GIC RE SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

The Financial statements have been audited in compliance with Section 30 of the South African Companies Act 71 of 2008.

CONTENTS

HOW TO NAVIGATE THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The format of the annual financial statements for 2024 has been revised since 2023. Refer to the glossary of terms for the revised terminology on page 2.

PRIMARY STATEMENTS

The primary statements are included in the beginning of the annual financial statements and include note references to specific underlying detailed notes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The notes to the financial statements consist of insurance-specific, financial instrument-specific and risk management notes first followed by less significant notes thereafter.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are included in the specific notes to which they relate and are indicated with a grey background.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the Company financial statements, are included in the specific notes to which they relate and are indicated with a blue border.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND ACRONYMS

AC	Amortised Cost
AGM	Annual General Meeting
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
Company/GIC Re SA Ltd	GIC Re South Africa Limited
CSM	Contractual service margin
EAD	Exposure at default
ECL	Expected credit losses
EIR	Effective Interest Rate
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
FCF	Fulfilment cash flows
FSCA	The Financial Sector Conduct Authority
FVOCI	Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income
FVTPL	Fair Value Through Profit or Loss
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIC Re India	General Insurance Corporation of India
GMM	General Measurement Model
HR	Human Resources
HTM	Held to maturity
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
IFRIC	International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards / IFRS Accounting Standards
IFRS 17	IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts
IFRS 9	IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments
IMF	International Monetary Fund
Insurance Contracts issued	In GIC Re SA's terms it refers the Reinsurance Contracts issued
LGD	Loss given default
LIC	Liability for Incurred Claims
LRC	Liability for Remaining Coverage
LTECL	Lifetime expected credit loss
MD	Managing Director
OCI	Other Comprehensive Income
PA	Prudential Authority
PAA	Premium Allocation Approach
PCS	Property Claims Services
PD	Probability of Default
PVT	Political Violence and Terrorism
RA	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk
Reinsurance Contracts Held	In GIC Re SA's terms it refers the Retrocession Contracts held
SAM	Solvency Assessment and Management
SARB	South African Reserve Bank
SCR	Solvency Capital Requirement
SICR	Significant Increase in Credit Risk
SPPI	Solely payments of principal and interest
The Act	The Companies Act ,71 of 2008

APPROVAL OF THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF GIC RE SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

Responsibility for and approval of the Company annual financial statements

The Board of GIC Re South Africa Limited accepts responsibility for the integrity, objectivity and reliability of the Company's financial statements. Adequate accounting records have been maintained. The Board endorses the principle of transparency in financial reporting.

The responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements has been delegated to the management.

The responsibility of the external auditors is to express an independent opinion on the fair presentation of the financial statements based on their audit of GIC Re South Africa Limited.

The Board has confirmed that adequate internal financial control systems are being maintained. There were no breakdowns in the functioning of the internal control systems during the year that had a material impact on the financial results. The Board is satisfied that the financial statements fairly present the financial position, the results of the operations and cash flows in accordance with relevant accounting policies, based on IFRS® Accounting Standards.

The Board is of the opinion that GIC Re South Africa Limited is financially sound and operates as a going concern. The financial statements have accordingly been prepared on this basis.

The financial statements were authorised for issue and publication by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

Jonathan Bagg
Chairperson

Jetho Jhamnani
Managing Director & Chief Executive officer
28 October 2024

PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The preparation of the annual financial statements was supervised by the Chief Financial Officer of GIC Re South Africa Limited, Mr. Shyjulal K Palat (CA).

STATEMENT ON INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The director, whose name is stated below, hereby confirm that:

- the annual financial statements set out on pages 10 to 72, fairly present in all material respects the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in terms of IFRS.
- to the best of our knowledge and belief, no facts have been omitted or untrue statements made that would make the annual financial statements false or misleading.
- internal financial controls have been put in place to ensure that material information relating to the Company have been provided to effectively prepare the financial statements.
- the internal financial controls are adequate and effective and can be relied upon in compiling the annual financial statements, having fulfilled our role and function as executive management with primary responsibility, for implementation and execution of controls and
- where we are not satisfied, we have disclosed to the audit committee and the auditors the deficiencies in design and operational effectiveness of the internal financial controls and any fraud that involves directors, and necessary suitable actions to remedy these deficiencies have been put in place.

Jetho Jhamnani
Managing Director & Chief Executive officer
28 October 2024

SECRETARIAL CERTIFICATION

In accordance with section 88(2)(e) of the Companies Act, 71 of 2008 (the Act), it is hereby certified that the Company has lodged with the Registrar of Companies all such returns as are required of a public Company in terms of the Act and that such returns are true, correct and up to date.

W Mwase
Company secretary
28 October 2024

SNG Grant Thornton
Building 4, Summit Place Office Park
221 Garsfontein Road, Menlyn, 0081
Private Bag X2008, Menlyn, 0063
T: +27 (0) 86 117 6782

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF GIC RE SOUTH AFRICA LTD

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of GIC Re South Africa Ltd (the company), as set out on pages 10 to 71, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024, the statement profit or loss, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the annual financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of GIC Re South Africa Ltd as at 31 March 2024, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) and the Companies Act of South Africa.

Basis of opinion

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

We are independent of the company in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' *Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code)* and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)*.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

The board of directors (directors) are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "GIC Re South Africa Ltd annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024", which includes the Directors' Report, the Report of the Audit Committee and the Secretarial Certification as required by the Companies Act of South Africa and the Approval of the Annual Financial Statements, the Preparation and Presentation of the Annual Financial Statements, the Statement of Internal Controls, How to Navigate the Annual Financial Statements, Glossary of Terms, Abbreviations and Acronyms and Administration. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement in this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional 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 company's internal control.

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

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

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Other reports

We draw attention to the following engagements conducted by various parties that had, or could have, an impact on the matters reported in the financial statements, reported performance information, compliance with applicable legislation and other related matters. These reports did not form part of our opinion on the financial statements or our findings on the reported performance information or compliance with legislation.

We were engaged to perform the following audit-related services**:**

- Quantitative Reporting Template in compliance with section Insurance Act, 2017 (the Act) for the year ended 31 March 2024

Auditor tenure

In terms of the IRBA rule published in Government Gazette Number 39475 dated 4 December 2015, I report that SizweNtsalubaGobodo Grant Thornton Incorporated has been the auditor of GIC Re South Africa Ltd for five years.

SizweNtsalubaGobodo Grant Thornton Inc.
Director: Nhlanhla Sigasa
Chartered Accountant (SA)
Registered Auditor

31 October 2024

Building 4, Summit Place Office Park
221 Garsfontein Road, Menlyn, 0081
Private Bag X2008, Menlyn, 0063

REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

COMPOSITION AND CHARTER

The Company's audit committee appointed to hold office until the conclusion of the 2024 shareholders' annual general meeting (AGM) comprises four independent non-executive directors. All the members were elected to the committee by the Company's shareholder at the AGM on 4 August 2023. The composition and qualifications of the members of the committee are listed below. The members possess the necessary experience and expertise to direct the committee in the execution of its duties.

Name	Appointed on	Qualifications	Position	Independency
S Bhikha	April 24, 2014	Chartered Accountant (SA), B Com Hons.	Chairman	Yes
J Bagg	April 24, 2014	Fellow member of the Actuarial Society of South Africa (FASSA), FIA , B.Sc.	Member	Yes
N Sallie	June 1, 2022	MBA, MBL, PG in Executive Dev Programme, Dip. Financial Planning	Member	Yes
F Roji	March 1, 2023	Chartered Accountant (SA), B Com Hons., Dip. Financial Planning	Member	Yes

FUNCTIONS

The responsibility and functions of the audit committee includes the review of financial reporting (and their recommendation for approval to the Board), regulatory compliance matters and monitoring litigation. The audit committee also has the responsibility of reviewing the basis on which the Company has been determined a going concern and is responsible for considering changes to the dividend policy and recommending dividend declarations to the Board. The committee's charter allows it to consult with external consultants to assist it with the performance of its functions, subject to a Board approval process.

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL AUDIT

The audit committee nominates the independent external auditor to GIC Re South Africa Limited for appointment by the shareholders and approves the terms of engagement and remuneration for the external audit engagement. Furthermore, a review of the non-audit services by external auditors and an assessment of the external auditor's ability to accept the audit had been conducted by the committee. It was confirmed that the external auditors did not provide any non-audit services and there were no other circumstances that would compromise the external auditor's independence and that there were no regulations that prevented the external auditor's re-appointment. The committee has considered the latest IRBA inspection findings report in respect of the external auditor when assessing the suitability of the appointment of the audit firm and the designated audit partner.

MEETINGS

The audit committee held four scheduled meetings during the year under review. The required quorum was present at all the meetings.

EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The audit committee has confirmed that effective systems of internal financial control and risk management are being maintained. There were no breakdowns in the functioning of the internal financial control systems during the year, which had a material impact on the Company's annual financial statements. The Board is satisfied that the annual financial statements fairly present the financial position, changes in equity, the results of operations and cash flows for the Company in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements consistently applied.

The audit committee is satisfied that it had fulfilled its responsibilities in terms of its mandate during the year under review and believes that it complied with its legal, regulatory and other responsibilities for the year.

Sanjay Bhikha
Chairperson of the audit committee
28 October 2024

DIRECTORS' REPORT

ACTIVITIES

GIC Re South Africa Ltd is a 100% owned subsidiary of General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC Re) which is controlled by the Government of India by virtue of its 85.78% equity shareholding.

GIC Re made its first African acquisition in April 2014, when it acquired the South African composite reinsurer Saxum Re and renamed it as GIC Re South Africa Ltd.

GIC Re South Africa Ltd.'s vision is to become a truly African Reinsurer. The core business philosophy includes reinsurance capacity development in Africa, application of state of art technology, mutually beneficial relationships, benchmarking reinsurance and service delivery mechanism and a professional attitude.

The Company is rated BB+ (Global) with stable outlook and zaAAA (National) by S&P.

GIC Re South Africa Ltd commenced the underwriting business on 1 January 2015. The Company underwrites business from the entire African continent following the expansion of its territorial scope to include Egypt and Libya from 1st April 2022.

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There have been no material changes in the affairs or financial position of the Company since the statement of financial position date.

MANAGEMENT CHANGES

There were a few of changes with respect to Management team as mentioned below.

- Mr. Shyjulal Palat succeeded Mr. Nilesh Kasture as Chief Financial Officer, effective July 13, 2023.
- Mr. Rahul Goel succeeded Mr. Rahul Ugile as Chief Technical Officer and assumed the role of Manager of HR, effective July 19, 2023.
- Mr. Jetho Jhamnani succeeded Mr. Sandip Karmarkar as Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer, effective August 8, 2024, following Mr. Karmarkar's departure on May 20, 2024.

ORDINARY SHARES ISSUED

For details on ordinary shares issued, refer to note 10 to the financial statements.

SHARE CAPITAL

For details on ordinary shares issued, refer to note 16 to the financial statements.

RELATED PARTIES

Related-party relationships exist between the Company and it's parent. All material transactions have been disclosed.

For related-party transactions and key management personnel, refer to note 17 to the annual financial statements.

Details of directors' remuneration and their interest in the Company's shares appear in note 17 (transactions with directors and Key management personnel) to the annual financial statements.

HOLDING COMPANY

The current holding Company is General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC Re India) which is controlled by the Government of India (holding 85.78% equity share). The holding Company acquired 100% of the shares of GIC Re South Africa Limited on 24 April 2014.

PORTFOLIO INFORMATION

Refer to note 2 in the notes to the annual financial statements for the portfolio report.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

DIRECTORATE AND COMPANY SECRETARY

Committee memberships	Risk committee	Audit committee	Remuneration committee	Social and ethics committee	Investment committee
Non-executive directors					
J Bagg	Y	Y	N	N	Y
D Srivastava *	N	N	N	Y	N
S Bhikha	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
N Sallie	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
F Roji	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
M Bhaskar **	Y	N	Y	N	Y
N Ramaswamy ***	N	N	N	Y	N
V Balkrishna ****	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Executive directors					
S Karmarkar #	Y	N	N	Y	N
J Jhamnani ##	Y	N	N	Y	N

The following changes took place on the Company's Board of directors during the year:

D Srivastava *	- Resigned from the Board on 30 September 2023
M Bhaskar **	- Resigned from the Board on 30 June 2023
N Ramaswamy ***	- Appointed to the Board on 12 March 2024
V Balkrishna ****	- Appointed to the Board on 12 March 2024
S Karmarkar #	- Resigned from the Board on 20 May 2024
J Jhamnani ##	- Appointed to the Board on 8 August 2024

W Mwase is the Company secretary. The registered office and office of the secretary are:

Registered office for Company secretary
First Floor, Block C
Riviera Road Office Park
No. 6-9 Riviera Road
Houghton - 2193

AUDITORS

SizweNtsalubaGobodo Grant Thornton Inc. will continue in office in accordance with section 90(1) of the Companies Act, 71 of 2008, as amended (Companies Act), until the next AGM where they will be considered for re-appointment.

SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS PASSED

The following special resolutions were passed by GIC Re LTD at the annual general meeting on 4 Aug 2023
-None

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER

1956/003037/06

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

The number of people employed by the Company at 31 March 2024 is 28 (2023: 28).

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Figures in Rand	Notes	31 March 2024	31 March 2023 (Restated)	1 April 2022 (Restated)
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	**6.2**	160 038 758	142 466 606	170 857 206
Other accounts receivable	**6.1**	5 658 445	3 195 804	2 755 510
Financial assets measured at FVPL	**5.2.1**	1 118 747 144	1 060 166 831	1 099 118 964
Financial assets measured at Amortised Cost	**5.2.2**	1 566 201 749	1 552 289 640	1 830 852 818
Insurance contract assets	**4.4**	100 513 913	28 310 010	40 347 694
Reinsurance contract assets	**4.5**	860 081 429	1 016 803 562	1 527 001 741
Property, plant and equipment	**9**	2 570 420	530 177	2 146 921
Current tax receivable	**12.2**	22 870 935	-	14 818 050
Deferred taxation	**14**	-	52 355 649	23 018 228
Total assets		**3 836 682 793**	**3 856 118 279**	**4 710 917 132**
LIABILITIES				
Insurance contract liabilities	**4.4**	1 893 320 987	2 124 935 003	1 964 912 858
Reinsurance contract liabilities	**4.5**	-	-	1 259 865 280
Other accounts payable	**7.1**	62 617 466	29 677 636	10 090 512
Current tax payable	**12.2**	-	41 396 420	-
Lease liability	**15**	2 050 763	-	1 377 106
Deferred taxation	**14**	6 833 541	-	-
Total liabilities		**1 964 822 757**	**2 196 009 059**	**3 236 245 756**
EQUITY				
Share capital	**10**	1 142 061 725	1 142 061 725	1 142 061 725
Retained earnings		729 798 311	518 047 495	332 609 651
Total equity		**1 871 860 036**	**1 660 109 220**	**1 474 671 376**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**3 836 682 793**	**3 856 118 279**	**4 710 917 132**

[1] Comparative information was restated for the initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9. Refer to note 1.6.2 and 1.7.2 respectively for additional informatio

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

Figures in Rand	Note	31 March 2024	31 March 2023 (Restated)[1]
Insurance revenue	4.1	1 512 457 182	941 113 508
Insurance service expenses	4.2.1	(763 608 681)	(981 189 837)
Income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	4.3.1	(598 525 566)	121 274 149
Allocation of the premiums paid		(1 103 646 752)	(650 204 260)
Amounts recovered from reinsurance		505 121 186	771 478 409
Insurance service result		**150 322 935**	**81 197 820**
Interest income on amortised cost instruments	5.9	131 253 676	103 827 486
Other interest income	5.9	76 390 481	59 913 558
Net gains on sale of financial assets measured at FVTPL		10 441 396	5 341 391
Net losses on sale of financial assets measured at amortised cost		(576 187)	(7 748 025)
Net unrealised losses on financial assets measured at FVTPL	5.10	(10 275 102)	(6 747 048)
Increase/(decrease) in allowance for expected credit losses	5.11	(2 252 749)	1 525 394
Foreign exchange gains	5.9	27 009 680	91 343 641
Dividend income	5.9	15 013 174	18 497 933
Investment management services fees		(6 766 939)	(6 324 918)
Net investment income		**240 237 430**	**259 629 412**
Insurance finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	4.2.2	(90 022 806)	(252 945 936)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	4.3.2	73 440 957	138 827 442
Total insurance finance income or expenses		**(16 581 849)**	**(114 118 494)**
Net realised foreign exchange gains/(losses) on Claims and Premiums		(470 087)	26 533 960
Net insurance and investment result		**373 508 429**	**253 242 698**
		-	
Other operating expenses	8	(29 789 696)	(6 002 641)
Interest expense on lease	7.2	(174 543)	(52 772)
Other income		3 043	-
Profit before tax		**343 547 233**	**247 187 285**
Taxation	13	(131 796 417)	(61 749 441)
Profit after tax		**211 750 816**	**185 437 844**

[1] Comparative information was restated for the initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9. Refer to note 1.6.2 and 1.7.2 respectively for additional information.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Figures in Rand	Note	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at 1 April 2022 (as previously reported)		**1 142 061 725**	**415 944 785**	**1 558 006 510**
IFRS17 transitional adjustment on reserves[1]	1.6.2		(78 197 784)	(78 197 784)
IFRS 9 transition adjustment reserves[1]	1.7.2		(5 137 350)	(5 137 350)
Balance at 1 April 2022 (Restated)		**1 142 061 725**	**332 609 651**	**1 474 671 376**
Profit for the period			185 437 844	185 437 844
Balance at 31 March 2023 (Restated)		**1 142 061 725**	**518 047 495**	**1 660 109 220**
Profit for the period			211 750 816	211 750 816
Balance at 31 March 2024	10	**1 142 061 725**	**729 798 311**	**1 871 860 036**

[1] Comparative information was restated for the initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9. Refer to note 1.6.2 and 1.7.2 respectively for additional information.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Figures in Rand	Note	31 March 2024	31 March 2023 (Restated)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated / (utilised) by operations	**12.1**	(14 146 642)	(565 610 046)
Interest received		159 622 998	163 741 044
Interest paid	**7.2**	(174 543)	(52 772)
Dividends received		14 649 473	18 331 614
Tax paid	**12.2**	(137 059 203)	(34 872 390)
Acquisition of financial assets		(2 104 844 482)	(2 948 323 037)
Proceeds on disposal of financial assets		2 100 581 877	3 339 857 281
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		**18 629 478**	**(26 928 306)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Additions to property, plant and equipment		(248 646)	(85 188)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities		**(248 646)**	**(85 188)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Lease payments	**15**	(808 680)	(1 377 106)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities		(808 680)	(1 377 106)
At the beginning of year		142 466 606	170 857 206
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		17 572 152	(28 390 600)
At the end of year		**160 038 758**	**142 466 606**

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are included in the specific notes to which they relate. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise indicated.

1.1. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the interpretations
issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) and are in compliance with the Companies Act of South Africa, 71 of 2008.

1.2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified by the revaluation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. In adopting the going concern basis, the Board has reviewed the Company's ongoing commitments for the next 12 months and beyond. The Board's review included the Company's strategic plans and updated financial forecasts including capital position, liquidity and credit facilities, and investment portfolio.

The Board believes that the Company is well placed to meet future capital requirements and liquidity demands. Based on this review, no material uncertainties, that would require disclosure, have been identified in relation to the ability of the Company to remain a going concern for at least the next 12 months, from the date of the approval of the annual financial statements.

All amounts in the financial statements are presented in South African rands, unless otherwise stated, and are rounded off to the nearest rand.

1.3. STANDARDS EFFECTIVE IN 2024

The following amendments are effective for the period beginning on or after 1 January 2023:

- IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts;
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 - Making Materiality Judgements);
- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors);
- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12 - Income Taxes); and
- International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendment to IAS 12 - Income Taxes) (effective immediately upon the issue of the amendments and retrospectively).

The Company applied the following IFRS Accounting Standards and/or IFRICs for the first time from 1 April 2023:

- IFRS 9 - Financial instruments;
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 - Making Materiality Judgements);
- Amendments to IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments', IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement', IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments Disclosures'; and
- IFRS 17 Insurance contracts

Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS 9 had a material impact in these financial statements. The material accounting policies disclosed in the current year are new as disclosed under changes in accounting policies and disclosures below. These principally relate to the adoption of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9.

1.4. STANDARDS NOT YET EFFECTIVE IN 2024

A number of new standards have been issued but not yet effective with earlier application is permitted; however, the Company has not early adopted the new standards in preparation of these financial statements.

Standards effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024:

- Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases);
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements);
- Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements); and
- Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures).
- IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information
- IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures

Standards effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025:
- Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)

Standards effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026:
- IFRS 9 - Amendments regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments

Standards effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027:
- IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

The Company is currently assessing the impact of these new accounting standards and amendments. The Company does not expect any standards issued, but are not yet effective to have a material impact on the Company. See Note 21 for additional information.

1.5. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

New and amended standards
In these financial statements, the Company has applied IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 for the first time. The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective disclosed in the previous section.

1.6. IFRS 17 INSURANCE CONTRACTS

The IASB issued IFRS 17 insurance contracts in May 2017 and on 25 June 2020, the IASB issued amendments to the standard. The effective date of IFRS 17 is for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The standard has been applied retrospectively.

1.6.1. TRANSITION APPROACH

On transition date, 1 April 2022, the Company:
- Has identified, recognised and measured each group of insurance contracts as if IFRS 17 had always applied;
- Has identified, recognised and measured assets for insurance acquisition cash flows as if IFRS 17 has always applied. However no recoverability assessment was performed before the transition date. At transition date, a recoverability assessment was performed and no impairment loss was identified;
- Derecognised any existing balances that would not exist had IFRS 17 always applied; and
- Recognised any resulting net difference in equity;

The Company adopted IFRS 17 as of 1 April 2023 on a fully retrospective basis for all its portfolios.

1.6.2. IMPACT ON OPENING RESERVES ON TRANSITION TO IFRS 17

The adoption of IFRS 17 resulted in an increase in net insurance contract liabilities. Consequently, the transitional impact reduced retained earnings by R78.2 million net of tax at the beginning of April 2022.

The cumulative impact on retained earnings at the end of 2023 (comparative year) was a reduction of R95.4 million net of tax, compared to the retained earnings previously reported under IFRS 4 for the same period. This is due to the after tax reduction in the 2023 reporting period profit by R12.2million as previously reported under IFRS 4 and IAS 39. The reduction is due to the restatement of the comparative figures due to the changes in accounting policies. These changes are required by IFRS Accounting standards as a result of the withdrawal of IFRS 4 and IAS 39 and the issue of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 which replaced these standards respectively. The impact of the changes in the accounting policies on the measurement of insurance contracts, reinsurance contracts and financial instruments is detailed in the table below:

	As at 31 March 2023			2023 Impact	As at 31 March 2022		2022 Impact
Figures in Rand	IFRS 17 & IFRS 9 Restated		IFRS 4 & IAS 39 As previously reported	Due to restatements	IFRS 17 & IFRS 9 Restated	IFRS 4 & IAS 39 As previously reported	Due to restatements
Opening balance of Retained earnings	332 609 651		415 944 785	(83 335 134)	415 944 785	415 944 785	-
Transition Impact of:							
IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts	-		-	-	(101 731 659)	-	(101 731 659)
IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts deferred tax	-		-	-	23 533 875	-	23 533 875
Net impact of IFRS 17	**-**		**-**	**-**	**(78 197 784)**	**-**	**(78 197 784)**
IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments	-		-	-	(7 037 466)	-	(7 037 466)
IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments deferred tax	-		-	-	1 900 116	-	1 900 116
Net impact of IFRS 9 [1]	**-**		**-**	**-**	**(5 137 350)**	**-**	**(5 137 350)**
Profit for the period	185 437 844		197 592 739	(12 154 895)	-	-	
Closing balance of Reserves	**518 047 495**		**613 537 524**	**(95 490 029)**	**332 609 651**	**415 944 785**	**(83 335 134)**

[1] For additional information on the IFRS 9 impact refer to Note 1.7.3

1.6.3. CHANGES TO PRESENTATION AND DISCLOSURE - IFRS 17

For presentation in the statement of financial position, the Company aggregates insurance (reinsurance contracts issued) and reinsurance contracts held (retrocessions), respectively and presents separately:
- Portfolios of reinsurance contracts issued that are assets;
- Portfolios of reinsurance contracts issued that are liabilities;
- Portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are assets; and
- Portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities;

The portfolios referred to above are those established at initial recognition in accordance with the IFRS 17 requirements.
Portfolios of insurance contracts issued include any assets for insurance acquisition cash flows.
The line item descriptions in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income have been changed significantly compared with last year. Previously, the Company reported the following line items under IFRS 4:

The line item descriptions in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income have been changed significantly compared with last year. Previously, the Company reported the following line items:
- Gross premiums written;
- Retroceded premiums;
- Net written premiums;
- Changes in provision for unearned premiums;
- Net premiums earned;
- Commission income;
- Management expenses;
- Claims incurred, net of retrocession; and
- Commission expense.

Instead, IFRS 17 requires separate presentation of:
- Insurance revenue;
- Insurance service expenses;
- Income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held;
- Insurance finance income or expenses from insurance contracts issued;
- Finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held; and
- Net realised foreign exchange gains/(losses) on Claims and Premiums.

