance expenses comprise the following amounts relating to changes in the remaining coverage:

a. insurance claims and other expenses recovery in the period measured at the amounts expected to be incurred at the beginning of the period, excluding repayments of investment components;
b. changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, excluding:
   changes included in finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held; and
   changes that relate to future coverage (which adjust the CSM);
c. amounts of the CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services received in the period; and
d. ceded premium experience adjustments relating to past and current service.

For groups of reinsurance contracts held measured under the PAA, the Group recognises reinsurance expenses based on the passage of time over the coverage period of a group of contracts.

Ceding commissions that are not contingent on claims of the underlying contracts issued reduce ceding premiums and are accounted for as part of reinsurance expenses.

2.17 (h) Insurance finance income or expenses

Insurance finance income or expenses comprise the change in the carrying amount of the group of insurance contracts arising from:

a. the effect of the time value of money and changes in the time value of money; and
b. the effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk.

For contracts measured under the GMM, the main amounts within insurance finance income or expenses are:

a. interest accreted on the FCF and the CSM;
b. the effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions; and
c. foreign exchange differences arising from contracts denominated in a foreign currency.

For contracts measured under the VFA, the main amounts within insurance finance income or expenses are:

a. changes in the fair value of underlying items;
b. interest accredited on the FCF relating to cash flows that do not vary with returns on underlying items; and
c. the effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions on the FCF relating to cash flows that do not vary with returns on underlying items.

For contracts measured under the PAA, the main amounts within insurance finance income or expenses are:

a. interest accreted on the LIC; and
b. the effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions.

The Group disaggregates changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk between insurance service result and insurance finance income or expenses.

For the contracts measured under the GMM and the PAA, the Group includes all insurance finance income or expenses for the period in profit or loss (i.e. the profit or loss option (the PL option) is applied).

For the contracts measured using the VFA, the OCI option is applied. As the Group holds the underlying items for these contracts, the use of the OCI option results in the elimination of accounting mismatches with income or expenses included in profit or loss on the underlying assets held. The amount that exactly matches income or expenses recognised in profit or loss on underlying assets is included in finance income or expenses from insurance contracts issued. The remaining amount of finance income or expenses from insurance contracts issued for the period is recognised in OCI.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.17 Insurance operations (continued)

2.17(i)	**Judgements**	
	Areas of potential judgement	**Applicable to the Group**
	Definition and classification - Whether contracts are in the scope of IFRS 17 and, for contracts determined to be in scope of IFRS 17, what measurement model is applicable:	
	Whether a contract issued accepts significant insurance risk and, similarly, whether a reinsurance contract held transfers significant insurance risk	Applicable to the Group in determining the classification of contracts issued in Participating product lines as insurance or investment contracts.
	Whether a contract issued that does not transfer significant insurance risk meets the definition of an investment contract with DPF.	The Group issues investment contracts with DPF. In assessing whether these are in the scope of IFRS 17, the Group assessed if the discretionary amount is a significant amount of the total benefits.
	Whether contracts that were determined to be in the scope of IFRS 17 meet the definition of an insurance contract with direct participation features, particularly: a. whether the pool of underlying items is clearly identified; b. whether amounts that an entity expects to pay to the policyholders constitute a substantial share of the fair value returns on the underlying items; and c. whether the Group expects the proportion of any change in the amounts to be paid to the policyholders that vary with the change in fair value of the underlying items to be substantial.	An assessment is performed for universal life contracts and direct participating contracts issued by the Group to determine whether the proportion to be paid to the policyholders is substantial. For investment contracts with DPF, the Group applied judgement and concluded that these contracts do not meet the definition of an insurance contract with direct participation features.
	For insurance contracts with a coverage period of more than one year and for which the entity applies the PAA, the eligibility assessment as required by IFRS 17(53)(a),(54),(69) (a),(70) and may involve significant judgement.	All contracts measured by the Group under the PAA have a coverage period of one year or less. Thus, no assessment for the PAA is separately required and no judgement was involved.
	Combination of insurance contracts - whether the contracts with the same or related counterparty achieve or are designed to achieve an overall commercial effect and require combination.	No respective judgement is applicable to the Group.
	Separation - whether components in IFRS 17(11)-(12) are distinct (i.e. meet the separation criteria).	No respective judgement is applicable to the Group.
	Separation of contracts with multiple insurance coverage - whether there are facts and circumstances where the legal form of an insurance contract does not reflect the substance and separation is required.	No respective judgement is applicable to the Group.
	Judgements involved in the identification of portfolios of contracts as required by IFRS 17(14) (i.e. having similar risks and being managed together).	Not an area of significant judgement for the Group. The Group is a multi-line insurer where each product line is managed independently. Life Risk, Savings and Property and Casualty product lines each have one portfolio consisting of a single product issued within a line. Within the Participating product lines, the portfolio of direct participating contracts is clearly different from the portfolio of investment contracts with DPF because of different risks.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.17 Insurance operations (continued)

2.17(i)	**Judgements (continued)**	
	Aggregation of insurance contracts issued on initial recognition into groups of onerous contracts, groups of contracts with no significant possibility of becoming onerous and groups of other contracts. Similar grouping assessment for reinsurance contracts held. **Areas of potential judgements include:** a. IFRS 17(17) - the determination of contract sets within portfolios and whether the Group has reasonable and supportable information to conclude that all contracts within a set would fall into the same group as required by IFRS 17(16); and b. IFRS 17(18)-(19) - judgements may be applied on initial recognition to distinguish between non-onerous contracts (those having no significant possibility of becoming onerous and other contracts). For contracts not measured under the PAA, the assessment of the likelihood of adverse changes in assumptions that may result in contracts becoming onerous is an area of potential judgement. For contracts measured under the PAA, the assessment of the likelihood of adverse changes in applicable facts and circumstances is an area of potential judgement.	Refer to note 2.1.5(b) for a description of judgements applied by the Group.
	For insurance contracts issued measured under the PAA, management judgement might be required to assess whether facts and circumstances indicate that a group of contracts has become onerous. Further, judgement is required to assess whether facts and circumstances indicate any changes in the onerous group's profitability and whether any loss component remeasurement is required.	This area of judgement is potentially applicable to the Group. In 2024 and 2023, the Group did not identify any facts or circumstances that might have indicated that a group of contracts measured under the PAA had become onerous. All contracts measured by the Group in 2024 and 2023 under the PAA were determined to be non-onerous on initial recognition.
	The determination of whether laws or regulations constrain the Group's practical ability to set a different price or level of benefits for policyholders with different risk profiles so the Group may include such contracts in the same group, disregarding the aggregation requirements set in IFRS 17(14)- (19), is an area of judgement.	The regulatory environment in which the Group operates does not impose any price or other constraints. Thus, no judgement has been applied by the Group.
	When contracts are modified, judgement might be applied to establish if the modification meets the criteria for derecognition. In particular, after the modification, judgement is applied to determine whether: a. significant insurance risk still exists; b. there are elements that are to be distinct from the contract; c. contract boundaries have changed; d. the contract would have to be included in a different group subject to aggregation requirements; and e. the contract no longer meets the requirements of the measurement model.	No respective judgement is applicable to the Group in 2024 and 2023.
	The concept of a contract boundary is used to determine which future cash flows should be considered in the measurement of a contract in the scope of IFRS 17. Judgements might be involved to determine when the Group is capable of repricing the entire contract to reflect the reassessed risks, when policyholders are obliged to pay premiums and when premiums reflect risks beyond the coverage period. Where such features as options and guarantees are included in the insurance contracts, judgement may be required to assess the entity's practical ability to reprice the entire contract to determine if related cash flows are within the contract boundary.	No respective judgement is applicable to the Group. Where annuity options are provided in the insurance contracts, they are non-guaranteed and are not within the contract boundary.
	An entity may use judgement to determine which cash flows within the boundary of insurance contracts are those that relate directly to the fulfilment of the contracts.	The Group performs regular expense studies and uses judgement to determine the extent to which fixed and variable overheads are directly attributable to fulfilling insurance
	For contracts measured under the VFA, determination of the variable fee may be an area of significant judgement.	No respective judgement is applicable to the Group.
	Financial performance The determination of what constitutes an investment component might be an area of judgement significantly affecting amounts of recognised insurance revenue and insurance service expenses as investment components should be excluded from those.	No respective judgement is applicable to the Group.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)**

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.17 Insurance operations (continued)

2.17(i)	**Judgements (continued)**	
	Insurance revenue and reinsurance expenses - methods and assumptions used in the determination of the CSM to be recognised in profit or loss for the services provided or received in the period. Areas of potential judgement are: a. the determination of the coverage units provided or received in the current period and expected to be provided in future periods, particularly when multiple services are provided under the same insurance contract; b. factoring in the time value of money when determining the equal allocation of the CSM to the coverage units provided or received; and c. the determination of the expected coverage period over which the CSM is allocated into profit or loss for the services provided or received.	The Group applied significant judgements in the following aspects of the determination of the CSM amounts that were recognised in profit or loss in 2024 and 2023: a. for direct participating contracts, coverage units are based on the fixed death benefits amounts (during the insurance coverage period) plus policyholders' account values; the coverage period corresponds to the period in which insurance or investment management services are expected to be provided; b. for investment contracts with DPF, coverage units are based on policyholders' account values; the coverage period corresponds to the period in which investment management services are expected to be provided; and c. for automobile insurance contracts acquired in the run-off period, coverage units are based on the expected amount of claims covered in the period and the expected amount of claims remaining to be covered in future periods; the coverage period for the CSM allocation is based on the expected timeframe over which the ultimate cost of the claims is expected to be determined. In performing the above determination, management applied judgement that might significantly impact the CSM carrying values and amounts of the CSM allocation recognised in profit or loss for the period.
	For contracts measured under the GMM in which the Group has discretion over the cash flows to be paid to the policyholders, judgement might be involved in the determination of what the Group considers its commitment on initial recognition of such contracts. Further, judgement might be required to distinguish subsequent changes in the FCF resulting from changes in the Group's commitment and those resulting from changes in assumptions that relate to the financial risk on that commitment.	In applying its judgement, the Group specifies what it regards as its commitment for the investment contracts with DPF. The Group does not use judgement to further distinguish changes in the FCF as discussed on the left.
	For contracts measured under the GMM, the OCI option to disaggregate finance income or expenses between profit or loss and OCI requires assessment of whether amounts payable to the policyholders are significantly affected by assumptions that relate to financial risk, which is a potential area of judgement. Further, if amounts payable are considered to be substantially affected by changes in such assumptions, further guidance is provided on how disaggregation should be performed, which might also involve management judgement.	No respective judgement is applicable to the Group as it does not apply the OCI option under IFRS 17(88)(b) for contracts measured under the GMM.
	For contracts measured under the VFA, the OCI option to disaggregate finance income or expenses between profit or loss and OCI requires an entity to assess investment returns on underlying items included in profit or loss for the period and to recognise matching amounts of insurance finance income or expenses in profit or loss. The assessment of investment returns is an area of potential judgement.	The Group applies the OCI option for contracts measured under the VFA under IFRS 17(89)(b). No significant judgement is involved in investment returns assessment.
	For contracts measured under the VFA to which an entity applies the risk mitigation solution, an entity might apply judgements to assess whether an economic offset exists between the insurance contracts and the derivative and whether credit risk does not dominate this economic offset.	No respective judgement is applicable to the Group as it does not apply the risk mitigation solution provided by IFRS 17(B115).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)**

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.18 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

Restructuring provisions are recognised only when the recognition criteria for provisions are fulfilled. The Group has a constructive obligation when a detailed formal plan identifies the business or part of the business concerned, the location and number of employees affected, a detailed estimate of the associated costs, an appropriate timeline, and furthermore, the employees affected have been notified of the plan's main features.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money, and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

The Group and Company recognise obligations for retrenchments as a liability and expense when there is a demonstrable commitment to either terminate the employment of an employee or group of employees before normal retirement date as a result of an offer made in order to encourage voluntary redundancy.

2.19 Revenue recognition

The Group recognises revenue when the following conditions have been met:

- when contracts have been approved by all parties to the contract;
- each party's rights in relation to the goods or services to be transferred can be identified;
- the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred can be identified;
- the contract has commercial substance; and
- it is probable that the consideration to which the Group is entitled to in exchange for the goods or services will be collected.

The Group derives revenue from the transfer of goods and provision of services over time and at a point in time in the following major product lines:

2.19.1 Fund management and investment contracts fee income

Fees charged for investment management services are recognised as revenue as the services are provided. Initial fees which exceed the level of recurring fees and relate to the future provision of services are deferred and amortised over the anticipated period in which the services will be provided.

2.19.2 Rental income

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

Services and management charges are recognised in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

Tenant lease incentives are recognised as a reduction of rental revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. The lease term is the non-cancellable period of the lease together with any further term for which the tenant has the option to continue the lease, where, at the inception of the lease, the Directors are reasonably certain that the tenant will exercise that option.

Amounts received from tenants to terminate leases or to compensate for dilapidations are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the right to receive them arises.

2.19.3 Property services income

Property services income comprises income received from property-related services to other parties. The income is recognised when the related services have been provided. Property services income will be generated, and revenue recognised as indicated, from the following services:

- Project management - over time;
- Property management - over time;
- Property purchases - at a point in time;
- Property sales - at a point in time; and
- Property valuations - at a point in time.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)**

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.19.4 Sale of inventory property and stands

The Group develops and sells residential properties. Revenue is recognised when control over the property has been transferred to the customer. The properties have generally no alternative use for the Group due to contractual restrictions. However, an enforceable right to payment does not arise until legal title has passed to the customer. Therefore, revenue is recognised at a point in time when the legal title has passed to the customer.

The revenue is measured at the transaction price agreed under the contract. The consideration is due upon signing the sale contract. Deferred payment terms may be agreed in some cases for periods up to 36 months. In such cases, the transaction price is adjusted for the effects of a significant financing component.

The Group has contracts with customers where the period between signing of the sale contract and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Group adjusts the transaction prices for the time value of money at the effective interest rate.

2.20 Deferred income

Where conditions precedent to the sale of completed stands have not been met, any related revenue is recognised as deferred income. Amounts recognised in deferred income will only be recognised as revenue after all conditions precedent have been met and significant risks and rewards have been transferred to the buyer, and the buyer has accepted the property.

2.21 Other income

2.21.1 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Group and Company's rights to receive the payment is established, when the investee`s Board of Directors has declared the dividend.

2.21.2 Interest income

Interest earned on cash invested with financial institutions is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method, which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instruments or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. Interest income is included in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.21.3 Fee income

Insurance contract policyholders are charged for policy administration services, surrenders and other contract fees. These fees and charges are recognised as income over the period in which the related services are performed. Actuarial and consultancy fee income is recognised on an accrual basis, based on the values of the services provided and disclosed under other income.

2.21.4 Commission income

Commission income received or receivable under reinsurance contracts for non-life insurance contracts is recognised as revenue proportionally over the period of the insurance contract.

2.21.5 Realised gains and losses

Realised gains and losses recorded in the statement of comprehensive income on investments include gains and losses on financial assets at FVPL and investment properties. Gains and losses on financial assets are from financial assets at FVPL. Gains from financial assets at FVOCI are recognised through other comprehensive income and are not recycled to profit or loss on disposal. Gains and losses on the sale of investments are calculated as the difference between net sales proceeds and the original or amortised cost and are recorded on occurrence of the sale transaction.

2.22 Employee benefits

Post-employment benefits

The Group operates one defined contribution pension plan, which requires contributions to be made to the fund which is separately administered. The pension plan is funded by payments from employees and the Group. The Group's contribution to the defined contribution pension plan is charged to the statement of profit or loss in the period to which the contributions relate. The Group has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. Retirement benefits are also provided for the Company's employees through the National Social Security Authority ("NSSA") Scheme. The cost of retirement benefits applicable to the scheme is determined by the systematic recognition of legislated contributions.

Termination benefits

The Group recognises termination benefits when there is a demonstrable commitment to either terminate employment of an employee or group of employees before normal retirement date or provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made in order to encourage voluntary redundancy. The Group recognises termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when the group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the entity recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of IAS 37, 'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets', and involves the payment of terminations benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to present value.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.22 Employee benefits (continued)

Short term employee benefits

Short term employee benefits consist of salaries, accumulated leave payments, bonuses and any non-monetary benefits such as medical aid contributions.

Short term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Profit sharing and bonus plans

The Group recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses and profit-sharing based on a formula that takes into consideration the profit attributable to the Group's shareholders after certain adjustments. The Group recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

2.23 Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are derecognised from the statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or has expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs. Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated and the Company or a subsidiary issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss, which is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of the equity instruments issued.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

2.24 Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings, pending their expenditure on qualifying assets, is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

2.25 Current income and deferred taxes

The income tax expense or credit for the year is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income, based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction, adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and unused tax losses.

Current income and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

2.25.1 Current income tax

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

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

Taxable income for the life reassurance subsidiary is calculated in accordance with the insurance formula as laid down in the Eighth Schedule to the Zimbabwe Income Tax Act (Chapter 23:06).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.25.2 Deferred tax

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

- when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements, except for deferred tax liability where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Generally the Group is unable to control the reversal of the temporary difference for associates. Only where there is an agreement in place that gives the Group the ability to control the reversal of the temporary difference not recognised.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except, when the deferred tax asset relating to deductible temporary differences arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor the taxable profit or loss; and in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity and not in statement of comprehensive income.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

2.25.3 Value added tax ("VAT")

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of VAT, except, when the value added tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the tax authority, in which case, the value added tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.

2.26 Leases

From 1 January 2019, the Group adopted IFRS 16, 'Leases' (as issued by the IASB in January 2016).

The Group as a lessee

The Group makes the use of leasing arrangements principally for office space, and IT equipment and motor vehicles (although the Group currently has no motor vehicles). The rental contracts for offices are typically negotiated for terms of between 3 and 20 years and some of these have extension terms. Lease terms for office fixtures and equipment and motor vehicles have lease terms of between 6 months and 6 years without any extension terms. The Group does not enter into sale and leaseback arrangements. All the leases are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide variety of different terms and conditions such as purchase options and escalation clauses.

IFRS 16 introduced new or amended requirements with respect to lease accounting. It introduced significant changes to lessee accounting by removing the distinction between operating and finance leases and requiring the recognition of a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets. In contrast to lessee accounting, the requirements for lessor accounting have remained largely unchanged.

The Group and Company assess whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of contract. The Group and Company recognise a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease agreements in which it is the lessee. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group and Company use its incremental borrowing rate.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position. The liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability using the effective interest method and reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. The Group and Company remeasure the lease liability and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset whenever the lease term has changed or the lease contract has been modified.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.26 Leases (continued)

The Group as a lessee

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease. The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

The Group and Company apply IAS 36 Impairment of assets to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment losses.

The deferred tax implications of IFRS 16 are that lease payments are tax-deductible on a cash basis. However, the tax bases of the right-of-use asset and lease liability are zero. The result is a taxable temporary difference in relation to the right-of-use asset and a deductible temporary difference in relation to the lease liability.

The Group as a lessor

As a lessor the Group classifies its leases as either operating or finance leases. The Group assessed whether it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. Those assets that do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards are classified as operating leases. Rental income is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is included in revenue due to its operating nature.

2.27 Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the Company, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

3 GROUP FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk Governance Framework

The Group has an Audit and Risk Committee that is part of the Board. Below the Audit and Risk Committee is a Financial Risk Management Committee that comprises senior management of the Group from the departments of Finance, Investments, Audit and Operations. The Financial Risk Management Committee reports to the Audit and Risk Committee on a quarterly basis on the risks identified, how they are being managed and the quantification and sensitivities around the risks. Both committees have clear terms of reference that feed into the overall group risk management strategy policy framework. The terms of reference are set, approved and regularly reviewed by the Board. The primary objective of the Group's risk management framework is to protect the shareholders from events that hinder the sustainable achievement of financial performance objectives, including failing to exploit opportunities.

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Group is exposed to financial risk through its financial assets and liabilities, insurance and reinsurance assets and liabilities. The significant components of financial risk are investment risk, market risk, foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

3.2 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cashflows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market prices. The Group's market risk arise from open positions in (a) foreign currencies and (b) interest bearing assets and liabilities, to the extent that these are exposed to general and specific market movements. Market risk comprises three types of risks: foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk.

3.2.1 Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk arising from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and their effect on future commercial transactions or recognised assets and liabilities.

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from the holding of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than functional currencies of the individual entities.

The Group's primary method of managing foreign exchange risk is to match principal cash outflows to the currency in which the principal cash inflows are denominated. Generally, Group companies are required to maintain bank accounts in United states dollars to reduce losses from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. There are no hedging instruments.

The table below shows the balances of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency:

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

3 GROUP FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

3.2.1 Foreign exchange risk (continued)

As at 31 December 2024	Botswana Pula USD	Malawian Kwacha USD	Mozambican Metical USD	Zambian Kwacha USD
Assets				
Trade and other receivables	104 547	285 967	3 132 055	371 798
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	189 438	2 467 049	1 937 148
Cash and cash equivalents	2 927 252	3 103 975	798 395	670 267
	3 031 799	3 579 380	6 397 500	2 979 214
Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	70 731	-
Trade and other payables	674 053	719 591	2 353 597	660 015
	674 053	719 591	2 424 329	660 015
Net foreign currency exposure	**2 357 746**	**2 859 789**	**3 973 171**	**2 319 199**
As at 31 December 2023				
Assets				
Trade and other receivables	176 388	184 878	3 192 575	416 871
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	121 612	1 585 712	1 028 257
Cash and cash equivalents	2 222 856	3 323 028	375 887	1 310 044
	2 399 244	3 629 517	5 154 174	2 755 173
Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	227 642	27 108
Trade and other payables	1 793 951	558 587	1 666 086	836 290
	1 793 951	558 587	1 893 728	863 398
Net foreign currency exposure	**605 292**	**3 070 930**	**3 260 446**	**1 891 775**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

3 GROUP FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

3.2.1 Foreign exchange risk (continued)

Foreign exchange risk sensitivity analysis

The following analysis is performed for reasonably possible movements in the foreign exchange rates to USD (assumption:+/- 10%) with all other variables held constant, showing the impact on profit/(loss) before income tax and equity due to changes in the fair value of currency sensitive monetary assets and liabilities including insurance contract claim liabilities. There are no changes from prior year on this assumption.

The sensitivity of 10% represents the directors' assessment of a possible change:

Effect on profit before income tax	Change	Botswana Pula USD	Malawian Kwacha USD	Mozambican Metical USD	Zambian Kwacha USD
31 December 2024	10%	235 775	285 979	397 317	231 920
31 December 2024	-10%	(235 775)	(285 979)	(397 317)	(231 920)
31 December 2023	10%	60 529	307 093	326 045	189 177
31 December 2023	-10%	(60 529)	(307 093)	(326 045)	(189 177)

Effect on equity	Change	Botswana Pula USD	Malawian Kwacha USD	Mozambican Metical USD	Zambian Kwacha USD
31 December 2024	10%	177 491	215 285	299 100	174 589
31 December 2024	-10%	177 491	215 285	299 100	174 589
31 December 2023	10%	44 943	228 017	242 088	140 464
31 December 2023	-10%	(44 943)	(228 017)	(242 088)	(140 464)

As shown in the table above, the Group is exposed to changes in ZWL exchange rates against other functional currencies used by the group companies in their respective jurisdictions. The functional currencies in which monetary assets and liabilities are denominated are shown in the sensitivity table above.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

3 GROUP FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

3.2.1 Foreign exchange risk (continued)

Exchange rates

The exchange rates used by the Group to convert foreign denominated amounts to the functional and presentation currency are depicted below:

	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	Average	As at	Average	As at
Botswana Pula	13.6141	13.9958	13.3728	13.4048
Malawian Kwacha	1 725.1508	1 733.6700	1 155.8313	1 683.3800
Mozambican Metical	63.8446	63.9050	63.9300	63.8400
South African Rand	18.3860	18.8007	18.5055	18.5488
Zambian Kwacha	26.2361	27.9765	20.5104	25.7780

Amounts recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income

During the year the following foreign-exchange related amounts were recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income:

	2024 USD	2023 USD
Amounts recognised in profit or loss		
Net foreign exchange gain included in other income	32 287	
Net gains (losses) recognised in other comprehensive income		
Translation of foreign operations	596 575	(1 209 530)

3.2.2 Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices other than those arising from interest rate and currency risk whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instruments to its issuer or factors affecting all financial instruments traded in the market.

The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk

Equity price risk is the potential loss arising from changes in the market price of equity instruments as a result of fluctuations in the market price. A substantial part of the equity portfolio comprises listed counters. Unquoted counters are subjected to periodic financial analysis and review. The Group's equity price risk policy is to manage such risks by setting and monitoring objectives on investments diversification of portfolios and setting limits on investment in each sector.

At the reporting date the total exposure to listed equity securities at fair value through profit or loss was USD 26 535 750 (2023: USD15 065 504).

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the market price of shares with all other variables held constant.

	Change in market price %	Effect on profit before income tax USD	Effect on profit after income tax USD	Effect on equity USD
As at December 2024				
Increase in market price	10%	2 653 575	1 997 611	1 997 611
Decrease in market price	-10%	(2 653 575)	(1 997 611)	(1 997 611)
As at December 2023				
Increase in market price	10%	1 506 550	1 126 146	1 126 146
Decrease in market price	-10%	(1 506 550)	(1 126 146)	(1 126 146)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

3 GROUP FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

3.2.3 Interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long- term debt obligations.

The Group manages its cash flow interest rate risk by re-negotiating fixed interest rates whenever there are changes in the market.

The Group analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis. Various scenarios are simulated taking into consideration refinancing, renewal of existing positions and alternative financing. Based on these scenarios, the Group calculates the impact on profit or loss of a defined interest rate shift. For each simulation, the same interest rate shift is used for all currencies. The scenarios are run for all interest-bearing positions.

Currently, the Group does not undertake any hedging of its short-term loans due to the nature and terms of the loan facilities. On long-term loans, the Group assesses risks and considers hedging where necessary. As at 31 December 2024, there were no hedges in place (2023: USD nil).

Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest income from cash and cash equivalents as a result of changes in interest rates. The key assumption to this sensitivity is that the interest rates will increase or decrease by 25%, holding all other variables constant.

	Change in assumption %	Change in reported value USD	Profit after income tax USD	Change in equity USD
December 2024				
Increase in interest rate	25%	2 777 034	2 090 551	2 090 551
Decrease in interest rate	-25%	(2 777 034)	(2 090 551)	(2 090 551)
December 2023				
Increase in interest rate	25%	1 688 564	1 262 201	1 262 201
Decrease in interest rate	-25%	(1 688 564)	(1 262 201)	(1 262 201)

3.3 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss to the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and financial assets at amortised cost.

Risk management

The key areas where the Group is exposed to credit risk are:-
- amounts due from debt securities;
- reinsurers' share of insurance liabilities;
- amounts due from cedants;
- amounts due from agents, brokers and intermediaries;
- amounts due from tenants; and
-amounts due from cash and balances with banks.

The Group manages and analyses credit risk for each of their new clients before standard payment, terms and conditions are offered. Exposure limits are set for each counterparty or group of counterparties. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an on-going basis. With respect to credit risk arising from other financial assets of the Group, which comprise cash and balances with banks, and financial assets at amortised cost, the Group's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

3 GROUP FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

3.3 Credit risk (continued)

Credit risk analysis

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of financial asset is set out below:

Group	30 days USD	60 days USD	90 days USD	120 days USD	Total USD
As at 31 December 2024					
Trade and other receivables:					
- rental receivables	357 785	251 664	159 887	19 918	789 254
- debtors for inventory sales	332 767	-	-	-	332 767
Financial assets at amortised cost	11 108 138	-	-	-	11 108 138
Cash and cash equivalents	14 349 471	-	-	-	14 349 471
Total	**26 148 161**	**251 664**	**159 887**	**19 918**	**26 579 630**
As at 31 December 2023					
Trade and other receivables:					
- reinsurance receivables	-	-	-	-	-
- rental receivables	753 331	45 672	26 410	86 456	911 870
- debtors for inventory sales	332 767	-	-	-	332 767
Financial assets at amortised cost	6 754 254	-	-	-	6 754 254
Cash and cash equivalents	11 584 045	-	-	-	11 584 045
Total	**19 424 397**	**45 672**	**26 410**	**86 456**	**19 582 937**

3.3 Credit risk

Company	30 days USD	60 days USD	90 days USD	120 days USD	Total USD
As at 31 December 2024					
Other receivables	456 311	-	-	-	456 311
Financial assets at amortised cost	8 866	-	-	-	8 866
Cash and cash equivalents	232 119	-	-	-	232 119
Total	**697 296**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**697 296**
As at 31 December 2023					
Other receivables	426 629	-	-	-	426 629
Financial assets at amortised cost	94 729	-	-	-	94 729
Cash and cash equivalents	215 680	-	-	-	215 680
Total	**737 038**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**737 038**

The following policies and procedures are in place to mitigate the Group's exposure to credit risk:

Cash and cash equivalents

The Group has a credit policy that establishes counterparty trading limits for each banking institution that the Group trades with. These counter party limits are reviewed at least quarterly and submitted to the Group Finance and Investments Committee for approval. In this process the financial results of the banking institutions which are published semi annually, are reviewed together with other qualitative factors that may be noted. The limits determined are proposed to the Group Finance and Investments Committee for approval.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

3 GROUP FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)
3.3 Credit risk (continued)
Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

The Group only trades with and receives service from banking institutions that meet regulatory requirements. Key considerations in the review of limits and security requirements include:
- compliance with minimum capital requirements set by the central banks in the various jurisdiction in which the Group operates,
- conformance with the minimum rating as set out in the periodic capital adequacy, asset quality, management, earnings liquidity and sensitivity ratings,
- total shareholders' equity,

Group	2024 USD	2023 USD
Credit rating:		
AA+	2 651 559	355 817
AA-	64 154	27 778
AA	93 151	44 195
A+	22 135	90 655
A	4 134 336	135 972
A-	37 960	-
BBB+	-	620 449
BBB-	77 000	11 994
BBB	61 903	810
BB+	-	-
BB	-	1 358
BB-	3 103 975	109 661
B+	-	699 300
Cash	201 855	376 168
Unrated	3 901 444	9 109 887
	14 349 471	11 584 045

	2024 USD	2023 USD
Company		
Credit rating:		
A	226 176	208 096
BBB-	-	1 943
Cash	4 337	5 570
Unrated	1 606	70
	232 119	215 680

Definition of ratings	Description
AA+ AA-	Has very strong financial security characteristics.
A+ A-	Has strong financial security characteristics, but is somewhat more likely to be affected by adverse business conditions than banks with higher ratings.
BBB+ BBB-	Has good financial security characteristics, but is much more likely to be affected by adverse business conditions than banks with higher ratings.
BB+ BB- B+	Has good financial security characteristics, but is much more likely to be affected by adverse business conditions than banks with higher ratings. Possessing substantial risk that obligations will not be paid when due.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)**

3 GROUP FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

3.3 Credit risk (continued)

Insurance receivables

The following policies and procedures are in place to mitigate credit risk:

- exposure limits are set for each counterparty or group's of counterparties;
- the creditworthiness of cedants is considered on an annual basis by reviewing their financial strength prior to
- finalisation of any contract;
- the exposure to individual counterparties is also managed by other mechanisms, such as the right to offset where
- counterparties are both debtors and creditors of the Group; and
- management information reported to the board of directors includes details of allowance for credit losses on amounts due from cedants and subsequent write-offs.

Credit limits are monitored based on the financial position and history of the insured or cedant's ability to pay. In the view of management, the credit quality of insurance receivables is considered sound. Management does not expect material losses from non-performance by counter parties. The credit risk in respect of customer balances incurred on non-payment of premium will only persist during the period specified in the policy document.

Tenant receivables

Tenants are assessed according to a set criteria prior to entering into lease arrangements. Credit risk is managed by requiring tenants to pay rentals in advance in addition to an upfront good tenancy deposit. The credit quality of the tenant is assessed based on an extensive credit rating criteria at the time of entering into a lease agreement. At inception of the lease tenants are classified into good, acceptable and watch list categories. Outstanding tenants' receivables are regularly monitored and all tenants that accrue arrears are classified in the watch list category as rental obligations are payable in advance. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major tenants. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial asset.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group has three types of financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model:

- other receivables; and
- debt investments carried at amortised cost.

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

Trade receivables for insurance premiums and sales of inventory

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for trade receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivable and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of income over a period of 5 years and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macro-economic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The Group identifies the inflation rate, interest rates, expected changes in legislation in countries in which it operates and expected changes in the Group policy and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

On that basis, the loss allowance as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 was determined as follows for insurance contract assets.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

3 GROUP FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)
3.3 Credit risk (continued)
Insurance receivables (continued)

Group

Receivables for insurance premiums:

Insurance contract assets for insurance premiums: As at 31 December 2024	Current USD	31 - 60 days USD	61 - 120 days USD	121 - 180 days USD	More than 180 days USD	Total USD
Default rate (%)	1%	0.4%	0.4%	21%	76%	
Gross carrying amount (USD)	1 278 073	3 320 968	3 785 479	2 465 973	1 733 612	12 584 105
Credit loss allowance (USD)	11 123	11 850	16 034	520 276	1 310 372	1 869 655

Group

Insurance contract assets for insurance premiums: As at 31 December 2023	Current USD	31 - 60 days USD	61 - 120 days USD	121 - 180 days USD	More than 180 days USD	Total USD
Default rate (%)	5%	7%	12%	11%	11%	
Gross carrying amount (USD)	3 096 271	2 264 307	985 959	617 008	7 094 072	14 057 618
Credit loss allowance (USD)	154 814	158 501	118 315	67 871	807 847	1 307 348

Receivables from rentals: As at 31 December 2024	Current USD	31 - 60 days USD	61 - 120 days USD	121 - 180 days USD	More than 180 days USD	Total USD
Default rate (%)	3%	7%	7%	10%	59%	
Gross carrying amount (USD)	142 153	103 572	81 979	58 365	403 185	789 254
Credit loss allowance (USD)	4 044	6 776	5 363	5 813	239 230	261 226
As at 31 December 2023						
Default rate (%)	7%	14%	14%	35%	13%	
Gross carrying amount (USD)	449 872	201 421	99 804	34 895	125 877	911 870
Credit loss allowance (USD)	30 069	27 515	13 542	12 085	16 364	99 576

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)**

3 GROUP FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)
3.3 Credit risk (continued)
Insurance receivables (continued)

Trade receivables for sales of inventory

No impairment allowance has been recognised on property sales receivables because the debtors pay a significant deposit upfront, therefore monthly repayments are affordable and title does not pass until the full amount has been settled. There has been no history of default.

Trade receivables and contract assets are written off where there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the Group, and a failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than 90 days.

Impairment losses on trade receivables and contract assets are presented as net impairment losses within operating profit. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

All of the Group's trade receivables and contract assets at amortised cost have not shown signs of deterioration of credit quality, and the loss allowance recognised during the period was therefore limited to 12 months expected losses. The credit risk of the investments is considered to have increased significantly if there have been missed contractual payments for a period of greater than 30 days.

Other receivables

Other receivables comprise receivables from disposal of investments in equity instruments, staff loans and sundry receivables. No impairment allowance has been recognised on equity instruments and sundry receivables as the identified credit loss allowance was" immaterial.

The Group uses the simplified approach to determine expected credit loss allowance for staff loans that are short term and the general.

Debt investments at amortised cost

All of the Group's debt investments at amortised cost are considered to have low credit risk, and the loss allowance was therefore limited to 12 months' expected losses.

These are investments in prescribed assets with a long tenure, issued by both government and private entities. The assets pay fixed interest coupons at half yearly or quarterly intervals. The principal amount is settled on maturity of the investment. There has been no indication of a lack of capacity by the counter-parties to settle the coupons and principal amounts as they fall due, particularly because of their prescribed asset status. As such, probability of default is estimated to approximate zero. No impairment allowance has been recognised on these instruments.

The financial assets as at 31 December 2024 were held as follows:

Group	**2024 USD**	**2023 USD**
Issued by the Government:		
-Bonds and treasury bills	3 682 233	2 123 306
-Treasury bills		
-Debentures	-	62 807
Issued by other financial institutions:		
Deposits with financial institutions	7 205 735	4 414 701
Mortgage loan	220 170	153 440
	11 108 138	6 754 254
Company		
Issued by other financial institutions, rated:		
Unrated	8 866	94 729

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

3 GROUP FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

3.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group may fail to meet its payment obligations when they fall due, the consequences of which may be interest charges by the creditors.

It is the Group's policy to ensure that cash resources are available at all times to meet commitments as they arise. Cash outflows arise from the payment of intimated claims falling due, purchase of investments and other operating commitments. Such outflows are adequately matched by inflows from premium income, maturing investments and investment income. Management monitors daily the Group's cumulative liquidity gap and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of actual and expected cash flows. Where gaps appear, action is taken in advance to close or minimise the gaps.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities based on contractual and undiscounted payments on a worst case scenario.

The assets and liabilities disclosed are on a contractual undiscounted basis. Balances due within twelve months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Liquidity gap analysis

Group

As at 31 December 2024 Assets	On demand to 3 months USD	3 months to 1 year USD	Greater than 1 year USD	Total contractual cash flows USD
Financial assets:				
- at fair value through profit or loss	-	26 535 750	-	26 535 750
- at amortised cost	-	11 108 138	-	11 108 138
- at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	9 331 835	9 331 835
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments and statutory receivables)	14 764 473	-	-	14 764 473
Cash and cash equivalents	14 349 471	-	-	14 349 471
Total assets	29 113 944	37 643 888	9 331 835	76 089 666
Liabilities				
Lease liabilities	35 226	105 677	546 753	687 655
Borrowings	-	2 646 430	1 054 911	3 701 341
Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	15 135 111	-	-	15 135 111
Total liabilities	15 170 336	2 752 107	1 601 664	19 524 107
Liquidity gap	13 943 608	34 891 781	7 730 171	56 565 560
Cumulative liquidity gap	13 943 608	48 835 389	56 565 560	-

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

3 GROUP FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

3.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

As at 31 December 2023 Assets	On demand to 3 months USD	3 months to 1 year USD	Greater than 1 year USD	Total contractual cash flows USD
Financial assets:				
- at fair value through profit or loss	-	15 065 504	-	15 065 504
- at amortised cost	-	6 754 254	-	6 754 254
- at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	8 181 109	8 181 109
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments and				
Trade and other receivables	21 411 673	-	-	21 614 983
Cash and cash equivalents	11 584 045	-	-	11 584 045
Total assets	32 995 718	21 819 758	8 181 109	63 199 895
Liabilities				
Lease liabilities	38 818	116 454	349 970	505 242
Borrowings	-	962 420	45 255	1 007 675
Trade and other payables	21 358 386	-	-	21 358 386
Total liabilities	21 397 204	1 078 874	395 225	22 871 303
Liquidity gap	11 598 514	20 740 884	7 785 884	40 328 592
Cumulative liquidity gap	11 598 514	32 339 398	40 125 282	-

Company

As at 31 December 2024	On demand to 3 months USD	3 months to 1 year USD	Greater than 1 year USD	Total contractual cash flows USD
Assets				
Financial assets:				
- at fair value through profit or loss	-	1 209 388	-	1 209 388
- at amortised cost	-	8 866	-	8 866
- at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	984 851	984 851
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments and				
statutory receivables)	456 311	-	-	456 311
Cash and cash equivalents	232 119	-	-	232 119
Total assets	688 430	1 218 254	984 851	2 891 536

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

3 GROUP FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)
Liquidity risk (continued)

Company **As at 31 December 2024**	**On demand to 3 months USD**	**3 months to 1 year USD**	**Greater than 1 year USD**	**Total contractual cash flows USD**
Liabilities				
Lease liabilities	15 361	46 083	120 232	181 676
Trade and other payables	2 953 549	-	-	2 953 549
Total liabilities	2 968 910	46 083	120 232	3 135 225
Liquidity gap	(2 280 479)	1 172 171	864 619	(243 689)
Cumulative liquidity gap	(2 280 479)	(1 108 308)	(243 689)	-
As at 31 December 2023				
Assets				
Financial assets:				
- at fair value through profit or loss	-	1 036 366	-	1 036 366
- at amortised cost	-	94 729	-	94 729
- at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	812 411	812 411
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments and				
Trade and other receivables	426 629	-	-	426 629
Cash and cash equivalents	215 680	-	-	215 680
Total assets	642 308	1 131 095	812 411	2 585 814
Liabilities				
Lease liabilities	15 732	47 195	-	62 926
Trade and other payables	2 059 254	-	-	2 059 254
Total liabilities	2 074 985	47 195	-	2 122 180
Liquidity gap	(1 432 677)	1 083 900	812 411	463 634
Cumulative liquidity gap	(1 432 677)	(348 777)	463 634	-

3.5 Investment risk

The Group's investment risk management system operates through a hierarchy of investment limit approvals. Investments in excess of the specified limits require the approval of the Group Finance and Investment Committee. In addition, the Group Finance and Investment Committee makes all decisions regarding property investments and unquoted company share transactions.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)**

3 GROUP FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

3.6 Fair value

The Group measures financial assets such as quoted and unquoted investments and non-financial assets such as investment property at fair value at reporting date.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchy

Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources and unobservable inputs reflect the Group's market assumptions. These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy :

-Level 1:quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities. The level includes listed equity securities traded on active markets;
-Level 2:other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, directly (that is , as prices) or indirectly (that is derived from prices);
-Level 3: techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

The following table shows an analysis of financial instruments recorded at fair value and their fair value hierarchy:

	Level 1 USD	Level 2 USD	Level 3 USD	Total USD
As at 31 December 2024				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	26 535 750	-	-	26 535 750
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	9 331 835	9 331 835
Total	26 535 750	-	9 331 835	35 867 585
As at 31 December 2023				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	15 065 504	-		15 065 504
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	8 181 109	8 181 109
Total	15 065 504	-	8 181 109	23 246 613

Valuation technique for financial assets measured at fair value

Listed equity investments valuation

Level 1 comrpises of the Group's investments in equity securities listed on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange and other regional bourses.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

3 GROUP FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

3.6 Fair value (continued

Unlisted equity investments valuation

Valuation technique

Level 3 comprises the Group's investments in unlisted equities. The Group used the relative valuation technique to value unlisted equities. Under this model, various value indicators of publicly traded stocks are used as comparatives for companies in the same industry. The relative valuation approach considers discounted cash flow valuation too intricate to establish, arguing that medium and long-range earnings projections are too intricate to make accurately and that the discount rates used are subjective. Instead, various valuation parameters of publicly traded stocks such as price to book ratios ("PBV"), relative market capitalisation can be used as comparatives for companies in the same industry. The PBV so obtained is then applied to the book value of equity to arrive at an implied value.

