आपत्काले रक्षिष्यामि
GIC Re South Africa Ltd

GIC RE SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

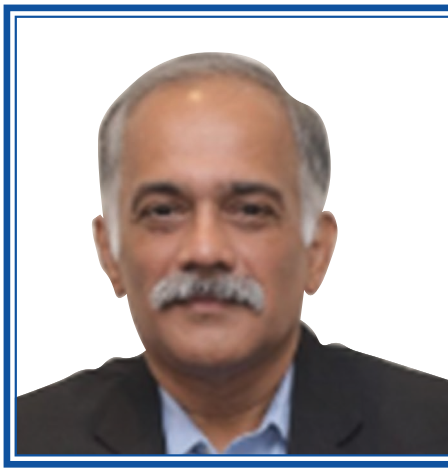
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Jonathan Bagg
Chairman

Mr. Jetho V Jhamnani
Managing Director & CEO



Mr. N. Ramaswamy
Non-Executive Director

Mr. V Balakrishna
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Sanjay Bhikha
Non-Executive Director

Ms. Nazley Sallie
Non-Executive Director

Ms. Fundiswa Roji-Nodolo
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Jetho V Jhamnani
Managing Director & CEO

Mr. Varun Bhardwaj
Chief Operating Officer

Mr. Rahul Goel
Chief Technology Officer

Mr. Shyjulal K. Palat
Chief Financial Officer

Ms. Niharika Suthar
Chief Risk Officer

Mr. Dipan Panja
Chief Underwriting Officer

Ms. Angeline Chinyamunzore
Chief Technical Accounts Officer

Mr. Wilson Mwase
Company Secretary

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How To Navigate The Annual Financial Statements

The format of the annual financial statements has been revised since IFRS 17 adoption. Refer to the glossary of terms for the revised terminology on page 5.

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's financial statements, are included in the specific notes to which they relate and are indicated with a 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
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

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 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 & Non- Executive Director
16 September 2025

Jetho Jhamnani
Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
16 September 2025

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 19 to 101, 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 my 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 has been provided to effectively prepare the financial statements;
- the internal financial controls are adequate and effective and can be relied upon in preparing the annual financial statements, having fulfilled our role and function as executive management with primary responsibility, for implementation and execution of controls; and
- where management is not satisfied, management has disclosed to the audit committee and the auditors the deficiencies in design and operational effectiveness of the internal financial controls and necessary suitable actions to remedy these deficiencies have been put in place.

Jetho Jhamnani
Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
16 September 2025

SECRETARIAL CERTIFICATION

In accordance with section 88(2)(e) of the Companies Act 71 of 2008, 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
16 September 2025

SNG Grant Thornton
152 14th Road, Noordwyk,
Midrand, 1687
T +27 (0) 12 443 6000

Independent auditor's report
to the shareholder of GIC Re South Africa Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of GIC Re South Africa Limited (the company) set out on pages 19 to 101, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025; and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income; the statement of changes in equity; and the statements of cash flows for the year then ended; and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of GIC Re South Africa Limited as at 31 March 2025, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the 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.

In terms of the IRBA Rule on Enhanced Auditor Reporting for the Audit of Financial Statements of Public Interest Entities, published in Government Gazette No. 49309 dated 15 September 2023 (EAR Rule), we report:

Final materiality
The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. We set quantitative thresholds and overlay qualitative considerations to help us determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our procedures. Materiality is also used in evaluating the effect of misstatements, both individually and in the aggregate, on the financial statements as a whole.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality for the financial statements as follows:

Final materiality	R51.3 million
How we determined it	3% of Insurance Revenue
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We elected Insurance Revenue as the benchmark because, in our view, it is the benchmark against which the performance of the company is most likely to be measured by users when evaluating a non-life insurance orientated entity and is a generally accepted benchmark of primarily non-life insurance companies. We chose 3% which is consistent with quantitative materiality thresholds used for profit-oriented companies in this sector and is further based on our professional judgement after consideration of qualitative factors that impact the company.

Key audit matters

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

In terms of the EAR Rule, we are required to report key audit matters and the outcome of audit procedures or key observations with respect to the key audit matters, and these are included below.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Valuation of IFRS 17 insurance contract assets, insurance contract liabilities, reinsurance contract assets and reinsurance contract liabilities We considered the valuation of insurance contract assets, insurance contract liabilities, reinsurance contract assets and reinsurance contract liabilities in terms of IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts to be a matter of most significance to our current year's audit due to complexity associated with the following: • Unobserved assumptions applied, in particular non-economic assumptions and the related high degree of estimation uncertainty relating to expected cashflows that are driven by these assumptions. • Actuarial methodology applied in the calculation of the Liability for Remaining Coverage (LRC) and the Liability for Incurred Claims (LIC), including techniques for measuring the Risk Adjustment (RA) for non-financial risk. The valuation of insurance contract assets, insurance contract liabilities, reinsurance contract assets and reinsurance contract liabilities is a key audit matter due to the complexity and the significant judgements and assumptions applied requiring specialist actuarial skills, which resulted in significant auditor attention.	We utilised our internal actuarial expertise to assist in performing the following audit procedures which included, amongst others: • We understood and assessed the design and implementation of management's controls over significant estimates and assumptions used in the valuation of insurance contracts assets, insurance contract liabilities, reinsurance contract assets and reinsurance contract liabilities, including model data inputs. Assumptions: • We evaluated and assessed whether the assumptions applied are appropriate based on our knowledge of the company, along with industry standards, regulatory requirements and the requirements of IFRS 17. • We reviewed and evaluated the results of management's experience analysis to assess whether this analysis justified the adopted assumptions. • We assessed the expense assumptions adopted by management with reference to the company's underlying expense base and the relevant functional cost analysis, including the split of attributable and non-attributable expenses required by IFRS 17. Actuarial methodology: • We obtained an understanding of management's process for developments to the core actuarial models. • We assessed the results of model reviews utilising our internal actuarial expertise as part of our independent model validation. • We evaluated the methodology, inputs and assumptions applied by management to model changes made during the year to determine that any model changes implemented over the year reflect correctly in the year-end balances. • We performed an independent assessment of the level of aggregation across material portfolios including an assessment of onerous groups. • We stratified the components of reserves modelled outside the core actuarial system and focused our assessment on those that present a higher risk of material misstatement. In terms of the year-end valuation results we: • Assessed the reasonableness of the different liability components (Best Estimate Liability (BEL), RA and Contractual Service Margin

	(CSM), based on our understanding of the company and other supporting information, including an assessment of year-on-year movements and the impact of valuation basis changes. • Reviewed the actuarial methodology and calibration of the RA, including the expected release and changes at year-end. • Independently recalculated components of the CSM and Loss Component (LC) as disclosed in the financial statements with reference to the company's data model and IFRS 17 policy and methodology decisions, whilst performing reasonability tests on components that were not recalculated.
Based on the procedures as listed above, we did not identify any matters requiring further consideration.	

Emphasis of matter - Restatement of comparative information

We draw attention to Note 1.5 to the financial statements, which explains that the comparative information presented as at and for the year ended 31 March 2024 has been restated. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "GIC Re South Africa Limited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025", which includes the Directors' Report, the Audit Committee's Report and the Company Secretary's Certificate as required by the Companies Act of South Africa. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's reports thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Audit tenure

In terms of the IRBA Rule published in Government Gazette No. 39475 dated 4 December 2015, we report that SNG Grant Thornton Inc has been the auditor of GIC Re South Africa Limited for 6 years.

Disclosure of fee-related matters

The total audit fees charged for the financial year ended 31 March 2025 amounted to R5,508,800. These fees relate solely to the statutory audit of the financial statements of the company.

Pravesh Hiralall
SizweNtsalubaGobodo Grant Thornton Inc.
Director
Registered auditor

26 September 2025
152 14th Road, Noordwyk
Midrand, 1687

COMPOSITION AND CHARTER

The Company's audit committee appointed to hold office until the conclusion of the 2025 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 28 October 2024. 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.Maths and Applied Maths.	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 shareholder 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 of 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
16 September 2025

On behalf of the Board of Directors, we are pleased to present the annual financial statements of GIC Re South Africa Ltd for the financial year ended 31 March 2025. The year under review has been both dynamic and challenging, and we are proud of the company's progress in strengthening its position as a trusted, truly African reinsurer.

Activities

GIC Re South Africa Limited 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 82.40% equity shareholding. GIC Re made its first African acquisition in April 2014, when it acquired the South African composite reinsurer Saxum Re Limited and renamed it GIC Re South Africa Limited. GIC Re South Africa Limited 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 1 April 2022.

GIC Re South Africa Limited'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.

Financial Results

Despite continued macroeconomic pressures, GIC Re South Africa delivered a resilient financial performance for FY 2024–25. Key financial highlights include:

- Insurance Revenue: ZAR1711 million
- Insurance Service Result: ZAR219 million
- Profit Before Tax: ZAR448 million
- Net Profit After Tax: ZAR331 million

The performance reflects prudent underwriting, enhanced portfolio diversification, and effective cost control.

The financial statements for the years ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2024 have been restated to correct errors identified during the current year. The restatement primarily relates to the methodology previously applied in determining the provision for doubtful debts, which has been revised to ensure a more accurate reflection of expected credit losses. In addition, it was identified that certain technical ledger balances had not been included in the calculation of the Liability for Remaining Coverage (LRC) under IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts for FY 2023-24. These adjustments have resulted in more reliable and consistent financial reporting and have been appropriately disclosed in the notes to the financial statements in compliance with the applicable financial reporting standards.

Financial Rating

During the year, GIC Re South Africa maintained a strong financial rating.

- S&P reaffirmed our BB+ (Global) and zaAAAA (National) with a positive outlook, recognizing the Company's robust capital adequacy, risk management framework, and strategic alignment with GIC Re India.
- GIC Re SA is supported by a parental guarantee from GIC of India, which holds an A-(Excellent) rating with a stable outlook from A.M. Best.

Solvency Ratio

The company maintained a healthy solvency ratio of 2.90 times as of 31.03.2025, well above the regulatory minimum requirement set by the Prudential Authority, reflecting strong capital management and underwriting discipline.

Enterprise Risk Management

Risk management remains integral to our operational and strategic planning. During the year, we continued strengthening our risk governance framework, with enhancements in reinsurance program structuring, catastrophe modelling, capital adequacy assessments through Risk Appetites, and stress testing. The Risk Management Committee met regularly to evaluate exposures and recommend mitigation strategies, in alignment with global best practices.

Audit and Compliance

The audit for the financial year 2024–25 was conducted by SizweNtsalubaGobodo Grant Thornton Inc, who issued their independent audit report on the Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025. The Internal Audit function, under the supervision of the Audit Committee, conducted regular reviews to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and internal policies.

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.

Training and Development

We believe that investing in people is the foundation of our growth. During the year, multiple training programs were conducted in areas such as underwriting, IFRS 17, compliance, and leadership development. GIC Re South Africa also supported staff participation in local and international reinsurance forums, fostering knowledge exchange and skill development.

Board of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

As of 31 March 2025, the Board comprises experienced professionals with diverse expertise in insurance, finance, law, and governance:

- Chairperson- Mr. Jonathan Bagg
- Managing Director and CEO- Mr. Jetho V. Jhamnani
- Non-Executive Director- Mr. Narayanan Ramaswamy
- Non-Executive Director- Mr. Variar Balakrishna
- Non-Executive Director- Ms. Fundiswa Roji-Nodolo
- Non-Executive Director- Ms. Nazley Sallie
- Non-Executive Director- Mr. Sanjay R Bhikha
- Head of Risk Control and Compliance Function - Mr. John Symington
- Head of Internal Audit- Mr. George Williams
- Head of Actuarial Function- Ms. Christine van Heerden

The Company is supported by a dedicated leadership team in key positions, including Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Compliance Officer, Chief Underwriting Officer, Chief Technical Accounts Officer, Chief Technology Officer and Chief Risk Manager.

Management Changes

There was a change in the composition of the management team as mentioned below.

– Mr. Jetho Jhamnani succeeded Mr. Sandip Kamarkar as Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer effective August 8, 2024, following Mr. Karmarkar's departure on May 20, 2024.

Committee and Membership

Members	Risk committee	Audit committee	Remuneration committee	Social and ethics and committee	Investment committee
Non-executive directors					
J Bagg	Y	Y	N	N	Y
S Bhikha	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
N Sallie	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
F Roji	Y	Y	Y	Y	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 in the Company's Board of directors during the year:

S Karmarkar # - Resigned from the Board on 20 May 2024

J Jhamnani ## - Appointed to the Board on 8 August 2024

Board Meetings

The Company held four (4) Board Meetings during the financial year 2024-25 as detailed below:

1. Date: 03rd July 2024
2. Date: 23rd Oct 2024
3. Date: 17th Dec 2024
4. Date: 7th March 2025

Related Parties

Related-party relationships exist between the Company and its 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.

Portfolio Information

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

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.

Whistleblower Policy

The company has an effective Whistleblower Policy in place to encourage reporting of unethical behaviour, fraud, or violation of company policies. All reports are treated with strict confidentiality and investigated promptly. The Risk Committee oversees the implementation of this policy.

Special Resolutions Passed

The following special resolutions were passed by GIC Re South Africa Limited at the annual general meeting on 16 September 2025

– None

Company Registration Number

1956/003037/06

Number Of Employees

The number of people employed by the Company at 31 March 2025 is 32 (2024: 28).

Company secretary

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

Acknowledgement

The Board expresses its sincere gratitude to all stakeholders — including our clients, business partners, regulators, and employees — for their continued trust and support. We also acknowledge the guidance and support extended by our parent company, GIC Re India, and the valuable contributions of our employees across all levels.

We remain committed to upholding the highest standards of governance, integrity, and service excellence as we continue our journey as a leading reinsurer in Africa.

It gives me great pleasure to present to you the annual financial statement for the financial year 2024–25. This year marks another milestone in the journey of GIC Re South Africa as a truly African reinsurer — rooted in the continent, responsive to its risks, and resilient in the face of challenges.

Over the past year, GIC Re South Africa has reinforced its position as a trusted reinsurance partner across the African continent. Our strategy continues to be shaped by a deep understanding of local markets, regulatory environments, and regional risk profiles. With the support of our parent company, GIC Re India, and our dedicated local team, we have continued to deliver value through underwriting discipline, capacity support, and technical expertise.

Africa as a whole has witnessed an increased number of catastrophic events in the past year. A continuation of exceptional multi-year drought conditions persisted across parts of southern Africa. The Drought which initiated in 2023 notably worsened in 2024 and was enhanced by lingering El Nino conditions. Five countries (Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe) declared national drought disasters. Cyclones in January 2024 (Cyclone Belal) and December 2024 (Cyclone Chido) caused fatalities, casualties and extensive damage in Mauritius, Mozambique and Madagascar; political violence in Mozambique left hundreds of dead; and severe flooding affected South Africa (Eastern Cape) and Botswana due to storms. While political violence and terrorism remain constant perils on the continent, climate-related risk is expected to increase in the year ahead.