The Company provides disaggregated qualitative and quantitative information about:
- Amounts recognised in its financial statements from insurance contracts (reinsurance contracts issued);
- Significant judgements, and changes in those judgements, when applying the Standard; and
- The nature and extent of risks arising from insurance and reinsurance contracts.

1.6.4. RECLASSIFICATION ADJUSTMENTS

Statement of profit or loss

Insurance service expenses

Insurance service expenses include an allocation of directly attributable expenses, in addition to claims and other expenses in the boundary of insurance contracts, such as claims handling costs, brokerage and policy administration expenses. The portion of expenses attributed to insurance service expenses were previously reported as part of management expenses under IFRS 4, and consequently were not included in the determination of the net underwriting result.

Income or expense from reinsurance contracts held

Interest paid on reinsurance deposits withheld, previously accounted for as finance costs, are included in the allocation of reinsurance premiums paid under IFRS 17. Management considered the nature of these finance costs under IFRS 17 and concluded that the finance costs in substance represent additional premiums paid to reinsurers, as reinsurance contracts are measured under the PAA model and therefore the asset for remaining coverage is not discounted. Furthermore, reporting this interest as finance costs when the portfolio is in an asset position would lead to an accounting mismatch if finance costs were to be raised on an asset balance. Management believes this judgment appropriately reflects the substance of the interest paid.

Net realised foreign exchange gains/(losses) on Claims and Premiums

Realised exchange differences on the settlement of retrocession accounts denominated in foreign currencies were previously aggregated with exchange differences on financial assets. Under IFRS 17, the presentation of the statement of profit or loss require that the net investment result be presented separately from insurance service results. Consequently the realised gains from insurance contracts were disaggregated from the rest of exchange differences and presented separately in the statement of profit or loss. These exchange differences relate to financial risk and therefore are not included in the insurance service result. IAS 1, IAS 21 and IFRS 17 do not provide guidance on where in profit or loss these differences should be presented. Management will reasess the presentation of this item when IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements becomes effective (refer to standards not yet effective in note 21).

Commission income and commission expense

GIC Re is a reinsurance company. Commission earned from reinsurers was previously presented separately as income. Similarly commission incurred on reinsurance contracts issued was previously presented separately as an expense. In September 2018 the IASB's Transition Resource Group for IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts issued a paper titled "Commissions and reinstatement premiums in reinsurance contracts issued." The guidance in the paper indicates that commission in reinsurance contracts should be offset against reinsurance premiums unless they represent an investment component. This guidance was not available under IFRS 4. Consequently, commission due to retrocessionnaires has been offset against retrocession premiums, and commission due to cedants has been offset against gross premiums written. In both scenarios, the commission represents a reduction of premiums paid or received. This reclassification adjustment was applied retrospectively on the adoption of IFRS 17.

Statement of cash flows

Cash flows from financial assets – Re-presentation from investing activities to operating activities

On the initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9, management considered its business model and concluded that cash flows from financial assets held to back insurance and reinsurance liabilities should be presented as operating activities consistent with the presentation of cash flows from insurance and reinsurance contracts in the statement of cash flows under operating activities. Although IFRS 17 did not change the requirements of IAS 7, management believes that this presentation provides more relevant information about the Company's cash flows from operating activities. This change was applied retrospectively.

1.6.5. CHANGES TO CLASSIFICATION AND MEASUREMENT OF INSURANCE CONTRACTS

The adoption of IFRS 17 did not change the classification of the Company's insurance and reinsurance contracts. The Company was previously permitted under IFRS 4 to continue accounting using the local guidance issued by SAICA on recognition and measurement of short term insurance contracts. However, IFRS 17 establishes specific principles for the recognition and measurement of insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held by the Company. Under IFRS 17, the Company's insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held are all eligible to be measured by applying the PAA, except for the engineering portfolio, which is measured under the GMM. The PAA simplifies the measurement of insurance contracts in comparison with the general model in IFRS 17. The measurement principles of the PAA differ from the 'earned premium approach' used by the Company under IFRS 4 in the following key areas:

- The liability for remaining coverage reflects premiums received less deferred insurance acquisition cash flows and less amounts recognised in revenue for insurance services provided
- Measurement of the liability for remaining coverage includes an adjustment for the time value of money and the effect of financial risk where the premium due date and the related period of services are more than 12 months apart
- Measurement of the liability for remaining coverage involves an explicit evaluation of risk adjustment for non-financial risk when a group of contracts is onerous in order to calculate a loss component (previously these may have formed part of the unexpired risk reserve provision)
- Measurement of the liability for incurred claims (previously claims outstanding and incurred-but-not reported (IBNR) claims) is determined on a discounted probability-weighted expected value basis, and includes an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk. The liability includes the Company's obligation to pay other incurred insurance expenses.
- Measurement of the asset for remaining coverage (reflecting reinsurance premiums paid for reinsurance held) is adjusted to include a loss-recovery component to reflect the expected recovery of onerous contract losses where such contracts reinsure onerous direct contracts. The Company offsets its insurance acquisition cash flows due to cedants for its non life insurance product lines upon payment and capitalises insurance acquisition cash flows for all other product lines.

However where brokerage is paid to independent brokers, the Company allocates the acquisition cash flows to groups of insurance contracts issued or expected to be issued using a systematic and rational basis. Insurance acquisition cash flows include those that are directly attributable to a group and to future groups that are expected to arise from renewals of contracts in that group. Where such insurance acquisition cash flows are paid (or where a liability has been recognised applying another IFRS standard) before the related group of insurance contracts is recognised, an asset for insurance acquisition cash flows is recognised. When insurance contracts are recognised, the related portion of the asset for insurance acquisition cash flows is derecognised and subsumed into the measurement at initial recognition of the insurance liability for remaining coverage of the related group.

1.7. IFRS 9 FINANCIAL INSTURMENTS

IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments replaced IAS 39 - Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. However, the Company elected, under the amendments to IFRS 4, to apply the temporary exemption from IFRS 9, thereby deferring the initial application date of IFRS 9 to align with the initial application of IFRS 17. IFRS 9 addresses the classification and measurement of financial assets and replaces the multiple classification and measurement models in IAS 39 with a single model that has only two classification categories: amortised cost and fair value. The Company has applied IFRS 9 retrospectively and restated comparative information for 2022 for financial instruments in the scope of IFRS 9. Differences arising from the adoption of IFRS 9 were recognised in retained earnings as of 1 April 2022.

The nature of the changes in accounting policies can be summarised, as follows:

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.7.1. CHANGES TO CLASSIFICATION AND MEASUREMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

To determine their classification and measurement category, IFRS 9 requires all financial assets to be assessed based on a combination of the Company's business model for managing the assets and the instruments' contractual cash flow characteristics. The IAS 39 measurement categories for financial assets (fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), available for sale (AFS), held-to-maturity (HTM) and loans and receivables (L&R) at amortised cost (AC) have been replaced by:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL); and
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Financial assets measured at Amortised Cost (AC).

The Company's classification of its financial assets and the changes applied are set out below:

1 April 2022

	IAS 39				IFRS 9			
Figures in Rand	**Measurement category**	**Gross**	**Provision for Doubtful Debts**	**Carrying amount**	**Measurement category**	**Gross**	**ECL**	**Carrying amount**
Investments								
Government bonds	HTM	329 746 940	-	329 746 940	FVTPL	329 746 940	-	329 746 940
Listed Equities	FVTPL	273 244 093	N/A	273 244 093	FVTPL	273 244 094	-	273 244 094
Preference shares Listed	FVTPL	9 795 264	N/A	9 795 264	FVTPL	9 795 264	-	9 795 264
Negotiable Certificates of Deposits[2]	L&R	240 607 297	-	240 607 297	FVTPL	224 281 847	-	224 281 847
Promissory Notes [1]	L&R	50 219 923	-	50 219 923	FVTPL	50 219 923	-	50 219 923
Money Market Fund[2]	FVTPL	74 692 791	N/A	74 692 791	AC	91 018 221	(563 262)	90 454 958
Fixed Deposit Investments	L&R	1 746 872 063	-	1 746 872 063	AC	1 746 872 063	(6 474 204)	1 740 397 859
Treasury Bills	L&R	211 830 897	-	211 830 897	FVTPL	211 830 897	-	211 830 897
		2 937 009 268	-	2 937 009 268		2 937 009 249	(7 037 466)	2 929 971 782

Figures in Rand	Measurement category	Gross	Provision for Doubtful	Carrying amount	Measurement category	Gross	ECL	Carrying amount
Trade and other receivables								
Amounts due under reinsurance contracts[3]	L&R	785 479 641	(59 951 721)	725 527 920	IFRS 17	-	-	-
Amounts due from retrocession contracts[3]	L&R	37 063 338	-	37 063 338	IFRS 17	-	-	-
Other accounts receivable	L&R	2 899 126	-	2 899 126	AC	2 755 510	-	2 755 510
Cash and cash equivalents								
Cash and cash equivalents	L&R	170 857 206	-	170 857 206	AC	170 857 206	-	170 857 206
		3 933 308 579	(59 951 721)	3 873 356 858		3 110 621 965	(7 037 466)	3 103 584 498

[1] Presented as part of Negotiable Certificates of Deposits in the prior year financials

[2] The money markets valued at R16,3 million were presented as Negotiable Certificates of Deposits in FY 2022

[3] Amounts due from retrocession contracts and reinsurance contracts issued are now included in IFRS 17 assets and liabilities. Under IFRS 4, the impairment of these items was determined using IAS 39 principles as IFRS 4 did not provide impairment guidance on insurance related assets. Consequently, ECL under IFRS 9 nolonger include impairment of contracts in the scope of IFRS 17.

1.7.2 CHANGES TO THE DETERMINATION OF IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The adoption of IFRS 9 has fundamentally changed the Company's accounting for impairment losses for debt instruments held amortised cost by replacing IAS 39's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach. IFRS 9 requires the Company to record an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not held at FVPL. For debt instruments, the ECL is based on the portion of lifetime ECLs (LTECL) that would result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination or purchase of the assets, the allowance is based on the full LTECL. The Company has made changes to the impairment calculation for various financial assets in accordance with IFRS 9. The changes include the adoption of the expected loss impairment model measurement of expected credit losses for deposits with financial institutions, which are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost. The total expected credit loss amount under IFRS 9 is provided in note 5.11.

1.7.3. IMPACT ON OPENING RESERVES ON TRANSITION TO IFRS 9

The Company applied the amended disclosure requirements of IFRS 7, together with IFRS 9, for the year beginning 1 April 2022. The changes include transition disclosures as shown under 1.6.2 above. The adoption of the ECL requirements of IFRS 9 has resulted in increases in impairment allowances in respect of the Company's debt instruments. The increase in allowance was adjusted to retained earnings. As it was possible to do so without the use of hindsight, the Company restated the statement of financial position as at 1 April 2022, resulting in decreases in financial assets amounting to R7m and retained earnings amounting to R5m, respectively. The statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 March 2023 was also restated resulting a decrease in impairment loss on financial assets amounting to 1.5m before tax, taking into account the restatement of impairment above. The ECL balance at the end of 2023 was R5.5m down from R7m on transition.There was no IAS 39 provision for impairment calculated on the financial instruments. The IAS 39 provision previously reported of R90,6m (2022:R59,9m) was calculated on amounts due under insurance and reinsurance contracts which are accounted for under IFRS 17 during the current year and are included in the IFRS 17 transition impact disclosed in Note 1.6.2. Detailed qualitative and quantitative information about the ECL calculations, such as the assumptions and inputs used, are set in the financial risk management disclosure under credit risk. Reconciliations from opening to closing ECL allowances are disclosed in note 5.11.

1.7.4. CHANGES TO PRESENTATION AND DISCLOSURE - IFRS 7

For presentation in the statement of financial position, under IAS 39 the Company previously reported the following line items:

- Investments;
- Net Investment income;.

Under IFRS 9, the Company elected to present financial instruments as follows:

- Investments;
- Financial assets measured at Fair Value through Profit or loss (FVPL);
- Financial assets measured at Amortised Cost;
- Interest income on amortised cost instruments
- Net gains on sale of financial assets measured at FVTPL
- Net losses on sale of financial assets measured at amortised cost
- Net unrealised losses on financial assets measured at FVTPL
- Increase/(decrease) in allowance for expected credit losses
- Foreign exchange gains
- Dividend income
- Investment management services fees

The Company applied the amended disclosure requirements of IFRS 7, together with IFRS 9, for the year beginning 1 April 2022. The changes include transition disclosures. Detailed qualitative and quantitative information about the ECL calculations, such as the assumptions and inputs used, are set in the financial risk management disclosure under credit risk. Reconciliations from opening to closing ECL allowances are disclosed in note 5.11.

1.8. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATED AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS accounting standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are highlighted below with more detail provided in the specific notes to which they relate:

Insurance contracts – note 4.1:

- Unit of account;
- Premium allocation approach eligibility;
- Liability for incurred claims;
- Discount rates;
- Risk adjustment for non-financial risk; and
- Reinsurance commission treatment.

Financial instruments - note 5.1

- Classification of financial instruments; and
- Expected credit loss.

IMPACT OF IFRS 17 AND IFRS 9 ON THE BALANCE SHEET

Figures in Rands	**Previously disclosed**		**Currently disclosed**		**IFRS 17 & IFRS 9 impact**	
	31 March 2023	**31 March 2022**	**31 March 2023**	**31 March 2022**	**31 March 2023**	**31 March 2022**
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	142 466 606	170 857 206	142 466 606	170 857 206	(0)	(0)
Other accounts receivable [1]	3 339 422	2 899 126	3 195 804	2 755 510	143 618	143 614
Investments [2]	2 618 003 542	2 937 009 268	2 612 456 471	2 929 971 782	5 547 071	7 037 486
Financial assets measured at FVPL	*1 060 166 831*	*1 099 118 964*	*1 060 166 831*	*1 099 118 964*	-	-
Financial assets measured at Amortised Cost	*1 557 836 711*	*1 837 890 304*	*1 552 289 640*	*1 830 852 818*	*5 547 071*	*7 037 486*
Insurance and reinsurance assets [3]	2 860 993 674	2 560 381 637	1 045 113 572	1 567 349 435	1 815 880 102	993 032 202
Technical assets under insurance contracts	*2 140 300 615*	*1 797 790 379*	-	-	*2 140 300 615*	*1 797 790 379*
Amounts due under reinsurance contracts	*683 060 426*	*725 527 920*	-	-	*683 060 426*	*725 527 920*
Amounts due from Retrocessionnaire contracts	*37 632 633*	*37 063 338*	-	-	*37 632 633*	*37 063 338*
Insurance contract assets	-	-	*28 310 010*	*40 347 694*	*(28 310 010)*	*(40 347 694)*
Reinsurance contract assets	-	-	*1 016 803 562*	*1 527 001 741*	*(1 016 803 562)*	*(1 527 001 741)*
Property, plant and equipment	530 177	2 146 921	530 177	2 146 921	(0)	0
Current tax receivable	-	14 818 050	-	14 818 050	-	-
Deferred taxation [4]	23 862 092	-	52 355 649	23 018 228	(28 493 557)	(23 018 228)
Total assets	**5 649 195 513**	**5 688 112 208**	**3 856 118 279**	**4 710 917 132**	**1 793 077 234**	**977 195 076**
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY						
LIABILITIES						
Insurance and reinsurance liabilities [3]	3 750 917 307	4 011 595 152	2 124 935 003	3 224 778 138	1 625 982 304	786 817 014
Technical liabilities under insurance contracts	*2 354 032 161*	*2 172 209 236*	-	-	*2 354 032 161*	*2 172 209 236*
Deposits withheld from Retrocessionnaire	*828 487 806*	*1 490 658 029*	-	-	*828 487 806*	*1 490 658 029*
Amounts payable to Retrocessionnaire contracts	*428 625 730*	*212 150 974*	-	-	*428 625 730*	*212 150 974*
Amounts payable under reinsurance contracts	*139 771 609*	*136 576 913*	-	-	*139 771 609*	*136 576 913*
Insurance contract liabilities	-	-	*2 124 935 003*	*1 964 912 858*	*(2 124 935 003)*	*(1 964 912 858)*
Reinsurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	*1 259 865 280*	-	*(1 259 865 280)*
Other accounts payable [5]	101 282 537	114 717 678	29 677 636	10 090 512	71 604 901	104 627 166
Current tax payable	41 396 420	-	41 396 420	-	(0)	-
Lease liability	-	1 377 106	-	1 377 106	-	-
Deferred taxation [4]	-	2 415 762	-	-	-	2 415 762
Total liabilities	**3 893 596 263**	**4 130 105 698**	**2 196 009 059**	**3 236 245 756**	**1 697 587 205**	**893 859 942**
					-	-
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY					-	-
Share capital	1 142 061 725	1 142 061 725	1 142 061 725	1 142 061 725	-	-
Retained earnings	613 537 525	415 944 785	518 047 495	332 609 651	95 490 030	83 335 134
Total shareholder's equity [6]	**1 755 599 250**	**1 558 006 510**	**1 660 109 220**	**1 474 671 376**	**95 490 030**	**83 335 134**
		-				-
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	**5 649 195 513**	**5 688 112 208**	**3 856 118 279**	**4 710 917 132**	**1 793 077 235**	**977 195 076**

[1] Accounts receivable debtors accounted under IFRS 17
[2] Expected credit loss as per IFRS 9
[3] Remeasurement in terms of IFRS 17
[4] Deferred tax relating to IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 adjustments
[5] Unallocated premiums accounted under IFRS 17
[6] IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 transitional impact

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

IMPACT OF IFRS 17 AND IFRS 9 ON THE INCOME STATEMENT

Figures in Rands	Previously disclosed FY 2022-23	Currently disclosed FY 2022-23	IFRS 17 & IFRS 9 impact
INSURANCE			
Insurance service result [1]	**104 608 948**	**81 197 820**	**23 411 128**
Gross premiums written	*1 275 996 906*		*1 275 996 906*
Retroceded premiums	*(946 344 046)*		*(946 344 046)*
Gross	*(80 479 750)*		*(80 479 750)*
Retroceded	*60 009 958*		*60 009 958*
Commission income	*251 715 194*		*251 715 194*
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	*(131 886 501)*		*(131 886 501)*
Commission expense	*(324 402 813)*		*(324 402 813)*
Insurance revenue		*941 113 508*	*(941 113 508)*
Insurance service expenses		*(981 189 837)*	*981 189 837*
Income or expense from reinsurance contracts held		*121 274 149*	*(121 274 149)*
Allocation of the premiums paid including Interest on Reserve Deposit		*(650 204 260)*	*650 204 260*
Allocation of the premiums paid		*(592 550 139)*	*592 550 139*
Interest expense on reserve deposits		*(57 654 120)*	*57 654 120*
Amounts recovered from reinsurance		*771 478 409*	*(771 478 409)*
Net investment income [2]	**257 953 377**	**259 629 412**	**(1 676 035)**
Interest income on amortised cost instruments	163 741 044	103 827 486	59 913 558
Other interest income		59 913 558	(59 913 558)
Net gains on sale of financial assets measured at FVTPL	5 341 391	5 341 391	-
Net losses on sale of financial assets measured at amortised cost	(7 748 025)	(7 748 025)	-
Net unrealised losses on financial assets measured at FVTPL	(6 747 048)	(6 747 048)	-
Dividend income	18 497 933	18 497 933	-
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	117 877 601	91 343 641	26 533 960
Investment management expenses	(6 324 918)	(6 324 918)	-
Impairment	(26 684 601)	1 525 394	(28 209 995)
(Increase)/decrease in provision for doubtful debts	(26 684 601)		(26 684 601)
Increase/(decrease) in allowance for expected credit losses	-	1 525 394	(1 525 394)
Total insurance finance income or expenses [2]	**-**	**(87 584 535)**	**87 584 535**
Insurance finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	-	*(252 945 936)*	*252 945 936*
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	-	*138 827 442*	*(138 827 442)*
Net realised foreign exchange gains/(losses) on Claims and Premiums		26 533 960	
Interest expenses [2]	**(57 706 892)**	**(52 772)**	**(57 654 120)**
Interest expense on lease	*(52 772)*	*(52 772)*	-
Interest expense on reserve deposits	*(57 654 120)*		*(57 654 120)*
Other operating expenses / Management expenses [2]	**(42 453 687)**	**(6 002 641)**	**(36 451 046)**
Attributable expenses	(36 451 046)	-	(36 451 046)
Non-attributable expenses	(6 002 641)	(6 002 641)	-
Profit before taxation	**262 401 746**	**247 187 285**	**15 214 461**
Taxation [1&2]	(64 809 007)	(61 749 441)	(3 059 566)
Profit for the year	**197 592 739**	**185 437 844**	**12 154 895**

1 Remeasurement in terms of IFRS 17
2 Remeasurement in terms of IFRS 9

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1.Insurance contracts portfolio report - Profit or Loss

Portfolio information is derived from internal reports regularly reviewed by the Executive Committee. These reports guide resource allocation and performance assessment within the Company. The portfolios are identified based on these reports, which management uses to make strategic and operational decisions.

31 March 2024

Figures in Rand	Facultative Foreign	Facultative Local	Non Proportional Foreign	Non Proportional Local	Proportional Foreign	Proportional Local	Total
Insurance revenue	**47 753 946**	**20 425 014**	**200 146 625**	**157 519 409**	**454 277 633**	**632 334 554**	**1 512 457 182**
CSM recognized for services provided	307 218	-	8 517 963	4 736 245	16 197 101	5 984 028	35 742 556
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	2 700	8 240	158 669	196 685	531 251	1 445 502	2 343 046
Expected insurance service expenses incurred:	**14 084**	**(8 195)**	**1 178 178**	**1 201 830**	**3 096 884**	**7 467 850**	**12 950 631**
Claims	13 665	(9 764)	1 122 378	1 174 232	3 020 440	7 320 932	12 641 883
Expenses	419	1 569	55 800	27 598	76 444	146 918	308 749
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	780	143	112 702	61 406	164 562	314 188	653 781
Expected premium receipts allocation under the PAA	47 429 165	20 424 825	190 179 114	151 323 243	434 287 836	617 122 986	1 460 767 168
Insurance service expenses	**66 314 020**	**(8 590 921)**	**(156 489 017)**	**(149 788 857)**	**(343 452 288)**	**(171 601 617)**	**(763 608 681)**
Incurred insurance service expenses:	(351 550)	(59 585 296)	(217 466 972)	**(97 682 550)**	(371 761 053)	(135 921 966)	(882 769 386)
Claims	(363 000)	(46 819 117)	(196 947 922)	(83 521 887)	(329 858 253)	(114 020 226)	(771 530 404)
Expenses	(80 008)	(490 977)	(3 164 629)	(5 320 762)	(10 295 223)	(21 430 401)	(40 782 000)
Other movements related to current service	91 458	(12 275 202)	(17 354 421)	(8 839 901)	(31 607 577)	(471 339)	(70 456 981)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(1 315 094)	(1 141 472)	(15 127 890)	(19 508 097)	(9 914 004)	(17 204 386)	(64 210 944)
Changes that relate to past service:	67 980 893	52 151 688	76 105 845	(32 598 211)	38 186 555	(14 936 094)	186 890 676
Changes in estimates in LIC fulfilment cash flows	21 655 899	75 137 606	(4 060 861)	(193 357 085)	222 797 121	(231 199 586)	(109 026 905)
Experience adjustments in claims and other insurance service expenses in LIC	46 324 994	(22 985 918)	80 166 706	160 758 874	(184 610 566)	216 263 492	295 917 581
Changes that relate to future service:	**(229)**	**(15 841)**	**-**	**-**	36 214	**(3 539 171)**	(3 519 027)
Losses for the net outflow recognized on initial recognition	(172 549)	-	-	-	-	(4 657 526)	(4 830 075)
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts – subsequent measurement	172 320	(15 841)	-	-	36 214	1 118 355	1 311 048
Insurance service result (excluding reinsurance contracts held)	**114 067 967**	**11 834 093**	**43 657 608**	**7 730 552**	**110 825 345**	**460 732 937**	**748 848 501**
The effect of time value of money and changes in the time value of money, based on the locked-in interest rates:	**(3 405 192)**	**(8 942 159)**	**(12 300 728)**	**(11 550 517)**	**(21 443 536)**	**(8 039 997)**	**(65 682 129)**
Interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM	(70 199)	(75)	(934 522)	(549 406)	(2 002 805)	(132 624)	(3 689 631)
Interest accreted on present value cash flows	(3 319 666)	(8 941 869)	(11 342 644)	(10 964 054)	(19 204 037)	(7 439 066)	(61 211 337)
Interest accreted on risk adjustment	(15 327)	(215)	(23 562)	(37 056)	(236 694)	(468 306)	(781 160)
The effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk	152	2 254	(1 173)	28 038	109 657	486 434	625 362
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	(5 342 914)	-	(6 769 784)	-	(12 853 341)	-	(24 966 039)
Total insurance finance income or expenses (excluding reinsurance contracts held)	**(8 747 955)**	**(8 939 905)**	**(19 071 684)**	**(11 522 479)**	**(34 187 220)**	**(7 553 563)**	**(90 022 806)**

2.1.Insurance contracts portfolio report - Profit or Loss

Portfolio information is derived from internal reports regularly reviewed by the Executive Committee. These reports guide resource allocation and performance assessment within the Company. The portfolios are identified based on these reports, which management uses to make strategic and operational decisions.

