

# OLD MUTUAL ZIMBABWE LIMITED

## Audited Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Report For the Year Ended 31 December 2025



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### Chairman's Statement



Constantine Chikosi

#### Governance

The Board maintained strong oversight of risk, capital and regulatory compliance. Governance discipline remains central to protecting stakeholder confidence and sustaining long-term value.

We thank Mr. Kumbirai Katsande and Dr. Kennedy Mandevani for their distinguished service. Following their retirement, we welcome Ms. Pindie Nyandoro and Mr. Victor Gapare to the Board.

#### Looking Ahead

While recent global geopolitical events have added risks to the broader economic and business outlook, disciplined execution and balance sheet strength position us to navigate volatility and pursue opportunity. We will continue to prioritise capital efficiency, earnings quality and sustainable growth.

#### Appreciation

In closing, the Board and I extend our gratitude to our customers for their trust, our employees for their commitment, and our regulators for their support and for affording us numerous opportunities for constructive engagement during the year.

**C. CHIKOSI**  
Chairman  
26 March 2026

### Auditor's Statement

The audited special purpose financial report should be read in conjunction with the full set of financial statements of Old Mutual Zimbabwe Limited for the financial year ended 31 December 2025, which have been audited by Axcentium. An unmodified opinion was issued thereon. The report on the special purpose financial report has identified the valuation of investment property, valuation of insurance contracts, valuation of unlisted equities and valuation of expected credit losses on financial assets as key audit matters as reported in the auditor's report of the audited consolidated financial statements. The audit reports on both the special purpose financial report as well as on the full set of the consolidated financial statements are available for inspection at the Company's registered office.

The engagement partner responsible for this audit is Charity Mtwazi, PAAB number 0585.

#### Macroeconomic Environment

In 2025, global growth remained flat compared to 2024, reflecting the impact of trade and geopolitical tensions, while inflation showed signs of easing. Sub-Saharan Africa recorded steady growth, though vulnerabilities remain given high debt levels and tighter global financing conditions.

In Zimbabwe, relative macroeconomic stability was maintained. Monetary authorities continued to prioritise price and exchange rate stability, with the policy rate maintained at 35%. While foreign currency inflows supported confidence in the Zimbabwe Gold (ZWG), policy and currency volatility remain structural features of our operating environment.

Capital market activity improved during the year. The Victoria Falls Stock Exchange (VFEX) delivered positive performance, supported by stronger United States of America Dollar (USD) liquidity and the performance of export-oriented businesses. The Zimbabwe Stock Exchange (ZSE) showed improved activity in the second half of the year.

#### Financial Performance

The Group delivered profit after tax of ZWG1 billion compared to ZWG730 million in the prior year, representing growth of 43%. Total assets increased by 21% to ZWG46 billion as at 31 December 2025.

This performance reflects disciplined capital management and continued focus on sustainable revenue growth.

#### Strategic Progress

Our strategy focuses on capital-efficient growth, digital integration, and disciplined execution. We continued investing in technology platforms to strengthen customer experience and operating efficiency.

Growth across business lines was supported by expanded product offerings, strengthened partnerships, and deeper engagement with underserved segments. Retail segments recorded notable progress.

In an environment with significant uncertainties, balance sheet resilience remains our primary safeguard. Capital discipline and prudent risk management underpin every growth initiative.

#### Sustainability

Sustainability remains integral to our long-term strategy. Our detailed Sustainability Report outlines progress across Climate Action, Responsible Investment, and Financial Wellness.

During the year, solar energy generation increased by 55%, raising its contribution to 22% of the Group's total energy mix. We deployed USD67.8 million in renewable energy investments, with a further USD11 million earmarked for the completion of ongoing projects.

Through Financial Wellness initiatives such as the On The Money programme, digital reach increased to 5.3 million, alongside in-person engagement of over 25,000 participants.

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## Chief Executive Officer's Review



Samuel Matsekete

### The Financial Result for 2025

The Group registered a profit after tax of ZWG1 billion (2024: ZWG730 million) on the back of strong topline growth, a turnaround performance in the Life Assurance business insurance service result, and sustained improvement in the operating leverage.

Banking and Lending registered growth in both the loan book and volume of transactions, resulting in non-funded income growing by 21%. The refinancing of more expensive lines of credit assisted in improving net interest margins by 200 basis points during the year. Deposits increased by 57%. The loan book grew by 33% while portfolio quality remained strong closing the year at a non-performing loan ratio of 0.99% (2024: 1.52%). The microfinance business loan book grew by 71%. During the second half of the year, the microfinance business faced loan repayment delays from some key customers, taking the portfolio at risk outside appetite. Collections, however, improved towards the end of the year, a trend that has continued into the early part of 2026.

The Life Assurance business recorded a growth of 79% in insurance revenue driven by strong sales. We continued to strengthen our partnerships in the General Insurance business. Cost-containment measures and efficiency gains in the pensions administration business supported the turnaround of the insurance service result to positive.

The General Insurance business service result grew by 2% in 2025. This result was driven by improvements in reinsurance arrangements, better claims experience on the motor book as well as tighter cost-containment measures.

In the Asset Management business, funds under management registered a 21% year on year growth, reflecting the impact of a positive portfolio performance across all asset classes as well as net client inflows of ZWG1.6 billion. In the property portfolio, occupancy levels maintained an average of 78%, while rental collections improved to 84% (2024: 81%).

Product and channel innovation remained central to our strategy. Omari transaction volumes increased by 45% year-on-year, reflecting growth in the customer base and in the overall addressable digital ecosystem.

Our focus during the year prioritised three core areas:

- Digital transformation;
- Profitable topline growth; and
- Organisational efficiency.

### Digital Transformation

We continued to invest in the upgrade of core technologies, and concluded three major re-platforming projects during the year for the banking and lending business, the life business and for the asset management retail business. This lays the foundation for a scalable, data-driven digital architecture into the future.

We also deployed internally developed AI-driven models that leverage data and advanced analytics to streamline onboarding and enhance customer service. These models also allowed for improved data quality, and enabled targeted upselling initiatives, helping to strengthen customer engagement and improve retention.

### Profitable Topline Growth

The business introduced a few new propositions and scaled up existing propositions mainly in the life business, in banking and lending, and at Omari. We deployed offsite deposit taking Automated Teller Machines (ATMs), providing coverage and access to customers in more locations. In addition, we continued to enhance our Point of Sale (POS) infrastructure to deliver improved performance, supporting greater usage and seamless experience for our merchants and customers.

In the life business, we launched the Anchor Retirement Plan, which has flexible terms. The product offers flexible contribution options, making it suitable for customers with irregular income patterns. Growth in funeral assurance sales of 60% from prior year was driven by an expanded distribution infrastructure and targeted outreach programs.

For the asset management business, we continued to maintain a diversified portfolio allocation to sustain competitive and sustainable returns. The Renewable Energy Fund (REF), launched in September 2024, made its maiden deployments during the year, which included a solar plant for a local hospital, and another 10MW solar energy project.

In the Property Development space, we completed Phase 1 of the Prospect Housing Development project whilst Phase 1 of the Grange Mixed Use Development reached 65% completion.

We continued to strengthen our partnerships in the General Insurance business. The branch-on-wheels initiative extended reach and accessibility. We also continued efforts to promote the insurance of currently underinsured assets in the market and these efforts started to reflect in stronger growth in the retail lines.

We launched Omari save and nano loans which serve to promote a savings culture and the use of formal financial services. Brand visibility was enhanced at agent sites and through more money transfer agency partnerships, with the latter extending our reach in the diaspora market.

### Organisational Efficiencies

During the year, we continued to invest in targeted training and development efforts as well as other initiatives aimed at enhancing productivity. In addition, we continued to refine our project and capital management frameworks. Whilst efforts still continue in this area, we started to register improvements in resource utilisation and productivity during the year.

### Outlook

Looking ahead, we will build on the momentum set in 2025, driving digital transformation and adoption. We will also continue to enhance our customer value propositions including our sustained efforts to promote long term savings and financial inclusion.