Valuation process

The Group engaged an independent consultant to assist management to determine the fair values of the unlisted equities at each reporting date. Management provides the independent consultant with prior periods' audited financials statements, approved future projected cash flows and other non financial strategic information and they perform the following:

- determine return on equity using the earnings and equity;
- normalise return on equity for forecast periods;
- calculate the predicted price/book value based on a regression model, by considering other publicly tradable reinsurance businesses within the region's PBV ratios; and
- apply the regressed price to book ratio to the firm's equity to determine the price.

As part of the engagement, the independent consultant provides the determined valuations for discussions.

Comparison of carrying amounts and fair values for assets and liabilities not held at fair value

The fair value is an estimate of the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following table summarises the fair value of assets and liabilities not measured at fair value on the entity's statement of financial position.

Group Financial assets	2024 Carrying value USD	2024 Fair value USD	2023 Carrying value USD	2023 Fair value USD
Financial assets at amortised cost	11 108 138	11 108 138	6 754 254	6 754 254
Trade and other receivables	15 184 443	15 184 443	21 614 983	21 614 983
Cash and cash equivalents	14 349 471	14 349 471	11 584 045	11 584 045
	40 642 051	40 642 051	39 953 282	39 953 282
Company				
Financial assets				
Financial assets at amortised cost	8 866	8 866	94 729	94 729
Other receivables	456 311	456 311	426 629	426 629
Cash and cash equivalents	232 119	232 119	215 680	215 680
	697 296	697 296	737 037	737 037

The carrying amount of trade and other receivables and financial assets at amortised cost closely approximates its fair value as the instruments are short term in nature.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

3 GROUP FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

3.6 Fair value (continued

Group	2024 Carrying value USD	2024 Fair value USD	2023 Carrying value USD	2023 Fair value USD
Financial liabilities				
Short term insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-
Life reassurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	3 701 341	3 701 341	1 007 675	1 007 675
Lease liabilities	687 655	687 655	505 242	505 242
Trade and other payables	15 135 111	15 135 111	21 358 386	21 358 386
	19 524 107	19 524 107	22 871 303	22 871 303
Company				
Financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities	181 676	181 676	62 926	62 926
Trade and other payables	2 953 549	2 953 549	2 059 254	2 059 254
	3 135 225	3 135 225	2 122 180	2 122 180

The carrying amounts of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost closely approximates their fair values.

The impact of discounting is not significant due to the market terms (rates and tenor) available.

4 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES

The Group's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits to other stakeholders.

The Group's capital comprises ordinary share capital, share premium, reserves and retained earnings. It is the Group's objective to retain a capital position that supports the development of the business. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in the economic conditions. Where necessary, capital is redeployed to subsidiaries from the holding company.
The subsidiaries with minimum capital requirements imposed by their regulators were capitalised as follows:

	2024 Shareholders' equity USD	Minimum regulatory capital USD	2023 Shareholders' equity USD	Minimum regulatory capital USD
Emeritus Reinsurance Zimbabwe (Private) Limited	23 860 402	3 000 000	24 385 004	3 000 000
Emeritus Reinsurance Zambia Limited	1 781 665	714 886	1 522 622	83 000
Emeritus Reinsurance Company Limited Malawi	3 221 666	865 217	2 682 603	865 217
Emeritus Resegguros SA Mozambique	4 926 806	1 517 878	4 354 918	1 013 650
Emeritus Reinsurance Company Limited Botswana	19 644 929	714 500	18 969 812	746 000
Credit Insurance Zimbabwe Limited	938 314	750 000	743 620	1 500 000
Fidelity Life Assurance of Zimbabwe Limited	4 745 385	3 000 000	4 991 989	3 000 000

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

5 INSURANCE RISK MANAGEMENT

5.1 Definition of insurance risk

Insurance risk is the risk that actual future underwriting policyholder behaviour and expense experience will differ from that assumed in measuring policyholder liabilities and assets and pricing products. Insurance risk arises due to uncertainty regarding the timing and amount of future cash flows from insurance contracts. This could be due to variations in mortality, morbidity, policyholder behaviour or expense experience in the case of life products, claims incidence, claim severity or expense experience in the case of short-term insurance products. These could have adverse impacts on the Group's earnings and capital if different from those assumed.

The insurance risks that the Group is exposed to that have the greatest impact on the financial position and comprehensive income are covered in more detail in section 5.8.

5.2 General Management of Insurance risk

The management and staff in all subsidiaries accepting insurance risk are responsible for the day-to-day identification, monitoring and treatment of the insurance risk. It is also management's responsibility to report any material insurance risks, risk events and issues identified to senior management through certain pre-defined escalation procedures. In addition to the management of risk by the subsidiary companies, the Group has the following insurance risk management controls:

The Group Internal Audit and Risk Department

This provides independent oversight on compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures and the effectiveness of the Group's insurance risk management processes.

The Risk Committee,

The Risk Committee is responsible for managing all aspects of insurance risk in the Group.
This Committee reports directly or indirectly to board committees (Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee).

The functions of the committee include:

- recommending insurance risk related policies to the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee for approval and ensure compliance therewith;
- ensuring that insurance risk is appropriately controlled by monitoring insurance risk triggers against agreed limits and/or procedures;
- gaining assurance that material insurance risks are being monitored and that the level of risk taken is in line with the risk appetite statement at all times;
- considering any new insurance risks introduced through new product development or strategic development and how these risks should be managed;
- monitoring, ratifying and/or escalating to Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee and Reinsurance Board all material insurance risk-related breaches. Excesses highlighting the corrective action undertaken to resolve the issue;
- monitoring insurance risk capital requirements as they apply to the management of the Group and its subsidiaries' statements of financial position; and
- approving the reinsurance, underwriting and claim management strategies and oversee the implementation of those strategies.

Statutory Actuary

The statutory actuaries provide oversight on the long-term insurance risks undertaken by the Group in that they are required to:

- report at least annually on the financial soundness of the reassurance division within the Group;
- oversee the setting of assumptions used to provide best estimate liabilities plus compulsory and discretionary margins (as described in the accounting policies) in accordance with the assumption setting policy; and
- report on the actuarial soundness of premium rates in use for new business and on the profitability of the business taking into consideration the reasonable benefit expectations of policyholders and the associated insurance and market risks.

Capital Adequacy Requirements

A minimum level of solvency is required to be held within each insurance subsidiary to meet the regulatory capital requirements (CAR). For the long term insurance subsidiaries the CAR is calculated to determine whether the excess of assets over liabilities is sufficient to provide for the possibility of actual future experience departing from assumptions made in calculating the policy holder liabilities and against fluctuations in the value of assets. The CAR is actuarially determined taking into account forward looking information.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

5 INSURANCE RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.2 General Management of Insurance risk (continued)

Pricing

Pricing risk is managed by carefully establishing criteria by which each potential customer is allocated to the appropriate risk category, applying the underwriting rules, and by establishing prices appropriate to each category.
Underwriting performance is measured by monitoring the claims loss ratio which is the ratio of claims to premiums.

Reserving

For claims that have been reported by the financial position date, expert assessors estimate the expected cost of final settlement. For expected claims that have not been reported by the financial position date an incurred but not reported ("IBNR") provision is calculated using appropriate techniques. Consideration is also given to any stipulated minimum IBNR prescribed by regulations. These provisions for claims are not discounted for the time value of money due to the expected short duration of settlement. Using the experience of a range of specialist claims assessors, provisions are reviewed regularly to ensure they are sufficient.

Catastrophic

Catastrophic risk has the potential to cause significant loss or impact on current year earnings and capital through a single event or a number of correlated events. Reinsurance and the diversification of types of short-term insurance offered are used to reduce risks from single catastrophic events or accumulations of risk. Various reinsurance arrangements are in place, with retention levels and catastrophe cover levels varying by line of business.

5.3 Risk identification, assessment, measurement and management

Risk management takes place prior to the acceptance of risks through the product development , underwriting , pricing and claims assessment process and at the point of sale. Risks continue to be managed through the measurement, monitoring and treatment of risks once the risks are contracted.

5.3.1 Risk management through product development, pricing and at the point of sale

The product development and pricing process defines the terms and conditions on which the Group is willing to accept risks. Once a policy has been sold, the Group takes on risk for the duration of the contract and the Group cannot unilaterally change the terms and conditions of the policy except where the policy allows for rate reviews. It is for these reasons that risks need to be carefully assessed and appropriately mitigated before a product is launched and before new policies are accepted onto the Group's statement of financial position. In order to manage these risks, new products need to comply with the Group's minimum risk acceptance criteria.
The product development and approval process ensures that:

- risks inherent in new products are identified and quantified;
- sensitivity tests are performed to enhance understanding of the risks and appropriateness of mitigating actions;
- pricing is adequate for the risk undertaken;
- product design takes account of various factors including size and timing of fees and charges, appropriate levels of minimum premiums, commission structures and policy terms and conditions;
- the Group makes use of reinsurance or retrocession to reduce its exposures to some insurance risks;
- customer needs and expectations will be met by the product; and
- post implementation reviews are performed to ensure that intended outcomes are realised and to determine if any further action is required.

5.3.2 Risk management post-implementation of products and of in-force policies

The ongoing management of insurance risk, once the risk has been contracted, includes the management of costs, premium adjustments where permitted and appropriate, management strategies and training of cedants to encourage customers to retain their policies, and careful follow up on disability claims , default claim and early death claims.
Further, experience investigations are conducted at least annually on all significant insurance risks to ascertain the extent of deviations from assumptions and their financial impacts. If the investigations indicate that these deviations are likely to persist in future, the assumptions will be adjusted accordingly for the subsequent measurement of policyholder liabilities and assets. Furthermore, any deviations that are likely to persist are also used to inform the product development and pricing of new existing products.

Insurance risks are assessed and reviewed against the Group's risk appetite and risk target. Mitigating action are developed for any risks that fall outside of management's assessment of risk appetite in order to reduce the level of risk to within the approved tolerance limits.

Embedded value sensitivities for insurance risks are also prepared for internal use and reporting to analysts.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

5 INSURANCE RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.4 Reporting

Each relevant customer facing unit prepares monthly and quarterly reports that include information on insurance risk. The reports are presented to the relevant customer facing unit executive committees and relevant risk committees for review and discussion. Major insurance risks are incorporated into a report of the internal audit on the Group's overall risk which is submitted to the Group audit committee. Where it is deemed necessary, material insurance risk exposures are escalated to the board. In respect of insurance risks, the reports contain the results of experience investigations conducted along with other indicators of actual experience. These reports also raise any issues identified and track the effectiveness of any mitigation plans put in place.

5.5 Policyholder behaviour risk

This is the risk of adverse financial impact caused by actual policyholders' behaviour deviating from expected policyholders' behaviour,
mainly due to:
- regulatory and legislative changes (including taxation);
- changes in economic conditions;
- sales practices;
- competitor behaviour;
- policy conditions and practices; and
- policyholders' perceptions.

The primary policyholder behaviour risk is persistency risk. This generally arises when policyholders discontinue or reduce contributions, or terminate their policies at a rate that is not in line with expectations. This behaviour results in a loss of future premiums that are designed to recoup expenses and commission incurred early in the life of the contract and to provide a profit margin or return on capital. A decrease in persistency generally gives rise to a loss, as the loss of these future charges generally exceeds the charges that the Group applies to the policyholder benefits in these events. However with certain products the general principle does not always apply.

In the measurement of policyholder liabilities and assets, margins as described in the accounting policies are added to the best estimate withdrawal rates. In addition, an allowance is made for the withdrawal risk in the Technical Capital Adequacy Requirement ("TCAR") and Ordinary Capital Adequacy Requirement ("OCAR") calculations, with the TCAR providing a capital requirement underpin of meeting the surrender benefits on all policies where this is onerous.

In the calculation of economic capital requirements, allowance is made for the following risks in respect of policyholder behaviour:
- The risk that the actual level of withdrawals is different from expected; and
- The risk of withdrawal catastrophe to capture a run-on-a-bank type of scenario.

5.6 Underwriting risks

The primary purpose of underwriting is to ensure that an appropriate premium is charged for each risk and that cover is not offered to uninsurable risks. Underwriting risks are the risks that future demographic or claims incidence experience will exceed the allowance for expected demographic or claims incidence experience, as determined through provisions, pricing, risk measures and value measures. Underwriting risks include, amongst others, mortality and morbidity risks, longevity risks and non-life (short-term insurance) risks.

The main risks that the Group is exposed to are as follows:

- mortality risk – risk of loss arising due to policyholder death experience being different than expected;
- longevity risk – risk of loss arising due to the annuitant living longer than expected;
- investment return risk – risk of loss arising from actual returns being different than expected;
- expense risk – risk of loss arising from expense experience being different than expected;
- policyholder decision risk – risk of loss arising due to policyholder experiences (lapses and surrenders) being different than expected.

These risks do not vary significantly in relation to the location of the risk insured by the Group, type of risk insured or by industry.

5.6.1 Mortality and morbidity risk

Mortality risk is the risk of adverse financial impact due to actual mortality (death) claims being higher than anticipated.

Morbidity risk is the risk of adverse financial impact due to policyholder health related (disablement and dread disease) claims being higher than expected. The Group has the following processes and procedures in place to manage mortality and morbidity risk.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

5 INSURANCE RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.6.1 Mortality and morbidity risk (continued)

(a) **Underwriting strategy**

The underwriting strategy seeks diversity to ensure a balanced portfolio and is based on a large portfolio of similar risks over a number of years and as such, it is believed that this reduces the variability of the outcome. The Group manages its assurance risk through underwriting limits, approval procedures for transactions that involve new products or that exceed set limits, pricing guidelines, centralized management of reassurance and monitoring of emerging issues. The Group uses several methods to assess and monitor assurance risk exposures both for individual types of risks insured and overall risks. These methods include internal risk measurement models, sensitivity and scenario analyses.

Underwriting guidelines concerning authority limits and procedures to be followed are in place.
All individual business applications for risk cover are underwritten except for some policies with smaller sums assured where specific allowance for no underwriting has been made in the product design and pricing. For other smaller sums assured, the underwriting process is largely automated. For individual and institutional business, larger sums assured in excess of specified limits are reviewed by experienced underwriters and evaluated against established processes. For institutional risk business, these specified limits are scheme specific based on the size of the scheme , membership, average age, gender distribution , industry and distribution of sums assured. Since applications on institutional business below the specified limits are not medically underwritten, very few lives are medically tested . However, the annually reviewable terms on institutional business enable premiums to keep pace with emerging claims experience.

Specific testing for HIV and other medicals is carried out based on the assessment of the risk.

Part of the underwriting process involves assessing the current health conditions and family medical history of applicants. Terms and conditions are varied accordingly.
Non-standard risk, such as hazardous pursuits and medical conditions, are assessed at underwriting stage.
Financial underwriting is used where necessary to determine insurable interest.
The non-life insurance risks are sensitive to certain assumptions. The table below shows the qualitative sensitivity of certain triggers related to insurance business:

Risk triggers	General effect on insurance market	Effect on the Group
1. Many cedants and competition in the domiciled market	Undercutting premium rates Underwriting bad business	Lower premiums, increase in claims ration, lower profits Increase in claims, increase in bad debts, lower profits
2. Weakening local currency	Underinsurance of cedants	Increase in claim ratios on partial claims, lower profit
3. Lack of foreign currency and strict exchange controls in local markets.	Inability to discharge external claims and retrocessions Substandard construction and risk management practices	Lower premiums and risk spread, increase in claims ration, lower profits Increased fire and engineering risk, increase in claims, lower profits
4. Weak risk practices of cedants and underlying clients	Having insurance as the only effective risk management item	Increase in claims, lower profit

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

5 INSURANCE RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.6.1 Mortality and morbidity risk (continued)

(b) **Pricing strategy**

The theory of probability is applied to the pricing and provisioning for a portfolio of assurance contracts. The principal risk is that the frequency and severity of claims is greater than expected. Assurance events are, by their nature, random, and the actual number and size of events during any one year may vary from those estimated using established statistical techniques.

Premium rates are differentiated by factors which historical experience has shown are significant determinants of mortality and morbidity claims experience.

Prior to taking on individual risk policies, appropriate underwriting processes are conducted, such as medical tests, which influence pricing on the policy prior to acceptance.

The actual claims experience is monitored on a monthly basis so that deteriorating experience can be timeously identified. Product pricing and the measurement of the liabilities are changed if the deteriorating experience is expected to continue and cannot be mitigated. Detailed mortality and morbidity investigations are conducted on a bi-annual basis for key products.

Allowance for HIV related deaths is made in product pricing and in the measurement of policyholder liabilities and assets.

Key assumptions

Material judgment is required in determining the liabilities and in the choice of assumptions. Assumptions in use are based on past experience, current internal data, external market indices and benchmarks which reflect current observable market prices and other published information. Assumptions and prudent estimates are determined at the date of valuation and no credit is taken for possible beneficial effects of voluntary withdrawals. Assumptions are further evaluated on a continuous basis in order to ensure realistic and reasonable valuations.
Published information, assumptions and prudent estimates are determined at the date of valuation and no credit is taken for possible beneficial effects of voluntary withdrawals. Assumptions are further evaluated on a continuous basis in order to ensure realistic and reasonable valuations.

The key assumptions to which the estimation is particularly sensitive are as follows:

Mortality rates

Assumptions are based on standard tables, according to the type of contract written. An investigation into the actual mortality experience of the Company is used to compare the experience to the standard table. Adjustment to the standard table may be made where justified by the experience. An appropriate, but not excessive, prudent allowance is made for expected future improvements. Assumptions are differentiated by sex, underwriting class and contract type.

An increase in rates will lead to a larger number of claims (and claims could occur sooner than anticipated) which will increase the expenditure and reduce profits for the shareholders.

Longevity

Assumptions are based on standard industry and national tables, adjusted when appropriate to reflect the Company's own risk experience. An appropriate, but not excessive, prudent allowance is made for expected future improvements. Assumptions are differentiated by sex, underwriting class and contract type.

An increase in longevity rates will lead to an increase in the number on annuity payments to be made, which will increase the expenditure and reduce profits for the shareholders.

Investment return and inflation

Economic assumptions are based on the existing investment portfolio, and take account of the expected future medium to long-term economic environment. These estimates are based on current market returns as well as expectations about future economic and financial developments.

An increase in investment return would lead to an increase in profits for the shareholders.

Expenses

Operating expenses assumptions reflect the projected costs of maintaining and servicing in-force policies and associated overhead expenses. The current level of expenses is taken as an appropriate expense base, adjusted for expected expense inflation if appropriate.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)**

An increase in the level of expenses would result in an increase in expenditure, thereby reducing profits for the shareholders.

5 INSURANCE RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.6.1 Mortality and morbidity risk (continued)

Lapse and surrender rates

Lapse relates rates to the termination of policies on premiums not paid up. Surrenders relate to the voluntary termination of policies by policyholders. Policy termination assumptions are determined using statistical measures based on the Company's experience and vary by product type, policy duration and sales trends. For lapses, the Company's actual lapse experience is investigated. The lapse assumption is set based on this assumption but at a level that is expected to be consistent from year to year by policyholders. Policy termination assumptions are determined using statistical measures based on the Company's experience and vary by product type, policy duration and sales trends. For lapses, the Company's actual lapse experience is investigated. The lapse assumption is set based on this assumption but at a level that is expected to be consistent from year to year.
An increase in lapse rates early in the life of the policy would tend to reduce profits for shareholders, but later increases are broadly neutral in effect.

Discount rate

Life insurance liabilities are determined as the sum of the discounted value of the expected benefits and future administration expenses directly linked to the contract, less the discounted value of the theoretical premiums that would be required to meet these future cash outflows. Discount rates are based on current industry risk rates, adjusted for the Group's own risk exposure.

(c) Terms and conditions

The terms and conditions contain exclusions for non-standard and unpredictable risks that may result in severe financial loss (e.g. on life policies, a suicide exclusion applies to the sum assured for death within two years from the date of issue).
Terms are built into the policy contracts that permit risk premiums to be reviewed on expiry of a guarantee period. In particular:
- for institutional risk business, the risk premiums are reviewable annually; and
- for non-Zimbabwean business, similar terms exist.

(d) Claims management

For mortality, claims are validated against policy terms and conditions. Early claims within a period of 1 year for non-accidental claims are assessed for non-disclosure of material facts and investigations carried out to deter fraud.

For morbidity, experienced claims assessors determine the merits of the claim in relation to the policy terms and conditions.

(e) Reinsurance

Reinsurance is used by the Group to reduce exposure to a particular line of business, a particular individual, a single event, and to benefit from the management support services and technical expertise offered to reinsurers.
The Group has a centralised reinsurance function that works closely with subsidiaries to optimise and monitor reinsurance at Group level to ensure consistent governance and execution of the Group's reinsurance strategy.

Regular reviews, which consider risk appetite, are conducted on reinsurance arrangements for new business. The levels of reinsurance purchased for new business written in 2020 were broadly similar to those in the previous years. Given that a large proportion of the Group's business is long term individual risk business, where the proportion of the risk that is reinsured is fixed for life at the inception of the policy, the Group's overall reinsurance result is heavily influenced by historic reinsurance arrangements. In some instances where underlying policyholder benefits are annually renewable, for example institutional business, reinsurance is annually renewable.

(e) Reinsurance

Existing reinsurance arrangements include proportional reinsurance (quota share and surplus type arrangements) on both a treaty and facultative basis and catastrophe reinsurance which is renewed annually.

Catastrophe reinsurance is consolidated across subsidiaries and is in place to reduce the risk of many claims arising from the same event. Various events are excluded from the catastrophe reinsurance (e.g. epidemics and radioactive contamination).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)**

5 INSURANCE RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.7 Non-life reinsurance risk

The principal risk the Group faces under insurance contracts is that the actual claims and payments or the timing thereof, differ from expectations. This is influenced by the frequency of claims, severity of claims and actual payments made. Therefore, the objective of the Group is to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover these liabilities. The risk exposure is mitigated by diversification across a large portfolio of insurance contracts. The variability of risks is also improved by careful selection and implementation of underwriting guidelines, as well as the use of reinsurance arrangements.

The Group purchases reinsurance as part of its risks transfer programme. Reinsurance ceded is placed on both a proportional and non–proportional basis. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision and are in accordance with the reinsurance contracts. The Group's placement of reinsurance is diversified such that it is neither dependent on a single reinsurer nor are the operations of the Group substantially dependent upon any single reinsurance contract.
The variability of risks is improved by careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategies, which are designed to ensure that risks are diversified in terms of type of risk and level of insured benefits. This is largely achieved through diversification across industry sectors and geography. Risk management is very vital starting from pre-risk acceptance where some large risks or business perceived risky is surveyed and improvement recommendations passed before cover commences. Selected running risks are also surveyed for risk improvement and mitigating chances and severity of losses. Risk management is thus filtered into the whole underwriting process to manage the portfolio. Furthermore, firm claim management policies to assess all new and on-going claims, regular detailed review of claims handling procedures and frequent investigation of possible fraudulent claims are all policies and procedures put in place to reduce the risk exposure of the Group. The Group further enforces a policy of actively managing and promptly pursuing claims, in order to reduce its exposure to unpredictable future developments that can negatively impact the business. The Group has also limited its exposure by imposing maximum claim amounts on certain contracts as well as the use of reinsurance arrangements in order to limit exposure to catastrophic events. The purpose of these underwriting and reinsurance strategies is to limit exposure to catastrophes based on the Group's risk appetite as decided by management.

Underwriting strategy

Concentration of insurance risk and policies mitigating the concentrations within the insurance process, concentrations of risk may arise where a particular event or series of events could impact heavily upon the Group's resources. The Group monitors the concentration risk by class of business and geographical spread.

Types of contracts

Fire:	provide indemnity for loss or damage to property caused by perils such as fire, lightning, explosion, earthquakes, floods and malicious damage.
Accident:	provide indemnity for third party bodily injury, property damage, professional indemnity, group personal accident and legal expenses.
Motor:	provide indemnity for loss or damage to the insured motor vehicle.
Engineering:	provide indemnity for losses sustained through use of machinery and equipment or erection of buildings or structures.
Marine:	provide indemnity for cargo, hull and third party bodily injury or property damage classes of business.
Agriculture:	provide indemnity for loss of income or crop damage due to damage due hail, floods, pests and fire.
Aviation:	provide indemnity for cargo, hull and third party bodily injury or property damage classes of business.

The concentration of insurance risk before and after reinsurance by territory arising from non-life insurance contracts accepted is summarised below:

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

5 INSURANCE RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.7 Non-life reinsurance risk (continued)

31 December 2024

		Fire USD	Engineering USD	Motor USD	Type of contract Accident USD	Marine USD	Agriculture USD	Aviation USD	Total USD
Zimbabwe	Insurance contract revenue	5 551 181	1 874 383	2 675 309	4 926 479	245 704	1 526 662	96 071	16 895 790
	Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(1 036 138)	(170 264)	162 807	(516 136)	(51 139)	48 583	(6 505)	(1 568 792)
	Insurance service result	(165 907)	141 123	(228 586)	128 741	14 142	(38 737)	14 901	(134 323)
Zambia	Insurance contract revenue	3 869 446	436 506	416 547	737 589	158 761	309 994	32 153	5 960 996
	Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(675 354)	(29 023)	(5 676)	(23 660)	(11 124.74)	(10 365)	(2 840)	(758 041)
	Insurance service result	208 974	69 735	37 388	135 625	62 071	(3 290)	(282)	510 221
Malawi	Insurance contract revenue	3 235 977	925 807	734 161	2 639 850	232 806	265 598	7 527	8 041 726
	Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(917 922)	(244 566)	(7 022)	(803 039)	(33 700)	(39 595)	(301)	(2 046 146)
	Insurance service result	189 259	327 763	137 660	570 802	70 190	80 892	4 041	1 380 608
Mozambique	Insurance contract revenue	5 998 680	2 121 644	269 761	1 339 641	687 974	31 226	51 596	10 500 521
	Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(960 018)	(570 482)	(15 100)	(169 547)	(130 203)	(7 793)	(5 276)	(1 858 418)
	Insurance service result	94 975	951 400	63 156	(111 048)	(66 335)	(2 219)	(13 914)	916 015
Botswana	Insurance contract revenue	5 003 159	682 542	504 766	842 653	36 727	43 476	124 746	7 238 068
	Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(1 064 203)	(205 041)	(160 081)	(192 531)	(11 648)	-	(66 206)	(1 699 709)
	Insurance service result	935 332	158 189	7 714	180 613	(2 421)	16 345	(7 990)	1 287 782
Total	Insurance contract revenue	23 658 443	6 040 882	4 600 544	10 486 212	1 361 972	2 176 957	312 092	48 637 102
	Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(4 653 635)	(1 219 375)	(25 072)	(1 704 912)	(237 815)	(9 169)	(81 128)	(7 931 106)
	Insurance service result	1 262 633	1 648 210	17 332	904 732	77 648	52 991	(3 243)	3 960 303

31 December 2023

		Fire USD	Engineering USD	Motor USD	Type of contract Accident USD	Marine USD	Agriculture USD	Aviation USD	Total USD
Zimbabwe	Insurance contract revenue	5 176 462	657 974	1 741 545	3 493 521	98 137	1 018 459	61 929	12 248 027
	Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	393 273	70 381	199 199	373 740	9 791	119 656	5 129	1 171 169
	Insurance service result	(645 488)	(95 304)	(289 731)	(598 553)	(19 916)	(252 003)	(7 484)	(1 908 479)
Zambia	Insurance contract revenue	2 303 791	399 422	639 415	741 581	80 245	408 983	26 358	4 599 795
	Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(615 929)	(196 646)	(374 051)	(329 671)	(41 249)	(53 613)	(14 032)	(1 625 191)
	Insurance service result	113 840	23 414	64 032	56 733	6 889	8 646	2 526	276 080
Malawi	Insurance contract revenue	3 494 411	914 547	476 280	2 721 712	195 118	246 976	25 825	8 074 870
	Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(195 347)	(46 888)	(52 808)	(84 964)	(12 150)	(16 630)	(1 066)	(409 855)
	Insurance service result	523 764	139 187	210 390	283 201	40 192	90 206	9 172	1 296 112
Mozambique	Insurance contract revenue	3 463 110	1 554 644	362 854	854 200	460 080	27 797	53 133	6 775 818
	Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(175 339)	(82 776)	(25 486)	(42 696)	(22 283)	(1 529)	(383)	(350 491)
	Insurance service result	(128 004)	(53 087)	(22 101)	(42 705)	(16 460)	(1 167)	(583)	(264 106)
Botswana	Insurance contract revenue	4 106 925	506 897	207 092	396 169	2 726	-	-	5 219 811
	Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(877 581)	(81 005)	(45 076)	(58 577)	(287)	-	-	(1 062 526)
	Insurance service result	353 156	32 972	18 485	20 336	(1 089)	-	-	423 859
Total	Insurance contract revenue	18 544 700	4 033 484	3 427 186	8 207 184	836 307	1 702 215	167 245	36 918 321
	Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(1 470 922)	(336 935)	(298 222)	(142 169)	(66 178)	47 884	(10 353)	(2 276 893)
	Insurance service result	217 269	47 182	(18 925)	(280 988)	9 616	(154 317)	3 631	(176 533)

Key assumptions

The principal assumption underlying the liability estimates is that the Group's future claims development will follow a similar pattern to past claims development experience. This includes assumptions in respect of average claim costs, claim handling costs, claim inflation factors and claim numbers for each accident year. Additional qualitative judgments are used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in the future, for example: once–off occurrence; changes in market factors such as public attitude to claiming: economic conditions: as well as internal factors such as portfolio mix, policy conditions and claims handling procedures. Judgment is further used to assess the extent to which external factors such as judicial decisions and government legislation affect the estimates.

5.8 Exposure relating to catastrophe events

The Group sets out the total aggregate exposure that it is prepared to accept in Zimbabwe and the region to a range of events such as natural catastrophes. The aggregate position is reviewed annually. The Group's policies for mitigating catastrophe risk exposure include the use of excess of loss treaty. In the event of major catastrophe the net retained loss is US$100 000 (2023: US$100 000); which is made up of a gross loss of US$14 900 000 (2023: US$14 900 000). This is based on the Group's risk appetite as determined by the level of capital. The Group has a retrocession programme in place with various reinsurers to cushion it in the event of a catastrophe.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

5 INSURANCE RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.8.1 Life insurance contract liability sensitivity analysis

The following analysis is performed for reasonably possible movements in key assumptions with all other assumptions held constant, showing the impact on gross and net liabilities, profit before income tax and equity. The correlation of assumptions will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate claims liabilities, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in assumptions, had to be changed on an individual basis.

It should be noted that movements in these assumptions are non-linear. Sensitivity information will also vary according to the current economic assumptions, mainly due to the impact of changes to both the intrinsic cost and time value of options and guarantees. When options and guarantees exist, they are the main reason for the asymmetry of sensitivities. The method used for deriving sensitivity information and significant assumptions made did not change from the previous period.

Below is the impact on profit and net assets and liabilities of changes in the life insurance contract liability as a result of changes in key inputs used to calculate the liability.

Base	Change in assumptions (+, increase) (-, decrease)	Impact on liabilities	Impact on profit before tax	Impact on profit after tax
2024				
Mortality	+10%	61,337	61,337	(15,794)
Lapse	-10%	123,632	123,632	(31,835)
Expense	+10%	768,124	768,124	(197,792)
Discount rate	+1%	(749,454)	(749,454)	192,984
2023				
Mortality	+10%	95,356	95,356	(24,554)
Lapse	-10%	65,625	65,625	(16,898)
Expense	+10%	195,535	195,535	(50,350)
Discount rate	+1%	(204,418)	(204,418)	52,638

5.9 Claims development

The Group is liable for all insured events that occur during the term of the contract, even if the loss is discovered after the end of the contract term, subject to predetermined time scales depending on the nature of the insurance contract. The Group is therefore exposed to the risk that claims reserves will not be adequate to fund the historical claims ("run off risk"). To manage run off risk the Group takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its claims exposures and adopts sound reserving practices. The reserves created over time proved to be sufficient to fund the actual claims paid. Further, the Group does not participate in any policies with unlimited liability. The Group is liable for all insured events in terms of the contract. All underlying policies have reporting conditions that restrict the timeline within which a claim should reasonably be made. Delays however sometimes occur between the time insurers process claims and recover from reinsurers.
Reserves are maintained for this contingency and this forms part of the annual actuarial reviews to assess the adequacy of claim reserves. The majority of the Group's insurance contracts are classified as short term, meaning that any claim is settled within a year after the loss date.
Sensitivity analysis for life and health policyholder contract liabilities has not been disclosed as the unit is significantly small, the trends reflect unreliable wide fluctuations and there is no sufficient historical information. The analysis is part of the periodic independent actuarial assessments. Therefore no additional work was done because of this and the insignificant contribution of individual life business to overall insurance premium written.

6 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates and judgements which, by definition will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Group's accounting policies. The uncertainty about the judgements and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

6.1 Judgements other than estimates

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)**

6 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

6.1.1 Taxes

The Group is subject to taxes in Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Significant judgement is required in determining the liabilities for taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination and timing of payment is uncertain. In particular, when calculating deferred tax, the effective tax rate applicable on the temporary differences on investment property depends on the method by which the carrying amount of investment property will be realised. Management has rebutted the presumption that the investment property measured at fair value will be recovered through sale. Management has rebutted the presumption as the objective of its business model is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment property over time rather than through sale. As a result the Group continues to apply the income tax rate of 24.72% (2022: 25.75%) for the purpose of recognising deferred tax for its investment property with the exception of land. The Group will recover the carrying amount of land recognised as investment property through sale and in that respect, the capital gains tax rate is used to determine deferred tax.

The Group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

6.1.2 Going concern

The Directors have assessed the ability of the Group and Company to continue operating as going concerns and believe that the preparation of these financial statements on a going concern basis is appropriate.

6.2 Estimates

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based their assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

6.2.1 Fair value of investment property

The Group carries its investment property at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognised in the profit or loss The approach mostly used on commercial and industrial properties is the comparative approach. This method seeks to ascribe the subject property a value similar to that achieved for comparable properties. Another method is the yield method which converts anticipated future cash flow benefits in the form of rental income into present value. This approach requires careful estimation of future benefits and the application of investor yield or return requirements. The determined fair value of the investment properties is most sensitive to the estimated yield as well as the long-term void rate.

Valuation approach

The valuations have been undertaken in an environment of poor liquidity conditions and limited transaction evidence. Limited transaction evidence affects all properties whose fair values are arrived at based on comparable transactions obtained from the market. With regards to commercial and industrial properties, yields obtained from US$ transaction evidence were utilised. In undertaking the valuations for commercial, industrial and retail properties, reliance has been placed on rental market evidence, void rates and arrears currently applying to the individual properties in the portfolio. The achieved rentals for the property portfolio are generally in line, and in some instances, higher than the rental rates being achieved in the market.

With regards to the residential properties, various properties were identified that were sold or which are on sale and situated in comparable low density residential suburbs. In analysing the comparable properties, the Main Space Equivalent ("MSE") principle was applied. The total MSE of the comparable was then used to determine the value per square meter of MSE. The objective is to arrive at a common basis of comparison. After adjustments for quality, location and size, the rates per MSE reflected by the comparable were then applied to the subject residential properties.

The yields have been obtained from the limited concluded transactions and have also been assessed taking into account asking prices and offers that may have been received for properties currently on the market, formally or otherwise, although the transactions may not have been concluded. Refer to note 10 for the carrying amount of investment property and the estimates and assumptions used to value investment property.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

6 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

6.2 Estimates (continued)

6.2.3 Useful lives and residual values of property and equipment

The Group assesses the useful lives and residual values of property and equipment each year taking into consideration past experience, technology changes and the local operating environment. No changes to the useful lives and residual values have been considered necessary during the year. Refer to note 8 for the carrying amount of property, vehicles and computer equipment and accounting policy note 2.5 for the useful lives of property, vehicles and equipment.

6.2.4 Allowances for credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost

The Group assesses its financial assets at amortised cost for impairment on a monthly basis and recognises credit loss allowances using the expected credit loss model. Key assumptions applied in this calculation are the estimated debt recovery rates within the Group's debtors' book, as well as an estimation or view on current and future market conditions that could affect the debt recovery rates. Refer to note 16 for further details on the allowance and the carrying amount of trade and other receivables.

7 SEGMENT INFORMATION

Description of segments and principal activities

The Group's Executive Committee, consisting of the Group Chief Executive Officer, Group Chief Finance Officer, Group Chief Operating Officer and Managing Directors of subsidiaries, examines the Group's performance both from a product and geographical perspective and has identified reportable segments of its business as detailed below. Management evaluates segment performance based on operating profit/(loss) consistent with the consolidated financial statements.

Reinsurance

The segment offers short-term reinsurance products and services to general insurance companies locally, regionally and internationally. These products offer protection of policyholders' assets and indemnification of other parties that have suffered damage as a result of the policyholders' accidents. Revenue in this segment is derived primarily from insurance premiums, investment income and fair value gains and losses on financial assets.

Life reassurance

The life reassurance segment offers its services to life assurance companies and medical aid societies locally and regionally. The products are savings, protection products and other long-term contracts (both with and without insurance risk and with and without discretionary participating features). It comprises a wide range of whole life, term assurance, unitised pensions, guaranteed pensions, pure endowment pensions and mortgage endowment products. Revenue from this segment is derived primarily from reassurance premium, fees and commission income, investment income and fair value gains and losses on investments.

General insurance

The segment offers short-term insurance products and services directly to policyholders locally. These products offer protection of policyholder's assets and indemnification of other parties that have suffered damage as a result of the policyholder's accident e.g. motor accident, domestic credit insurance, export credit. Revenue in this segment is derived primarily from insurance premiums, investment income and fair value gains and losses on financial assets.

Life and pensions

The segment offers life assurance, funeral assurance, asset management, actuarial consultancy and micro-financing services. The products offered are life assurance and pensions and also is involved in consumer loans, business loans and loans to farmers.

Property

This segment is engaged in leasing, developing, managing, selling and buying properties. It also offers consultancy services related to property development. It derives its revenue primarily from rentals, sales of properties, investment income and estate agency.

Insurance broking

This segment offers brokerage and professional risk consultancy services, specialising in Insurance Broking, Risk Management, Employee Benefits and Health Insurance consulting services.