In South Africa in January 2025 alone, three tornadoes were recorded. This was followed by two tornadoes that were recorded in November 2024 and going forward reinsurers could begin to see a greater demand for cover for less frequent weather events, such as tornadoes. Despite ongoing macroeconomic pressures and increasing frequency of natural catastrophes, our performance in 2024–25 reflects the strength of our underwriting framework and our prudent risk selection.

The company registered insurance revenue of ZAR1711 million for FY 2024-25 with the insurance service result increasing by 116% to ZAR219 million for FY 2024-25 as compared to ZAR 101 million (Restated) for FY 2023-24. Profit before tax for the financial year was ZAR448 million against profit before tax of ZAR295 million (Restated) for the previous year. The Company reported profit after tax for the financial year of ZAR331 million against the profit after tax of ZAR180 million for the previous year.

I am pleased to inform you that our investment book has showed a reasonable performance for the company during financial year 2024-25. Income from investments during the year stood at ZAR287 million registering a growth of 20% over the previous years. The company has a net worth of ZAR2227 million and ZAR4,109 million total assets while the solvency ratio increased to 2.90 times as at 31.03.2025 from 2.27 times as at 31.03.2024. As mentioned in the Director's report, the company has restated its reported financial statements of FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24 to reflect the corrections identified during the current year. As we look ahead, our focus will remain on deepening our pan-African presence establishing ourselves as truly African reinsurer, enhancing client service, and innovating for future risk landscapes — particularly in agriculture and engineering.

Our team's passion and commitment, coupled with strong partnerships across the continent, gives us the confidence to grow sustainably and contribute meaningfully to Africa's risk and reinsurance architecture. On behalf of the Board and management team, I thank our clients, partners, regulators, and employees for their unwavering trust and support. Together, we will continue to build a stronger, more resilient Africa.

Jetho V. Jhamnani
Managing Director & CEO

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW:

Global Economy

The global economy in 2024–25 navigated a fragile path to recovery amid persistent inflationary pressures, tightening monetary policies, and ongoing geopolitical tensions. According to the IMF, global GDP growth moderated to approximately 2.9% in 2024, reflecting slower expansion in advanced economies and more resilient, albeit uneven, growth across emerging markets. Central banks maintained cautious stances, balancing inflation control with the risk of economic stagnation.
Supply chain adjustments, energy price volatility, and financial market fluctuations remained key concerns. However, digital transformation and green transition investments provided new avenues of growth. Despite global headwinds, financial systems remained largely stable, supported by strong regulatory oversight and capital buffers.

African Economy

Africa demonstrated moderate resilience, with the continent recording an average GDP growth rate of around 3.8% in 2024. Growth was supported by improved commodity prices, infrastructure development, and regional integration efforts, notably through the African Continental Free Trade Area (ACFTA). However, the continent faced continued challenges, including inflation, climate-related risks (droughts, floods), and public debt pressures. Several African economies also struggled with currency depreciation and inflationary pressures that affected household consumption and insurance affordability.

South Africa Economy

South Africa's economic growth remained tepid in FY 2024–25, with real GDP growth estimated at around 1.0–1.3%, constrained by persistent load shedding and structural inefficiencies in the power sector, weak investment and infrastructure bottlenecks and ongoing fiscal pressures, with high public debt servicing costs. Despite these challenges, there were positive developments. Inflation showed signs of moderation within the SARB's target range, the rand stabilized relative to key currencies, and financial markets remained orderly. Additionally, reforms in the energy and logistics sectors have gained momentum, though their benefits are expected to materialize over the medium term.

African Insurance and Reinsurance Sector Developments

The African insurance market continued to evolve, albeit slowly, characterized by:

- Gradual adoption of IFRS 17 and risk-based solvency regimes,
- Stronger focus on localization and retention, where government initiatives promoting local retention and mandatory reinsurance cessions,
- Innovation in inclusive insurance, particularly agriculture and microinsurance products,
- Growing demand for catastrophe and climate risk protection, driven by increased weather-related losses and growing awareness.
- Increased engagement with regional reinsurers in response to rising global reinsurance costs.

While overall penetration remained below 3% across much of the continent, select markets like South Africa, Kenya, Morocco, and Nigeria remained leaders in premium volumes and regulatory maturity.

Global Reinsurance Outlook (2024–25)

The global reinsurance industry remained under pressure from elevated catastrophe losses, inflationary claims severity, and rising retrocession costs. Reinsurers responded with tighter terms, increased pricing, and refined risk appetites. The January 2025 renewals cycle reflected continued hard market conditions, with reinsurers prioritizing profitability, capital protection, and underwriting discipline

Key themes included:

- Higher reinsurance pricing and stricter terms, especially in property catastrophe and retrocession,
- Strong demand for cyber, specialty, and climate-related reinsurance cover,
- Growing relevance of data analytics, actuarial modelling, and risk segmentation,
- Global reinsurers focusing on portfolio quality and capital optimization, often limiting exposure in high-risk regions without sufficient data or pricing adequacy.

African markets, particularly those exposed to climatic risks, faced capacity constraints and increased scrutiny on portfolio performance and data quality.

Strategic response by GIC Re South Africa

Against this backdrop, GIC Re South Africa adopted a disciplined approach to underwriting, capital allocation, and client engagement. Key strategic actions included:

- Strengthening relationships with local insurers and regulators across the SADC region and beyond,
- Deepening internal capabilities in pricing, catastrophe modelling, and exposure management through set capacities for each class
- Enhancing compliance with emerging regulations such as IFRS 17 and risk-based capital guidelines,
- Continuing investment in talent development and training aligned with global technical standards,
- Building a well-diversified book across multiple classes and regions, while remaining focused on sustainable growth and long-term partnerships.

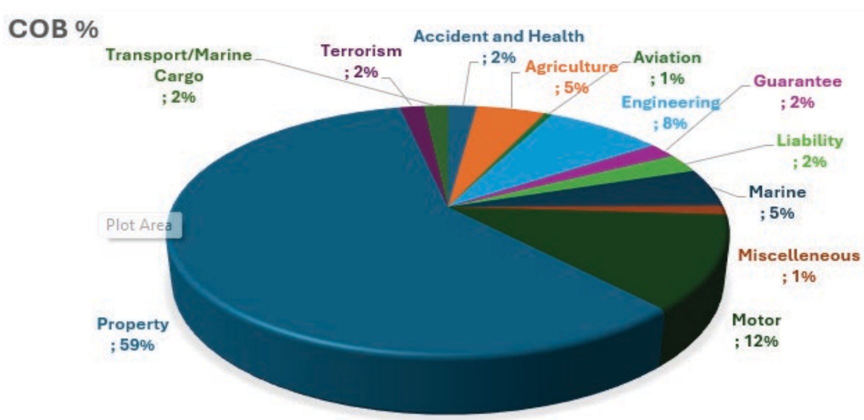
We remain committed to our role as a truly African reinsurer, providing capacity, technical expertise, and financial stability to support the growth of Africa's insurance markets.

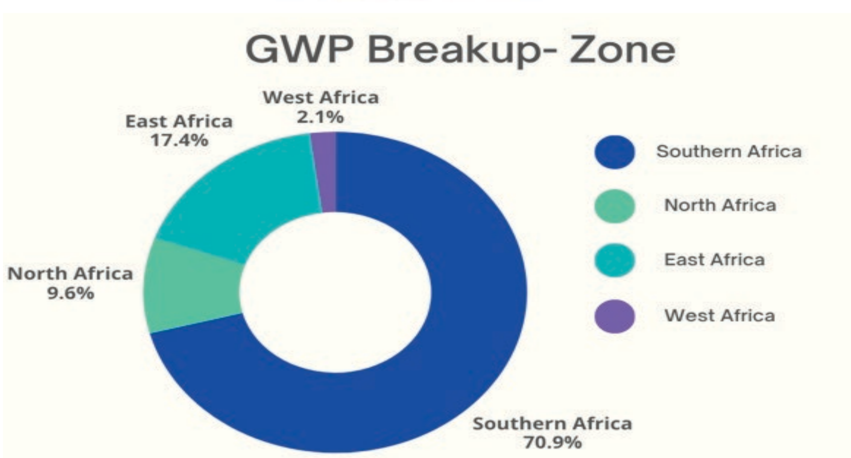
BUSINESS OVERVIEW:

Introduction

- The global reinsurance sector is projected to remain stable in 2025 supported by substantial rate improvements, higher attachment points, and robust capitalization levels. Global insured natural catastrophe losses in 2024 reached \$145 billion, surpassing \$100 billion for the fifth year in a row. Global Reinsurance capital reached all time high of USD 715 billion. South Africa remains the largest reinsurance market in Africa, and local reinsurers are expected to capitalize on the global hardening of the reinsurance market by retaining more risk locally. The introduction of IFRS 17 took a huge effort to implement and has impacted financial reporting and analysis of financial results – something that will be focused on more over the coming years. In South Africa, the Prudential Authority is advocating for robust stress-testing frameworks tailored to liquidity risk. Insurers are now being expected to develop comprehensive governance structures, more relevant measurement techniques, and timely reporting mechanisms that bring liquidity risk management in line with regulatory global best practice. The East African insurance sector is showing resilience and growth despite macroeconomic and geopolitical challenges, driven by a rising demand for risk transfer solutions. Recent shifts emphasize digital transformation and innovation, aligning with consumer expectations for accessible services. In 2022, the insurance penetration rate in East Africa was 1.39%, with Kenya at 2.14% leading, while Tanzania, Uganda, and Ethiopia had lower rates of 0.62%, 0.74%, and 0.3%, respectively. A skills shortage remains a challenge, emphasizing the need to attract talent. This presents both growth potential and challenges, necessitating innovation and enhanced customer engagement.

Business composition





STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Figures in Rand	Notes	31 March 2025	31 March 2024 (Restated)	31 March 2023 (Restated)
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	**6.2**	254 226 830	160 038 758	142 466 606
Other accounts receivable	**6.1**	4 031 850	5 658 445	3 195 804
Financial assets measured at FVPL	**5.2.1**	1 269 498 127	1 118 747 144	1 060 166 831
Financial assets measured at AC	**5.2.2**	1 338 101 777	1 566 201 749	1 552 289 640
Insurance contract assets	**4.4**	99 238 123	100 513 913	28 310 010
Reinsurance contract assets	**4.5**	1 119 954 253	860 081 429	1 016 803 562
Property and equipment	**9**	3 279 245	2 570 419	530 177
Current tax receivable	**12.2**	20 725 148	20 156 416	-
Deferred taxation	**14**	-	13 032 131	52 355 649
Total assets		**4 109 055 353**	**3 847 000 405**	**3 856 118 279**
LIABILITIES				
Insurance contract liabilities	**4.4**	1 695 858 128	1 886 405 355	2 069 010 461
Reinsurance contract liabilities	**4.5**	162 504 070	-	-
Other accounts payable	**7.1**	13 075 305	62 617 466	29 677 636
Current tax payable	**12.2**	-	-	41 396 420
Lease liability	**15**	1 104 506	2 050 763	-
Deferred taxation	**14**	9 997 771	-	-
Total liabilities		**1 882 539 781**	**1 951 073 584**	**2 140 084 518**
EQUITY				
Share capital	**10**	1 142 061 725	1 142 061 725	1 142 061 725
Retained earnings		1 084 453 847	753 865 096	573 972 036
Total equity		**2 226 515 572**	**1 895 926 821**	**1 716 033 761**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**4 109 055 353**	**3 847 000 405**	**3 856 118 279**

[1] Comparative information was restated to reflect prior period errors identified during the current year. Refer to note 1.5 for additional information.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

Figures in Rand	Note	31 March 2025	31 March 2024 (Restated)
Insurance revenue	4.1	1 710 660 357	1 463 448 273
Insurance service expenses	4.2.1	(1 061 011 107)	(763 608 681)
Income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	4.3.1	(430 830 137)	(598 525 566)
Allocation of premiums paid		(1 186 630 129)	(1 103 646 753)
Amounts recovered from reinsurance		755 799 991	505 121 186
Insurance service result		**218 819 113**	**101 314 026**
Interest income on AC instruments	5.9	119 727 607	131 253 676
Other interest income	5.9	95 871 304	76 390 481
Net gains on sale of financial assets measured at FVTPL	5.10	35 958 236	10 441 396
Net profit /(loss) on sale of financial assets measured at AC	5.10	1 196 045	(576 187)
Net unrealised profit /(loss) on financial assets measured at FVTPL	5.10	48 156 328	(10 275 102)
Decrease/(increase) in allowance for expected credit losses	5.11	2 626 414	(2 252 749)
Foreign exchange (losses)/ gains	5.9	(21 817 779)	27 009 680
Dividend income	5.9	13 141 402	15 013 174
Investment management services fees		(7 662 152)	(6 766 939)
Net investment income		**287 197 404**	**240 237 430**
Insurance finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	4.2.2	(164 608 575)	(90 022 806)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	4.3.2	144 242 953	73 440 957
Total insurance finance income or expenses		**(20 365 622)**	**(16 581 849)**
Net realised foreign exchange (losses)/gains on claims and premiums		(7 466 409)	(470 087)
Net insurance and investment result		**478 184 486**	**324 499 520**
Other operating expenses	8	(29 902 388)	(29 964 239)
Other income		201 739	3 043
Profit before tax		**448 483 836**	**294 538 324**
Taxation	13	(117 895 085)	(114 645 264)
Profit after tax		**330 588 751**	**179 893 060**

[1] Comparative information was restated to reflect prior period errors identified during the current year. Refer to note 1.5 for additional information.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Figures in Rand	Notes	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at 1 April 2022 (as previously reported)		**1 142 061 725**	**332 609 651**	**1 474 671 376**
Profit for the period			185 437 844	185 437 844
IAS 8 Restatement adjustment.[1]	1.5.1		55 924 542	55 924 542
Balance at 1 April 2023 (Restated)		**1 142 061 725**	**573 972 036**	**1 716 033 761**
Profit for the period			179 893 060	179 893 060
Balance at 31 March 2024		**1 142 061 725**	**753 865 096**	**1 895 926 821**
Profit for the period			330 588 751	330 588 751
Balance at 31 March 2025	10	**1 142 061 725**	**1 084 453 847**	**2 226 515 572**

[1] Comparative information was restated to reflect corrections identified during the current year. Refer to note 1.5 for additional information.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Figures in Rand	Notes	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash utilised by operations	12.1	(179 594 575)	(14 146 642)
Interest received	12.1	215 598 910	159 622 998
Interest paid	12.3	(113 577)	(174 543)
Dividends received	12.1	13 141 402	14 649 473
Tax paid	12.2	(95 433 913)	(137 059 203)
Acquisition of financial assets		(2 916 093 769)	(2 104 844 482)
Proceeds on disposal of financial assets		3 059 800 777	2 100 581 877
Net cash inflow from operating activities		**97 305 255**	**18 629 477**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Additions to property and equipment	9	(2 372 664)	(248 646)
Proceeds on sale of property and equipment	12	201 739	-
Net cash (outflow) from investing activities		**(2 170 925)**	**(248 646)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Lease payments	15	(946 258)	(808 680)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		**(946 258)**	**(808 680)**
At the beginning of year		160 038 758	142 466 606
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		94 188 072	17 572 151
At the end of year		**254 226 830**	**160 038 758**

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® Interpretations) 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 to the nearest rand.