### Appreciation

On behalf of all my colleagues in the Old Mutual Zimbabwe Group, I extend sincere appreciation to our customers, partners and our regulators for their continued support. I also thank our Board for their guidance and support during the year.

**S. MATSEKETE**  
Group Chief Executive Officer  
26 March 2026

## AUDITED SPECIAL PURPOSE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT

### Directors' Report

#### Responsibility

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the Group's underlying general purpose annual financial statements, comprising the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025; and the consolidated statements of profit or loss; other comprehensive income; changes in equity and cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025 and the notes to the consolidated financial statements which include a summary of material accounting policy information and other explanatory notes, in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Boards (IASB) and the requirements of the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24:31). In addition, the Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report. The Directors are also responsible for such internal controls as they determine as necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and for maintaining adequate accounting records and an effective system of risk management. The Directors have assessed the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe that the business will not be a going concern in the foreseeable future.

#### Compliance with legislation and industry regulation

The underlying general purpose financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis and maintained on the historical cost convention (except for fair value measurement where applicable). The financial statements are based on the underlying books and records and have been prepared in accordance with the material accounting policy information, and comply with the disclosure requirements of the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24:31) and the relevant regulations made thereunder, the Asset Management Act (Chapter 24:26), the Banking Act (Chapter 24:20), the Building Societies Act (Chapter 24:02), the Collective Investments Schemes Act (Chapter 24:19), the Insurance Act (Chapter 24:07), the Microfinance Act (Chapter 24:29), the Pensions and Provident Funds Act (Chapter 24:32), and the Securities Act (Chapter 24:25).

The Monetary Policy Statement (MPS) issued by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ) on 6 February 2025 prescribed the need for all entities to adopt a common presentation currency, ZWG, for public reporting purposes. These financial statements presented in ZWG, are special purpose financial statements prepared to comply with the MPS. The Company and Group general purpose financial statements have been prepared in USD, and those general purpose financial statements will be available on the Company's website, refer to note 2.2.1.

#### Reporting obligations of subsidiaries

Certain of Old Mutual Zimbabwe Limited's (OMZIL's) subsidiaries are required, in terms of the regulations governing their respective lines of business, to prepare abridged financial statements for publication. These are separately published within the timelines prescribed by the respective regulators. The regulators of OMZIL's subsidiaries may often require additional financial disclosures and information specific to those businesses, which are not included within this set of financial statements.

The Directors of OMZIL, however, believe that the disclosures within this consolidated special purpose financial report, with due consideration to materiality and fair presentation, are appropriate and adequate for the presentation of the Group financial results of OMZIL, comply with the regulations and financial disclosure requirements applicable to OMZIL, and allow shareholders, investors and other users of the financial statements to gain an understanding of the performance of the Group as a whole.

#### Functional currency

The Group adopted the USD as its functional currency effective 1 July 2024, and the underlying financial records are prepared in USD. The change in the functional currency to USD was necessitated by the increase in the local transactions that took place and were denominated in USD.

#### Presentation currency

These special purpose financial statements were prepared in USD and are presented in ZWG to ensure compliance with the regulatory requirements as prescribed by the RBZ in the Monetary Policy statement presented on the 6th of February 2025 (refer to note 2.2.1).

The special purpose financial statements should be read together with the audited general purpose financial statements which will be available on the Company's website.

#### Compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards

The underlying general purpose financial statements are prepared in compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB. IFRS Accounting Standards comprise interpretations adopted by the IASB, which includes standards adopted by the IASB and interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) or by the former Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC).

Complying with IFRS Accounting Standards achieves consistency with the financial reporting framework adopted by the ultimate parent company, Old Mutual Limited, which is incorporated in South Africa. Using a globally recognised reporting framework also allows comparability with similar businesses and consistency in the interpretation of the financial statements. The IFRS Conceptual Framework, provides that in applying fair presentation to the financial statements, entities should go beyond consideration of the legal form of transactions and other factors impacting on the financial statements to also consider the underlying economic substance therein.

In addition, there are instances where regulatory guidance may be given around how businesses may interpret IFRS Accounting Standards. In these financial statements, the Group has followed regulatory guidance to adopt ZWG as the presentation currency in these special purpose financial statements even though underlying functional currency considerations may lend themselves to financial statements presented in USD. The Directors further draw the attention of users of financial statements to the subsequent section in this report, which provides further context around considerations of fair presentation in the financial statements.

#### Accounting judgements

The Directors would like to draw the attention of users of the financial statements and readers of this special purpose consolidated financial report to the fact that prevailing market conditions in Zimbabwe have required the use of more judgement than would normally be the case around areas such as property valuations and valuation of unlisted investments.

In the case of property valuations as at 31 December 2025, valuations were performed in USD. Market breadth, however, has been limited thus increasing the level of reliance on level 3 valuation inputs, where significant management and professional judgement was required. Areas where significant judgement has been applied include capitalisation rates for industrial, commercial, retail and office buildings. Adjustment factors are applied to rates implied from completed market transactions, depending on factors such as location, occupancy levels and tenant mix. Private equity valuations were also performed in USD as at 31 December 2025.

With regards to the spot foreign exchange rate, the Board considers the official exchange rate from the interbank market to be appropriate, as exchangeability in trading, buying and selling currencies has been demonstrated at that platform during the year.

The Directors believe that all key areas of accounting judgement have been sufficiently and prudently considered in the financial statements. Details of key accounting judgements are provided in notes 2.1 and 2.2. The Directors are of the view that the accounting treatments as adopted, are appropriate to the extent which is practically possible given the peculiarities of the Zimbabwe economic and regulatory environment. Users of the financial statements are, however, encouraged to exercise due caution and judgement.

#### Capital

The issued share capital is made up of 249,035,156 "A" class shares of ZWG0.000000013 each, 83,011,718 "B" class shares of ZWG0.000000013 each, 1 redeemable preference share of ZWG0.0004 and 1 "A" redeemable preference share of ZWG0.0004. The shares are owned by Old Mutual Africa Holdings (75%); as well as Indigenisation Trusts and various other shareholders (22.2%) and a strategic partner (2.8%). The 1 redeemable preference share issued is owned by Old Mutual (Zimbabwe) Dividend Access Trust and the 1 "A" redeemable preference share by OML (Zimbabwe) Dividend Access Trust.

#### Directors

Mr FC	Chikosi	(Chairman) (appointed as Chairman 10 July 2025)
Mr KC	Katsande	(Chairman) (retired 9 July 2025)
Mr S	Matsekete**	(Group Chief Executive Officer)
Mr IT	Mashinya**	(Group Chief Customer and Operations Officer)
Mr NTT	Mudekunye**	(Group Chief Financial Officer)
Mr C	Chinaka	
Mr A	Daka	
Dr K	Mandevani	(Retired 31 December 2025)
Mrs N	Samuriwo	
Ms PM	Nyandoro	(Appointed 1 July 2025)
Mr V	Gapare	(Appointed 1 January 2026)

\*\*Denotes Executive Director.

These annual financial statements have been prepared under the supervision of the Group Chief Financial Officer; Takura Mudekunye (CA(Z)), PAAB Registration number 3235.

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## AUDITED SPECIAL PURPOSE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT

### Corporate Governance Report

#### Board and Board Committees

The Board provides strategic oversight and direction for all business operations under Old Mutual Zimbabwe Limited (OMZIL), collectively referred to as the OMZIL Group. A key responsibility of the Board is to ensure that each subsidiary operates in full compliance with its respective regulatory framework. Certain entities within the Group are subject to oversight by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ), the Insurance and Pensions Commission (IPEC), and/or the Securities and Exchange Commission of Zimbabwe (SECZ).

As the controlling company of the Central Africa Building Society (CABS), OMZIL itself is regulated by the RBZ. Additionally, OMZIL adheres to the rules of the Financial Securities Exchange (Finsec), where 25% of its shares are listed on the Alternative Trading Platform.

The Directors are aware that they may take independent professional advice at the Company's expense, if necessary, in the furtherance of their fiduciary duties.

#### Board Composition and Board Committees

The Board consists of nine (9) directors, comprising four (4) independent non-executive directors, two (2) non-executive directors, and three (3) executive directors.