Other and eliminations

This segment comprises the holding company and consolidation eliminations.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

7 SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

7.1 Information about products and services

For the year ended 31 December 2024	**Non-life reinsurance USD**	**Life reassurance USD**	**Life and pensions USD**	**General insurance USD**	**Property USD**	**Insurance Broking USD**	**Other USD**	**eliminations USD**	**Total USD**
Insurance contract revenue	48 637 102	3 685 193	11 430 560	2 363 665	-	-	-	(4 259 149)	**61 857 371**
Insurance service expenses	(36 745 693)	(3 471 992)	(10 248 855)	(1 476 555)	-	-	-	1 059 075	**(50 884 020)**
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(7 931 105)	(214 786)	(151 760)	(343 621)	-	-	-	3 200 074	**(5 441 198)**
Insurance service result	**3 960 304**	**(1 585)**	**1 029 945**	**543 489**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5 532 153**
Net Investment Income	2 815 887	94 213	8 514 256	195 753	-	-	-	-	**11 620 108**
Net insurance finance expenses	-	-	1 004 829	(1 581)	-	-	-	-	**1 003 248**
Net insurance and investment result	6 776 191	92 628	10 549 029	737 661	-	-	-	-	**18 155 509**
Non insurance income	-	-	6 871 074	-	3 961 961	1 025 752	2 411 996	(734 993)	**13 535 791**
Indirect expenses	(3 541 104)	(260 766)	(10 852 458)	(1 112 006)	(2 202 024)	(1 150 939)	(2 661 768)	734 993	**(21 046 070)**
Income tax expense	(519 615)	36	(149 746)	76 706	249 222	57 917	(13 393)	(20 821)	**(319 694)**
Profit/(loss) for the year	2 715 471	(168 101)	6 397 079	(297 638)	2 009 160	(67 270)	(263 165)	-	**10 325 536**
Segment assets	100 162 642	5 816 227	90 987 395	3 048 915	41 376 321	1 056 366	17 002 019	(51 371 716)	**208 078 168**
Segment liabilities	43 915 146	1 820 277	90 024 184	2 097 581	3 288 811	696 021	3 727 266	(2 930 148)	**142 639 138**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

7 SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

7.1 Information about products and services (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023	Non-life reinsurance USD	Life reassurance USD	Life and pensions USD	General insurance USD	Property USD	Insurance Broking USD	Other USD	eliminations USD	Total USD
Insurance contract revenue	36 918 321	3 355 603	7 875 975	1 810 261	-	-	-		**49 960 160**
Insurance service expenses	(34 817 960)	(2 620 181)	(6 329 368)	(1 621 006)	-	-	-		**(45 388 516)**
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(2 276 893)	(243 278)	101 758	(75 746)	-	-	-		**(2 494 159)**
Insurance service result	**(176 532)**	**492 144**	**1 648 365**	**113 509**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**2 077 485**
Net Investment Income	6 064 745	771 384	6 984 058	360 437	-	-	-	(2 163 583)	**12 017 041**
Net insurance finance expenses	-	-	(2 259 201)	(196)	-	-	-		**(2 259 397)**
Net insurance and investment result	5 888 212	1 263 528	6 373 222	473 750	-	-	-		**11 835 129**
Non insurance income	178 406	-	3 831 402	-	2 754 549	1 051 888	1 667 137	(1 089 700)	**8 393 681**
Indirect expenses	(3 709 340)	(294 803)	(7 470 150)	(845 648)	(1 450 672)	(868 851)	(1 969 503)	1 089 700	**(15 519 269)**
Income tax expense	(546 679)	-	(398 523)	(83 741)	(98 076)	(50 913)	66 240		**(1 111 692)**
Profit/(loss) for the year	1 871 249	968 725	2 335 951	(455 639)	1 205 800	132 123	(2 026 748)	(2 224 233)	**1 807 228**
Segment assets	95 665 857	5 191 338	66 339 094	2 486 661	39 297 535	2 197 852	15 954 622	(45 088 393)	**182 044 565**
Segment liabilities	41 297 548	874 159	60 535 783	1 743 041	3 219 184	1 783 646	2 271 335	9 497 887	**121 222 583**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

7 SEGMENT RESULTS (continued)

7.1 Information about products and services

7.2 Geographical information

Information below shows operating results in the countries in which the Group operates.

31 December 2024	Zimbabwe USD	Malawi USD	Zambia USD	Mozambique USD	Botswana USD	Eliminations USD	Total USD
Insurance contract revenue	34 375 208	8 041 726	5 960 996	10 500 521	7 238 068	(4 259 149)	**61 857 371**
Insurance service expenses	(30 658 723)	(4 614 972)	(4 692 733)	(7 726 089)	(4 250 577)	1 059 075	**(50 884 020)**
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(2 278 958)	(2 046 146)	(758 041)	(1 858 418)	(1 699 709)	3 200 074	**(5 441 198)**
Insurance service result	**1 437 527**	**1 380 608**	**510 222**	**916 015**	**1 287 782**		**5 532 153**
Net Investment Income	9 809 464	1 048 293	351 623	410 781	(103)	50	**11 620 108**
Net insurance finance expenses	1 003 248	-	-	-	-		**1 003 248**
Net insurance and investment result	12 250 238	2 428 901	861 845	1 326 796	1 287 678	51	**18 155 509**
Non insurance income	14 270 784	-	-	-	-	(734 993)	**13 535 791**
Indirect expenses	(18 765 923)	(1 377 679)	(602 409)	(602 409)	(466 005)	768 357	**(21 046 070)**
Income tax expense	384 875	(376 658)	(149 746)	(50 915)	(127 251)		**(319 694)**
Profit/(loss) for the year	7 879 208	674 563	403 819	673 472	694 474		**10 325 536**
Segment assets	194 637 834	17 221 274	5 359 001	17 815 517	24 416 259	(51 371 716)	**208 078 168**
Segment liabilities	110 332 323	13 999 609	3 577 335	12 888 692	4 771 328	(2 930 148)	**142 639 138**

31 December 2023	Zimbabwe USD	Malawi USD	Zambia USD	Mozambique USD	Botswana USD	Eliminations USD	Total USD
Insurance contract revenue	25 289 866	8 074 870	4 599 795	6 775 818	5 219 811		**49 960 160**
Insurance service expenses	(25 898 231)	(6 368 902)	(2 698 524)	(6 689 433)	(3 733 426)		**(45 388 516)**
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	953 904	(409 855)	(1 625 191)	(350 491)	(1 062 526)		**(2 494 159)**
							-
Insurance service result	**345 539**	**1 296 113**	**276 080**	**(264 106)**	**423 859**	**-**	**2 077 485**
Net Investment Income	8 967 479	1 900 711	859 432	183 717	2 329 936	(2 224 233)	**12 017 041**
Net insurance finance expenses	(2 259 397)	-	-	-	-		**(2 259 397)**
Net insurance and investment result	7 053 621	3 196 823	1 135 512	(80 389)	2 753 795	(2 224 233)	**11 835 129**
Non insurance income	9 304 975	-	-	-	178 406	(1 089 700)	**8 393 681**
Indirect expenses	(14 078 580)	(1 369 831)	(199 634)	(592 753)	(368 170)	1 089 700	**(15 519 269)**
Income tax expense	(151 648)	(564 583)	(251 179)	(68 174)	(76 107)		**(1 111 692)**
Profit/(loss) for the year	337 746	1 262 409	684 698	(741 316)	2 487 924	(2 224 233)	**1 807 228**
Segment assets	166 133 925	19 116 961	4 148 307	14 082 173	23 651 592	(45 088 393)	**182 044 565**
Segment liabilities	78 257 297	16 434 358	2 625 685	9 725 579	4 681 777	9 497 887	**121 222 583**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

8 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

GROUP	Freehold land and buildings USD	Motor vehicles USD	Equipment and computers USD	Furniture and fittings USD	Total USD
Year ended 31 December 2023					
Cost or valuation					
As at 1 January 2023	5 136 728	1 263 299	742 010	286 762	7 428 799
Additions	6 430	301 697	300 490	68 198	676 815
Revaluation surplus	423 113	216 931	207 133	42 289	889 466
Disposals	(217 451)	(202 915)	(46 532)	(6 737)	(473 635)
Foreign exchange movements	1 793 053	(31 260)	174 314	47 433	1 983 540
As at 31 December 2023	**7 141 873**	**1 547 752**	**1 377 415**	**437 945**	**10 504 985**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
As at 1 January 2023	(79 502)	(708 100)	(488 951)	(142 683)	(1 419 236)
Depreciation	(396 514)	(133 540)	(138 647)	(56 692)	(725 393)
Disposals	19 523	116 198	40 097	5 021	180 839
Foreign exchange movements	365 350	115 443	26 713	8 131	515 637
As at 31 December 2023	**(91 143)**	**(609 999)**	**(560 788)**	**(186 223)**	**(1 448 153)**
Net book amount	**7 050 730**	**937 753**	**816 627**	**251 722**	**9 056 832**
Carrying amount					
As at 31 December 2023					
Cost	7 141 873	1 547 752	1 377 415	437 945	10 504 985
Accumulated depreciation	(91 143)	(609 999)	(560 788)	(186 223)	(1 448 153)
	7 050 730	**937 753**	**816 627**	**251 722**	**9 056 832**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

8 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

GROUP	Freehold land and buildings USD	Motor vehicles USD	Equipment and computers USD	Furniture and fittings USD	Total USD
Year ended 31 December 2024					
Cost or valuation					
As at 1 January 2024	7 141 873	1 547 752	1 377 415	437 945	10 504 985
Additions	-	704 337	485 484	58 344	1 248 165
Revaluation surplus	844 823	207 293	-	-	1 052 116
Disposals	-	(61 606)	(56 802)	(6 851)	(125 259)
Foreign exchange movements	12 405	730 049	5 855	(1 654)	746 655
As at 31 December 2024	**7 999 101**	**3 127 825**	**1 811 952**	**487 784**	**13 426 662**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
As at 1 January 2024	(91 143)	(609 999)	(560 788)	(186 223)	(1 448 153)
Depreciation	(30 581)	(425 115)	(275 589)	(103 803)	(835 088)
Disposals	780	63 027	45 442	9 109	118 358
Foreign exchange movements	-	64 427	3 502	823	68 752
As at 31 December 2024	**(120 944)**	**(907 660)**	**(787 433)**	**(280 094)**	**(2 096 131)**
Net book amount	**7 878 157**	**2 220 165**	**1 024 519**	**207 690**	**11 330 531**
Carrying amount					
As at 31 December 2024					
Cost	7 999 101	3 127 825	1 811 952	487 784	13 426 662
Accumulated depreciation	(120 944)	(907 660)	(787 433)	(280 094)	(2 096 131)
	7 878 157	**2 220 165**	**1 024 519**	**207 690**	**11 330 531**

Land buildings and motor vehicles are carried at fair value determined on an open market value basis by independent professional valuers. The latest fair was estimated as at 31 December 2024.

A further analysis of the depreciation expense recognised in profit and loss is as indicated below	Group 2024 USD	Group 2023 USD
Directly attributable expenses	(241 165)	(362 995)
Operating and administrative expenses	(593 923)	(362 398)
	(835 088)	**(725 393)**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

8 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

COMPANY	Motor vehicles USD	Equipment and computers USD	Furniture and fittings USD	Total USD
Year ended 31 December 2023				
Opening net book amount	50 950	93 481	7 488	151 919
Additions	-	22 742	3 081	25 823
Depreciation charge	(401)	(1 253)	(70)	(1 724)
Foreign exchange movements	(46 132)	(95 446)	(8 112)	(149 690)
Closing net book amount	**4 417**	**19 524**	**2 387**	**26 328**
At 31 December 2023				
Cost or fair value	7 597	27 917	2 652	38 166
Accumulated depreciation	(3 180)	(8 393)	(265)	(11 838)
Net book amount	**4 417**	**19 524**	**2 387**	**26 328**
Year ended 31 December 2024				
Opening net book amount	4 417	19 524	2 387	26 328
Additions	450 500	18 500	514	469 514
Depreciation charge	(33 725)	(5 972)	(229)	(39 926)
Closing net book amount	**421 192**	**32 052**	**2 672**	**455 916**
At 31 December 2024				
Cost or fair value	458 097	46 417	3 166	507 680
Accumulated depreciation	(36 905)	(14 365)	(494)	(51 764)
Net book amount	**421 192**	**32 052**	**2 672**	**455 916**

All property and equipment are classified as non-current assets.

Fair value hierarchy

The following table shows an analysis of the fair values of land and buildings recognised in the statement of financial position by level of the fair value hierarchy:

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

8 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

31 December 2024	Level 1 USD	Level 2 USD	Level 3 USD	Total USD	Total gain in the period in other comprehensive income USD
Freehold land and buildings	-	-	7 999 101	7 999 101	844 823
31 December 2023					
Freehold land and buildings	-	-	7 141 873	7 141 873	423 113

Valuation techniques used to derive level 3 fair values
The table below presents the following for land and buildings:

- The fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period;
- The level of the fair value hierarchy (in this case level 3) within which the fair value measurements are categorised in their entirety;
- A description of the valuation techniques applied;
- The inputs used in the fair value measurement, including the ranges of rent charged to different units within the same building; and
- Level 3 fair value measurements, quantitative information about the significant observable inputs used in the fair value measurement.

Class of property	Fair value USD	Valuation technique	Key unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)
31 December 2024 CBD offices and land - owner occupied	7 999 101	Market comparable	Rate per square metre (USD)	242 - 311
31 December 2023 CBD offices and land - owner occupied	7 141 873	Market comparable	Rate per square metre (USD)	241- 311

The market value was determined by reference to observable prices in an open market. Under the market comparable method, a property's fair value is estimated based on comparable transactions. The unit of comparison applied by the Group is the price per square metre (sqm).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

9 LEASES

GROUP

(i) Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position

The statement of financial position shows the following amounts relating to leases.

	2024 Right-Of-Use Asset USD	2023 Right-Of-Use Asset USD
Balance as at 1 January	**549 806**	**616 318**
Additions	404 774	81 278
Lease adjustment	(6 720)	-
Depreciation for the year	(344 555)	(107 602)
Exchange rate movement on foreign operations	13 875	(40 188)
Balance as at 31 December	**617 180**	**549 806**
Right-of-use assets		
Buildings - office space	617 180	549 806
	617 180	549 806

Set out below are the carrying amounts of the lease liability and the movements during the year

	Group 2024 USD	Group 2023 USD
Balance as at 1 January	**505 242**	**169 726**
Additions	254 558	42 152
Lease adjustment	(6 719)	-
Interest	160 093	110 632
Payments	(162 813)	(107 005)
Exchange rate movement on foreign operations	(62 706)	289 737
Balance as at 31 December	**687 655**	**505 242**
Lease liabilities		
Non-current	546 753	349 970
Current	140 902	155 272
	687 655	505 242

Additions to the right-of-use assets during the 2024 financial year were USD254 558

(ii) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases.

Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets		
Buildings - office space	(344 555)	(107 602)
	(344 555)	(107 602)
Interest expense (included in finance cost)	(160 093)	(110 632)

Lease commitments - Group as lessee
Future minimum rentals payable under the non cancellable operating lease as at 31 December 2024 are as follows:
Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows

Less than one year	140 902	155 272
One to five years	546 753	349 970

The Group has tested its right of use assets for impairment and has concluded that there is no indication that the right of use assets are impaired.

No amounts were included in administrative expenses for low value or short term leases and variable lease payments are not included in lease liabilities.

The total cash outflow for leases in 2024 was USD162 813 (2023: USD 107 005) being principal payments of USD 157 491 (2023: USD 41 569) and interest payments of USD 5 322 (2023:USD 65 436)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

9 LEASES (continued)

Company This note provides information for leases where company is lessee.	**Company 2024 USD**	**Company 2023 USD**

(i) Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position

The statement of financial position shows the following amounts relating to leases.

	2024 Right-Of-Use Asset USD	**2023 Right-Of-Use Asset USD**
Balance as at 1 January	**154 737**	**172 732**
Additions	200 579	-
Lease adjustment	(6 719)	-
Depreciation for the year	(170 304)	(17 995)
Balance as at 31 December	**178 293**	**154 737**
Right-of-use assets		
Buildings - office space	178 293	154 737
	178 293	154 737

Set out below are the carrying amounts of the lease liability and the movements during the year	**Company 2024 USD**	**Company 2023 USD**
Balance as at 1 January	**62 926**	**86 584**
Additions	200 579	-
Lease adjustment	(6 719)	-
Interest	2 538	37 242
Payments	(77 648)	(60 900)
Balance as at 31 December	**181 676**	**62 926**
Lease liabilities		
Non-current	120 232	-
Current	61 444	62 926
	181 676	**62 926**

(ii) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases.

Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets		
Buildings - office space	(170 304)	(17 995)
Interest expense (Included in finance cost)	(2 538)	(37 242)

Lease commitments - Group as lessee

Future minimum rentals payable under the non-cancellable operating lease as at 31 December 2024 are as follows:

Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Less than one year	61 444	62 926
One to five years	120 232	-

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)**

9 LEASES (continued)

The Company has tested its right of use assets for impairment and has concluded that there is no indication that the right of use assets are impaired.

No amounts were included in administrative expenses for low value or short term leases and variable lease payments are not included in lease liabilities.

The total cash outflow for leases in 2024 was USD 77 648 (2023: USD 60 900) being principal payments of USD75 110 (2023: USD 23 658) and interest payments of USD 2 358 (2023: USD37 242).

The group's leasing activities and how these are accounted for

The Group leases office space. Rental contracts are typically made for varying fixed periods ranging 5 to 10 years. For leases of real estate for which the Group is a lessee, it has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead accounts for these as a single lease component. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes. Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable by the Group under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the group is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the group exercising that option. IFRS16(18) IFRS16(26).

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the group, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Group:

- where possible, uses recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received and
- makes adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term, country, currency and security. IFRS16(38)

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs.

The Group carries right of use assets at cost. Refer to note 2.28.

The Group had no low value or short term leases as at reporting date.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life. While the group revalue its land and buildings that are presented within property, plant and equipment, it has chosen not to do so for the right-of-use buildings held by the group.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

10 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Group 2024 USD	Group 2023 USD
As at 1 January	75 098 461	66 749 490
Additions	4 212 766	67 860
Disposals	(256 868)	(312 860)
Fair value gains recognised in profit or loss	8 040 940	8 957 004
Exchange rate movement on foreign operations	(69 885)	(363 033)
As at 31 December	**87 025 414**	**75 098 461**

A further analysis of fair value gains recognised in profit and loss is as indicated below

	Group 2024 USD	Group 2023 USD
Insurance business units	6 978 741	8 922 606
Non insurance business units	1 062 199	34 398
	8 040 940	**8 957 004**

Investment properties, principally freehold office buildings, are held for long term rental yields and are not occupied by the Group. They are carried at fair value.

10.1 Leasing arrangements

The investment properties are leased to tenants under operating leases with rentals payable monthly. Lease payments are based on agreed rentals from periodic rent reviews that are carried out. Where considered necessary to reduce credit risk, the Company may obtain bank guarantees and sureties for the term of the lease.

Although the Group is exposed to changes in the residual value at the end of the current leases, the Group typically enters into new operating leases and therefore will not immediately realise any reduction in residual value at the end of these leases. Expectations about the future residual values are reflected in the fair value of the properties.

Minimum lease payments receivable on leases of investment properties are as follows:

	2024 USD	2023 USD
Within 3 months	16 695	13 647
3 to 6 months	41 232	33 704
6 to 12 months	175 554	143 501
1 to 5 years	2 296 109	1 876 888
	2 529 590	**2 067 740**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

10 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (continued)

10.2 Valuation of investment properties

Investment properties are stated at fair value, which is determined based on valuations performed by accredited independent property valuers, as at 31 December 2024. In Zimbabwe, properties were valued by Homelux Real Estate, an industry specialist in valuing these types of investment properties. In Malawi and Mozambique the valuations were performed by SMN Property Professionals and Zambujo and Associados Consultores respectively. The fair values of the property have been determined using the income approach for developed commercial and industrial properties, and the market approach for residential properties and undeveloped land. Valuation models in accordance with those recommended by the International Valuation Standards Committee have been applied.
Significant judgements and assumptions were applied for the Group's Investment property portfolio. Land banks and residential properties were valued in Zimbabwe dollar using the comparison method and/or market evidence.

The table below shows the geographical distribution of investment properties held by the Group:

Country in which property is situated	Class of property	Valuation technique	Valuation technique	Carrying amount USD 2024	2023
Zimbabwe	CBD offices, retail, residential and land	Income capitalisation and market comparable	Income capitalisation and market comparable	86 400 151	74 423 210
Malawi	Residential property	Market comparable	Market comparable	625 263	675 251
Mozambique		Residential property	Market comparable	-	-
				87 025 414	75 098 461

Valuation process

The market value was determined by reference to observable prices in an open market. Where there were no comparable prices, the market value was determined by capitalising achieved rentals using appropriate yield levels. The fair value of investment property is categorised as level 3 because of the significant unobservable inputs which were used.

i) Income approach

Under the income capitalisation method, a property's fair value is estimated based on the annualised net operating income generated by the property, which is divided by the capitalisation rate (discounted by the investor's rate of return). Under the income capitalisation method, over (above market rent) and under-rent situations are separately capitalised (discounted).

ii) Market approach

Under the market comparable method, a property's fair value is estimated based on comparable transactions. The unit of comparison applied by the Group is the price per square metre (sqm).

iii) Rent per square metre

The rent at which space could be let in the market conditions prevailing at the date of valuation. The unit of comparison is the rental rate per square metre.

iv) Vacancy rate

The Group determines the vacancy rate which can be based on the percentage of estimated vacant space divided by the total lettable area.

v) Prime yield

The prime yield is defined as the internal rate of return of the cash flows from the property, assuming a rise to Estimated Rental Value ("ERV") at the next review, but with no further rental growth.

10.2 Valuation of investment properties (continued)

The rental rate yield represents the net income expected in year zero divided by the current property values (historical or trailing income yield). The risk arises when void levels in the portfolio increase. This increase will consequently result in a reduction in net incomes. Where net incomes remain constant, a reduction in the yield rates will result in increased property values.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

10 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (continued)

10.3 Fair value hierarchy

Changes recorded in the statement of profit or loss for recurring fair value measurements categorised within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy amount to USD 8 040 940 (2023: USD 8 957 004) and are presented in the statement of profit or loss line item "fair value adjustments on investment property". All gains and losses recorded in statement of profit or loss for recurring fair value measurements categorised within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are attributable to changes in unrealised gains or losses relating to investment properties held at the end of the reporting period.

Valuation techniques used to derive level 3 fair values

The table below presents the following for each class of the investment properties:
- The fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period;
- A description of the valuation techniques applied;
- The inputs used in the fair value measurement, including the ranges of rent charged to different units within the same building; and
- Level 3 fair value measurements, quantitative information about the significant observable inputs used in the fair value measurement.

Class of property	Fair value 31 December 2024 USD	Valuation technique	Key unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)
CBD retail	10 230 000	Income capitalisation	Rental per square metre (USD)	217,028.00
			Capitalisation rate	7.60%
			Vacancy rate	2.00%
CBD offices	27 738 414	Income capitalisation	Rental per square metre (USD)	98,191.00
			Capitalisation rate	9.50%
			Vacancy rate	22.00%
Industrial	790 000	Income capitalisation	Rental per square metre (USD)	41,596.00
			Capitalisation rate	11.50%
			Vacancy rate	24.00%
Land - Residential	43 014 000	Market comparable	Rate per square metre (USD)	342 939
Land - Commercial	4 053 000	Market comparable	Rate per square metre (USD)	35000-105000
Student accommodation	1 000 000	Income capitalisation	Rental per room (USD)	51,9930.00 - 34,293.90
			Capitalisation rate	10.50%
			Vacancy rate	seasonal
Residential	200 000	Market comparable	Comparable transacted properties prices (USD)	90000-130000
Total	**87 025 414**			

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

10 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (continued)

10.3 Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Class of property	Fair value 31 December 2023 USD	Valuation technique	Key unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)
CBD retail	10 089 756	Income capitalisation	Rental per square metre (USD)	1 290
			Capitalisation rate	4.50%
			Vacancy rate	5.00%
CBD offices	20 848 424	Income capitalisation	Rental per square metre (USD)	760.00
			Capitalisation rate	2%-5.5%
			Vacancy rate	20.00%
Industrial	778 097	Income capitalisation	Rental per square metre (USD)	300.00
			Capitalisation rate	9.00%
			Vacancy rate	30.00%
Land - Residential	36 277 311	Market comparable	Rate per square metre (USD)	4,900.00
Land - Commercial	3 962 616	Market comparable	Rate per square metre (USD)	5000-10000
Student accommodation	1 017 144	Income capitalisation	Rental per room (USD)	7500-11000
			Capitalisation rate	9.00%
			Vacancy rate	n/a
Residential	2 125 113	Market comparable	Comparable transacted properties prices (USD)	5000-8000
Total	**75 098 461**			

Lettable space per square metre

	Lettable space m2		% of portfolio	
	December 2024	December 2023	December 2024	December 2023
Sector				
CBD retail	21 704	19 500	27.54%	27.70%
CBD offices	47 736	41 529	60.56%	58.98%
Industrial	6 881	6 881	8.73%	9.77%
Student accommodation	2 499	2 499	3.17%	3.55%
Total	**78 820**	**70 409**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

10 INVESTMENT PROPERTY (continued)

10.3 Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Lettable space per square metre (continued)

The valuation technique and key unobservable inputs used in determining the fair value measurement of investment property as well as the inter-relationship between key unobservable inputs and fair value, is detailed in the table below:

Property class	Valuation technique	Key unobservable inputs	Range	Relationship between key unobservable inputs and fair value
CBD offices	Income capitalisation Comparison approach	Market rental rates per square metre Capitalisation rate Occupancy rate Void period	USD 95 000- 150 000 8% - 13% 70% to 90% Average 1 year	The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if market rental rates were higher/(lower), capitalisation rates were lower/(higher), occupancy rates were higher/(lower), void periods were shorter/(longer)
Retail	Income capitalisation and Comparison approach	Market rental rates per square metre Capitalisation rate Occupancy rate Void period	USD 150 000 - 300 000 7% - 15% 95% - 100% Average 6 months	The estimated fair value would increase/(decrease) if market rental rates were higher/(lower), capitalisation rates were lower/(higher), occupancy rates were higher/(lower), void periods were shorter/(longer)
Industrial	Income capitalisation and Comparison approach	Market rental rates per square metre Capitalisation rate Occupancy rate Void period	USD 40 000 to 80 000 11% - 13% 75% to 95% Average 6 months	The estimated fair value would increase/(decrease) if market rental rates higher/(lower), capitalisation rates were lower/(higher),occupancy rates were higher/(lower), void periods were shorter/(longer)
Residential	Comparison approach	Comparable transacted sales evidence	USD500 000 - USD750 000	The estimated fair value would increase/(decrease) if achieved transacted sale evidence were higher/(lower)
Land -commercial	Comparison approach	Comparable	US$ 90.00 to US$ 120.00	The estimated fair value would increase/(decrease) if achieved transacted sale evidence were higher/(lower)
Land - residential	Comparison approach	Comparable	US$ 15.00 - US$ 40.00	The estimated fair value would increase/(decrease) achieved transacted sale evidence were higher/(lower)

Sensitivity analysis to significant changes in unobservable inputs within level 3 of the hierarchy.

Significant increases/(decreases) in the comparable transacted properties and rental per square metre in isolation would result in a significant higher/(lower) fair value measurement. Significant increases/(decreases) in the long-term vacancy rate and prime yield in isolation would result in a significant lower/(higher) fair value measurement.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

10 INVESTMENT PROPERTY (continued)

Market prime yields

Sector	Prime yield
Retail	7% - 8%
Office	8% - 10%
Industrial	10% - 12%

The impact of the factors listed below on fair value was as follows:

Void periods	2 - 5 years
Total occupancy rate	77%
Total vacancy rate	33%

11 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Group 2024 USD	Group 2023 USD
Software (note 11.1)	207 640	344 301
Goodwill (note 11.2)	-	39 490
	207 640	**383 791**

11.1 Software

Cost		
As at 1 January	416 566	438 366
Additions	5 952	52 919
Foreign exchange movements	(123 308)	(74 719)
As at 31 December	**299 210**	**416 566**

All intangible assets are classified as non-current assets.

The intangible assets relate to computer software purchased from various vendors.

No impairment loss was recognised in respect of these assets (2023 - USD nil).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

		Group	Group
11	**INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)**		
11.1	**Software (continued)**	**USD**	**USD**
	Amortisation		
	As at 1 January	(72 265)	(147 913)
	Charge for the year	(68 716)	(96 012)
	Foreign exchange movements	49 411	171 660
	Balance as at 31 December	**(91 570)**	**(72 265)**
	Carrying amount as at 31 December	**207 640**	**344 301**

All intangible assets are classified as non-current assets.

The intangible assets relate to computer software purchased from various vendors. No impairment loss was recognised in respect of these assets (2023:USD nil)

11.2	**Goodwill**		
	As at 1 January	39 490	39 490
	Impairment	(39 490)	-
		-	**39 490**

Goodwill is classified as a non-current asset and was fully impaired during the current year.

		Company 2024 USD	Company 2023 USD
12	**INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES**		
	As at 1 January	13 084 843	104 062 555
	Additions	246 065	2 465 484
	Foreign exchange movements	-	(93 443 196)
	As at 31 December 2024	**13 330 908**	**13 084 843**

Additions during the year amounted to USD246 065 (2023: USD2 465 484).

The additional capital injection resulted in the following impact on the financial statements:

Impact on financial statements:

Statement of Financial Position: Increase in investment in subsidiary by USD 246 065 (2023 : USD2 465 484).
Statement of Cash Flows: Outflow of Cash for investment in subsidiary of USD 246 065 (2023 : USD 2 465 484).
Investments are all classified as non-current assets.
The reporting date of all subsidiaries is 31 December.
Financial information of subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests is provided below.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

12 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

12.1 Summary of non-controlling interest portion

Name of company	incorporation	Nature of business	2024	2023
ZimRe Property Investments Limited	Zimbabwe	Property	0%	0%
Emeritus Resegguros, S.A.	Mozambique	Reinsurance	25%	25%
Credit Insurance Zimbabwe Limited	Zimbabwe	General Insurance	9%	9%
Fidelity Life Assurance of Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	Assurance	33%	33%
WFDR Risk Services	Zimbabwe	Insurance broking	40%	40%
Stalap Private Limited	Zimbabwe	Property	31%	31%

	2024 USD	2023 USD
Accumulated non-controlling interest balances		
Emeritus Resegguros, S.A.	958 391	565 674
Credit Insurance Zimbabwe Limited	292 018	297 670
Fidelity Life Assurance Zimbabwe	19 619 790	17 276 346
WFDR Risk Services	749 360	707 982
Stalap Private Limited	(1 460 203)	(1 456 554)
	20 159 356	17 391 118
Profit/ (loss) allocated to material non-controlling interests		
Emeritus Resegguros, S.A.	168 368	(185 329)
Credit Insurance Zimbabwe Limited	(26 787)	(41 008)
Fidelity Life Assurance Zimbabwe	2 111 036	770 864
WFDR Risk Services	(26 908)	52 849
Stalap Private Limited	(3 650)	(555 093)
	2 222 059	42 284

Set out below is summarised financial information for each subsidiary that has non-controlling interests that are material to the Group. The amounts disclosed for each subsidiary are before inter-company eliminations.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

12 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

12.2 Summarised statements of profit or loss

12.2.1 Summarised statement of profit or loss for 2024

	Fidelity Life Assurance Zimbabwe USD	Emeritus Reseggūros, S.A. USD	Credit Insurance Zimbabwe Limited USD	WFDR Risk Services USD	Total USD
Insurance revenue	11 430 560	10 500 521	2 363 665	-	24 294 746
Insurance service expenses	(10 248 855)	(7 726 089)	(1 476 555)	-	(19 451 499)
Insurance service result from insurance contracts issued	**1 181 705**	**2 774 433**	**887 110**	**-**	**4 843 248**
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(151 760)	(1 858 418)	(343 621)	-	(2 353 798)
Insurance service result	**1 029 945**	**916 015**	**543 489**	**-**	**2 489 450**
Net Investment Income	8 514 256	410 781	195 753	-	9 120 790
Net insurance finance expenses	1 004 828	-	(1 581)	-	1 003 247
Other income	6 871 074	-	-	1 025 752	7 896 826
Total expenses	(10 852 458)	(602 409)	(1 112 006)	(1 150 939)	(13 717 812)
Profit/(loss) before income tax	**6 567 646**	**724 387**	**(374 344)**	**(125 187)**	**6 792 501**
Income tax (expense)/ credit	(170 567)	(50 915)	76 706	57 917	(86 858)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	**6 397 079**	**673 472**	**(297 638)**	**(67 270)**	**6 705 643**

12.2.2 Summarised statement of profit or loss for 2023

	Fidelity Life Assurance Zimbabwe USD	Emeritus Reseggūros, S.A. USD	Credit Insurance Zimbabwe Limited USD	WFDR Risk Services USD	Total USD
Insurance revenue	7 875 975	6 775 818	1 810 261	-	16 462 054
Insurance service expenses	(6 329 368)	(6 689 433)	(1 621 006)	-	(14 639 807)
Insurance service result from insurance contracts issued	**1 546 606**	**86 385**	**189 255**	**-**	**1 822 246**
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	101 758	(350 491)	(75 746)	-	(324 479)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

12 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

12.2.2 Summarised statement of profit or loss for 2023 (continued)

12.2.2 Summarised statement of profit or loss for 2023 (continued)	Fidelity Life Assurance Zimbabwe USD	Emeritus Resegguros, S.A. USD	Credit Insurance Zimbabwe Limited USD	WFDR Risk Services USD	Total USD
Insurance service result	**1 648 365**	**(264 106)**	**113 509**	**-**	**1 497 768**
Net Investment Income	6 984 058	183 717	360 437	-	7 528 212
Net insurance finance expenses	(2 259 201)	-	(196)	-	(2 259 397)
Other income	3 831 402	-	-	1 051 888	4 883 290
Total expenses	(7 470 150)	(592 753)	(845 648)	(868 851)	(9 777 402)
Profit/(loss) before income tax	**2 734 473**	**(673 142)**	**(371 898)**	**183 037**	**1 872 470**
Income tax (expense)/ credit	(398 523)	(68 174)	(83 741)	(50 913)	(601 351)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	**2 335 951**	**(741 316)**	**(455 639)**	**132 123**	**1 271 119**

12.3 Summarised statements of financial position

31 December 2024	Fidelity Life Assurance Zimbabwe USD	Emeritus Resegguros, S.A. USD	Credit Insurance Zimbabwe Limited USD	WFDR Risk Services USD	Total USD
Assets					
Property and equipment	6 740 743	1 128 432	1 848 984	110 499	9 828 658
Right of use of assets	105 224	-	-	-	105 224
Investment properties	47 075 151	-	-	-	47 075 151
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	43 287		
Intangible assets	175 296	-	1 919	1 854	179 070
Deferred tax assets					-
Other non-current assets	170 020	-	79 447	-	249 467
Financial assets:					-
- at amortised cost	4 349 290	2 467 049	237 203	-	7 053 542
- at fair value through profit or loss	20 412 202	122 125	28 744	3 078	20 566 149
- at fair value through other comprehensive income	21 582	2 216 598	-	-	2 238 180
Insurance contract assets	674 306	3 008 778	139 365	-	3 822 448

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

12 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

12.3 Summarised statements of financial position (continued)

Reinsurance contract assets	-	4 274 657	332 433	-	4 607 091
Trade and other receivables	7 458 478	3 132 055	225 480	729 122	11 545 136
Inventories	33 754	-	-	-	33 754
Current tax receivable	-	667 427	-	-	667 427
Cash and cash equivalents	3 771 349	798 395	112 051	211 813	4 893 609
Total assets	**90 987 395**	**17 815 517**	**3 048 915**	**1 056 366**	**112 864 905**
Total equity	**963 211**	**4 926 826**	**951 334**	**360 345**	**7 158 428**
Liabilities					
Deferred tax liabilities	2 114 713	157 515	255 601	-	2 527 829
Lease liabilities	91 825	-	-	-	91 825
Trade and other payables	7 302 885	2 387 647	553 170	135 103	10 378 804
Borrowings	3 180 610	70 731	-	-	3 251 341
Investment contract liabilities	16 669 824	-	-	-	16 669 824
Insurance contract liabilities	61 078 420	8 404 062	1 181 190	-	70 663 672
Reinsurance contract liabilities	-	1 868 737	107 620	560 919	2 537 275
Current income tax payable	(414 093)	-	-	-	(414 093)
Total liabilities	**90 024 184**	**12 888 692**	**2 097 581**	**696 021**	**105 706 478**
Total equity and liabilities	**90 987 395**	**17 815 517**	**3 048 915**	**1 056 366**	**112 864 905**
31 December 2023					
Assets					
Property and equipment	5 161 070	1 243 726	1 576 892	140 491	8 122 178
Right of use of assets	186 697	-	-	-	186 697
Investment properties	36 806 252	-	-	-	36 806 252
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	27 900		

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

12 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

12.3 Summarised statements of financial position (continued)

	Fidelity Life Assurance Zimbabwe USD	Emeritus Resegguros, S.A. USD	Credit Insurance Zimbabwe Limited USD	WFDR Risk Services USD	Total USD
Intangible assets	178 394	-	2 184	696	181 274
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-current assets	149 046	-	69 616	-	218 662
Financial assets:					-
- at amortised cost	3 925 417	1 585 712	114 117	-	5 625 246
- at fair value through profit or loss	11 366 601	134 294	34 767	4 444	11 540 107
- at fair value through other comprehensive income	17 588	1 907 837	-	-	1 925 425
Insurance contract assets	396 845	1 799 645	106 604	-	2 303 094
Reinsurance contract assets	-	3 151 097	336 177	-	3 487 274
Trade and other receivables	5 440 070	3 192 575	141 871	1 624 144	10 398 660
Inventories	31 711	-	-	-	31 711
Current tax receivable	-	691 401	-	-	691 401
Cash and cash equivalents	2 679 402	375 887	76 533	428 077	3 559 900
Total assets	**66 339 094**	**14 082 173**	**2 486 661**	**2 197 852**	**85 077 880**
Total equity	**5 803 311**	**4 356 594**	**743 619**	**414 206**	**11 289 831**
Liabilities					
Deferred tax liabilities	2 042 946	123 775	413 751	2 282	2 582 754
Lease liabilities	142 074	-	-	-	142 074
Trade and other payables	4 827 962	1 693 152	264 264	329 300	7 114 678
Borrowings	841 815	227 642	-	-	1 069 457
Investment contract liabilities	10 038 882	-	-	-	10 038 882
Insurance contract liabilities	42 928 406	6 387 031	852 050	-	50 167 487
Reinsurance contract liabilities	-	1 293 979	212 977	1 452 064	2 959 019
Current income tax payable	(286 302)	-	-	-	(286 302)
Total liabilities	**60 535 783**	**9 725 579**	**1 743 041**	**1 783 646**	73 788 049
Total equity and liabilities	**66 339 094**	**14 082 173**	**2 486 661**	**2 197 852**	**85 077 880**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

12 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

12.4 Summarised statements of cash flows

	Fidelity Life Assurance Zimbabwe USD	Emeritus Resegguros, S.A. USD	Credit Insurance Zimbabwe Limited USD	WFDR Risk Services USD	Total USD
12.4.1 For the year ended 31 December 2024					
Cash flows from operating activities	1 647 526	3 370 286	(24 531)	(197 766)	4 795 515
Cash flows from investing activities	(2 676 924)	(3 563 694)	(60 991)	(3 138)	(6 304 747)
Cash flows from financing activities	1 999 362	(433 411)	-	(15 360)	1 550 591
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	969 964	(626 819)	(85 522)	(216 264)	41 359
12.4.2 For the year ended 31 December 2023					
Cash flows from operating activities	1 470 364	508 014	(217 393)	11 054	1 772 039
Cash flows from investing activities	1 328 043	(483 626)	44 721	(10 216)	878 922
Cash flows from financing activities	(237 853)	2 632 983	-	-	2 395 130
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2 560 554	2 657 371	(172 672)	838	5 046 091

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

13 INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

The carrying amount of the investment in associates changed as follows:-

	Group 2024 USD	Group 2023 USD
As at 1 January	667 169	2 462 721
Share of loss for the year	-	(1 790 621)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	-	84 751
Other equity changes	(564 270)	(89 683)
As at 31 December	**102 899**	**667 169**

Investments in associates at cost:	Company 2024 USD	Company 2023 USD
CFI Holdings Limited	85 069	85 069
United General Insurance Limited	13 273	13 273
Special Automobile Underwriters Association of Zimbabwe ("SAUZ")	4 557	4 557
	102 899	**102 899**

Investments in associates are all classified as non-current assets.

The share of loss in CFI Holdings Limited for the current year exceeded the carrying amount of the investment. The total share of loss for the year amounted to USD15 826 092. The value of the investment was written off in prior year due to losses. The excess loss will be written off against future profits from the investment.

13.1 Details of the Group's associates are as follows:

Set out below are the associates of the Group as at 31 December. The entities listed below have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares, which are held directly by the Group. The country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business, and the proportion of ownership interest is the same as the proportion of voting rights held.