1.3.STANDARDS EFFECTIVE IN 2025

The following amendments are effective for the period beginning on or after 1 January 2025:
- Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)

The implementation of the standard did not result in any material changes to the accounting policies or financial results for the current period.

1.4.STANDARDS NOT YET EFFECTIVE IN 2025

A number of new standards have been issued but not yet effective with earlier application permitted; the Company has not adopted the new standards in preparation of these financial statements.
- IFRS 18 Presentation and disclosure in financial statements;
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without public accountability: Disclosures; and
- Amendments to IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 related to the classification and measurement of financial instruments as well as clarifying derecognition of financial assets or financial liabilities when settled through electronic payment systems."

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. See Note 21 for additional information.

1.5. RESTATEMENT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Incorrect application of the methodology – Provision for Doubtful Debts

During the year, the Company revised its approach to determining the provision for doubtful debts in accordance with the principles outlined in IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments. The revised methodology incorporates a more robust expected credit loss (ECL) model, which considers forward-looking information, historical credit loss experience, and specific risk characteristics of the receivables. This correction of the methodology was implemented to enhance the accuracy and reliability of credit risk assessment and provisioning. Due to the impact of this change, the financial statements for the previous two years (2023 and 2024) were restated.

Restatement of the statement of financial position

Liability for remaining coverage of contracts measured under the PAA has been restated to reflect prior period errors identified during the current year.

Restatement of the statement of profit or loss

Expected premium receipts allocation under the PAA (insurance revenue) has been restated to reflect prior period errors identified during the current year.

1.5.1. IMPACT OF RESTATEMENT ON INSURANCE REVENUE AND LIABILITY FOR REMAINING COVERAGE FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 AND 31 MARCH 2024

The restatement of the financial statements for the years ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2024 had a consequential impact on the reported Insurance Revenue and Liability for Remaining Coverage (LRC) under IFRS 17. The restatement was primarily due to:

i. a correction of the method for determining the provision for doubtful debts in line with the expected credit loss model under IFRS 9, and
ii. the inclusion of certain technical account general ledger balances that were previously omitted from the LRC calculation.

These adjustments led to changes in the timing and quantum of revenue recognition and a corresponding effect on the measurement of insurance contract liabilities. The financial statements for both years have been restated accordingly, as per the details provided in the below table.

Figures in Rand	Previously stated		Restated figures		Impact of Restatement			
Year	Insurance contract liabilities	Insurance revenue	Insurance contract liabilities	Insurance revenue	Insurance contract liabilities	Insurance revenue	Tax effect	Equity
2023/03/31	2 124 935 003	941 113 508	2 069 010 461	997 038 050	(55 924 542)	55 924 542	-	55 924 542
2024/03/31	1 893 320 987	1 512 457 182	1 886 405 355	1 463 448 273	(6 915 632)	(49 008 909)	17 151 153	(31 857 756)

1.6. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Cash flows from financial assets

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.

1.7. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES 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.

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 2025

Figures in Rand	Facultative Foreign	Facultative Local
Insurance revenue	**82 577 907**	**141 887 326**
CSM recognized for services provided	**194 156**	**185**
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	19 848	10 039
Expected insurance service expenses incurred:	**119 235**	**32 470**
Claims	103 899	31 516
Expenses	15 335	954
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	4 062	(25 092)
Expected premium receipts allocation under the PAA	82 240 607	141 869 724
Insurance service expenses	**(41 347 810)**	**10 226 409**
Incurred insurance service expenses:	(23 471 703)	(22 349 501)
Claims	(22 169 847)	(21 289 193)
Expenses	(1 606 428)	(893 181)
Other movements related to current service	304 572	(167 127)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(15 625 140)	(3 585 777)
Changes that relate to past service:	**(2 249 414)**	**36 187 419**
Changes in estimates in LIC fulfilment cash flows	8 400 311	13 849 372
Experience adjustments in claims and other insurance service expenses in LIC	(10 649 725)	22 338 047
Changes that relate to future service:	**(1 553)**	**(25 733)**
Losses for the net outflow recognized on initial recognition	-	(1)
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts – subsequent measurement	(1 553)	(25 732)
Insurance service result (excluding reinsurance contracts held)	**41 230 097**	**152 113 735**
The effect of time value of money and changes in the time value of money, based on the locked-in interest rates:	**(6 125 455)**	**(6 632 927)**
Interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM	(279 830)	-
Interest accreted on present value cash flows	(5 844 994)	(6 628 553)
Interest accreted on risk adjustment	(631)	(4 373)
The effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk	683 642	(705 957)
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	800 230	-
Effect of measuring changes in estimates at current rates and adjusting the CSM at rates on initial recognition	(588)	(2 440)
Total insurance finance income or expenses (excluding reinsurance contracts held)	**(4 642 170)**	**(7 341 324)**

Non Proportional Foreign	Non Proportional Local	Proportional Foreign	Proportional Local	Total
203 928 804	**481 268 817**	**61 113 982**	**739 883 520**	**1 710 660 357**
11 598 088	5 549 421	26 228 468	15 455 085	59 025 403
82 166	206 801	4 124 022	5 095 478	9 538 354
936 162	**1 830 195**	**22 783 342**	**20 905 277**	**46 606 681**
887 147	1 787 540	22 182 032	20 450 106	45 442 240
49 015	42 656	601 310	455 171	1 164 441
57 640	(152 238)	(40 796)	(2 440 822)	(2 597 246)
191 254 749	473 834 638	8 018 946	700 868 502	1 598 087 165
(114 566 028)	**985 533**	**(157 234 684)**	**(759 074 526)**	**(1 061 011 107)**
(59 805 169)	(23 706 711)	(123 118 400)	(635 128 727)	(887 580 211)
(59 681 952)	(23 922 743)	(126 187 528)	(641 317 992)	(894 569 255)
(3 819 436)	(4 354 970)	(4 629 012)	(18 164 782)	(33 467 808)
3 696 219	4 571 001	7 698 140	24 354 046	40 456 852
(20 685 153)	(28 246 869)	(4 882 986)	(12 012 000)	(85 037 924)
(34 070 571)	**53 056 933**	**(20 282 467)**	**(94 096 739)**	**(61 454 839)**
(80 173 608)	13 263 365	(158 864 154)	310 797 308	107 272 594
46 103 037	39 793 568	138 581 687	(404 894 047)	(168 727 434)
(5 136)	**(117 820)**	**(8 950 832)**	**(17 837 059)**	**(26 938 133)**
-	(76 165)	(951 429)	(5 577 040)	(6 604 635)
(5 136)	(41 655)	(7 999 402)	(12 260 019)	(20 333 497)
89 362 776	**482 254 350**	**(96 120 703)**	**(19 191 006)**	**649 649 250**
(26 373 569)	**(25 721 427)**	**(19 111 650)**	**(92 746 153)**	**(176 711 180)**
(2 715 216)	(575 540)	(3 505 837)	(1 639 102)	(8 715 525)
(23 644 568)	(25 105 104)	(15 485 773)	(90 341 042)	(167 050 034)
(13 786)	(40 783)	(120 040)	(766 008)	(945 621)
4 077 316	(1 887 591)	2 074 707	(5 798 602)	(1 556 484)
8 815 577	-	4 710 712	-	14 326 520
(10 183)	(30 944)	(117 048)	(506 227)	(667 431)
(13 490 859)	**(27 639 962)**	**(12 443 279)**	**(99 050 982)**	**(164 608 575)**

2.1.INSURANCE 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 (Restated)

Figures in Rand	Facultative Foreign	Facultative Local
Insurance revenue	**47 753 946**	**20 425 014**
CSM recognized for services provided	**307 218**	**-**
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	2 700	8 240
Expected insurance service expenses incurred:	**14 084**	**(8 195)**
Claims	13 665	(9 764)
Expenses	419	1 569
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	780	143
Expected premium receipts allocation under the PAA	47 429 165	20 424 825
Insurance service expenses	**66 314 020**	**(8 590 921)**
Incurred insurance service expenses:	**(351 550)**	**(59 585 296)**
Claims	(363 000)	(46 819 117)
Expenses	(80 008)	(490 977)
Other movements related to current service	91 458	(12 275 202)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(1 315 094)	(1 141 472)
Changes that relate to past service:	**67 980 893**	**52 151 688**
Changes in estimates in LIC fulfilment cash flows	21 655 899	75 137 606
Experience adjustments in claims and other insurance service expenses in LIC	46 324 994	(22 985 918)
Changes that relate to future service:	**(229)**	**(15 841)**
Losses for the net outflow recognized on initial recognition	(172 549)	-
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts – subsequent measurement	172 320	(15 841)
Insurance service result (excluding reinsurance contracts held)	**114 067 967**	**11 834 093**
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)**
Interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM	(70 199)	(75)
Interest accreted on present value cash flows	(3 319 666)	(8 941 869)
Interest accreted on risk adjustment	(15 327)	(215)
The effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk	152	2 254
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	(5 342 914)	-
Total insurance finance income or expenses (excluding reinsurance contracts held)	**(8 747 955)**	**(8 939 905)**

Non Proportional Foreign	Non Proportional Local	Proportional Foreign	Proportional Local	Total
200 146 625	**157 519 409**	**454 277 633**	**583 325 645**	**1 463 448 273**
8 517 963	4 736 245	16 197 101	5 984 028	35 742 556
158 669	196 685	531 251	1 445 502	2 343 046
1 178 178	**1 201 830**	**3 096 884**	**7 467 850**	**12 950 631**
1 122 378	1 174 232	3 020 440	7 320 932	12 641 883
55 800	27 598	76 444	146 918	308 749
112 702	61 406	164 562	314 188	653 781
190 179 114	151 323 243	434 287 836	568 114 077	1 411 758 259
(156 489 017)	**(149 788 857)**	**(343 452 288)**	**(171 601 617)**	**(763 608 681)**
(217 466 972)	**(97 682 550)**	**(371 761 053)**	**(135 921 966)**	**(882 769 386)**
(196 947 922)	(83 521 887)	(329 858 253)	(114 020 226)	(771 530 404)
(3 164 629)	(5 320 762)	(10 295 223)	(21 430 401)	(40 782 000)
(17 354 421)	(8 839 901)	(31 607 577)	(471 339)	(70 456 981)
(15 127 890)	(19 508 097)	(9 914 004)	(17 204 386)	(64 210 944)
76 105 845	**(32 598 211)**	**38 186 555**	**(14 936 094)**	**186 890 676**
(4 060 861)	(193 357 085)	222 797 121	(231 199 586)	(109 026 905)
80 166 706	160 758 874	(184 610 566)	216 263 492	295 917 581
-	**-**	**36 214**	**(3 539 171)**	**(3 519 027)**
-	-	-	(4 657 526)	(4 830 075)
-	-	36 214	1 118 355	1 311 048
43 657 608	**7 730 552**	**110 825 345**	**411 724 028**	**699 839 592**
(12 300 728)	**(11 550 517)**	**(21 443 536)**	**(8 039 997)**	**(65 682 129)**
(934 522)	(549 406)	(2 002 805)	(132 624)	(3 689 631)
(11 342 644)	(10 964 054)	(19 204 037)	(7 439 066)	(61 211 337)
(23 562)	(37 056)	(236 694)	(468 306)	(781 160)
(1 173)	28 038	109 657	486 434	625 362
(6 769 784)	-	(12 853 341)	-	(24 966 039)
(19 071 684)	**(11 522 479)**	**(34 187 220)**	**(7 553 563)**	**(90 022 806)**

2.2.INSURANCE CONTRACT PORTFOLIO REPORT - BALANCE SHEET

31 March 2025

Figures in Rand	Facultative Foreign	Facultative Local
Assets		
Insurance contract assets	364 801	24 593 836
Asset for remaining coverage:	516 995	98 936 525
Total estimates of present value of future cash flows:	-	67 883
Estimates of present value of future cash flows excluding accrual balance	-	67 883
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	-	(6 955)
Contractual service margin	-	(7 361)
Liability for remaining coverage of contracts measured under the PAA	516 995	98 882 958
Liability for incurred claims:	(152 193)	(74 342 689)
Estimates of present value of future cash flows	(142 301)	(57 910 291)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(9 893)	(16 432 399)
Total Insurance contract assets	**364 801**	**24 593 836**
Liabilities		
Insurance contract liabilities	77 043 276	751 557
Liability for remaining coverage:	6 833 582	(613 680)
Total estimates of present value of future cash flows:	744 861	-
Estimates of present value of future cash flows excluding accrual balance	76 915	-
Extract of accrual balance	667 946	-
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(2 312)	-
Contractual service margin	(1 620 788)	-
Liability for remaining coverage of contracts measured under the PAA	7 711 820	(613 680)
Liability for incurred claims:	(83 876 858)	(137 877)
Estimates of present value of future cash flows	(72 293 464)	(104 300)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(11 583 394)	(33 577)
Total Insurance contract liabilities	**77 043 276**	**751 557**