31 March 2023 (Restated)	Facultative Foreign	Facultative Local	Non Proportional Foreign	Non Proportional Local	Proportional Foreign	Proportional Local	Total
Insurance revenue	**100 938 417**	**65 464 310**	**122 237 345**	**174 482 220**	**115 235 411**	**362 755 805**	**941 113 508**
CSM recognized for services provided	210 870	29	6 321 723	2 740 095	10 171 932	688 485	20 133 135
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	743	374	357 119	158 874	97 366	524 743	1 139 218
Expected insurance service expenses incurred:	**4 117**	**1 621**	**2 717 262**	**994 773**	**580 863**	**2 775 360**	**7 073 996**
Claims	4 044	1 549	2 640 929	969 662	572 795	2 734 193	6 923 173
Expenses	73	72	76 333	25 111	8 068	41 166	150 823
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	13	12	24 831	10 209	8 433	19 038	62 534
Expected premium receipts allocation under the PAA	100 722 676	65 462 273	112 816 409	170 578 269	104 376 817	358 748 180	912 704 625
Insurance service expenses	**15 381 836**	**(71 432 412)**	**27 140 754**	**(208 033 722)**	**(213 948 155)**	**(530 298 138)**	**(981 189 837)**
Incurred insurance service expenses:	**(25 174 951)**	**(153 969 833)**	**(134 646 028)**	**(258 405 659)**	**(348 273 666)**	**(256 840 031)**	**(1 177 310 168)**
Claims	(1 043 659)	(124 994 368)	(110 158 557)	(234 907 229)	(308 010 140)	(146 867 238)	(925 981 192)
Expenses	(2 226 167)	(1 574 650)	(3 454 165)	(4 804 718)	(5 681 900)	(12 737 080)	(30 478 680)
Other expenses under the VFA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements related to current service	(21 905 126)	(27 400 814)	(21 033 306)	(18 693 711)	(34 581 625)	(97 235 714)	(220 850 296)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(7 815 653)	(6 244 709)	(12 681 569)	(12 066 015)	(5 302 796)	(17 296 836)	(61 407 578)
Changes that relate to past service:	**48 372 562**	**88 791 945**	**174 468 352**	**62 437 952**	**139 258 554**	**(255 358 817)**	**257 970 547**
Changes in estimates in LIC fulfilment cash flows	(68 441 704)	28 489 606	64 160 149	13 335 996	66 726 215	(863 490 051)	(759 219 787)
Experience adjustments in claims and other insurance service expenses in LIC	116 814 265	60 302 339	110 308 202	49 101 956	72 532 338	608 131 234	1 017 190 334
Changes that relate to future service:	**(121)**	**(9 815)**	**-**	**-**	**369 753**	**(802 455)**	**(442 637)**
Losses for the net outflow recognized on initial recognition	-	-	-	-	(3 109 446)	-	(3 109 446)
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts – subsequent measurement	(121)	(9 815)	-	-	3 479 199	(802 455)	2 666 809
Insurance service result (excluding reinsurance contracts held)	**116 320 254**	**(5 968 102)**	**149 378 099**	**(33 551 502)**	**(98 712 744)**	**(167 542 333)**	**(40 076 328)**
The effect of time value of money and changes in the time value of money, based on the locked-in interest rates:	**(8 710 919)**	**(5 772 052)**	**(14 591 214)**	**(31 185 741)**	**(14 220 698)**	**(65 504 397)**	**(139 985 022)**
Interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM	(29 348)	(683)	(1 130 566)	(340 918)	(962 016)	(47 578)	(2 511 109)
Interest accreted on present value cash flows	(8 681 406)	(5 771 284)	(13 418 809)	(30 825 471)	(13 168 157)	(65 315 281)	(137 180 409)
Interest accreted on risk adjustment	(165)	(85)	(41 839)	(19 352)	(90 525)	(141 538)	(293 504)
Interest accreted on LRC for contracts measured under the PAA.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk	4 069	2 065	296 697	157 996	272 263	3 997 999	4 731 088
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	(30 275 538)	-	(34 888 257)	-	(52 528 208)	-	(117 692 003)
Total insurance finance income or expenses (excluding reinsurance contracts held)	**(38 982 388)**	**(5 769 988)**	**(49 182 775)**	**(31 027 746)**	**(66 476 643)**	**(61 506 398)**	**(252 945 936)**

2.2.INSURANCE CONTRACT PORTFOLIO REPORT - BALANCE SHEET

31 March 2024	Facultative Foreign	Facultative Local	Non Proportional Foreign	Non Proportional Local	Proportional Foreign	Proportional Local	Total
ASSETS							
Asset for remaining coverage:	3 987 327	104 204	4 806 068	4 812 948	65 408 624	83 972 034	163 091 205
Total estimates of present value of future cash flows:	2 637 231	-	71 408	-	-	-	2 708 639
Estimates of present value of future cash flows excluding accrual balance	192 346	-	9 305	-	-	-	201 651
Extract of accrual balance	2 444 886	-	62 103	-	-	-	2 506 988
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(7 066)	-	(602)	-	-	-	(7 667)
Contractual service margin	(2 513 767)	-	(64 492)	-	-	-	(2 578 259)
Liability for remaining coverage of contracts measured under the PAA	3 870 929	104 204	4 799 754	4 812 948	65 408 624	83 972 034	162 968 492
Liability for incurred claims:	(1 003 898)	0	(1 267 817)	(784 423)	(19 771 358)	(39 749 795)	(62 577 292)
Estimates of present value of future cash flows	(963 727)	0	(1 212 481)	(706 817)	(18 396 352)	(33 202 680)	(54 482 056)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(40 171)	-	(55 336)	(77 607)	(1 375 007)	(6 547 115)	(8 095 235)
Pre-recognition acquisition cash-flows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Insurance contract assets	**2 983 429**	**104 204**	**3 538 251**	**4 028 525**	**45 637 266**	**44 222 239**	**100 513 913**
LIABILITIES							
Liability for remaining coverage:	12 063 748	8 642 051	27 527 610	(5 268 862)	43 499 650	159 917 484	246 381 682
Total estimates of present value of future cash flows:	319 444	39 178	9 281 500	983 977	777 238	(1 153 372)	10 247 965
Estimates of present value of future cash flows excluding accrual balance	709	39 178	2 672 851	176 576	2 005 794	(714 235)	4 180 874
Extract of accrual balance	318 735	-	6 608 649	807 401	(1 228 556)	(439 137)	6 067 091
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(19)	(51 728)	(173 168)	(486 017)	(1 305 799)	(8 649 679)	(10 666 410)
Contractual service margin	(786 004)	0	(33 252 294)	(8 139 783)	(43 297 894)	(19 169 744)	(104 645 719)
Liability for remaining coverage of contracts measured under the PAA	12 530 327	8 654 601	51 671 572	2 372 962	87 326 105	188 890 279	351 445 846
Liability for incurred claims:	(78 751 630)	(107 322 365)	(352 158 218)	(340 518 292)	(277 340 553)	(983 611 611)	(2 139 702 669)
Estimates of present value of future cash flows	(69 240 098)	(84 091 164)	(324 465 795)	(305 925 871)	(246 128 841)	(810 582 927)	(1 840 434 696)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(9 511 532)	(23 231 201)	(27 692 423)	(34 592 421)	(31 211 711)	(173 028 684)	(299 267 973)
Pre-recognition acquisition cash-flows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Insurance contract liabilities	**66 687 882**	**98 680 314**	**324 630 608**	**345 787 154**	**233 840 902**	**823 694 127**	**1 893 320 987**

2.2.INSURANCE CONTRACT PORTFOLIO REPORT - BALANCE SHEET

31 March 2023 (Restated)	Facultative Foreign	Facultative Local	Non Proportional Foreign	Non Proportional Local	Proportional Foreign	Proportional Local	Total
ASSETS							
Asset for remaining coverage:	3 641 585	621 521	4 034 866	22 297 184	3 415 814	27 560 937	61 571 907
Total estimates of present value of future cash flows:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liability for remaining coverage of contracts measured under the PAA	3 641 585	621 521	4 034 866	22 297 184	3 415 814	27 560 937	61 571 907
Liability for incurred claims:	(37 735)	(0)	(0)	(17 385 548)	(1 372 781)	(14 465 834)	(33 261 897)
Estimates of present value of future cash flows	(31 869)	(0)	(0)	(14 952 357)	(1 347 014)	(13 192 582)	(29 523 822)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(5 865)	(0)	(0)	(2 433 191)	(25 767)	(1 273 252)	(3 738 075)
Total Insurance contract assets	**3 603 851**	**621 521**	**4 034 866**	**4 911 636**	**2 043 033**	**13 095 103**	**28 310 010**
LIABILITIES							
Liability for remaining coverage:	(20 655 070)	38 021 666	(6 386 295)	44 425 735	(77 147 523)	215 066 252	193 324 765
Total estimates of present value of future cash flows:	19 258	274	3 308 070	(452 018)	1 562 070	(7 470 781)	(3 033 127)
Estimates of present value of future cash flows excluding accrual balance	9 037	274	892 173	(599 381)	2 329 700	(5 196 350)	(2 564 547)
Extract of accrual balance	10 221	-	2 415 898	147 363	(767 630)	(2 274 432)	(468 580)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(1 170)	(3 369)	(380 017)	(564 987)	(1 970 752)	(5 126 198)	(8 046 493)
Contractual service margin	(278 569)	(974)	(11 722 445)	(7 977 792)	(23 467 484)	(1 264 665)	(44 711 929)
Liability for remaining coverage of contracts measured under the PAA	(20 394 589)	38 025 735	2 408 097	53 420 533	(53 271 357)	228 927 896	249 116 314
Liability for incurred claims:	(154 001 541)	(157 982 541)	(197 196 524)	(291 892 495)	(294 641 176)	(1 222 545 490)	(2 318 259 768)
Estimates of present value of future cash flows	(130 068 435)	(127 902 122)	(173 963 491)	(251 266 071)	(251 299 507)	(1 042 821 075)	(1 977 320 701)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(23 933 106)	(30 080 419)	(23 233 034)	(40 626 424)	(43 341 669)	(179 724 415)	(340 939 066)
Total Insurance contract liabilities	**174 656 611**	**119 960 875**	**203 582 819**	**247 466 760**	**371 788 699**	**1 007 479 239**	**2 124 935 003**

2.3.REINSURANCE CONTRACT PORTFOLIO REPORT - PROFIT OR LOSS

Portfolio information is derived from internal reports regularly reviewed by the Executive Committee. These reports guide resource allocation and performance assessment within the Company. The portfolios are identified based on these reports, which management uses to make strategic and operational decisions.

31 March 2024	Reinsurance Excess of Loss Foreign	Reinsurance Excess of Loss Local	Reinsurance Quota Share Foreign	Reinsurance Quota Share Local	Total
Allocation of the premiums paid	-	72 508 208	(649 508 047)	(482 764 511)	(1 059 764 350)
Interest on Reinsurance Deposit					(43 882 402)
Allocation of the premiums paid_total	-	72 508 208	(649 508 047)	(482 764 511)	(1 103 646 752)
Amounts recovered from reinsurance	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts recovered from reinsurance:	**16 283 839**	**(3 761 965)**	**259 354 389**	**233 244 923**	**505 121 186**
Incurred insurance service expenses:	**107 722 303**	**37 819 721**	**406 059 274**	**197 786 177**	**749 387 474**
Claims	96 801 577	31 993 649	372 001 320	182 731 619	683 528 165
Other movements related to current service	10 920 726	5 826 072	34 057 953	15 054 558	65 859 309
Changes that relate to past service (changes in fulfilment cash flows re LIC):	**(91 438 464)**	**(41 581 686)**	**(146 704 884)**	**35 458 746**	**(244 266 288)**
Changes in estimates in LIC fulfilment cash flows	(91 814 136)	(41 679 743)	(279 226 910)	96 513 969	(316 206 820)
Experience adjustments in claims and other insurance service expenses in LIC	375 673	98 057	132 522 026	(61 055 223)	71 940 533
Income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	**16 283 839**	**68 746 242**	**(390 153 658)**	**(249 519 588)**	**(598 525 565)**
The effect of time value of money and changes in the time value of money, based on the locked-in interest rates:	6 917 105	4 720 007	25 389 808	14 000 150	51 027 069
Interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM	-	-	-	-	-
Interest accreted on present value cash flows	6 917 105	4 720 007	25 389 808	14 000 150	51 027 069
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of reinsurance contracts	4 090 214	-	18 323 673	-	22 413 887
Total Finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	**11 007 319**	**4 720 007**	**43 713 481**	**14 000 150**	**73 440 956**

2.3.REINSURANCE CONTRACT PORTFOLIO REPORT - PROFIT OR LOSS

Portfolio information is derived from internal reports regularly reviewed by the Executive Committee. These reports guide resource allocation and performance assessment within the Company. The portfolios are identified based on these reports,which management uses to make strategic and operational decisions.strategic and operational decisions.

31 March 2023 (Restated)	Reinsurance Excess of Loss Foreign	Reinsurance Excess of Loss Local	Reinsurance Quota Share Foreign	Reinsurance Quota Share Local	Total
Allocation of the premiums paid	-	1 306 977 843	27 459 818	(1 926 987 801)	(592 550 139)
Interest on Reinsurance Deposit					(57 654 120)
Allocation of the premiums paid_total					(650 204 260)
Amounts recovered from reinsurance	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts recovered from reinsurance:	**54 924 634**	**108 445 632**	**95 527 677**	**512 580 466**	**771 478 409**
Incurred insurance service expenses:	**87 186 384**	**72 186 832**	**350 547 079**	**586 092 875**	**1 096 013 171**
Claims	69 712 985	23 201 979	295 385 797	465 470 229	853 770 989
Expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements related to current service	17 473 400	48 984 854	55 161 282	120 622 646	242 242 182
Changes that relate to past service (changes in fulfilment cash flows re LIC):	**(32 261 750)**	**36 258 799**	**(255 019 403)**	**(73 512 409)**	**(324 534 762)**
Changes in estimates in LIC fulfilment cash flows	9 523 512	166 378 290	(34 221 480)	383 085 106	524 765 427
Experience adjustments in claims and other insurance service expenses in LIC	(41 785 262)	(130 119 491)	(220 797 922)	(456 597 515)	(849 300 189)
Income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	**54 924 634**	**1 415 423 475**	**122 987 495**	**(1 414 407 335)**	**121 274 149**
The effect of time value of money and changes in the time value of money, based on the locked-in interest rates:	3 666 178	9 141 155	25 238 321	70 014 609	108 060 262
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of reinsurance contracts	9 558 024	-	21 209 155	-	30 767 180
Total finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	**13 224 202**	**9 141 155**	**46 447 476**	**70 014 609**	**138 827 442**

2.4.REINSURANCE CONTRACT PORTFOLIO REPORT - BALANCE SHEET

31 March 2024	Reinsurance Excess of Loss Foreign	Reinsurance Excess of Loss Local	Reinsurance Quota Share Foreign	Reinsurance Quota Share Local	Total
ASSETS					
Asset for remaining coverage:	-	(47 672 011)	(264 976 293)	(805 831 925)	(1 118 480 230)
Liability for remaining coverage of contracts measured under the PAA	-	(47 672 011)	(264 976 293)	(805 831 925)	(1 118 480 230)
Liability for incurred claims:	151 240 422	304 982 773	511 451 319	1 010 887 145	1 978 561 659
Estimates of present value of future cash flows	135 997 263	253 074 079	462 770 599	845 110 976	1 696 952 916
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	15 243 160	51 908 695	48 680 720	165 776 169	281 608 743
Total Reinsurance contract assets	151 240 422	257 310 762	246 475 026	205 055 219	860 081 429

2.4.REINSURANCE CONTRACT PORTFOLIO REPORT - BALANCE SHEET

31 March 2023 (Restated)	Reinsurance Excess of Loss Foreign	Reinsurance Excess of Loss Local	Reinsurance Quota Share Foreign	Reinsurance Quota Share Local	Total
ASSETS					
Asset for remaining coverage:	-	(120 180 219)	72 316 165	(957 043 345)	(1 004 907 400)
Liability for remaining coverage of contracts measured under the PAA	-	(120 180 219)	72 316 165	(957 043 345)	(1 004 907 400)
Liability for incurred claims:	124 585 106	304 944 781	463 783 433	1 128 397 642	2 021 710 962
Estimates of present value of future cash flows	107 097 191	255 857 459	400 576 247	950 979 616	1 714 510 512
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	17 487 916	49 087 322	63 207 186	177 418 027	307 200 451
Total Reinsurance contract assets	**124 585 106**	**184 764 562**	**536 099 597**	**171 354 297**	**1 016 803 562**

3.RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

3.1.Objective and framework

The Company is exposed to various insurance and financial risks. These risks cause uncertainty and therefore the challenge for management is to determine what level of uncertainty is acceptable for insurance business as it strives to enhance stakeholder value. Sound underwriting principles are applied when the reinsurance contracts are underwritten. In order to ensure that each contract was comprehensively evaluated for underwriting and rating purposes, strict 'underwriting guidelines, agreed to with the parent Company, are followed. The underwriting guidelines stipulate the type of risks that could be underwritten, as well as the exposure per risk that was acceptable. The Company's principles are integrated with the management of the financial risks associated with the Company's other classes of financial assets and liabilities not directly associated with insurance and reinsurance contracts. The Company commenced its operations from 01 January 2015 and is underwriting non-life reinsurance business emanating from Sub-Saharan Africa. In the month of October 2017, the Company's territorial scope was widened to underwrite business from 5 North African Countries namely Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Sudan and South Sudan and from 1st January 2022, the territorial scope was further extended to write business from Egypt and Libya. As a result, the Company has been underwriting business from the entire Africa continent. The Company has regarded its concentration in South Africa as a primary concern from the point of view of hailstorm and earthquake exposures. To mitigate the underwriting risk, the Company has in place a 70% Whole Account Quota Share Treaty and excess of loss treaty for the retained book with GIC of India, UK Branch. Further, based on its internal assessment and a catastrophe model sourced from a third party, the Company has calculated realistic disaster scenario in any one catastrophe with more than 1/300 years return period. As a matter of abundant precaution, the excess of loss protection procured from GIC of India, UK branch for US$ 44 million excess US$ 1 million for the year ended 31 March 2024. For the previous year (2022-23) the protection was for US$ 49 million excess US$ 1 million. These arrangements will protect the capital of the Company in any catastrophe event.

The Company launched additional products in 2018 namely (1) Stand-alone Political Violence and Terrorism (PVT) and (2) Retakaful business.

For books other than PVT business, the Company has obtained a Quota Share Protection for 12 months beginning 01 October, 2021 from the Lloyd's Market. For PVT business, company is closely monitoring its exposures and has retained this business to its net.

The Retakaful business has been protected under the existing Whole Account Quota Share Treaty and Whole Account Excess of Loss Cover.

The Retakaful business has been protected under the existing Whole Account Quota Share Treaty and Whole Account Excess of Loss Cover.

3.RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONT)

3.2. Risk assessment process

The Company's risk assessment process consists of risk identification, risk analysis, risk evaluation and risk treatment/management of those risks that are relevant to the Company's strategic objectives. Risks are identified from a strategic and operational perspective to create and maintain an integrated view of material risk exposures. Risk analysis provides an input to risk evaluation and informs decisions on how the risks need to be treated. Risk analysis involves consideration of the causes and sources of risk, their positive and negative consequences and the likelihood that those consequences may occur.

The Company analyses quantifiable risks in the following risk categories:
- Insurance risk (consisting of underwriting and reinsurance risk);
- Credit risk;
- Market risk; and
- Operational risk.

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023 (Restated)
Financial and insurance assets		
Equity securities		
Listed equities	305 467 337	292 862 962
Preference shares	6 278 207	9 463 249
Unlisted equities and similar securities	12 105 056	-
Interest-bearing investments		
Government bonds - Fixed interest bonds	290 643 737	278 039 830
Government bonds - Inflation linked bonds	160 524 050	149 524 003
Negotiable Certificates of Deposits	339 820 402	279 889 151
Promissory notes	-	50 387 635
Treasury bills	3 908 355	-
Money market funds	162 855 384	133 136 681
Fixed deposit investments	1 403 346 365	1 419 152 959
Investment funds		
Cash and cash equivalents	160 038 758	142 466 606
Insurance and other receivables		
Insurance contract assets	100 513 913	28 310 010
Reinsurance contract assets	860 081 429	1 016 803 562
Other accounts receivable	5 658 445	3 195 804
Total financial and Insurance assets with foreign currency exposure	**3 811 241 439**	**3 803 232 451**
Insurance and other payables		
Insurance contract liabilities	1 893 320 987	2 124 935 003
Other accounts payable	62 617 466	29 677 636
Total financial and insurance liabilities	**1 955 938 454**	**2 154 612 639**

3.RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONT)

3.2.1.Insurance risk

Insurance risk refers to the risk of loss as a result of underwriting insurance contracts. More specifically, the Company defines insurance risk to include:

- Underwriting risk; and
- Reinsurance (retrocessionaire) risk.

Underwriting risk

Insurance risk transferred by cedants to the Company relates the possibility that the insured events occur and the uncertainty of the amount or timing of the resulting claim. By the very nature of an insurance contract, this risk is random; however, it can be estimated with a certain level of reliability.

Underwriting risk results from fluctuations in the timing, frequency and severity of insured events. It includes the risk that premium provisions (liabilities for remaining cover) turn out to be insufficient to compensate for expected future claims, that the claims provisions (liability for incurred claims) raised for both reported and unreported claims are inadequate, as well as the risk resulting from the volatility of expense payments. The Company manages underwriting risk through its underwriting strategy and proactive claims handling. The underwriting strategy aims to ensure that the portfolio of insurance contracts issued is well diversified and reasonably priced. Claims costs are actively managed to ensure that the impact of factors such as the volatility of the Rand is adequately addressed. The Company also obtained third-party retrocession cover to reduce risks from single events or accumulations of risk that could have a significant impact on the current year’s earnings or the Company’s capital.

The reinsurance contracts underwritten by the Company comprise:

- Property reinsurance: contracts that indemnify against physical loss or damage and the financial consequences from a loss or damage to land and buildings.
- Transport reinsurance: contracts that indemnify against losses from the possession, use or ownership of a vessel, aircraft or other craft for the conveyance of persons or goods.
- Accident reinsurance: contracts that indemnify against losses from a variety of risks. These include:
  - Motor;
  - Personal accident and health;
  - Guarantee;
  - Liability;
  - Engineering; and
  - Miscellaneous.

The largest claims development uncertainty is concentrated in those classes that are classified as long tail, such as liability and engineering. Long tail business is defined as reinsurance contracts under which claims are typically not settled within one year of the occurrence of the events giving rise to the claims. In long tail classes, there is still significant scope for future development, positive or negative, both in number of claims, as well as the value of the claims.

3.2.2.Credit risk

Credit risk reflects the financial impact of the default of one or more of Company’s counterparties.
The credit risk analysis is used by management to determine the level of risk capital that should be held for the following types of exposures:

- Risk-based assets such as bonds and bank deposits
- Outstanding premiums due from retrocessionnaire contracts.
- Reinsurance asset for incurred claims
- Exposure to potential reinsurance recoveries based on the losses generated by the internal model.

Under the terms of the retrocession agreements, Retrocessionnaire agree to reimburse the ceded amount in the event that a gross claim is paid. However, the Company remains liable to its cedants regardless of whether the Retrocessionnaire meets the obligations it has assumed. Consequently, the Company is exposed to credit risk.

The Company reinsures with GIC of India, UK (the branch of GIC Re India). GIC of India has been rated B++ (Good) by A.M Best and AAA (Stable) by Care Edge ratings. GIC of India UK Branch has provided a 70% whole account quota share treaty and whole account Excess of Loss cover. Exposure to individual policyholders and groups of policyholders are monitored as part of the credit control process. Reputable financial institutions are used for investing and cash handling purposes. Except from amounts due from Company’s reinsurance contracts, none of the Company’s financial assets exposed to credit risk are past 365 days due and not impaired. The Company does not hold any collateral as security held for receivables.

3.RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONT)

3.2.3.Market risk

Market risk arises from the level or volatility of the market prices of financial instruments. Exposure to market risk is measured by the impact of movements in the level of financial variables such as interest rates, equity prices and exchange rates. The following financial and insurance assets, disclosed based on similar characteristics, are affected by market risk:

- Equity and similar securities;
- Interest-bearing investments;
- Deposits and similar securities;
- Insurance contract assets;
- Reinsurance contract assets;
- Other accounts receivables; and
- Cash and cash equivalents.

3.2.3.1. Price risk

The Company is subject to price risk due to the impact that volatility in the market has on the value of its equity portfolios resulting in either a positive or negative effect on the net asset value of the Company.

The Company has a well-defined investment strategy, including return objectives, asset allocation, portfolio construction and asset manager selection. The strategy has been translated into various specialist mandates which in turn have been outsourced mostly to Aylett Fund Managers. Further details are disclosed in note 5.4.

3.2.3.2.Currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the Company will be negatively impacted by changes in the level or volatility of currency exchange rates relative to the South African Rand. Further details are disclosed in note 5.7

3.2.4.Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet the commitments associated with its financial obligations as a result of assets not being available in a form that can immediately be converted into cash.

The Company ensures that the solvency of the Company meets the regulatory requirements at all times by maintaining a high level of liquidity.

The Company follows the regulatory provisions, in conjunction with prudential norms laid out by the Board of directors, with regard to the investment of its funds. The general investment strategy is to use cash as the default asset class. Equity exposure is maintained at lower levels. The Company maintains liquid assets which can be used for immediate cash flow requirements.

The Company performs a currency-wise asset and liability management exercise every quarter and any decision on conversion of currencies is taken in the Risk Committee.

For Rand funds, the fund managers are instructed to keep funds invested in such a way as to offer maximum flexibility and high liquidity.