To enhance governance and oversight, the Board operates through three key committees: the Group Audit Committee, the Group Risk and Compliance Committee, and the Group Remuneration and Nominations Committee.

#### Group Audit Committee

The Group Audit Committee is responsible for reviewing the principles, policies and practices adopted in the preparation of the OMZIL Group accounts and for ensuring that the annual financial statements of the Group comply with all statutory, regulatory and internal governance requirements. The Chairman of this Committee is an independent non-executive director.

The significant matters relating to the annual financial statements are covered in the Directors' Report which details OMZIL's compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Material accounting policies which have been applied in preparation of the annual financial statements are included in this financial report.

The Audit Committee was satisfied with the performance of the Group Chief Financial Officer and the Finance function and effectiveness of the Chief Audit Executive and the arrangements for Internal audit. The Committee was also happy with the effectiveness of the design and implementation of internal financial controls as OMZIL did not suffer any material financial loss, fraud, corruption or error due to significant weakness in the design, implementation or execution of internal financial controls during the year.

The Audit Committee was satisfied with the level of effectiveness of Combined Assurance within OMZIL. All three lines of assurance meet regularly and coordinate their assurance activities to avoid duplication and to ensure focus is directed to areas that present material risk exposures to the Group. Combined Assurance reports and minutes are tabled to the Group Audit Committee, covering progress updates on the delivery of the combined assurance plan and findings and recommendations from the combined assurance activities.

#### Group Risk and Compliance Committee

The Committee oversees risk management and evaluates the effectiveness of compliance frameworks across the Group. It reviews policies and processes for identifying, assessing, and mitigating business risks, ensuring their impact on the Group is effectively managed. Since 2024, the Committee expanded its mandate to include oversight of the Group's sustainability initiatives. The Committee is chaired by an independent non-executive director.

#### Group Remuneration and Nominations Committee

The role of the Group Remuneration and Nominations Committee is to oversee the appointment of directors to the OMZIL Board and the Boards of its subsidiary entities as well as ensuring that appropriate remuneration is applied for management and staff in the Group. The Committee is chaired by an independent non-executive director.

#### Director Training

During the year, the directors of various OMZIL Group subsidiaries participated in training sessions on corporate governance, Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing (AML/CFT), as well as Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) and sustainability principles.

#### Board and Committee Attendance

The Board and its three committees met at least four times each during the year ended 31 December 2025. The attendance register for these are set out as follows:

#### OMZIL Board of Directors

	March	May	Aug	Oct	Nov
Chikosi FC (Independent Non-Executive Director) (Chairman)*	P	P	P	P	P
Katsande KC*	P	P	-	-	-
Matsekete S (Group Chief Executive Officer)	P	P	P	P	P
Mashinya IT (Group Chief Customer and Operations Officer)	P	P	P	P	P
Mudekunye NTT (Group Chief Financial Officer)	P	P	A	P	P
Chinaka C (Non-Executive Director)	P	A	P	P	P
Daka A (Independent Non-Executive Director)	P	P	P	P	P
Mandevani K (Dr) (Non-Executive Director)	P	P	P	P	P
Nyandoro P (Non-Executive Director)	-	-	A	P	P
Samuriwo N (Independent Non-Executive Director)	A	A	P	P	P

#### Group Audit Committee

Member	Mar	May	Aug	Oct	Nov
Daka A (Chairman)	P	P	P	P	P
Chikosi FC	P	P	P	-	-
Mandevani K (Dr)	P	P	P	P	P
Nyandoro P	-	-	-	P	P
Samuriwo N	P	P	P	P	P

#### Group Remuneration and Nominations Committee

Member	Feb	May	Aug	Oct
Chikosi FC (Chairman)	-	-	P	P
Katsande K	P	P	-	-
Chinaka C	P	P	P	A
Mandevani K (Dr)	P	P	P	P
Samuriwo N	A	P	P	P

#### Group Risk and Compliance Committee

Member	Mar	May	Aug	Nov
Nyandoro P (Chairman)	-	-	-	P
Chikosi FC	P	P	P	-
Daka A	P	P	P	P
Samuriwo N	P	P	P	P

#### Key

P : Present

A : Apology

- : Not a member

\* : Mr FC Chikosi was appointed the Board chairman with effect from 10 July 2025 following Mr KC Katsande's retirement on 9 July 2025.



### Reconciliation of IFRS Profit Before Tax to Result from Operations For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

		31-Dec-25 ZWG 000	31-Dec-24 ZWG 000
<b>Profit before income tax</b>		<b>1,574,576</b>	<b>1,015,662</b>
Adjusted for		(421,095)	(138,710)
Shareholder investment return (including translation movements)		(420,134)	99,584
Policyholder tax		(961)	(57,235)
Net monetary adjustment		-	(181,059)
<b>Result from operations</b>		<b>1,153,481</b>	<b>876,952</b>
<b>Group Statement of Profit or Loss For The Year Ended 31 December 2025</b>			
	Notes	31-Dec-25 ZWG 000	31-Dec-24 ZWG 000 Restated**
Interest income	4	1,193,839	1,053,751
Interest expense	4	(207,222)	(278,045)
<b>Net interest income</b>		<b>986,617</b>	<b>775,706</b>
Fee and commission income	5	2,273,857	1,682,303
Fee and commission expenses		(392,932)	(448,817)
<b>Net fee and commission income</b>		<b>1,880,925</b>	<b>1,233,486</b>
Insurance revenue	6	2,192,329	1,681,912
Insurance service expenses	7	(1,702,671)	(1,822,286)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts		(120,576)	(202,727)
<b>Insurance service result</b>		<b>369,082</b>	<b>(343,101)</b>
Investment return	8	4,473,072	2,115,973
Finance expenses from insurance contracts	9	(2,787,132)	(675,342)
Change in investment contract liabilities	17	(912,650)	(200,779)
<b>Net investment result</b>		<b>773,290</b>	<b>1,239,852</b>
Other income	10	449,725	292,360
Allowance for expected credit losses		(43,570)	(108,365)
Impairment loss	15.2.1	(263,548)	(193,816)
Other operating and administration expenses	11	(2,584,700)	(2,064,298)
Net monetary adjustment*		-	181,058
<b>Operating profit</b>		<b>1,567,821</b>	<b>1,012,882</b>
Share of results from associate		6,755	2,780
<b>Profit before income tax</b>		<b>1,574,576</b>	<b>1,015,662</b>
Income tax expense		(530,760)	(286,048)
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>1,043,816</b>	<b>729,614</b>
Attributable to non-controlling interests		25,357	12,313
Attributable to owners of parent company		1,018,459	717,301
		<b>1,043,816</b>	<b>729,614</b>

\*The net monetary adjustment is a result of hyperinflation accounting, as the Group's functional currencies, the ZWL and ZWG, were currencies of the prevailing hyperinflationary economies up to 5 April 2024 and 30 June 2024 respectively. The Group changed its functional currency to USD on 1 July 2024. Refer to note 2.1.1 for further details.

\*\*The statement of profit or loss was previously presented in accordance with IAS 1 prior to the early adoption of IFRS 18 which resulted in the restatement of the financial report. Refer to note 2.7 for further details.