Non Proportional Foreign	Non Proportional Local	Proportional Foreign	Proportional Local	Total
5 620 767	20 907 376	25 724 916	22 026 427	99 238 123
8 791 394	37 471 042	31 951 809	43 989 022	221 656 786
-	-	-	-	67 883
-	-	-	-	67 883
-	-	-	-	(6 955)
-	-	-	-	(7 361)
8 791 394	37 471 042	31 951 809	43 989 022	221 603 220
(3 170 627)	(16 563 666)	(6 226 893)	(21 962 595)	(122 418 664)
(2 986 369)	(15 231 203)	(5 642 125)	(18 109 253)	(100 021 541)
(184 258)	(1 332 463)	(584 768)	(3 853 342)	(22 397 123)
5 620 767	**20 907 376**	**25 724 916**	**22 026 427**	**99 238 123**
305 085 112	78 528 403	325 491 590	908 958 189	1 695 858 128
40 206 216	170 609 178	(45 146 291)	155 269 845	327 158 849
1 977 063	922 434	3 420 612	3 007 443	10 072 413
815 086	811 267	2 332 539	3 703 122	7 738 929
1 161 977	111 168	1 088 073	(695 679)	2 333 485
(59 028)	(57 940)	(1 377 089)	(8 121 723)	(9 618 092)
(21 752 452)	(2 569 730)	(40 874 276)	(33 694 417)	(100 511 664)
60 040 634	172 314 414	(6 315 538)	194 078 542	427 216 191
(345 291 329)	(249 137 581)	(280 345 299)	(1 064 228 034)	(2 023 016 977)
(319 285 701)	(226 564 683)	(236 913 390)	(856 166 186)	(1 711 327 725)
(26 005 628)	(22 572 898)	(43 431 909)	(208 061 847)	(311 689 252)
305 085 112	**78 528 403**	**325 491 590**	**908 958 189**	**1 695 858 128**

2.2. INSURANCE CONTRACT PORTFOLIO REPORT - BALANCE SHEET

31 March 2024 (Restated)

Figures in Rand	Facultative Foreign	Facultative Local
Assets		
Insurance contract assets	2 983 429	104 204
Asset for remaining coverage:	3 987 327	104 204
Total estimates of present value of future cash flows:	2 637 231	-
Estimates of present value of future cash flows excluding accrual balance	192 346	-
Extract of accrual balance	2 444 886	-
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(7 066)	-
Contractual service margin	(2 513 767)	-
Liability for remaining coverage of contracts measured under the PAA	3 870 929	104 204
Liability for incurred claims:	(1 003 898)	-
Estimates of present value of future cash flows	(963 727)	-
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(40 171)	-
Total Insurance contract assets	**2 983 429**	**104 204**
Liabilities		
Insurance contract liabilities	66 687 882	98 680 314
Liability for remaining coverage:	12 063 748	8 642 051
Total estimates of present value of future cash flows:	319 444	39 178
Estimates of present value of future cash flows excluding accrual balance	709	39 178
Extract of accrual balance	318 735	-
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(19)	(51 728)
Contractual service margin	(786 004)	-
Liability for remaining coverage of contracts measured under the PAA	12 530 327	8 654 601
Liability for incurred claims:	(78 751 630)	(107 322 365)
Estimates of present value of future cash flows	(69 240 098)	(84 091 164)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(9 511 532)	(23 231 201)
Total Insurance contract liabilities	**66 687 882**	**98 680 314**

Non Proportional Foreign	Non Proportional Local	Proportional Foreign	Proportional Local	Total
3 538 251	4 028 525	45 637 266	44 222 239	100 513 913
4 806 068	4 812 948	65 408 624	83 972 034	163 091 205
71 408	-	-	-	2 708 639
9 305	-	-	-	201 651
62 103	-	-	-	2 506 988
(602)	-	-	-	(7 667)
(64 492)	-	-	-	(2 578 259)
4 799 754	4 812 948	65 408 624	83 972 034	162 968 492
(1 267 817)	(784 423)	(19 771 358)	(39 749 795)	(62 577 292)
(1 212 481)	(706 817)	(18 396 352)	(33 202 680)	(54 482 056)
(55 336)	(77 607)	(1 375 007)	(6 547 115)	(8 095 235)
3 538 251	**4 028 525**	**45 637 266**	**44 222 239**	**100 513 913**
324 630 608	345 787 154	233 840 902	816 778 495	1 886 405 355
27 527 610	(5 268 862)	43 499 650	166 833 116	253 297 314
9 281 500	983 977	777 238	(1 153 372)	10 247 965
2 672 851	176 576	2 005 794	(714 235)	4 180 874
6 608 649	807 401	(1 228 556)	(439 137)	6 067 091
(173 168)	(486 017)	(1 305 799)	(8 649 679)	(10 666 410)
(33 252 294)	(8 139 783)	(43 297 894)	(19 169 744)	(104 645 719)
51 671 572	2 372 962	87 326 105	195 805 911	358 361 478
(352 158 218)	(340 518 292)	(277 340 553)	(983 611 611)	(2 139 702 669)
(324 465 795)	(305 925 871)	(246 128 841)	(810 582 927)	(1 840 434 696)
(27 692 423)	(34 592 421)	(31 211 711)	(173 028 684)	(299 267 973)
324 630 608	**345 787 154**	**233 840 902**	**816 778 495**	**1 886 405 355**

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 2025

Figures in Rand	Reinsurance Excess of Loss Foreign	Reinsurance Excess of Loss Local	Reinsurance Quota Share Foreign	Reinsurance Quota Share Local	Total
Income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(155 630 738)	175 963 343	399 057 526	(850 220 268)	(430 830 136)
Allocation of the premiums paid	(467 888)	(111 069 615)	200 499 527	(1 275 592 153)	(1 186 630 129)
Allocation of the premiums paid_total	(467 888)	(111 069 615)	200 499 527	(1 275 592 153)	(1 186 630 128)
Amounts recovered from reinsurance:	**(155 162 850)**	**287 032 958**	**198 557 999**	**425 371 884**	**755 799 991**
Incurred insurance service expenses:	**(2 593 064)**	**145 420 480**	**145 550 294**	**415 131 672**	**703 509 383**
Claims	2 780 498	146 759 350	149 288 300	450 578 641	749 406 789
Other movements related to current service	(5 373 562)	(1 338 869)	(3 738 006)	(35 446 969)	(45 897 406)
Changes that relate to past service (changes in fulfilment cash flows re LIC):	**(152 569 786)**	**141 612 478**	**53 007 705**	**10 240 212**	**52 290 609**
Changes in estimates in LIC fulfilment cash flows	(49 459 898)	70 154 108	224 858 922	(190 193 499)	55 359 632
Experience adjustments in claims and other insurance service expenses in LIC	(103 109 887)	71 458 370	(171 851 218)	200 433 711	(3 069 024)
Income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	**(155 630 738)**	**175 963 343**	**399 057 526**	**(850 220 268)**	**(430 830 136)**
Finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	4 005 301	28 899 589	19 252 065	92 085 998	144 242 953
The effect of time value of money and changes in the time value of money, based on the locked-in interest rates:	8 550 255	23 749 554	29 688 029	81 718 281	143 706 119
Interest accreted on present value cash flows	8 550 255	23 749 554	29 688 029	81 718 281	143 706 119
The effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk	-	5 150 035	(5 474 515)	10 367 718	10 043 237
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of reinsurance contracts	(4 544 954)	-	(4 961 449)	-	(9 506 403)
Total Finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	**4 005 301**	**28 899 589**	**19 252 065**	**92 085 998**	**144 242 953**

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 (Restated)

Figures in Rand	Reinsurance Excess of Loss Foreign	Reinsurance Excess of Loss Local	Reinsurance Quota Share Foreign	Reinsurance Quota Share Local	Total
Income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	16 283 839	68 746 242	(390 153 658)	(249 519 588)	(598 525 566)
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)	(1 103 646 753)
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)**	**(598 525 566)**
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 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**

2.4.REINSURANCE CONTRACT PORTFOLIO REPORT - BALANCE SHEET

31 March 2025

Figures in Rand	Reinsurance Excess of Loss Foreign	Reinsurance Excess of Loss Local	Reinsurance Quota Share Foreign	Reinsurance Quota Share Local	Total
Assets					
Reinsurance contract assets	11 713 905	310 347 402	797 892 947	-	1 119 954 253
Asset for remaining coverage:	**11 713 905**	**(126 021 376)**	**276 911 847**	**-**	**162 604 375**
Liability for remaining coverage of contracts measured under the PAA	11 713 905	(126 021 376)	276 911 847	-	162 604 375
Liability for incurred claims:	**-**	**436 368 778**	**520 981 100**	**-**	**957 349 878**
Estimates of present value of future cash flows	-	363 742 460	437 245 560	-	800 988 020
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	-	72 626 318	83 735 540	-	156 361 858
Total Reinsurance contract assets	**11 713 905**	**310 347 402**	**797 892 947**	**-**	**1 119 954 253**
Liabilities					
Reinsurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	(162 504 070)	(162 504 070)
Liability for remaining coverage:	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1 094 047 275)**	**(1 094 047 275)**
Liability for remaining coverage of contracts measured under the PAA	-	-	-	(1 094 047 275)	(1 094 047 275)
Liability for incurred claims:	**-**	**-**	**-**	**931 543 204**	**931 543 204**
Estimates of present value of future cash flows	-	-	-	781 517 915	781 517 915
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	-	-	-	150 025 289	150 025 289
Total Reinsurance contract liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(162 504 070)**	**(162 504 070)**

31 March 2024 (Restated)

Figures in Rand	Reinsurance Excess of Loss Foreign	Reinsurance Excess of Loss Local	Reinsurance Quota Share Foreign	Reinsurance Quota Share Local	Total
Assets					
Reinsurance contract assets	151 240 422	257 310 762	246 475 026	205 055 219	860 081 429
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**

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 the 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 acceptable exposure per risk. 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 precaution, the Company has procured excess of loss protection from GIC of India, UK Branch, amounting to US$48 million in excess of US$1 million for the year ended 31 March 2025. For the previous year (2023–24), the protection was US$44 million in excess of US$1 million. These arrangements serve to safeguard the Company's capital in the event of a catastrophe.

The Company launched additional products in 2018 namely (1) Stand-alone Political Violence and Terrorism (PVT) and (2) Retakaful business. For the PVT business, the Company is closely monitoring its exposures and has retained this business to its net account. The Retakaful business is covered under the existing Whole Account Quota Share Treaty and the Whole Account Excess of Loss protection.

3.2.Risk assessment process

The Company's risk assessment process consists of risk identification, risk analysis, risk evaluation and risk 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.

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.

3.RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONT)

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. 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 A- (Excellent) 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.Equity 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.

3.RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONT)

The Company manages operational risk through a comprehensive system of internal controls. From a risk governance perspective, the three lines of defence approach are 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.

3.3.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 Company and therefore its ability to meet its financial obligations;
- to retain sufficient capital to fund the strategic objectives of the Company; and
- to provide an adequate return for the shareholder 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.

	2025	2024
Regulatory capital held	2.90	2.27
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 focussed 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 has complied with the transitional reporting requirements as communicated by the Regulator.

3.RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONT)

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. As part of our risk management framework, the Chief Underwriting Officer (CUO) plays a critical role in monitoring conduct risk across the organisation. The CUO is responsible for escalating any matter identified to senior management for resolution. In cases where senior management requires additional support or guidance, the matter is further escalated to the risk committee for thorough assessment and informed decision making. This multi-tiered approach ensures that conduct risk is identified, assessed and mitigated in a timely and effective manner.

4.INSURANCE AND REISNURANCE CONTRACTS

Insurance and reinsurance contract analysis

31 March 2025

Figures in Rand	Notes	Assets	Liabilities	Net
Premium allocation approach	**4.4.1**	99 184 556	(1 525 394 611)	**(1 426 210 055)**
General measurement model	**4.4.3**	53 567	(170 463 516)	**(170 409 950)**
Insurance contract (assets)/liabilities		99 238 123	(1 695 858 128)	**(1 596 620 005)**

31 March 2024

Figures in Rand	Notes	Assets	Liabilities	Net
Premium allocation approach	**4.4.1**	100 425 118	(1 698 077 703)	**(1 597 652 585)**
General measurement model	**4.4.3**	88 796	(188 327 652)	**(188 238 856)**
Insurance contract (assets)/liabilities		100 513 913	(1 886 405 355)	**(1 785 891 441)**

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.

Insurance and reinsurance contracts

A contract is classified as an insurance contract where one party (the issuer) provides insurance coverage by accepting significant insurance risk when agreeing with another party (the policyholder) to pay benefits if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder or other beneficiary. Significant insurance risk is assessed on a contract level and exists where there is at least one scenario in which the insured event results both in significant additional payments and also in an overall loss to the Company on a present value basis. In the normal course of business, the Company uses reinsurance to mitigate its risk exposures. A reinsurance contract transfers significant risk if it transfers substantially all the insurance risk resulting from the insured portion of the underlying insurance contracts, even if it does not expose the reinsurer to the possibility of a significant loss. The accounting model applied to these insurance contracts (including reinsurance contracts issued and/or held) for liability measurement purposes is the General Measurement Model (GMM) unless the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) applies.

The PAA is a modification of the GMM that allows the use of a simplified approach for measuring the insurance contract liabilities for certain eligible types of contracts. The Company will apply the PAA to simplify the measurement of the majority of its insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts held. When recognising insurance revenue, the PAA is broadly similar to the Company's previous accounting treatment under IFRS 4.

4.ACCOUNTING POLICY - INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS (CONT)

Scope and Separation

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 issues non-life reinsurance to other insurers. Non-life insurance products offered include:

- 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. 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 contracts 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.

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 portfolio.

4.ACCOUNTING POLICY - INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS (CONT)

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

The Company derecognises a contract when the rights and obligations relating to the contract are extinguished, i.e. expired, discharged, or cancelled. The Company also derecognises a contract if its terms are modified in a way that would have changed the accounting for the contract significantly had the new terms always existed, consistent with the criteria set out in the standard, or if the contract is transferred to a third party. Where terms are modified, a new contract on the modified terms is recognised. If a contract is transferred to a third party, then Company adjusts the contractual service margin of the group of insurance contracts from which the contract has been derecognised based on the difference between the change in the carrying amount of the group of insurance contracts resulting from the contract being derecognised and the premium charged by the third party. If a contract modification does not result in derecognition, then the Company treats the changes in cash flows caused by the modification as changes in estimates of fulfilment cash flows. For a contract measured under the PAA, the liability for remaining coverage of the group of insurance contracts is adjusted to reflect the amount refunded to the policyholder (or the premium that would have been received for a new contract in the case of a contract modification or the amount paid to a third party in the case of a transfer) other than for settlement of incurred claims.

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 cedant 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 beginning of the coverage period. 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 Company 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 contract boundary, 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.ACCOUNTING POLICY - INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE 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 Company can compel the policyholder to pay premiums; or the Company 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 cedants, insurance acquisition cash flows, and other costs incurred in fulfilling contracts such as claims handling, maintenance, administration costs, recurring commissions, and taxes chargeable to cedants. 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

4. ACCOUNTING POLICY - INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS (CONT)

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 Company 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.

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 insurance contracts that it issues and reinsurance contracts that it holds, as:

- The coverage period of each contract is one year or less, including insurance contract services 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 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 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.

4. ACCOUNTING POLICY - INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS (CONT)

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.

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.