3.2.5.Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect losses resulting from human factors, external events and inadequate or failed internal processes and systems. Operational risks are inherent in the Company’s operations and are typical of any enterprise. Major sources of operational risk can include operational process reliability, information security, outsourcing of operations, dependence on key suppliers, implementation of strategic and operational change, integration of acquisitions, fraud, human error such as not placing the necessary facultative reinsurance, client service quality, inadequacy of business continuity arrangements, recruitment, training and retention of employees, and social and environmental impact.

The Company manage operational risk by a comprehensive system of internal controls. From a risk governance perspective, the three lines of defence approach is used to identify the various levels of controls, oversight and assurance, including consideration of role-player independence. Risk management processes for oversight include using a range of techniques and tools to identify, monitor and mitigate its operational risk in accordance with the Company’s risk appetite. These tools include risk and control self-assessments and questionnaires, key risk indicators (e.g. fraud and service indicators), scenario analyses and loss reporting. In addition, the Company has developed a number of contingency plans including incident management and business continuity plans. Quantitative analysis of operational risk exposures material to the Company is used to inform decisions on controls and the overall amount of capital held for potential risk exposures.

3.RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONT)

3.3.Solvency and capital management

Capital adequacy risk is the risk that the Company is holding insufficient funds to cover material negative variations in actual future experience. The Company must maintain a capital balance that will be at least sufficient to meet obligations in the event of substantial deviations, such as a 1-in-200-year event, from the main risk assumptions affecting the Company's business.
The overall capital management objectives of the Company are:

- to comply with the requirements set by the Prudential Authority and the Financial Sector Conduct Authority (FSCA);
- to protect policyholders against adverse results that may affect the solvency of the group and Company and therefore its ability to meet its financial obligations;
- to retain sufficient capital to fund the strategic objectives of the group and Company; and
- to provide an adequate return for shareholders and benefits for other various stakeholders. The material components to the capital management process are described in more detail below.

The Company is subject to insurance solvency regulations in the territory in which it issues insurance contracts and where it has complied with all the local solvency regulations. The Company has embedded in its processes, the necessary tests to ensure continuous and full compliance with such regulations.

The table below summarises the minimum required capital for the Company and the regulatory capital held. The current year is, in general, an estimate that is updated once calculations prepared for the regulators are final.

	2024	2023
Regulatory capital held	2.27	2.30
Minimum regulatory capital	1	1

3.4.Regulatory and compliance risk management

Regulatory and compliance risks are risks that the Company will be negatively affected by changes in regulations or non-compliance with regulations or internal policies that are already in place, resulting in regulatory sanctions and significantly impacting the Company's reputation.

The Financial Sector Regulation Act, 2017 commenced on 1 April 2018 and established two regulatory authorities, the Financial Sector Conduct Authority (the FSCA), to regulate and supervise financial services providers and improve market conduct to ensure fair outcomes to financial clients, and the Prudential Authority (the PA) who is focused on the financial soundness of the financial system and insurers. The Company submits quarterly and annual returns to the Prudential Authority (PA) in terms of the Insurance Act, 2017. The Company is required to at all times to maintain a minimum capital adequacy requirement as defined in the Insurance Act, 2017.

The Company with the assistance of its consulting actuary, has addressed the capital needs under the Solvency Assessment and Management (SAM) regime (from July 2018) and have complied with the transitional reporting requirements as communicated by the Regulator.

3.5.Conduct risk

Conduct risk is the risk that an entity's behaviour may result in unfair treatment of its clients. These risks can manifest through insurance product design, sales process, various distributional channels adopted by the entity, conflicts of interest between distribution channels that may arise in the distribution of insurance products, remuneration strategies, handling of claims and/or complaints management.

4.INSURANCE AND REISNURANCE CONTRACTS

Insurance and reinsurance contract analysis

		31 March 2024			31 March 2023 (Restated)		
Figures in Rand	Notes	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net
Premium allocation approach	4.4.1	100 425 118	(1 704 993 335)	(1 604 568 218)	28 310 010	(2 003 799 768)	(1 975 489 759)
General measurement model	4.4.3	88 796	(188 327 652)	(188 238 856)	-	(121 135 234)	(121 135 234)
Insurance contract (assets)/liabilities		100 513 913	(1 893 320 987)	(1 792 807 074)	28 310 010	(2 124 935 003)	(2 096 624 993)

4.ACCOUNTING POLICY - INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS

a)*Classification*

The Company issues reinsurance contracts in the normal course of business to compensate other entities for claims arising from one or more insurance contracts issued by those entities. These contracts are deemed to transfer significant insurance risk to the entity, arising from the significant insurance risk accepted by cedants from the underlying insurance contracts issued by those entities.

Scope

Contracts entered into with the same or related counterparty and that are designed to achieve an overall commercial effect are considered a single contract for the purpose of assessing whether significant insurance risk was transferred to the Company.
The Company is licensed to provide insurance (reinsurance contracts issued) on products within the following business classes:

- Motor;
- Property;
- Agriculture;
- Engineering;
- Marine;
- Aviation;
- Transport;
- Liability;
- Consumer Credit ;
- Trade Credit;
- Guarantee;
- Accident & Health;
- Travel;
- Miscellaneous; and
- Political Violence and Terrorism (PVT).

The Company reinsures its business using a mixture of retrocession agreement types. And the following reinsurance (retrocession) agreements were in place during the reporting period:

- Quota Share Treaty; and
- Excess of Loss Treaty.

The Company's reinsurance treaties, including all product features, meet the insurance risk transfer requirements and thus fall within the scope of IFRS 17 to be accounted for as insurance contracts. Likewise, all reinsurance agreements are treated as reinsurance contracts held as defined by IFRS 17. The Company does not issue any contrats with direct participation features.

Separating components from insurance and reinsurance contracts

The Company assesses its non-life insurance and reinsurance products to determine whether they contain distinct components which must be accounted for under another IFRS instead of under IFRS 17. After separating any distinct components, the Company applies IFRS 17 to all remaining components of the (host) insurance contract. Currently, the Company's products do not include any distinct components that require separation.

4.INSURANCE AND REISNURANCE CONTRACTS (CONT)

Aggregation

IFRS 17 mandates that insurance contracts be aggregated into portfolios for measurement. Contracts in a portfolio are managed together and share similar risk profiles. The Company organises these portfolios at the class of insurance level. Each portfolio is further divided into groups based on whether contracts are:

- Onerous at initial recognition,
- Have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently at initial recognition, and
- Remaining contracts.

For IFRS 17 profit recognition, contracts are aggregated into groups that include contracts issued or renewed in a particular financial year, using the same measurement approach and having similar expected profitability, divided by business line. Reinsurance treaties are assigned to groups based on business lines, while facultative reinsurance agreements are grouped by expected profitability, inception year, and risks covered. Contracts are assigned to a group at initial recognition and remain in that group until the contract boundary is reached. The premium allocation approach (PAA) is predominantly applied, with each cohort year's contracts assigned to a group due to their similar expected profitability.The general measurement model (GMM) is applied to the engineering portfolios.
A contract is considered onerous if the fulfilment cash flows at initial recognition result in a net outflow. The Company aims to grow a profitable and sustainable business and does not anticipate recognizing onerous contracts except in specific scenarios, such as:

- Relevant pricing decisions,
- Initial stages of new business acquisition where underlying contracts are onerous,
- Other strategic decisions by the Board.

For contracts measured under the PAA, if a product has been loss-making in the past, the profitability bucket for contracts with no significant possibility of becoming onerous is not used. Refer to the critical accounting estimates and judgments below.

*b)*Derecognition and modification

Recognition

Groups of insurance contracts issued are initially recognised from the earliest of either the beginning of the coverage period, or the date when the first payment from the policyholder is due or actually received, if there is no due date. Onerous contracts are recognised when the contract is accepted, if this is earlier than when the first premium is due, and the coverage starts. The Company had not identified onerous groups during the reporting period. 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. The Company recognises a group of reinsurance contracts held from their commencement or renewal date, except where:

- the group of reinsurance contracts relate to an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts, the recognition date is when the group recognises the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts;
- the group of reinsurance contracts held provides proportionate coverage, the recognition date is not earlier than the date that any underlying insurance contract is initially recognised; or
- the first premium is due earlier than this in which case, this date is used.

Modification and derecognition
The Company derecognises insurance contracts when:

- The rights and obligations relating to the contract are extinguished (i.e., discharged, cancelled or expired)

Or

- The contract is modified such that the modification results in a change in the measurement model or the applicable standard for measuring a component of the contract, substantially changes the contractboundary, or requires the modified contract to be included in a different group. In such cases, the Company derecognises the initial contract and recognises the modified contract as a new contract When a modification is not treated as a derecognition, the Company recognises amounts paid or received for the modification with the contract as an adjustment to the relevant liability for remaining coverage.

4.INSURANCE AND REISNURANCE CONTRACTS (CONT)

Contract boundaries

Contract Boundary of Insurance contracts

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

- the Company has the practical ability to reprice the risks of the policyholder or change the level of benefits so that the price fully reflects those risks; or
- both of the following criteria are satisfied:
  - » the Company 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
  - » the pricing of premiums up to the date when risks are reassessed does not reflect the risks related to periods beyond the reassessment date.

To determine the contract boundary, the Company considers:
- The specified coverage period,
- Termination rights allowing contract termination with notice,
- Clauses allowing review of premium rates and terms before the coverage period ends,
- Premium structure relative to risk exposure, and
- The presence of contractual options that might extend the coverage period.

c)Measurement

The Company measures insurance contracts by performing year-to-date estimates of the carrying amount of the insurance liabilities.
Initial measurement for contracts not measured under the premium allocation approach.
On initial recognition, the group measures the liability for remaining coverage as the total of:
- the fulfilment cash flows related to service to be provided under the contract in future periods; and
- the contractual service margin (CSM).

Fulfilment Cash Flows

Cash flows within the contract boundary relate directly to the fulfilment of the contract, including discretionary payments to policyholders, insurance acquisition cash flows, and other costs incurred in fulfilling contracts such as claims handling, maintenance, administration costs, recurring commissions, and taxes chargeable to policyholders. These cash flows include both direct costs and an allocation of fixed and variable overheads. Fulfilment cash flows are unbiased, probability-weighted estimates of future cash flows, based on all reasonable and supportable information available at the reporting date, including historical data and current expectations. These cash flows are determined separately for insurance and reinsurance contracts and allocated to groups of insurance contracts for measurement. The estimates reflect the Company's view of current conditions, consistent with observable market prices, and exclude future legislative changes until they are substantively enacted. An explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk, representing the compensation for uncertainty, is estimated separately and forms part of the fulfilment cash flows.

Reinsurance contracts

For reinsurance contracts held, fulfilment cash flows consider the risk of non-performance by the issuer, including collateral effects and dispute losses, and are calculated using all cash flows within the reinsurance contract boundary, including future new business. Judgment is applied in determining the value of future new business.

Contractual service margin

The CSM is a component of the carrying amount of the asset or liability for a group of insurance contracts issued which represents the unearned profit that the group expects to recognise as it provides insurance contract services. If a group of insurance contracts is not onerous at initial recognition, the CSM is measured as the equal and opposite amount of the net inflow resulting from the total of the fulfilment cash flows, any derecognised assets or liabilities for insurance acquisition or other cash flows paid before the recognition date. This results in no income or expenses arising on initial recognition. If a group of insurance contracts is onerous at initial recognition, the group immediately recognises this net outflow in profit or loss. Following this, a loss component is created to represent these losses recognised in profit or loss, which determines the amounts that are subsequently presented in profit or loss as an increase or reversal of losses on onerous groups of insurance contracts. For reinsurance arrangements a loss recovery component is established when underlying onerous insurance contracts are recognised, which will offset the insurance losses for the portion of the contracts being reinsured. The loss recovery component is not established before the underlying onerous contracts are recognised.

4.INSURANCE AND REISNURANCE CONTRACTS (CONT)

Discount rates

The estimates of future cash flows are adjusted 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 future cash flows. The discount rates applied to the estimates of the future cash flows:

- reflect the time value of money, the characteristics of the cash flows and the liquidity characteristics of the insurance contracts;
- are consistent with observable current market prices (if any); and
- exclude the effect of factors that influence such observable market prices, but do not affect the future cash flows of the insurance contracts.

See additional information in the significant judgements disclosure note below.

Insurance contracts – initial measurement

Except for the engineering portfolio, the Company applies the premium allocation approach (PAA) to all the insurance contracts that it issues and reinsurance contracts that it holds, as:

- The coverage period of each contract in the group is one year or less, including insurance contractservices arising from all premiums within the contract boundary , Or
- For contracts longer than one year, the Company has modelled possible future scenarios and reasonably expects that the measurement of the liability for remaining coverage for the group containing those contracts under the PAA does not differ materially from the measurement that would be produced applying the general model. In assessing materiality, the Company has also considered qualitative factors such as the nature of the risk and types of its lines of business.

The Company does not apply the PAA if, at the inception of the group of contracts, it expects significant variability in the fulfilment cash flows that would affect the measurement of the liability for the remaining coverage during the period before a claim is incurred. Variability in the fulfilment cash flows increases with, for example:

- The extent of future cash flows related to any derivatives embedded in the contracts
- The length of the coverage period of the group of contracts

For a group of contracts that is not onerous at initial recognition, the Company measures the liability for remaining coverage as:

- The premiums, if any, received at initial recognition
- Minus any insurance acquisition cash flows at that date,
- Plus or minus any amount arising from the derecognition at that date of the asset recognised for insurance acquisition cash flows and
- Any other asset or liability previously recognised for cash flows related to the group of contracts that the Company pays or receives before the group of insurance contracts is recognised. Where facts and circumstances indicate that contracts are onerous at initial recognition, the Company performs additional analysis to determine if a net outflow is expected from the contract. Such onerous contracts are separately grouped from other contracts and the Company recognises a loss in profit or loss for the net outflow, resulting in the carrying amount of the liability for the group being equal to the fulfilment cash flows. A loss component is established by the Company for the liability for remaining coverage for such onerous group depicting the losses recognised.

Retrocession contracts held – initial measurement

The Company measures its reinsurance assets for a group of reinsurance contracts that it holds on the same basis as insurance contracts that it issues. However, they are adapted to reflect the features of reinsurance contracts held that differ from insurance contracts issued, for example the generation of expenses or reduction in expenses rather than revenue. Where the Company recognises a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or when further onerous underlying insurance contracts are added to a group, the Company establishes a loss-recovery component of the asset for remaining coverage for a group of reinsurance contracts held depicting the recovery of losses. The Company calculates the loss-recovery component by multiplying the loss recognised on the underlying insurance contracts and the percentage of claims on the underlying insurance contracts the Company expects to recover from the group of reinsurance contracts held. The Company uses a systematic and rational method to determine the portion of losses recognised on the group to insurance contracts covered by the group of reinsurance contracts held where some contracts in the underlying group are not covered by the group of reinsurance contracts held. The loss-recovery component adjusts the carrying amount of the asset for remaining coverage.

Contracts measured under the premium allocation approach (PAA)

The PAA will be applied to all contracts with a coverage period of 1 year or less. The PAA is also applied for the measurement of groups of insurance contracts where the Company reasonably expects that the measurement under the PAA model would produce a measurement of the liability for remaining coverage that would not differ materially from the one that would be produced by applying the GMM.

4.INSURANCE AND REISNURANCE CONTRACTS (CONT)

Subsequent measurement for contracts measured under the premium allocation approach

On subsequent measurement, the Company measures the liability for remaining coverage under the PAA as the carrying amount at the beginning of the reporting period:

- plus the premiums received in the period;
- minus insurance acquisition cash flows;
- plus any amounts relating to the amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows;
- plus any adjustment to a finance component (refer below);
- minus the amount recognised as insurance revenue for services provided in that period;
- minus any investment component paid or transferred to the liability for incurred claims.

The time value of money and the effect of financial risk are not allowed for when calculating the liability for remaining coverage except for when the time between receiving premiums and providing coverage is more than a year. The Company does not include discounting within its liabilities held for remaining coverage for PAA. The Company discounts its liabilities held for incurred claims (LIC).

The Company estimates the liability for incurred claims as the fulfilment cash flows related to incurred claims. The fulfilment cash flows incorporate, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information available without undue cost or effort about the amount, timing and uncertainty of those future cash flows, they reflect current estimates from the perspective of the Company, and include an explicit adjustment for non-financial risk (the risk adjustment). The Company adjusts the future cash flows for the time value of money and the effect of financial risk for the measurement of liability for incurred claims. Where, during the coverage period, facts and circumstances indicate that a group of insurance contracts is onerous, the Company recognises a loss in profit or loss for the net outflow, resulting in the carrying amount of the liability for the group being equal to the fulfilment cash flows. A loss component is established by the Company for the liability for remaining coverage for such onerous group depicting the losses recognised. Insurance acquisition cash flows are allocated on a straight-line basis as a portion of premium to profit or loss (through insurance revenue).

d)Critical accounting estimates and judgements

i)PAA Eligibility

The Company applies an assessment hierarchy to test whether a group of insurance contracts or reinsurance (retrocession) contracts is eligible to be estimated using the PAA using four levels.

i.Assess whether the key criterion of a maximum of 12-month coverage period is met for all contracts within the group of contracts. If not,

ii.Perform a qualitative assessment (volatility of historic information,)to identify and assess potential critical features to assess whether there may be a risk of a substantial misestimation by the PAA. If the test fails then

iii.Perform a quantitative assessment to validate the hypothesis that the measurement models do not substantially differ on initial recognition. If this test fails, then

iv.Determine the materiality of the potential misstatement for the Company.

The sequential steps are only carried out until the test is successful. Where, after step iii, the test has still failed, the general measurement model ("GMM") is applied. The Company only applies the PAA where it believes future annual testing of eligibility will produce a similar successful result. GIC Re may choose to move from test i down to step iv and not conduct the interim qualitative or quantitative tests. Criteria (i) of the assessment hierarchy above is met by all reinsurance contracts issued (aside from Engineering business) and retrocession agreements held by GIC Re, given that the coverage periods within the boundaries of the contract are 12 months or less. There was no need to perform any further assessment to determine the PAA eligibility of these contracts.

An assessment is performed, at least annually, by updating the fulfilment cash flows (best estimate and corresponding risk adjustment) under reasonably expected scenarios, which would affect cash flow variability. Relative materiality threshold will be defined for each portfolio based on ensuring that the combined absolute impacts of all IFRS 17 groups with coverage periods longer than a year applying the PAA falls within an absolute measure of materiality for the entity for each future year.

ii)Level of aggregation

The split of profitable contracts between those with no significant possibility of becoming onerous and those with a significant probability of becoming onerous requires critical judgement.Any detailed profitability and profitability criteria assumptions will be reviewed annually prior to the end of annual financial reporting period. If new products are launched during the year, the premium rate setting assumptions will be used to incorporate the new product within the aggregation processes.

4.INSURANCE AND REISNURANCE CONTRACTS (CONT)

iii)Coverage units

The contractual service margin (CSM) under IFRS 17 represents the liability for expected future profits for the Company's reinsurance products and retrocession agreements measured under the general measurement model. This margin is released over the coverage period for each group of insurance contracts as services are provided, determined by the total sum assured or reinsured for each period.

The coverage units are discounted using the discount rate applicable at the inception of the insurance contract group. Given the potential material impact of the time value of money on the CSM, the Company discounts these coverage units over the coverage term, ensuring the discount rate used is the one from the initial recognition of each group of contracts. The Company uses the same discount rate at each reporting period to discount the coverage units that is used to accrete the contractual service margin. Consequently, more weight is given to current period coverage units compared to those in future years, thus bringing the recognition of the contractual service margin forward.

iv)Discount rates

Discount rates have been determined by the Company using a bottom-up approach. In the bottom-up approach, the discount rate for each group of insurance contracts is determined by the liquid risk-free discount rate and a liquidity risk premium that is pertinent to the liquidity characteristics of the contracts. The liquid, risk-free discount rates are determined by government bond yield curves. A Liquidity Risk Premium (LRP) adjustment is applied to this curve in accordance with the liquidity characteristics of the products. Product liquidity characteristics have been classified into four buckets: Fully Liquid, Partially Liquid, Moderately Illiquid, and Fully liquid. The LRPs are determined by analysing the spreads of South African corporate bonds and market instruments. The spreads are compared to government bond yields of similar duration, as the instruments have varying liquidity, instrument type, and duration. New business written during the year is subject to the closing discount rates of the previous year. For claims that are anticipated to be settled within 12 months, IFRS 17 permits a policy decision regarding whether to modify the measurement to account for the time value of money and other financial risks. The Company does not incorporate discounting into its liabilities for remaining coverage when it employs the premium allocation approach, unless the application pertains to a group of onerous contracts. In this case, the same risk adjustment percentage is applied to both the liability for remaining coverage and incurred claims.

v)Confidence Level

The Company maintains a balanced business portfolio and manages capital under a comprehensive risk appetite framework, which is outlined in a risk appetite statement. The primary areas that have been identified are as follows

- Capital adequacy;
- Capital preservation;
- Capital utilisation;
- Credit rating;
- Balance of portfolio;
- Sustainable underwriting portfolio; and
- Sustainable human resources.

The solvency risk appetite statement requires that the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) be covered by the own funds by a minimum of 1.15 times (absolute minimum), with an ideal range of 1.50 to 1.75 times. The Company is categorised as an overall risk averse entity due to its risk appetite. Capital coverage ratios must consistently exceed the regulatory minimum requirements, despite profit emergence being subject to variation in relation to the budget. As a result, the Board has determined to implement the risk adjustment at the 75th percentile confidence level which represents a reasonable balance for the Company.

vi)Risk-adjustment for non-financial risk

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk allows for the compensation required for being exposed to the insurance, lapse and expense risks contained within our business classes. A confidence level technique, calibrated to an 75th percentile confidence level of the risk, is used to determine the level of the risk adjustment required. The risk adjustment is converted into a margin for adverse deviation or factors on present value of cash flows which is a margin for adverse deviation technique is used. This margin was determined by calculating the ratio between the best estimate reserves and those at a 75th percentile, using stochastic methods applied to cape cod reserving. Where historic data credibility is insufficient and where industry data is unable to assist with the formulation of the standard deviation, the standard deviation will be set at a prudent level appropriate to the risks covered. We have used the 80th percentile for the reserving segments where we did not have sufficient data and had to use an alternative reserving segment as a proxy.

For reinsurance contracts held, the Risk Adjustment is based on the amount of risk transferred by the holder to the issuer of the contract (the retrocessionaire) which does not include the risk of reinsurer default which is allowed for within the cashflow estimates.

4.INSURANCE AND REISNURANCE CONTRACTS (CONT)

d)Critical accounting estimates and judgements

vii)Reinsurance commission treatment

Reinsurance commission not contingent on claims is accounted for by netting the commission off against premiums paid. This approach is applied where the claim experience is zero, and the commission received does not represent a cost of selling or acquisition.

Insurance revenue

The Company recognises insurance revenue by spreading it over the coverage period of a group of contracts, over the passage of time for all products measured under the PAA. Insurance revenue undergoes a downward adjustment by an uncertainty percentage to allow for expected debtor write-offs. The withheld amount is recognized in the subsequent reporting period if the premium is received during that period. Any variance between the actual and expected premium write-offs is recognised as insurance revenue either upon receiving the premium or writing off the premium debtor.

Insurance service expense

Insurance service expense arising from group insurance contracts issued comprises of:

- changes in the LIC related to claims and expenses incurred in the period;
- changes in the LIC related to claims and expenses incurred in prior periods (related to past service);
- other directly attributable expenses incurred in the period;
- amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows, which is recognised at the same amount in both insurance service expense and insurance contract revenue; and
- changes in the LRC related to future service due to changes in the loss components of onerous groups of contracts.

Insurance service expenses arise for the Company when the Company incurs costs related to fulfilling its obligations under the insurance contracts. These expenses are incurred in providing the insurance coverage and include various costs associated with claims processing, policy administration, underwriting, and other activities necessary for the management and servicing of the insurance contracts. For all products measured under the PAA, there is no material difference in the incidence of claims nor in the severity of claims over the full coverage period. A 365ths pattern of earning is applied.

Income or expenses from reinsurance contacts held

The Company's reinsurance (retrocession) agreement stipulates a fixed percentage commission on the retrocession premium, payable at the outset and not influenced by the claim experience during the coverage period. This commission is treated as a reduction of premiums rather than a contingent expense and is netted off from the retrocession premiums paid for the period.

The interest paid on retrocession reserve deposit is treated as in the same way of retrocession premium and is shown under the Allocation of Premiums paid.

In the statement of financial performance, the Company will separately present retrocession income and expenses:

- Reinsurance expenses will be consolidated into a single line item titled "Allocation of premiums paid."

Reinsurance income will be reported as "Amounts recovered from reinsurance," with further details provided in the reconciliation.