### Group Statement of Other Comprehensive Income For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

	31-Dec-25 ZWG 000	31-Dec-24 ZWG 000
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>1,043,816</b>	<b>729,614</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (net of tax)		
Property revaluation loss	(48,116)	(285,034)
Effects of changes in presentation currency	-	(29,228)
<b>Total other comprehensive loss</b>	<b>(48,116)</b>	<b>(314,262)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>995,700</b>	<b>415,352</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income attributable to:</b>		
Owners of parent company	970,343	403,039
Non-controlling interests	25,357	12,313
	<b>995,700</b>	<b>415,352</b>
<b>Earnings per share</b>	<b>ZWGc</b>	<b>ZWGc</b>
Basic and diluted (cents)	<b>306.72</b>	<b>216.02</b>

### Group Statement Of Changes in Equity For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

	Share capital & premium ZWG 000	Revaluation reserve ZWG 000	Share based payment reserve ZWG 000	Regulatory provisions reserve ZWG 000	Currency translation reserve ZWG 000	Retained earnings ZWG 000	Equity holders of the parent total ZWG 000	Non-controlling interests ZWG 000	Equity total ZWG 000
<b>31 December 2025</b>									
Shareholders' equity at beginning of year	-	807,974	138,217	-	44,895	5,258,339	6,249,425	250,790	6,500,215
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	-	-	1,018,459	1,018,459	25,357	1,043,816
Property revaluation loss	-	(48,116)	-	-	-	-	(48,116)	-	(48,116)
<b>Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year</b>	-	<b>(48,116)</b>	-	-	-	<b>1,018,459</b>	<b>970,343</b>	<b>25,357</b>	<b>995,700</b>
Transfer between reserves	-	-	-	8,678	-	(8,678)	-	-	-
Dividends declared	-	-	-	-	-	(247,102)	(247,102)	(11,821)	(258,923)
<b>Transactions with shareholders</b>	-	-	-	8,678	-	<b>(255,780)</b>	<b>(247,102)</b>	<b>(11,821)</b>	<b>(258,923)</b>
<b>Shareholders' equity at end of year</b>	-	<b>759,858</b>	<b>138,217</b>	<b>8,678</b>	<b>44,895</b>	<b>6,021,018</b>	<b>6,972,666</b>	<b>264,326</b>	<b>7,236,992</b>
<b>31 December 2024</b>									
Shareholders' equity at beginning of year	-	1,093,008	138,217	65,367	74,123	4,574,890	5,945,605	247,076	6,192,681
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	-	-	717,301	717,301	12,313	729,614
Effects of changes in presentation currency	-	-	-	-	(29,228)	-	(29,228)	-	(29,228)
Property revaluation loss	-	(285,034)	-	-	-	-	(285,034)	-	(285,034)
<b>Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year</b>	-	<b>(285,034)</b>	-	-	<b>(29,228)</b>	<b>717,301</b>	<b>403,039</b>	<b>12,313</b>	<b>415,352</b>
Transfer between reserves	-	-	-	(65,367)	-	65,367	-	-	-
Dividends declared	-	-	-	-	-	(99,219)	(99,219)	(8,599)	(107,818)
<b>Transactions with shareholders</b>	-	-	-	<b>(65,367)</b>	-	<b>(33,852)</b>	<b>(99,219)</b>	<b>(8,599)</b>	<b>(107,818)</b>
<b>Shareholders' equity at end of year</b>	-	<b>807,974</b>	<b>138,217</b>	-	<b>44,895</b>	<b>5,258,339</b>	<b>6,249,425</b>	<b>250,790</b>	<b>6,500,215</b>

The financial statements were prepared in USD which is the underlying functional currency. The numbers including comparatives were translated to ZWG, the presentation currency. Refer to note 2.2.1 for further details.

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## NOTES TO THE AUDITED SPECIAL PURPOSE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT

For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

### 1. General Information

Old Mutual Zimbabwe Limited (OMZIL), the Company, and its subsidiaries are incorporated in Zimbabwe. These consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively the 'Group' and individually 'Group companies'). The Group's main subsidiaries and main activities are as follows:

- Central Africa Building Society (CABS) - banking and lending;
- Old Mutual Finance (Private) Limited (OMFIN) - micro-finance lending;
- Old Mutual Investment Group Zimbabwe (Private) Limited (OMIG) - asset management;
- Old Mutual Life Assurance Company Zimbabwe Limited (OMLAC) - life assurance, pension and employee benefits services, which in turn wholly owns Old Mutual Funeral Services (Private) Limited (OMFS); the funeral services business;
- Old Mutual Securities (Private) Limited (OMSEC) - licensed securities dealing firm;
- Old Mutual Digital Services (Private) Limited (OMDS) - financial technology and mobile money; and
- RM Insurance Holdings Company Limited (RMIH), with an operating subsidiary, Old Mutual Insurance Company (Private) Limited (OMIC) - short-term insurer.

The holding company (OMZIL) is a 75% owned subsidiary of Old Mutual Africa Holdings, which is ultimately a wholly owned subsidiary of Old Mutual Limited (OML) listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

### 2. Material Accounting Policy Information

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation and accounting policies

##### 2.1.1 Basis of preparation of the underlying general purpose financial statements

The underlying general purpose financial statements provide information about the financial position, results of operations and changes in the financial position of the Group. The financial statements are prepared in United States Dollars (USD) which is the underlying functional currency of the Group. Old Mutual Zimbabwe Limited Group changed its functional currency to USD effective from 1 July 2024. The general purpose financial statements are based on the statutory records that are maintained under the historical cost convention.

##### 2.1.2 Basis of preparation for special purpose financial statements

As per IAS 21, presentation currency is the currency in which the financial statements are presented. An entity may present its financial statements in any currency (or currencies). The Monetary Policy Statement issued by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe on the 6th of February 2025 prescribed that all entities adopt a common presentation currency, ZWG, for public reporting purposes. These financial statements are therefore special purpose financial statements to meet the regulatory requirements as pronounced by the RBZ. The Directors have complied with the pronouncement and adopted ZWG as the presentation currency for these special purpose financial statements even though the functional currency for the Group is USD.

The underlying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the IASB (refer to accounting policy notes 2.2 to 2.7 for an extract of material accounting policies applied therein). The translation process is detailed in note 2.2.1.

##### 2.2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the Group's general purpose financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Critical accounting estimates are those which involve the most complex or subjective judgement or assessments. The areas of the Group's business that typically require such estimates are life insurance contract provisions and the determination of the fair value for financial assets and liabilities and investment properties. Key assumptions made in determining insurance contract provisions are discussed in more detail in note 2.4.

##### 2.2.1 Translation process to a ZWG presentation currency

In accordance with the financial reporting provisions established by the Monetary Policy Statement (MPS) of 6 February 2025 and with guidance issued by the Public Accountants and Auditors board on 10 March 2025, the Group translated the USD based consolidated financial statements to ZWG based on the prevailing Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe interbank rate as at 31 December 2025. This is in accordance with the requirements of IAS 21 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates' which states that when an entity's presentation currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy but its functional currency is the currency of a non-hyperinflationary economy, the results and financial position of the entity shall be translated into the presentation currency by translating all amounts (i.e. assets, liabilities, equity items, income and expenses, including comparatives) at the closing rate at the date of the most recent statement of financial position.

A key indicator for hyperinflation accounting is cumulative inflation for a 3-year period approaching, or exceeding, 100%. The ZWG was introduced in April 2024 and the cumulative inflation since introduction to 31 December 2025 is 91.31%. For 2025 reporting, the following additional considerations were taken into account to inform an assessment of whether the economy was still hyperinflationary per IAS 29 'Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies':

- The general population has been keeping its wealth in non-monetary assets such as land and buildings and the USD currency for monetary assets;
- The general population regards monetary amounts not in terms of the local currency but in terms of the USD and prices of goods and services are generally quoted in USD even though consumers do have an option to pay in ZWG;
- Suppliers have shifted from offering sales on credit in the ZWG to USD.

Due to the above indicators, we have continued to apply the requirements of IAS 29 and other related accounting standards in these financial statements.

The comparatives for both the statement of comprehensive income and the statements of financial position were translated from the USD to ZWG using the closing exchange rate as at 31 December 2025 (USD1: ZWG25.98).

### 2.3 Revenue

Revenue comprises income from banking interest income, banking fees and commission income, insurance contracts and investment contracts with a discretionary participating feature, fee income from investment management contracts, non-banking interest income, dividend income, investment income, and fees for administration and management of policyholder funds.

The Group recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on the amount expected to be received from customers when the performance obligations agreed to by the Group have been satisfied. Performance obligations are satisfied through the transfer of the promised services to the customer. The Group transfers the promised service over time or at a point in time depending on the nature of the promised services. In the majority of instances, the performance obligations are satisfied as the Group renders the agreed financial services to our customers over time.