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 future cash flows for the time value of money and the effect of financial risk for the measurement of liability for incurred claims.

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 miss-estimation 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.

4.ACCOUNTING POLICY - INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS (CONT)

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 the Company, 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 impact 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.

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 Illiquid. 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. All cash flows are discounted using risk-free yield curves adjusted to reflect the characteristics of the cash flows and the liquidity of the insurance contracts. The Company generally determines the risk-free rates using the published SAM forward rates for South African business; and the European Insurance And Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA) published risk-free curves for foreign business. To reflect the liquidity characteristics of the insurance contracts, the risk-free yield curves are adjusted by an illiquidity premium. Illiquidity premiums are generally determined by calculating market spreads of other market instruments, against the risk-free rates and after allowing for credit risk. A factor of illiquidity premiums is applied to categories of products, determined by the cashflow and risk characteristics specific to that product:

4.ACCOUNTING POLICY - INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS (CONT)

Factor Applied to Illiquidity Premium	0	0.33	0.67	1
Category	Fully liquid	Partially liquid	Moderately illiquid	Illiquid
Line of business	Motor Agriculture Aviation Transport	Accident & Health Property Guarantee Marine Inwards Reinsurance PVT RTK MIS	Liability Engineering	

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.

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.

4. ACCOUNTING POLICY - INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS (CONT)

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 2025

Figures in Rand	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	194 156	185	11 598 088	5 549 421	26 228 468	15 455 085	59 025 403
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	19 848	10 039	82 166	206 801	4 124 022	5 095 478	9 538 354
Expected insurance service expenses incurred:	**119 235**	**32 470**	**936 162**	**1 830 195**	**22 783 342**	**20 905 277**	**46 606 681**
Claims	103 899	31 516	887 147	1 787 540	22 182 032	20 450 106	45 442 240
Expenses	15 335	954	49 015	42 656	601 310	455 171	1 164 441
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	4 062	(25 092)	57 640	(152 238)	(40 796)	(2 440 822)	(2 597 246)
Total Revenue from Contracts Not Measured Under PAA	**337 300**	**17 602**	**12 674 056**	**7 434 179**	**53 095 036**	**39 015 018**	**112 573 191**
Contracts Measured Under the PAA							
Expected premium receipts allocation under the PAA	82 240 607	141 869 724	191 254 749	473 834 638	8 018 946	700 868 502	1 598 087 165
Total Revenue from Contracts Measured Under PAA	**82 240 607**	**141 869 724**	**191 254 749**	**473 834 638**	**8 018 946**	**700 868 502**	**1 598 087 165**
Total Revenue from Insurance contracts	**82 577 907**	**141 887 326**	**203 928 804**	**481 268 817**	**61 113 982**	**739 883 520**	**1 710 660 357**

4.1. INSURANCE REVENUE

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

31 March 2024 (Restated)

Figures in Rand	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	568 114 077	1 411 758 259
Total Revenue from Contracts Measured Under PAA	**47 429 165**	**20 424 825**	**190 179 114**	**151 323 243**	**434 287 836**	**568 114 077**	**1 411 758 259**
Total Revenue from Insurance contracts	**47 753 946**	**20 425 014**	**200 146 625**	**157 519 409**	**454 277 633**	**583 325 645**	**1 463 448 273**

4.2.1.INSURANCE SERVICE EXPENSES

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

31 March 2025

Figures in Rand	Facultative Foreign	Facultative Local	Non Proportional Foreign	Non Proportional Local	Proportional Foreign	Proportional Local	Total
Incurred insurance service expenses:	**(23 471 703)**	**(22 349 501)**	**(59 805 169)**	**(23 706 711)**	**(123 118 400)**	**(635 128 727)**	**(887 580 211)**
Claims	(22 169 847)	(21 289 193)	(59 681 952)	(23 922 743)	(126 187 528)	(641 317 992)	(894 569 255)
Expenses	(1 606 428)	(893 181)	(3 819 436)	(4 354 970)	(4 629 012)	(18 164 782)	(33 467 808)
Other expenses under the VFA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements related to current service	304 572	(167 127)	3 696 219	4 571 001	7 698 140	24 354 046	40 456 852
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(15 625 140)	(3 585 777)	(20 685 153)	(28 246 869)	(4 882 986)	(12 012 000)	(85 037 924)
Changes that relate to past service:	**(2 249 414)**	**36 187 419**	**(34 070 571)**	**53 056 933**	**(20 282 467)**	**(94 096 739)**	**(61 454 839)**
Changes in estimates in LIC fulfilment cash flows	8 400 311	13 849 372	(80 173 608)	13 263 365	(158 864 154)	310 797 308	107 272 594
Experience adjustments in claims and other insurance service expenses in LIC	(10 649 725)	22 338 047	46 103 037	39 793 568	138 581 687	(404 894 047)	(168 727 434)
Changes that relate to future service:	**(1 553)**	**(25 733)**	**(5 136)**	**(117 820)**	**(8 950 832)**	**(17 837 059)**	**(26 938 133)**
Losses for the net outflow recognized on initial recognition	-	(1)	-	(76 165)	(951 429)	(5 577 040)	(6 604 635)
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts – subsequent measurement	(1 553)	(25 732)	(5 136)	(41 655)	(7 999 402)	(12 260 019)	(20 333 497)
Total Insurance service expenses	**(41 347 810)**	**10 226 409**	**(114 566 028)**	**985 533**	**(157 234 684)**	**(759 074 526)**	**(1 061 011 107)**

4.2.1.INSURANCE FINANCE INCOME OR EXPENSES

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

31 March 2024 (Restated)

Figures in Rand	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 SERVICE EXPENSES

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

31 March 2025

Figures in Rand	Facultative Foreign	Facultative Local	Non Proportional Foreign	Non Proportional Local	Proportional Foreign	Proportional Local	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:	**(6 125 455)**	**(6 632 927)**	**(26 373 569)**	**(25 721 427)**	**(19 111 650)**	**(92 746 153)**	**(176 711 180)**
Interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM	(279 830)	-	(2 715 216)	(575 540)	(3 505 837)	(1 639 102)	(8 715 525)
Interest accreted on present value cash flows	(5 844 994)	(6 628 553)	(23 644 568)	(25 105 104)	(15 485 773)	(90 341 042)	(167 050 034)
Interest accreted on risk adjustment	(631)	(4 373)	(13 786)	(40 783)	(120 040)	(766 008)	(945 621)
The effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk	683 642	(705 957)	4 077 316	(1 887 591)	2 074 707	(5 798 602)	(1 556 484)
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	800 230	-	8 815 577	-	4 710 712	-	14 326 520
Effect of measuring changes in estimates at current rates and adjusting the CSM at rates on initial recognition	(588)	(2 440)	(10 183)	(30 944)	(117 048)	(506 227)	(667 431)
Total insurance finance income or expenses	**(4 642 170)**	**(7 341 324)**	**(13 490 859)**	**(27 639 962)**	**(12 443 279)**	**(99 050 982)**	**(164 608 575)**

4.2.2.INSURANCE FINANCE INCOME OR EXPENSES

31 March 2024 (Restated)

Figures in Rand	Facultative Foreign	Facultative Local	Non Proportional Foreign	Non Proportional Local	Proportional Foreign	Proportional Local	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:	**(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)**

4.3.1. INCOME OR EXPENSE FROM REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD

31 March 2025

Figures in Rand	Reinsurance Excess of Loss Foreign	Reinsurance Excess of Loss Local	Reinsurance Quota Share Foreign	Reinsurance Quota Share Local	Total
Income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	**(155 630 738)**	**175 963 343**	**399 057 526**	**(850 220 268)**	**(430 830 136)**
Allocation of the premiums paid	(467 888)	(111 069 615)	200 499 527	(1 275 592 153)	(1 186 630 129)
Allocation of the premiums paid_total	-	-	-	-	(1 186 630 128)
Amounts recovered from reinsurance:	(155 162 850)	287 032 958	198 557 999	425 371 884	755 799 991
Incurred insurance service expenses:	**(2 593 064)**	**145 420 480**	**145 550 294**	**415 131 672**	**703 509 383**
Claims	2 780 498	146 759 350	149 288 300	450 578 641	749 406 789
Other movements related to current service	(5 373 562)	(1 338 869)	(3 738 006)	(35 446 969)	(45 897 406)
Changes that relate to past service (changes in fulfilment cash flows re LIC):	(152 569 786)	141 612 478	53 007 705	10 240 212	52 290 609
Changes in estimates in LIC fulfilment cash flows	(49 459 898)	70 154 108	224 858 922	(190 193 499)	55 359 632
Experience adjustments in claims and other insurance service expenses in LIC	(103 109 887)	71 458 370	(171 851 218)	200 433 711	(3 069 024)
Total income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	**(155 630 738)**	**175 963 343**	**399 057 526**	**(850 220 268)**	**(430 830 136)**

4.3.2. REINSURANCE FINANCE INCOME OR EXPENSES

31 March 2025

Figures in Rand	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	4 005 301	28 899 589	19 252 065	92 085 998	144 242 953
The effect of time value of money and changes in the time value of money, based on the locked-in interest rates:	**8 550 255**	**23 749 554**	**29 688 029**	**81 718 281**	**143 706 119**
Interest accreted on present value cash flows	8 550 255	23 749 554	29 688 029	81 718 281	143 706 119
The effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk	-	5 150 035	(5 474 515)	10 367 718	10 043 237
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of reinsurance contracts	(4 544 954)	-	(4 961 449)	-	(9 506 403)
Total Finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	**4 005 301**	**28 899 589**	**19 252 065**	**92 085 998**	**144 242 953**

4.3.1. INCOME OR EXPENSE FROM REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD

31 March 2024

Figures in Rand	Reinsurance Excess of Loss Foreign	Reinsurance Excess of Loss Local	Reinsurance Quota Share Foreign	Reinsurance Quota Share Local	Total
Income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	**16 283 839**	**68 746 242**	**(390 153 658)**	**(249 519 588)**	**(598 525 566)**
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	-	-	-	-	(1 103 646 753)
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
Total income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	**16 283 839**	**68 746 242**	**(390 153 658)**	**(249 519 588)**	**(598 525 566)**

4.3.2. REINSURANCE FINANCE INCOME OR EXPENSES

31 March 2024

Figures in Rand	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 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 income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	**11 007 319**	**4 720 007**	**43 713 481**	**14 000 150**	**73 440 956**

4.4.INSURANCE CONTRACT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Figures in Rand	Note Ref	31 March 2025			31 March 2024		
		Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net
Insurance Contract held							
PAA	4.1	99 184 556	(1 525 394 611)	(1 426 210 055)	100 425 118	(1 698 077 703)	(1 597 652 585)
GMM	4.2	53 567	(170 463 516)	(170 409 950)	88 796	(188 327 652)	(188 238 856)
Total		99 238 123	(1 695 858 128)	(1 596 620 005)	100 513 913	(1 886 405 355)	(1 785 891 441)
Reinsurance Contract held							
PAA	4.5	1 119 954 253	(162 504 070)	957 450 182	860 081 429	-	860 081 429
Total		1 119 954 253	(162 504 070)	957 450 182	860 081 429	-	860 081 429

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

31 March 2025

Figures in Rand	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage	Liabilities for Incurred claims		Total
	Excluding Loss Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	
Opening Insurance contract assets	162 968 492	(54 545 348)	(8 109 039)	100 314 105
Opening Insurance contract liabilities	358 361 479	(1 767 009 340)	(289 422 736)	(1 698 070 597)
Net Opening balance	**521 329 971**	**(1 821 554 688)**	**(297 531 774)**	**(1 597 756 492)**
Insurance Revenue				
Post transition	1 598 087 165	-	-	1 598 087 165
Total Insurance revenue	**1 598 087 165**	**-**	**-**	**1 598 087 165**
Insurance Service Expenses				
Incurred insurance service expenses:	-	(796 721 783)	(60 765 041)	(857 486 824)
Claims	-	(765 398 788)	(97 825 355)	(863 224 143)
Expenses	-	(31 322 995)	-	(31 322 995)
Other movements related to current service	-	-	37 060 313	37 060 313
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(87 635 170)	-	-	(87 635 170)
Changes that relate to past service (changes in fulfilment cash flows re LIC)	-	(102 905 455)	35 855 580	(67 049 875)
Total Insurance Service Expenses	**(87 635 170)**	**(899 627 238)**	**(24 909 461)**	**(1 012 171 870)**
Total Insurance Service result	**1 510 451 995**	**(899 627 238)**	**(24 909 461)**	**585 915 295**
Insurance Finance Income or Expense				
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk	-	(167 220 924)	(2 381 554)	(169 602 478)
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	(9 373 509)	18 123 892	1 918 179	10 668 562
Total Insurance Finance Income or Expense	**(9 373 509)**	**(149 097 032)**	**(463 375)**	**(158 933 916)**
Total Changes in the Statement of Financial Performance	**1 501 078 486**	**(1 048 724 270)**	**(25 372 837)**	**426 981 380**
Cash flows (Actual cashflows in the period)				
Premiums and premium tax received	(1 465 728 398)	-	-	(1 465 728 398)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	-	1 118 154 103	-	1 118 154 103
Insurance acquisition cash flows	92 139 352	-	-	92 139 352
Total Cash flows	**(1 373 589 046)**	**1 118 154 103**	**-**	**(255 434 943)**
Net Closing balance	**648 819 411**	**(1 752 124 856)**	**(322 904 611)**	**(1 426 210 055)**
Closing Insurance contact assets	221 603 220	(100 021 541)	(22 397 123)	99 184 556
Closing Insurance contract liabilities	427 216 191	(1 652 103 314)	(300 507 488)	(1 525 394 611)
Net Closing balance	**648 819 411**	**(1 752 124 856)**	**(322 904 611)**	**(1 426 210 055)**

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

31 March 2024 (Restated)

Figures in Rand	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage	Liabilities for Incurred claims		Total
	Excluding 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	305 040 856	(1 920 821 772)	(332 094 310)	(1 947 875 227)
Net Opening balance	**366 612 762**	**(1 950 345 595)**	**(335 832 385)**	**(1 919 565 217)**
Insurance Revenue				
Post transition	1 411 758 259	-	-	1 411 758 259
Total Insurance revenue – All Transition Methods	**1 411 758 259**	**-**	**-**	**1 411 758 259**
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	**1 348 201 096**	**(650 252 982)**	**41 029 026**	**738 977 140**
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)**
Total Changes in the Statement of Financial Performance	**1 344 918 819**	**(721 926 229)**	**38 315 931**	**661 308 521**
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	**521 329 970**	**(1 821 466 102)**	**(297 516 454)**	**(1 597 652 585)**
Closing Insurance contact assets	162 968 492	(54 448 139)	(8 095 235)	100 425 118
Closing Insurance contract liabilities	358 361 478	(1 767 017 963)	(289 421 218)	(1 698 077 703)
Net Closing balance	**521 329 970**	**(1 821 466 102)**	**(297 516 454)**	**(1 597 652 585)**