4.1.INSURANCE REVENUE

The following tables present an analysis of the insurance revenue recognised in the period

31 March 2024	Facultative Foreign	Facultative Local	Non Proportional Foreign	Non Proportional Local	Proportional Foreign	Proportional Local	Total
Contracts not measured under the PAA							
CSM recognized for services provided	307 218	-	8 517 963	4 736 245	16 197 101	5 984 028	35 742 556
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	2 700	8 240	158 669	196 685	531 251	1 445 502	2 343 046
Expected insurance service expenses incurred:	**14 084**	**(8 195)**	**1 178 178**	**1 201 830**	**3 096 884**	**7 467 850**	**12 950 631**
Claims	13 665	(9 764)	1 122 378	1 174 232	3 020 440	7 320 932	12 641 883
Expenses	419	1 569	55 800	27 598	76 444	146 918	308 749
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	780	143	112 702	61 406	164 562	314 188	653 781
Total Revenue from Contracts Not Measured Under PAA	**324 782**	**189**	**9 967 511**	**6 196 167**	**19 989 797**	**15 211 568**	**51 690 013**
Contracts Measured Under the PAA							
Expected premium receipts allocation under the PAA	47 429 165	20 424 825	190 179 114	151 323 243	434 287 836	617 122 986	1 460 767 168
Total Revenue from Contracts Measured Under PAA	**47 429 165**	**20 424 825**	**190 179 114**	**151 323 243**	**434 287 836**	**617 122 986**	**1 460 767 168**
Total Revenue from Insurance contracts	**47 753 946**	**20 425 014**	**200 146 625**	**157 519 409**	**454 277 633**	**632 334 554**	**1 512 457 182**

4.1.INSURANCE REVENUE

The following tables present an analysis of the insurance revenue recognised in the period

31 March 2023 (Restated)	Facultative Foreign	Facultative Local	Non Proportional	Non Proportional	Proportional Foreign	Proportional Local	Total
Contracts not measured under the PAA							
CSM recognized for services provided	210 870	29	6 321 723	2 740 095	10 171 932	688 485	20 133 135
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	743	374	357 119	158 874	97 366	524 743	1 139 218
Expected insurance service expenses incurred:	**4 117**	**1 621**	**2 717 262**	**994 773**	**580 863**	**2 775 360**	**7 073 996**
Claims	4 044	1 549	2 640 929	969 662	572 795	2 734 193	6 923 173
Expenses	73	72	76 333	25 111	8 068	41 166	150 823
Other expenses under the VFA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	13	12	24 831	10 209	8 433	19 038	62 534
Total Revenue from Contracts Not Measured Under PAA	**215 742**	**2 036**	**9 420 936**	**3 903 951**	**10 858 594**	**4 007 625**	**28 408 885**
Contracts Measured Under the PAA							
Expected premium receipts allocation under the PAA	100 722 676	65 462 273	112 816 409	170 578 269	104 376 817	358 748 180	912 704 625
Total Revenue from Contracts Measured Under PAA	**100 722 676**	**65 462 273**	**112 816 409**	**170 578 269**	**104 376 817**	**358 748 180**	**912 704 625**
Total Revenue from Insurance contracts	**100 938 417**	**65 464 310**	**122 237 345**	**174 482 220**	**115 235 411**	**362 755 805**	**941 113 508**

4.2.1.INSURANCE SERVICE EXPENSES

The following tables present an analysis of the insurance service expenses for all measurement models applicable

31 March 2024	Facultative Foreign	Facultative Local	Non Proportional Foreign	Non Proportional Local	Proportional Foreign	Proportional Local	Total
Incurred insurance service expenses:	**(351 550)**	**(59 585 296)**	**(217 466 972)**	**(97 682 550)**	**(371 761 053)**	**(135 921 966)**	**(882 769 386)**
Claims	(363 000)	(46 819 117)	(196 947 922)	(83 521 887)	(329 858 253)	(114 020 226)	(771 530 404)
Expenses	(80 008)	(490 977)	(3 164 629)	(5 320 762)	(10 295 223)	(21 430 401)	(40 782 000)
Other expenses under the VFA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements related to current service	91 458	(12 275 202)	(17 354 421)	(8 839 901)	(31 607 577)	(471 339)	(70 456 981)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(1 315 094)	(1 141 472)	(15 127 890)	(19 508 097)	(9 914 004)	(17 204 386)	(64 210 944)
Changes that relate to past service:	**67 980 893**	**52 151 688**	**76 105 845**	**(32 598 211)**	**38 186 555**	**(14 936 094)**	**186 890 676**
Changes in estimates in LIC fulfilment cash flows	21 655 899	75 137 606	(4 060 861)	(193 357 085)	222 797 121	(231 199 586)	(109 026 905)
Experience adjustments in claims and other insurance service expenses in LIC	46 324 994	(22 985 918)	80 166 706	160 758 874	(184 610 566)	216 263 492	295 917 581
Changes that relate to future service:	**(229)**	**(15 841)**	**-**	**-**	**36 214**	**(3 539 171)**	**(3 519 027)**
Losses for the net outflow recognized on initial recognition	(172 549)	-	-	-	-	(4 657 526)	(4 830 075)
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts – subsequent measurement	172 320	(15 841)	-	-	36 214	1 118 355	1 311 048
Total Insurance service expenses	**66 314 020**	**(8 590 921)**	**(156 489 017)**	**(149 788 857)**	**(343 452 288)**	**(171 601 617)**	**(763 608 681)**

4.2.2.INSURANCE FINANCE INCOME OR EXPENSES

31 March 2024	Facultative Foreign	Facultative Local	Non Proportional Foreign	Non Proportional Local	Proportional Foreign	Proportional Local	Total
The effect of time value of money and changes in the time value of money, based on the locked-in interest rates:	**(3 405 192)**	**(8 942 159)**	**(12 300 728)**	**(11 550 517)**	**(21 443 536)**	**(8 039 997)**	**(65 682 129)**
Interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM	(70 199)	(75)	(934 522)	(549 406)	(2 002 805)	(132 624)	(3 689 631)
Interest accreted on present value cash flows	(3 319 666)	(8 941 869)	(11 342 644)	(10 964 054)	(19 204 037)	(7 439 066)	(61 211 337)
Interest accreted on risk adjustment	(15 327)	(215)	(23 562)	(37 056)	(236 694)	(468 306)	(781 160)
The effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk	152	2 254	(1 173)	28 038	109 657	486 434	625 362
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	(5 342 914)	-	(6 769 784)	-	(12 853 341)	-	(24 966 039)
Total insurance finance income or expenses	**(8 747 955)**	**(8 939 905)**	**(19 071 684)**	**(11 522 479)**	**(34 187 220)**	**(7 553 563)**	**(90 022 806)**

4.2.1.INSURANCE SERVICE EXPENSES

The following tables present an analysis of the insurance service expenses for all measurement models applicable

31 March 2023 (Restated)	Facultative Foreign	Facultative Local	Non Proportional Foreign	Non Proportional Local	Proportional Foreign	Proportional Local	Total
Incurred insurance service expenses:	**(25 174 951)**	**(153 969 833)**	**(134 646 028)**	**(258 405 659)**	**(348 273 666)**	**(256 840 031)**	**(1 177 310 168)**
Claims	(1 043 659)	(124 994 368)	(110 158 557)	(234 907 229)	(308 010 140)	(146 867 238)	(925 981 192)
Expenses	(2 226 167)	(1 574 650)	(3 454 165)	(4 804 718)	(5 681 900)	(12 737 080)	(30 478 680)
Other movements related to current service	(21 905 126)	(27 400 814)	(21 033 306)	(18 693 711)	(34 581 625)	(97 235 714)	(220 850 296)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(7 815 653)	(6 244 709)	(12 681 569)	(12 066 015)	(5 302 796)	(17 296 836)	(61 407 578)
Changes that relate to past service:	**48 372 562**	**88 791 945**	**174 468 352**	**62 437 952**	**139 258 554**	**(255 358 817)**	**257 970 547**
Changes in estimates in LIC fulfilment cash flows	(68 441 704)	28 489 606	64 160 149	13 335 996	66 726 215	(863 490 051)	(759 219 787)
Experience adjustments in claims and other insurance service expenses in LIC	116 814 265	60 302 339	110 308 202	49 101 956	72 532 338	608 131 234	1 017 190 334
Changes that relate to future service:	**(121)**	**(9 815)**	**-**	**-**	**369 753**	**(802 455)**	**(442 637)**
Losses for the net outflow recognized on initial recognition	-	-	-	-	(3 109 446)	-	(3 109 446)
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts – subsequent measurement	(121)	(9 815)	-	-	3 479 199	(802 455)	2 666 809
Total Insurance service expenses	**15 381 836**	**(71 432 412)**	**27 140 754**	**(208 033 722)**	**(213 948 155)**	**(530 298 138)**	**(981 189 837)**

4.2.2.INSURANCE FINANCE INCOME OR EXPENSES

31 March 2023 (Restated)	Individual decreasing term	Individual decreasing term	Individual decreasing term	Individual decreasing term	Individual decreasing term	Individual decreasing term	Total
Insurance finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued							
The effect of time value of money and changes in the time value of money, based on the locked-in interest rates:	**(8 710 919)**	**(5 772 052)**	**(14 591 214)**	**(31 185 741)**	**(14 220 698)**	**(65 504 397)**	**(139 985 022)**
Interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM	(29 348)	(683)	(1 130 566)	(340 918)	(962 016)	(47 578)	(2 511 109)
Interest accreted on present value cash flows	(8 681 406)	(5 771 284)	(13 418 809)	(30 825 471)	(13 168 157)	(65 315 281)	(137 180 409)
Interest accreted on risk adjustment	(165)	(85)	(41 839)	(19 352)	(90 525)	(141 538)	(293 504)
The effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk	4 069	2 065	296 697	157 996	272 263	3 997 999	4 731 088
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	(30 275 538)	-	(34 888 257)	-	(52 528 208)	-	(117 692 003)
Total insurance finance income or expenses	**(38 982 388)**	**(5 769 988)**	**(49 182 775)**	**(31 027 746)**	**(66 476 643)**	**(61 506 398)**	**(252 945 936)**

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4.3.1.INCOME OR EXPENSE FROM REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD

31 March 2024	Reinsurance Excess of Loss Foreign	Reinsurance Excess of Loss Local	Reinsurance Quota Share Foreign	Reinsurance Quota Share Local	Total
Allocation of the premiums paid	-	72 508 208	(649 508 047)	(482 764 511)	(1 059 764 350)
Interest on Reinsurance Deposit					(43 882 402)
Allocation of the premiums paid_total					(1 103 646 752)
Amounts recovered from reinsurance:	16 283 839	(3 761 965)	259 354 389	233 244 923	505 121 186
Incurred insurance service expenses:	**107 722 303**	**37 819 721**	**406 059 274**	**197 786 177**	**749 387 474**
Claims	96 801 577	31 993 649	372 001 320	182 731 619	683 528 165
Expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements related to current service	10 920 726	5 826 072	34 057 953	15 054 558	65 859 309
Changes that relate to past service (changes in fulfilment cash flows re LIC):	(91 438 464)	(41 581 686)	(146 704 884)	35 458 746	(244 266 288)
Changes in estimates in LIC fulfilment cash flows	(91 814 136)	(41 679 743)	(279 226 910)	96 513 969	(316 206 820)
Experience adjustments in claims and other insurance service expenses in LIC	375 673	98 057	132 522 026	(61 055 223)	71 940 533
Total income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	**16 283 839**	**68 746 242**	**(390 153 658)**	**(249 519 588)**	**(598 525 565)**

4.3.2.REINSURANCE FINANCE INCOME OR EXPENSES

31 March 2024	Reinsurance Excess of Loss Foreign	Reinsurance Excess of Loss Local	Reinsurance Quota Share Foreign	Reinsurance Quota Share Local	Total
Finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	11 007 319	4 720 007	43 713 481	14 000 150	73 440 956
The effect of time value of money and changes in the time value of money, based on the locked-in interest rates:	6 917 105	4 720 007	25 389 808	14 000 150	51 027 069
Interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM	-	-	-	-	-
Interest accreted on present value cash flows	6 917 105	4 720 007	25 389 808	14 000 150	51 027 069
Interest accreted on risk adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
Interest accreted on LRC for contracts measured under the PAA.	-	-	-	-	-
The effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of reinsurance contracts	4 090 214	-	18 323 673	-	22 413 887
Total Finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	**11 007 319**	**4 720 007**	**43 713 481**	**14 000 150**	**73 440 956**

4.3.1.INCOME OR EXPENSE FROM REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD

31 March 2023 (Restated)	Reinsurance Excess of Loss Foreign	Reinsurance Excess of Loss Local	Reinsurance Quota Share Foreign	Reinsurance Quota Share Local	Total
Allocation of the premiums paid	-	1 306 977 843	27 459 818	(1 926 987 801)	(592 550 139)
Interest on Reinsurance Deposit					(57 654 120)
Allocation of the premiums paid_total					(650 204 260)
Amounts recovered from reinsurance:	54 924 634	108 445 632	95 527 677	512 580 466	771 478 409
Incurred insurance service expenses:	**87 186 384**	**72 186 832**	**350 547 079**	**586 092 875**	**1 096 013 171**
Claims	69 712 985	23 201 979	295 385 797	465 470 229	853 770 989
Other movements related to current service	17 473 400	48 984 854	55 161 282	120 622 646	242 242 182
Changes that relate to past service (changes in fulfilment cash flows re LIC):	(32 261 750)	36 258 799	(255 019 403)	(73 512 409)	(324 534 762)
Changes in estimates in LIC fulfilment cash flows	9 523 512	166 378 290	(34 221 480)	383 085 106	524 765 427
Experience adjustments in claims and other insurance service expenses in LIC	(41 785 262)	(130 119 491)	(220 797 922)	(456 597 515)	(849 300 189)
Total income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	**54 924 634**	**1 415 423 475**	**122 987 495**	**(1 414 407 335)**	**121 274 149**

4.3.2.REINSURANCE FINANCE INCOME OR EXPENSES

31 March 2023 (Restated)	Reinsurance Excess of Loss Foreign	Reinsurance Excess of Loss Local	Reinsurance Quota Share Foreign	Reinsurance Quota Share Local	Total
Finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	13 224 202	9 141 155	46 447 476	70 014 609	138 827 442
The effect of time value of money and changes in the time value of money, based on the locked-in interest rates:	3 666 178	9 141 155	25 238 321	70 014 609	108 060 262
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of reinsurance contracts	9 558 024	-	21 209 155	-	30 767 180
Total income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	**13 224 202**	**9 141 155**	**46 447 476**	**70 014 609**	**138 827 442**

4.4.INSURANCE CONTRACT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Figures in Rands	**Note Ref**	**2024**			**2023**		
		Assets	**Liabilities**	**Net**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Net**
Insurance Contract held							
PAA	4.1	**100 425 118**	**-1 704 993 335**	**-1 604 568 218**	28 310 010	-2 003 799 768	-1 975 489 759
GMM	4,2	**88 796**	**-188 327 652**	**-188 238 856**	-	-121 135 234	-121 135 234
Total		**100 513 913**	**-1 893 320 987**	**-1 792 807 074**	**28 310 010**	**-2 124 935 003**	**-2 096 624 993**
Reinsurance Contract held							
PAA	4,5	**860 081 429**	**-**	**860 081 429**	1 016 803 562	-	1 016 803 562
Total		**860 081 429**	**-**	**860 081 429**	**1 016 803 562**	**-**	**1 016 803 562**

4.4.1.PAA INSURANCE - MOVEMENT IN CARRYING AMOUNTS BY LRC AND LIC

Insurance contracts –premium allocation approach

31 March 2024	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage		Liabilities for Incurred claims		Total
	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	
Opening Insurance contract assets	61 571 907	-	(29 523 822)	(3 738 075)	28 310 010
Opening Insurance contract liabilities	249 116 314	-	(1 920 821 772)	(332 094 310)	(2 003 799 768)
Net Opening balance	**310 688 221**	**-**	**(1 950 345 595)**	**(335 832 385)**	**(1 975 489 759)**
Insurance Revenue					
Post transition	1 460 767 168				1 460 767 168
Total Insurance revenue	**1 460 767 168**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1 460 767 168**
Insurance Service Expenses					
Incurred insurance service expenses:	-	**-**	**(755 987 407)**	**(76 030 972)**	**(832 018 379)**
Claims	-	-	(717 888 763)	(8 984 301)	(726 873 064)
Expenses	-	-	(38 098 644)	-	(38 098 644)
Other movements related to current service	-	-	-	(67 046 671)	(67 046 671)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(63 557 163)	-	-	-	(63 557 163)
Changes that relate to past service (changes in fulfilment cash flows re LIC)	-	-	105 734 425	117 059 997	222 794 423
Total Insurance Service Expenses	**(63 557 163)**	**-**	**(650 252 982)**	**41 029 026**	**(672 781 119)**
Total Insurance Service result	**1 397 210 005**	**-**	**(650 252 982)**	**41 029 026**	**787 986 049**
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk	-	-	(54 872 764)	-	(54 872 764)
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	(3 282 277)	-	(16 800 483)	(2 713 094)	(22 795 855)
Total Insurance Finance Income or Expense	**(3 282 277)**	**-**	**(71 673 247)**	**(2 713 094)**	**(77 668 619)**
Other Comprehensive Income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total Changes in the Statement of Financial Performance	**1 393 927 728**	**-**	**(721 926 229)**	**38 315 931**	**710 317 430**
Cash flows (Actual cashflows in the period)					
Premiums and premium tax received	(1 255 211 197)	-	-	-	(1 255 211 197)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	-	-	850 805 722	-	850 805 722
Insurance acquisition cash flows	65 009 586	-	-	-	65 009 586
Total Cash flows	**(1 190 201 611)**	**-**	**850 805 722**	**-**	**(339 395 889)**
Net Closing balance	**514 414 338**	**-**	**(1 821 466 102)**	**(297 516 454)**	**(1 604 568 218)**
Closing Insurance contact assets	162 968 492	-	(54 448 139)	(8 095 235)	100 425 118
Closing Insurance contract liabilities	351 445 846	-	(1 767 017 963)	(289 421 218)	(1 704 993 335)
Net Closing balance	**514 414 338**	**-**	**(1 821 466 102)**	**(297 516 454)**	**(1 604 568 218)**

4.4.1.PAA INSURANCE - MOVEMENT IN CARRYING AMOUNTS BY LRC AND LIC

31 March 2023 (Restated)	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage		Liabilities for Incurred claims		Total
	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	
Opening Insurance contract assets	74 531 809	-	(29 643 199)	(4 542 748)	40 345 862
Opening Insurance contract liabilities	298 824 877	-	(1 869 184 718)	(323 211 358)	(1 893 571 198)
Net Opening balance	**373 356 686**	**-**	**(1 898 827 917)**	**(327 754 106)**	**(1 853 225 336)**
Insurance Revenue					
Post transition	912 704 625	-	-	-	912 704 625
Total Insurance revenue – All Transition Methods	**912 704 625**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**912 704 625**
Insurance Service Expenses					
Incurred insurance service expenses:	-	**-**	**(823 912 929)**	**(318 586 553)**	**(1 142 499 482)**
Claims	-	-	(795 243 767)	(103 649 208)	(898 892 974)
Expenses	-	-	(28 669 162)	-	(28 669 162)
Other movements related to current service	-	-	-	(214 937 345)	(214 937 345)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(61 345 044)	-	-	-	(61 345 044)
Changes that relate to past service (changes in fulfilment cash flows re LIC)	-	-	(68 923 402)	322 088 826	253 165 424
Total Insurance Service Expenses	**(61 345 044)**	**-**	**(892 836 331)**	**3 502 273**	**(950 679 101)**
Total Insurance Service result	**851 359 581**	**-**	**(892 836 331)**	**3 502 273**	**(37 974 477)**
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk	-	-	(134 317 597)	-	(134 317 597)
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	(23 600 213)	-	(75 381 728)	(11 580 552)	(110 562 493)
Total Insurance Finance Income or Expense	**(23 600 213)**	**-**	**(209 699 325)**	**(11 580 552)**	**(244 880 090)**
Total Changes in the Statement of Financial Performance	**827 759 368**	**-**	**(1 102 535 655)**	**(8 078 279)**	**(282 854 567)**
Cash flows (Actual cashflows in the period)					
Premiums and premium tax received	(942 985 539)	-	-	-	(942 985 539)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	-	-	1 051 017 977	-	1 051 017 977
Insurance acquisition cash flows	52 557 706	-	-	-	52 557 706
Total Cash flows	**(890 427 833)**	**-**	**1 051 017 977**	**-**	**160 590 144**
Net Closing balance	**310 688 221**	**-**	**(1 950 345 595)**	**(335 832 385)**	**(1 975 489 759)**
Closing Insurance contact assets	61 571 907	-	(29 523 822)	(3 738 075)	28 310 010
Closing Insurance contract liabilities	249 116 314	-	(1 920 821 772)	(332 094 310)	(2 003 799 768)
Net Closing balance	**310 688 221**	**-**	**(1 950 345 595)**	**(335 832 385)**	**(1 975 489 759)**

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4.4.2.GMM INSURANCE - MOVEMENT IN CARRYING AMOUNTS BY COMPONENT

31 March 2024	Estimates of Present Value of Future	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial Risk	CSM				Total
			Full Retrospective	Modified Retrospective	Fair Value	Post Transition	
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opening insurance contract liabilities	(59 532 056)	(16 891 249)	(44 711 929)	-	-	-	(121 135 234)
Net Opening balance	**(59 532 056)**	**(16 891 249)**	**(44 711 929)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(121 135 234)**
Changes that relate to current services	**24 481 952**	**1 248 685**	**(35 742 556)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(10 011 919)**
CSM recognized for services provided	-	-	(35 742 556)	-	-	-	(35 742 556)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	-	1 248 685	-	-	-	-	1 248 685
Experience adjustments not related to future service	24 481 952	-	-	-	-	-	24 481 952
Changes that relate to future services	**(94 073 182)**	**4 258 545**	**93 333 665**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3 519 027**
Contracts initially recognised in the year	(17 025 994)	11 373 324	10 482 746	-	-	-	4 830 075
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(72 734 078)	(10 116 841)	82 850 919	-	-	-	(0)
Changes in estimates that relate to losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	(4 313 110)	3 002 063	-	-	-	-	(1 311 048)
Changes that relate to past services	**48 372 710**	**(2 742 270)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**45 630 440**
Changes in estimates in LIC fulfilment cash flows			-	-	-	-	-
Experience adjustments in claims and other insurance service expenses in LIC	48 372 710	(2 742 270)	-	-	-	-	45 630 440
Total Insurance Service result	**(21 218 521)**	**2 764 959**	**57 591 109**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**39 137 548**
Insurance Finance Income or Expense							
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk	5 840 908	653 464	3 689 631	-	-	-	10 184 003
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	727 716	211 159	1 231 309	-	-	-	2 170 184
Total Insurance Finance Income or Expense	**6 568 624**	**864 623**	**4 920 940**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12 354 187**
Total Changes in the Statement of Financial Performance	**(14 649 896)**	**3 629 582**				**62 512 049**	**51 491 735**
Cash flows (Actual cashflows in the period)							
Premiums and premium tax received	95 715 969	-	-	-	-	-	95 715 969
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid	(74 877 751)		-	-	-	-	(74 877 751)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(5 226 332)	-	-	-	-	-	(5 226 332)
Total Cash flows	**15 611 887**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**15 611 887**
Net Closing balance	**60 494 046**	**20 520 832**	**107 223 978**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**188 238 856**
Closing Insurance contract assets	2 674 722	(7 667)	(2 578 259)	-	-	-	88 796
Closing Insurance contract liabilities	(63 168 768)	(20 513 164)	(104 645 719)	-	-	-	(188 327 652)
Net Closing balance	**(60 494 046)**	**(20 520 832)**	**(107 223 978)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(188 238 856)**

4.4.2.GMM INSURANCE - MOVEMENT IN CARRYING AMOUNTS BY COMPONENT

31 March 2023 (Restated)	Estimates of Present Value of Future	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial Risk	CSM				Total
			Full Retrospective	Modified Retrospective	Fair Value	Post Transition	
Opening insurance contract assets	15 036	(1 750)	(11 454)	-	-	-	1 832
Opening insurance contract liabilities	(39 101 068)	(10 579 046)	(21 661 545)	-	-	-	(71 341 659)
Net Opening balance	**(39 086 033)**	**(10 580 796)**	**(21 672 999)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(71 339 827)**
Changes that relate to current services	**19 789 054**	**6 678 422**	**(20 133 135)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6 334 341**
CSM recognized for services provided			(20 133 135)	-	-	-	(20 133 135)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired		6 678 422	-	-	-	-	6 678 422
Experience adjustments not related to future service	19 789 054		-	-	-	-	19 789 054
Restatement and Other Changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes that relate to future services	**(40 984 640)**	**5 740 894**	**35 686 384**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**442 637**
Contracts initially recognised in the year	(6 052 262)	6 625 700	2 536 008	-	-	-	3 109 446
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(34 811 133)	1 660 757	33 150 376	-	-	-	(0)
Changes in estimates that relate to losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	(121 245)	(2 545 564)	-	-	-	-	(2 666 809)
Changes that relate to past services	**1 177 088**	**(6 130 111)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(4 953 023)**
Changes in estimates in LIC fulfilment cash flows	24 618 453	(960 871)	-	-	-	-	23 657 583
Experience adjustments in claims and other insurance service expenses in LIC	(23 441 365)	(5 169 241)	-	-	-	-	(28 610 605)
Total Insurance Service result	**(20 018 498)**	**6 289 205**	**15 553 249**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1 823 956**
Insurance Finance Income or Expense							
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk	(1 070 383)	(504 389)	2 511 109	-	-	-	936 336
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	1 629 299	525 638	4 974 573	-	-	-	7 129 510
Total Insurance Finance Income or Expense	**558 916**	**21 249**	**7 485 681**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8 065 846**
Total Changes in the Statement of Financial Performance	**(19 459 582)**	**6 310 454**	**23 038 931**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9 889 802**
Cash flows (Actual cashflows in the period)							
Premiums and premium tax received	62 250 255	-	-	-	-	-	62 250 255
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid	(19 290 556)	-	-	-	-	-	(19 290 556)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(3 054 094)	-	-	-	-	-	(3 054 094)
Total Cash flows	**39 905 605**						**39 905 605**
Net Closing balance	**(59 532 056)**	**(16 891 249)**	**(44 711 929)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(121 135 234)**
Closing Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Insurance contract liabilities	(59 532 056)	(16 891 249)	(44 711 929)	-	-	-	(121 135 234)
Net Closing balance	**(59 532 056)**	**(16 891 249)**	**(44 711 929)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(121 135 234)**