#### Banking and lending

The Group provides banking and lending services to retail and corporate customers. These services include, but are not limited to account management, transaction support, provision of overdraft facilities and issuing of loans. Revenue from account management and provision of overdraft facilities are recognised over time as the Group renders these services. Revenue derived from specific transactions is recognised when the transaction takes place. Loan origination fees are included in the yield on the loan provided and are recognised as part of interest income through the effective interest method. Fee and commission income on lending activities relates primarily to administration fees. These fees are recognised as revenue over time as the Group administers the loan accounts for our clients. In the lending business the administration fee income is realised through loan instalment collection process.

#### Asset management

Revenue from asset management consists of asset management fees and commission income. Asset management fees are recognised as revenue over time as the Group provides the services. When the Group receives up-front payments for services to be rendered in the

future, the payments are accounted for as contract liabilities. Fee and commission income is earned through providing asset management and related investment administration services to our clients. Fee and commission income is primarily based on funds-under-management, investment commitment values or amounts drawn from investors. Fee and commission income is generally recognised over time, on a monthly basis, as the services are rendered.

#### Insurance

Insurance revenue recognition is detailed in note 2.4.

#### Investment return

This consists of dividends, rentals, interest, fair value movements and similar income that is recognised under IFRS 9. Also included are estimates and judgements around credit risk, the risk of default and the time value of money. There are no judgements made around dividends receivable as they only become receivable when declared.

### 2.4 Insurance contracts

#### Classification of contracts

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

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

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

The Group issues insurance contracts with direct participation features that are substantially investment-related service contracts where the return on the underlying items is shared with policyholders. Underlying items comprise specified portfolios of investment assets that determine amounts payable to policyholders.

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

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

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

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

#### Separation of components of insurance contracts

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

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

The Group applies IFRS 17 to all remaining components of the contract.

#### Level of aggregation of insurance contracts

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

#### Recognition

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

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

Insurance contracts acquired in a business combination or a portfolio transfer are accounted for as if they were entered into at the date of acquisition or transfer. Investment contracts with DPF are initially recognised at the date the Group becomes a party to the contract. The Group becomes party to a contract when the Group accepts the first payment, which is the date from which the Group has an obligation to provide investment-return or investment-related service.

The Group recognises a group of proportionate reinsurance contracts held from the later of:

- the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held; or
- the date of initial recognition of any underlying contract.

If the Group recognises an onerous group of underlying contracts before the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held, then the group of proportionate reinsurance contracts held is recognised at the same time as the onerous group of underlying contracts.

The Group recognises a group of non-proportionate reinsurance contracts held (such as Group-wide catastrophe stop-loss reinsurance) from the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts; this is typically the first period in which premiums are paid or reinsurance recoveries are received.

Reinsurance contracts are to be recognised in full for all underlying insurance contracts expected to be issued that fall within the boundary of the reinsurance contracts held. An insurance contract is derecognised when it is:

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

#### Modification

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

- if the modified terms had been included at contract inception and the Group would have concluded that the modified contract:
  - is not in scope of IFRS 17;
  - results in different separable components;
  - results in a different contract boundary; or
  - belongs to a different group of contracts;

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

- the original contract was accounted for under the premium allocation approach (PAA), but the modification means that the contract no longer meets the eligibility criteria for that approach.

#### Derecognition

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

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

- Adjusts the contractual service margin (CSM) (unless the decrease in the FCF is allocated to the loss component of the liability for remaining coverage (LFRC) of the group) in the following manner, depending on the reason for the derecognition:
  - If the contract is extinguished, in the same amount as the adjustment to the FCF relating to future service.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Insurance revenue and expenses

Insurance revenue and insurance service expenses exclude any investment components and are recognised as follows:

##### Insurance revenue – Contracts not measured under the PAA

The Group recognises insurance revenue as it satisfies its performance obligations – i.e. as it provides services under groups of insurance contracts. For contracts not measured under the PAA, the insurance revenue relating to services provided for each year represents the total of the changes in the liability for remaining coverage that relate to services for which the Group expects to receive consideration, and comprises the following items:

- A release of the CSM, measured based on coverage units provided.
- Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk relating to current services.
- Claims and other insurance service expenses incurred in the period, generally measured at the amounts expected at the beginning of the year. This includes amounts arising from the derecognition of any assets for cash flows other than insurance acquisition cash flows at the date of initial recognition of a group of contracts which are recognised as insurance revenue and insurance service expenses at that date.
- Other amounts, including experience adjustments for premium receipts for current or past services for the life risk segment and amounts related to incurred policyholder tax expenses for the participating segment.

In addition, the Group allocates a portion of premiums that relate to recovering insurance acquisition cash flows to each period in a systematic way based on the passage of time. The Group recognises the allocated amount, adjusted for interest accretion at the discount rates determined on initial recognition of the related group of contracts, as insurance revenue and an equal amount as insurance service expenses.

##### Insurance revenue – Contracts measured under the PAA

For contracts measured under the PAA, the insurance revenue for each period is the amount of expected premium receipts for providing services in the period. The Group allocates expected premiums equally to each period of related insurance contract services, unless the expected pattern of the release of risk during the coverage period differs significantly from an even basis. In the latter case, expected premium receipts are allocated to the period based on the expected timing of incurred claims and other incurred insurance service expenses.

##### Loss components

For contracts not measured under the PAA, the Group establishes a loss component of the liability for remaining coverage for onerous groups of insurance contracts. The loss component determines the amounts of fulfilment cash flows that are subsequently presented in profit or loss as reversals of losses on onerous contracts and are excluded from insurance revenue when they occur. When the fulfilment cash flows are incurred, they are allocated between the loss component and the liability for remaining coverage excluding the loss component on a systematic basis.

Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to future services and changes in the amount of the Group's share of the fair value of the underlying items for direct participating contracts are allocated solely to the loss component. If the loss component is reduced to zero, then any excess over the amount allocated to the loss component creates a new CSM for the group of contracts.

##### Insurance service expenses

Insurance service expenses arising from insurance contracts are recognised in profit or loss generally as they are incurred.

They exclude repayments of investment components and comprise the following items:

- Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses: For some life risk contracts, incurred claims also include premiums waived on death or detection of critical illness.
- Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows: For contracts not measured under the PAA, this is equal to the amount of insurance revenue recognised in the period that relates to recovering insurance acquisition cash flows. For contracts measured under the PAA, the Group amortises insurance acquisition cash flows on a straight-line basis over the coverage period of the group of contracts.
- Losses on onerous contracts and reversals of such losses.
- Adjustments to the liabilities for incurred claims that do not arise from the effects of the time value of money, financial risk and changes therein.
- Impairment losses on assets for insurance acquisition cash flows and reversals of such impairment losses.

##### Net expenses from reinsurance contracts

Net expenses from reinsurance contracts comprise an allocation of reinsurance premiums paid less amounts recovered from reinsurers.

The Group recognises an allocation of reinsurance premiums paid in profit or loss as it receives services under groups of reinsurance contracts. For contracts not measured under the PAA, the allocation of reinsurance premiums paid relating to services received for each period represents the total of the changes in the asset for remaining coverage that relate to services for which the Group expects to pay consideration.

For contracts measured under the PAA, the allocation of reinsurance premiums paid for each period is the amount of expected premium payments for receiving services in the period.

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## NOTES TO THE AUDITED SPECIAL PURPOSE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT (CONTINUED) For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

For a group of reinsurance contracts covering onerous underlying contracts, the Group establishes a loss-recovery component of the asset for remaining coverage to depict the recovery of losses recognised:

- on recognition of onerous underlying contracts, if the reinsurance contract covering those contracts is entered into before or at the same time as those contracts are recognised; and
- for changes in fulfillment cash flows of the group of reinsurance contracts relating to future services that result from changes in fulfillment cash flows of the onerous underlying contracts.

The loss-recovery component determines the amounts that are subsequently presented in profit or loss as reversals of recoveries of losses from the reinsurance contracts and are excluded from the allocation of reinsurance premiums paid. It is adjusted to reflect changes in the loss component of the onerous group of underlying contracts, but it cannot exceed the portion of the loss component of the onerous group of underlying contracts that the Group expects to recover from the reinsurance contracts.