4.4.2.GMM INSURANCE - MOVEMENT IN CARRYING AMOUNTS BY COMPONENT

31 March 2025

Figures in Rand	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial Risk	CSM Post Transition	Total
Opening insurance contract assets	2 674 378	(7 673)	(2 578 259)	88 446
Opening insurance contract liabilities	(63 184 087)	(20 514 703)	(104 645 719)	(188 344 510)
Net Opening balance	**(60 509 709)**	**(20 522 376)**	**(107 223 978)**	**(188 256 063)**
Changes that relate to current services	**16 308 485**	**9 743 163**	**59 025 403**	**85 077 052**
CSM recognized for services provided	-	-	59 025 403	59 025 403
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	-	9 743 163	-	9 743 163
Experience adjustments not related to future service	16 308 485	-	-	16 308 485
Changes that relate to future services	**29 405 225**	**(10 530 752)**	**(45 812 606)**	**(26 938 133)**
Contracts initially recognised in the year	3 165 455	(8 720 654)	(1 049 436)	(6 604 635)
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	38 618 981	6 144 189	(44 763 169)	-
Changes in estimates that relate to losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	(12 379 210)	(7 954 287)	-	(20 333 497)
Changes that relate to past services	**5 750 346**	**(155 310)**	**-**	**5 595 036**
Changes in estimates in LIC fulfilment cash flows	8 467 348	(3 395 984)	-	5 071 365
Experience adjustments in claims and other insurance service expenses in LIC	(2 717 002)	3 240 674	-	523 672
Total Insurance Service result	**51 464 056**	**(942 899)**	**13 212 798**	**63 733 955**
Insurance Finance Income or Expense				
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk	(1 080 990)	463 898	(8 715 525)	(9 332 617)
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	1 255 711	194 566	2 207 680	3 657 957
Total Insurance Finance Income or Expense	**174 721**	**658 464**	**(6 507 845)**	**(5 674 659)**
Total Changes in the Statement of Financial Performance	**(51 638 778)**	**284 435**	**(6 704 953)**	**(58 059 296)**
Cash flows (Actual cashflows in the period)				
Premiums and premium tax received	94 573 586	-	-	94 573 586
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid	(50 087 868)	-	-	(50 087 868)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(4 272 536)	-	-	(4 272 536)
Total Cash flows	**40 213 182**	**-**	**-**	**40 213 182**
Net Closing balance	**49 084 113**	**20 806 811**	**100 519 025**	**(170 409 950)**
Closing Insurance contract assets	67 883	(6 955)	(7 361)	53 567
Closing Insurance contract liabilities	(49 151 997)	(20 799 855)	(100 511 664)	(170 463 516)
Net Closing balance	**(49 084 113)**	**(20 806 811)**	**(100 519 025)**	**(170 409 950)**

4.4.2.GMM INSURANCE - MOVEMENT IN CARRYING AMOUNTS BY COMPONENT

31 March 2024 (Restated)

Figures in Rand	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial Risk	CSM Post Transition	Total
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
Restatement and Other Changes	-	-	-	-
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	-
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)**

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

31 March 2025

Figures in Rand	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage		Liabilities for	Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Incurred claims	
Opening insurance contract assets	122 678	-	(34 231)	88 446
Opening insurance contract liabilities	(100 397 571)	(4 676 619)	(83 270 319)	(188 344 510)
Net Opening balance	**(100 274 894)**	**(4 676 619)**	**(83 304 551)**	**(188 256 063)**
Insurance revenue – Post Transition	**112 573 192**			**112 573 192**
CSM recognized for services provided	59 025 403	-	-	59 025 403
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	9 538 354	-	-	9 538 354
Expected insurance service expenses incurred:	**46 606 681**	**-**	**-**	**46 606 681**
Claims	45 442 240	-	-	45 442 240
Expenses	1 164 441	-	-	1 164 441
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	(2 597 246)	-	-	(2 597 246)
Total Insurance revenue	**112 573 192**	**-**	**-**	**112 573 192**
Insurance Service Expenses				
Incurred insurance service expenses:	-	7 772 440	(37 865 827)	(30 093 387)
Claims	-	7 633 263	(38 978 375)	(31 345 112)
Expenses	-	139 177	(2 283 990)	(2 144 814)
Other movements related to current service	-	-	3 396 539	3 396 539
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	2 597 246	-	-	2 597 246
Changes that relate to past service (changes in fulfilment cash flows re LIC)	-	-	5 595 036	5 595 036
Changes that relate to future service	**-**	**(26 938 133)**	**-**	**(26 938 133)**
Losses for the net outflow recognized on initial recognition	-	(6 604 635)	-	(6 604 635)
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts - subsequent measurement	-	(20 333 497)	-	(20 333 497)
Total Insurance Service Expenses	**2 597 246**	**(19 165 693)**	**(32 270 790)**	**(48 839 237)**
Total Insurance Service result	**115 170 438**	**(19 165 693)**	**(32 270 790)**	**63 733 955**
Insurance Finance Income or Expense				
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk	(1 840 513)	(912 087)	(6 580 017)	(9 332 617)
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	2 005 711	(9 070)	1 661 316	3 657 957

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

31 March 2025 (Cont.)

Figures in Rand	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage		Liabilities for	Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Incurred claims	
Total Insurance Finance Income or Expense	**165 198**	**(921 157)**	**(4 918 701)**	**(5 674 659)**
Total Changes in the Statement of Financial Performance	**115 335 636**	**(20 086 850)**	**(37 189 491)**	**58 059 296**
Cash flows (Actual cashflows in the period)				
Premiums and premium tax received	94 573 586	-	-	94 573 586
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	-	-	(50 087 868)	(50 087 868)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(4 272 536)	-	-	(4 272 536)
Total Cash flows	**90 301 050**	**-**	**(50 087 868)**	**40 213 182**
Net Closing balance	**(75 240 307)**	**(24 763 469)**	**(70 406 174)**	**(170 409 950)**
Closing Insurance contract assets	97 761	(44 194)	-	53 567
Closing Insurance contract liabilities	(75 338 068)	(24 719 275)	(70 406 174)	(170 463 516)
Net Closing balance	**(75 240 307)**	**(24 763 469)**	**(70 406 174)**	**(170 409 950)**

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

31 March 2024 (Restated)

Figures in Rand	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)

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

31 March 2024 (Restated) (Cont.)

Figures in Rand	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage		Liabilities for	Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Incurred claims	
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	-	(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)**

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

31 March 2025

Figures in Rand	Remaining Coverage Component	Incurred Claims Component		Total
	Excluding Loss Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	
Opening reinsurance contact assets	(1 118 480 230)	1 697 079 080	281 608 743	860 207 593
Net opening balance	**(1 118 480 230)**	**1 697 079 080**	**281 608 743**	**860 207 593**
Allocation of the premiums paid:				
Post transition	(1 186 630 129)	-	-	(1 186 630 129)
Total Allocation of premiums paid	**(1 186 630 129)**	**-**	**-**	**(1 186 630 129)**
Amounts recovered from reinsurance				
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expense	-	660 861 373	42 648 010	703 509 383
Changes related to past service (changes related to incurred claims component)	-	69 874 637	(17 584 028)	52 290 609
Total Amounts Recovered from Reinsurance	**-**	**730 736 010**	**25 063 981**	**755 799 991**
Total Net Expenses from Reinsurance	**(1 186 630 129)**	**730 736 010**	**25 063 981**	**(430 830 137)**
Insurance Finance Income or Expense				
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk	-	152 119 389	1 629 968	153 749 356
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	10 475 381	(18 066 239)	(1 915 545)	(9 506 403)
Total Insurance Finance Income or Expense	**10 475 381**	**134 053 150**	**(285 578)**	**144 242 953**
Total Changes in the Statement of Financial Performance	**(1 176 154 748)**	**864 789 160**	**24 778 404**	**(286 587 184)**
Cash flows (Actual cashflows in the period)				
Premiums and premium tax paid	1 363 192 078	-	-	1 363 192 078
Amounts recovered	-	(979 362 305)	-	(979 362 305)
Total cash flows	**1 363 192 078**	**(979 362 305)**		**383 829 773**
Net Closing balance	**(931 442 900)**	**1 582 505 935**	**306 387 147**	**957 450 182**
Closing reinsurance contact assets	162 604 375	800 988 020	156 361 858	1 119 954 253
Closing reinsurance contact liabilities	(1 094 047 275)	781 517 915	150 025 289	(162 504 070)
Net Closing balance	**(931 442 900)**	**1 582 505 935**	**306 387 147**	**957 450 182**

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

31 March 2024 (Restated)

Figures in Rand	Remaining Coverage Component	Incurred Claims Component		Total
	Excluding 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)
Total Allocation of premiums paid	**(1 059 764 350)**	**-**	**-**	**(1 059 764 350)**
Amounts recovered from reinsurance				
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**
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**

4.6.INSURANCE BENEFITS AND CLAIMS

Claims development tables

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.

Figures in Rand	Accident Year				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	ZAR '000	ZAR '000	ZAR '000	ZAR '000	ZAR '000
Payment for new claims during initial accident year	237 883	177 287	425 884	256 340	270 160
Undiscounted reserves for new claims at the end of initial accident year	413 062	805 066	793 255	892 339	581 730
Best estimate P&L charge iro new claims estimates	**650 945**	**982 353**	**1 219 139**	**1 148 679**	**851 890**
Claims paid for relevant accident year by year of payment					
2021	237 883				
2022	369 544	177 287			
2023	33 681	380 972	425 884		
2024	(23 504)	36 628	489 767	256 340	
2025	36 791	19 845	61 895	473 617	270 160
Best estimate liability (undiscounted) for relevant accident year at 30 June 2025	203 623	82 428	165 308	262 187	581 730
Latest estimate of aggregate claims cost for accident year	858 017	697 160	1 142 855	992 144	851 890
Surplus/Deficit*	**(207 072)**	**285 193**	**76 284**	**156 535**	**-**

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

4.7.CONTRACTUAL SERVICE MARGIN (CSM) RUN-OFF

The table below sets out when the Company expects to recognise CSM in profit or loss in appropriate time bands:

31 March 2025

Figures in Rand	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	Total
Insurance contracts issued	63 505 457	35 434 572	1 578 997	100 519 025
Total	**63 505 457**	**35 434 572**	**1 578 997**	**100 519 025**

31 March 2024 (Restated)

Figures in Rand	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	Total
Insurance contracts issued	49 424 872	44 949 666	12 849 440	107 223 978
Total	**49 424 872**	**44 949 666**	**12 849 440**	**107 223 978**

5.1. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

5.1.1. Initial recognition

The classification of financial instruments on initial recognition is based on the 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 trade date measured at the 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
- FVPL, as explained in Note 5.1.2.2

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 the shareholder 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.

5.1.2.1.2. 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 on 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. 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 not qualified for measurment under FVOCI 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

5.1.3.1. Debt instruments at amortised cost

After initial measurement, debt instruments are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate (effective interest) 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 effective interest. ECLs are recognised in profit or loss when the investments are impaired.

5.1.3.2. 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 the 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.

5.1.5. 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.

5.1.6. 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 the 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.

5.1.6.1. Calculation of ECLs

The Company calculates ECLs based on scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an appropriate effective interest. 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).

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 risk 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 calculated 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 the entirety only when the Company has stopped pursuing the recovery. Probability of default is based on credit risk assessment with 45% loss given default for cedants. 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.

5.1.7. 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.

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
Unlisted Equities	Level 3	Unobservable market price
Listed Government bonds	Level 1	Quoted bond price from the stock exchange
Negotiable Certificates of Deposits	Level 2	Observable market price
Promissory notes	Level 2	Observable market price

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, call accounts and other accounts receivable approximate the 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.

5.1.8.5. Management of credit risk for financial instruments

The Company manages credit risk by setting credit risk limits within the risk appetite set by management through the Credit Risk Policy. Asset managers are to operate within these credit limits, and the risk 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 method

Under IFRS 9, interest income is recorded using the effective interest method for all financial assets measured at amortised cost. The effective interest 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 effective interest (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 effective interest. 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 effective interest 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

5.2.1. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Figures in Rand	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Listed equities	**354 188 674**	305 467 337
Preference shares	**4 203 336**	6 278 207
Unlisted equities	**-**	12 105 056
Government bonds - Fixed interest bonds	**368 388 009**	290 643 737
Government bonds - Inflation linked bonds	**-**	160 524 050
Negotiable Certificates of Deposits	**542 718 108**	339 820 402
Treasury bills	**-**	3 908 355
Total assets measured at FVTPL	**1 269 498 127**	1 118 747 144

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Figures in Rand	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Money market funds	**195 861 271**	162 855 384
Fixed deposit investments	**1 142 240 506**	1 403 346 365
Total assets measured at amortised cost	**1 338 101 777**	1 566 201 749
Financial assets	**2 607 599 904**	2 684 948 893

5.2.2. 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
Equity 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 or loss, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined in note 5.1.8:

31 March 2025

Figures in Rand	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Equities and similar securities				
Listed equities	354 188 674	-	-	**354 188 674**
Preference shares	4 203 336	-	-	**4 203 336**
Government bonds - Fixed interest bonds	368 388 009	-	-	**368 388 009**
Negotiable Certificates of Deposits	-	542 718 108	-	**542 718 108**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**726 780 019**	**542 718 108**	**-**	**1 269 498 127**

31 March 2024

Figures in Rand	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
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**
Treasury bills	-	3 908 355		**3 908 355**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**762 913 331**	**343 728 757**	**12 105 056**	**1 118 747 144**

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

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. EQUITY PRICE RISK

The Company is subject to price risk due to daily changes in the market values of its equity portfolio. 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 has the following investment instruments.