Name of entity	Published activity	Country of incorporation principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interest held as at 31 December 2024	Proportion of ownership interest held as at 31 December 2023
CFI Holdings Limited	Agro-retail	Zimbabwe	41.08%	41.08%
United General Insurance Limited	General insurance	Malawi	20.00%	20.00%
Special Automobile Underwriters Association of Zimbabwe ("SAUZ")	General insurance	Zimbabwe	20.00%	20.00%

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

		Group 2024 USD	Group 2023 USD
14	TAXES		
14.1	**Deferred tax**		
	The analysis of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities is as follows:		
	Deferred tax asset:		
	Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months		
	Deferred tax assets to be recovered within more than 12 months	-	1 297 613
		-	1 297 613
	Deferred tax liabilities:		
	Deferred tax liabilities to be settled after more than 12 months	(3 020 868)	(5 365 238)
	Deferred tax liabilities to be recovered within more than 12 months	-	-
		(3 020 868)	(5 365 238)
	Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets	**(3 020 868)**	**(4 067 625)**
	The movement on the deferred tax account is as shown below:		
	As at 1 January	(4 067 625)	(87 637 451)
	(Charged)/credited in profit or loss	(319 694)	(1 111 692)
	Credited/(charged) in other comprehensive income	(103 803)	(47 883)
	Foreign exchange movements	1 470 254	84 729 401
	Exchange rate movements		
	As at 31 December	**(3 020 868)**	**(4 067 625)**
14.1.2	**Sources of deferred tax**		
	Property, plant and equipment	(2 622 100)	(2 397 030)
	Investment properties	(1 778 545)	(2 122 370)
	Intangible assets	-	145 999
	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(214 900)	(329 363)
	Short term investments in equity	(15 243)	(289 420)
	Other receivables and prepayments	165 737	(40 746)
	Provisions	1 680 834	1 295 080
	Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets	**(3 020 868)**	**(4 067 625)**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

14 TAXES (continued)

14.1.2 Sources of deferred tax (continued)

		Group 2024 USD	Group 2023 USD
14.2	**Income tax expense**		
	Current income tax	-	-
	Deferred tax	(319 694)	(1 111 692)
	Income tax (expense)/credit	**(319 694)**	**(1 111 692)**
14.2.1	**Tax rate reconciliation**		
	Profit/(loss) before income tax	10 645 230	2 918 920
	Tax at ZimRe Holdings Limited statutory income tax rate of 25.75% (2023: 25.75%)	2 741 147	751 622
	Tax effect on amounts which are not deductible/(taxable)		
	in calculating taxable income:		
	Effects of lower tax rate on fair vale adjustment		
	(Profit)/losses taxed at different rate	(2 070 542)	(2 306 429)
	Effect of gains on fair value of financial assets through profit or loss taxed at different rate	(1 526 294)	(1 973 233)
	Share of profits from associates	-	461 085
	Effect of life reassurance entity taxed differently	-	-
	Income exempt from tax - dividends	(83 463)	(47 467)
	Income exempt from tax - interest	(19 241)	(15 490)
	Non-taxable income	-	-
	Movements in insurance provisions		
	Unrealised exchange losses/(gains)	(8 314)	-
	Fair value gains on other non - current assets (Gold Coins)	(400)	(2 723)
	Effect on change in tax rate	-	-
	Effect of different tax rate on foreign operations	647 413	2 020 943
		(319 694)	**(1 111 692)**
14.3	**Deferred tax**		
	The analysis of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities is as follows:		
	Deferred tax assets:		
	Deferred tax assets to be utilised within 12 months	-	-
	Deferred tax assets to be utilised within more than 12 months	-	-

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

14 TAXES (continued)

14.3 Deferred tax (continued)

	Company 2024 USD	Company 2023 USD
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled within 12 months		
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled within more than 12 months	(115 899)	(100 781)
	(115 899)	(100 781)
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**(115 899)**	**(100 781)**
Deferred tax		
Reflected in the statement of financial position as follows:		
Deferred tax asset	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	(115 899)	(100 781)
Deferred tax liabilities, net	(115 899)	(100 781)
The movement on the deferred tax account is as shown below:		
As at 1 January	(100 781)	(34 821)
Charged/(credited) in profit or loss	13 393	(66 240)
Charged/(credited) in other comprehensive income	1 724	280
Effect of currency conversion	(30 235)	-
As at 31 December	**(115 899)**	**(100 781)**
14.3.1 Sources of deferred tax	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	(95 979)	(1 627)
Investment property	-	-
Right of use of assets	(44 074)	(38 251)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(9 849)	(40 621)
Investments in listed equities	(12 094)	(47 724)
Lease liabilities	44 911	15 555
Provisions	2 910	11 886
Assessed tax losses	(1 724)	-
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**(115 899)**	**(100 781)**

14.4 Income tax

	Company 2024 USD	Company 2023 USD
Current	-	-
Deferred	13 393	(66 240)
Income tax (expense)/credit	13 393	(66 240)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

14 TAXES (continued)

		Company 2024 USD	Company 2023 USD
14.4	**Income tax (continued)**		
14.4.1	**Tax rate reconciliation**		
	Profit/(loss) before income tax	(244 246)	(302 365)
	Tax at ZimRe Holdings Limited statutory income tax rate of		
	25.75% (2023: 25.75%)	(62 893)	(77 859)
	Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
	Effect of gains on fair value of financial assets through profit or loss taxed at different rate	(44 553)	(21 611)
	Unrealised exchange losses/(gains)	(3 485)	-
	Effect of losses on fair value of financial assets through profit or loss	-	-
	Non-taxable income	(87 006)	(53 987)
	Non-deductible expenses	-	-
	Unrealised exchange losses/(gains)	-	-
	Fair value (losses)/gains on financial assets through profit or loss	(44 553)	(1 649)
	Permanent differences on adoption of IAS 29	-	-
	Assessed losses	255 883	88 866
	Income tax (expense)/credit for the year	**13 393**	**(66 240)**
15	**OTHER NON CURRENTS ASSETS**		
	As at 1 January	574 856	158 686
	Purchases	17 081	101 587
	Disposals	-	-
	Fair value gains through profit or loss	(52 910)	234 051
	Foreign exchange movement	(80 531)	80 532
	As at 31 December	**458 496**	**574 856**

Other non current assets constitute investments in Gold coins, which are at fair value through profit and loss.

16 INVENTORIES

Property and stands developed for sale	2 330 070	2 418 063
Consumables	44 868	49 527
Foreign exchange movement	-	(2 076 500)
	2 374 938	**391 090**

All inventory items are classified as current assets.

There was no write off of inventories during the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023 : nil).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

		Group 2024 USD	Group 2023 USD
17	**TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**		
	Rental receivables	789 254	911 870
	Inventory sales receivables	332 767	332 767
	Other trade receivables	7 572 717	5 561 979
	Less: allowance for credit losses	(2 144 141)	(1 428 561)
	Total trade receivables-net	**6 550 597**	**5 378 055**
	Receivables from related parties net of ECL	2 605 119	2 665 846
	Loans to employees net of ECL	230 325	228 864
		2 835 444	**2 894 710**
	Prepayments	419 970	203 310
	Other receivables*	3 508 776	3 506 769
	Foreign exchange movement	1 869 656	9 632 139
	Total trade and other receivables	**15 184 443**	**21 614 983**
	The reconciliation of the allowance for credit losses for trade and other receivables is as follows:		
	As at 1 January	1 428 561	1 478 815
	Charge for the year	229 873	8 383
	Foreign exchange movements	485 707	(58 637)
	As at 31 December	**2 144 141**	**1 428 561**
	Analysed as follows:		
	Rental receivables	274 485	115 564
	Other receivables	1 869 656	1 312 997
	Total	**2 144 141**	**1 428 561**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

17 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

	Company 2024 USD	Company 2023 USD
Other receivables and prepayments*	456 311	426 629

All receivables are classified as current assets.

*Other receivables and prepayments comprise receivables from disposal of investment in equity instruments, staff loans, prepaid licence fees and sundry receivables.

Due to the short-term nature of the trade and other receivables, their carrying amount is considered to be the same as their fair value.

Based on credit history of these other receivables, it is expected that these amounts will be received when due.

18 FINANCIAL ASSETS

18.1 At amortised cost

Financial assets at amortised cost include the following debt investments:

Group	2024 Current USD	Non-current USD	USD Total USD	2023 Current USD	Non-current USD	Total USD
Debentures	-	-	-	62 807	-	62 807
Mortgage loan	-	220 170	220 170	-	153 440	153 440
Bonds and treasury bills	3 538 407	143 826	3 682 233	1 530 280	593 026	2 123 306
Deposits with financial institutions	1 701 873	5 503 862	7 205 735	4 414 701	-	4 414 701
	5 240 280	**5 867 858**	**11 108 138**	**6 007 788**	**746 466**	**6 754 254**
Company						
Debentures	8 866	-	8 866	94 729	-	94 729
	8 866	**-**	**8 866**	**94 729**	**-**	**94 729**

18.1.1 Analysis of movements

	Group 2024 USD	Group 2023 USD
As at 1 January	6 754 254	4 765 742
Purchases	4 036 716	880 050
Disposals	(144 130)	1 278 636
Foreign exchange movement	461 298	(170 174)
As at 31 December	**11 108 138**	**6 754 254**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

18 FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)

18.1 At amortised cost (continued)

18.1.1 Analysis of movements (continued)

18. 1 At amortised cost (continued)	**Company 2024 USD**	**Company 2023 USD**
As at 1 January	94 729	189 420
Disposals	(85 863)	-
Foreign exchange movement	-	(94 691)
As at 31 December	**8 866**	**94 729**

The debentures matured in 2023 and accrue interest at a rate of 5% per annum.

Bonds and treasury bills mature between 1-2 years and accrue interest of between 5%-15% per annum depending on jurisdiction.

Mortgage loans mature in 2025 and accrue interest of 10% per annum.

18.2 At fair value through profit or loss	**Group 2024 USD**	**Group 2023 USD**
As at 1 January	15 065 504	7 217 161
Additions	214 536	-
Purchases	4 482 817	4 545 341
Disposals	(137 283)	(1 015 936)
Fair value gain through profit and loss	5 927 357	7 663 039
Foreign exchange movement	982 819	(3 344 101)
As at 31 December	**26 535 750**	**15 065 504**
A further analysis of fair value gains recognised in profit and loss is as indicated below		
Insurance business units	5 672 722	7 770 840
Non insurance business units	254 635	(107 801)
	5 927 357	**7 663 039**

	Company 2024 USD	**Company 2023 USD**
As at 1 January	1 036 366	481 985
Reclassification	-	1 636 472
Disposals	-	(1 166 018)
Fair value gain	173 022	83 927
As at 31 December	**1 209 388**	**1 036 366**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

18 FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)

18.2 At fair value through profit or loss (continued)

All financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are classified as current assets. At fair value through profit or loss financial assets are equity securities listed either on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange or on Stock Exchanges for regional countries.

18.3 At fair value through other comprehensive income	**Group 2024 USD**	**Group 2023 USD**
As at 1 January	8 181 109	5 958 472
Fair value gains	661 677	2 286 550
Foreign exchange movement	489 049	(63 913)
As at 31 December	**9 331 835**	**8 181 109**
Unlisted securities	**2 024**	**2 023**
Cell Insurance Company (Private) Limited	820 599	681 968
Guardian Reinsurance Brokers Limited	164 252	130 442
PTA Reinsurance Company	5 548 250	5 441 546
Lidwala Insurance Company	1 767 562	1 422 579
Diamond Seguros	467 193	486 987
United General insurance Company	542 397	-
Health Partner Pharmacy (Private) Ltd	21 582	17 587
	9 331 835	**8 181 109**

	Company 2024 USD	**Company 2023 USD**
As at 1 January	812 411	784436
Fair value gain	172 440	27975
As at 31 December	**984 851**	**812 411**

Equity investments at FVOCI comprise the following individual investments:

Unlisted securities		
Cell Insurance Company (Private) Limited	820 599	681 968
Guardian Reinsurance Brokers Limited	164 252	130 443
	984 851	**812 411**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

18 FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)

18.3 At fair value through other comprehensive income (continued)

All financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) are classified as non-current assets.

FVOCI comprises equity securities which the Group has irrevocably elected at initial recognition to recognise in this category. These are strategic investments and the Group considers this classification to be more relevant.

	Group 2024 USD	Group 2023 USD
19 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash on hand	201 855	376 168
Cash at bank	11 565 155	8 534 388
Term deposits maturing under 3 months	2 582 461	2 673 489
	14 349 471	**11 584 045**

The above figures reconcile to the amount of cash shown in the statement of cash flows at the end of the financial year as follows:

Balances as above	14 349 471	11 584 045
Bank overdrafts	-	-
Balances per statement of cash flows	**14 349 471**	**11 584 045**

	Company 2024 USD	Company 2023 USD
Cash on hand	4 337	5 570
Cash at bank	227 714	210 040
Term deposits maturing under 3 months	68	70
	232 119	**215 680**

Term deposits are presented as cash equivalents if they have a maturity of 3 months or less from the date of placement with a financial institution and are repayable within 24 hours notice. Term deposits accrue interest at a rate of between 5% to 10% p.a.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

20 SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

20.1 Authorised share capital

Authorised share capital as at 31 December 2024 was 2 000 000 000 (2023 : 2 000 000 000) ordinary shares with a nominal value of USD0.01 each, USD20 000 000 (2023 : USD20 000 000).

20.2 Issued share capital and treasury shares

	Number of shares	Share capital USD	Share premium USD	Treasury Shares USD
As at 1 January 2023	1 818 218 786	18182187	5 025 067	(14 649)
Share issue	-	-	-	-
Share buy-back	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2023	**1 818 218 786**	**18 182 187**	**5 025 067**	**(14 649)**
As at 1 January 2024	1 818 218 786	18 182 187	5 025 067	(14 649)
Share issue	-	-	-	-
Share buy-back	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2024	**1 818 218 786**	**18 182 187**	**5 025 067**	**(14 649)**

During the year ended 31 December 2024, the Company purchased nil (2023: nil) ordinary shares.

20.3 Unissued shares

181 781 214 unissued shares (2023: 181 781 214) and 1 464 900 treasury shares (2023: 1 464 900) are under the control of the directors subject to the limitations imposed by the Articles and Memorandum of Association of the Company, the Zimbabwe Companies and Other Business Entities Act [Chapter 24:31] and the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange Listing Requirements.

20.4 Reserves

Revaluation reserve - relates to revaluation of property and equipment

Financial assets at FVOCI reserve - relates to the fair valuation of financial assets classified as financial assets at FVOCI.

Foreign currency translation reserve - relates to translation of financial statements of foreign operations whose functional and reporting currency is not the United States dollar.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

21 INSURANCE CONTRACT ASSETS

	Direct participating contracts USD	Investment contracts with DPF USD	Investment contracts without DPF USD	Property and Casualty USD	Total USD	Current portion USD	Non current portion USD	Total USD
Balance as at 31 December 2024								
Insurance contract assets	-	674 306	-	10 040 144	10 714 450	10 714 450	-	10 714 450
Reinsurance contract assets	-	-	-	18 069 097	18 069 097	18 069 097	-	18 069 097
Balance as at 31 December 2023								
Insurance contract assets	-	396 845	-	12 353 425	12 750 270	12 750 270	-	12 750 270
Reinsurance contract assets	-	-	-	17 382 886	17 382 886	17 382 886	-	17 382 886

	Direct participating contracts USD	Investment contracts with DPF USD
Insurance contract assets	12 584 105	14 057 618
Allowance for credit loss (ECL)	(1 869 655)	(1 307 348)
	10 714 450	12 750 270
Reinsurance contract assets	18 069 097	17 382 886
Balance as at 31 December	**28 783 547**	**30 133 156**

Insurance contract assets and reinsurance contract assets comprises of amounts due from policyholders, brokers, reinsurers and retrocessioners. Due to the short term nature of these assets their carrying amount is considered to be the same as their fair value.

22 INVESTMENT CONTRACT LIABILITIES WITHOUT DISCRETIONARY PARTICIPATING FEATURES

Reconciliation of investment contract liabilities without direct participating features

The table below shows a reconciliation of the opening and closing balance for the investment contract liabilities:

	2024 USD	2023 USD
Opening balance as at 1 January	**10 038 882**	**5 607 893**
Contributions received	5 139 799	575 654
Benefits paid	(2 161 354)	(7 020 354)
Investment return from underlying assets	3 751 688	11 365 291
Asset management fees charged	(99 191)	(489 602)
Balance as at 31 December	**16 669 824**	**10 038 882**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

23 INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES

	Direct participating contracts USD	Investment contracts with DPF USD	Investment contracts without DPF USD	Property and Casualty USD	Total USD	Current portion USD	Non current portion USD	Total USD
Balance as at 31 December 2024								
Insurance contract liabilities	31 889 443	29 188 978		35 786 313	96 864 734	35 786 313	61 078 421	96 864 734
Investment contract liabilities	-	-	16 669 824	-	16 669 824	-	16 669 824	16 669 824
Balance as at 31 December 2023								
Insurance contract liabilities	26 090 234	16 838 172		31 866 078	74 794 484	31 866 078	42 928 406	74 794 484
Investment contract liabilities	-	-	10 038 882	-	10 038 882	-	10 038 882	10 038 882

23.1 Analysis of Insurance contract liability by liability for remaining coverage and liability for incurred claims

	2024			2023		
	Liability for remaining coverage	Liability for incurred claims	Total	Liability for remaining coverage	Liability for incurred claims	Total
Direct participating contracts	31 082 138	807 305	31 889 443	26 090 234	-	26 090 234
Investment contracts with direct participating features	27 884 816	1 304 162	29 188 978	16 190 016	648 156	16 838 172
Property and casualty	442 293	35 344 020	35 786 313	2 607 838	29 258 240	31 866 078
	59 409 247	**37 455 487**	**96 864 734**	**44 888 088**	**29 906 396**	**74 794 484**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

23 INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES (continued)

23.2 Direct participating contracts issued

Reconciliation of the liability for the remaining coverage and liability for incurred claims

	2024 Liability for remaining coverage				2023 Liability for remaining coverage			
	Excluding loss component USD	Loss component USD	Liability for incurred claims USD	Total USD	Excluding loss component USD	Loss component USD	Liability for incurred claims USD	Total USD
Balance as at 01 January	**26 076 368**	**13 866**	**-**	**26 090 234**	**19 514 552**	**12 366**	**-**	**19 526 918**
Insurance contract revenue	**(2 447 424)**	-	-	**(2 447 424)**	(1 008 177)	-	-	**(1 008 177)**
Insurance service expenses								
Incurred claims	1 523 746	-	64 347	**1 588 093**	1 444 773	-	48 719	**1 493 492**
Directly attributable expenses	655 150	-	84 456	**739 606**	244 060	-	-	**244 060**
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	(90 833)	-	**(90 833)**	-		-	**-**
Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation	202 740	-	-	**202 740**	191 574	-	-	**191 574**
Insurance service expenses	**2 381 636**	**(90 833)**	**148 803**	**2 439 606**	**1 880 407**	**-**	**48 719**	**1 929 126**
Total net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	151 760	-	-	**151 760**	82 489	-	-	**82 489**
Insurance service result	**85 972**	**(90 833)**	**148 803**	**143 942**	**954 719**	**-**	**48 719**	**1 003 438**
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued recognised in profit or loss	178 321	365 561	779 123	**1 323 005**	15 418	1 500	-	**16 918**
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued recognised in OCI	96 772	-	(56 274)	**40 498**	-	-	-	**-**
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	**275 093**	**365 561**	**722 849**	**1 363 503**	**15 418**	**1 500**	**-**	**16 918**
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	**361 065**	**274 728**	**871 652**	**1 507 445**	**970 137**	**1 500**	**48 719**	**1 020 356**
Investment components	5 818 381	-	-	**5 818 381**	7 514 549	-	-	**7 514 549**
Cashflows								
Premiums received	1 493 776	-	-	**1 493 776**	22 830	-	-	**22 830**
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(2 952 783)	-	-	**(2 952 783)**	(1 945 700)	-	-	**(1 945 700)**
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(3 263)	-	(64 347)	**(67 610)**	-	-	(48 719)	**(48 719)**
Total cash flows	**(1 462 270)**	**-**	**(64 347)**	**(1 526 617)**	**(1 922 870)**	**-**	**(48 719)**	**(1 971 589)**
Balance as at 31 December	**30 793 544**	**288 594**	**807 305**	**31 889 443**	**26 076 368**	**13 866**	**-**	**26 090 234**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

23 INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES (continued)

23.3 Investment contract liabilities with DPF

Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims

	2024 Liability for remaining coverage				2023 Liability for remaining coverage			
	Excluding loss component USD	Loss component USD	Liability for incurred claims USD	Total USD	Excluding loss component USD	Loss component USD	Liability for incurred claims USD	Total USD
Balance as at 01 January	**16 129 380**	**60 636**	**648 156**	**16 838 172**	**8 888 599**	**56 841**	**-**	**8 945 440**
Insurance contract revenue	(8 983 136)	-	-	(8 983 136)	(6 867 797)	-	-	(6 867 797)
Insurance service expenses								
Incurred expenses	625 357	-	1 040 812	**1 666 169**	565 052	-	756 937	**1 321 989**
Directly attributable expenses	1 803 295	-	-	**1 803 295**	976 643	-	-	**976 643**
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	1 842 482	-	**1 842 482**	-	-	-	-
Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation	1 189 876	-	-	**1 189 876**	1 029 657	-	-	**1 029 657**
Insurance service expenses	**3 618 528**	**1 842 482**	**1 040 812**	**6 501 822**	**2 571 352**	**-**	**756 937**	**3 328 289**
Total net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result	**(5 364 608)**	**1 842 482**	**1 040 812**	**(2 481 314)**	**(4 296 445)**	**-**	**756 937**	**(3 539 508)**
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued recognised in profit or loss	(2 262 090)	(65 743)	-	**(2 327 833)**	2 238 488	3 795	-	**2 242 283**
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued recognised in OCI	2 211 587	-	-	**2 211 587**	-	-	-	-
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	**(50 503)**	**(65 743)**	**-**	**(116 246)**	**2 238 488**	**3 795**	**-**	**2 242 283**
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	**(5 415 111)**	**1 776 739**	**1 040 812**	**(2 597 560)**	**(2 057 957)**	**3 795**	**756 937**	**(1 297 225)**
Investment components	9 921 068	-	-	**9 921 068**	5 832 935	-	-	**5 832 935**
Cashflows								
Premiums received	9 734 890	-	-	**9 734 890**	5 542 841	-	-	**5 542 841**
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(2 786 432)	-	-	**(2 786 432)**	(987 564)	-	-	**(987 564)**
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(1 536 354)	-	(384 806)	**(1 921 160)**	(1 089 474)	-	(108 781)	**(1 198 255)**
Total cash flows	**5 412 104**	**-**	**(384 806)**	**5 027 298**	**3 465 803**	**-**	**(108 781)**	**3 357 022**
Balance as at 31 December	**26 047 441**	**1 837 375**	**1 304 162**	**29 188 978**	**16 129 380**	**60 636**	**648 156**	**16 838 172**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

23 **INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES (continued)**

Property and casualty

23.4 **Analysis of Insurance contract liability by liability for remaining coverage and liability for incurred claims**

	2024							
	Liability for remaining coverage				Liability for incurred claims			
	Excluding loss component USD	Loss component USD	LIC for contract not under the PAA USD	Subtotal	Present value of future cashflows	Risk adjustment for non financial risk	Subtotal	Total liability
Opening insurance contract liabilities	2 316 317	291 521	-	2 607 838	31 544 988	(2 286 748)	29 258 240	31 866 078
Net balance as at 1 January	**2 316 317**	**291 521**	-	**2 607 838**	**31 544 988**	**(2 286 748)**	**29 258 240**	**31 866 078**
Insurance contract revenue	(49 610 669)	(816 142)	-	**(50 426 811)**	-	-	-	**(50 426 811)**
Insurance service expenses								
Incurred claims	-	-	-	-	16 116 539	-	16 116 539	**16 116 539**
Directly attributable expenses	-	-	-	-	6 104 449	-	6 104 449	**6 104 449**
Changes that relate to past service- adjustment to the LIC	-	-	-	-	4 554 623	-	4 554 623	**4 554 623**
Change in risk adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	501 965	501 965	**501 965**
Changes Related to Past Services - IBNR	-	-	-	-	15 083	-	15 083	**15 083**
Change in Loss Component - New loss arising in period	-	96 989	-	**96 989**	-	-	-	**96 989**
Change in Loss Component - Reversal	-	(442 279)	-	**(442 279)**	-	-	-	**(442 279)**
Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation	14 656 246	-	-	**14 656 246**	338 977	-	338 977	**14 995 223**
Insurance service expenses	**14 656 246**	**(345 290)**	-	**14 310 956**	**27 129 671**	**501 965**	**27 631 636**	**41 942 592**
Total net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	5 289 438	-	-	**5 289 438**			-	**5 289 438**
Insurance service result	**(29 664 985)**	**(1 161 432)**	-	**(30 826 417)**	**27 129 671**	**501 965**	**27 631 636**	**(3 194 781)**
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	**(29 664 985)**	**(1 161 432)**	-	**(30 826 417)**	**27 129 671**	**501 965**	**27 631 636**	**(3 194 781)**
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes	3 039 366	-	-	**3 039 366**	286 070	-	286 070	**3 325 436**
				-	-	-	-	-
Cashflows				-	-	-	-	-
Premiums received	37 620 381	895 212	-	**38 515 593**	-	-	-	**38 515 593**
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	-	-	(20 860 769)	-	(20 860 769)	**(20 860 769)**
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(12 894 087)	-	-	**(12 894 087)**	(971 157)	-	(971 157)	**(13 865 244)**
Total cash flows	**24 726 294**	**895 212**	-	**25 621 506**	**(21 831 926)**	-	**(21 831 926)**	**3 789 580**
Balance as at 31 December	**416 992**	**25 301**	-	**442 293**	**37 128 803**	**(1 784 783)**	**35 344 020**	**35 786 313**

	2023							
	Liability for remaining coverage				Liability for incurred claims			
	Excluding loss component USD	Loss component USD	LIC for contract not under the PAA USD	Subtotal	Present value of future cashflows	Risk adjustment for non financial risk	Subtotal	Total liability
Opening insurance contract liabilities	6 952 403	376 984	-	**7 329 387**	18 858 484	897 190	19 755 674	**27 085 061**
Net balance as at 1 January	**6 952 403**	**376 984**	-	**7 329 387**	**18 858 484**	**897 190**	**19 755 674**	**27 085 061**
Insurance contract revenue	(41 459 098)	(625 088)	-	**(42 084 186)**	-	-	-	**(42 084 186)**
Insurance service expenses								
Incurred claims	-	-	-	-	14 595 345	-	14 595 345	**14 595 345**
Directly attributable expenses	-	-	-	-	9 349 252	-	9 349 252	**9 349 252**
Changes that relate to past service- adjustment to the LIC	-	-	-	-	5 690 590	-	5 690 590	**5 690 590**
Change in risk adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	24 236	24 236	**24 236**
Changes Related to Past Services - IBNR	-	-	-	-	(12 871)	-	(12 871)	**(12 871)**
Change in Loss Component - New loss arising in period	-	237 429	-	**237 429**	-	-	-	**237 429**
Change in Loss Component - Reversal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation	9 770 084	-	-	**9 770 084**	477 036	-	477 036	**10 247 120**
Insurance service expenses	**9 770 084**	**237 429**	-	**10 007 513**	**30 099 352**	**24 236**	**30 123 588**	**40 131 101**
Total net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	2 411 670	-	-	**2 411 670**	-	-	-	**2 411 670**
Insurance service result	**(29 277 344)**	**(387 659)**	-	**(29 665 003)**	**30 099 352**	**24 236**	**30 123 588**	**458 585**
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	**(29 277 344)**	**(387 659)**	-	**(29 665 003)**	**30 099 352**	**24 236**	**30 123 588**	**458 585**
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes	(2 123 676)	(346 777)	-	**(2 470 453)**	(5 952 375)	(722 161)	(6 674 536)	**(9 144 989)**
Cashflows								
Premiums received	36 633 071	648 973	-	**37 282 044**	1 643 192	-	1 643 192	**38 925 236**
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	-	-	(13 103 665)	(1 539 152)	(14 642 817)	**(14 642 817)**
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(9 868 137)	-	-	**(9 868 137)**	-	(946 861)	(946 861)	**(10 814 998)**
Total cash flows	**26 764 934**	**648 973**	-	**27 413 907**	**(11 460 473)**	**(2 486 013)**	**(13 946 486)**	**13 467 421**
Balance as at 31 December	**2 316 317**	**291 521**	-	**2 607 838**	**31 544 988**	**(2 286 748)**	**29 258 240**	**31 866 078**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

24 BORROWINGS	Group 2024 USD	Group 2023 USD	Company 2024 USD	Company 2023 USD
As at 1 January	1 007 675	1 127 552	-	-
Drawn downs during the year	2 753 424	973 450	500 000	-
Interest for the year	(335 645)	(55 910)	33 163	-
Capital repayments	(574 609)	(503 503)	(50 000)	-
Interest repayment	335 645	55 910	(33 163)	-
Foreign exchange movement	514 851	(589 824)	-	-
Balance as at 31 December	**3 701 341**	**1 007 675**	**450 000**	**-**
Non-current	1 054 911	45 255	350 000	-
Current	2 646 430	962 420	100 000	-
	3 701 341	**1 007 675**	**450 000**	**-**
Maturity analysis:				
1 month to 6 months	-	-	50 000	-
6 month to 1 year	2 646 430	962 420	50 000	-
1 year to 5 years	1 054 911	45 255	350 000	-
	3 701 341	**1 007 675**	**450 000**	**-**

Bank borrowings comprise loans from institutions listed below :-

ZB Bank Limited

The loan facility with ZB was obtained in 2024 as a line of credit for the micro-finance business to increase the unit's lending capacity. The facility is denominated in USD and accrues interest at 18.6% per annum on a 18 month tenure expiring on 31 January 2026.

Nedbank Limited

ZimRe Holdings Limited obtained a loan amounting to USD500 000 during the year for asset financing. The facility accrues interest at 12% per annum and is repayable over three years. The loan is secured over the assets acquired.

Fidelity Life Assurance of Zimbabwe Limited obtained a loan amounting to USD398 296 for asset financing. The facility accrues interest at the rate of 14% per annum and is repayable over 36 months. The loan is secured over the assets acquired.

National Social Security Authority

A loan facility with the National Social Security Authority (''NSSA'') amounting to USD1 000 000 was obtained as a line of credit to bolster the microlending business unit lending capacity. The facility accrues interest at 24% per annum on a one year tenure expiring on 31 May 2025 and is secured by a mortgage bond supported by ZimRe Holdings Limited guarantee.

NBS Bank

Fidelity Life Assurance of Zimbabwe Limited obtained an asset financing facility amounting to USD837 488 from NBS Bank. The facility accrues interest at 18% per annum repayable in 24 months expiring on 31 October 2027. The loan is secured over the assets acquired.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

24 BORROWINGS (continued)

Steward Bank

The loan facility amounting to USD500 000 was obtained in 2024 as a line of credit for the micro-finance business to increase the unit's lending capacity. The facility is denominated in USD and accrues interest at 25% per annum on a one year tenure expiring on 31 October 2025.

African Banking Corporation (Mozambique) SA

Emeritus Re Mozambique acquired a loan facility to purchase an office building. The loan accrues interest at 20.75% per annum and is repayable over 7 years. Currently the outstanding amount is USD70 732 (2023:USD227 642). There were no changes to the terms and conditions of these borrowings during the reporting period. The facility is secured through a collateral of the office building purchased.

This section sets out an analysis of net debt and the movements in net debt for each of the years presented.

Net debt reconciliation	Group 2024 USD	Group 2023 USD	Company 2024 USD	Company 2023 USD
Cash and cash equivalents	14 349 471	11 584 045	232 119	215 680
Short-term portion of long term loans	(2 646 430)	(962 420)	(100 000)	-
Long term portion	(1 054 911)	(45 255)	(350 000)	-
Net cash and cash equivalents	**10 648 130**	**10 576 370**	**(217 881)**	**215 680**

	Cash and cash equivalents USD	Borrowings due within one year USD	Borrowings due after one year USD	Total USD
Year ended 31 December 2023				
Net debt as at 1 January 2023	8 600 856	(190 484)	(185 334)	8 225 038
Cashflows	(2 983 186)	503 503	(973 450)	(3 453 133)
Foreign exchange movement	186 655	-	4 319 008	4 505 663
Reclassification to current liabilities	-	649 401	649 401	1 298 802
Net debt as at 31 December 2023	**5 804 325**	**962 420**	**3 809 625**	**10 576 370**
Year ended 31 December 2024				
Net debt as at 1 January 2024	5 804 325	962 420	45 255	(10 576 370)
Cashflows	2 765 426	(574 609)	2 753 424	4 944 241
Foreign exchange movement	-	-	(4 872 481)	(4 872 481)
Reclassification to current to liabilities	-	2 258 619	(2 258 619)	-
Net debt as at 31 December 2024	**8 569 751**	**2 646 430**	**(568 051)**	**10 648 130**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

25 OTHER PROVISIONS

Group	Leave pay USD	Termination benefits USD	Total USD
As at 1 January 2023	169 380	72 600	238 905
Movement	(33 542)	30 164	(3 378)
Foreign exchange movement	61 199	(64 273)	(3 074)
As at 31 December 2023	**197 037**	**38 491**	**235 528**
As at 1 January 2024	197 037	38 491	235 528
Movement	408 831	77 873	486 704
As at 31 December 2024	**605 868**	**116 364**	**722 232**
Analysed as follows			
Non-current	-	116 364	116 364
Current	605 868	-	605 868
	605 868	**116 364**	**722 232**

Company

	Leave pay USD
As at 1 January 2023	255 130
Movement	(46 538)
Foreign exchange movement	(160 509)
As at 31 December 2023	**48 083**
As at 1 January 2024	**48 083**
Movement	(36 311)
As at 31 December 2024	**11 772**
Analysed as follows	
Current	11 772

- Leave pay provision relates to amounts for contractual days employees are entitled to be absent from work on paid leave that were not utilised as at year-end.
- Termination benefits provision relates to contractual amounts payable to management on termination of employment.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

26 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	Group 2024 USD	Group 2023 USD
Related party payables	4 364 109	3 406 643
Other payables*	6 641 801	14 607 228
Accruals**	4 129 201	3 344 515
Total trade and other payables	**15 135 111**	**21 358 386**

	Company 2024 USD	Company 2023 USD
Other payables*	2 453 956	1 697 829
Accruals**	499 593	361 425
Total trade and other payables	**2 953 549**	**2 059 254**

All trade and other payables are classified as current liabilities

* Other payables are constituted of non-insurance payables from the holding company, Fidelity non-insurance entities and property business.
**Included in the accruals are actuarial fees and any other accrued expenses not included in other payables.

26.1 Reinsurance liabilities	Group 2024 USD	Group 2023 USD
Reinsurance liabilities	5 451 175	7 401 283

Reinsurance contract liabilities comprises of amounts payable for claims and loss reserves.

Due to the short term nature of these assets their carrying amount is considered to be the same as their fair value.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

27 INSURANCE CONTRACT REVENUE AND EXPENSES

An analysis of insurance revenue, insurance service expensive and net expenses from insurance contracts held by product line for 2024 and 2023 is included in the following tables:

2024	Direct participating contracts USD	Investment contracts with DPF USD	Property and casualty USD	Total USD
Insurance contract revenue				
Amounts relating to the changes in the Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)				
Expected incurred claims and other expenses after loss component allocation	1 211 971	2 671 734	-	3 883 705
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired after loss component allocation	56 536	396 014	-	452 550
CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services provided	556 995	4 972 286	-	5 529 281
Insurance acquisition cash flow recovery	67	(877 846)	-	(877 779)
Insurance revenue from contracts not measured under the PAA	1 825 569	7 162 188	-	8 987 757
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA	-	1 820 948	50 426 811	52 247 759
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under VFA	621 855	-	-	621 855
Total insurance revenue	**2 447 424**	**8 983 136**	**50 426 811**	**61 857 371**
Insurance service expenses				
Claims	(1 588 093)	(1 666 169)	(16 116 539)	(19 370 801)
Directly attributable expenses	(739 606)	(1 803 295)	(6 104 449)	(8 647 350)
Changes that relate to past service -adjustments to the LIC	-	-	(4 554 623)	(4 554 623)
Change in Risk Adjustment	-	-	(501 965)	(501 965)
Changes Related to Past Services - IBNR	-	-	(15 083)	(15 083)
Changes Related to Past Services - Gross Outstanding Claims	-	-	-	-
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	90 833	(1 842 482)	-	(1 751 649)
Change in Loss Component - New loss arising in period	-	-	(96 989)	(96 989)
Change in Loss Component - Reversal	-	-	442 279	442 279
Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation	(202 740)	(1 189 876)	(14 995 223)	(16 387 839)
Total insurance service expenses	**(2 439 606)**	**(6 501 822)**	**(41 942 592)**	**(50 884 020)**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

27 INSURANCE CONTRACT REVENUE AND EXPENSES (continued)

An analysis of insurance revenue, insurance service expensive and net expenses from insurance contracts held by product line for 2024 and 2023 is included in the following tables

	Direct participating contracts USD	Investment contracts with DPF USD	Property and casualty USD	Total USD
Reinsurance expenses-contracts measured under the PAA	(354 078)	-	(11 549 044)	(11 903 122)
Claims recovered	202 318	-	6 259 606	6 461 924
Change in Loss Component - New loss arising in period	-	-	(97 938)	(97 938)
Change in Risk Adjustment	-	-	183 767	183 767
Changes that relate to past service -adjustments to incurred claims	-	-	(85 829)	(85 829)
Total net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	**(151 760)**	**-**	**(5 289 438)**	**(5 441 198)**
Total insurance service result	**(143 942)**	**2 481 314**	**3 194 781**	**5 532 153**
2023				
Insurance contract revenue				
Amounts relating to the changes in the Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)				
Expected incurred claims and other expenses after loss component allocation	234 977	2 208 682	-	2 443 659
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired after loss component allocation	(33 339)	422 158	-	388 819
CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services provided	630 930	4 037 342	-	4 668 272
Insurance acquisition cash flow recovery	-	(887 327)		(887 327)
Insurance revenue from contracts not measured under the PAA	832 568	5 780 855	-	6 613 423
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA	-	1 086 942	42 084 186	43 171 128
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under VFA	175 609	-	-	175 609
Total insurance revenue	**1 008 177**	**6 867 797**	**42 084 186**	**49 960 160**
Insurance service expenses				
Claims	(1 493 492)	(1 321 989)	(14 595 345)	(17 410 826)
Directly attributable expenses	(244 060)	(976 643)	(9 349 252)	(10 569 955)
Changes that relate to past service -adjustments to the LIC	-	-	(5 690 590)	(5 690 590)
Change in Risk Adjustment	-	-	(24 236)	(24 236)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

27 INSURANCE CONTRACT REVENUE AND EXPENSES (continued)

An analysis of insurance revenue, insurance service expensive and net expenses from insurance contracts held by product line for 2024 and 2023 is included in the following tables

	Direct participating contracts USD	Investment contracts with DPF USD	Property and casualty USD	Total USD
Changes Related to Past Services - IBNR	-	-	12 871	12 871
Change in Loss Component - New loss arising in period	-	-	(237 429)	(237 429)
Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation	(191 574)	(1 029 657)	(10 247 120)	(11 468 351)
Total insurance service expenses	**(1 929 126)**	**(3 328 289)**	**(40 131 101)**	**(45 388 516)**
Reinsurance expenses-contracts measured under the PAA	(305 814)	-	(11 304 030)	(11 609 844)
Claims recovered	223 325	-	8 892 360	9 115 685
Change in Loss Component - New loss arising in period	-	-	153 312	153 312
Change in Risk Adjustment	-	-	(11 839)	(11 839)
Changes that relate to past service -adjustments to incurred claims	-	-	(141 473)	(141 473)
Total net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(82 489)	-	(2 411 670)	(2 494 159)
Total insurance service result	**(1 003 438)**	**3 539 508**	**(458 585)**	**2 077 485**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

28 OTHER INVESTMENT REVENUE

	Group 2024 USD	Group 2023 USD
Rental income and dividends	993 803	2 509 388
	993 803	**2 509 388**

29 FEES AND COMMISSION INCOME

Insurance and brokerage fees	1 008 537	1 003 104
Other fees	1 400 311	450 332
	2 408 848	**1 453 436**

30 NON INSURANCE INCOME

Asset management fees	920 399	623 519
Management fees	1 212 596	879 236
Actuarial services fees	1 258 102	911 818
Loan establishment and administration fees	782 035	307 151
Funeral services revenue	251 394	279 223
Other fees	765 523	466 389
	5 190 049	**3 467 336**

31 MANAGEMENT FEES

	Company 2024 USD	Company 2023 USD
Management fees	1 141 846	1 089 700
Other fees	734 994	361 373
	1 876 840	**1 451 073**

32 INVESTMENT INCOME

	Group 2024 USD	Group 2023 USD
Dividend income	324 126	184 336
Interest income	74 723	60 157
	398 849	244 493

	Company 2024 USD	Company 2023 USD
Dividend income	334 636	189 689
Interest income	3 250	19 971
	337 886	**209 660**

33 OTHER INCOME

	Group 2024 USD	Group 2023 USD
(Loss)/Profit from disposal of property and equipment	(2 208)	609 974
Fair value gains on other non - current assets (Gold Coins)	1 552	10 576
Unrealised exchange gains	32 287	-
Other gains	449 635	-
	481 266	**620 550**

* The greater value of the realised gains arose from sales of stands.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

		Company 2024 USD	Company 2023 USD
33	**OTHER INCOME (continued)**		
	Unrealised exchange gains/(losses)	13 534	-
	Fair value (losses)/gains on financial assets through profit or loss	173 022	6 405
		186 556	**6 405**

		Group 2024 USD	Group 2023 USD
34	**OPERATING AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES**		
	Independent auditors' remuneration	(254 926)	(379 196)
	Directors' fees (non-executive)	(837 860)	(694 451)
	Employee benefit expenses (note 34.1)	(9 516 124)	(6 783 403)
	Depreciation of property and equipment (note 8)	(593 923)	(362 398)
	Depreciation of right-of-use-assets (note 9)	(344 555)	(107 602)
	Write-off of receivables	(127 613)	(100 000)
	Amortisation of intangible assets (note 11)	(68 716)	(96 012)
	Consultation fees	(1 686 052)	(1 461 803)
	Legal fees	(422 890)	(126 073)
	Fines	(34 287)	(5 976)
	Rent, premises costs and utilities	(907 568)	(470 877)
	Travel and representation	(523 086)	(438 818)
	Marketing, advertising and promotion	(529 251)	(392 096)
	Communication, computer maintenance and licence fees	(740 102)	(621 728)
	Subscriptions and levies	(256 206)	(233 612)
	Insurance costs	(282 238)	(199 688)
	Motor vehicle expenses	(489 069)	(309 951)
	Bank charges	(555 199)	(430 351)
	Printing and stationery	(391 089)	(415 183)
	Management fees	(142 243)	(283 193)
	Other operating expenses	(447 795)	(674 523)
		(19 150 791)	**(14 586 936)**

Operating and administrative expenses excludes directly attributable expenses from insurance business units which are included under the directly attributable expenses.