4.4.3. GMM INSURANCE - MOVEMENT IN CARRYING AMOUNTS BY LRC AND LIC

31 March 2024	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage		Liabilities for	Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Incurred claims	
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Opening insurance contract liabilities	(54 869 690)	(921 860)	(65 343 685)	(121 135 234)
Net Opening balance	**(54 869 690)**	**(921 860)**	**(65 343 685)**	**(121 135 234)**
Insurance revenue – Post Transition	**51 690 014**			**51 690 014**
CSM recognized for services provided	35 742 556			35 742 556
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	2 343 046			2 343 046
Expected insurance service expenses incurred:	**12 950 631**			**12 950 631**
Claims	12 641 883			12 641 883
Expenses	308 749			308 749
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	653 781			653 781
Total Insurance revenue	**51 690 014**			**51 690 014**
Insurance Service Expenses				
Incurred insurance service expenses:		**317 438**	**(51 068 445)**	**(50 751 007)**
Claims		313 711	(44 971 052)	(44 657 341)
Expenses		3 727	(2 687 083)	(2 683 356)
Other movements related to current service			(3 410 310)	(3 410 310)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(653 781)			(653 781)
Changes that relate to past service (changes in fulfilment cash flows re LIC)			(35 903 747)	(35 903 747)
Changes that relate to future service		**(3 519 027)**		**(3 519 027)**
Losses for the net outflow recognized on initial recognition		(4 830 075)		(4 830 075)
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts - subsequent measurement		1 311 048		1 311 048
Total Insurance Service Expenses	**(653 781)**	**(3 201 589)**	**(86 972 191)**	**(90 827 561)**
Total Insurance Service result	**51 036 233**	**(3 201 589)**	**(86 972 191)**	**(39 137 548)**
Insurance Finance Income or Expense				
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk	(4 583 152)	(549 015)	(5 051 836)	(10 184 003)
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	(1 358 586)	(4 155)	(807 443)	(2 170 184)
Total Insurance Finance Income or Expense	**(5 941 738)**	**(553 170)**	**(5 859 279)**	**(12 354 187)**
Total Changes in the Statement of Financial Performance	**45 094 495**	**(3 754 759)**	**(92 831 470)**	**(51 491 735)**
Cash flows (Actual cashflows in the period)				
Premiums and premium tax received	(95 715 969)			(95 715 969)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components			74 877 751	74 877 751
Insurance acquisition cash flows	5 226 332			5 226 332
Total Cash flows	**(90 489 637)**	**-**	**74 877 751**	**(15 611 887)**
Net Closing balance	**(100 264 832)**	**(4 676 619)**	**(83 297 405)**	**(188 238 856)**
Closing Insurance contract assets	122 713	0	(33 917)	88 796
Closing Insurance contract liabilities	(100 387 545)	(4 676 619)	(83 263 487)	(188 327 652)
Net Closing balance	**(100 264 832)**	**(4 676 619)**	**(83 297 405)**	**(188 238 856)**

4.4.3. GMM INSURANCE - MOVEMENT IN CARRYING AMOUNTS BY LRC AND LIC

31 March 2023 (Restated)	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage		Liabilities for	Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Incurred claims	
Opening insurance contract assets	1 832	-	-	1 832
Opening insurance contract liabilities	(21 207 126)	-	(50 134 533)	(71 341 659)
Net Opening balance	**(21 205 294)**	**-**	**(50 134 533)**	**(71 339 827)**
Insurance revenue – Post Transition	**28 283 815**			**28 283 815**
CSM recognized for services provided	20 133 135			20 133 135
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	1 139 218			1 139 218
Expected insurance service expenses incurred:	**7 073 996**			**7 073 996**
Claims	6 923 173			6 923 173
Expenses	150 823			150 823
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	(62 534)			(62 534)
Total Insurance revenue – All Transition Methods	**28 283 815**			**28 283 815**
Insurance Service Expenses				
Incurred insurance service expenses:		**35 107**	**(34 845 793)**	**(34 810 686)**
Claims		34 690	(27 122 907)	(27 088 218)
Expenses		418	(1 809 935)	(1 809 518)
Other movements related to current service			(5 912 951)	(5 912 951)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	62 534			62 534
Changes that relate to past service (changes in fulfilment cash flows re LIC)			4 805 122	4 805 122
Changes that relate to future service		**(442 637)**		**(442 637)**
Losses for the net outflow recognized on initial recognition		(3 109 446)		(3 109 446)
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts - subsequent measurement		2 666 809		2 666 809
Total Insurance Service Expenses	**62 534**	**(407 530)**	**(30 040 671)**	**(30 385 667)**
Total Insurance Service result	**28 346 349**	**(407 530)**	**(30 040 671)**	**(2 101 852)**
Insurance Finance Income or Expense				
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk	2 176 685	(224 583)	(2 888 439)	(936 336)
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	(4 991 269)	(289 747)	(1 848 494)	(7 129 510)
Total Insurance Finance Income or Expense	**(2 814 584)**	**(514 329)**	**(4 736 933)**	**(8 065 846)**
Total Changes in the Statement of Financial Performance	**25 531 765**	**(921 860)**	**(34 777 604)**	**(10 167 698)**
Cash flows (Actual cashflows in the period)				
Premiums and premium tax received	(62 250 255)			(62 250 255)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components			19 568 452	19 568 452
Insurance acquisition cash flows	3 054 094			3 054 094
Total Cash flows	**(59 196 161)**	**-**	**19 568 452**	**(39 627 709)**
Net Closing balance	**(54 869 690)**	**(921 860)**	**(65 343 685)**	**(121 135 234)**
Closing Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Closing Insurance contract liabilities	(54 869 690)	(921 860)	(65 343 685)	(121 135 234)
Net Closing balance	**(54 869 690)**	**(921 860)**	**(65 343 685)**	**(121 135 234)**

4.5.1. PAA REINSURANCE - MOVEMENT IN CARRYING AMOUNTS BY LRC AND LIC

31 March 2024	Remaining Coverage Component		Incurred Claims Component		Total
	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	
Opening reinsurance contact assets	(1 004 907 400)	-	1 714 510 512	307 200 451	1 016 803 562
Opening reinsurance contact liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net opening balance	**(1 004 907 400)**	**-**	**1 714 510 512**	**307 200 451**	**1 016 803 562**
Allocation of the premiums paid:					
Post transition	(1 059 764 350)	-	-	-	(1 059 764 350)
Amounts recovered from reinsurance					
0 Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expense	-	-	676 990 901	72 396 573	749 387 474
Changes related to past service (changes related to incurred claims component)	-	-	(143 678 127)	(100 588 160)	(244 266 288)
Total Amounts Recovered from Reinsurance	**-**	**-**	**533 312 773**	**(28 191 587)**	**505 121 186**
Effect of changes in Non-performance risk of Reinsurers	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total Net Expenses from Reinsurance	**(1 059 764 350)**	**-**	**533 312 773**	**(28 191 587)**	**(554 643 164)**
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk	-	-	51 027 069	-	51 027 069
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	3 318 883	-	16 495 125	2 599 880	22 413 887
Total Insurance Finance Income or Expense	**3 318 883**	**-**	**67 522 194**	**2 599 880**	**73 440 956**
Total Changes in the Statement of Financial Performance	**(1 056 445 468)**	**-**	**600 834 967**	**(25 591 708)**	**(481 202 208)**
Cash flows (Actual cashflows in the period)					
Premiums and premium tax paid	942 872 637	-		-	942 872 637
Amounts recovered	-	-	(618 392 563)	-	(618 392 563)
Total cash flows	**942 872 637**		**(618 392 563)**		**324 480 075**
Net Closing balance	**(1 118 480 230)**	**-**	**1 696 952 916**	**281 608 743**	**860 081 429**
Closing reinsurance contact assets	(1 118 480 230)	-	1 696 952 916	281 608 743	**860 081 429**
Closing reinsurance contact liabilities	-	-	-	-	**-**
Net Closing balance	**(1 118 480 230)**	**-**	**1 696 952 916**	**281 608 743**	**860 081 429**

4.5.1. PAA REINSURANCE - MOVEMENT IN CARRYING AMOUNTS BY LRC AND LIC

31 March 2023 (Restated)	Remaining Coverage Component		Incurred Claims Component		Total
	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	
Opening reinsurance contact assets	(67 901 958)	-	1 354 578 816	240 324 884	1 527 001 741
Opening reinsurance contact liabilities	(1 460 834 612)	-	169 010 484	31 958 849	(1 259 865 280)
Net opening balance	**(1 528 736 570)**	**-**	**1 523 589 299**	**272 283 733**	**267 136 462**
Allocation of the premiums paid:					
Full retrospective approach	(592 550 139)				(592 550 139)
Total Allocation of premiums paid	**(592 550 139)**				**(592 550 139)**
Amounts recovered from reinsurance					
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expense		-	779 746 421	316 266 749	1 096 013 171
Changes related to past service (changes related to incurred claims component)			(33 625 825)	(290 908 937)	(324 534 762)
Total Amounts Recovered from Reinsurance	**-**	**-**	**746 120 596**	**25 357 812**	**771 478 409**
Total Net Expenses from Reinsurance	**(592 550 139)**	**-**	**746 120 596**	**25 357 812**	**178 928 269**
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk	-	-	108 060 262	-	108 060 262
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	(42 065 085)	-	63 273 359	9 558 906	30 767 180
Total Insurance Finance Income or Expense	**(42 065 085)**	**-**	**171 333 621**	**9 558 906**	**138 827 442**
Total Changes in the Statement of Financial Performance	**(634 615 224)**	**-**	**917 454 217**	**34 916 718**	**317 755 711**
Cash flows (Actual cashflows in the period)					
Premiums and premium tax paid	1 158 444 395				1 158 444 395
Amounts recovered			(726 533 005)		(726 533 005)
Total cash flows	**1 158 444 395**		**(726 533 005)**		**431 911 390**
Net Closing balance	**(1 004 907 400)**	**-**	**1 714 510 512**	**307 200 451**	**1 016 803 562**
Closing reinsurance contact assets	(1 004 907 400)	-	1 714 510 512	307 200 451	**1 016 803 562**
Closing reinsurance contact liabilities	-	-	-	-	**-**
Net Closing balance	**(1 004 907 400)**	**-**	**1 714 510 512**	**307 200 451**	**1 016 803 562**

4.7.INSURANCE BENEFITS AND CLAIMS

The presentation of the claims development tables for the Company, is based on the actual date of the event that caused the claim (accident year basis). The claims development tables represent the development of actual claims paid for continuing operations.

Fugures in Rand	Accident Year				
	2020	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
	R	**R**	**R**	**R**	**R**
Payment for new claims during initial accident year	323 831 407	238 154 125	199 927 480	426 650 559	252 894 715
Undiscounted reserves for new claims at the end of initial accident year	839 009 417	413 062 448	805 066 201	793 254 661	892 338 508
Best estimate P&L charge iro new claims estimates	**1 162 840 825**	**651 216 573**	**1 004 993 681**	**1 219 905 220**	**1 145 233 223**
Claims paid for relevant accident year by year of payment			-	-	-
2020	323 831 407		-	-	-
2021	420 522 858	238 154 125	-	-	-
2022	51 187 485	352 546 195	199 927 480	-	-
2023	12 540 097	21 255 276	394 973 886	426 650 559	-
2024	30 878 842	(26 462 477)	39 193 955	527 124 631	252 894 715
Best estimate liability (undiscounted) for relevant accident year at 30 June 2024	181 874 763	29 769 997	260 343 906	211 445 930	892 338 508
Latest estimate of aggregate claims cost for accident year	1 020 835 452	615 263 116	894 439 227	1 165 221 120	1 145 233 223
Surplus/Deficit*	**142 005 372**	**35 953 457**	**110 554 454**	**54 684 100**	**-**

*A deficit does not necessarily imply insufficient reserving as no adjustment has been made for inflation and the time value of money.

5.FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

5.1.1.Initial recognition

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition is based on their contractual terms and the Company's business model for managing the instruments described in Notes 5.1.2.1.1 and 5.1.2.1.2.

Financial instruments are initially recognised on the trade date measured at their fair value. Except for financial assets recorded at FVPL, transaction costs are added to this amount.

5.1.2.Measurement categories

The Company classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms. The categories include the following:

- Amortised cost, as explained in Note 5.1.2.1
- FVOCI, as explained in Note 5.1.2.2
- FVPL, as explained in Note 5.1.2.3

5.1.2.1.Debt instruments measured at amortised cost

Debt instruments are held at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The instruments are held within a business model with the objective of holding the instrument to collect the contractual cash flows
- The contractual terms of the debt instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding

The details of these conditions are outlined below.

5.1.2.1.1.Business model assessment

The Company determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective. The Company holds financial assets to generate returns and provide a capital base to provide for settlement of claims as they arise. The Company considers the timing, amount and volatility of cash flow requirements to support insurance liability portfolios in determining the business model for the assets as well as the potential to maximise return for shareholders and future business development.

The Company's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios that is based on observable factors such as:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the Company's key management personnel
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed

The expected frequency, value and timing of asset sales are also important aspects of the Company's assessment. The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Company's original expectations, the Company does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

5.FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont.)

5.1.2.1.2.The SPPI test

As a second step of its classification process the Company assesses the contractual terms to identify whether they meet the SPPI test. 'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset. The most significant elements of interest within a debt arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Company applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

5.1.2.2.Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Under IFRS 9, debt instruments measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) are applied when both of the following conditions are met:

- The instrument is held within a business model aimed at both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset meet the Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) test.

This category would primarily includes debt instruments that were previously classified as available-for-sale and measured at Fair value under IAS 39. These debt instruments are intended to be held for collecting contractual cash flows, but they may also be sold to address liquidity needs or respond to changes in market conditions. The Company has chosen not to apply the FVOCI option for any of its equity instruments. Its risk management strategy involves regular reassessment and adjustment of the investment portfolio to align with the liabilities arising from insurance contracts. By measuring financial assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL), the Company captures the real-time impact of market fluctuations on its financial position, ensuring that its financial statements accurately reflect the economic reality of its operations. This approach also helps mitigate any potential accounting mismatches.

5.1.2.3. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets in this category are those that are managed in a fair value business model, or that have been designated by management upon initial recognition, or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under IFRS 9. This category includes debt instruments that would have qualified for measures under FVOCI (refer to note 5.1.2.2 above) and also those debt instruments whose cash flow characteristics fail the SPPI criterion or are not held within a business model whose objective is either to collect contractual cash flows, or to both collect contractual cash flows and sell.

5.1.3.Subsequent measurement

Debt instruments at amortised cost

After initial measurement, debt instruments are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, less allowance for impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. ECLs are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the investments are impaired.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at FVPL are recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in profit or loss. Interest earned on assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVPL is recorded using contractual interest rate, as explained in Note 5.1.7. Dividend income from equity instruments measured at FVPL is recorded in profit or loss under investment income when the right to the payment has been established.

5.1.4.Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The Company does not reclassify its financial assets subsequent to their initial recognition, apart from the exceptional circumstances in which the Company acquires, disposes of, or terminates a business line. No exceptional circumstances arose during the reporting period.

5.FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont.)

5.1.5.Derecognition

5.1.5.1. Derecognition other than for substantial modification

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired Or
- The Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:
  (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
  (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

The Company considers control to be transferred if and only if, the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without imposing additional restrictions on the transfer. When the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards and has retained control of the asset, the asset continues to be recognised only to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement, in which case, the Company 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 Company has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration the Company could be required to pay.

5.1.5.2. Derecognition due to substantial modification of terms and conditions

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new instrument, with the difference recognised as a derecognition gain or loss. In the case of debt instruments at amortised cost, the newly recognised loans are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes.

When assessing whether or not to derecognise an instrument, amongst others, the Company considers the following factors:

- Change in currency of the debt instrument
- Introduction of an equity feature
- Change in counterparty
- If the modification is such that the instrument would no longer meet the SPPI criterion

If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original EIR, the Company records a modification gain or loss.

5.1.5.Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the appropriate effective interest rate. ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL). The Company's debt instruments, which include fixed deposits and money market instruments, are graded BB and higher by various credit agencies. None of these instruments have experienced a significant increase in credit risk since their initial recognition and are therefore considered low credit risk investments. It is the Company's policy to measure ECLs on such instruments on a 12-month basis. Where the credit risk of any debt instrument deteriorates, the Company will sell the asset and purchase instruments meeting the required investment grade.

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the ECL associated with its debt instrument assets carried at AC. The Company recognises a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date.

The measurement of the ECL reflects:

a. an unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;

b. the time value of money; and

c. reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Note 5.11 provides more detail on how the ECL allowance is measured.

5.FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont.)

5.1.6.1.The calculation of ECLs

The Company calculates ECLs based on scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an appropriate EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

When estimating the ECLs the Company considers four scenarios (a base case, an upside, a mild downside and a more extreme downside). When relevant, the assessment of multiple scenarios also incorporates the probability that the defaulted loans will cure.
The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are, as follows:

- The Probability of Default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. It is estimated with consideration of economic scenarios and forward-looking information.
- The Exposure at Default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, and accrued interest from missed payments.
- The Loss Given Default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Company would expect to receive. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

Significant increase in credit risk

The Company considers a financial instrument to have experienced a SICR when one or more of the following quantitative, qualitative or backstop criteria have been met:

Quantitative criteria

Thresholds have been established to determine whether the remaining Lifetime PD at the reporting date has increased significantly compared to the residual Lifetime PD expected at the reporting date when the exposure was first recognised.

Qualitative criteria

For debt instruments securities, if the instrument meets one or more of the following criteria:

- significant increase in credit spread;
- significant adverse changes in business, financial and/or economic conditions in which the borrower operates;
- actual or expected forbearance or restructuring;
- actual or expected significant adverse change in operating results of the borrower; and
- significant change in collateral value (secured facilities only) that is expected to increase risk of default.

The assessment of a SICR incorporates forward-looking information and is performed at the borrower level and on a periodic basis. The criteria used to identify a SICR are monitored and reviewed periodically for appropriateness by the ERM department.

Low credit risk debt instruments
The Company has used the low credit risk exemption for financial instruments when they meet the following conditions:

- the financial instrument has a low risk of default;
- the borrower is considered to have a strong capacity to meet its obligations in the near term; and
- the Company expects, in the longer term, that adverse changes in economic and business conditions might, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its obligations.

The Company defines low credit risk financial assets as financial assets that are “investment grade” at the reporting date, based on the Company’s credit grading policies. For such instruments, the SICR is not assessed, and the impairment allowance is calculated and the financial asset is measured using the 12M ECL, as long as the financial asset meets the criteria above.

5.1.6.2. Forward looking information

In its ECL models, the Company relies on a broad range of forward-looking information as economic inputs, such as:

- GDP growth
- Central Bank base rates

Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Company has stopped pursuing the recovery. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to credit loss expense. There were no write-offs over the periods reported in these financial statements.

5.FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont.)

5.1.7.Significant judgements and estimates in applying IFRS 9

5.1.7.1. Classification of financial instruments

The Company has made judgements in applying the business model criteria to its portfolio of debt instruments.

5.1.7.2. Expected credit loss

A number of significant judgements are required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring the ECL, such as:

a. determining criteria for a significant increase in credit risk (SICR);
b. choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of the ECL;
c. establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and the associated the ECL; and
d. establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring the ECL. For more information, refer to note 5.11.

5.1.8.Fair value measurement

5.1.8.1. Fair value hierarchy

The Company categorises a financial asset measured at fair value at the same level of fair value hierarchy as the lowest-level input that is significant to the entire measurement.
The Company ranks fair value measurements based on the type of inputs, as follows:
Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded equities, bonds and derivatives) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the current bid price. These instruments are included in Level 1.
Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques that maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.
Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3. the Company has no Level 3 investments during the two reporting periods presented.

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 for recurring fair value measurements during the current and prior years.
The Company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

5.1.8.2. Valuation techniques used to determine fair values

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments; and
- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

The following financial assets are measured fair value through profit or loss:

Financial Asset	Fair value hierarchy	Significant inputs
Listed Equities	Level 1	Quoted Share price from the stock exchange
Listed Government bonds	Level 1	Quoted bond price from the stock exchange
Negotiable Certificates of Deposits	Level 1	Market interest Rates
Promissory notes	Level 2	Market interest Rates

This note sets out the split of financial instruments by fair value hierarchy level, see note 5.3.

5.1.8.3. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents and call accounts approximate their fair value.

5.1.8.4. Credit risk for financial instruments

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The credit risk arising from reinsurance contracts held is described in note 3.

5.FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont.)

5.1.8.5. Management of credit risk for financial instruments

The Company manages credit risk by setting credit risk limits within the risk appetite set by the Management through the Credit Risk Policy. Asset managers are to operate within these credit limits, and the ERM department monitors whether credit limits are exceeded.
Credit limits are set for individual counterparties and geographical and industry concentrations. The Company's policy is to invest in high quality, liquid (i.e. investment grade) financial instruments. If credit risk deteriorates significantly, it is the Company's policy to sell these investments and to purchase high quality, liquid financial instruments in return. The Company does not use credit derivative instruments to manage credit risk.

5.1.9. The effective interest rate method

Under IFRS 9, interest income is recorded using the EIR method for all financial assets measured at amortised cost. Similar to interest bearing financial assets previously classified as available-for-sale or held to maturity under IAS 39, interest income on interest bearing financial assets measured at FVOCI under IFRS 9 is also recorded using the EIR method. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the financial asset) is calculated by taking into account transaction costs and any discount or premium on acquisition of the financial asset as well as fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Company recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the debt instrument.

If expectations of a fixed rate financial asset's cash flows are revised for reasons other than credit risk, then changes to future contractual cash flows are discounted at the original EIR with a consequential adjustment to the carrying amount. The difference to the previous carrying amount is booked as a positive or negative adjustment to the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position with a corresponding increase or decrease in interest income. For floating-rate financial instruments, periodic re-estimation of cash flows to reflect the movements in the market rates of interest also alters the effective interest rate but when instruments were initially recognised at an amount equal to the principal, re-estimating the future interest payments does not significantly affect the carrying amount of the asset or the liability.

5.2. FINANCIAL ASSETS

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023 Restated	1 April 2022 Restated
5.2.1. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)			
Listed equities	**305 467 337**	292 862 962	273 244 093
Preference shares	**6 278 207**	9 463 249	9 795 264
Unlisted equities	**12 105 056**	-	-
Government bonds - Fixed interest bonds	**290 643 737**	278 039 830	188 279 781
Government bonds - Inflation linked bonds	**160 524 050**	149 524 003	141 467 159
Negotiable Certificates of Deposits	**339 820 402**	279 889 151	224 281 847
Promissory notes	-	50 387 636	50 219 923
Treasury bills	**3 908 355**	-	211 830 897
Total assets measured at FVTPL	**1 118 747 144**	1 060 166 831	1 099 118 964
5.2.2. Financial assets measured at amortised cost			
Money market funds	**162 855 384**	133 136 681	90 454 959
Fixed deposit investments	**1 403 346 365**	1 419 152 959	1 740 397 859
Total assets measured at amortised cost	**1 566 201 749**	1 552 289 640	1 830 852 818
Financial assets	**2 684 948 893**	2 612 456 471	2 929 971 782

Risk management

Refer to the following notes for detail on risks relating to financial assets and the management thereof:

Financial Instruments measured at fair value	**5.3**
Price risk	**5,4**
Interest rate risk	**5.5**
Credit risk	**5.6**
Liquidity risk	**5.8**

5.3.Financial Instruments measured at fair value

The table below analyses financial instruments, carried at fair value through profit and loss, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined in note 5.1.8:

31 March 2024

Financial assets	Level 1 R	Level 2 R	Level 3 R	Total R
Equities and similar securities				
Listed equities	305 467 337	-	-	**305 467 337**
Preference shares	6 278 207	-	-	**6 278 207**
Unlisted equities	-	-	12 105 056	**12 105 056**
Government bonds - Fixed interest bonds	290 643 737	-	-	**290 643 737**
Government bonds - Inflation linked bonds	160 524 050	-	-	**160 524**
050 Negotiable Certificates of Deposits	-	339 820 402	-	**339 820 402**
Promissory notes	-	-	-	-
Treasury bills	-	3 908 355	-	**3 908 355**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**762 913 331**	**343 728 757**	**12105 056**	**1 118 747 144**

31 March 2023

Financial assets	Level 1 R	Level 2 R	Level 3 R	Total R
Equities and similar securities				
Listed equities	292 862 962	-	-	292 862 962
Preference shares	9 463 249	-	-	9 463 249
Government bonds - Fixed interest bonds	278 039 830	-	-	278 039 830
Government bonds - Inflation linked bonds	149 524 003	-	-	149 524 003
Negotiable Certificates of Deposits	-	279 889 151	-	279 889 151
Promissory notes	-	50 387 636	-	50 387 636
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	729 890 044	330 276 787	-	1 060 166 831

Level 1
The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the statement of financial position date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from the stock exchange or pricing service, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the closing price. These instruments are included in level 1 and comprise mainly equity instruments classified as trading securities that are listed on the JSE.