Direct listed equity & preference shares exposure	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
	Number of shares	Market value R	Number of shares	Market value R
Listed equities				
AECI Limited	**436 130**	**42 418 004**	342 580	31 835 959
Bowler Metcalf Limited	**1 675 577**	**23 290 520**	1 677 402	18 132 716
British American Tobacco Plc	**45 849**	**34 598 572**	89 146	51 448 831
Curro Holdings Limited	**2 168 379**	**18 214 384**	2 168 379	23 852 169
Reinet Investments Sca	**57 980**	**25 813 276**	111 355	51 026 202
Southern Sun Limited	**3 544 552**	**29 419 782**	3 544 552	17 899 988
Spur Corp Limited	**625 113**	**20 003 616**	711 413	21 342 390
Transaction Capital	**-**	**-**	2 427 030	21 212 242
Tsogo Sun Limited	**1 812 754**	**14 955 221**	2 242 754	24 401 164
Other	**6 435 643**	**145 475 300**	1 897 838	44 315 677
Caxton And Ctp Publishers And Printers Ltd	**761 805**	**9 248 313**	761 805	7 671 376
Hudaco Industries Limited	**90 774**	**17 026 479**	86 774	13 753 679
Netcare Limited	**1 295 700**	**17 064 369**	595 044	7 075 073
Ninety One Limited	**-**	**-**	154 635	6 237 976
Transpaco Limited	**299 580**	**10 934 670**	299 580	9 577 573
Super Group Ltd	**1 025 063**	**28 701 764**	-	-
Spar Group Limited	**144 789**	**17 118 403**	-	-
Remgro Ltd	**102 040**	**16 101 912**	-	-

The Company has the following investment instruments. (Cont.)

Direct listed equity & preference shares exposure	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
	Number of shares	Market value R	Number of shares	Market value R
Anheuser-Busch Inbev	**11 262**	**12 732 817**	-	-
We Buy Cars Holdings Ltd	**277 600**	**11 692 512**	-	-
Nutun Ltd	**2 427 030**	**4 854 060**	-	-
Total listed equities		**354 188 675**		305 467 337
Preference share				
RECM and Calibre Limited	-	-	765 635	6 278 207
Goldrush Holdings Ltd	**765 635**	**4 203 336**	-	-
Total preference shares		**4 203 336**		**6 278 207**
Total listed equities and preference shares		**358 392 010**		**311 745 544**

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 1.0% (2024: 1.3%) of total assets.

Sensitivity analysis on listed equities and similar securities

At 31 March 2025, the Company's listed equities and similar securities were recorded at their fair value of R358.4 million (2024: R311,7 million). A 10% decline or increase in each individual unit price would have the net effect of decreasing or increasing profit before taxation by R36 million (2024: R31 million). A 10% decline or increase in each individual unit price would have the net effect of decreasing or increasing profit after taxation by R26 million (2024: R23 million).

Sensitivity analysis on government bonds

At 31 March 2025, the Company's government bonds were recorded at their fair value of R368.4 million (2024: R451.2 million). A 10% decline or increase would have the net effect of decreasing or increasing profit before taxation by R36.8 million (2024: R45.1 million). A 10% decline or increase would have the net effect of decreasing or increasing profit after taxation by R26.9 million (2024: R32.9 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 yield curve is utilised when modelling.

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. Cash balances are held in bank accounts earning interest at nominal rates. As such, these balances are not considered to be subject to significant interest rate risk and have therefore not be included in the sensitivity analysis.

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.

Figures in Rand	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
Impact on profit before tax	**1% increase**	**1% decrease**	1% increase	1% decrease
Interest-bearing investments				
Government bonds - Fixed interest bonds	**3 683 880**	**(3 683 880)**	2 906 437	(2 906 437)
Government bonds - Inflation linked bonds	**-**	**-**	1 605 241	(1 605 241)
Structured transactions and investment funds				
Negotiable Certificates of Deposits	**5 427 181**	**(5 427 181)**	3 398 204	(3 398 204)
Money market funds	**1 958 613**	**(1 958 613)**	1 628 554	(1 628 554)
Fixed deposit investments	**11 422 405**	**(11 422 405)**	14 033 464	(14 033 464)
Treasury bills	**-**	**-**	39 084	(39 084)
Insurance contract liabilities (GMM)	**1 704 635**	**(1 704 635)**	1 883 277	(1 883 277)
Total	**24 196 714**	**(24 196 714)**	25 494 259	(25 494 259)
Effect of shareholder's equity				
Interest-bearing investments				
Government bonds - Fixed interest bonds	**2 689 232**	**(2 689 232)**	2 121 699	(2 121 699)
Government bonds - Inflation linked bonds	**-**	**-**	1 171 826	(1 171 826)
Structured transactions and investment funds				
Negotiable Certificates of Deposits	**3 961 842**	**(3 961 842)**	2 480 689	(2 480 689)
Money market funds	**1 429 787**	**(1 429 787)**	1 188 844	(1 188 844)
Fixed deposit investments	**8 338 356**	**(8 338 356)**	10 244 428	(10 244 428)
Treasury bills	**-**	**-**	28 531	(28 531)
Insurance contract liabilities (GMM)	**1 244 384**	**(1 244 384)**	1 374 792	(1 374 792)
Total	**17 663 601**	**(17 663 601)**	18 610 809	(18 610 809)

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.

31 March 2025				Credit rating			
Figures in Rand	AA	A	BBB	BB	BB- and lower	Not rated	Carrying value
Financial assets:							
Government bonds - Fixed interest bonds	-	-	-	**368 388 009**	-	-	**368 388 009**
Negotiable Certificates of Deposits	-	-	-	**542 718 108**	-	-	**542 718 108**
Fixed deposit investments	-	-	-	**1 142 240 506**	-	-	**1 142 240 506**
Money Market	-	-	-	-	-	**195 861 271**	**195 861 271**
Cash, deposits and similar securities	**229 069 176**	**12 579 092**	-	-	-	**12 578 562**	**254 226 830**
Other accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	-	**4 031 850**	**4 031 850**
Total financial assets	**229 069 176**	**12 579 092**	-	**2 053 346 624**	-	**212 471 682**	**2 507 466 574**

31 March 2024				Credit rating			
Figures in Rand	AA	A	BBB	BB	BB- and lower	Not rated	Carrying value
Financial assets:							
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**
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**
Cash, deposits and similar securities	**132 780 932**	**12 587 055**		-	-	**14 670 771**	**160 038 758**
Other loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	**5 658 445**	**5 658 445**
Total financial assets	**132 780 932**	**12 587 055**	-	**2 198 242 908**	-	**183 184 599**	**2 526 795 495**

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 impact on the value of government securities and corporate bonds and 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 USD and EUR liabilities with 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 2025

Figures in Rand	Euro assets denominated in ZAR	USD assets denominated in ZAR	Total exposure
Cash, deposits and similar securities:			
- relating to fixed deposit investments	**368**	**206 638 587**	**206 638 955**
- foreign currency bank account	**20 788 860**	**92 118 315**	**112 907 175**
Foreign currency exposure	**20 789 228**	**298 756 902**	**319 546 130**

31 March 2025

Figures in Rand	Euro assets denominated in ZAR	USD assets denominated in ZAR	Total exposure
Exchange rates:			
Closing rate	0.050	0.054	
Average rate	0.049	0.053	

31 March 2024 (Restated)

Figures in Rand	Euro assets denominated in ZAR	USD assets denominated in ZAR	Total exposure
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 2025	10% strengthening in rand/Euro	10% weakening in rand/Euro	10% strengthening in rand/USD	10% weakening in rand/USD
Impact on profit or loss	2 078 923	(2 078 923)	29 875 690	(29 875 690)
Impact on equity	1 517 614	(1 517 614)	21 809 254	(21 809 254)

31 March 2024	10% strengthening in rand/Euro	10% weakening in rand/Euro	10% strengthening in rand/USD	10% weakening in rand/USD
Impact on profit or loss	432 288	(432 288)	42 646 453	(42 646 453)
Impact on equity	315 570	(315 570)	31 131 911	(31 131 911)

Sensitivity analysis of insurance contracts denominated in foreign currency:

Figures in Rand	Net insurance balances as reported	5% strengthening of the rand impact on:			5% weakening of the rand impact on:		
		Net insurance balances	Profit or loss	Equity	Net insurance balances	Profit or loss	Equity
FY 2025	**(639 169 823)**	**(6 366 541)**	**(6 366 541)**	**(4 647 575)**	**6 684 868**	**6 684 868**	**4 879 954**
Insurance contracts - PAA	(468 759 873)	(10 781 210)	(10 781 210)	(7 870 283)	11 320 271	11 320 271	8 263 798
Insurance contracts - GMM	(170 409 950)	4 414 669	4 414 669	3 222 709	(4 635 403)	(4 635 403)	(3 383 844)
FY 2024	**(925 804 962)**	**8 345 910**	**8 345 910**	**6 092 514**	**(8 763 206)**	**(8 763 206)**	**(6 397 140)**
Insurance contracts - PAA	(737 548 898)	2 543 277	2 543 277	1 856 592	(2 670 441)	(2 670 441)	(1 949 422)
Insurance contracts - GMM	(188 256 063)	5 802 633	5 802 633	4 235 922	(6 092 765)	(6 092 765)	(4 447 718)

5.8.LIQUIDITY RISK

The Company manages liquidity requirements by matching the duration of assets invested to 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 shareholder 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.

The maturity analysis has been prepared using contractual undiscounted cash flows including both principal contractual interest obligations. Insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities are presented based on expected payment dates arising from policyholder obligations and reinsurance arrangements while lease liabilities reflect contractual undiscounted cash flows in accordance with IFRS 16. Equity instruments (listed and unlisted) and money market funds are classified as "open-ended" since they have no fixed maturity dates but can be liquidated to meet funding requirements and insurance contract assets and reinsurance assets represent expected recoveries presented by expected settlement period. The Company does not expect that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier.

31 March 2025

Figures in Rand	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Open ended	Carrying value
Financial and insurance assets					
Equity securities					
Listed equities	-	-	-	354 188 674	354 188 674
Preference shares	-	-	-	4 203 336	4 203 336
Interest-bearing investments					
Government bonds - Fixed interest bonds	-	-	368 388 009	-	368 388 009
Negotiable Certificates of Deposits	542 718 108	-	-	-	542 718 108
Fixed deposit investments	1 142 240 506	-	-	-	1 142 240 506
Money market funds	-	-	-	195 861 271	195 861 271
Cash, deposits and similar securities					
Cash and cash equivalents	254 226 830	-	-	-	254 226 830
Other accounts receivable	4 031 850	-	-	-	4 031 850
Insurance contracts					-
Insurance contract assets	99 184 556	53 567	-	-	99 238 123
Reinsurance contract assets	1 119 954 253	-	-	-	1 119 954 253
Total financial and insurance assets	**3 162 356 103**	**53 567**	**368 388 009**	**554 253 281**	**4 085 050 960**
Insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities					
Insurance contract liabilities	(1 525 394 611)	(170 463 516)	-	-	(1 695 858 128)
Reinsurance contract liabilities	(162 504 070)	-	-	-	(162 504 070)
Other liabilities					
Other accounts payable	(13 075 305)	-	-	-	(13 075 305)
Lease liability	(1 146 832)	-	-	-	(1 146 832)
Insurance and other liabilities	**(1 702 120 819)**	**(170 463 516)**	**-**	**-**	**(1 872 584 335)**
Net (exposure) cover	**1 460 235 284**	**(170 409 950)**	**368 388 009**	**554 253 281**	**2 212 466 624**

31 March 2024 (Restated)

Figures in Rand	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Open ended	Carrying value
Financial and insurance assets					
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
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	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	**2 869 370 517**	**88 796**	**451 167 787**	**490 614 339**	**3 811 241 439**
Insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities					
Insurance contract liabilities	(1 698 077 703)	(188 327 652)	-	-	(1 886 405 355)
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	**(1 761 755 003)**	**(189 474 484)**	**-**	**-**	**(1 951 229 487)**
Net (exposure) cover	**1 107 615 513**	**(189 385 688)**	**451 167 787**	**490 614 339**	**1 860 011 951**

5.9. INVESTMENT INCOME

Figures in Rand	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Interest income derived from		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	119 727 607	131 253 676
Other interest income (all instruments excluding fixed deposits)	95 871 304	76 390 481
Total	**215 598 910**	**207 644 157**
Other investment income		
Dividend income[1]	**13 141 402**	15 013 174

Foreign Exchange Differences

Figures in Rand	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Financial assets at amortised cost	**(19 837 925)**	24 492 807
Bank balances denominated in foreign currencies	**(1 979 854)**	2 516 873
Total	**(21 817 779)**	27 009 680

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

5.10. GAINS/(LOSSES) ON FINANCIAL ASSETS

Figures in Rand	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Net realised gains/(losses) on financial assets		
Equities	35 958 236	10 441 396
Securities	1 196 045	(576 187)
	37 154 281	**9 865 209**
Gross unrealised gains/ (losses) on financial assets		
Listed equities	79 565 366	55 397 008,05
Preference shares	(6 887 528)	(4 812 657,36)
Money Market	295 480	(14 552,16)
Bond	18 453 998	(7 298 810,83)
	91 427 316	**43 270 988**
Net unrealised profit/(loss) on financial assets measured at FVTPL	**48 156 328**	**(10 275 102)**

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

Figures in Rand	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	12- month expected credit losses	
Loss allowance at beginning of year	**7 764 822**	**5 512 072**
Financial assets that have been derecognised during the period	(7 276 848)	(5 194 314)
New financial assets purchased	3 985 902	7 342 565
Foreign exchange and other movements	664 532	104 499
Loss allowance at the end of the year	**5 138 408**	**7 764 822**
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Money market funds	1 152 506	487 974
Fixed deposit investments	3 985 902	7 276 848
Expected credit loss	**5 138 408**	**7 764 822**
ECL Movement	**(2 626 414)**	**2 252 749**

The Company's financial assets measured at amortised cost are all classified in stage 1. The ECL is 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 2025		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	254 226 830	-	254 226 830	-	-	254 226 830	-
Other Accounts Receivable	6.1	4 031 850	-	3 575 853	-	455 997	4 031 850	-
Investments	5.2.1	2 607 599 904	1 269 498 127	1 338 101 777	-	-	2 239 211 895	368 388 009
Listed Equities	5.2.1	354 188 674	354 188 674	-	-	-	354 188 674	-
Preference Shares	5.2.1	4 203 336	4 203 336	-	-	-	4 203 336	-
Government Bonds - Listed Fixed Interest Bonds	5.2.1	368 388 009	368 388 009	-	-	-	-	368 388 009
Negotiable Certificates Of Deposits	5.2.1	542 718 108	542 718 108	-	-	-	542 718 108	-
Fixed Deposit Investments	5.2.2	1 142 240 506	-	1 142 240 506	-	-	1 142 240 506	-
Money Market Funds	5.2.2	195 861 271	-	195 861 271	-	-	195 861 271	-
Total		**2 865 858 584**	**1 269 498 127**	**1 595 904 460**	**-**	**455 997**	**2 497 470 575**	**368 388 009**
Financial Liabilities								
Other Accounts Payable	7.1	13 075 305	-	-	3 959 161	9 116 144	13 075 305	-
Lease Liability	15	1 104 506	-	-	-	1 104 506	1 104 506	-
Total Liabilities		**14 179 811**	**-**	**-**	**3 959 161**	**10 220 650**	**14 179 811**	**-**

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities at amortised cost approximate 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.