	Company 2024 USD	Company 2023 USD
Independent auditors' remuneration	(30 111)	(105 446)
Directors' fees (non-executive)	(173 199)	(93 080)
Employee benefit expenses (note 34.1)	(1 682 772)	(1 266 763)
Depreciation of property and equipment (note 8)	(39 926)	(1 724)
Depreciation of right-of-use-assets (note 9)	(170 304)	(17 995)
Consultation fees	(167 866)	(190 421)
Legal fees	(23 631)	-
Rent, premises costs and utilities	(21 844)	(25 640)
Travel and representation	(1 586)	-
Marketing, advertising and promotion	(99 523)	(64 227)
Conferences and seminars	(51 481)	(40 203)
Other operating expenses	(139 644)	(126 741)
	(2 601 888)	**(1 932 240)**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

		Group 2024 USD	Group 2023 USD
34.	**EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES**		
34.1	**Employee benefit expenses**		
	Directors' remuneration (executive directors)	(618 274)	(606 697)
	Wages and salaries (excluding executive directors)	(6 804 001)	(4 767 495)
	Other staff costs	(1 669 305)	(999 834)
	Pension costs (note 34.2)	(335 507)	(318 948)
	Social security costs (note 34.2.1)	(89 038)	(90 430)
		(9 516 124)	**(6 783 403)**
		Company 2024 USD	**Company 2023 USD**
	Directors' remuneration (executive directors)	(359 480)	(241 164)
	Wages and salaries (excluding executive directors)	(1 078 441)	(723 493)
	Other staff costs	(176 037)	(236 730)
	Pension costs (note 34.2)	(48 796)	(38 403)
	Social security costs (note 34.2.1)	(20 017)	(26 972)
		(1 682 772)	**(1 266 763)**

34.2 Staff pension and life assurance scheme

Employees are members of the Life Assurance Scheme managed by Fidelity Life Assurance Company Limited. The Group's contributions (employer contributions) to the scheme are charged directly to the statement of profit or loss during the year inwhich they are incurred.

The Staff Pension Fund, a defined contribution plan, was paid-up in 2016. However, Credit Insurance Zimbabwe Limited and subsidiaries domiciled outside Zimbabwe have separate schemes to which they contribute. These schemes are all defined contribution plans and contributions are directly expensed through the statement of profit or loss during the year in which they are incurred.

Pension fund contributions	(335 507)	(318 948)

34.2.1 National Social Security Authority Scheme

The entities domiciled in Zimbabwe and their employees contribute to the National Social Security Authority Pension Scheme. This is a social security scheme, which was promulgated under the National Social Security Act (Chapter 17:04). The Group's obligations under the scheme are limited to specific contributions legislated from time to time. Similarly, regional subsidiaries and their staff also contribute to national social security schemes in their respective countries where such schemes are legislated. Company contributions are charged to the statement of profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

National Social Security Authority Scheme contributions	(89 038)	(90 430)
	Company 2024 USD	**Company 2023 USD**
National Social Security Authority Scheme contributions	(20 017)	(26 972)
Pension fund contributions	(48 796)	(38 403)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

35 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted earnings per share

35.1 Basic earnings per share

Reconciliation of total earnings to headline earnings attributable to shareholders Numerator

The following reflects the income and ordinary share data used in the computations of basic and diluted earnings per share:	Group 2024 USD	Group 2023 USD	Company 2024 USD	Company 2023 USD
Earnings attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent for basic earnings per share	8 103 477	1 764 944	(257 639)	(236 125)
Add/deduct non recurring items				
Profit on disposal of property	2 208	(609 974)	-	-
Taxation on headline earnings adjustable items	(546)	150 786	-	-
Headline earnings attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	**8 105 139**	**1 305 756**	**(257 639)**	**(236 125)**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	1 818 218 786	1 818 218 786	1 818 218 786	1 818 218 786
Basic earnings per share (USD cents)	0.45	0.10	(0.01)	(0.01)
Headline earnings per share (USD cents)	0.45	0.07	(0.01)	(0.01)

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is basic earnings attributable to ordinary equity holders divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

Headline earnings per share

Headline earnings per share is a disclosure requirement in terms of Statutory Instrument 134 of 2019 of the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange (''ZSE'') listing requirements for companies listed on the ZSE. Headline earnings per share is calculated by dividing the headline earnings by the weighted average number of shares in issue during the year. Disclosure of headline earnings is not a requirement of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

35.2 Diluted earnings per share

The Group and Company have no arrangements or contracts that could result in dilution therefore, the diluted earnings per share are the same as the basic earnings per share.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

36 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

36.1 Principal subsidiaries

The holding company's direct subsidiaries are Emeritus Reinsurance (Private) Limited,ZimRe Property Investments Limited, Credit Insurance Zimbabwe Limited, Fidelity. Life Assurance and WFDR which are owned 100% (2023: 100%), 100% (2023:100%), 90.65% (2023: 90.65%),66.95% (2023: 66.95%) and 60% (2023: 60%) respectively of the issued share capital. 'Emeritus Reinsurance (Private) 'Limited is domiciled in Zimbabwe. In turn Emeritus Reinsurance Zimbabwe (Private) Limited has interests in the subsidiaries listed below:

Subsidiaries of Emeritus Reinsurance Zimbabwe (Private) Limited	Country of incorporation	Activity	% Shareholding 2024	% Shareholding 2023
Emeritus Reinsurance Zambia Limited (through Emeritus International)	Zambia	Reinsurance	100%	100%
Emeritus Reinsurance Company Limited (through Emeritus International)	Malawi	Reinsurance	100%	100%
Emeritus Resegguros, SA (owned through Emeritus International)	Mozambique	Reinsurance	75%	75%
Emeritus International Reinsurance Company Limited	Botswana	Reinsurance	100%	100%

36.2 Entity with significant influence over the Group

Day River Corporation Limited owns 33.81% of the issued share capital of ZimRe Holdings Limited (2023: 33.81%), and the Government of Zimbabwe owning 27.38% (2023: 18.24%).

36.3 Associates

The Group's information on associates is disclosed in note 13.

36.4 Transactions and balances with related parties

The total amount of transactions and balances that have been entered into with related parties are analysed as follows:

Related party transactions	Description	Group 2024 Transaction amount for the year USD	Group 2023 Transaction amount for the year USD	Company 2024 Transaction amount for the year USD	Company 2023 Transaction amount for the year USD
Income					
Emeritus International	Management fees	-	-	536 081	558 583
Fidelity Life Assurance	Management fees	-	-	413 390	367 402
CredSure	Management fees	-	-	71 392	49 784
ZPI	Management fees	-	-	101 193	87 775
WFDR	Management fees	-	-	19 791	26 156
		-	**-**	**1 141 846**	**1 089 700**
Expenses					
Rentals	Fidelity Life Assurance Ltd	-	-	-	56
		-	-	-	56

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

36.4 Compensation of key management personnel of the Group

	Group 2024 USD	Group 2023 USD	Company 2024 USD	Company 2023 USD
Short-term employee benefits	(618 274)	(606 697)	(359 480)	(241 164)
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	(618 274)	(606 697)	(359 480)	(241 164)

36.4.3 Other interests of directors in the holding company

	Number of shares 2024	2023
S Kudenga	100 000	100 000

37 DIVIDENDS

	Group 2024 USD	Group 2023 USD
As at 1 January	-	-
Dividends declared	350 000	410 224
Dividends paid	(350 000)	(410 224)

	2024 Company USD	2023 Company USD
As at 1 January	-	-
Dividends declared	350 000	410 224
Dividends paid	(350 000)	(410 224)
	-	-

During the year ended 31 December 2024, the Board of directors declared a dividend of USD 350 000 or USD0.00019 in respect of the 2023 financial year which was subsequently paid in June 2024.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

38 PRIOR PERIOD RESTATEMENT

38.1 CONSOLIDATION OF UNAUDITED RESULTS - MALAWI SUBSIDIARY

In the prior year, ended December 31, 2023, Fidelity Life Assurance Group consolidated unaudited results for the Malawi subsidiary. The group has restated prior year comparatives to reflect the audited position of the Malawi subsidiary annual financial statements for 2023. The effect of the change is an increase in profit for the year 2023 by USD252 336 with a corresponding increase in retained earnings by the same amount for the prior year results. Total assets decreased by USD312 586 and total liabilities decreased by USD2 865 914 which resulted in a corresponding increase in equity of USD2 553 328. The restatement is shown in the note below:

Impact on statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2023

	As previously stated 2023 USD	Effect of restatement 2023 USD	Restated 2023 USD
Insurance service result	1 119 228	(248 223)	871 006
Total investment income	2 239 693	(422 444)	1 817 249
Insurance financial expense	(100 258)	(987 654)	(1 087 912)
Other income and expense	42 694	169 669	212 363
Finance Cost	-	(11 540)	(11 540)
Other operating expenses	(2 888 471)	1 716 110	(1 172 361)
Income tax expense	(237 098)	36 419	(200 679)
Impact on profit for the year	**175 788**	**252 336**	**428 124**

Impact on statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023

Total assets	18 623 135	(312 586)	18 310 549
Total equity	(446 898)	(2 553 328)	(3 000 226)
Total liabilities	(18 176 236)	2 865 914	(15 310 322)
Impact on equity for the year	**(271 110)**	**(2 300 992)**	**(2 572 102)**

38.2 RESTATEMENT OF IFRS 17 RESULTS - FIDELITY LIFE ASSURANCE OF ZIMBABWE

The IFRS 17 results for Fidelity Life Assurance of Zimbabwe for the year ended 31 December 2023 were based on actuarial models that performed calculations on an aggregated basis to calculate IFRS 17 numbers for the 2023 financial year. In response to recommendations from external auditors in the 2023 audit, the company implemented an actuarial engine that computes IFRS 17 numbers on a per policy basis during the 2024 financial year. The group has restated prior year audited annual financial statements to reflect these changes and the effect of the change is a decline in profit for the year 2023 by USD35 286 with a corresponding increase in retained earnings by the same amount for the prior year results. Insurance contract assets and liabilities had a net increase of USD197 459 which resulted in a corresponding increase of the same amount. The restatement is shown in the note below.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

38 PRIOR PERIOD RESTATEMENT(continued)

38.2 RESTATEMENT OF IFRS 17 RESULTS - FIDELITY LIFE ASSURANCE OF ZIMBABWE (continued)

Impact on statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2023

	As previously stated 2023 USD	Effect of restatement 2023 USD	Restated 2023 USD
Insurance contracts revenue	4 995 220	(141 011)	4 854 209
Allocation of reinsurance paid	(164 500)	173 949	9 448
Amount recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	88 532	(68 224)	20 308
Impact on profit for the year	**4 919 252**	**(35 286)**	**4 883 965**

Impact on statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023

Insurance Contract Assets	198 422	39 232	237 654
Insurance contract liabilities	(35 748 492)	(236 691)	(35 985 183)
Impact on equity for the year	**(35 550 070)**	**197 459**	**(35 747 529)**

38.3 IFRS 17 IMPLEMENTATION

During the year 2024, Fidelity Life Assurance of Zimbabwe successfully implemented an IFRS 17-compliant actuarial engine, facilitating contract-level calculations. This process has now reached completion, necessitating rigorous checks and validations to ensure accuracy and compliance with the standard.

In alignment with IFRS 17, Fidelity Life Assurance of Zimbabwe has refined its policies and processes related to the calculations and reporting of insurance contracts. However, it is important to note that there is potential for further enhancements in the reporting and measurement of these contracts. Such improvements may have significant implications for both liabilities and revenues in future reporting periods.

Ongoing monitoring and adjustments will be essential as Fidelity Life Assurance of Zimbabwe continues to navigate the complexities of IFRS 17 to optimize its financial reporting and risk management practices.

39 CONTINGENCIES

39.1 Contingent liabilities

39.1.1 Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA) tax audit

The tax authorities conducted an audit exercise for the four year period ended 31 December 2020 whose scope was on Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE), Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT), Withholding Tax (WHT MKW1.48 billion), Non resident Tax (NRT), Corporate tax and Value Added Tax (VAT). The assessment exercise resulted in additional taxes and penalties amounting to K2.416 billion of which MKW1.48 billion (2021: MKW1.48 billion) is being contested as described below:

Taxes being disputed	Additional taxes MWK	Penalties MWK	Total MWK
Withholding taxed (WHT)	737 149	510 270	**1 247 419**
Non-resident Taxes (NRT)	135 029	100 317	**235 346**
Total	**872 178**	**610 587**	**1 482 765**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)**

39 CONTINGENCIES (continued)

39.1 Contingent liabilities (continued)

39.1.1 Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA) tax audit (continued)

Reinsurance is a highly specialised business field by its nature and it was the first time that the tax authorities had undertaken such a tax audit on a reinsurance company. The assessment of Value Added tax, Withholding tax, and Non-resident on reinsurance commissions had been done without proper understanding of the nature, operations of the reinsurance industry and the industry's definition of commission. This resulted in different interpretation and application of the tax law and inappropriate definition of reinsurance terminology such as commissions. A tax consultant has been engaged to review and respond to the tax audit findings and apply for the discharge and waiver of tax penalties. The tax appeal was submitted and the tax authorities have acknowledged receipt of the appeal. The tax authorities have undertaken consultations with the insurance industry to get a better understanding of the industry and its operations for an effective tax system.

The Commissioner General's stay order on the enforcement of the taxes subsists until the matter is reviewed. The amounts under appeal have not been accrued for in the financial statements.

39.2 Litigations

39.2.1 In 2015, Fidelity Life Assurance of Zimbabwe, (FLA) entered into a sale of shares agreement with CFI Holdings Limited (CFI) acquiring 80.77% shares in Langford Estates Private Limited, a company whose sole asset is land measuring 834 hectares. The purchase entailed the assumption of CFI Holdings' USD16 million debt owed to a consortium of banks by FLA. A Debt Assumption and Compromise Agreement was subsequently signed between Fidelity Life, Langford Estates (1962) (Private) Limited, CFI Holdings, Crest Poultry (Private) Limited t/a Agrifoods, and several banks including FBC Bank, Agricultural Bank of Zimbabwe, Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe, Standard Chartered Bank Zimbabwe, and CBZ Bank Limited. Fidelity assumed CFI's debt and ownership of 80.77% of Langford Estates, and paid off the debt.

In March 2018, FLA received a letter from CFI contesting the Sale of Shares Agreement and Debt Assumption and Compromise Agreement. The parties failed to reach an amicable resolution and CFI instituted legal proceedings against FLA in the High Court and Arbitration for cancellation of the debt assumption agreement and setting aside of the agreement of sale of shares respectively. Both matters are pending resolution before the two forums. The directors have engaged external legal counsel to defend the interests of Fidelity Life.

There is a high probability that the matter will be determined in FLA's favour given that the transaction met all the regulatory compliance conditions including director and shareholder approvals, prior to its conclusion.

39.2.2 On 17 January 2022, the company received a writ of summons from Madison General Insurance Zambia, claiming USD67 250.86 and USD268 127.15 against Emeritus Re Zimbabwe and South Africa (together Emeritus Re) respectively, for breach of insurance contract. The total amount is USD375 378.01.

The matter is pending in the High Court of Zambia.

40 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

40.1 Approval of the consolidated financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors for issue on 10 April 2025. The directors have power to amend and/or reissue the financial statements should circumstances requiring that arise.

40.2 Declaration of dividend

The Board of Directors declared a final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2024 of USD750,000 or USD0.00041 per share. The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 do not reflect this dividend, which will be accounted for in shareholders' equity as an appropriation of retained profits in the year ending 31 December 2025.

40.3 Presentation currency

Subsequent to the 31 December 2024 reporting date, on 6 February 2025 the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ) issued a Monetary Policy Statement (MPS), announcing a requirement for all entities to adopt a common presentation currency, ZWG, for reporting purposes with immediate effect, including for the 31 December 2024 and later period audited financial statements Management considers this to be a non-adjusting event to the current financial statements for general purpose prepared using the United States Dollars (USD) as the presentation currency. An additional special purpose report will be prepared to comply with requirements of MPS 6 of 2025. Management will continue to seek guidance from PAAB on preparation for later period financial statements.


2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
+1.84
+3.49
+1.75
+0.66
+2.98
+5.67

SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

		AUDITED	
ASSETS	**Notes**	**Group 2024 ZWG**	**Group 2023 ZWG**
Property and equipment	1	292 310 704	233 652 680
Right of use of assets	2	15 922 318	14 184 176
Investment properties	3	2 245 125 147	1 937 427 649
Intangible assets	4	5 356 801	9 901 221
Investment in associates	6	2 654 640	17 211 963
Deferred tax assets	7	-	33 476 469
Other non-current assets	8	11 828 509	14 830 413
Inventories	9	61 269 859	10 089 546
Trade and other receivables	10	391 735 847	557 634 139
Insurance contract assets	14	276 416 738	328 937 841
Reinsurance contract assets	14	466 155 599	448 452 384
Current income tax assets		17 230 457	17 849 879
Financial assets :			
- at amortised cost	11.1	286 573 288	174 249 625
- at fair value through profit or loss	11.2	684 582 546	388 667 405
- at fair value through other comprehensive income	11.3	240 747 344	211 060 341
Cash and cash equivalents	12	370 194 828	298 850 983
Total assets		**5 368 104 625**	**4 696 476 714**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent			
Share capital	13	469 073 151	469 073 151
Share premium	13	129 639 191	129 639 191
Treasury shares	13	(377 922)	(377 922)
Revaluation reserve		204 730 034	186 413 021
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income reserve		92 908 809	79 684 524
Foreign currency translation reserve		(1 492 556 248)	(1 503 850 419)
Change in ownership reserve		50 289 093	50 289 093
Insurance reserve		58 100 415	-
Retained earnings		1 656 341 147	1 709 580 505
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		**1 168 147 670**	**1 120 451 144**
Non-controlling interest		520 081 146	448 664 758
Total equity		**1 688 228 816**	**1 569 115 902**
LIABILITIES			
Deferred tax liabilities	7	77 933 867	138 415 105
Investment contract liabilities without Direct Participating Features	15	430 056 454	258 988 099
Insurance contract liabilities	16	2 498 964 840	1 929 585 498
Reinsurance liabilities	19.1	140 632 140	190 941 996
Borrowings	17	95 489 045	25 996 503
Lease liabilities	2	17 740 475	13 034 478
Other provisions	18	18 632 513	6 076 269
Trade and other payables	19	390 463 155	551 014 321
Current income tax payable		9 963 320	13 308 543
Total liabilities		**3 679 875 809**	**3 127 360 812**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**5 368 104 625**	**4 696 476 714**

D. Matete
Chairman

S.Kudenga
Group Chief Executive Officer

*The comparative statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023 which was previously presented in Zimbabwe dollar (ZWL) was translated to USD (functional currency) and thereafter ZWG (presentation currency).

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	Audited Group 31 December 2024 ZWG	Audited Group 31 December 2023 ZWG
INCOME			
Insurance contracts revenue	20	1 595 827 388	1 288 897 178
Insurance service expenses	20	(1 312 731 383)	(1 170 955 632)
Insurance service result from insurance contracts issued		**283 096 005**	**117 941 546**
Allocation of reinsurance paid	20	(307 082 693)	(299 516 548)
Amount recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	20	166 707 946	235 170 998
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held		**(140 374 747)**	**(64 345 550)**
Insurance service result	20	**142 721 258**	**53 595 996**
Interest revenue from financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss		68 033 987	57 141 509
Fair value gains from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	11.2	146 347 727	200 476 018
Net gains from fair value adjustments to investment properties	3	180 041 040	230 189 853
Net change in investment contract liabilities	15	(96 787 923)	(293 207 461)
Other Investment Revenue	21	25 638 655	64 738 436
Net (loss)/gain from foreign exchange		(23 492 122)	50 683 281
Net Investment Income		**299 781 364**	**310 021 636**
Insurance finance income/ (expenses) for insurance contracts issued	23	25 882 280	(58 289 046)
Reinsurance finance income for reinsurance contracts held	23	-	-
Net insurance finance income/ (expenses)		**25 882 280**	**(58 289 046)**
Net insurance and investment result		**468 384 902**	**305 328 586**
Rental income from investment property		65 259 640	53 344 584
Revenue from sale of inventory property		5 066 041	2 103 211
Fees and commission income	22	62 144 666	37 496 477
Non insurance income	23	133 895 484	89 452 065
Investment income	25	10 289 712	6 307 550
Fair value gains/ (losses) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	11.2	6 569 198	(2 781 094)
Net gains from fair value adjustments to investment properties	3	27 403 135	887 418
Interest income from micro - lending		26 159 302	13 724 926
Other income	26	12 415 924	16 009 251
		349 203 102	**216 544 388**
Total income		**2 270 694 134**	**1 815 463 202**
Fee and commission expenses, and other acquisition costs		(1 491 900)	(1 362 077)
Operating and administrative expenses	27	(494 061 676)	(376 321 056)
Property operating costs		(26 972 683)	(14 452 698)
Allowance for expected credit losses on receivables	10	(5 930 368)	(216 280)
Finance costs		(14 500 419)	(8 021 739)
Total indirect expenses		**(542 957 046)**	**(400 373 850)**
Profit before share of loss of associates		**274 630 958**	**121 499 124**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

	Notes	Audited Group 31 December 2024 ZWG	Audited Group 31 December 2023 * ZWG
Share of associate losses		-	(46 195 376)
Profit before tax		**274 630 958**	**75 303 748**
Income tax expense	**7.2**	(8 247 623)	(28 679 988)
Profit for the year		**266 383 335**	**46 623 760**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Gains on property and equipment revaluations	**1**	27 143 007	22 946 882
Share of other comprehensive income from associates		-	(149 538)
Finance income from insurance contracts issued		58 100 415	-
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income		(2 633 486)	(1 228 080)
		82 609 936	**21 569 264**
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		15 390 740	(31 204 060)
Investments in equity instruments	**11.3**	17 070 274	58 989 551
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income		(44 477)	(7 217)
		32 416 537	**27 778 274**
Other comprehensive income for the year net of tax		**115 026 473**	**49 347 538**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**381 409 808**	95 971 298
Profit for the period attributable to:			
Equity holders of ZimRe Holdings Limited		209 057 536	45 532 908
Non-controlling interests		57 325 799	1 090 852
		266 383 335	46 623 760
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Equity holders of ZimRe Holdings Limited		309 993 420	89 424 286
Non-controlling interests		71 416 388	6 547 012
		381 409 808	95 971 298
Earnings per share from profit attributable to owners of ZimRe Holdings Limited			
Basic and diluted earnings per share (USD cents):	**29**	11.50	2.50

*The comparative statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2023 which was previously presented in Zimbabwe dollar (ZWL) was translated to USD (functional currency) and thereafter ZWG (presentation currency).

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	Share capital ZWG	Share premium ZWG	Treasury shares ZWG	Revaluation reserve ZWG	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income reserve ZWG	Foreign currency translation reserve ZWG	Change in ownership reserve ZWG	Insurance finance reserve ZWG	Retained earnings ZWG	Attributable equity holders of parent ZWG	Non-controlling interest ZWG	Total equity ZWG
Year ended 31 December 2023													
Balance as at 1 January 2023 as previously stated		469 073 151	129 639 191	(377 922)	170 415 604	**20 987 983**	**168 274 637**	**50 289 093**	**-**	**1 674 630 761**	**2 682 932 498**	**419 951 359**	**3 102 883 857**
Impact of change in functional currency							**(1 641 322 476)**			-	(1 641 322 476)	-	(1 641 322 476)
Balance as at 1 January 2023 as restated		**469 073 151**	**129 639 191**	**(377 922)**	**170 415 604**	**20 987 983**	**(1 473 047 839)**	**50 289 093**	**-**	**1 674 630 761**	**1 041 610 022**	**419 951 359**	**1 461 561 381**
Total comprehensive income for the year					**15 997 417**	**58 696 541**	**(30 802 580)**			**45 532 908**	**89 424 286**	**6 547 012**	**95 971 298**
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 532 908	45 532 908	1 090 852	46 623 760
Other comprehensive income for the year net of tax		-	-	-	15 997 417	58 696 541	(30 802 580)	-	-	-	43 891 378	5 456 160	49 347 538
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(10 583 164)**	**(10 583 164)**	**22 166 387**	**11 583 223**
Dividend declared and paid	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10 583 164)	(10 583 164)	-	(10 583 164)
Change in ownership percentage		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 166 387	22 166 387
Balance as at 31 December 2023		**469 073 151**	**129 639 191**	**(377 922)**	**186 413 021**	**79 684 524**	**(1 503 850 419)**	**50 289 093**	**-**	**1 709 580 505**	**1 120 451 144**	**448 664 758**	**1 569 115 902**
Year ended 31 December 2024													
Balance as at 1 January 2024		**469 073 151**	**129 639 191**	**(377 922)**	**186 413 021**	**79 684 524**	**(1 503 850 419)**	**50 289 093**	**-**	**1 709 580 505**	**1 120 451 144**	**448 664 758**	**1 569 115 902**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**18 317 013**	**13 224 285**	**11 294 171**	**-**	**58 100 415**	**209 057 536**	**309 993 420**	**71 416 388**	**381 409 808**
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		209 057 536	**209 057 536**	57 325 799	266 383 335
Other comprehensive income for the year net of tax		-	-	-	18 317 013	13 224 285	11 294 171	-	58 100 415	-	**100 935 884**	14 090 589	115 026 473
Transfer to insurance liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(253 267 435)	(253 267 435)	-	(253 267 435)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners													
Dividend declared and paid	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9 029 459)	(9 029 459)	-	(9 029 459)
Balance as at 31 December 2024		**469 073 151**	**129 639 191**	**(377 922)**	**204 730 034**	**92 908 809**	**(1 492 556 248)**	**50 289 093**	**58 100 415**	**1 656 341 147**	**1 168 147 670**	**520 081 146**	**1 688 228 816**

***The comparative statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2023 which was previously presented in Zimbabwe dollar (ZWL) was translated to USD (functional currency) and thereafter ZWG (presentation currency).**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG
Profit before income tax		274 630 958	75 303 748
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	1	21 544 018	18 714 052
Lease depreciation charge	2	8 889 009	2 775 970
Fair value gains on investment property	3	(207 444 175)	(231 077 271)
Fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	11.2	(152 916 920)	(197 694 912)
Amortisation of intangible assets	4	1 772 765	2 476 966
Share of loss of associate	6	-	46 195 376
Changes in insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities		519 069 486	757 759 405
Changes in insurance and reinsurance contract assets		34 817 888	(489 280 477)
Changes in investment contract liabilities		171 068 355	145 473 106
Movement in allowance for credit losses	10	5 930 368	216 280
Movement in other provisions		12 556 244	(87 145)
Loss/(Profit) from disposal of property and equipment	26	56 958	(15 736 406)
Profit from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		86 554	-
Unrealised exchange (gains)/losses		(240 201 584)	125 965 078
Adjustments for separately disclosed items:			
Finance costs		14 500 419	8 021 739
Dividend received	25	(8 361 976)	(4 755 600)
Interest received	25	(1 927 736)	(1 551 950)
Working capital changes:			
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		165 898 292	(209 155 943)
Increase in inventory		(51 180 313)	(243 565)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		(160 551 166)	237 424 907
Cash flows from operations		408 237 444	270 743 358
Finance costs		(14 500 419)	(8 021 739)
Income tax paid		(10 973 450)	(24 763 681)
Net cash flows from operating activities		382 763 575	237 957 938
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	1	(32 200 785)	(17 460 811)
Purchase of intangible assets - software	4.1	(153 542)	(1 365 232)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

	Notes	Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023* ZWG
Purchase of property and equipment	1	(32 200 785)	(17 460 811)
Purchase of intangible assets - software	4.1	(153 542)	(1 365 232)
Acquisition of investment property	3	(108 683 044)	(1 750 686)
Purchase of financial assets at amortised cost	11.1	(104 141 213)	(22 703 982)
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	11.2	(115 649 954)	(117 262 980)
Purchase of other non financial assets	8	(440 664)	(2 620 792)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		121 102	23 290 142
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	11.2	(3 541 695)	(26 209 625)
Dividends received	25	8 361 976	4 755 600
Interest received	25	1 927 736	1 551 950
Cash flows used in from investing activities		**(354 400 083)**	**(159 776 416)**
Financing activities			
Dividends paid to Company shareholders	31	(9 029 459)	(10 583 164)
Loan drawdown	17	71 034 209	25 113 550
Loan repayment	17	(14 824 050)	(12 989 622)
Lease payments	2	(4 200 347)	(2 760 569)
Cash generated from / (utilised in) financing activities		**42 980 353**	**(1 219 805)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**71 343 845**	**76 961 717**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		298 850 983	221 889 266
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	12	**370 194 828**	**298 850 983**

*The comparative statement of cashflows for the year ended 31 December 2023 which was previously presented in Zimbabwe dollar (ZWL) was translated to USD (functional currency) and thereafter ZWG (presentation currency).

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

ASSETS	Notes	Company 2024 ZWG	Company 2023* ZWG
Property and equipment	1	11 761 931	679 206
Right of use of assets	2	4 599 694	3 991 973
Investment in subsidiaries	5	343 917 421	337 569 313
Investment in associates	6	2 654 634	2 654 634
Other receivables and prepayments	10	11 772 152	11 006 378
Financial assets :			
- at amortised cost	11.1	228 725	2 443 855
- at fair value through profit or loss	11.2	31 200 404	26 736 688
- at fair value through other comprehensive income	11.3	25 407 678	20 958 985
Cash and cash equivalents	12	5 988 322	5 564 207
Total assets		**437 530 961**	**411 605 239**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent			
Share capital	13	469 073 151	469 073 151
Share premium	13	129 639 191	129 639 191
Treasury shares	13	(377 922)	(377 922)
Foreign currency translation reserve		(437 868 137)	(437 868 137)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income reserve		20 670 064	16 265 858
Retained earnings		160 607 411	176 283 577
Total equity		**341 743 758**	**353 015 718**
LIABILITIES			
Deferred tax liabilities	7	2 990 015	2 600 005
Borrowings	17	11 609 324	-
Lease liabilities	2	4 686 968	1 623 396
Other provisions	18	303 690	1 240 459
Trade and other payables	19	76 197 206	53 125 661
Current income tax payable			
Total liabilities		**95 787 203**	**58 589 521**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**437 530 961**	**411 605 239**

*The comparative statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023 which was previously presented in Zimbabwe dollar (ZWL) was translated to USD (functional currency) and thereafter ZWG (presentation currency).

D. Matete
Chairman

S.Kudenga
Group Chief Executive Officer

COMPANY STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

INCOME	Notes	Company 2024 ZWG	Company 2023* ZWG
Management fees	24	48 419 656	37 435 500
Investment income	25	8 716 950	5 408 907
Other (losses)/gains	26	4 812 860	165 228
Total income		**61 949 466**	**43 009 635**
EXPENDITURE			
Operating and administrative expenses	27	(67 124 803)	(49 848 887)
Finance costs		(1 125 839)	(961 341)
Total expenses		**(68 250 642)**	**(50 810 228)**
Loss before tax		**(6 301 176)**	**(7 800 593)**
Income tax (expense)/credit	7.4	(345 531)	1 708 896
Loss for the year		**(6 646 707)**	**(6 091 697)**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Fair value gains for financial assets at FVOCI	11.3	4 448 693	721 713
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income		(44 487)	(7 217)
Other comprehensive income for the year net of tax		**4 404 206**	**714 496**
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(2 242 501)**	**(5 377 201)**
Loss attributable to:			
Equity holders of ZimRe Holdings Limited		(6 646 707)	(6 091 697)
		(6 646 707)	**(6 091 697)**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:			
Equity holders of ZimRe Holdings Limited		(2 242 501)	(5 377 201)
		(2 242 501)	**(5 377 201)**
Earnings per share from profit of continuing operations attributable to owners of ZimRe Holdings Limited			
Basic and diluted earnings per share (USD cents):	29	(0.37)	(0.34)

*The comparative statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2023 which was previously presented in Zimbabwe dollar (ZWL) was translated to USD (functional currency) and thereafter ZWG (presentation currency).

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	Share capital ZWG	Share premium ZWG	Treasury shares ZWG	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income reserve ZWG	Foreign currency ranslation reserve ZWG	Retained earnings ZWG	Total ZWG
Balance as at 31 December 2023								
Balance as at 1 January 2023 as previously stated		**469 073 151**	**129 639 191**	**(377 922)**	**15 551 362**	**-**	**192 958 438**	**806 844 220**
Impact of change in functional currency		-	-	-	-	(437 868 137)	-	(437 868 137)
Balance as at 1 January 2023 restated		**469 073 151**	**129 639 191**	**(377 922)**	**15 551 362**	**(437 868 137)**	**192 958 438**	**368 976 083**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**714 496**		**(6 091 697)**	**(5 377 201)**
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	(6 091 697)	(6 091 697)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-	-	714 496	-	-	714 496
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(10 583 164)**	**(10 583 164)**
Dividend declared and paid	31	-	-	-	-		(10 583 164)	(10 583 164)
Balance as at 31 December 2023		**469 073 151**	**129 639 191**	**(377 922)**	**16 265 858**	**(437 868 137)**	**176 283 577**	**353 015 718**
Year ended 31 December 2024								
Balance as at 1 January 2024		**469 073 151**	**129 639 191**	**(377 922)**	**16 265 858**	**(437 868 137)**	**176 283 577**	**353 015 718**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**4 404 206**		**(6 646 707)**	**(2 242 501)**
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-		(6 646 707)	(6 646 707)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-	-	4 404 206		-	4 404 206
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners		-	-	-	-		(9 029 459)	(9 029 459)
Dividend declared and paid	31	-	-	-	-		(9 029 459)	(9 029 459)
Balance as at 31 December 2024		**469 073 151**	**129 639 191**	**(377 922)**	**20 670 064**	**(437 868 137)**	**160 607 411**	**341 743 758**

*The comparative statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2023 which was previously presented in Zimbabwe dollar (ZWL) was translated to USD (functional currency) and thereafter ZWG (presentation currency).

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	Company 2024 ZWG	Company 2023* ZWG
Profit /(loss) before income tax		**(6 301 176)**	**(7 800 593)**
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	1	1 030 031	44 466
Lease depreciation charge	2	4 393 580	464 246
Fair value gains on financial assets through profit or loss	11.2	(4 463 716)	(2 165 179)
Lease payments		(2 003 202)	(1 571 129)
Movement in leave pay provision	18	(936 769)	(1 200 611)
Unrealised exchange (gains)/losses		2 068 666	43 484 713
Adjustments for separately disclosed items:			
Finance costs		1 125 839	961 341
Dividend received	25	(8 633 101)	(4 893 693)
Interest received	25	(83 849)	(515 214)
Working capital changes:			
Decrease/(increase) in other receivables and prepayments		(765 774)	(6 236 084)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		23 071 545	26 789 604
Cash flows from operations		**8 502 074**	**47 361 867**
Finance costs		(1 125 839)	(961 341)
Net cashflows generated from operating activities		**7 376 235**	**46 400 526**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	1	(12 112 756)	(666 193)
Investment in a subsidiary	5	(6 348 108)	(63 605 783)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets through profit or loss	11.2	-	30 081 507
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at amortised cost	11.1	2 215 130	-
Dividends received	25	8 633 101	4 893 693
Interest received	25	83 849	515 214
Cash flows used in investing activities		**(7 528 784)**	**(28 781 562)**
Financing activities			
Dividends paid	31	(9 029 459)	(10 583 164)
Loan drawdown	17	12 899 250	-
Loan repayment	17	(1 289 925)	-
Lease payments	2	(2 003 202)	(1 571 129)
Cash flows generated / (used) in financing activities		**576 664**	**(12154 293)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		424 115	5 464 671
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		5 564 207	99 536
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	12	**5 988 322**	**5 564 207**

*The comparative statement of cashflows for the year ended 31 December 2023 which was previously presented in Zimbabwe dollar (ZWL) was translated to USD (functional currency) and thereafter ZWG (presentation currency).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

1 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

GROUP	Freehold land and buildings ZWG	Motor vehicles ZWG	Equipment and computers ZWG	Furniture and fittings ZWG	Total ZWG
Year ended 31 December 2023					
Cost or valuation					
As at 1 January 2023	132 519 877	32 591 219	19 142 745	7 398 029	191 651 870
Additions	165 884	7 783 330	7 752 191	1 759 406	17 460 811
Revaluation surplus	10 915 681	5 596 494	5 343 721	1 090 986	22 946 882
Disposals	(5 609 910)	(5 234 903)	(1 200 456)	(173 804)	(12 219 073)
Foreign exchange movements	46 258 078	(806 461)	4 497 040	1 223 707	51 172 364
As at 31 December 2023	**184 249 610**	**39 929 679**	**35 535 241**	**11 298 324**	**271 012 854**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
As at 1 January 2023	(2 051 032)	(18 267 918)	(12 614 202)	(3 681 007)	(36 614 159)
Depreciation	(10 229 466)	(3 445 132)	(3 576 885)	(1 462 569)	(18 714 052)
Disposals	503 664	2 997 734	1 034 442	129 534	4 665 374
Foreign exchange movements	9 425 484	2 978 256	689 155	209 768	13 302 663
As at 31 December 2023	**(2 351 350)**	**(15 737 060)**	**(14 467 490)**	**(4 804 274)**	**(37 360 174)**
Net book amount	**181 898 260**	**24 192 619**	**21 067 751**	**6 494 050**	**233 652 680**
Carrying amount					
As at 31 December 2023					
Cost	184 249 610	39 929 679	35 535 241	11 298 324	271 012 854
Accumulated depreciation	(2 351 350)	(15 737 060)	(14 467 490)	(4 804 274)	(37 360 174)
	181 898 260	**24 192 619**	**21 067 751**	**6 494 050**	**233 652 680**
Year ended 31 December 2024					
Cost or valuation					
As at 1 January 2024	184 249 610	39 929 679	35 535 241	11 298 324	271 012 854
Additions	-	18 170 838	12 524 759	1 505 188	32 200 785
Revaluation surplus	21 795 166	5 347 841	-	-	27 143 007
Disposals	-	(1 589 342)	(1 465 406)	(176 746)	(3 231 494)
Foreign exchange movements	320 030	18 834 177	151 050	(42 671)	19 262 586
As at 31 December 2024	**206 364 806**	**80 693 193**	**46 745 644**	**12 584 095**	**346 387 738**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

1 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

	Freehold land and buildings ZWG	Motor vehicles ZWG	Equipment and computers ZWG	Furniture and fittings ZWG	Total ZWG
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
As at 1 January 2024	(2 351 350)	(15 737 060)	(14 467 490)	(4 804 274)	(37 360 174)
Depreciation	(788 944)	(10 967 329)	(7 109 783)	(2 677 962)	(21 544 018)
Disposals	20 123	1 626 002	1 172 335	234 999	3 053 459
Foreign exchange movements	-	1 662 121	90 346	21 232	1 773 699
As at 31 December 2024	**(3 120 171)**	**(23 416 266)**	**(20 314 592)**	**(7 226 005)**	**(54 077 034)**
Net book amount	**203 244 635**	**57 276 927**	**26 431 052**	**5 358 090**	**292 310 704**
Carrying amount					
As at 31 December 2024					
Cost	206 364 806	80 693 193	46 745 644	12 584 095	346 387 738
Accumulated depreciation	(3 120 171)	(23 416 266)	(20 314 592)	(7 226 005)	(54 077 034)
	203 244 635	**57 276 927**	**26 431 052**	**5 358 090**	**292 310 704**

Land buildings and motor vehicles are carried at fair value determined on an open market value basis by independent professional valuers. The latest fair was estimated as at 31 December 2024.