### Insurance finance income and expenses

Insurance finance income and expenses comprise changes in the carrying amounts of groups of insurance and reinsurance contracts arising from the effects of the time value of money, financial risk and changes therein, unless any such changes for groups of direct participating contracts are allocated to a loss component and included in insurance service expenses. They include changes in the measurement of groups of contracts caused by changes in the value of underlying items (excluding additions and withdrawals).

The Group has chosen not to disaggregate insurance finance income and expenses between profit or loss and OCI. All insurance finance income and expenses for the period is presented in profit or loss. The Group disaggregates changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk between insurance service result and insurance finance income or expenses.

### 2.5 Investment property

Investment property is real estate held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. It does not include owner occupied property.

Investment properties are initially measured at cost and subsequently at fair value through profit and loss. Recorded values are determined by internal professional valuers who perform valuations bi-annually. The recorded values based on the income method are tested by comparing with values determined by three independent external valuers for a sample of properties accounting for at least 65% of the total value of the property portfolio, or for at least the top twenty-five buildings by value and as well as properties being valued for the first time. An investment property shall be derecognised (eliminated from the statement of financial position) on disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from disposal.

The valuation methodology adopted is dependent upon the nature of the property. The investment method was applied on all income producing properties. This method was applied on industrial, retail and commercial properties and offices. The direct comparison method was applied to land holdings and residential properties. Property developments are valued in a similar manner to income generating assets except where information about future net income cannot be determined with sufficient confidence, in which case fair value is estimated with reference to the value of the land, and the cost of construction to date. Surpluses and deficits arising from changes in fair value are reflected in profit or loss.

For properties reclassified during the period from property and equipment to investment properties, up to the date of change any revaluation gain arising is initially recognised in profit or loss to the extent of previously charged impairment losses. Any residual excess is taken to the revaluation reserve.

Revaluation deficits are recognised in the revaluation reserve to the extent of previously recognised gains and any residual deficit is accounted for in profit or loss.

Investment properties that are reclassified to owner occupied property should be revalued at date of transfer, with any difference recognised in profit or loss. Its fair value at date of reclassification becomes its fair value for subsequent accounting.

### 2.6 Financial instruments

#### Recognition and derecognition

##### Initial recognition of financial assets

Under IFRS 9: Financial Instruments or 'IFRS 9', there are three measurement classifications as follows:

- Amortised cost;
- Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) which may include debt or equity instruments; or
- Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL).

The classification of financial assets for the Group is based on whether the financial assets are equity instruments, debt instruments held or derivative assets and this is in line with the requirements of IFRS 9. Equity instruments held for trading purposes and derivative assets are mandatorily categorised as financial assets at FVTPL. The classification and measurement of debt instruments is dependent on the business model in which the financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. Derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset in the scope of the standard are not accounted for separately. Instead, the hybrid financial instrument as a whole is assessed for classification.

A debt instrument is classified as a financial asset at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions (and is not designated as at FVTPL):

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt instrument is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions (and is not designated as at FVTPL):

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity instrument that is not held for trading, the instrument may be irrevocably designated at FVOCI. In such an instance, changes in the equity instrument's fair value are recorded in other comprehensive income (OCI). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All debt instrument financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a debt instrument financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI or at FVTPL, if doing so, eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets are expensed in profit or loss for financial assets initially classified at FVTPL. For financial assets not classified at FVTPL, transaction costs are added to or deducted from the fair value at initial recognition.

#### Initial recognition of financial liabilities

On initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at fair value plus, in the case of financial liabilities not classified at FVTPL, transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the issue of the financial liability. Transaction costs of financial liabilities carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss.

#### Subsequent measurement of financial assets

The following accounting policies apply to the subsequent measurement of financial assets.

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Subsequent to initial recognition all financial liabilities at FVOCI and FVTPL are measured at fair value, except that any instrument that does not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured is stated at cost. Fair value movements attributable to changes in the credit risk of a financial liability designated at FVTPL is recorded in other comprehensive income and not recycled to profit or loss. The balance of the fair value movement is recorded in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

#### Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cashflows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers those rights in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

#### Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises a financial liability when the contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire. The Group also derecognises the financial liability when its terms are modified and the cashflows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the new terms is recognised at fair value. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

### 2.7 IFRS 18 Transition

Following the adoption of IFRS 18 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements' effective 1 January 2025, the Group updated the presentation of certain income and expense line items in the Statement of Profit or Loss to align with IFRS 18. These reclassifications relate solely to presentation and have no impact on total profit or loss, assets, liabilities or equity for the comparative period. Comparative figures have been restated accordingly.

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### 3. SEGMENT INFORMATION

	Banking & Lending ZWG 000	Life Assurance ZWG 000	General Insurance ZWG 000	Asset Management ZWG 000	Holding Co & Other ZWG 000	Consolidation Adjustments ZWG 000	Total ZWG 000
<b>A1 Statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2025</b>							
Interest income	1,198,208	-	-	-	-	(4,369)	1,193,839
Interest expense	(242,416)	-	-	-	(4,369)	39,563	(207,222)
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>955,792</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4,369)</b>	<b>35,194</b>	<b>986,617</b>
Fee and commission income	1,883,061	121,137	-	327,259	49,797	(107,397)	2,273,857
Fee and commission expenses	(360,444)	(13,120)	-	-	(19,368)	-	(392,932)
<b>Net fee and commission income</b>	<b>1,522,617</b>	<b>108,017</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>327,259</b>	<b>30,429</b>	<b>(107,397)</b>	<b>1,880,925</b>
Insurance revenue	-	958,648	1,233,681	-	-	-	2,192,329
Insurance service expenses	-	(726,931)	(975,740)	-	-	-	(1,702,671)
Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts	-	12,347	(132,923)	-	-	-	(120,576)
<b>Insurance service result</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>244,064</b>	<b>125,018</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>369,082</b>
Investment return	125,379	4,022,342	85,088	6,534	1,041,804	(808,075)	4,473,072
Finance expenses from insurance contracts	-	(2,787,132)	-	-	-	-	(2,787,132)
Change in investment contract liabilities	-	(912,650)	-	-	-	-	(912,650)
<b>Net investment result</b>	<b>125,379</b>	<b>322,560</b>	<b>85,088</b>	<b>6,534</b>	<b>1,041,804</b>	<b>(808,075)</b>	<b>773,290</b>
Other income	224,116	116,450	(13,349)	(3,099)	364,998	(239,391)	449,725
Allowance for expected credit losses	(43,570)	-	-	-	-	-	(43,570)
Impairment loss	-	-	-	-	(263,548)	-	(263,548)
Other operating and administration expenses	(1,728,023)	(192,075)	(97,789)	(257,840)	(628,948)	319,975	(2,584,720)
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>1,056,311</b>	<b>599,016</b>	<b>98,968</b>	<b>72,854</b>	<b>540,366</b>	<b>(799,694)</b>	<b>1,567,821</b>
Share of results from associate	-	-	-	-	6,755	-	6,755
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>1,056,311</b>	<b>599,016</b>	<b>98,968</b>	<b>72,854</b>	<b>547,121</b>	<b>(799,694)</b>	<b>1,574,576</b>
Income tax (expense)/credit	(409,427)	(14,643)	(37,672)	(43,963)	(25,388)	333	(530,760)
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>646,884</b>	<b>584,373</b>	<b>61,296</b>	<b>28,891</b>	<b>521,733</b>	<b>(799,361)</b>	<b>1,043,816</b>