Level 2
The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant input required to fair value an instrument is observable, the instrument is included in level 2. Level 2 instruments comprise the following:
– interest-bearing investments and
– cash, deposits and similar securities
where the value is determined by using market observable input, e.g. JIBAR, prime rate, foreign currency rates, listed bond rates of similar instruments, without significant adjustments.

Level 3
If one or more of the significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.
Specific valuation techniques used to value level 3 financial instruments:
– Recent purchase price

5.3.Financial Instruments measured at fair value (cont.)

Details of the transaction

The investment in WeBuyCars Ltd was acquired on 20 March 2024. At the reporting date, management considered that the fair value of the investment had not significantly changed from the purchase price as evidenced by the IPO listing price of the shares immediately after year end on 11 April 2024. The purchase, reporting date and the share listing dates occurred within one month. Management believes that the value of the investment did not change materially over this period.

Significant inputs	Share price	R18.75
Valuation technique	Discounted cash flow	

Sensitivity analysis

	Date	R/Share	Valuation technique
Share price on the purchase date per the transaction price	20-Mar-24	R18.75	Independent valuation
Share price on the listing date of the shares	11-Apr-24	R18.75	Price from the JSE

Accounting policy - Determination of fair value

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 in the principal, or in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When applicable, the Company measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The fair values of quoted investments are based on current stock exchange prices at the close of business on the statement of financial position date. If the market for a financial asset is not active or if it is unquoted, the Company establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include discounted cash flow analysis, recent arm's length transactions, premium/discount to net asset value and price-earnings techniques. The Company's main valuation techniques incorporate all factors that market participants would consider and make maximum use of observable market data. For the current and prior year, all financial instruments were traded in an active market.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the statement of financial position date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from the stock exchange or pricing service, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the closing price. These instruments are included in level 1 and comprise of equity instruments classified as trading securities that are listed on the JSE Stock Exchange.

5.4.Price Risk

The Company is subject to price risk due to daily changes in the market values of its equity portfolios. The Company is not directly exposed to commodity price risk, but does have indirect commodity price exposure via various equity share holdings. Any change in valuation of these companies due to change in commodity prices will reflect in the change in share price of these companies.

The Company have the following investment instruments. Each of the following investments has an individual value of more than 5% of the total quoted equity investment portfolio. Details of the investments below 5%, summarised as "Other", are open to inspection at the registered office of the Company.

5.4.Price Risk (Cont.)

Direct listed equity & preference shares exposure	31 March 2024 Number of shares	31 March 2024 Market value R	31 March 2023 Number of shares	31 March 2023 Market value R
Listed equities				
AECI Limited	**342 580**	**31 835 959**	342 580	32 161 410
Bowler Metcalf Limited	**1 677 402**	**18 132 716**	1 486 042	14 622 653
British American Tobacco Plc	**89 146**	**51 448 831**	70 206	43 927 192
Curro Holdings Limited	**2 168 379**	**23 852 169**	2 109 826	16 667 625
Reinet Investments Sca	**111 355**	**51 026 202**	156 915	57 283 390
Southern Sun Limited	**3 544 552**	**17 899 988**	3 368 732	14 485 548
Spur Corp Limited	**711 413**	**21 342 390**	711 413	16 433 640
Transaction Capital	**2 427 030**	**21 212 242**	1 658 880	21 150 720
Tsogo Sun Limited	**2 242 754**	**24 401 164**	-	-
Other	**1 897 838**	**44 315 677**	4 279 702	76 130 782
Total listed equities		**305 467 337**		292 862 961
Preference share				
RECM and Calibre Limited	**765 635**	**6 278 207**	765 635	9 463 249
Total preference shares		**6 278 207**		**9 463 249**
Total listed equities and preference shares		**311 745 544**		**302 326 209**

The Company takes a long-term view when agreeing investment mandates with the relevant portfolio managers and looks to build value over a sustained period of time rather than utilising high levels of purchases and sales in order to generate short-term gains from its equity holdings.

Equity price risk arises from the negative effect that a fall in the market value of equities can have on the Company's net asset value. The Company's objective is to earn competitive relative returns by investing in a diverse portfolio of high-quality, liquid securities. Portfolio characteristics are analysed regularly and equity price risk is actively managed through a variety of modelling methods. The Company sets appropriate risk limits to ensure that no significant concentrations in individual companies arise. The Company's largest investment in any one company comprises 1.3% (2023: 1.5%) of the total assets.

Sensitivity analysis on listed equities and similar securities
At 31 March 2024, the Company's listed equities and similar securities were recorded at their fair value of R323.9 million (2023: R302.3 million). A 10% decline or increase in each individual unit price would have the net effect of decreasing or increasing profit before taxation by R32 million (2023: R30 million).

5.5.INTEREST RATE RISK - FINANCIAL ASSETS

Exposure to interest rate risk is monitored through several methods that include scenario testing and stress testing using measures such as duration. The bond returns are modelled based on the historic performance of the individual bonds held in the portfolio, and adjusted to reflect the current interest rates and inflation environment. The risk-free rate used for modelling is .3.87% as at 31 March 2024 (2023: 3.28%).

Sensitivity Analysis on Interest - Bearing Instruments
Interest-bearing instruments with a fixed rate give rise to fair value interest rate risk, while interest-bearing instruments with a floating rate give rise to cash flow interest rate risk.

The following table provides an indication of the impact of a 1% change in interest rates on the net income before tax as well as the net comprehensive income of the Company. The method used for deriving sensitivity information and significant variables has not changed from the previous period.

	2024		2023	
Impact on profit before tax	**1% increase**	**1% decrease**	**1% increase**	**1% decrease**
	R	**R**	**R**	**R**
Interest-bearing investments				
Government bonds - Fixed interest bonds	**2 906 437**	**(2 906 437)**	2 780 398	(2 780 398)
Government bonds - Inflation linked bonds	**1 605 241**	**(1 605 241)**	1 495 240	(1 495 240)
Structured transactions and investment funds				
Negotiable Certificates of Deposits	**3 398 204**	**(3 398 204)**	2 798 892	(2 798 892)
Promissory notes	**-**	**-**	503 876	(503 876)
Money market funds	**1 628 554**	**(1 628 554)**	1 331 367	(1 331 367)
Fixed deposit investments	**14 033 464**	**(14 033 464)**	14 191 530	(14 191 530)
Treasury bills	**39 084**	**(39 084)**	-	-
Total	**23 610 983**	**(23 610 983)**	23 101 303	(23 101 303)

	2024		2023	
Effect of shareholder's equity	**1% increase**	**1% decrease**	**1% increase**	**1% decrease**
	R	**R**	**R**	**R**
Interest-bearing investments				
Government bonds - Fixed interest bonds	**2 121 699**	**(2 121 699)**	2 029 691	(2 029 691)
Government bonds - Inflation linked bonds	**1 171 826**	**(1 171 826)**	1 091 525	(1 091 525)
Structured transactions and investment funds				
Negotiable Certificates of Deposits	**2 480 689**	**(2 480 689)**	2 043 191	(2 043 191)
Promissory notes	**-**	**-**	367 830	(367 830)
Money market funds	**1 188 844**	**(1 188 844)**	971 898	(971 898)
Fixed deposit investments	**10 244 428**	**(10 244 428)**	10 359 817	(10 359 817)
Treasury bills	**28 531**	**(28 531)**	-	-
Total	**17 236 018**	**(17 236 018)**	16 863 951	(16 863 951)

5.6. CREDIT RISK

The Company continuously monitors its exposure to its counterparties for financial statement as well as regulatory reporting purposes. It has therefore established a number of criteria in its risk appetite statement to monitor concentration risk and provide feedback to management and the risk committee on at least a quarterly basis. The credit quality of the Company's counterparties are determined using rating agencies' assessments of the probability of default over a one-year time horizon. The underlying default probabilities are based on the credit migration models developed by S&P and Moody's, which incorporate up to 90 years' worth of credit default information. The probability of default assigned are based on the highest credit rating assigned by the various rating agencies. Credit risk capital is held for exposure to risk-based assets such as bonds and bank deposits.

For concentration risk the Company uses the Solvency assessment and management (SAM) methodology. The calculation is performed in four steps:

- Determine the exposure by counterparty;
- Calculate the excess exposure above a specified threshold level;
- Apply a charge to this excess exposure; and
- Aggregate the individual charges to obtain an overall capital requirement for concentration risk.

The Company seeks to avoid concentration of credit risk to the Company's of counterparties, business sectors, product types and geographical portfolios. The Company's financial instruments, except for its exposure to the four large South African banks, do not represent a concentration of credit risk. In terms of the Company's internal risk appetite framework no more than 15% of total portfolio assets are generally invested in any one of the four major South African banks. Accounts receivable is spread over a number of major companies and intermediary parties, clients and geographic areas. The Company assesses concentration risk for debt securities, money market instruments and cash collectively. The Company does not have concentrations in these instruments to any one Company exceeding 15% of total debt securities, money market instruments or cash. The following table provides information regarding the aggregated credit risk exposure for financial assets without taking into account collateral. The credit ratings provided in this table were determined as follows: Aylett (the Company's asset manager) provided management with reports generated from their credit system on a monthly basis, detailing all counterparty, duration and credit risk. These reports include international, national and internal ratings. Aylett, the Company's asset managers, also provides management with a conversion table that is then applied to standardise the ratings to standardised international long-term rates. As can be seen from the table below, the majority of financial asset investments have remained in BB following the credit rating of BB for the South African government's issuer ratings by major credit rating agencies. Most issuers in South Africa will have their credit ratings capped at the sovereign credit rating, and therefore the rating BB represents the best available ratings within the South African investable universe. This still falls within the Company's documented risk appetite and does not pose a significant risk for the Company. It has had no significant impact on expected credit losses provided for.

	Credit rating						
31 March 2024	**AA**	**A**	**BBB**	**BB**	**BB- and lower**	**Not rated**	**Carrying value**
	R	**R**	**R**	**R**	**R**	**R**	**R**
Financial assets:							
Listed equities	-	305 467 337	-	-	-	-	305 467 337
Preference shares	-	6 278 207	-	-	-	-	6 278 207
Unlisted equities	-	-	-	-	-	12 105 056	12 105 056
Government bonds - Fixed interest bonds	-	-	290 643 737	-	-	-	290 643 737
Government bonds - Inflation linked bonds	-	-	160 524 050		-	-	160 524 050
Negotiable Certificates of Deposits	-	-	-	339 820 402	-	-	339 820 402
Promissory notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasury bills	-	-	-	3 908 355	-	-	3 908 355
Fixed deposit investments	-	-	-	1 403 346 365	-	-	1 403 346 365
Money Market	-	162 855 384	-	-	-	-	162 855 384
Investment funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash, deposits and similar securities	132 780 932	12 587 055	-	-	-	14 670 771	160 038 758
Other accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	-	5 658 445	5 658 445
Total financial assets	132 780 932	487 187 983	451 167 787	1 747 075 122	-	32 434 271	2 850 646 096

	Credit rating						
31 March 2023	**AA**	**A**	**BBB**	**BB**	**BB- and lower**	**Not rated**	**Carrying value**
	R	**R**	**R**	**R**	**R**	**R**	**R**
Financial assets:							
Listed equities	-	292 862 962	-	-	-	-	292 862 962
Preference shares	-	9 463 249	-	-	-	-	9 463 249
Government bonds - Fixed interest bonds	-	278 039 830	-	-	-	-	278 039 830
Government bonds - Inflation linked bonds	-	149 524 003	-		-	-	149 524 003
Negotiable Certificates of Deposits	-	-	-	279 889 151	-	-	279 889 151
Promissory notes	50 387 636	-	-	-	-	-	50 387 636
Fixed deposit investments	-	-	-	1 419 152 959	-	-	1 419 152 959
Money Market	-	133 136 681	-	-	-	-	133 136 681
Investment funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash, deposits and similar securities	87 367 105	55 099 501		-	-	-	142 466 606
Other loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	3 195 804	3 195 804
Total financial assets	137 754 741	918 126 226	-	1 699 042 110	-	3 195 804	2 758 118 881

5.7.CURRENCY RISK

The Company has two sources of currency risk:

- Operational currency risk – underwriting liabilities in currencies other than the currency of the primary environment in which the business units operate (non-functional currencies)
- Structured currency risk – investing in instruments denominated in a foreign currency.

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk for transactions that are denominated in a currency other than Rand. Fluctuations in exchange rates particularly impact on the value of government securities and corporate bonds, inhouse fixed deposits from the investment portfolio. The Company writes business in foreign currency and mitigates the operational currency risk by building foreign currency reserves in order to match ZAR, USD and EUR Liabilities with ZAR(South African Rand), USD (US Dollar) and EUR (EURO) assets.

The Company monitors the level of foreign currency assets relative to foreign currency liabilities and foreign currency capital requirements.

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies included in the statement of financial position.

31 March 2024	Euro assets denominated in ZAR	USD assets denominated in ZAR	Total exposure R
Cash, deposits and similar securities:			
- relating to fixed deposit investments	-	379 550 890	379 550 890
- foreign currency bank account	4 322 875	46 913 639	51 236 514
Foreign currency exposure	**4 322 875**	**426 464 529**	**430 787 404**
Exchange rates:			
Closing rate	0,049	0,053	
Average rate	0,049	0,053	

31 March 2023 (Restated)	Euro assets denominated in ZAR	USD assets denominated in ZAR	Total exposure R
Cash, deposits and similar securities:			
- relating to Fixed deposit investments	19 524 533	417 284 442	436 808 975
- foreign currency bank account	12 391 815	16 511 280	28 903 095
Foreign currency exposure	**31 916 349**	**433 795 722**	**465 712 070**
Exchange rates:			
Closing rate	0,052	0,056	
Average rate	0,057	0,059	

31 March 2024	10% strengthening in rand/Euro R	10% weakening in rand/Euro R	10% strengthening in rand/USD R	10% weakening in rand/USD R
Impact on profit or loss	(21 080)	21 080	(2 277 074)	2 277 074

Sensitivity analysis of insurance contracts denominated in foreign currency:

		5% strengthening of the rand impact on:			5% weakening of the rand impact on:		
	Net insurance balances as reported	Net insurance balances	Profit or loss	Equity	Net insurance balances	Profit or loss	Equity
FY 2024	(932 725 644)	8 346 905	3 213 684	10 692 894	(8 764 250)	(3 374 369)	(11 227 539)
Insurance contracts - PAA	(744 486 788)	2 544 785	225 149	2 709 144	(2 672 025)	(236 406)	(2 844 601)
Insurance contracts - GMM	(188 238 856)	5 802 119	2 988 536	7 983 750	(6 092 225)	(3 137 962)	(8 382 938)
FY 2023	(1 079 821 431)	3 793 413	(11 901 315)	(4 894 547)	(3 983 084)	12 496 381	5 139 274
Insurance contracts - PAA	(958 686 196)	1 034 292	(12 482 447)	(8 077 895)	(1 086 006)	13 106 570	8 481 790
Insurance contracts - GMM	(121 135 234)	2 759 122	581 133	3 183 348	(2 897 078)	(610 189)	(3 342 516)

5.8 LIQUIDITY RISK

The Company manages the liquidity requirements by matching the duration of the assets invested to the corresponding liabilities. The net insurance liabilities are covered by cash and liquid interest-bearing instruments.

The cash mandates include market risk limitations (average duration and maximum duration per instrument) to ensure adequate availability of liquid funds to meet the Company's payment obligations.

The Company's shareholders funds are invested in a combination of interest-bearing instruments, preference shares, listed equities and unlisted investments. The listed equity portfolio is a well-diversified portfolio with highly liquid shares.

The following table summarises the contractual repricing or maturity dates (whichever is earlier) for financial assets that are subject to fixed and variable interest rates.

31 March 2024

Financial and insurance assets	Within 1 year R	1 - 5 years R	More than 5 years R	Open ended R	Carrying value R
Equity securities					
Listed equities	-	-	-	305,467,337	305,467,337
Preference shares	-	-	-	6,278,207	6,278,207
Unlisted equities	-	-	-	12,105,056	12,105,056
Interest-bearing investments					-
Government bonds - Fixed interest bonds	-	-	290,643,737	-	290,643,737
Government bonds - Inflation linked bonds	-	-	160,524,050	-	160,524,050
Negotiable Certificates of Deposits	339,820,402	-	-	-	339,820,402
Promissory notes	-	-	-	-	-
Treasury bills	-	-	-	3,908,355	3,908,355
Fixed deposit investments	1,403,346,365	-	-	-	1,403,346,365
Money market funds	-	-	-	162,855,384	162,855,384
Cash, deposits and similar securities					-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	160,038,758	160,038,758
Other accounts receivable	5,658,445	-	-	-	5,658,445
Insurance contracts					-
Insurance contract assets	100,425,118	88,796			100,513,913
Reinsurance contract assets	860,081,429	-			860,081,429
Total financial and insurance assets	**2,709,331,759**	**88,796**	**451,167,787**	**650,653,097**	**3,811,241,439**
Insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities					
Insurance contract liabilities	(1,704,993,335)	(188,327,652)	-	-	(1,893,320,987)
Reinsurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Other accounts payable	(62,617,466)	-	-	-	(62,617,466)
Lease liability	(1,059,834)	(1,146,832)	-	-	(2,206,666)
Insurance and other liabilities	**(1,768,670,636)**	**(189,474,484)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,958,145,120)**
Net (exposure) cover	**940,661,123**	**(189,385,688)**	**451,167,787**	**650,653,097**	**1,853,096,319**

31 March 2023 (Restated)

Financial and insurance assets	Within 1 year R	1 - 5 years R	More than 5 years R	Open ended R	Carrying value R
Equity securities					
Listed equities	-	-	-	292,862,962	292,862,962
Preference shares	-	-	-	9,463,249	9,463,249
Unlisted equities	-	-	-	-	-
Interest-bearing investments	-	-	-	-	-
Government bonds - Fixed interest bonds	-	-	278,039,830	-	278,039,830
Government bonds - Inflation linked bonds	-	-	149,524,003	-	149,524,003
Negotiable Certificates of Deposits	279,889,151	-	-	-	279,889,151
Promissory notes	50,387,636	-	-	-	50,387,636
Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	-
Fixed deposit investments	1,419,152,959	-	-	-	1,419,152,959
Money market funds	-	-	-	133,136,681	133,136,681
Cash, deposits and similar securities	-	-	-	170,857,206	170,857,206
Other accounts receivable	3,195,804	-	-	-	3,195,804
Insurance contracts		-	-	-	-
Insurance contract assets	28,310,010	-	-	-	28,310,010
Reinsurance contract assets	1,016,803,562	-	-	-	1,016,803,562
Total financial and insurance assets	**2,797,739,122**	**-**	**427,563,833**	**606,320,097**	**3,831,623,052**
Insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities					
Insurance contract liabilities	(2,003,799,768)	(121,135,234)	-	-	(2,124,935,003)
Reinsurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Other accounts payable	(29,677,636)	-	-	-	(29,677,636)
Lease liability	(52,772)	-	-	-	(52,772)
Insurance and other liabilities	**(2,033,530,176)**	**(121,135,234)**	**-**	**-**	**(2,154,665,411)**
Net (exposure) cover	**764,208,946**	**-121,135,234**	**427,563,833**	**606,320,097**	**1,676,957,642**

5.9.INVESTMENT INCOME

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023 Restated
Interest income derived from		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**131 253 676**	103 827 486
Other interest income	**76 390 481**	59 913 558
Total	**207 644 157**	**163 741 044**
Other investment income		
Dividend income[1]	**15 013 174**	18 497 933
FOREIGN EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES		
Financial assets at amortised cost	**24 492 807**	79 329 877
Bank balances denominated in foreign currencies	**2 516 873**	12 013 765
Total	**27 009 680**	91 343 641
	-	-

‘1 Dividend income for the Company includes dividends received from listed equity instruments

5.10.GROSS GAINS/(LOSSES) ON FINANCIAL ASSETS

Net unrealised fair value losses on financial assets	**(10 275 102)**	**(6 747 048)**

5.11.DECREASE/(INCREASE) IN ALLOWANCE FOR EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023 Restated
	12- month expected credit losses	
Loss allowance at beginning of year	**5 512 072**	**7 037 466**
Financial assets that have been derecognised during the period	(5 194 314)	(6 474 204)
New financial assets purchased	7 342 565	5 194 314
Foreign exchange and other movements	104 499	(245 504)
Loss allowance at the end of the year	**7 764 822**	**5 512 072**
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Money market funds	**487 974**	317 758
Fixed deposit investments	**7 276 848**	5 194 314
Expected credit loss	**7 764 822**	5 512 072
ECL Movement	**2 252 749**	(1 525 394)

The Company’s financial assets measured at amortised cost are all classified in stage 1.The ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months. For all instruments, there was no significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition.

5.12.CATEGORISATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

31 MARCH 2024			Financial assets category		Financial liabilities	Non-financial instruments	Current / non - current distinction	
Figures in Rand	**Note**	**Total**	**FVPL**	**Amortised cost**	**Amortised cost**	**Other**	**Current assets and liabilities**	**Non - current assets and liabilities**
FINANCIAL ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents	6,2	160 038 758	-	160 038 758	-	-	160 038 758	-
Other accounts receivable	6,1	5 658 445	-	3 623 569	-	2 034 876	5 658 445	-
Investments	5.2.1	**2 684 948 893**	**1 118 747 144**	**1 566 201 749**	**-**	**-**	**2 233 781 106**	**451 167 787**
Listed equities	5.2.1	305 467 337	305 467 337	-	-	-	305 467 337	-
Preference shares	5.2.1	6 278 207	6 278 207	-	-	-	6 278 207	-
Unlisted equities	5.2.1	12 105 056	12 105 056	-	-	-	12 105 056	-
Government bonds - Listed fixed interest bonds	5.2.1	290 643 737	290 643 737	-	-	-		290 643 737
Government bonds - Listed inflation linked bonds	5.2.1	160 524 050	160 524 050	-	-	-		160 524 050
Negotiable Certificates of Deposits	5.2.1	339 820 402	339 820 402	-	-	-	339 820 402	-
Treasury bills	5.2.1	3 908 355	3 908 355	-	-	-	3 908 355	-
Fixed deposit investments	5.2.2	1 403 346 365	-	1 403 346 365			1 403 346 365	-
Money market funds	5.2.2	162 855 384	-	162 855 384			162 855 384	-
Total		**2 850 646 096**	**1 118 747 144**	**1 729 864 076**	**-**	**2 034 876**	**2 399 478 309**	**451 167 787**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES								
Other accounts payable	7,1	62 617 466	-	-	2 037 860	60 579 607	62 617 466	-
Lease liability	15	2 050 763	-	-	-	2 050 763	903 931	1 146 832
Total liabilities		**64 668 229**	**-**	**-**	**2 037 860**	**62 630 370**	**63 521 397**	**1 146 832**

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities amortised cost are approximated at their carrying amount as these financial instruments will be receivable or payable within 12 months. Listed and money market instruments are disposed on demand, they do not have a maturity date for the purpose of determining current, non-current classification. Management liquidates money market instruments before listed equities and bonds. At the reporting date listed equities and bonds were classified as non current.

5.12.CATEGORISATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

31 MARCH 2023			Financial assets category		Financial liabilities	Non-financial instruments	Current / non - current distinction	
Figures in Rand	**Note**	**Total**	**FVPL**	**Amortised cost**	**Amortised cost**	**Other**	**Current assets and liabilities**	**Non - current assets and liabilities**
FINANCIAL ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents	6,2	142 466 606	-	142 466 606	-	-	142 466 606	-
Other accounts receivable	6,1	3 195 804	-	3 019 825	-	175 980	3 195 804	-
Investments	5.2.1	**2 612 456 470**	**1 060 166 830**	**1 552 289 640**	**-**	**-**	**2 184 892 637**	**427 563 833**
Listed equities	5.2.1	292 862 962	292 862 962	-	-	-	292 862 962	-
Preference shares	5.2.1	9 463 249	9 463 249	-	-	-	9 463 249	-
Unlisted equities	5.2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government bonds - Listed fixed interest bonds	5.2.1	278 039 830	278 039 830	-	-	-		278 039 830
Government bonds - Listed inflation linked bonds	5.2.1	149 524 003	149 524 003	-	-	-		149 524 003
Negotiable Certificates of Deposits	5.2.1	279 889 151	279 889 151	-	-	-	279 889 151	-
Promissory notes	5.2.1	50 387 636	50 387 636	-	-	-	50 387 636	-
Fixed deposit investments	5.2.2	1 419 152 959	-	1 419 152 959			1 419 152 959	-
Money market funds	5.2.2	133 136 681	-	133 136 681			133 136 681	-
Total		**2 758 118 880**	**1 060 166 830**	**1 697 776 071**	**-**	**175 980**	**2 330 555 047**	**427 563 833**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES								
Other accounts payable	7,1	29 677 636	-	-	9 242 963	20 434 673	29 677 636	-
Total liabilities		**29 677 636**	**-**	**-**	**9 242 963**	**20 434 673**	**29 677 636**	**-**

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities amortised cost are approximated at their carrying amount as these financial instruments will be receivable or payable within 12 months. Listed and money market instruments are disposed on demand, they do not have a maturity date for the purpose of determining current, non-current classification. Management liquidates money market instruments before listed equities and bonds. At the reporting date listed equities and bonds were classified as non current.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6.1.OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023 (Restated)
Sundry Debtors - Nonlife	**3 623 569**	3 019 825
Sundry Deposits	**231 997**	189 997
Comp. Receive Credit	**18 343**	
F&F Receive Credit	**14 450**	
ST Suspense		(14 017)
PAYE, UIF & SDL	**1 770 087**	
Total	**5 658 445**	**3 195 804**

It is unlikely that the Company will experience credit losses in respect of the other receivables and as such no amounts have been provided for as the forward looking information considered was deemed to have an immaterial impact on expected credit loss.