A further analysis of the depreciation expense recognised in profit and loss is as indicated below	Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG
Directly attributable expenses	(6 221 725)	(9 364 731)
Operating and administrative expenses	(15 322 293)	(9 349 321)
	(21 544 018)	**(18 714 052)**

Land, buildings and motor vehicles are carried at fair value determined on an open market value basis by independent professional valuers. The latest fair was estimated as at 31 December 2024.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

1 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

1 COMPANY

	Motor vehicles ZWG	Equipment and computers ZWG	Furniture and fittings ZWG	Total ZWG
Year ended 31 December 2023				
Opening net book amount	1 314 422	2 411 668	193 176	3 919 266
Additions	-	586 718	79 475	666 193
Depreciation charge	(10 334)	(32 328)	(1 804)	(44 466)
Foreign exchange movements	(1 190 142)	(2 462 368)	(209 277)	(3 861 787)
Closing net book amount	**113 946**	**503 690**	**61 570**	**679 206**
At 31 December 2023				
Cost or fair value	195 976	720 225	68 413	984 614
Accumulated depreciation	(82 030)	(216 535)	(6 843)	(305 408)
Net book amount	**113 946**	**503 690**	**61 570**	**679 206**
Year ended 31 December 2024				
Opening net book amount	113 946	503 690	61 570	679 206
Additions	11 622 224	477 272	13 260	12 112 756
Depreciation charge	(870 054)	(154 069)	(5 908)	(1 030 031)
Closing net book amount	**10 866 116**	**826 893**	**68 922**	**11 761 931**
At 31 December 2024				
Cost or fair value	11 818 200	1 197 497	81 673	13 097 370
Accumulated depreciation	(952 084)	(370 604)	(12 751)	(1 335 439)
Net book amount	**10 866 116**	**826 893**	**68 922**	**11 761 931**

All property and equipment are classified as non-current assets.

Fair value hierarchy

The following table shows an analysis of the fair values of land and buildings recognised in the statement of financial position by level of the fair value hierarchy:

	Level 1 ZWG	Level 2 ZWG	Level 3 ZWG	Total ZWG	Total gain in the period in other comprehensive income ZWG
31 December 2024					
Freehold land and buildings	-	-	206 364 806	206 364 806	21 795 166
31 December 2023					
Freehold land and buildings	-	-	184 249 610	184 249 610	10 915 681

Carrying amounts that would have been recognised if land and buildings were stated at cost are as follows:

Group	2024 ZWG	2023 ZWG
Cost	69 166 939	69 166 939
Accumulated depreciation	(10 268 912)	(10 268 912)
Carrying amount	**58 898 027**	**58 898 027**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

1 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Valuation techniques used to derive level 3 fair values

The table below presents the following for land and buildings:

- The fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period;
- The level of the fair value hierarchy (in this case level 3) within which the fair value measurements are categorised in their entirety;
- A description of the valuation techniques applied;
- The inputs used in the fair value measurement, including the ranges of rent charged to different units within the same building; and
- Level 3 fair value measurements, quantitative information about the significant observable inputs used in the fair value measurement.

Class of property	Fair value USD	Valuation technique	Key unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)
31 December 2024 CBD offices and land - owner occupied	206 364 806	Market comparable	Rate per square metre (USD)	242 - 311
31 December 2023 CBD offices and land - owner occupied	184 249 610	Market comparable	Rate per square metre (USD)	241- 311

The market value was determined by reference to observable prices in an open market. Under the market comparable method, a property's fair value is estimated based on comparable transactions. The unit of comparison applied by the Group is the price per square metre (sqm).

2 LEASES

	Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG
Group This note provides information for leases where the Group is a lessee.		

(i) Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position

The statement of financial position shows the following amounts relating to leases.

	2024 Right-Of-Use Asset Z WG	2023 Right-Of-Use Asset ZWG
Balance as at 1 January	**14 184 176**	**15 900 080**
Additions	10 442 562	2 096 850
Lease adjustment	(173 366)	-
Depreciation for the year	(8 889 009)	(2 775 970)
Exchange rate movement on foreign operations	357 955	(1 036 784)
Balance as at 31 December	**15 922 318**	**14 184 176**
Right-of-use assets		
Buildings - office space	15 922 318	14 184 176
	15 922 318	14 184 176

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

2 LEASES (continued)

(i) Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position (continued)

Set out below are the carrying amounts of the lease liability and the movements during the year	Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG
Balance as at 1 January	**13 034 478**	**4 378 676**
Additions	6 567 215	1 087 458
Lease adjustment	(173 340)	-
Interest	4 130 159	2 854 140
Payments	(4 200 347)	(2 760 569)
Exchange rate movement on foreign operations	(1 617 690)	7 474 773
Balance as at 31 December	**17 740 475**	**13 034 478**
Lease liabilities		
Non-current	14 105 415	9 028 693
Current	3 635 060	4 005 785
	17 740 475	**13 034 478**

Additions to the right-of-use assets during the 2023 financial year were USD254 558

(ii) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases.

Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets		
Buildings - office space	(8 889 009)	(2 775 970)
Interest expense (included in finance cost)	(4 130 159)	(2 854 140)
Lease commitments - Group as lessee		
Future minimum rentals payable under the non-cancellable operating lease as at 31 December 2024 are as follows:		
Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Less than one year	3 635 060	4 005 785
One to five years	14 105 415	9 028 693

The Group has tested its right of use assets for impairment and has concluded that there is no indication that the right of use assets are impaired.

No amounts were included in administrative expenses for low value or short term leases and variable lease payments are not included in lease liabilities.

The total cash outflow for leases in 2024 was ZWG 4 200 347 (2023: ZWG 2 760 569) being principal payments of ZWG 4 063 057 (2023: ZWG 1 072 406) and interest payments of ZWG 137 293 (2023:ZWG 1 688 163)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

2 LEASES (continued)

	Company 2024 ZWG	Company 2023 ZWG
Company This note provides information for leases where company is lessee.		

(i) Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position

The statement of financial position shows the following amounts relating to leases.

	2024 Right-Of-Use Asset ZWG	2023 Right-Of-Use Asset ZWG
Balance as at 1 January	**3 991 973**	**4 456 219**
Additions	5 174 637	-
Lease adjustment	(173 336)	-
Depreciation for the year	(4 393 580)	(464 246)
Balance as at 31 December	**4 599 694**	**3 991 973**
Right-of-use assets		
Buildings - office space	**4 599 694**	**3 991 973**
	4 599 694	3 991 973

Set out below are the carrying amounts of the lease liability and the movements during the year	Company 2024 ZWG	Company 2023 ZWG
Balance as at 1 January	**1 623 396**	**2 233 737**
Additions	5 174 637	-
Lease adjustment	(173 340)	-
Interest	65 477	960 788
Payments	(2 003 202)	(1 571 129)
Balance as at 31 December	**4 686 968**	**1 623 396**

(i) Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position (continued)

Lease liabilities		
Non-current	3 101 805	-
Current	1 585 163	1 623 396
	4 686 968	**1 623 396**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

2 LEASES (continued)

(ii) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases.

Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets		
Buildings - office space	(4 393 580)	(464 246)
Interest expense (Included in finance cost)	(65 477)	(960 788)

Lease commitments - Group as lessee

Future minimum rentals payable under the non-cancellable operating lease as at 31 December 2024 are as follows:

Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Less than one year	1 585 163	1 623 396
One to five years	3 101 805	-

The Company has tested its right of use assets for impairment and has concluded that there is no indication that the right of use assets are impaired.

No amounts were included in administrative expenses for low value or short term leases and variable lease payments are not included in lease liabilities.

The total cash outflow for leases in 2024 was ZWG 2 003 202 (2023: ZWG 1 571 129) being principal payments of ZWG 1 350 194 (2023: ZWG 425 281) and interest payments of ZWG 42 388 (2023: ZWG 669 470).

The group's leasing activities and how these are accounted for

The Group leases office space. Rental contracts are typically made for varying fixed periods ranging 5 to 10 years. For leases of real estate for which the Group is a lessee, it has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead accounts for these as a single lease component. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes. Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable by the Group under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the group is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the group exercising that option. IFRS16(18) IFRS16(26)

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the group, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Group:

- where possible, uses recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received and
- makes adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term, country, currency and security. IFRS16(38)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

2 LEASES (continued)

(ii) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss (continued)

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:
- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs.

The Group carries right of use assets at cost. Refer to note 2.28.

The Group had no low value or short term leases as at reporting date.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life. While the group revalue its land and buildings that are presented within property, plant and equipment, it has chosen not to do so for the right-of-use buildings held by the group.

3 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES	Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG
As at 1 January	1 937 427 649	1 722 036 718
Additions	108 683 044	1 750 686
Disposals	(6 626 809)	(8 071 319)
Fair value gains recognised in profit or loss	207 444 175	231 077 271
Exchange rate movement on foreign operations	(1 802 912)	(9 365 707)
As at 31 December	**2 245 125 147**	**1 937 427 649**

A further analysis of fair value gains recognised in profit and loss is as indicated below

	Group 2023 ZWG	Group 2022 ZWG
Insurance business units	180 041 040	230 189 853
Non insurance business units	27 403 135	887 418
	207 444 175	**231 077 271**

Investment properties, principally freehold office buildings, are held for long term rental yields and are not occupied by the Group.

They are carried at fair value.

3.1 Leasing arrangements

The investment properties are leased to tenants under operating leases with rentals payable monthly. Lease payments are based on agreed rentals from periodic rent reviews that are carried out. Where considered necessary to reduce credit risk, the Company may obtain bank guarantees and sureties for the term of the lease.

Although the Group is exposed to changes in the residual value at the end of the current leases, the Group typically enters into new operating leases and therefore will not immediately realise any reduction in residual value at the end of these leases. Expectations about the future residual values are reflected in the fair value of the properties.

Minimum lease payments receivable on leases of investment properties are as follows:

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

3 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (continued)

3.1 Leasing arrangements (continued)

	2024 ZWG	**2023 ZWG**
Within 3 months	430 714	352 074
3 to 6 months	1 063 732	869 517
6 to 12 months	4 529 019	3 702 114
1 to 5 years	59 236 175	48 420 879
	65 259 640	**53 344 584**

3.2 Valuation of investment properties

Investment properties are stated at fair value, which is determined based on valuations performed by accredited independent property valuers, as at 31 December 2024. In Zimbabwe, properties were valued by Homelux Real Estate, an industry specialist in valuing these types of investment properties. In Malawi and Mozambique the valuations were performed by SMN Property Professionals and Zambujo and Associados Consultores respectively. The fair values of the property have been determined using the income approach for developed commercial and industrial properties, and the market approach for residential properties and undeveloped land. Valuation models in accordance with those recommended by the International Valuation Standards Committee have been applied.

Significant judgements and assumptions were applied for the Group's Investment property portfolio. Land banks and residential properties were valued in Zimbabwe dollar using the comparison method and/or market evidence.

The table below shows the geographical distribution of investment properties held by the Group:

Country in which property is situated	**Class of property**	**Valuation technique**	**Valuation technique**	**Carrying amount ZWG**	
				2024	**2023**
Zimbabwe Malawi Mozambique	CBD offices, retail, residential and land Residential property	Income capitalisation and market comparable Market comparable Residential property	Income capitalisation and market comparable Market comparable Market comparable	- 625 263 - -	- 675 251 - -

Valuation process

The market value was determined by reference to observable prices in an open market. Where there were no comparable prices, the market value was determined by capitalising achieved rentals using appropriate yield levels. The fair value of investment property is categorised as level 3 because of the significant unobservable inputs which were used.

i) Income approach

Under the income capitalisation method, a property's fair value is estimated based on the annualised net operating income generated by the property, which is divided by the capitalisation rate (discounted by the investor's rate of return). Under the income capitalisation method, over (above market rent) and under-rent situations are separately capitalised (discounted).

ii) Market approach

Under the market comparable method, a property's fair value is estimated based on comparable transactions. The unit of comparison applied by the Group is the price per square metre (sqm).

iii) Rent per square metre

The rent at which space could be let in the market conditions prevailing at the date of valuation. The unit of comparison is the rental rate per square metre.

iv) Vacancy rate

The Group determines the vacancy rate which can be based on the percentage of estimated vacant space divided by the total lettable area.

v) Prime yield

The prime yield is defined as the internal rate of return of the cash flows from the property, assuming a rise to Estimated Rental Value ("ERV") at the next review, but with no further rental growth.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

3 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (continued)

3.2 Valuation of investment properties (continued)

The rental rate yield represents the net income expected in year zero divided by the current property values (historical or trailing income yield). The risk arises when void levels in the portfolio increase. This increase will consequently result in a reduction in net incomes. Where net incomes remain constant, a reduction in the yield rates will result in increased property values.

3.3 Fair value hierarchy

Changes recorded in the statement of profit or loss for recurring fair value measurements categorised within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy amount to ZWG 207 444 175 (2023: ZWG 231 077 271) and are presented in the statement of profit or loss line item “fair value adjustments on investment property”.

All gains and losses recorded in statement of profit or loss for recurring fair value measurements categorised within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are attributable to changes in unrealised gains or losses relating to investment properties held at the end of the reporting period.

Valuation techniques used to derive level 3 fair values

The table below presents the following for each class of the investment properties:
- The fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period;
- A description of the valuation techniques applied;
- The inputs used in the fair value measurement, including the ranges of rent charged to different units within the same building; and
- Level 3 fair value measurements, quantitative information about the significant observable inputs used in the fair value measurement.

Class of property	Fair value 31 December 2024 ZWG	Valuation technique	Key unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)
CBD retail	263 918 655	Income capitalisation	Rental per square metre (USD) Capitalisation rate Vacancy rate	217,028.00 7.60% 2.00%
CBD offices	715 609 478	Income capitalisation	Rental per square metre (USD) Capitalisation rate Vacancy rate	98,191.00 9.50% 22.00%
Industrial	20 380 815	Income capitalisation	Rental per square metre (USD) Capitalisation rate Vacancy rate	41,596.00 11.50% 24.00%
Land - Residential	1 109 696 679	Market comparable	Rate per square metre (USD)	342 939
Land - Commercial	104 561 321	Market comparable	Rate per square metre (USD)	35000-105000
Student accommodation	25 798 500	Income capitalisation	Rental per room (USD) Capitalisation rate Vacancy rate	51,9930.00 - 34,293.90 10.50% seasonal
Residential	5 159 699	Market comparable	Comparable transacted properties prices (USD)	90000-130000

Total	**2 245 125 147**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

3 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (continued)

3.3 Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Class of property	Fair value 31 December 2023 ZWG	Valuation technique	Key unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)
CBD retail	260 300 570	Income capitalisation	Rental per square metre (USD) Capitalisation rate Vacancy rate	1 290 4.50% 5.00%
CBD offices	537 858 067	Income capitalisation	Rental per square metre (USD) Capitalisation rate Vacancy rate	760.00 2%-5.5% 20.00%
Industrial	20 073 735	Income capitalisation	Rental per square metre (USD) Capitalisation rate Vacancy rate	300.00 9.00% 30.00%
Land - Residential	935 900 208	Market comparable	Rate per square metre (USD)	4,900.00
Land - Commercial	102 229 549	Market comparable	Rate per square metre (USD)	5000-10000
Student accommodation	26 240 789	Income capitalisation	Rental per room (USD) Capitalisation rate Vacancy rate	7500-11000 9.00% n/a
Residential	54 824 731	Market comparable	Comparable transacted properties prices (USD)	5000-8000
Total	**1 937 427 649**			

Lettable space per square metre

Sector	December 2024	December 2023	December 2024	December 2023
CBD retail	21 704	19 500	27.54%	27.70%
CBD offices	47 736	41 529	60.56%	58.98%
Industrial	6 881	6 881	8.73%	9.77%
Student accommodation	2 499	2 499	3.17%	3.55%
Total	78 820	70 409	100.00%	100.00%

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

3 INVESTMENT PROPERTY (continued)

3.3 Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Lettable space per square metre (continued)

The valuation technique and key unobservable inputs used in determining the fair value measurement of investment property as well as the inter-relationship between key unobservable inputs and fair value, is detailed in the table below:

Property class	Valuation technique	Key unobservable inputs	Range	Relationship between key unobservable inputs and fair value
CBD offices	Income capitalisation Comparison approach	Market rental rates per square metre Capitalisation rate Occupancy rate Void period	USD 95 000- 150 000 8% - 13% 70% to 90% Average 1 year	The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if market rental rates were higher/(lower), capitalisation rates were lower/(higher), occupancy rates were higher/(lower), void periods were shorter/ (longer)
Retail	Income capitalisation and Comparison approach	Market rental rates per square metre Capitalisation rate Occupancy rate Void period	USD 150 000 - 300 000 7% - 15% 95% - 100% Average 6 months	The estimated fair value would increase/(decrease) if market rental rates were higher/(lower), capitalisation rates were lower/ (higher), occupancy rates were higher/(lower), void periods were shorter/ (longer)
Industrial	Income capitalisation and Comparison approach	Market rental rates per square metre Capitalisation rate Occupancy rate Void period	USD 40 000 to 80 000 11% - 13% 75% to 95% Average 6 months	The estimated fair value would increase/ (decrease) if market rental rates higher/(lower), capitalisation rates were lower/(higher),occupancy rates were higher/(lower), void periods were shorter/ (longer)
Residential	Comparison approach	Comparable transacted sales evidence	USD500,000 - USD750,000	The estimated fair value would increase/(decrease) if achieved transacted sale evidence were higher/ (lower)
Land -commercial	Comparison approach	Comparable	US$ 90.00 to US$ 120.00	The estimated fair value would increase/(decrease) if achieved transacted sale evidence were higher/ (lower)
Land - residential	Comparison approach	Comparable	US$ 15.00 - US$ 40.00	The estimated fair value would increase/(decrease) achieved transacted sale evidence were higher/ (lower)

Sensitivity analysis to significant changes in unobservable inputs within level 3 of the hierarchy.

Significant increases/(decreases) in the comparable transacted properties and rental per square metre in isolation would result in a significant higher/(lower) fair value measurement. Significant increases/(decreases) in the long-term vacancy rate and prime yield in isolation would result in a significant lower/(higher) fair value measurement.

The annual rental income used in the valuation of the portfolio was ZWG 45 472 463 and the overall capitalisation rate was 7.2%. Increasing the capitalisation rate by 10% would decrease the fair value to ZWG 574 147 378. Reducing the capitalisation rate by 10% would increase the fair value to ZWG 701 735 677.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

3 INVESTMENT PROPERTY (continued)

3.3 Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Market prime yields

Sector	Prime yield
Retail	7% - 8%
Office	8% - 10%
Industrial	10% - 12%
The impact of the factors listed below on fair value was as follows:	
Void periods	2 - 5 years
Total occupancy rate	77%
Total vacancy rate	33%

4 INTANGIBLE ASSETS	Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG
Software (note 11.1)	5 356 801	8 882 441
Goodwill (note 11.2)	-	1 018 780
	5 356 801	**9 901 221**
4.1 Software		
Cost		
As at 1 January	10 746 781	11 309 177
Additions	153 542	1 365 232
Acquisitions through business combinations		-
Revaluation		-
Foreign exchange movements	(3 181 161)	(1 927 628)
As at 31 December	**7 719 162**	**10 746 781**
Accumulated amortisation		
As at 1 January	(64 015 837)	(64 135 414)
Charge for the year	(11 958 146)	(4 852 925)
Foreign exchange movements	6 090 510	4 972 502
Balance as at 31 December	**(69 883 473)**	**(64 015 837)**
Carrying amount as at 31 December	**(62 164 311)**	**(53 269 056)**

All intangible assets are classified as non-current assets.

The intangible assets relate to computer software purchased from various vendors.

No impairment loss was recognised in respect of these assets (2023 - USD nil).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

		Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG
4	**INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)**		
4.1	**Software (continued)**		
	Amortisation		
	As at 1 January	(1 864 340)	(3 815 936)
	Charge for the year	(1 772 765)	(2 476 966)
	Foreign exchange movements	1 274 744	4 428 562
	Balance as at 31 December	**(2 362 361)**	**(1 864 340)**
	Carrying amount as at 31 December	**5 356 801**	**8 882 441**

All intangible assets are classified as non-current assets.

The intangible assets relate to computer software purchased from various vendors.

No impairment loss was recognised in respect of these assets (2023:USD nil)

		Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG
4.2	**Goodwill**		
	As at 1 January	1 018 780	1 018 780
	Impairment	(1 018 780)	-
		-	**1 018 780**

Goodwill is classified as a non-current asset and was fully impaired during the current year.

		Company 2024 ZWG	Company 2023 ZWG
5	**INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES**		
	As at 1 January	337 569 313	2 684 657 822
	Additions	6 348 108	63 605 783
	Foreign exchange movements	-	(2 410 694 292)
	As at 31 December 2024	**343 917 421**	**337 569 313**

Additions during the year amounted to ZWG 6 348 108 (2023: ZWG 63 605 783).

The additional capital injection resulted in the following impact on the financial statements:

Impact on financial statements:

Statement of Financial Position: Increase in investment in subsidiary by ZWG 6 348 108 (2023: ZWG 63 605 783).
Statement of Cash Flows: Outflow of Cash for investment in subsidiary of ZWG 6 348 108 (2023: ZWG 63 605 783).

Investments are all classified as non-current assets.

The reporting date of all subsidiaries is 31 December.

Financial information of subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests is provided below.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

5 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

5.1 Summary of non-controlling interest portion

Name of company	Country of incorporation	Nature of business	2024	2023
ZimRe Property Investments Limited	Zimbabwe	Property	0%	0%
Emeritus Resegguros, S.A.	Mozambique	Reinsurance	25%	25%
Credit Insurance Zimbabwe Limited	Zimbabwe	General Insurance	9%	9%
Fidelity Life Assurance of Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	Assurance	33%	33%
WFDR Risk Services	Zimbabwe	Insurance broking	40%	40%
Stalap Private Limited	Zimbabwe	Property	31%	31%

	2024	2023
Accumulated non-controlling interest balances		
Emeritus Resegguros, S.A.	24 725 058	14 593 547
Credit Insurance Zimbabwe Limited	7 533 630	7 679 429
Fidelity Life Assurance Zimbabwe	506 161 144	445 703 816
WFDR Risk Services	19 332 366	18 264 866
Stalap Private Limited	(37 671 059)	(37 576 901)
	520 081 139	**448 664 757**
Profit/ (loss) allocated to material non-controlling interests		
Emeritus Resegguros, S.A.	4 343 641	(4 781 211)
Credit Insurance Zimbabwe Limited	(691 076)	(1 057 932)
Fidelity Life Assurance Zimbabwe	54 461 564	19 887 127
WFDR Risk Services	(694 182)	1 363 435
Stalap Private Limited	(94 158)	(14 320 566)
	57 325 789	**1 090 853**

Set out below is summarised financial information for each subsidiary that has non-controlling interests that are material to the Group.

The amounts disclosed for each subsidiary are before inter-company eliminations.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

5 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

5.2 Summarised statements of profit or loss

5.2.1 Summarised statement of profit or loss for 2024

	Fidelity Life Assurance Zimbabwe ZWG	Emeritus Reseggūros S.A. ZWG	Credit Insurance Zimbabwe Limited ZWG	WFDR Risk Services ZWG	Total ZWG
Insurance revenue	294 891 301	270 897 702	60 979 011	-	626 768 014
Insurance service expenses	(264 405 080)	(199 321 498)	(38 092 909)	-	(501 819 487)
Insurance service result from insurance contracts issued	30 486 221	71 576 204	22 886 102	-	124 948 527
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(3 915 178)	(47 944 385)	(8 864 895)	-	(60 724 458)
Insurance service result	26 571 043	23 631 819	14 021 207	-	64 224 069
Net Investment Income	219 655 021	10 597 530	5 050 143	-	235 302 694
Net insurance finance expenses	25 923 068	-	(40 787)	-	25 882 281
Other income	177 263 410	-	-	26 462 862	203 726 272
Total expenses	(279 977 136)	(15 541 259)	(28 688 081)	(29 692 489)	(353 898 965)
Profit/(loss) before income tax	169 435 406	18 688 090	(9 657 518)	(3 229 627)	175 236 351
Income tax (expense)/ credit	(4 400 363)	(1 313 527)	1 978 900	1 494 172	(2 240 818)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	**165 035 043**	**17 374 563**	**(7 678 618)**	**(1 735 455)**	**172 995 533**

5.2.2 Summarised statement of profit or loss for 2023

	Fidelity Life Assurance Zimbabwe ZWG	Emeritus Reseggūros S.A. ZWG	Credit Insurance Zimbabwe Limited ZWG	WFDR Risk Services ZWG	Total ZWG
Insurance revenue	203 188 333	174 805 950	46 702 014	-	424 696 297
Insurance service expenses	(163 288 210)	(172 577 338)	(41 819 524)	-	(377 685 072)
Insurance service result from insurance contracts issued	39 900 123	2 228 612	4 882 490	-	47 011 225

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

5 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

5.2.2 Summarised statement of profit or loss for 2023 (continued)

	Fidelity Life Assurance Zimbabwe ZWG	Emeritus Reseggurós S.A. ZWG	Credit Insurance Zimbabwe Limited ZWG	WFDR Risk Services ZWG	Total ZWG
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	2 625 211	(9 042 148)	(1 954 126)	-	(8 371 063)
Insurance service result	42 525 334	(6 813 536)	2 928 364	-	38 640 162
Net Investment Income	180 178 220	4 739 612	9 298 734	-	194 216 566
Net insurance finance expenses	(58 283 989)	-	(5 057)	-	(58 289 046)
Other income	98 844 416	-	-	27 137 132	125 981 548
Total expenses	(192 718 670)	(15 292 139)	(21 816 448)	(22 415 054)	(252 242 311)
Profit/(loss) before income tax	70 545 311	(17 366 063)	(9 594 407)	4 722 078	48 306 919
Income tax (expense)/credit	(10 281 289)	(1 758 781)	(2 160 392)	(1 313 492)	(15 513 954)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	**60 264 022**	**(19 124 844)**	**(11 754 799)**	**3 408 586**	**32 792 965**

5.3 Summarised statements of financial position

31 December 2024	Fidelity Life Assurance Zimbabwe ZWG	Emeritus Reseggurós SA ZWG	Credit Insurance Zimbabwe Limited ZWG	WFDR Risk Services ZWG	Total ZWG
Assets					
Property and equipment	173 901 054	29 111 848	47 701 006	2 850 716	253 564 624
Right of use of assets	2 714 621	-	-	-	2 714 621
Investment properties	1 214 468 283	-	-	-	1 214 468 283
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	1 116 749	-	
Intangible assets	4 522 374	-	49 518	47 840	4 619 732
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-current assets	4 386 260	-	2 049 618	-	6 435 878
Financial assets:	-	-	-	-	-
- at amortised cost	112 205 159	63 646 162	6 119 489	-	181 970 810
- at fair value through profit	-	-	-	-	-

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

5 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

5.3 Summarised statements of financial position

31 December 2024	Fidelity Life Assurance Zimbabwe ZWG	Emeritus Resegguros SA ZWG	Credit Insurance Zimbabwe Limited ZWG	WFDR Risk Services ZWG	Total ZWG
or loss	526 604 200	3 150 647	741 552	79 398	530 575 797
- at fair value through other	-	-	-	-	-
comprehensive income	556 783	57 184 912	-	-	57 741 695
Insurance contract assets	17 396 081	77 621 954	3 595 400	-	98 613 435
Reinsurance contract assets	-	110 279 742	8 576 282	-	118 856 024
Trade and other receivables	192 417 536	80 802 331	5 817 052	18 810 264	297 847 183
Inventories	870 801	-	-	-	870 801
Current tax receivable	-	17 218 619	-	-	17 218 619
Cash and cash equivalents	97 295 153	20 597 406	2 890 757	5 464 446	126 247 762
Total assets	**2 347 338 305**	**459 613 621**	**78 657 423**	**27 252 664**	**2 911 745 264**
Total equity	**24 849 389**	**127 104 712**	**24 542 991**	**9 296 356**	**184 676 699**
Liabilities					
Deferred tax liabilities	54 556 428	4 063 643	6 594 122	-	65 214 193
Lease liabilities	2 368 947	-	-	-	2 368 947
Trade and other payables	188 403 483	61 597 700	14 270 952	3 485 448	267 757 583
Borrowings	82 054 964	1 824 766	-	-	83 879 730
Investment contract liabilities	430 056 454	-	-	-	430 056 454
Insurance contract liabilities	1 575 731 625	216 812 193	30 472 930	-	1 823 016 748
Reinsurance contract liabilities	-	48 210 607	2 776 428	14 470 860	65 457 895
Current income tax payable	(10 682 985)	-	-	-	(10 682 985)
Total liabilities	**2 322 488 916**	**332 508 909**	**54 114 432**	**17 956 308**	**2 727 068 565**
Total equity and liabilities	**2 347 338 305**	**459 613 621**	**78 657 423**	**27 252 664**	**2 911 745 264**

31 December 2023

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)**

5 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

5.3 Summarised statements of financial position

31 December 2023	**Fidelity Life Assurance Zimbabwe ZWG**	**Emeritus Resegguros SA ZWG**	**Credit Insurance Zimbabwe Limited ZWG**	**WFDR Risk Services ZWG**	**Total ZWG**
Assets					
Property and equipment	133 147 864	32 086 253	40 681 440	3 624 457	209 540 014
Right of use of assets	4 816 503	-	-	-	4 816 503
Investment properties	949 546 096	-	-	-	949 546 096
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	719 778	-	
Intangible assets	4 602 298	-	56 344	17 956	4 676 598
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-current assets	3 845 154	-	1 795 987	-	5 641 141
Financial assets:	-	-	-	-	-
- at amortised cost	101 269 883	40 908 980	2 944 043	-	145 122 906
- at fair value through profit	-	-	-	-	-
or loss	293 241 264	3 464 591	896 942	114 649	297 717 446
- at fair value through other	-	-	-	-	-
comprehensive income	453 749	49 219 322	-	-	49 673 071
Insurance contract assets	10 238 000	46 428 147	2 750 223	-	59 416 370
Reinsurance contract assets	-	81 293 573	8 672 860	-	89 966 433
Trade and other receivables	140 345 658	82 363 651	3 660 049	41 900 479	268 269 837
Inventories	818 105	-	-	-	818 105
Current tax receivable	-	17 837 099	-	-	17 837 099
Cash and cash equivalents	69 124 554	9 697 326	1 974 448	11 043 744	91 840 072
Total assets	**1 711 449 128**	**363 298 942**	**64 152 114**	**56 701 285**	**2 194 881 691**
Total equity	**149 716 723**	**112 393 601**	**19 184 263**	**10 685 894**	**291 260 703**
Liabilities					
Deferred tax liabilities	52 704 930	3 193 217	10 674 151	58 872	66 631 170
Lease liabilities	3 665 296	-	-	-	3 665 296
Trade and other payables	124 554 185	43 680 786	6 817 610	8 495 446	183 548 027

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

5 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

5.3 Summarised statements of financial position

	Fidelity Life Assurance Zimbabwe ZWG	Emeritus Resegguros SA ZWG	Credit Insurance Zimbabwe Limited ZWG	WFDR Risk Services ZWG	Total ZWG
Borrowings	21 717 563	5 872 820	-	-	27 590 383
Investment contract liabilities	258 988 099	-	-	-	258 988 099
Insurance contract liabilities	1 107 488 482	164 775 806	21 981 612	-	1 294 245 900
Reinsurance contract liabilities	-	33 382 712	5 494 478	37 461 073	76 338 263
Current income tax payable	(7 386 150)	-	-	-	(7 386 150)
Total liabilities	**1 561 732 405**	**250 905 341**	**44 967 851**	**46 015 391**	1 903 620 988
Total equity and liabilities	**1 711 449 128**	**363 298 942**	**64 152 114**	**56 701 285**	**2 194 881 691**

5.4 Summarised statements of cash flows

5.4.1 For the year ended 31 December 2024	Fidelity Life Assurance Zimbabwe ZWG	Emeritus Resegguros S.A. ZWG	Credit Insurance Zimbabwe Limited ZWG	WFDR Risk Services ZWG	Total ZWG
Cash flows from operating activities	42 503 700	86 948 323	(632 863)	(5 102 066)	123 717 094
Cash flows from investing activities	(69 060 624)	(91 937 960)	(1 573 476)	(80 956)	(162 653 016)
Cash flows from financing activities	51 580 541	(11 181 354)	-	(396 265)	40 002 922
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	25 023 617	(16 170 991)	(2 206 339)	(5 579 287)	1 067 000
5.4.2 For the year ended 31 December 2023					
Cash flows from operating activities	37 933 186	13 105 999	(5 608 413)	285 175	45 715 947
Cash flows from investing activities	34 261 517	(12 476 825)	1 153 735	(263 564)	22 674 863
Cash flows from financing activities	(6 136 251)	67 927 012	-	-	61 790 761
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**66 058 452**	**68 556 186**	**(4 454 678)**	**21 611**	**130 181 571**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

6 INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

The carrying amount of the investment in associates changed as follows:-

	Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG
As at 1 January	17 211 963	63 534 519
Share of loss for the year	-	(46 195 376)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	-	2 186 449
Other equity changes	(14 557 323)	(2 313 629)
As at 31 December	**2 654 640**	**17 211 963**

	Company 2024 ZWG	Company 2023 ZWG
Investments in associates at cost:		
CFI Holdings Limited	2 194 660	2 194 660
United General Insurance Limited	342 428	342 428
Special Automobile Underwriters Association of Zimbabwe ("SAUZ")	117 546	117 546
	2 654 634	**2 654 634**

Investments in associates are all classified as non-current assets.

The share of loss in CFI Holdings Limited for the current year exceeded the carrying amount of the investment. The total share of loss for the year amounted to ZWG 284 493 293. The value of the investment was written off in prior year due to losses. The excess loss will be written off against future profits from the investment.

6.1 Details of the Group's associates are as follows:

Set out below are the associates of the Group as at 31 December. The entities listed below have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares, which are held directly by the Group. The country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business, and the proportion of ownership interest is the same as the proportion of voting rights held.

Name of entity	Published activity	Country of incorporation principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interest held as at 31 December 2024	Proportion of ownership interest held as at 31 December 2023
CFI Holdings Limited	Agro-retail	Zimbabwe	41.08%	41.08%
United General Insurance Limited	General insurance	Malawi	20.00%	20.00%
Special Automobile Underwriters Association of Zimbabwe ("SAUZ")	General insurance	Zimbabwe	20.00%	20.00%

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

		Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG
7	**TAXES**		
7.1	**Deferred tax**		
	The analysis of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities is as follows:		
	Deferred tax asset:		
	Deferred tax assets to be recovered within more than 12 months		
		-	33 476 469
		-	33 476 469
	Deferred tax liabilities:		
	Deferred tax liabilities to be settled after more than 12 months	(77 933 867)	(138 415 105)
	Deferred tax liabilities to be recovered within more than 12 months	-	-
		(77 933 867)	(138 415 105)
	Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets	**(77 933 867)**	**(104 938 636)**
	The movement on the deferred tax account is as shown below:		
	As at 1 January	(104 938 636)	(2 260 914 780)
	(Charged)/credited in profit or loss	(8 247 623)	(28 679 988)
	Credited/(charged) in other comprehensive income	(2 677 963)	(1 235 297)
	Foreign exchange movements	37 930 355	2 185 891 429
	Exchange rate movements		
	As at 31 December	**(77 933 867)**	**(104 938 636)**
7.1.2	**Sources of deferred tax**		
	Property, plant and equipment	(67 646 250)	(61 839 775)
	Investment properties	(45 883 789)	(54 753 964)
	Intangible assets	-	3 766 553
	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(5 544 087)	(8 497 072)
	Short term investments in equity	(393 242)	(7 466 594)
	Other receivables and prepayments	4 275 765	(1 051 179)
	Provisions	43 362 992	33 411 132
	Assessed tax losses	(6 105 252)	(8 507 737)
	Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets	**(77 933 867)**	**(104 938 636)**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)**

7 TAXES (continued)

		Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG
7.2	**Income tax expense**		
	Current income tax	-	-
	Deferred tax	(8 247 623)	(28 679 988)
	Income tax (expense)/credit	**(8 247 623)**	**(28 679 988)**
7.2.1	**Tax rate reconciliation**		
	Profit/(loss) before income tax	274 630 958	75 303 748
	Tax at ZimRe Holdings Limited statutory income tax rate of 25.75% (2023: 25.75%)	70 717 472	19 390 715
	Tax effect on amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
	Effects of lower tax rate on fair vale adjustment		
	(Profit)/losses taxed at different rate	(53 416 875)	(59 502 397)
	Effect of gains on fair value of financial assets through profit or loss taxed at different rate	(39 376 107)	(50 906 440)
	Share of profits from associates	-	11 895 309
	Income exempt from tax - dividends	(2 153 209)	(1 224 567)
	Income exempt from tax - interest	(496 392)	(399 627)
	Movements in insurance provisions		
	Unrealised exchange losses/(gains)	(214 489)	-
	Fair value gains on other non - current assets (Gold Coins)	(10 310)	(70 258)
	Effect of different tax rate on foreign operations	16 702 287	52 137 276
		(8 247 623)	**(28 679 988)**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

		Company 2024 ZWG	Company 2023 ZWG
7	**TAXES (continued)**		
7.3	**Deferred tax**		
	Deferred tax liabilities:		
	Deferred tax liabilities to be settled within more than 12 months	(2 990 015)	(2 600 005)
		(2 990 015)	(2 600 005)
	Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**(2 990 015)**	**(2 600 005)**
	Deferred tax		
	Reflected in the statement of financial position as follows:		
	Deferred tax liabilities	(2 990 015)	(2 600 005)
	Deferred tax liabilities, net	(2 990 015)	(2 600 005)
	The movement on the deferred tax account is as shown below:		
	As at 1 January	(2 600 005)	(898 326)
	Charged/(credited) in profit or loss	345 531	(1 708 896)
	Charged/(credited) in other comprehensive income	44 487	7 217
	Effect of currency conversion	(780 028)	-
	As at 31 December	**(2 990 015)**	**(2 600 005)**
7.3.1	**Sources of deferred tax**		
	Property, plant and equipment	(2 476 108)	(41 976)
	Right of use of assets	(1 137 044)	(986 816)
	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(254 077)	(1 047 948)
	Investments in listed equities	(312 004)	(1 231 210)
	Lease liabilities	1 158 626	401 304
	Provisions	75 070	306 641
	Assessed tax losses	(44 478)	-
	Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**(2 990 015)**	**(2 600 005)**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

7 TAXES (continued)

		Company 2024 ZWG	Company 2023 ZWG
7.4	**Income tax**		
	Current	-	-
	Deferred	345 531	(1 708 896)
	Income tax (expense)/credit	345 531	(1 708 896)
7.4.1	**Tax rate reconciliation**		
	Profit/(loss) before income tax	(6 301 176)	(7 800 593)
	Tax at ZimRe Holdings Limited statutory income tax rate of 25.75% (2023: 25.75%)	(1 622 553)	(2 008 653)
	Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
	Effect of gains on fair value of financial assets through profit or loss taxed at different rate	(1 149 407)	(557 534)
	Unrealised exchange losses/(gains)	(89 905)	-
	Non-taxable income	(2 244 615)	(1 392 794)
	Fair value (losses)/gains on financial assets through profit or loss	(1 149 407)	(42 546)
	Assessed losses	6 601 417	2 292 631
	Income tax (expense)/credit for the year	**345 531**	**(1 708 896)**

		Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG
8	**OTHER NON CURRENTS ASSETS**		
	As at 1 January	14 830 413	4 093 861
	Purchases	440 664	2 620 792
	Fair value gains through profit or loss	(1 364 999)	6 038 165
	Foreign exchange movement	(2 077 569)	2 077 595
	As at 31 December	**11 828 509**	**14 830 413**

Other non current assets constitute investments in Gold coins, which are at fair value through profit and loss.

		Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG
9	**INVENTORIES**		
	Property and stands developed for sale	60 112 311	62 382 400
	Consumables	1 157 548	1 277 729
	Foreign exchange movement	-	(53 570 583)
		61 269 859	**10 089 546**

All inventory items are classified as current assets.

There was no write off of inventories during the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023 : nil).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

	Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG
10 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Rental receivables	20 361 569	23 524 878
Inventory sales receivables	8 584 889	8 584 889
Other trade receivables	195 364 740	143 490 715
Less: allowance for credit losses	(55 315 622)	(36 854 731)
Total trade receivables-net	**168 995 576**	**138 745 751**
Receivables from related parties net of ECL	67 208 163	68 774 828
Loans to employees net of ECL	5 942 034	5 904 348
	73 150 197	**74 679 176**
Prepayments	10 834 596	5 245 093
Other receivables*	90 521 158	90 469 380
Foreign exchange movement	48 234 320	248 494 739
Total trade and other receivables	**391 735 847**	**557 634 139**

The reconciliation of the allowance for credit losses for trade and other receivables is as follows:

	Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG
As at 1 January	36 854 738	38 151 220
Charge for the year	5 930 368	216 280
Foreign exchange movements	12 530 516	(1 512 762)
As at 31 December	**55 315 622**	**36 854 738**
Analysed as follows:		
Rental receivables	7 081 306	2 981 369
Other receivables	48 234 316	33 873 369
Total	**55 315 622**	**36 854 738**

	Company 2024 ZWG	Company 2023 ZWG
Other receivables and prepayments*	11 772 152	11 006 378

All receivables are classified as current assets.