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 at amortised cost approximate 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.

6.1. OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Figures in Rand	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Sundry debtors	3 575 853	3 623 569
Sundry deposits	455 997	231 997
Computer receive credit	-	18 343
Furniture and fittings receive credit	-	14 450
ST suspense	-	-
PAYE, UIF & SDL	-	1 770 087
Total	**4 031 850**	**5 658 445**

It is unlikely that the Company will experience credit losses in respect of 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 the expected credit loss allowance.

6.2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Figures in Rand	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Cash on call and on deposit	65 845 872	63 613 391
Cash at bank	188 380 924	96 425 333
NEDBANK	73 754 974	38 993 822
NEDBANK	1 712 486	3 059 559
NEDBANK - USD	85 650 985	46 913 280
NEDBANK - EURO	20 788 860	4 322 875
SBI - ZAR	46	46
SBI - USD	4 869 323	1 908 173
STANDARD BANK - USD	224 678	179 042
FNB ISLAMIC BANKING - USD	1 373 328	1 041 168
FNB ISLAMIC BANKING - ZAR	6 244	7 369
Cash on hand	34	34
Total	**254 226 830**	**160 038 758**

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 PAYABLE

Figures in Rand	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
VAT payable	**6 863 147**	51 577 422
S/T Suspense	**-**	336 937
Withholding tax on interest	**-**	3 265 961
Salary provisions	**2 222 451**	5 369 010
Creditors control	**3 959 161**	2 037 860
Expense accruals	**30 546**	30 276
Total	**13 075 305**	62 617 466

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

Figures in Rand	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Interest expense		
– lease liabilities	**113 577**	174 543
Total	**113 577**	174 543

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

8. EXPENSES BY NATURE

	31 March 2025			31 March 2024		
Figures in Rand	Non-attributable expenses	IFRS 17 attributable expenses	Total	Non-attributable expenses	IFRS 17 attributable expenses	Total
Depreciation	170 389	301 526	471 914	-	353 475	353 475
External auditors' remuneration	1 487 376	4 021 424	5 508 800	1 718 400	2 715 141	4 433 541
Internal auditors' remuneration	255 770	809 937	1 065 707	496 613	799 394	1 296 007
Software and computer expenses	224 780	1 914 882	2 139 663	-	2 130 142	2 130 142
Directors fees	1 518 528	1 293 561	2 812 088	2 392 117	-	2 392 117
Insurance costs	258 264	479 633	737 898	-	1 002 939	1 002 939
Membership fees	-	1 167 424	1 167 424	-	977 805	977 805
Utilities	293 076	487 138	780 214	330 317	663 360	993 677
Employee costs - salaries and bonuses	4 964 049	16 618 773	21 582 822	327 226	22 125 336	22 452 562
Staff amenities	1 461 285	3 635 451	5 096 736	2 625 805	1 607 239	4 233 044
Tariffs	-	1 608 102	1 608 102	1 674 377	-	1 674 377
Consulting fees	364 000	5 966 845	6 330 844	4 545 733	6 981 826	11 527 559
Other expenses	18 156 653	1 511 083	19 667 737	15 679 108	409 496	16 088 604
Lease expense	748 219	1 076 705	1 824 924	174 543	1 742 187	1 916 730
Total	**29 902 388**	**40 892 484**	**70 794 872**	**29 964 239**	**41 508 338**	**71 472 577**

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. 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 AND EQUIPMENT

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

31 March 2025

Figures in Rand	Equipment	Furniture	Motor vehicles	Right-of-use asset	Total
Cost					
At 1 April 2024	2 672 059	882 097	3 058 260	2 859 444	9 471 860
Additions	360 061	78 363	1 934 240	-	2 372 664
Disposals	-	-	(699 900)	-	(699 900)
At 31 March 2025	**3 032 120**	**960 460**	**4 292 600**	**2 859 444**	**11 144 624**
Accumulated Depreciation					
At 1 April 2024	(2 352 411)	(887 954)	(2 946 702)	(953 148)	(7 140 216)
Charge for the year	(208 980)	(6 310)	(256 625)	(953 148)	(1 425 062)
Scrapped assets/disposals	-	-	699 900	-	699 900
At 31 March 2025	**(2 561 391)**	**(894 264)**	**(2 503 427)**	**(1 906 296)**	**(7 865 378)**
Net book value at 31 March 2025	**470 729**	**66 196**	**1 789 172**	**953 148**	**3 279 245**

31 March 2024

Figures in Rand	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 (Restated)	**2 672 059**	**882 097**	**3 058 260**	**2 859 444**	**9 471 860**
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)	(953 148)	(1 306 623)
Scrapped assets	-	-	-	3 568 623	3 568 623
At 31 March 2024 (Restated)	**(2 352 411)**	**(887 954)**	**(2 946 702)**	**(953 148)**	**(7 140 216)**
Net book value at 31 March 2024 (Restated)	**319 648**	**(5 857)**	**111 557**	**1 906 296**	**2 331 643**

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

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
EDP 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. Leases other than short term leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest, the incremental borrowing rate, on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method over the shorter of the useful life of the underlying asset or the period of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability. Short term leases with a term shorter than 12 months are accounted for as operating leases.
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

31 March 2025
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**

31 March 2024
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.

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

Figures in Rand	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Salary	19 669 378	19 836 297
Leave pay	(1 789 167)	60 114
Medical aid	1 977 249	1 516 109
Overtime	4 078	20 717
Pension	775 481	720 081
UIF	627 606	117 078
Skills levy	85 862	182 166
Bonus	232 334	-
Total	**21 582 822**	**22 452 562**

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

Figures in Rand	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Profit before taxation	448 483 836	294 538 324
Adjustments for:		
– depreciation of property and equipment	1 425 062	1 067 847
– unrealised gains or losses	(48 156 328)	10 275 102
– foreign exchange gain/(loss)	21 817 779	(27 009 680)
– realised (profit)/loss on disposal of financial assets measured at FVTPL	(35 958 236)	(10 441 396)
– realised (profit)/loss on disposal of financial assets measured at AC	(1 196 045)	576 187
– realised (profit)/loss on disposal of fixed assets	(201 739)	-
– decrease/(increase) in allowance for expected credit losses	(2 626 414)	2 252 749
– interest income	(215 598 910)	(207 644 157)
– dividends received	(13 141 402)	(15 013 174)
– interest paid	113 577	174 543
– other non cash items	-	4 686 701
Cash utilised by operations before working capital changes	**(293 522 656)**	(241 075 278)

Cash generated / (utilised) by operations (Cont.)

Figures in Rand	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Change in other accounts receivable	1 626 595	(2 462 641)
Change in insurance contract assets	1 275 791	(72 203 904)
Change in reinsurance contract assets	(259 872 824)	156 722 133
Change in insurance contract liabilities	(190 547 227)	(182 605 106)
Change in reinsurance contract liabilities	162 504 070	-
Change in other accounts payable	(49 542 161)	32 939 830
Changes in working capital and operating assets and liabilities	**(334 555 755)**	(67 609 688)
Cash (utilised) by operations	**(179 594 575)**	**(14 146 642)**

12.2.Taxation Paid

Figures in Rand	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Opening current tax payable/receivable	20 156 416	(41 396 420)
Tax charge	(94 865 182)	(75 506 367)
Balance at the end of the year	(20 725 148)	(20 156 416)
Tax (paid)/received	**(95 433 913)**	**(137 059 203)**

12.3.Interest Paid

Figures in Rand	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Interest paid on lease liability	113 577	174 543
Total	113 577	174 543

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

Figures in Rand	31 March 2025	31 March 2024 (Restated)
South African normal taxation Current year		
– charge for the year	94 865 182	75 506 367
Prior year overprovision	-	(184 619)
Income taxation for the year	**94 865 182**	**75 321 748**
Deferred taxation	23 029 903	14 649 925
Prior year under provision	-	24 673 591
Deferred taxation for the year	**23 029 903**	**39 323 516**
Total taxation as per the statement of comprehensive income	**117 895 085**	**114 645 264**
Reconciliation of taxation rate (%)	27.00%	27.00%
Adjusted for		
– Disallowable expenses	0.92%	4.97%
– Exempt income[1]	(2.90%)	(2.33%)
– Investment results	1.27%	0.97%
– Previous year's under/(overprovision)	0.00%	8.31%
Effective rate (%)	**26.29%**	**38.92%**

[1] Exempt income consists mainly of dividends received.

Disallowable expenses consists of penalties, expenses attributable to dividend income and unrealised gains correction.

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. 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

Figures in Rand	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
The amounts are as follows:		
Deferred tax assets	12 428 278	25 512 585
Deferred tax liabilities	(22 426 049)	(12 480 454)
Total net deferred income tax (liability)/asset	**(9 997 771)**	**13 032 131**
Deferred tax is made up as follows:		
Lease liabilities	298 217	553 706
Unrealised appreciation of investments	(15 698 413)	(7 678 527)
Provisions and accruals	(3 341 990)	2 668 121
IFRS 17 transition	9 001 765	18 003 531
Right-of-use assets	(257 350)	(514 700)
Net deferred tax (liability)/asset	**(9 997 771)**	**13 032 131**
Movement of deferred tax		
Balance as at 1 April	**13 032 131**	52 355 649
Charge to the statement of comprehensive income	(23 029 902)	(39 323 518)
Lease liabilities	(255 489)	553 706
Unrealised appreciation of investments	(8 019 886)	2 399 095
Provisions and accruals	(6 010 112)	(32 759 721)
IFRS 17 transition	(9 001 765)	(9 001 766)
Right-of-use assets	257 350	(514 832)
IFRS 17 transition	(9 997 771)	13 032 131
Right-of-use assets	257 350	(514 832)
Balance as at 31 March	**(9 997 771)**	**13 032 131**

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.

Figures in Rand	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	1 146 832	1 059 834
- in one year to two years	-	1 146 832
Total undiscounted lease liability	**1 146 832**	**2 206 666**
less: future finance charges	(42 326)	(155 903)
Present value of minimum lease payments	**1 104 506**	**2 050 763**
Reconciliation of lease liability		
Opening balance	2 050 764	-
Lease liability recognised during the period	-	2 859 444
Finance charges	113 576	174 543
Lease payments	(1 059 834)	(983 223)
Present value of minimum lease payments	**1 104 506**	**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 property 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 (2024: Nil).

Going concern

The Company is regulated by the Prudential Authority (PA) and is complying with all regulations issued by PA. The Company is rated by S&P from its inception and continues to be rated by S&P. As GIC Re South Africa Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of GIC of India, it has been given an unconditional parental guarantee. There are no borrowings by the company including from its parent Company. The Company has maintained the Solvency Capital Requirement ratio (SCR) from March 2024 (2.27) to March 2025 (2.90). 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 82.40% 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:

Figures in Rand	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Statement of Profit or loss effects:		
Retroceded premiums	**57 699 730**	40 633 004
Retroceded claims	**22 602 245**	12 162 249
Retroceded commission	**793 936**	(1 458 927)
Interest paid on reserve deposits	**10 372 434**	8 283 584
	91 468 345	**59 619 910**
Statement of financial position effects:		
Retroceded outstanding claims	**566 028 918**	673 897 514
Retroceded reserve deposit	**200 137 942**	220 831 149
	766 166 860	**894 728 663**

The following transactions were entered with the GIC Re London Branch during the period covered under the report:

Figures in Rand	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Statement of Profit or loss effects:		
Retroceded premiums	**984 892 039**	270 322 161
Retroceded claims	**229 640 836**	12 596 805
Retroceded commission	**227 527 734**	53 032 872
	1 442 060 609	**335 951 839**
Statement of financial position effects:		
Retroceded outstanding claims	**127 441 106**	12 734 984
	127 441 106	**12 734 984**

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 2025	31 March 2024
S Bhikha	Non-Executive Director	**754 867**	761 422
J Bagg	Non-Executive Director	**713 391**	691 973
N Sallie	Non-Executive Director	**680 210**	708 483
F Roji	Non-Executive Director	**663 620**	775 778
		2 812 088	2 937 656

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:

31 March 2025

Executive directors	Designation	Basic Remuneration	Medical Benefits	Other allowances	Total
S Karmarkar	MD & CEO[1]	89 924	38 850	627 482	**756 256**
J Jhamnani	MD & CEO[2]	354 042	96 108	841 707	**1 291 857**

31 March 2024

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

[1]Resigned on 20 May 2024

[2]Appointed on 08 August 2024

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

31 March 2025

Name	Designation	Basic Remuneration	Medical Benefits	Other allowances	Total
W Mwase	Public Officer & Company Secretary	579 000	54 821	178 429	**812 250**
V Bhardwaj	Chief Operating Officer	643 292	255 027	1 636 468	**2 534 787**
N Suthar	Chief Risk Officer & Manager Admin	638 906	278 310	1 537 735	**2 454 951**
A Chinyamunzore	Chief Technical Accounts Officer	465 500	49 266	154 193	**668 959**
D Panja	Chief Underwriting Officer	586 549	258 404	1 159 584	**2 004 537**
R Goel	Chief Technology Officer & Manager HR	691 828	278 310	1 454 903	**2 425 041**
S Palat***	Chief Finance Officer	473 395	253 498	1 564 024	**2 290 917**

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**

^ Repatriated on 13 July 2023

^^ Repatriated on 24 July 2023

* Joined on 4th May 2023

** Joined on 19th July 2023

*** Added to South Africa payroll on 16th May 2024

18.CONTINGENCIES AND UNCERTAINTIES

Contracts with third parties

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

Litigation, disputes and investigations

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

19.COMMITMENTS

The Company does not have any other obligations not disclosed in 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 and 2025

The following amendments to published standards are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 Jan 2024:

Standard	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 implementation of the standard did not result in any material changes to the accounting policies or financial results for the current period.
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 implementation of the standard did not result in any material changes to the accounting policies or financial results for the current period.
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 implementation of the standard did not result in any material changes to the accounting policies or financial results for the current period.
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. The implementation of the standard did not result in any material changes to the accounting policies or financial results for the current period.

a. Standards, amendments and interpretations effective in 2024 and 2025 (Cont.)

Standard	Effective date	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. The implementation of the standard did not result in any material changes to the accounting policies or financial results for the current period.
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. The implementation of the standard did not result in any material changes to the accounting policies or financial results for the current period.
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. The implementation of the standard did not result in any material changes to the accounting policies or financial results for the current period.

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

Standard	Effective date	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 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.

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

Standard	Effective date	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
S Bhikha
N Sallie
F Roji
N Ramaswamy
V Balkrishna

Executive Directors
J Jhamnani

Company Secretary
Wilson Mwase

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