6.2.CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023 (Restated)
Cash on call and on deposit	**63 613 391**	55 099 501
Cash at bank	**96 425 333**	87 367 069
Cash on hand	**34**	36
	160 038 758	142 466 606

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents approximates fair value. The full value is expected to be realised within 12 months. While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

Accounting policy - Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and deposits held on call with banks. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost.

7.1.OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLES

	2024	2023
VAT payable	**51 577 422**	12 834 469
PAYE,UIF &SDL		153 558
S/T Suspense	**336 937**	
Withholding tax on interest	**3 265 961**	4 048 468
Salary provisions	**5 369 010**	3 223 875
Creditors control	**2 037 860**	9 242 963
Expense accruals	**30 276**	174 304
Total	**62 617 466**	29 677 636

The carrying value of trade and other payables approximates fair value. All trade payables are expected to be settled within 12 months

Accounting policy - Trade and other payables
Trade and other payables, including accruals, are recognised when the Company has a present obligation arising from past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow of economic benefits from the Company. Trade and other payables are carried at amortised cost.

7.2.OTHER INTEREST EXPENSE

	2024	2023
Interest expense		
– lease liabilities	**174 543**	52 772
	174 543	52 772

Accounting policy - Finance costs
Finance costs are recognised using the effective-interest method.

8.EXPENSES BY NATURE

	31 March 2024			31 March 2023 (Restated)		
	Non-attributable expenses	IFRS 17 attributable expenses	Total	Non-attributable expenses	IFRS 17 attributable expenses	Total
Depreciation	-	353 475	353 475	-	543 039	543 039
External auditors' remuneration	1 718 400	2 715 141	4 433 541	-	1 407 723	1 407 723
Internal auditors' remuneration	496 613	799 394	1 296 007	-	841 530	841 530
Software and computer expenses	-	2 130 142	2 130 142	20 519	2 286 215	2 306 734
Directors Fees	2 392 117	-	2 392 117	2 352 596	-	2 352 596
Insurance costs	-	1 002 939	1 002 939	-	927 145	927 145
Membership Fees	-	977 805	977 805	-	1 368 275	1 368 275
Utilities	330 317	663 360	993 677	281 663	275 851	557 514
Employee costs - salaries and bonuses	327 226	22 125 336	22 452 562	-	21 261 060	21 261 060
Staff amenities	2 625 805	1 607 239	4 233 044	786 676	1 432 083	2 218 759
Tariffs	1 674 377	-	1 674 377	1 335 681	-	1 335 681
Consulting fees	4 545 733	6 981 826	11 527 559	-	4 273 025	4 273 025
Other expenses	15 504 566	409 496	15 914 061	1 273 519	270 784	1 544 303
Lease expense	174 543	1 742 187	1 916 730	(48 013)	1 564 316	1 516 304
	29 789 696	**41 508 338**	**71 298 034**	**6 002 641**	**36 451 046**	**42 453 687**

Note: Other directly attributable expenses comprise expenses incurred by the Company in the reporting period that relate directly to the fulfilment of contracts issued within IFRS 17's scope and reinsurance contracts held. These expenses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss based on IFRS 17 measurement requirements.

Accounting policy - Low value leases
Leases relating to low value assets, which consist of office furniture and equipment, are expensed on a straight-line basis.

Accounting policy - Expenses
The cash flows within the contract boundary include an allocation of fixed and variable overheads directly attributable to fulfilling insurance contracts. Such overheads are allocated to groups of contracts using methods that are systematic and rational, and are consistently applied to all costs that have similar characteristics.

The Company's expenses are largely considered to be directly attributable to insurance contracts. These costs are those that are incurred as a result of being an insurance Company and those incurred to write, renew or service its insurance contracts. Directly attributable costs are allocated down to a group of insurance contract level in a way that reflects the relative benefit that each group receives from the expense incurred. The Company has chosen to amortize its insurance acquisition cash flows for groups measured under the premium allocation approach using the brokerage runoff pattern. The liability for expenses incurred that are yet to be settled is held within the liability for remaining coverage.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty - Expenses
Operating expenses assumptions reflect the projected costs of maintaining and fulfilling active policies and the related fixed and variable overheads. The current level of expenses is taken as an appropriate expense base, adjusted for expected expense inflation if appropriate. An increase in the expected level of expenses will reduce future expected profits of the Company.

9.PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consists of owned and leased assets that do not meet the definition of investment property.

31 March 2024	Equipment	Furniture	Motor vehicles	Right-of-use asset	Total
Cost					
At 1 April, 2023	2 423 414	882 097	3 058 260	3 568 623	9 932 394
Additions	248 646	-	-	2 859 444	3 108 090
Disposals	-	-	-	(3 568 623)	(3 568 623)
At 31 March 2024	**2 672 060**	**882 097**	**3 058 260**	**2 859 444**	**9 471 861**
Accumulated Depreciation					
At 1 April, 2023	(2 184 395)	(836 114)	(2 813 086)	(3 568 623)	(9 402 218)
Charge for the year	(168 017)	(51 842)	(133 616)	(714 372)	(1 067 847)
Scrapped assets	-	-	-	3 568 623	3 568 623
At 31 March 2024	**(2 352 411)**	**(887 955)**	**(2 946 702)**	**(714 372)**	**(6 901 441)**
Net book value at 31 March, 2024	**319 649**	**(5 858)**	**111 557**	**2 145 072**	**2 570 420**

31 March 2023 (Restated)	Equipment	Furniture	Motor vehicles	Right-of-use asset	Total
Cost					
At 1 April, 2022	2 338 226	882 097	3 058 260	3 568 623	9 847 206
Additions	85 188				85 188
Disposals					-
At 31 March 2023	**2 423 414**	**882 097**	**3 058 260**	**3 568 623**	**9 932 394**
Accumulated Depreciation					
At 1 April, 2022	(2 041 140)	(774 076)	(2 505 498)	(2 379 571)	(7 700 285)
Charge for the year	(143 255)	(62 037)	(307 588)	(1 189 052)	(1 701 932)
Scrapped assets					-
At 31 March 2023	**(2 184 395)**	**(836 113)**	**(2 813 086)**	**(3 568 623)**	**(9 402 217)**
Net book value at 31 March, 2023	**239 020**	**45 984**	**245 173**	**(0)**	**530 177**

Note: The depreciation charges reflected in this note are IFRS 17 attributable expenses.

9.PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (cont.)

Accounting policy - Property Plant and equipment
Equipment, furniture and motor vehicles are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment charges. Depreciation is calculated on the difference between the cost and residual value of the asset and is charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the estimated useful life of each significant part of an item of equipment, using the straight-line basis.

Estimated useful lives are as follows:

Equipment	
Office equipment	6 Years
Computer equipment	3 Years
Furniture	6 Years
Motor vehicles	5 Years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each statement of financial position date and adjusted if appropriate. An asset's carrying amount is written down to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the assets and are included in profit or loss before tax.

Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred. The cost of major renovations is included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits from the existing asset will flow to the Company.

Accounting policy - Right-of-use assets

Agreements where the counterparty retains control of the underlying asset are classified as leases. The Company leases office building.

Right of use asset is depreciated over the use period as follows:

Right of use of buildings	3 Years

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a discounted value basis. Right-of- use asset comprise of:
- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, as described in note 15;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received; and
- any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment.

10.SHARE CAPITAL

Property and equipment consists of owned and leased assets that do not meet the definition of investment property.

Authorised
1 500 000 000 ordinary shares of no par value

Issued	**Number of shares**	**Stated capital**
At beginning of the year	571 030 862	1 142 061 725
Issued during the year	-	-
At end of the year	**571 030 862**	**1 142 061 725**

GIC Re South Africa Limited is 100% owned by General Insurance Corporation of India. Shares are classified as equity shares and there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets. The unissued shares are under the control of the directors.

The unissued shares are under the control of the directors.

Accounting policy - Share capital
Shares are classified as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds, net of tax.

11.EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Salary	**19 836 297**	18 807 811
Leave pay	**60 114**	376 635
Medical Aid	**1 516 109**	855 142
Overtime	**20 717**	5 696
Pension	**720 081**	418 934
UIF	**117 078**	91 538
Skills Levy	**182 166**	216 704
Bonus		488 600
	22 452 562	21 261 060

Accounting policy - Employee benefits

a) Leave pay

Employee entitlements to annual leave and long-service leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. An accrual is made for the estimated liability for annual leave and long-service leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the statement of financial position date.

b) Bonus

Employees are entitled to Christmas bonus as per the Company's human resource policy

c) Medical Aid

Employees are covered under Medical Aid Plan.

d) Short term employee benefits

Short term employee benefits are those benefits which are expected to settled before twelve months after the end of annual reporting period during which employee services are rendered, but do not include termination benefits.
The undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in respect of service rendered by employees in an accounting period is recognised in that period. The expected cost of short-term compensated absences is recognised as the employees render service that increases their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absences occur, and includes any additional amounts an entity expects to pay as a result of unused entitlements at the end of the period. Short term employee benefits are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when incurred.

12.NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

12.1.Cash generated / (utilised) by operations

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023 Restated
	343 547 233	247 187 285
Adjustments for:		
– depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1 067 847	1 701 932
– unrealised gains or losses	10 275 102	6 747 048
– foreign exchange gain/(loss)	(27 009 680)	(91 343 641)
– realised (profit)/loss on disposal of financial assets measured at FVTPL	(10 441 396)	(5 341 391)
– realised (profit)/loss on disposal of financial assets measured at AC	576 187	7 748 025
– decrease/(increase) in allowance for expected credit losses	2 252 749	(1 525 394)
– interest income	(207 644 157)	(163 741 044)
– dividends received	(15 013 174)	(18 497 933)
– interest paid	174 543	52 772
– Other non cash items	4 686 701	9 862 737
Cash utilised by operations before working capital changes	**(241 075 278)**	(254 336 889)
(Increase)/decrease in other accounts receivable	(2 462 641)	(440 295)
Increase/(decrease) in Insurance contract assets	(72 203 904)	12 037 685
Increase/(decrease) in Reinsurance contract assets	156 722 133	510 198 179
Increase/(decrease) in Insurance contract liabilities	(231 614 016)	160 022 145
Increase/(decrease) in Reinsurance contract liabilities	-	(1 259 865 280)
Increase/(decrease) in other accounts payable	32 939 831	19 587 124
Changes in working capital and operatinng assets and liabilities	**(116 618 597)**	(558 460 442)
Cash generated / (utilised) by operations	**(14 146 642)**	**(565 610 046)**

12.2.Taxation Paid

Opening current tax payable/receivable	41 396 420	14 818 050
Tax charge	72 791 848	(91 086 861)
Balance at the end of the year	22 870 935	41 396 420
Tax (paid)/received	**137 059 203**	**(34 872 391)**

12.3.Interest Paid

Interest paid on lease liability	174 543	52 772
	174 543	**52 772**

The Company classifies the cash flows from the acquisition and disposal of financial assets as operating cash flows, as the purchases are funded from the net cash flows associated with the origination of insurance contracts and the payment of claims incurred for insurance contracts, which are treated under operating activities.

13.INCOME TAX EXPENSES

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023 (Restated)
South African normal taxation	**R**	**R**
– charge for the year	**72 791 848**	92 793 420
Prior year overprovision	**(184 619)**	(1 706 559)
Income taxation for the year	**72 607 229**	91 086 861
Deferred taxation	**34 515 597**	(29 337 420)
Prior year under provision	**24 673 591**	-
Deferred taxation for the year	**59 189 188**	(29 337 420)
Total taxation as per the statement of comprehensive income	**131 796 417**	61 749 441

	2024	2023
Reconciliation of taxation rate (%)	**27%**	27%
Adjusted for		
– Disallowable expenses	**4%**	0%
– Exempt income[1]	**-1%**	-2%
– Investment results	**0%**	0%
– Previous year's under/(overprovision)	**7%**	-1%
Effective rate (%)	**38%**	25%

1 Exempt income consists mainly of dividends received.

Accounting policy – Income tax

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised directly in equity.

a) Current tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date in the countries where the company, its subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures 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 and establishes provisions where appropriate.

b)Withholding tax on dividends

Withholding taxes are measured at the amount expected to be paid to the relevant tax authorities in the country from which dividend income originates. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted when the dividend was declared

14 DEFERRED TAX

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023 (Restated)
The amounts are as follows:		
Deferred tax assets	**3,221,827**	62,784,836
Deferred tax liabilities	**(10,055,368)**	(10,429,187)
Total net deferred income tax (liability)/asset	**(6,833,541)**	52,355,649
Deferred tax is made up as follows:		
Lease liabilities	**553,706**	-
Unrealised appreciation of investments	**(7,678,527)**	(10,077,622)
Provisions and accruals	**2,668,121**	35,427,842
IFRS 17 transition[1]	**(1,862,141)**	27,005,297
Right-of-use assets	**(514,700)**	132
Other differences	**(6,833,541)**	52,355,649
Movement of deferred tax		
Balance as at 1 April	**52,355,649**	(2,415,762)
IFRS 17 transition[1]	**-**	23,533,875
IFRS 9 Take on balance[1]	**-**	1,900,116
Charge to the statement of comprehensive income	**(59,189,190)**	29,337,420
Lease liabilities	**553,706**	-
Unrealised appreciation of investments	**2,399,095**	3,078,826
Provisions and accruals	**(32,550,653)**	22,837,815
IFRS 17 transition[1]	**(28,867,438)**	3,471,422
Right-of-use assets	**(514,832)**	(50,643)
Other differences	**(209,068)**	-
Balance as at 31 March[1]	**(6,833,541)**	52,355,649

[1]Comparative information was restated for the initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9

Accounting policy – Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

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

15.LEASE LIABILITY

Lease payments represent rentals payable by the Company for office premises. The lease has been negotiated for a term of three years from April 2023 and escalates at 8% per annum.

	2024 R	2023 R
Minimum Lease payments due		
- within one year	**1 059 834**	52 772
- in one year to two years	**1 146 832**	-
Total undiscounted lease liability	**2 206 666**	52 772
less: future finance charges	**(155 903)**	(52 772)
Present value of minimum lease payments	**2 050 763**	(0)
Reconciliation of lease liability		
Opening balance	**-**	1 377 106
Lease liability recognised during the period	**2 859 444**	-
Finance charges	**174 543**	52 772
Lease payments	**(983 223)**	(1 429 878)
Present value of minimum lease payments	**2 050 764**	-

Accounting policy - Leases
At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease based on whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company has not elected to apply the practical expedient to account for each lease component and any non-lease components as a single lease component. Lease payments represent rentals payable by the Company for office. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured based on the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The assets are depreciated to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the lease term using the straight-line method as this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits. The right of use of the asset is included in the property, plant and equipment. Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced by lease payments that are allocated between repayments of principal and finance costs. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero. The Company has elected to apply the practical expedient not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The threshold of these assets is R75 000.

16.OTHER COMPANY INFORMATION

Dividends

No dividends were paid during the year (2023: Nil).

Going concern

The Company is regulated by Prudential Authority (PA) and is complying with all rules and regulations issued by PA. The Company is being rated by S&P from its inception and continues to be rated by them. As GIC Re South Africa Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of GIC of India, it has been given unconditional parental guarantee. There are no borrowings by the Company including from its parent Company and has adequate Liquidity policy. It is liquid enough to meet its liabilities. The Company has maintained the Solvency Capital Requirement ratio (SCR) from March 2023 (2.30) to March 2024 (2.27). Considering the facts, the directors believe that the Company will be a going concern in future.

17.RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

17.1.Identity of related parties

The current holding Company is General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC Re India) which is controlled by the Government of India (holding 85.78% equity share). The holding Company acquired 100% of the shares of GIC Re South Africa Limited on 24 April 2014.

The following transactions were entered with the holding Company during the period covered under the report:

	2024	2023
Statement of Profit or loss effects:	R	R
Retroceded premiums	**40 633 004**	45 037 933
Retroceded claims	**12 162 249**	6 616 973
Retroceded commission	**-1 458 927**	-1 983 212
Interest paid on reserve deposits	**8 283 584**	2 686 083
	59 619 910	**52 357 777**
Statement of financial position effects:		
Retroceded outstanding claims	**673 897 514**	600 076 783
Retroceded unearned premium provision		894 090
Retroceded deferred acquisition cost		102 634
Retroceded reserve deposit	**220 831 149**	156 695 493
	894 728 663	**757 769 000**

17.2.Transactions with Directors & Key Management Personnel

Non-Executive Directors' fees, of the Company, is set out below.

Non-executive directors	Designation		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
S Bhikha	Non-Executive Director	-	**761 422**	820 980
J Bagg	Non-Executive Director	-	**691 973**	756 376
N Sallie	Non-Executive Director	-	**708 483**	624 499
F Roji	Non-Executive Director	-	**775 778**	150 741
			2 937 656	2 352 596

None of the Non-executive Directors have an interest in the Company's share capital.

The remuneration of executive directors of the Company is set out below:

2024

Executive directors	Designation	Basic Remuneration	Medical Benefits	Other allowances	Total
S Karmarkar	MD & CEO[1]	654 374	217 994	1 952 549	**2 824 917**
J Jhamnani	MD & CEO[2]	-	-	-	**-**

2023

Executive directors	Designation	Basic Remuneration	Medical Benefits	Other allowances	Total
S Karmarkar	MD & CEO	996 410	145 704	382 914	**1 525 028**

[1]Resigned on 20 May 2024
[2]Appointed on 08 August 2024

17.RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONT)

17.2.Transactions with Directors & Key Management Personnel (continued)

The remuneration of Key Management Personnel of the Company, is set out below :

31 March 2024

Name	Designation	Basic Remuneration	Medical Benefits	Other allowances	Total
W Mwase	Public Officer & Company Secretary	552 132	32 486	118 922	703 540
V Bhardwaj	Chief Operating Officer	593 844	238 831	1 259 393	2 092 068
R Ugile ^^^^^	Chief Technology Officer	184 574	76 340	1 192 331	1 453 245
N Kasture ^^^^	Chief Finance Officer & Manager HR	166 547	76 340	1 142 636	1 385 523
N Suthar	Chief Risk Officer & Manager Admin	562 276	242 531	1 352 726	2 157 533
A Chinyamunzore	Chief Technical Accounts Officer	432 478	27 630	118 258	578 366
D Panja ***	Chief Underwriting Officer	530 516	184 802	1 188 698	1 904 016
R Goel ****	Chief Technology Officer & Manager HR	433 809	162 491	946 580	1 542 880

31 March 2023

Name		Basic Remuneration	Medical Benefits	Other allowances	Total
W Mwase	Public Officer, Company Secretary, Manager - Admin	468 500	26 754	121 367	616 621
S Shankar [1]	Chief Operating Officer	567 598	216 660	884 031	1 668 289
C Verma[2]	Chief Underwriting Officer	567 407	216 660	964 549	1 748 616
A Tamhane[3]	Chief Risk Officer	550 270	181 926	877 056	1 609 252
V Bhardwaj**	Chief Operating Officer	144 909	36 364	116 204	297 477
R Ugile	Chief Technology Officer	538 985	199 293	748 049	1 486 327
N Kasture	Chief Finance Officer & Manager HR	539 005	199 293	734 346	1 472 644
N Suthar*	Chief Risk Officer	159 756	36 986	126 421	323 163
A Chinyamunzore	Chief Technical Accounts Officer	402 837	20 854	106 559	530 250

[1]Repatriated on 31 May 2022
[2]Repatriated on 01 June 2022
[3]Repatriated on 31 May 2022
^^^^ Repatriated on 13 July 2023
^^^^^ Repatriated on 24 July 2023

* Joined on 19th December 2022
** Joined on 29th December 2022
*** Joined on 4th May 2023
**** Joined on 19th July 2023

18.CONTINGENCIES AND UNCERTAINTIES

Contracts with third parties

The Company does not have any other obligations not disclosed in other parts of these financial statements.

Litigation, disputes and investigations

The Company does not have any other obligations not disclosed in other parts of these financial statements.

19.COMMITMENTS

The Company does not have any other obligations not disclosed in other parts of these financial statements.

20.EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There have been no material changes in the affairs or financial position of the Company since the statement of financial position date.

21.NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

a)Standards, amendments and interpretations effective in 2024

The following amendments to published standards are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023:

Standard	Effective date	Impact
IFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts'	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 (Published May 2017)	There is a new measurement model which splits the measurement of insurance and reinsurance contracts between PAA and GMM. The majority of GIC Re's contracts are measurement under the PAA with only the Engineering contracts measured under the GMM. On the date of transition of 1 April 2022, the impact to move to IFRS 17 was a reduction to equity of R78 million after tax as a result of an increase in the net carrying amount of insurance and reinsurance liabilities. The presentation of the statements of financial performance and position with respect to these contracts have been amended as have the requirements for more detailed disclosures. For additional information refer to note 1.
FRS 9 'Financial Instruments'	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with adoption exemption for insurers to delay implementation to the date of adoption of IFRS 17 (Published August 2014)	GIC Re had opted to defer the adoption of IFRS 9 to align with the date of adoption of IFRS 17. IFRS 9 was adopted in the current year. This impacted the classification of financial assets and the impairment of assets measured at amortised cost. The impact of the adopting IFRS 9 on 1 April 2022 was a reduction to equity of R5 million after tax due to an increase in impairment. For additional information refer to note 1.
Amendments to IAS 8	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023	The amendments to the 'Definition of Accounting Estimates' was issued to help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. There was no material impact on the annual financial statements identified.
Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 - Making Materiality Judgements)	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023	The amendments that are intended to help preparers in deciding which accounting policies to disclose in their financial statements. There was no material impact on the annual financial statements identified.
Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12 - Income Taxes)	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023	The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. There was no material impact on the annual financial statements identified.
International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendment to IAS 12 - Income Taxes) (effective immediately upon the issue of the amendments and retrospectively)	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023	The amendments clarify the application of IAS 12 Income Taxes to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Pillar Two model rules (Pillar Two income taxes).There was no material impact on the annual financial statements identified.

b)Interpretation and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company

Number	Effective date	Impact
Amendment to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' on Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 (Published January 2020)	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. Classification is unaffected by expectations of the entity or events after the reporting date (for example, the receipt of a waiver or a breach of covenant). The impact of this amendment is expected to be immaterial
Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements on non-current liabilities with covenants	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 (Published January 2020 and November 2022)	These amendments clarify how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability. The amendments also aim to improve information an entity provides related to liabilities subject to these conditions. The impact of this amendment is expected to be immaterial.
Amendments to IFRS16 Leases on sale and leaseback	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 (Published September 2022)	These amendments include requirements for sale and leaseback transactions in IFRS 16 to explain how an entity accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction. Sale and leaseback transactions where some or all the lease payments are variable lease payments, that do not depend on an index or rate, are most likely to be impacted. The impact of this amendment is expected to be immaterial.
Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of cash flows and IFRS 7 Financial instruments Disclosures	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 (Published May 2023)	The amendments add disclosure requirements, and 'signposts' within existing disclosure requirements, that ask entities to provide qualitative and quantitative information about supplier finance arrangements. Management is assessing the impact.
Amendments to IAS 21 The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates on lack of exchangeability	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025 (Published August 2023)	An entity is impacted by the amendments when it has a transaction or an operation in a foreign currency that is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date for a specified purpose. A currency is exchangeable when there is an ability to obtain the other currency (with a normal administrative delay), and the transaction would take place through a market or exchange mechanism that creates enforceable rights and obligations. Management is assessing the impact.
Amendments IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 (Published May 2024)	The amendments address matters identified during the post-implementation review of the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. Management is assessing the impact.
IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 (Published 2023)	IFRS S1 sets out overall requirements for sustainability-related financial disclosures with the objective to require an entity to disclose information about its sustainability-related risks and opportunities that is useful to primary users of general purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity. Management is assessing the impact.
IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 (Published 2023)	IFRS S2 sets out the requirements for identifying, measuring and disclosing information about climate-related risks and opportunities that is useful to primary users of general purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity. Management is assessing the impact.
IFRS 9 - Amendments regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 (Published May 2024)	The Phase 2 amendments address issues that arise from the implementation of the reform of an interest rate benchmark, including the replacement of one benchmark with an alternative one. Management is assessing the impact.
IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 (Published May 2024)	IFRS 18 includes requirements for all entities applying IFRS for the presentation and disclosure of information in financial statements. Management is assessing the impact.
IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 (Published May 2024)	IFRS 19 specifies reduced disclosure requirements that an eligible entity is permitted to apply instead of the disclosure requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards. Management is assessing the impact.

ADMINISTRATION

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

J Bagg
SR Bhikha
N Sallie
F Roji
N Ramaswamy
V Balkrishna

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Jetho Jhamnani

COMPANY SECRETARY

Wilson Mwase

GIC Re HEAD OFFICE AND REGISTERED ADDRESS

1st Floor - Block C, Riviera Rd Office Park, 6,
9 Riviera Rd, Riviera, Johannesburg, 2193
PO Box
Tel: 027 (0) 11 877 0760
Fax:
https://www.gicresa.co.za/

Registration number 1956/003037/06

GIC Re South Africa Limited is a reinsurer licensed to conduct non-life insurance business