*Other receivables and prepayments comprise receivables from disposal of investment in equity instruments, staff loans, prepaid licence fees and sundry receivables.

Due to the short-term nature of the trade and other receivables, their carrying amount is considered to be the same as their fair value.

Based on credit history of these other receivables, it is expected that these amounts will be received when due.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

11 FINANCIAL ASSETS

11.1 At amortised cost

Financial assets at amortised cost include the following debt investments:

Group	2024 Current ZWG	Non-current ZWG	Total ZWG	2023 Current ZWG	Non-current ZWG	Total ZWG
Debentures	-	-	-	1 620 318	-	1 620 318
Mortgage loan	-	5 680 049	5 680 049	-	153 440	153 440
Bonds and treasury bills	91 285 591	3 710 498	94 996 089	39 478 924	593 026	40 071 950
Deposits with financial institutions	43 905 766	141 991 384	185 897 150	132 403 917	-	132 403 917
	135 191 357	151 381 931	286 573 288	173 503 159	746 466	174 249 625
Company						
Debentures	228 725	-	228 725	2 443 855	-	2 443 855
	228 725	**-**	**228 725**	**2 443 855**	**-**	**2 443 855**

11.1.1 Analysis of movements

	Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG
As at 1 January	174 249 625	122 948 995
Purchases	104 141 213	22 703 982
Disposals	(3 718 332)	32 986 887
Foreign exchange movement	11 900 782	(4 390 239)
As at 31 December	**286 573 288**	**174 249 625**

	Company 2024 ZWG	Company 2023 ZWG
As at 1 January	2 443 855	4 886 745
Disposals	(2 215 130)	-
Foreign exchange movement	-	(2 442 890)
As at 31 December	**228 725**	**2 443 855**

The debentures matured in 2023 and accrue interest at a rate of 5% per annum.

Bonds and treasury bills mature between 1-2 years and accrue interest of between 5%-15% per annum depending on jurisdiction.

Mortgage loans mature in 2025 and accrue interest of 10% per annum.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

11 FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)

11.2 At fair value through profit or loss

	Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG
As at 1 January	388 667 405	186 191 928
Additions	5 534 707	-
Purchases	115 649 954	117 262 980
Disposals	(3 541 695)	(26 209 625)
Fair value gain through profit and loss	152 916 920	197 694 912
Foreign exchange movement	25 355 255	(86 272 790)
As at 31 December	**684 582 546**	**388 667 405**

A further analysis of fair value gains recognised in profit and loss is as indicated below

	Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG
Insurance business units	146 347 727	200 476 018
Non insurance business units	6 569 193	(2 781 106)
	152 916 920	**197 694 912**

	Company 2024 ZWG	Company 2023 ZWG
As at 1 January	26 736 688	12 434 483
Reclassification	-	42 218 533
Disposals	-	(30 081 507)
Fair value gain	4 463 716	2 165 179
As at 31 December	**31 200 404**	**26 736 688**

All financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are classified as current assets.

At fair value through profit or loss financial assets are equity securities listed either on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange or on Stock Exchanges for regional countries.

11.3 At fair value through other comprehensive income

	Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG
As at 1 January	211 060 341	153 719 640
Fair value gains	17 070 274	58 989 551
Foreign exchange movement	12 616 729	(1 648 850)
As at 31 December	**240 747 344**	**211 060 341**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

11 FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)
11.3 At fair value through other comprehensive income (continued)

Unlisted securities	**2024**	**2023**
Cell Insurance Company (Private) Limited	21 170 223	17 593 751
Guardian Reinsurance Brokers Limited	4 237 455	3 365 208
PTA Reinsurance Company	143 136 528	140 383 724
Lidwala Insurance Company	45 600 448	36 700 404
Diamond Seguros	12 052 879	12 563 534
United General insurance Company	13 993 029	-
Health Partner Pharmacy (Private) Ltd	556 782	453 720
	240 747 344	**211 060 341**

	Company 2024 ZWG	**Company 2023 ZWG**
As at 1 January	20 958 985	20 237 272
Fair value gain	4 448 693	721 713
As at 31 December	**25 407 678**	**20 958 985**

Equity investments at FVOCI comprise the following individual investments:

Unlisted securities		
Cell Insurance Company (Private) Limited	21 170 223	17 593 751
Guardian Reinsurance Brokers Limited	4 237 455	3 365 234
	25 407 678	**20 958 985**

All financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) are classified as non-current assets.

FVOCI comprises equity securities which the Group has irrevocably elected at initial recognition to recognise in this category. These are strategic investments and the Group considers this classification to be more relevant.

12 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**Group 2024 ZWG**	**Group 2023 ZWG**
Cash on hand	5 207 556	9 704 570
Cash at bank	298 363 651	220 174 405
Term deposits maturing under 3 months	66 623 621	68 972 008
	370 194 828	**298 850 983**

The above figures reconcile to the amount of cash shown in the statement of cash flows at the end of the financial year as follows:

Balances as above	370 194 828	298 850 983
Balances per statement of cash flows	**370 194 828**	**298 850 983**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

12 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued)	Company 2024 ZWG	Company 2023 ZWG
Cash on hand	111 888	143 696
Cash at bank	5 874 680	5 418 710
Term deposits maturing under 3 months	1 754	1 801
	5 988 322	**5 564 207**

Term deposits are presented as cash equivalents if they have a maturity of 3 months or less from the date of placement with a financial institution and are repayable within 24 hours notice. Term deposits accrue interest at a rate of between 5% to 10% p.a.

13 SHARE CAPITAL

13.1 Authorised share capital

Authorised share capital as at 31 December 2024 was 2 000 000 000 (2023 : 2 000 000 000) ordinary shares with a nominal value of USD0.01 each, USD20 000 000 (2023 : USD20 000 000).

13.2 Issued share capital and treasury shares

	Number of shares	Share capital ZWG	Share premium ZWG	Treasury Shares ZWG
As at 1 January 2023	1 818 218 786	469 073 151	129 639 191	(377 922)
Share issue	-	-	-	-
Share buy-back	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2023	**1 818 218 786**	**469 073 151**	**129 639 191**	**(377 922)**
As at 1 January 2024	1 818 218 786	469 073 151	129 639 191	(377 922)
Share issue	-	-	-	-
Share buy-back	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2024	**1 818 218 786**	**469 073 151**	**129 639 191**	**(377 922)**

During the year ended 31 December 2024, the Company purchased nil (2023: nil) ordinary shares.

13.3 Unissued shares

181 781 214 unissued shares (2023: 181 781 214) and 1 464 900 treasury shares (2023: 1 464 900) are under the control of the directors. Subject to the limitations imposed by the Articles and Memorandum of Association of the Company, the Zimbabwe Companies and Other Business Entities Act [Chapter 24:31] and the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange Listing Requirements.

13.4 Reserves

Revaluation reserve - relates to revaluation of property and equipment

Financial assets at FVOCI reserve - relates to the fair valuation of financial assets classified as financial assets at FVOCI.

Foreign currency translation reserve - relates to translation of financial statements of foreign operations whose functional and reporting currency is not United States dollar.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

14 INSURANCE CONTRACT ASSETS

An analysis of the amounts presented on the consolidated statement of financial position for insurance contracts, investment contracts with direct participating features (DPF) and investment contracts without direct participating features (DPF) is included in the table below along with the presentation of current and non-current portions of the balances:

	Direct participating contracts ZWG	Investment contracts with DPF ZWG	Investment contracts without DPF ZWG	Property and Casualty ZWG	Total ZWG	Current portion ZWG	Non current portion ZWG	Total ZWG
Balance as at 31 December 2024								
Insurance contract assets	-	17 396 081	-	259 020 657	276 416 738	276 416 738	-	276 416 738
Reinsurance contract assets	-	-	-	466 155 599	466 155 599	466 155 599	-	466 155 599
	-	-	-	-				
Balance as at 31 December 2023	-	-	-	-				
Insurance contract assets	-	10 238 000	-	318 699 841	328 937 841	328 937 841	-	328 937 841
Reinsurance contract assets	-	-	-	448 452 384	448 452 384	448 452 384	-	448 452 384

	Direct participating contracts ZWG	Investment contracts with DPF ZWG
Insurance contract assets	324 651 033	362 665 458
Allowance for credit loss (ECL)	(48 234 295)	(33 727 617)
	276 416 738	328 937 841
Reinsurance contract assets	466 155 599	448 452 384
Balance as at 31 December	**742 572 337**	**777 390 225**

Insurance contract assets and reinsurance contract assets comprises of amounts due from policyholders, brokers, reinsurers and retrocessioners

Due to the short term nature of these assets their carrying amount is considered to be the same as their fair value.

15 INVESTMENT CONTRACT LIABILITIES WITHOUT DISCRETIONARY PARTICIPATING FEATURES

Reconciliation of investment contract liabilities without direct participating features

The table below shows a reconciliation of the opening and closing balance for the investment contract liabilities

	2024 ZWG	2023 ZWG
Opening balance as at 1 January	**258 988 099**	**144 675 228**
Contributions received	132 599 105	14 851 010
Benefits paid	(55 759 691)	(181 114 603)
Investment return from underlying assets	96 787 923	293 207 461
Asset management fees charged	(2 558 982)	(12 630 997)
Balance as at 31 December	**430 056 454**	**258 988 099**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

16 INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES

	Direct participating contracts ZWG	Investment contracts with DPF ZWG	Investment contracts without DPF ZWG	Property and Casualty ZWG	Total ZWG	Current portion ZWG	Non current portion ZWG	Total ZWG
Balance as at 31 December 2024								
Insurance contract liabilities	822 699 793	753 031 852		923 233 195	2 498 964 840	923 233 195	1 575 731 645	2 498 964 840
Investment contract liabilities	-	-	430 056 454	-	430 056 454	-	430 056 454	430 056 454
Balance as at 31 December 2023								
Insurance contract liabilities	673 088 902	434 399 584		822 097 012	1 929 585 498	822 097 012	1 107 488 486	1 929 585 498
Investment contract liabilities	-	-	258 988 099	-	258 988 099	-	258 988 099	258 988 099

16.1 Analysis of Insurance contract liability by liability for remaining coverage and liability for incurred claims

	2024			2023		
	Liability for remaining coverage	Liability for incurred claims	Total	Liability for remaining coverage	Liability for incurred claims	Total
Direct participating contracts	801 872 535	20 827 258	822 699 793	673 088 902	-	673 088 902
Investment contracts with direct participating features	719 386 430	33 645 422	753 031 852	417 678 132	16 721 452	434 399 584
Property and casualty	11 410 497	911 822 698	923 233 195	67 278 309	754 818 703	822 097 012
	1 532 669 462	**966 295 378**	**2 498 964 840**	**1 158 045 343**	**771 540 155**	**1 929 585 498**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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16 INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES (continued)

16.2 Direct participating contracts issued

Reconciliation of the liability for the remaining coverage and liability for incurred claims

	2024				2023			
	Liability for remaining coverage				Liability for remaining coverage			
	Excluding loss component ZWG	Loss component ZWG	Liability for incurred claims ZWG	Total ZWG	Excluding loss component ZWG	Loss component ZWG	Liability for incurred claims ZWG	Total ZWG
Balance as at 01 January	672 731 180	357 722	-	673 088 902	503 446 170	319 024	-	503 765 194
Insurance contract revenue	(63 139 868)	-	-	(63 139 868)	(26 009 455)	-	-	(26 009 455)
Insurance service expenses								
Incurred claims	39 310 361	-	1 660 056	40 970 417	37 272 976	-	1 256 877	38 529 853
Directly attributable expenses	16 901 887	-	2 178 838	19 080 725	6 296 382	-	-	6 296 382
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	(2 343 355)	-	(2 343 355)	-		-	-
Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation	5 230 388	-	-	5 230 388	4 942 322	-	-	4 942 322
Insurance service expenses	61 442 636	(2 343 355)	3 838 894	62 938 175	48 511 680	-	1 256 877	49 768 557
Total net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	3 915 180	-	-	3 915 180	2 128 092	-	-	2 128 092
Insurance service result	2 217 948	(2 343 355)	3 838 894	3 713 487	24 630 317	-	1 256 877	25 887 194
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued recognised in profit or loss	4 600 414	9 430 925	20 100 205	34 131 544	397 761	38 698	-	436 459
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued recognised in OCI	2 496 572	-	(1 451 785)	1 044 787	-	-	-	-
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	7 096 986	9 430 925	18 648 420	35 176 331	397 761	38 698	-	436 459
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	9 314 934	7 087 570	22 487 314	38 889 818	25 028 078	38 698	1 256 877	26 323 653
Investment components	150 105 502	-	-	150 105 502	193 864 092	-	-	193 864 092
Cashflows								
Premiums received	38 537 180	-	-	38 537 180	588 981	-	-	588 981
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(76 177 372)	-	-	(76 177 372)	(50 196 141)	-	-	(50 196 141)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(84 181)	-	(1 660 056)	(1 744 237)	-	-	(1 256 877)	(1 256 877)
Total cash flows	(37 724 373)	-	(1 660 056)	(39 384 429)	(49 607 160)	-	(1 256 877)	(50 864 037)
Balance as at 31 December	794 427 243	7 445 292	20 827 258	822 699 793	672 731 180	357 722	-	673 088 902

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

16 INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES (continued)

16.3 Investment contract liabilities with DPF

Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims

	2024				2023			
	Liability for remaining coverage				Liability for remaining coverage			
	Excluding loss component ZWG	Loss component ZWG	Liability for incurred claims ZWG	Total ZWG	Excluding loss component ZWG	Loss component ZWG	Liability for incurred claims ZWG	Total ZWG
Balance as at 01 January	**416 113 814**	**1 564 318**	**16 721 452**	**434 399 584**	**229 312 521**	**1 466 413**	**-**	**230 778 934**
Insurance contract revenue	(231 751 434)	-	-	(231 751 434)	(177 178 861)	-	-	(177 178 861)
Insurance service expenses								
Incurred expenses	16 133 273	-	26 851 388	**42 984 661**	14 577 494	-	19 527 839	**34 105 333**
Directly attributable expenses	46 522 306	-	-	**46 522 306**	25 195 924	-	-	**25 195 924**
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	47 533 272	-	**47 533 272**	-	-	-	**-**
Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation	30 697 016	-	-	**30 697 016**	26 563 606	-	-	**26 563 606**
Insurance service expenses	**93 352 595**	**47 533 272**	**26 851 388**	**167 737 255**	**66 337 024**	**-**	**19 527 839**	**85 864 863**
Total net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result	**(138 398 839)**	**47 533 272**	**26 851 388**	**(64 014 179)**	**(110 841 837)**	**-**	**19 527 839**	**(91 313 998)**
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued recognised in profit or loss	(58 358 529)	(1 696 071)	-	**(60 054 600)**	57 749 633	97 905	-	**57 847 538**
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued recognised in OCI	57 055 627	-	-	**57 055 627**	-	-	-	**-**
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	**(1 302 902)**	**(1 696 071)**	**-**	**(2 998 973)**	**57 749 633**	**97 905**	**-**	**57 847 538**
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	**(139 701 741)**	**45 837 201**	**26 851 388**	**(67 013 152)**	**(53 092 204)**	**97 905**	**19 527 839**	**(33 466 460)**
Investment components	255 948 673	-	-	**255 948 673**	150 480 974	-	-	**150 480 974**
Cashflows								
Premiums received	251 145 560	-	-	**251 145 560**	142 996 988	-	-	**142 996 988**
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(71 885 766)	-	-	**(71 885 766)**	(25 477 670)	-	-	**(25 477 670)**
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(39 635 629)	-	(9 927 418)	**(49 563 047)**	(28 106 795)	-	(2 806 387)	**(30 913 182)**
Total cash flows	**139 624 165**	**-**	**(9 927 418)**	**129 696 747**	**89 412 523**	**-**	**(2 806 387)**	**86 606 136**
Balance as at 31 December	**671 984 911**	**47 401 519**	**33 645 422**	**753 031 852**	**416 113 814**	**1 564 318**	**16 721 452**	**434 399 584**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

16 INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES (continued)

Property and casualty

16.4 Analysis of Insurance contract liability by liability for remaining coverage and liability for incurred claims

	2024								2023							
	Liability for remaining coverage				Liability for incurred claims				Liability for remaining coverage				Liability for incurred claims			
	Excluding loss component ZWG	Loss component ZWG	LIC for contract not under the PAA ZWG	Subtotal ZWG	Present value of future cashflows ZWG	Risk adjustment for non financial risk ZWG	Subtotal ZWG	Total liability ZWG	Excluding loss component ZWG	Loss component ZWG	LIC for contract not under the PAA ZWG	Subtotal ZWG	Present value of future cashflows ZWG	Risk adjustment for non financial risk ZWG	Subtotal ZWG	Total liability ZWG
Opening insurance contract liabilities	59 757 494	7 520 816	-	67 278 310	813 813 376	(58 994 670)	754 818 706	822 097 016	179 361 569	9 725 622	-	**189 087 191**	486 520 599	23 146 156	509 666 755	**698 753 946**
Net balance as at 1 January	**59 757 494**	**7 520 816**	**-**	**67 278 310**	**813 813 376**	**(58 994 670)**	**754 818 706**	**822 097 016**	**179 361 569**	**9 725 622**	**-**	**189 087 191**	**486 520 599**	**23 146 156**	**509 666 755**	**698 753 946**
Insurance contract revenue	(1 279 880 844)	(21 055 242)	-	**(1 300 936 086)**	-	-	-	**(1 300 936 086)**	(1 069 582 540)	(16 126 322)	-	**(1 085 708 862)**	-	-	-	**(1 085 708 862)**
Insurance service expenses																
Incurred claims	-	-	-	-	415 782 531	-	415 782 531	**415 782 531**	-	-	-	-	376 538 011	-	376 538 011	**376 538 011**
Directly attributable expenses	-	-	-	-	157 485 628	-	157 485 628	**157 485 628**	-	-	-	-	241 196 683	-	241 196 683	**241 196 683**
Changes that relate to past service- adjustment to the LIC	-	-	-	-	117 502 441	-	117 502 441	**117 502 441**	-	-	-	-	146 808 676	-	146 808 676	**146 808 676**
Change in risk adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	12 949 944	12 949 944	**12 949 944**	-	-	-	-	-	625 252	625 252	**625 252**
Changes Related to Past Services - IBNR	-	-	-	-	389 119	-	389 119	**389 119**	-	-	-	-	(332 052)	-	(332 052)	**(332 052)**
Change in Loss Component - New loss arising in period	-	2 502 171	-	**2 502 171**	-	-	-	**2 502 171**	-	6 125 312	-	**6 125 312**	-	-	-	**6 125 312**
Change in Loss Component - Reversal	-	(11 410 135)	-	**(11 410 135)**	-	-	-	**(11 410 135)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation	378 109 162	-	-	**378 109 162**	8 745 092	-	8 745 092	**386 854 254**	252 053 512	-	-	**252 053 512**	12 306 818	-	12 306 818	**264 360 330**
Insurance service expenses	**378 109 162**	**(8 907 964)**	**-**	**369 201 198**	**699 904 811**	**12 949 944**	**712 854 755**	**1 082 055 953**	**252 053 512**	**6 125 312**	**-**	**258 178 824**	**776 518 136**	**625 252**	**777 143 388**	**1 035 322 212**
Total net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	136 459 566	-	-	**136 459 566**			-	**136 459 566**	62 217 458	-	-	**62 217 458**	-	-	-	**62 217 458**
Insurance service result	**(765 312 116)**	**(29 963 206)**	**-**	**(795 275 322)**	**699 904 811**	**12 949 944**	**712 854 755**	**(82 420 567)**	**(755 311 570)**	**(10 001 010)**	**-**	**(765 312 580)**	**776 518 136**	**625 252**	**777 143 388**	**11 830 808**
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	**(765 312 116)**	**(29 963 206)**	**-**	**(795 275 322)**	**699 904 811**	**12 949 944**	**712 854 755**	**(82 420 567)**	**(755 311 570)**	**(10 001 010)**	**-**	**(765 312 580)**	**776 518 136**	**625 252**	**777 143 388**	**11 830 808**
Other changes	78 411 084	-	-	**78 411 084**	7 380 177	-	7 380 177	**85 791 261**	(54 787 655)	(8 946 326)	-	**(63 733 981)**	(153 562 346)	(18 630 671)	(172 193 017)	**(235 926 998)**
Cashflows																
Premiums received	970 549 399	23 095 127	-	**993 644 526**	-	-	-	**993 644 526**	945 078 282	16 742 530	-	**961 820 812**	42 391 889	-	42 391 889	**1 004 212 701**
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	-	-	(538 176 549)	-	(538 176 549)	**(538 176 549)**	-	-	-	-	(338 054 902)	(39 707 813)	(377 762 715)	**(377 762 715)**
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(332 648 103)	-	-	**(332 648 103)**	(25 054 394)	-	(25 054 394)	**(357 702 497)**	(254 583 132)	-	-	**(254 583 132)**	-	(24 427 594)	(24 427 594)	**(279 010 726)**
Total cash flows	**637 901 296**	**23 095 127**	**-**	**660 996 423**	**(563 230 943)**	**-**	**(563 230 943)**	**97 765 480**	**690 495 150**	**16 742 530**	**-**	**707 237 680**	**(295 663 013)**	**(64 135 407)**	**(359 798 420)**	**347 439 260**
Balance as at 31 December	**10 757 758**	**652 737**	**-**	**11 410 495**	**957 867 421**	**(46 044 726)**	**911 822 695**	**923 233 190**	**59 757 494**	**7 520 816**	**-**	**67 278 310**	**813 813 376**	**(58 994 670)**	**754 818 706**	**822 097 016**

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17 BORROWINGS	Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG	Company 2024 ZWG	Company 2023 ZWG
As at 1 January	25 996 503	29 089 150	-	-
Drawn downs during the year	71 034 209	25 113 550	12 899 250	-
Interest for the year	(8 659 138)	(1 442 394)	855 555	-
Capital repayments	(14 824 050)	(12 989 622)	(1 289 925)	-
Interest repayment	8 659 138	1 442 394	(855 556)	-
Foreign exchange movement	13 282 383	(15 216 575)	-	-
Balance as at 31 December	**95 489 045**	**25 996 503**	**11 609 324**	**-**
Non-current	27 215 121	1 167 510	9 029 474	-
Current	68 273 924	24 828 993	2 579 850	-
	95 489 045	**25 996 503**	**11 609 324**	**-**
Maturity analysis:				
1 month to 6 months	-	-	1 289 925	-
6 month to 1 year	68 273 924	24 828 993	1 289 925	-
1 year to 5 years	27 215 121	1 167 510	9 029 474	-
	95 489 045	**25 996 503**	**11 609 324**	**-**

Bank borrowings comprise loans from institutions listed below :-

ZB Bank Limited

The loan facility with ZB was obtained in 2024 as a line of credit for the micro-finance business to increase the unit's lending capacity. The facility is denominated in USD and accrues interest at 18.6% per annum on a 18 month tenure expiring on 31 January 2026.

Nedbank Limited

ZimRe Holdings Limited obtained a loan amounting to USD500 000 during the year for asset financing. The facility accrues interest at 12% per annum and is repayable over three years. The loan is secured over the assets acquired.

Fidelity Life Assurance of Zimbabwe Limited obtained a loan amounting to USD398 296 for asset financing. The facility accrues interest at the rate of 14% per annum and is repayable over 36 months. The loan is secured over the assets acquired.

National Social Security Authority

A loan facility with the National Social Security Authority (''NSSA'') amounting to USD1 000 000 was obtained as a line of credit to bolster the microlending business unit lending capacity. The facility accrues interest at 24% per annum on a one year tenure expiring on 31 May 2025 and is secured by a mortgage bond supported by ZimRe Holdings Limited guarantee.

NBS Bank

Fidelity Life Assurance of Zimbabwe Limited obtained an asset financing facility amounting to USD837 488.94 from NBS Bank. The facility accrues interest at 18% per annum repayable in 24 months expiring on 31 October 2027. The loan is secured over the assets acquired.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

17 BORROWINGS (continued)

Steward Bank

The loan facility amounting to USD500 000 was obtained in 2024 as a line of credit for the micro-finance business to increase the unit's lending capacity. The facility is denominated in USD and accrues interest at 25% per annum on a one year tenure expiring on 31 October 2025.

African Banking Corporation (Mozambique) SA

Emeritus Re Mozambique acquired a loan facility to purchase an office building. The loan accrues interest at 20.75% per annum and is repayable over 7 years. Currently the outstanding amount is USD70 732 (2023:USD227 642). There were no changes to the terms and conditions of these borrowings during the reporting period. The facility is secured through a collateral of the office building purchased.

This section sets out an analysis of net debt and the movements in net debt for each of the years presented.

Net debt reconciliation	Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG	Company 2024 ZWG	Company 2023 ZWG
Cash and cash equivalents	(370 194 828)	(298 850 983)	(5 988 322)	5 564 207
Short-term portion of long term loans	68 273 924	24 828 993	2 579 850	-
Long term portion	27 215 121	1 167 510	9 029 474	-
Net cash and cash equivalents	**(274 705 783)**	**(272 854 480)**	**5 621 002**	**5 564 207**

Year ended 31 December 2023	Cash and cash equivalents ZWG	Borrowings due within one year ZWG	Borrowings due after one year ZWG	Total ZWG
Net debt as at 1 January 2023	221 889 184	(4 914 201)	(4 781 339)	212 193 644
Cashflows	(76 961 717)	12 989 622	(25 113 550)	(89 085 645)
Foreign exchange movement	153 923 516	-	(4 177 035)	149 746 481
Reclassification to current liabilities	-	(32 904 414)	32 904 414	-
Net debt as at 31 December 2023	**298 850 983**	**(24 828 993)**	**(1 167 510)**	**(272 854 480)**
Year ended 31 December 2024				
Net debt as at 1 January 2024	298 850 983	(24 828 993)	(1 167 510)	272 854 480
Cashflows	71 343 845	(14 824 050)	71 034 209	127 554 004
Foreign exchange movement	-	-	(125 702 701)	(125 702 701)
Reclassification to current to liabilities	-	(28 620 881)	28 620 881	-
Net debt as at 31 December 2024	**370 194 828**	**(68 273 924)**	**(27 215 121)**	**274 705 783**

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18 OTHER PROVISIONS

Group	Leave pay ZWG	Termination benefits ZWG	Total ZWG
As at 1 January 2023	4 290 412	1 872 976	6 163 388
Movement	5 405 665	778 182	6 183 847
Foreign exchange movement	(4 612 817)	(1 658 149)	(6 270 966)
As at 31 December 2023	**5 083 260**	**993 009**	**6 076 269**
As at 1 January 2024	5 083 260	993 009	6 076 269
Movement	10 547 237	2 009 007	12 556 244
As at 31 December 2024	**15 630 497**	**3 002 016**	**18 632 513**
Analysed as follows			
Non-current	-	3 002 016	3 002 016
Current	15 630 497	-	15 630 497
	15 630 497	**3 002 016**	**18 632 513**

Company

	Leave pay ZWG
As at 1 January 2023	6 581 960
Movement	(1 200 611)
Foreign exchange movement	(4 140 890)
As at 31 December 2023	**1 240 459**
As at 1 January 2024	1 240 459
Movement	(936 769)
As at 31 December 2024	303 690
Analysed as follows	
Current	303 690

- Leave pay provision relates to amounts for contractual days employees are entitled to be absent from work on paid leave that were not utilised as at year-end.

- Termination benefits provision relates to contractual amounts payable to management on termination of employment.

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19 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG
Trade payables	112 587 473	87 886 279
Other payables*	171 348 491	376 844 572
Accruals**	106 527 191	86 283 470
Total trade and other payables	**390 463 155**	**551 014 321**

	Company 2024 ZWG	Company 2023 ZWG
Other payables*	63 308 444	43 801 447
Accruals**	12 888 762	9 324 214
Total trade and other payables	**76 197 206**	**53 125 661**

All trade and other payables are classified as current liabilities

* Other payables are constituted of non-insurance payables from the holding company, Fidelity non-insurance entities and property business.
**Included in the accruals are actuarial fees and any other accrued expenses not included in other payables.

19.1 REINSURANCE LIABILITIES	Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG
Reinsurance liabilities	140 632 140	190 941 996

Reinsurance contract liabilities comprises of amounts payable for claims and loss reserves.

Due to the short term nature of these assets their carrying amount is considered to be the same as their fair value.

20 INSURANCE CONTRACT REVENUE AND EXPENSES

An analysis of insurance revenue, insurance service expensive and net expenses from insurance contracts held by product line for 2024 and 2023 is included in the following tables

2024	Direct participating contracts ZWG	Investment contracts with DPF ZWG	Property and casualty ZWG	Total ZWG
Insurance contract revenue				
Amounts relating to the changes in the Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)				
Expected incurred claims and other expenses after loss component allocation	31 267 034	68 926 730	-	100 193 764
Change in the risk adjustment for non- financial risk for the risk expired after loss component allocation	1 458 544	10 216 567	-	11 675 111
CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services provided	14 369 636	128 277 520	-	142 647 156

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

20 INSURANCE CONTRACT REVENUE AND EXPENSES (continued)

	Direct participating contracts ZWG	Investment contracts with DPF ZWG	Property and casualty ZWG	Total ZWG
Insurance acquisition cash flow recovery	1 728	(22 647 110)	-	(22 645 382)
Insurance revenue from contracts not measured under the PAA	47 096 942	184 773 707	-	231 870 649
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA	-	46 977 727	1 300 936 086	1 347 913 813
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under VFA	16 042 926	-	-	16 042 926
Total insurance revenue	**63 139 868**	**231 751 434**	**1 300 936 086**	**1 595 827 388**
Insurance service expenses				
Claims	(40 970 417)	(42 984 661)	(415 782 531)	(499 737 609)
Directly attributable expenses	(19 080 725)	(46 522 306)	(157 485 628)	(223 088 659)
Changes that relate to past service -adjustments to the LIC	-	-	(117 502 441)	(117 502 441)
Change in Risk Adjustment	-	-	(12 949 944)	(12 949 944)
Changes Related to Past Services - IBNR	-	-	(389 119)	(389 119)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	2 343 355	(47 533 272)	-	(45 189 917)
Change in Loss Component - New loss arising in period	-	-	(2 502 171)	(2 502 171)
Change in Loss Component - Reversal	-	-	11 410 135	11 410 135
Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation	(5 230 388)	(30 697 016)	(386 854 254)	(422 781 658)
Total insurance service expenses	**(62 938 175)**	**(167 737 255)**	**(1 082 055 953)**	**(1 312 731 383)**
Reinsurance expenses-contracts measured under the PAA	(9 134 681)	-	(297 948 012)	(307 082 693)
Claims recovered	5 219 501	-	161 488 445	166 707 946
Change in Loss Component - New loss arising in period	-	-	(2 526 656)	(2 526 656)
Change in Risk Adjustment	-	-	4 740 913	4 740 913
Changes that relate to past service -adjustments to incurred claims	-	-	(2 214 260)	(2 214 260)
Total net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	**(3 915 180)**	**-**	**(136 459 567)**	**(140 374 747)**
Total insurance service result	**(3 713 487)**	**64 014 179**	**82 420 566**	**142 721 258**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

20 INSURANCE CONTRACT REVENUE AND EXPENSES (continued)

2023	Direct participating contracts ZWG	Investment contracts with DPF ZWG	Property and casualty ZWG	Total ZWG
Insurance contract revenue				
Amounts relating to the changes in the Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)				
Expected incurred claims and other expenses after loss component allocation	6 062 054	56 980 683	-	63 042 737
Change in the risk adjustment for non- financial risk for the risk expired after loss component allocation	(860 096)	10 891 043	-	10 030 947
CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services provided	16 277 048	104 157 368	-	120 434 416
Insurance acquisition cash flow recovery	-	(22 891 706)	-	(22 891 706)
Insurance revenue from contracts not measured under the PAA	21 479 006	149 137 388	-	170 616 394
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA	-	28 041 473	1 085 708 862	1 113 750 335
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under VFA	4 530 449	-	-	4 530 449
Total insurance revenue	**26 009 455**	**177 178 861**	**1 085 708 862**	**1 288 897 178**
Insurance service expenses				
Claims	(38 529 853)	(34 105 333)	(376 538 011)	(449 173 197)
Directly attributable expenses	(6 296 382)	(25 195 924)	(241 196 683)	(272 688 989)
Changes that relate to past service -adjustments to the LIC	-	-	(146 808 676)	(146 808 676)
Change in Risk Adjustment	-	-	(625 252)	(625 252)
Changes Related to Past Services - IBNR	-	-	332 052	332 052
Change in Loss Component - New loss arising in period	-	-	(6 125 312)	(6 125 312)
Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation	(4 942 322)	(26 563 606)	(264 360 330)	(295 866 258)
Total insurance service expenses	**(49 768 557)**	**(85 864 863)**	**(1 035 322 212)**	**(1 170 955 632)**
Reinsurance expenses-contracts measured under the PAA	(7 889 542)	-	(291 627 006)	(299 516 548)
Claims recovered	5 761 450	-	229 409 548	235 170 998
Change in Loss Component - New loss arising in period	-	-	3 955 225	3 955 225
Change in Risk Adjustment	-	-	(305 434)	(305 434)
Changes that relate to past service -adjustments to incurred claims	-	-	(3 649 791)	(3 649 791)
Total net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(2 128 092)	-	(62 217 458)	(64 345 550)
Total insurance service result	**(25 887 194)**	**91 313 998**	**(11 830 808)**	**53 595 996**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

21 OTHER INVESTMENT REVENUE

	Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG
Rental income and dividends	25 638 655	64 738 436
	25 638 655	64 738 436

22 FEES AND COMMISSION INCOME

	Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG
Insurance and brokerage fees	26 018 744	25 878 590
Other fees	36 125 922	11 617 887
	62 144 666	**37 496 477**

23 NON INSURANCE INCOME

Asset management fees	23 744 921	16 085 855
Management fees	31 283 159	22 682 960
Actuarial services fees	32 457 138	23 523 537
Loan establishment and administration fees	20 175 319	7 924 043
Funeral services revenue	6 485 600	7 203 535
Other fees	19 749 347	12 032 135
	133 895 484	**89 452 065**

24 MANAGEMENT FEES

	Company 2024 ZWG	Company 2023 ZWG
Management fees	29 457 926	28 112 624
Other fees	18 961 730	9 322 876
	48 419 656	**37 435 500**

25 INVESTMENT INCOME

	Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG
Dividend income	8 361 976	4 755 600
Interest income	1 927 736	1 551 950
	10 289 712	**6 307 550**

	Company 2024 ZWG	Company 2023 ZWG
Dividend income	8 633 101	4 893 693
Interest income	83 849	515 214
	8 716 950	**5 408 907**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

		Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG
26	**OTHER INCOME**		
	(Loss) / Profit from disposal of property and equipment	(56 958)	15 736 406
	Fair value gains on other non - current assets (Gold Coins)	40 039	272 845
	Unrealised exchange gains/(losses)	832 968	-
	Other gains	11 599 875	-
		12 415 924	**16 009 251**

* The greater value of the realised gains arose from sales of stands.

	Company 2024 ZWG	Company 2023 ZWG
Unrealised exchange gains/(losses)	349 144	(1 999 951)
Fair value (losses)/gains on financial assets through profit or loss	4 463 716	2 165 179
	4 812 860	**165 228**

		Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG
27	**OPERATING AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES**		
	Independent auditors' remuneration	(6 576 701)	(9 782 688)
	Directors' fees (non-executive)	(21 615 525)	(17 915 789)
	Employee benefit expenses (note 27.1)	(245 501 722)	(175 001 635)
	Depreciation of property and equipment (note 1)	(15 322 293)	(9 349 321)
	Depreciation of right-of-use-assets (note 2)	(8 889 009)	(2 775 970)
	Write-off of receivables	(3 292 218)	(2 579 850)
	Amortisation of intangible assets (note 4)	(1 772 765)	(2 476 966)
	Consultation fees	(43 497 625)	(37 712 329)
	Legal fees	(10 909 936)	(3 252 506)
	Fines	(884 542)	(154 176)
	Rent, premises costs and utilities	(23 413 898)	(12 147 916)
	Travel and representation	(13 494 840)	(11 320 854)
	Marketing, advertising and promotion	(13 653 879)	(10 115 492)
	Communication, computer maintenance and licence fees	(19 093 512)	(16 039 658)
	Subscriptions and levies	(6 609 729)	(6 026 838)
	Insurance costs	(7 281 326)	(5 151 644)
	Motor vehicle expenses	(12 617 237)	(7 996 277)
	Bank charges	(14 323 298)	(11 102 418)
	Printing and stationery	(10 089 513)	(10 711 109)
	Management fees	(3 669 646)	(7 305 945)
	Other operating expenses	(11 552 462)	(17 401 675)
		(494 061 676)	**(376 321 056)**

Operating and administrative expenses excludes directly attributable expenses from insurance business units which are included under the directly attributable expense.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

26 OPERATING AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES (continued)

	Company 2024 ZWG	Company 2023 ZWG
Independent auditors' remuneration	(776 828)	(2 720 345)
Directors' fees (non-executive)	(4 468 274)	(2 401 324)
Employee benefit expenses (note 27.1)	(43 412 992)	(32 680 575)
Depreciation of property and equipment (note 1)	(1 030 031)	(44 466)
Depreciation of right-of-use-assets (note 2)	(4 393 580)	(464 246)
Consultation fees	(4 330 691)	(4 912 588)
Legal fees	(609 656)	-
Rent, premises costs and utilities	(563 536)	(661 464)
Travel and representation	(40 916)	-
Marketing, advertising and promotion	(2 567 551)	(1 656 969)
Conferences and seminars	(1 328 127)	(1 037 185)
Other operating expenses	(3 602 621)	(3 269 725)
	(67 124 803)	**(49 848 887)**

27. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

27.1 Employee benefit expenses

	Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG
Directors' remuneration (executive directors)	(15 950 539)	(15 651 873)
Wages and salaries (excluding executive directors)	(175 533 010)	(122 994 210)
Other staff costs	(43 065 556)	(25 794 210)
Pension costs (note 27.2)	(8 655 576)	(8 228 391)
Social security costs (note 27.2.1)	(2 297 041)	(2 332 951)
	(245 501 722)	**(175 001 635)**

27.1 Employee benefit expenses

	Company 2024 ZWG	Company 2023 ZWG
Directors' remuneration (executive directors)	(9 274 053)	(6 221 678)
Wages and salaries (excluding executive directors)	(27 822 159)	(18 665 035)
Other staff costs	(4 541 500)	(6 107 291)
Pension costs (note 27.2)	(1 258 872)	(990 733)
Social security costs (note 27.2.1)	(516 409)	(695 837)
	(43 412 993)	**(32 680 574)**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

27.2 Staff pension and life assurance scheme

	Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG

Employees are members of the Life Assurance Scheme managed by Fidelity Life Assurance Company Limited. The Group's contributions (employer contributions) to the scheme are charged directly to the statement of profit or loss during the year in which they are incurred.

The Staff Pension Fund, a defined contribution plan, was paid-up in 2016. However, Credit Insurance Zimbabwe Limited and subsidiaries domiciled outside Zimbabwe have separate schemes to which they contribute. These schemes are all defined contribution plans and contributions are directly expensed through the statement of profit or loss during the year in which they are incurred.

	Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG
Pension fund contributions	(8 655 576)	(8 228 391)

27.2.1 National Social Security Authority Scheme

The entities domiciled in Zimbabwe and their employees contribute to the National Social Security Authority Pension Scheme.

This is a social security scheme, which was promulgated under the National Social Security Act (Chapter 17:04). The Group's obligations under the scheme are limited to specific contributions legislated from time to time. Similarly, regional subsidiaries and their staff also contribute to national social security schemes in their respective countries where such schemes are legislated. Company contributions are charged to the statement of profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

	Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG
National Social Security Authority Scheme contributions	(2 297 041)	(2 332 951)

	Company 2024 ZWG	Company 2023 ZWG
National Social Security Authority Scheme contributions	(516 409)	(695 837)
Pension fund contributions	(1 258 872)	(990 733)

28 SEGMENT INFORMATION

Description of segments and principal activities

The Group's Executive Committee, consisting of the Group Chief Executive Officer, Group Chief Finance Officer, Group Chief Operating Officer and Managing Directors of subsidiaries, examines the Group's performance both from a product and geographical perspective and has identified reportable segments of its business as detailed below.

Management evaluates segment performance based on operating profit/(loss) consistent with the consolidated financial statements.