	Banking & Lending ZWG 000	Life Assurance ZWG 000	General Insurance ZWG 000	Asset Management ZWG 000	Holding Co & Other ZWG 000	Consolidation Adjustments ZWG 000	Total ZWG 000
<b>B1 Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025</b>							
<b>Assets</b>							
Intangible assets	109,950	-	-	2,364	8,210	-	120,524
Property and equipment	1,200,750	480,435	39,543	14,367	49,052	168,355	1,952,502
Investment property	398,310	9,679,733	22,915	-	7,806	(168,355)	9,940,409
Investments in subsidiary companies	-	12,055	-	-	8,953,209	(8,965,264)	-
Investment in associate	-	-	-	-	99,324	-	99,324
Deferred tax assets	3,352	-	-	1,429	65,783	-	70,564
Loans and advances	6,832,950	-	-	-	-	(83,086)	6,749,864
Investments and securities	1,677,470	15,593,590	312,028	54,949	1,107,453	(257,078)	18,488,412
Reinsurer contracts	-	20,135	205,793	-	-	-	225,928
Current tax receivable	5,482	4,988	-	-	-	-	10,470
Amounts due by group companies	-	267,419	-	26,760	203,871	(498,050)	-
Other assets	1,213,273	1,118,079	121,616	71,889	506,403	-	3,031,260
Cash and cash equivalents	5,283,799	524,239	17,875	13,562	234,892	(319,356)	5,755,011
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>16,725,336</b>	<b>27,700,673</b>	<b>719,770</b>	<b>185,320</b>	<b>11,236,003</b>	<b>(10,122,834)</b>	<b>46,444,268</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Insurance contract liabilities	-	20,139,173	239,471	-	-	-	20,378,644
Investment contract liabilities	-	4,002,145	-	-	-	-	4,002,145
Deferred tax liabilities	116,212	65,575	-	-	13,900	(1,144)	194,543
Current tax payables	44,765	753	2,182	15,303	18,161	-	81,164
Amounts due to group companies	6,495	251,961	2,650	25,175	2,416,127	(498,050)	2,204,358
Other payables	1,035,747	447,959	20,603	22,395	533,462	(105,105)	1,955,061
Credit lines	1,576,457	-	-	-	51,961	(233,913)	1,394,505
Amounts owed to bank depositors	9,316,211	-	-	-	-	(319,355)	8,996,856
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>12,095,887</b>	<b>24,907,566</b>	<b>264,906</b>	<b>62,873</b>	<b>3,033,611</b>	<b>(1,157,567)</b>	<b>39,207,276</b>
<b>Net assets</b>							
	<b>4,629,449</b>	<b>2,793,107</b>	<b>454,864</b>	<b>122,447</b>	<b>8,202,392</b>	<b>(8,965,267)</b>	<b>7,236,992</b>
<b>Shareholders' equity</b>							
Share capital and premium	204,520	173,369	78	52,949	513,638	(944,554)	-
Non-distributable reserve	6,495	151,779	17,147	-	95,661	(271,082)	-
Revaluation reserve	744,951	12,516	-	-	2,391	-	759,858
Share based payment reserve	26,033	19,330	10,964	5,508	273,083	(196,701)	138,217
Regulatory provisions reserve	8,678	-	-	-	-	-	8,678
Currency translation reserve	-	49,441	-	-	30,268	(34,814)	44,895
Retained earnings	3,638,772	2,386,672	426,675	63,990	7,287,351	(7,782,442)	6,021,018
	4,629,449	2,793,107	454,864	122,447	8,202,392	(9,229,593)	6,972,666
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	264,326	264,326
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>4,629,449</b>	<b>2,793,107</b>	<b>454,864</b>	<b>122,447</b>	<b>8,202,392</b>	<b>(8,965,267)</b>	<b>7,236,992</b>

	Banking & Lending ZWG 000	Life Assurance ZWG 000	General Insurance ZWG 000	Asset Management ZWG 000	Holding Co & Other ZWG 000	Consolidation Adjustments ZWG 000	Total ZWG 000
<b>A2 Statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2024</b>							
Interest income	1,055,934	-	-	-	-	(2,183)	1,053,751
Interest expense	(293,010)	-	-	-	(468)	39,563	(258,915)
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>762,924</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(468)</b>	<b>13,250</b>	<b>775,706</b>
Fee and commission income	1,584,693	59,756	-	129,358	-	(91,504)	1,682,303
Fee and commission expenses	(403,402)	(20,863)	-	-	(29,878)	-	(454,143)
<b>Net fee and commission income</b>	<b>1,181,291</b>	<b>38,893</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>129,358</b>	<b>(29,878)</b>	<b>(86,178)</b>	<b>1,233,486</b>
Insurance revenue	-	536,657	1,145,255	-	-	-	1,681,912
Insurance service expenses	-	(965,235)	(857,051)	-	-	-	(1,822,286)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts	-	(36,295)	(166,432)	-	-	-	(202,727)
<b>Insurance service result</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(464,873)</b>	<b>121,772</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(343,101)</b>
Investment return	-	1,828,574	21,772	2,260	3,406,226	(3,142,859)	2,115,973
Finance income from insurance contracts	-	(675,342)	-	-	-	-	(675,342)
Change in investment contract liabilities	-	(200,779)	-	-	-	-	(200,779)
<b>Net investment result</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>952,453</b>	<b>21,772</b>	<b>2,260</b>	<b>3,406,226</b>	<b>(3,142,859)</b>	<b>1,239,852</b>
Other income	467,315	(250,194)	-	177,422	66,303	(168,486)	292,360
Allowance for expected credit losses	(108,365)	-	-	-	-	-	(108,365)
Impairment loss	-	-	-	-	(193,816)	-	(193,816)
Other operating and administration expenses	(1,415,636)	(144,816)	(87,841)	(209,197)	(532,630)	325,822	(2,064,298)
Net monetary adjustment	-	161,132	-	(64,432)	84,358	-	181,058
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>887,529</b>	<b>292,595</b>	<b>55,703</b>	<b>35,411</b>	<b>2,800,095</b>	<b>(3,058,451)</b>	<b>1,012,882</b>
Share of results from associate	-	-	-	-	2,780	-	2,780
<b>Profit/(loss) before tax</b>	<b>887,529</b>	<b>292,595</b>	<b>55,703</b>	<b>35,411</b>	<b>2,802,875</b>	<b>(3,058,451)</b>	<b>1,015,662</b>
Income tax expense	(18,394)	(74,045)	(25,929)	(36,893)	(128,838)	(1,949)	(286,049)
<b>Profit/(loss) for the year</b>	<b>869,135</b>	<b>218,550</b>	<b>29,774</b>	<b>(1,482)</b>	<b>2,674,037</b>	<b>(3,060,400)</b>	<b>729,614</b>

	Banking & Lending ZWG 000	Life Assurance ZWG 000	General Insurance ZWG 000	Asset Management ZWG 000	Holding Co & Other ZWG 000	Consolidation Adjustments ZWG 000	Total ZWG 000
<b>B2 Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024</b>							
<b>Assets</b>							
Intangible assets	5,508	-	-	3,533	8,470	-	17,511
Property and equipment	1,085,526	434,319	38,296	13,484	18,083	118,731	1,708,439
Investment property	556,273	9,244,375	12,393	-	7,792	(118,731)	9,702,102
Investments in subsidiary companies	-	44,765	-	-	8,611,043	(8,655,808)	-
Investment in associate	-	-	-	-	96,310	-	96,310
Deferred tax assets	4,780	-	9,743	-	37,127	-	51,650
Loans and advances	5,136,956	-	-	-	-	(67,550)	5,069,406
Investments and securities	1,093,891	12,378,998	213,509	22,343	899,997	(223,823)	14,384,915
Reinsurer contracts	-	1,429	179,890	-	-	-	181,319
Amounts due by group companies	-	113,198	-	11,457	62,432	(187,087)	-
Other assets	1,634,680	624,394	170,953	51,598	730,656	-	3,212,281
Cash and cash equivalents	3,635,401	536,917	23,876	4,910	244,946	(516,079)	3,929,971
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>13,153,015</b>	<b>23,378,395</b>	<b>648,660</b>	<b>107,325</b>	<b>10,716,856</b>	<b>(9,650,347)</b>	<b>38,353,904</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Insurance contract liabilities	-	18,180,800	247,622	-	-	-	18,428,422
Investment contract liabilities	-	2,263,724	-	-	-	-	2,263,724
Deferred tax liabilities	91,972	49,597	5,040	6,833	76,461	(13,276)	216,627
Current tax payables	-	40,192	-	3,066	4,728	-	8,807
Amounts due to group companies	2,416	207,274	18,083	27,254	2,293,628	(229,306)	2,319,349
Other payables	804,051	251,233	-	-	415,717	(89,295)	1,381,706
Amounts owed to bank depositors	6,264,804	-	-	-	-	(516,105)	5,748,699
Credit lines	1,566,948	-	-	-	25,981	(154,560)	1,438,369
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>8,730,191</b>	<b>20,992,820</b>	<b>270,745</b>	<b>37,153</b>	<b>2,816,515</b>	<b>(993,735)</b>	<b>31,853,689</b>
<b>Net assets</b>							
	<b>4,422,824</b>	<b>2,385,575</b>	<b>377,915</b>	<b>70,172</b>	<b>7,900,341</b>	<b>(8,656,612)</b>	<b>6,500,215</b>
<b>Shareholders' equity</b>							
Share capital and premium	204,624	148,740	2,494	26,968	249,830	(632,656)	-
Non-distributable reserve	6,495	133,489	10,704	-	89,296	(239,984)	-
Revaluation reserve	787,215	18,368	-	-	2,391	-	807,974
Share based payment reserve	26,085	17,017	10,964	5,508	273,083	(194,440)	138,217
Regulatory provisions reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currency translation reserve	-	(168,069)	-	-	241,932	(28,968)	44,895
Retained earnings	3,398,405	2,236,030	353,753	37,696	7,043,809	(7,811,354)	5,258,339
	4,422,824	2,385,575	377,915	70,172	7,900,341	(8,907,402)	6,249,425