Reinsurance

The segment offers short-term reinsurance products and services to general insurance companies locally, regionally and internationally. These products offer protection of policyholders' assets and indemnification of other parties that have suffered damage as a result of the policyholders' accidents. Revenue in this segment is derived primarily from insurance premiums, investment income and fair value gains and losses on financial assets.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

28 SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Life reassurance

The life reassurance segment offers its services to life assurance companies and medical aid societies locally and regionally. The products are savings, protection products and other long-term contracts (both with and without insurance risk and with and without discretionary participating features). It comprises a wide range of whole life, term assurance, unitised pensions, guaranteed pensions, pure endowment pensions and mortgage endowment products. Revenue from this segment is derived primarily from reassurance premium, fees and commission income, investment income and fair value gains and losses on investments.

General insurance

The segment offers short-term insurance products and services directly to policyholders locally. These products offer protection of policyholder's assets and indemnification of other parties that have suffered damage as a result of the policyholder's accident e.g. motor accident, domestic credit insurance, export credit. Revenue in this segment is derived primarily from insurance premiums, investment income and fair value gains and losses on financial assets.

Life and pensions

The segment offers life assurance, funeral assurance, asset management, actuarial consultancy and micro-financing services.

The products offered are life assurance and pensions and also is involved in consumer loans, business loans and loans to farmers.

Property

This segment is engaged in leasing, developing, managing, selling and buying properties. It also offers consultancy services related to property development. It derives its revenue primarily from rentals, sales of properties, investment income and estate agency.

Insurance broking

This segment offers brokerage and professional risk consultancy services, specialising in Insurance Broking, Risk Management, Employee Benefits and Health Insurance consulting services.

Other and eliminations

This segment comprises the holding company and consolidation eliminations.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

28 SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

28.1 Information about products and services

For the year ended 31 December 2024	Non-life reinsurance ZWG	Life reassurance ZWG	Life and pensions ZWG	General insurance ZWG	Property ZWG	Insurance Broking ZWG	Other ZWG	Eliminations ZWG	Total ZWG
Insurance contract revenue	1 254 764 265	95 072 457	294 891 301	60 979 012	-	-	-	(109 879 647)	**1 595 827 388**
Insurance service expenses	(947 983 750)	(89 572 195)	(264 405 080)	(38 092 904)	-	-	-	27 322 546	**(1 312 731 383)**
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(204 610 614)	(5 541 150)	(3 915 178)	(8 864 906)	-	-	-	82 557 101	**(140 374 747)**
Insurance service result	**102 169 901**	**(40 888)**	**26 571 043**	**14 021 202**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**142 721 258**
Net Investment Income	72 645 672	2 430 554	219 655 021	5 050 118	-	-	-	-	**299 781 364**
Net insurance finance expenses	-	-	25 923 068	(40 788)	-	-	-	-	**25 882 280**
Net insurance and investment result	174 815 564	2 389 665	272 149 131	19 030 556	-	-	-	-	**468 384 902**
Non insurance income	-	-	177 263 410	-	102 212 663	26 462 862	62 225 884	(18 961 717)	**349 203 102**
Indirect expenses	(91 355 179)	(6 727 359)	(279 977 136)	(28 688 081)	(56 808 908)	(29 692 489)	(68 669 612)	18 961 718	**(542 957 046)**
Income tax expense	(13 405 289)	930	(3 863 209)	1 978 900	6 429 559	1 494 172	(345 531)	(537 155)	**(8 247 623)**
Profit/(loss) for the year	70 055 086	(4 336 764)	165 035 042	(7 678 619)	51 833 314	(1 735 456)	(6 789 259)	(9)	**266 383 335**
Segment assets	2 584 045 914	150 049 934	2 347 338 305	78 657 423	1 067 447 005	27 252 664	438 626 590	(1 325 313 210)	**5 368 104 625**
Segment liabilities	1 132 944 901	46 960 423	2 322 488 917	54 114 433	84 846 383	17 956 308	96 157 864	(75 593 420)	**3 679 875 809**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

28 SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

28.1 Information about products and services (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2023	Non-life reinsurance ZWG	Life reassurance ZWG	Life and pensions ZWG	General insurance ZWG	Property ZWG	Insurance Broking ZWG	Other ZWG	Eliminations ZWG	Total ZWG
Insurance contract revenue	952 437 300	86 569 531	203 188 333	46 702 014	-	-	-		**1 288 897 178**
Insurance service expenses	(898 251 149)	(67 596 749)	(163 288 210)	(41 819 524)	-	-	-		**(1 170 955 632)**
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(58 740 436)	(6 276 199)	2 625 211	(1 954 126)	-	-	-		**(64 345 550)**
Insurance service result	**(4 554 284)**	**12 696 583**	**42 525 334**	**2 928 364**	-	-	-		**53 595 996**
Net Investment Income	156 461 335	19 900 551	180 178 220	9 298 734	-	-	-	(55 817 204)	**310 021 636**
Net insurance finance expenses	-	-	(58 283 989)	(5 057)	-	-	-	-	**(58 289 046)**
Net insurance and investment result	151 907 050	32 597 134	164 419 565	12 222 041	-	-	-	(55 817 204)	**305 328 586**
Non insurance income	4 602 607	-	98 844 416	-	71 063 223	27 137 132	43 009 635	(28 112 625)	**216 544 388**
Indirect expenses	(95 695 420)	(7 605 486)	(192 718 670)	(21 816 448)	(37 425 170)	(22 415 054)	(50 810 226)	28 112 624	**(400 373 850)**
Income tax expense	(14 103 501)	-	(10 281 289)	(2 160 392)	(2 530 210)	(1 313 492)	1 708 896	-	**(28 679 988)**
Profit/(loss) for the year	48 275 408	24 991 648	60 264 022	(11 754 800)	31 107 842	3 408 587	(52 287 071)	(57 381 876)	**46 623 760**
Segment assets	2 468 035 613	133 928 736	1 711 449 127	64 152 114	1 013 817 444	56 701 285	411 605 310	(1 163 212 915)	**4 696 476 714**
Segment liabilities	1 065 414 779	22 551 984	1 561 732 404	44 967 851	83 050 127	46 015 391	58 597 029	245 031 247	**3 127 360 812**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

28 SEGMENT RESULTS (continued)

28.2 Geographical information

Information below shows operating results in the countries in which the Group operates.

31 December 2024	Zimbabwe ZWG	Malawi ZWG	Zambia ZWG	Mozambique ZWG	Botswana ZWG	Eliminations ZWG	Total ZWG
Insurance contract revenue	886 828 809	207 464 464	153 784 752	270 897 702	186 731 307	(109 879 646)	**1 595 827 388**
Insurance service expenses	(790 949 077)	(119 059 355)	(121 065 483)	(199 321 498)	(109 658 521)	27 322 551	**(1 312 731 383)**
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(58 793 697)	(52 787 491)	(19 556 332)	(47 944 385)	(43 849 954)	82 557 112	**(140 374 747)**
Insurance service result	**37 086 035**	**35 617 618**	**13 162 937**	**23 631 819**	**33 222 832**		**142 721 258**
Net Investment Income	253 069 455	27 044 376	9 071 359	10 597 530	(2 661)	1 305	**299 781 364**
Net insurance finance expenses	25 882 280	-	-	-	-	-	**25 882 280**
Net insurance and investment result	316 037 770	62 661 994	22 234 296	34 229 349	33 220 171	1 322	**468 384 902**
Non insurance income	368 164 818	-	-	-	-	(18 961 716)	**349 203 102**
Indirect expenses	(484 132 676)	(35 542 063)	(15 541 259)	(15 541 259)	(12 022 242)	19 822 453	**(542 957 046)**
Income tax expense	9 929 205	(9 717 207)	(3 863 209)	(1 313 527)	(3 282 885)	-	**(8 247 623)**
Profit/(loss) for the year	203 271 758	17 402 724	10 417 922	17 374 563	17 916 368	-	**266 383 335**
Segment assets	5 021 364 158	444 283 025	138 254 178	459 613 620	629 902 854	(1 325 313 210)	**5 368 104 625**
Segment liabilities	2 846 408 437	361 168 907	92 289 875	332 508 908	123 093 101	(75 593 419)	**3 679 875 809**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

28 SEGMENT RESULTS (continued)

28.2 Geographical information

31 December 2023	Zimbabwe ZWG	Malawi ZWG	Zambia ZWG	Mozambique ZWG	Botswana ZWG	Eliminations ZWG	Total ZWG
Insurance contract revenue	652 440 614	208 319 523	118 667 801	174 805 950	134 663 290		**1 288 897 178**
Insurance service expenses	(668 135 520)	(164 308 126)	(69 617 869)	(172 577 338)	(96 316 779)		**(1 170 955 632)**
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	24 609 286	(10 573 639)	(41 927 478)	(9 042 148)	(27 411 571)		**(64 345 550)**
Insurance service result	**8 914 380**	**33 437 759**	**7 122 454**	**(6 813 536)**	**10 934 940**	-	53 595 996
Net Investment Income	231 347 518	49 035 487	22 172 047	4 739 612	60 108 847	(57 381 875)	**310 021 636**
Net insurance finance expenses	(58 289 046)	-	-	-	-	-	**(58 289 046)**
Net insurance and investment result	181 972 854	82 473 245	29 294 501	(2 073 924)	71 043 786	(57 381 876)	**305 328 586**
Non insurance income	240 054 406	-	-	-	4 602 607	(28 112 625)	**216 544 388**
Indirect expenses	(363 206 244)	(35 339 594)	(5 150 269)	(15 292 139)	(9 498 229)	28 112 625	**(400 373 850)**
Income tax expense	(3 912 299)	(14 565 401)	(6 480 053)	(1 758 781)	(1 963 454)	-	**(28 679 988)**
Profit/(loss) for the year	8 713 342	32 568 250	17 664 179	(19 124 843)	64 184 709	(57 381 877)	**46 623 760**
Segment assets	4 286 006 061	493 188 919	107 020 104	363 298 942	610 175 601	(1 163 212 913)	**4 696 476 714**
Segment liabilities	2 018 920 868	423 981 784	67 738 747	250 905 341	120 782 826	245 031 246	**3 127 360 812**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

29 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted earnings per share

29.1 Basic earnings per share

Reconciliation of total earnings to headline earnings attributable to shareholders Numerator

The following reflects the income and ordinary share data used in the computations of basic and diluted earnings per share:	Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG	Company 2024 ZWG	Company 2023 ZWG
Earnings attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent for basic earnings per share	209 057 536	45 532 908	(6 646 707)	(6 091 697)
Add/deduct non recurring items				
Profit on disposal of property	56 958	(15 736 406)	-	-
Taxation on headline earnings adjustable items	(14 080)	3 890 040	-	-
Headline earnings attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	**209 100 414**	**33 686 542**	**(6 646 707)**	**(6 091 697)**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	1 818 218 786	1 818 218 786	1 818 218 786	1 818 218 786
Basic earnings per share (USD cents)	11.50	2.50	(0.37)	(0.34)
Headline earnings per share (USD cents)	11.50	1.85	(0.37)	(0.34)

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is basic earnings attributable to ordinary equity holders divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

Headline earnings per share

Headline earnings per share is a disclosure requirement in terms of Statutory Instrument 134 of 2019 of the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange (''ZSE") listing requirements for companies listed on the ZSE. Headline earnings per share is calculated by dividing the headline earnings by the weighted average number of shares in issue during the year. Disclosure of headline earnings is not a requirement of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

29.2 Diluted earnings per share

The Group and Company have no arrangements or contracts that could result in dilution therefore, the diluted earnings per share are the same as the basic earnings per share.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

30 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

30.1 Principal subsidiaries

The holding company's direct subsidiaries are Emeritus Reinsurance (Private) Limited, ZimRe Property Investments Limited, Credit Insurance Zimbabwe Limited, Fidelity Life Assurance and WFDR which are owned 100% (2023: 100%), 100% (2023:100%), 90.65% (2023: 90.65%), 66.95% (2023: 66.95%) and 60% (2023: 60%) respectively of the issued share capital. Emeritus Reinsurance (Private) Limited is domiciled in Zimbabwe. In turn Emeritus Reinsurance Zimbabwe (Private) Limited has interests in the subsidiaries listed below:

Subsidiaries of Emeritus Reinsurance Zimbabwe (Private) Limited	Country of incorporation	Activity	% Shareholding	
			2024	2023
Emeritus Reinsurance Zambia Limited (through Emeritus International)	Zambia	Reinsurance	100%	100%
Emeritus Reinsurance Company Limited (through Emeritus International)	Malawi	Reinsurance	100%	100%
Emeritus Resegguros, SA (owned through Emeritus International)	Mozambique	Reinsurance	75%	75%
Emeritus International Reinsurance Company Limited	Botswana	Reinsurance	100%	100%

30.2 Entity with significant influence over the Group

Day River Corporation Limited owns 33.81% of the issued share capital of ZimRe Holdings Limited (2023: 33.81%), and the Government of Zimbabwe owning 27.38% (2023: 18.24%).

30.3 Associates

The Group's information on associates is disclosed in note 6.

30.4 Transactions and balances with related parties

The total amount of transactions and balances that have been entered into with related parties are analysed as follows.

Related party transactions	Description	Group 2024 Transaction amount for the year ZWG	Group 2023 Transaction amount for the year ZWG	Company 2024 Transaction amount for the year ZWG	Company 2023 Transaction amount for the year ZWG
Income					
Emeritus International	Management fees	-	-	13 830 080	14 410 611
Fidelity Life Assurance	Management fees	-	-	10 664 834	9 478 413
CredSure	Management fees	-	-	1 841 805	1 284 346
ZPI	Management fees	-	-	2 610 617	2 264 476
WFDR	Management fees	-	-	510 590	674 779
		-	-	29 457 926	28 112 625

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

30 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (continued)

30.4 Compensation of key management personnel of the Group

	Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG	Company 2024 ZWG	Company 2023 ZWG
Short-term employee benefits	(15 950 539)	(15 651 873)	(9 274 053)	(6 221 678)
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	(15 950 539)	(15 651 873)	(9 274 053)	(6 221 678)

30.4.3 Other interests of directors in the holding company

	Number of shares 2024	2023
S Kudenga	100 000	100 000

31 DIVIDENDS

	Group 2024 ZWG	Group 2023 ZWG
As at 1 January	-	-
Dividends declared	9 029 459	10 583 164
Dividends paid	(9 029 459)	(10 583 164)
	-	-

	2024 Company ZWG	2023 Company ZWG
As at 1 January	-	-
Dividends declared	9 029 459	10 583 164
Dividends paid	(9 029 459)	(10 583 164)

During the year ended 31 December 2024, the Board of directors declared a dividend of USD 350 000 or USD0.00019 in respect of the 2023 financial year which was subsequently paid in June 2024.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

32 PRIOR PERIOD RESTATEMENT

32.1 CONSOLIDATION OF UNAUDITED RESULTS - MALAWI SUBSIDIARY

In the prior year, ended December 31, 2023, Fidelity Life Assurance Group consolidated unaudited results for the Malawi subsidiary. The group has restated prior year comparatives to reflect the audited position of the Malawi subsidiary annual financial statements for 2023. The effect of the change is an increase in profit for the year 2023 by USD252 336 with a corresponding increase in retained earnings by the same amount for the prior year results. Total assets decreased by USD312 586 and total liabilities decreased by USD2 865 914 which resulted in a corresponding increase in equity of USD2 553 328. The restatement is shown in the note below:

	As previously stated 2023 ZWG	Effect of restatement 2023 ZWG	Restated 2023 ZWG
Insurance service result	28 874 404	(6 403 781)	22 470 648
Total investment income	57 780 720	(10 898 422)	46 882 298
Insurance financial expense	(2 586 506)	(25 479 992)	(28 066 498)
Other income and expense	1 101 441	4 377 206	5 478 647
Finance Cost	-	(297 715)	(297 715)
Other operating expenses	(74 518 219)	44 273 064	(30 245 155)
Income tax expense	(6 116 773)	939 556	(5 177 217)
Impact on profit for the year	**4 535 067**	**6 509 890**	**11 044 957**
Impact on statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023			
Total assets	480 448 948	(8 064 250)	472 384 698
Total equity	(11 529 298)	(65 872 032)	(77 401 330)
Total liabilities	(468 919 624)	73 936 282	(394 983 342)
	-	-	-
Impact on equity for the year	**(6 994 231)**	**(59 362 142)**	**(66 356 373)**

32.2 RESTATEMENT OF IFRS 17 RESULTS - FIDELITY LIFE ASSURANCE OF ZIMBABWE

The IFRS 17 results for Fidelity Life Assurance of Zimbabwe for the year ended 31 December 2023 were based on actuarial models that performed calculations on an aggregated basis to calculate IFRS 17 numbers for the 2023 financial year. In response to recommendations from external auditors in the 2023 audit, the company implemented an actuarial engine that computes IFRS 17 numbers on a per policy basis during the 2024 financial year. The group has restated prior year audited annual financial statements to reflect these changes and the effect of the change is a decline in profit for the year 2023 by USD35 286 with a corresponding increase in retained earnings by the same amount for the prior year results. Insurance contract assets and liabilities had a net increase of USD197 459 which resulted in a corresponding increase of the same amount. The restatement is shown in the note below.

Impact on statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2023

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

32 PRIOR PERIOD RESTATEMENT (continued)

32.2 RESTATEMENT OF IFRS 17 RESULTS - FIDELITY LIFE ASSURANCE OF ZIMBABWE (continued)

	As previously stated 2023 ZWG	Effect of restatement 2023 ZWG	Restated 2023 ZWG
Insurance contracts revenue	128 869 183	(3 637 872)	125 231 311
Allocation of reinsurance paid	(4 243 853)	4 487 623	243 744
Amount recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	2 283 993	(1 760 077)	523 916
Impact on profit for the year	**126 909 323**	**(910 326)**	**125 998 971**
Impact on statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023			
Insurance Contract Assets	5 118 990	1 012 127	6 131 117
Insurance contract liabilities	(922 257 471)	(6 106 273)	(928 363 744)
Impact on equity for the year	**(917 138 481)**	**5 094 146**	**(922 232 627)**

32.3 IFRS 17 IMPLEMENTATION

During the year 2024, Fidelity Life Assurance of Zimbabwe successfully implemented an IFRS 17-compliant actuarial engine, facilitating contract-level calculations. This process has now reached completion, necessitating rigorous checks and validations to ensure accuracy and compliance with the standard.

In alignment with IFRS 17, Fidelity Life Assurance of Zimbabwe has refined its policies and processes related to the calculations and reporting of insurance contracts. However, it is important to note that there is potential for further enhancements in the reporting and measurement of these contracts. Such improvements may have significant implications for both liabilities and revenues in future reporting periods.

Ongoing monitoring and adjustments will be essential as Fidelity Life Assurance of Zimbabwe continues to navigate the complexities of IFRS 17 to optimize its financial reporting and risk management practices.

33 CONTINGENCIES

33.1 Contingent liabilities

33.1.1 Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA) tax audit

The tax authorities conducted an audit exercise for the four year period ended 31 December 2020 whose scope was on Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE), Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT), Withholding Tax (WHT MKW1.48 billion), Non resident Tax (NRT), Corporate tax and Value Added Tax (VAT). The assessment exercise resulted in additional taxes and penalties amounting to K2.416 billion of which MKW1.48 billion (2021: MKW1.48 billion) is being contested as captured below:

Taxes being disputed	Additional taxes MWK	Penalties MWK	Total MWK
Withholding taxed (WHT)	737 149	510 270	**1 247 419**
Non-resident Taxes (NRT)	135 029	100 317	**235 346**
Total	**872 178**	**610 587**	**1 482 765**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (continued)

33 CONTINGENCIES (continued)

33.1 Contingent liabilities (continued)

33.1.1 Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA) tax audit (continued)

Reinsurance is a highly specialised business field by its nature and it was the first time that the tax authorities had undertaken such a tax audit on a reinsurance company. The assessment of Value Added tax, Withholding tax and Non-resident on reinsurance commissions had been done without proper understanding of the nature, operations of the reinsurance industry and the industry's definition of commission. This resulted in different interpretation and application of the tax law and inappropriate definition of reinsurance terminology such as commissions. A tax consultant has been engaged to review and respond to the tax audit findings and apply for the discharge and waiver of tax penalties. The tax appeal was submitted and the tax authorities have acknowledged receipt of the appeal. The tax authorities have undertaken consultations with the insurance industry to get a better understanding of the industry and its operations for an effective tax system.

The Commissioner General's stay order on the enforcement of the taxes subsists until the matter is reviewed. The amounts under appeal have not been accrued for in the financial statements.

33.2 Litigations

33.2.1 In 2015, Fidelity Life Assurance of Zimbabwe, (FLA) entered into a sale of shares agreement with CFI Holdings Limited (CFI) acquiring 80.77% shares in Langford Estates Private Limited, a company whose sole asset is land measuring 834 hectares. The purchase entailed the assumption of CFI Holdings' USD16million debt owed to a consortium of banks by FLA. Subsequently a Debt Assumption and Compromise Agreement was signed between Fidelity Life, Langford Estates (1962) (Private) Limited, CFI Holdings, Crest Poultry (Private) Limited t/a Agrifoods, and FBC Bank Limited, Agricultural Bank of Zimbabwe Limited, Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe Limited, Standard Chartered Bank Zimbabwe Limited and CBZ Bank Limited. Fidelity assumed the CFI debt and ownership of 80.77% of Langford Estates and duly paid off the debt.

In March 2018, FLA received a letter from CFI contesting the Sale of Shares Agreement and Debt Assumption and Compromise Agreement. The parties failed to reach an amicable resolution and CFI instituted legal proceedings against FLA in the High Court and Arbitration for cancellation of the debt assumption agreement and setting aside of the agreement of sale of shares respectively. Both matters are pending resolution before the two forums. The directors have engaged external legal counsel to defend the interests of Fidelity Life.

There is a high probability that the matter will be determined in FLA's favour given that the transaction met all the regulatory compliance conditions including director and shareholder approvals, prior to its conclusion.

33.2.2 On 17 January 2022 the company received a writ of summons from Madison General Insurance Zambia claiming USD67 250.86 and USD268 127.15 against Emeritus Re - Zimbabwe and South Africa (together Emeritus Re) respectively for breach of insurance contract. The total amount is USD375 378.01. The matter is pending in the High Court of Zambia.

34 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

34.1 Approval of the consolidated financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors for issue on 10 April 2025. The directors have power to amend and/or reissue the financial statements should circumstances requiring that arise.

34.2 Declaration of dividend

The Board of Directors declared a final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2024 of USD750,000 or USD0.00041 per share. The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 do not reflect this dividend, which will be accounted for in shareholders' equity as an appropriation of retained profits in the year ending 31 December 2025.

34.3 Presentation currency

Subsequent to the 31 December 2024 reporting date, on 6 February 2025 the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ) issued a Monetary Policy Statement (MPS), announcing a requirement for all entities to adopt a common presentation currency, ZWG, for reporting purposes with immediate effect, including for the 31 December 2024 and later period audited financial statements Management considers this to be a non-adjusting event to the current financial statements for general purpose prepared using the United States Dollars (USD) as the presentation currency. This set of financial statements is additional special purpose report prepared to comply with requirements of MPS 6 of 2025. Management will continue to seek guidance from PAAB on preparation for later period financial statements.

ANNEXURES

GRI Content Index

Statement of use	ZimRe Holdings Limited reported the information cited in this GRI content index for the period from 01 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 in reference with the GRI Standards.
GRI used	GRI 1: Foundation 2021

GRI STANDARD	DISCLOSURE	LOCATION (Page)	Omission		
			Part Omitted	Reason	Explanation
GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021	2-1 Organisational details	FC			
	2-2 Entities included in the organisation's sustainability reporting	9			
	2-3 Reporting period, frequency and contact point	IFC			
	2-4 Restatements of information	IFC			
	2-5 External assurance	IFC			
	2-6 Activities, value chain and other business relationships	9			
	2-7 Employees	46-47			
	2-8 Workers who are not employees	47			
	2-9 Governance structure and composition	23			
	2-10 Nomination and selection of the highest governance body	24			
	2-11 Chair of the highest governance body	20			
	2-12 Role of the highest governance body in overseeing the management of impacts	23			
	2-13 Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts	24			
	2-14 Role of the highest governance body in sustainability reporting	IFC			
	2-15 Conflicts of interest	24, 257			
	2-16 Communication of critical concerns	24			
	2-17 Collective knowledge of the highest governance body	20			
	2-18 Evaluation of the performance of the highest governance body	24			
	2-19 Remuneration policies	24			
	2-20 Process to determine remuneration	24			
	2-21 Annual total compensation ratio	-		Data not available	
	2-22 Statement on sustainable development strategy	34			
	2-23 Policy commitments	-			
	2-24 Embedding policy commitments	24,28			
	2-25 Processes to remediate negative impacts	30-31, 38-41			
	2-26 Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns	IFC, 24			
	2-27 Compliance with laws and regulations	25			
	2-28 Membership associations	11			
	2-29 Approach to stakeholder engagement	34-35			
	2-30 Collective bargaining agreements	48			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-1 Process to determine material topics	36			
	3-2 List of material topics	36			
	3-3 Management of material topics	-	See management approach to each material topic.		

GRI 201: Economic Performance 2016	201-1 Direct economic value generated and distributed	66, 72-191			
	201-2 Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change	60-61			
	201-3 Defined benefit plan obligations and other retirement plans	48, 107, 185			
GRI 203: Indirect Economic Impacts 2016	203-1 Infrastructure investments and services supported	66			
	203-2 Significant indirect economic impacts	66			
GRI 204: Procurement Practices 2016	204-1 Proportion of spending on local suppliers	-	Total procurement spending for both local and foreign suppliers. Total number of suppliers.	Procurement figures were not being tracked.	To be included in the next report.
GRI 207: Tax 2019	207-1 Approach to tax	66			
	207-2 Tax governance, control, and risk management	66			
	207-3 Stakeholder engagement and management of concerns related to tax	66			
	207-4 Country-by-country reporting	-	Taxes paid by country of operation.	Data not available	
GRI 302: Energy 2016	302-1 Energy consumption within the organisation	57			
	302-2 Energy consumption outside of the organisation	57			
	302-3 Energy intensity	-		Data not available	
	302-4 Reduction of energy consumption	57			
	302-5 Reductions in energy requirements of products and services	57			
GRI 303: Water and Effluents 2018	303-1 Interactions with water as a shared resource	56			
	303-2 Management of water discharge-related impacts	56			
	303-3 Water withdrawal	-		Data not available	
	303-4 Water discharge	-		Data not available	
	303-5 Water consumption	56			
GRI 304: Biodiversity 2016	304-1 Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas	-		Data not available	
	304-2 Significant impacts of activities, products and services on biodiversity	-		Data not available	
	304-3 Habitats protected or restored	-		Data not available	
GRI 305: Emissions 2016	305-1 Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	58			
	305-2 Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	58			
	305-4 GHG emissions intensity	-			
	305-5 Reduction of GHG emissions	58			
	305-6 Emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS)	-		Data not available	
	305-7 Nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulphur oxides (SOx), and other significant air emissions	N/A			
GRI 306: Waste 2020	306-1 Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts	56			
	306-2 Management of significant waste-related impacts	56			
	306-3 Waste generated	-		Data not available	
	306-4 Waste diverted from disposal	-		Data not available	
	306-5 Waste directed to disposal	-		Data not available	

GRI 401: Employment 2016	401-1 New employee hires and employee turnover	47			
	401-2 Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees	-		Data not available	
	401-3 Parental leave	48			
GRI 402: Labor/Management Relations 2016	402-1 Minimum notice periods regarding operational changes	1 month			
GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety 2018	403-1 Occupational health and safety management system	50			
	403-2 Hazard identification, risk assessment, and incident investigation	51			
	403-3 Occupational health services	51			
	403-4 Worker participation, consultation, and communication on occupational health and safety	51			
	403-5 Worker training on occupational health and safety	51			
	403-6 Promotion of worker health	51			
	403-7 Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly linked by business relationships	51			
	403-8 Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system	-		Data not available	
	403-9 Work-related injuries	-		Data not available	
	403-10 Work-related ill health	-		Data not available	
GRI 404: Training and Education 2016	404-1 Average hours of training per year per employee	50			
	404-2 Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs	-		Data not available	
	404-3 Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	-		Data not available	
GRI 405: Diversity and Equal Opportunity 2016	405-1 Diversity of governance bodies and employees	23, 50			
GRI 407: Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining 2016	407-1 Operations and suppliers in which the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at risk	-		Data not available	

ANNEXURES (continued)

ZHL TOP 20 SHAREHOLDERS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

Shareholder	Shareholding	%
DAY RIVER CORPORATION (PRIVATE) LIMITED	614 769 314	33.81
GOVERNMENT OF ZIMBABWE	497 762 270	27.38
NSSA-NATIONAL PENSION SCHEME	283 768 697	15.61
WORKERS COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND	107 530 595	5.91
NICKDALE ENTERPRISES (PVT) LTD	68 123 292	3.75
NSSA - WORKERS COMPENSATION IF	30 258 722	1.66
STANBIC NOMINEES 150045520001	25 073 663	1.38
STANBIC NOMINEES 110008040010	22 251 110	1.22
MEGA MARKET (PVT) LTD	18 769 001	1.03
ZESA PENSION FUND	10 495 087	0.58
MORGAN AND CO MULTI-SECTOR	10 235 108	0.56
MEALCRAFT CATERING PRIVATE LIMITED	4 570 226	0.25
FED NOMINEES (PVT) LTD	4 334 888	0.24
SIR ALBERT & COMPANY (PVT) LTD	3 913 990	0.22
TRIANGLE MONEY PLAN PENSION FUND-IMARA A/C 110008090006	3 635 894	0.20
MARIOT COMPUTING AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES (PVT) LTD	3 516 672	0.19
HIPPO VALLEY ESTATES PF-IMARA	3 383 988	0.19
CORPSERVE NOMINEES (PVT) LTD	2 771 798	0.15
HIPPO VALLEY ESTATE PF-DATVEST	2 684 996	0.15
MUNSTER INVESTMENTS (PVT) LTD	2 266 358	0.12
TOTAL HOLDING OF TOP SHAREHOLDERS	**1 720 115 669**	**94.60**
REMAINING HOLDING	**98 103 117**	**5.40**
TOTAL ISSUED SHARES	**1 818 218 786**	**100**

ANALYSIS OF SHAREHOLDING AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

Trade Classifications	Number of Shareholders	%	Number of Issued Shares	%
BANK	2	0.03	106 086	0.01
CHARITABLE&TRUSTS	11	0.15	2 114 948	0.12
COMPANIES	1627	22	736 809 953	41
DIRECTOR	1	0.01	253	0.00
ESTATES	3	0.04	34 442	0.00
FCDA RESIDENT AND NEW NON RESIDENT	7	0.10	664 635	0.04
FOREIGN NOMINEES	1	0.01	9 281	0.00
FUND MANAGERS	4	0.05	734 270	0.04
GOVERNMENT & QUASI GOVERNMENT	1	0.01	497 762 270	27.38
INDIVIDUALS	5 438	74.32	27 658 975	1.52
INSURANCE COMPANIES	9	0.12	109 382 766	6.02
INVESTMENT, TRUST AND PROPERTY COMPANIES	24	0.33	42 895 794	2.36
NOMINEE COMPANY	93	1.27	71 976 974	3.96
NON RESIDENT TRANSFERABLE	5	0.07	767 070	0.04
PENSION FUNDS	90	1.23	327 261 497	18.00
Totals	**7 316**	**100**	**1 818 179 214**	**100.00**

Size of Shareholding	Number of shareholders	%	Issued shares	%
1-10000	6 673	91.26	7 829 259	0.431
10001-100000	454	6.20	14 041 301	0.772
100001-1000000	146	2.00	42 105 996	2.316
1000001-10000000	32	0.40	65 205 371	3.586
10000001-1000000000	11	0.15	1 689 036 859	92.895
Totals	**7 316**	**100.00**	**1 818 218 786**	**100.00**

(Registration number 2873/98 and Certificate of Change of Name dated 14/01/03)

ZIMRE HOLDINGS LIMITED
Security Growth and Profitability

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the 27th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of members will be held at 206 Samora Machel Avenue, Harare, Zimbabwe and virtually:

Teams Meeting ID: 367 067 018 016 4

on **Thursday, 31 July 2025 at 10.00 hours,** to consider the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. **Financial Statements**
To receive, consider and adopt the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 together with the Report of the Directors and Auditor thereon.

2. **Corporate Governance Statement**
To receive, consider and approve the Corporate Governance Statement for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024.

3. **Dividend**
To confirm payment of the final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2024 of USD750 000 translating to USD0.00041 per share. *(Confirming that the final dividend was paid out on or about the 27th of June 2025).*

4. **Directorate**

a) To re-elect Mr. Richard Morgan who retires by rotation in terms of Article 75 of the Company's Articles of Association, and being eligible, offers himself for re-election.
(Mr. Morgan is an accounting professional with extensive executive management experience gained through holding the position of Finance Director since 2001 at various listed and private companies in the tobacco industry, as well as through various consulting roles that he has held across a wide range of industries. His experience which spans over 45 years also crosses continents having worked in South Africa, Russia, the United Kingdom and presently, he is the Finance Director at Great Lakes Tobacco Company Malta. He joined the ZHL Board in July 2023 and sits on the Audit and Risk Management Committee as well as the Finance and Investments Committee).

b) To re-elect Mr. Nicholas Mugwagwa Vingirai who retires by rotation in terms of Article 75 of the Company's Articles of Association, and being eligible, offers himself for re-election.
(Mr Vingirai is a mine surveyor by training turned astute banker, entrepreneur, venture capitalist and financial expert. He has decades of experience in the fields of banking, insurance and the broader financial services sector spanning local, regional and international markets. He recently completed a postgraduate program in Artificial Intelligence for Leaders with the University of Texas, Austin, in the United States of America and is currently pursuing a Doctorate in Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning with the same institution and Walsh College. He joined the ZHL Board in July 2023 and sits on the Human Resources Committee together with the Finance and Investments Committee).

c) To re-elect Ms. Jean Maguranyanga who retires by rotation in terms of Article 75 of the Company's Articles of Association, and being eligible, offers herself for re-election.
(Ms. Maguranyanga is an accomplished, award-winning commercial lawyer and arbitrator, boasting more than 30 years of experience in banking and financial services. She is a name partner at a renowned local law firm, Chinamasa, Mudimu and Maguranyanga. She is also an Assessor in the Administrative Court in Zimbabwe and was recently appointed to the inaugural panel of arbitrators for the newly formed Malawi International Arbitration Center. She joined the ZHL Board in January 2012 and is the Chairperson of the Human Resources Committee and a member of the Audit and Risk Management Committee).

5. **Directors Remuneration**
To approve the remuneration of the Directors amounting to USD173 199 for the year ended 31 December 2024.
*(**NOTE** In terms of Practice Note 4 issued by the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange on 17th of January 2020, the ZHL Directors Remuneration Report shall be available for inspection at the Company's registered office from the 7th of July 2025 until the Annual General Meeting).*

6. **External Auditor's Fees**
To approve the remuneration of the External Auditor, Grant Thornton Zimbabwe amounting to USD30 111 for the year ended 31 December 2024.

7. **External Auditor's Appointment**
To re-appoint Grant Thornton Zimbabwe as the External Auditor for the Company for the ensuing year until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting.
(**NOTE** In terms of section 69 of the ZSE Listing Requirements, Issuers are required to change their audit partners every five years and their audit firm every ten years. Grant Thornton Zimbabwe have served as the Company's External Auditor since 2021).

SPECIAL BUSINESS

8. **General Authority to buy back shares**

As a Special Resolution
Subject to the requirements of the Companies and Other Business Entities Act [*Chapter 24:31*] and the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange (ZSE) Listing Requirements Statutory Instrument (SI) 134 of 2019, the Directors be and are hereby authorised to renew the authority granted on 30 July 2024, to buyback the Company's issued ordinary shares subject to the following terms and conditions:

(i) That the purchase price shall not be lower than the nominal value of the Company's shares and not greater than 5% or lower than 5% of the weighted average trading price of the ordinary shares five (5) business days immediately preceding the date of the repurchase of such shares.
(ii) The maximum number of shares that may be acquired shall not exceed 10% of the Company's issued ordinary share capital.
(iii) That this authority shall expire on the date of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company and shall not extend beyond 15 (fifteen) months from the date of the resolution.
(iv) That the shares repurchased may be held for treasury purposes or cancelled as may be decided by the Board of Directors from time to time.

9. **Authority to place the authorised unissued shares under the control of the Directors**
As an Ordinary Resolution
To authorise the placement of the Company's authorised but unissued ordinary shares under the control of the Directors until the next Annual General Meeting, and, if to be issued, such shares shall be issued subject to the requirements of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange Listing Requirements. *(This proposal enables the Directors to undertake key transactions, which transactions will be in accordance with section 309 (2) of the ZSE Listing Requirements, which requires that the Directors consult the ZSE prior to issuing the shares under their control and complying with any instruction given by the ZSE regarding such issue).*

10. **Any other business**
To transact all such other business as may be transacted at an Annual General Meeting.

EXPLANATORY NOTE:

TO THE GENERAL AUTHORITY TO BUY BACK SHARES

The Directors, in considering the effect of the purchase above, have reviewed the Company's budget and cash flow forecast for the period of twelve (12) months after date of notice convening the Annual General Meeting. On the basis of this review, the Directors are satisfied that:

- The Company is in a strong financial position and will, in the ordinary course of business, be able to pay its debts for the period of twelve (12) months after the Annual General Meeting;
- The assets of the Company will be in excess of its liabilities for a period of twelve (12) months after the Annual General Meeting;
- The ordinary capital and reserves of the Company will be adequate for a period of twelve (12) months after the Annual General Meeting, and
- The working capital will be adequate for a period of twelve (12) months after the Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board

Ruvimbo Chidora
Group Company Secretary
7 July 2025

PROXY FORM

I/We...(*insert name in block letters*)

Of...(*insert address*)

Being a member/members of the above, ZimRe Holdings Limited ("ZHL" or the "Company"), hereby appoint Mr/Mrs/Ms..
....(*insert name in block letters*)

Of...(*insert address*)

Or failing him/her... (*insert name in block letters*)

Of... (*insert name in block letters*)

Or failing him/her...(*insert name in block letters*)

Of... (*insert address*)

Or failing him/her, the **CHAIRPERSON** of the meeting as my/ our proxy to to attend, speak and vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the general meeting of the Company as specified above and any adjournments thereof and in accordance with the following instructions:

		Number of Votes		
	ORDINARY BUSINESS	**FOR**	**AGAINST**	**ABSTAIN**
1	To receive, consider and adopt the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 together with the Report of the Directors and Auditor thereon.			
2	To receive, consider and approve the Corporate Governance Statement for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024.			
3	To confirm payment of the final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2024 of USD750 000 translating to USD0.00041 per share.			
4(a)	To re-elect Mr. Richard Morgan who retires by rotation in terms of Article 75 of the Company's Articles of Association, and being eligible, offers himself for re-election.			
4(b)	To re-elect Mr. Nicholas Mugwagwa Vingirai as director of the Company in terms of Article 75 of the Company's Articles of Association, and being eligible, offers himself for re-election.			
4(c)	To re-elect Ms. Jean Maguranyanga as director of the Company in terms of Article 75 of the Company's Articles of Association, and being eligible, offers herself for re-election.			
5.	To approve the remuneration of the Directors amounting to USD173 199 for the year ended 31 December 2024.			
6.	To approve the remuneration of the External Auditor, Grant Thornton Zimbabwe amounting to USD30 111 for the year ended 31 December 2024.			
7.	To re-appoint Grant Thornton Zimbabwe as the External Auditors for the Company for the ensuing year until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting.			
	SPECIAL BUSINESS			
8.	Subject to the requirements of the Companies and Other Business Entities Act [*Chapter 24:31*] and the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange (ZSE) Listing Requirements Statutory Instrument (SI) 134 of 2019, the Directors be and are hereby authorised to renew the authority granted on 30 July 2024, to buyback the Company's issued ordinary shares which authority shall expire on the date of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company and shall not extend beyond 15 (fifteen) months from the date of the resolution.			
9.	To authorise the placement of the Company's authorised unissued ordinary shares, under the control of Directors, until the next Annual General Meeting, and if to be issued, too be issued subject to the requirements of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange Listing Requirements.			

SIGNED this..Day of...2025

Signature of Member/Director...

Name of Member ....(*If for a body Corporate, kindly sign on behalf thereof*)

NOTES

(i) *Members are encouraged to lodge their questions with the Company Secretary or Transfer Secretaries by the Thursday, 17 July 2025 at 1000hours.*

(ii) *In terms of the Companies and Other Business Entities Act [Chapter 24:31], a member entitled to attend and vote at a meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend, vote, poll and speak in his stead. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.*

(iii) *Proxy forms must be deposited at the registered office of the Company or at the office of the Transfer Secretaries (ZB Transfer Secretaries (Private) Limited, 21 Natal Road, Avondale, Harare, Zimbabwe) not less than 48 (forty-eight) hours before the time appointed for the holding of the meeting.*

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ZIMRE HOLDINGS LIMITED
Security Growth and Profitability

2nd Floor, Block D
Smatsatsa Office Park
Borrowdale, Harare