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## NOTES TO THE AUDITED SPECIAL PURPOSE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT (CONTINUED)

For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

### 4 INTEREST INCOME AND INTEREST EXPENSE

	31-Dec-25 ZWG 000	31-Dec-24 ZWG 000
<b>Total interest income</b>		
Investments	59,158	88,256
Loans and advances	1,134,681	965,495
<b>Total interest income</b>	<b>1,193,839</b>	<b>1,053,751</b>
<b>Comprising:</b>		
Financial assets at amortised cost	1,193,839	1,053,751
<b>Interest expense</b>		
Credit lines	(147,233)	(240,347)
Money market deposits	(59,158)	(33,255)
Savings and term deposits	(831)	(4,443)
<b>Total interest expense</b>	<b>(207,222)</b>	<b>(278,045)</b>
<b>Comprising:</b>		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(207,222)	(278,045)
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>986,617</b>	<b>775,706</b>

### 5 FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

	31-Dec-25 ZWG 000	31-Dec-24 ZWG 000
Banking operations:		
Commissions	235,489	205,274
Service fees	1,378,926	1,184,876
Administration fees	268,640	168,355
Total fee and commission income from banking operations	1,883,055	1,558,505
Long term insurance business	121,148	59,756
Asset management business	219,849	37,854
Other fee and commission income	49,805	26,188
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,273,857</b>	<b>1,682,303</b>

Asset management fees include fees earned by the Group on trust and fiduciary activities in which the Group holds or invests assets on behalf of its customers.

### 6 INSURANCE REVENUE

	Life risk and annuities ZWLm	Life Savings ZWLm	General Insurance ZWLm	Total ZWLm
<b>For the year ended 31 December 2025</b>				
<b>Contracts not measured under the PAA</b>				
Amounts relating to changes in liabilities for remaining coverage:				
Expected incurred claims	701	-	-	701
Expected other insurance service expenses	5,274	379,916	-	385,190
Risk adjustment recognised for the risk expired	(156)	675	-	519
CSM recognised for services provided	26	53,494	-	53,520
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	26	52	-	78
	5,871	434,137	-	440,008
<b>Contracts measured under the PAA</b>	518,653	-	1,233,668	1,752,321
<b>Total Insurance Revenue:</b>	<b>524,524</b>	<b>434,137</b>	<b>1,233,668</b>	<b>2,192,329</b>
<b>For the year ended 31 December 2024</b>				
<b>Contracts not measured under the PAA</b>				
Expected incurred claims	286	1,403	-	1,689
Expected other insurance service expenses	4,027	130,137	-	134,164
Risk adjustment recognised for the risk expired	1,689	4,728	-	6,417
CSM recognised for services provided	130	7,145	-	7,275
Other	17,693	-	-	17,693
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	5,248	26	-	5,274
	29,073	143,439	-	172,512
<b>Contracts measured under the PAA</b>	364,145	-	1,145,255	1,509,400
<b>Total Insurance Revenue</b>	<b>393,218</b>	<b>143,439</b>	<b>1,145,255</b>	<b>1,681,912</b>

### 7 INSURANCE SERVICE EXPENSES

	31-Dec-25 ZWG 000	31-Dec-24 ZWG 000
Incurred claims	872,380	729,382
Other insurance service expenses	671,549	645,906
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	291,607	242,608
(Reversal of losses)/losses on onerous contracts	(154,663)	306,650
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	21,798	(102,260)
<b>Total insurance service expenses</b>	<b>1,702,671</b>	<b>1,822,286</b>

### 8 INVESTMENT RETURN

	31-Dec-25 ZWG 000	31-Dec-24 ZWG 000
Dividend income - investments and securities	741,022	815,820
Interest income - cash and cash equivalents	152,637	72,954
Rental income from investment property	455,026	545,387
Total fair value gains and losses recognised in profit or loss	3,124,387	681,812
<b>Total investment return included in profit or loss</b>	<b>4,473,072</b>	<b>2,115,973</b>

### 9 FINANCE EXPENSES FROM INSURANCE CONTRACTS

	31-Dec-25 ZWG 000	31-Dec-24 ZWG 000
Changes in fair value of underlying items of DPC*	2,776,012	515,093
Interest accreted	11,094	188,412
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	(38,192)	14,445
Effect of measuring changes in EACR and adjusted CSM at ROIR*	38,218	(42,608)
<b>Total finance expenses from insurance contracts</b>	<b>2,787,132</b>	<b>675,342</b>

\*DPC: Discretionary Participating Contracts  
EACR: Estimated at Current Rates  
CSM: Contractual Service Margin  
ROIR: Rate of Initial Recognition

### 10 OTHER INCOME

	31-Dec-25 ZWG 000	31-Dec-24 ZWG 000
Exchange gains	191,660	195,817
Other income	258,065	96,543
<b>Total</b>	<b>449,725</b>	<b>292,360</b>

### 11 OTHER OPERATING AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

	31-Dec-25 ZWG 000	31-Dec-24 ZWG 000
<b>Administrative expenses</b>		
Banking operational costs	131,982	65,108
Travel and subsistence	68,485	63,990
Office space costs	177,032	133,956
Fees and levies	73,629	20,343
Directors fees	25,123	24,474
Insurance	44,063	60,743
Actuarial and consultancy fees	12,497	35,827
Advertising and marketing	219,563	166,250
Information Technology costs	392,205	251,753
Depreciation and amortisation	142,044	132,476
Interest expense from leased assets	2,887	4,936
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,289,510</b>	<b>959,856</b>

### Auditors' remuneration

	31-Dec-25 ZWG 000	31-Dec-24 ZWG 000
Statutory audit services	51,234	64,146

### Staff costs

	31-Dec-25 ZWG 000	31-Dec-24 ZWG 000
Wages and salaries	1,032,603	822,783
Retirement defined contribution obligations	85,061	81,995
Social security costs	29,956	23,876
Bonus and incentive remuneration	218,004	146,012
Other staff costs	150,116	149,988
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,515,740</b>	<b>1,224,654</b>

### Other expenses

	31-Dec-25 ZWG 000	31-Dec-24 ZWG 000
Attributable insurance expenses	436,969	292,674
	(708,753)	(477,032)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,584,700</b>	<b>2,064,298</b>

### 12 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	31-Dec-25 ZWG 000	31-Dec-24 ZWG 000
Carrying amount at beginning of year	9,702,102	11,973,284
Additions	103,351	35,282
Disposal	(230,968)	(1,517,715)
Improvements	189,737	175,967
Gain/(loss) from fair value adjustments	176,187	(843,100)
Effects of changes in presentation currency	-	(121,616)
<b>Carrying amount at end of year</b>	<b>9,940,409</b>	<b>9,702,102</b>

### Comprising:

	31-Dec-25 ZWG 000	31-Dec-24 ZWG 000
Leasehold property	141,855	146,271
Freehold property	9,798,554	9,555,831
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,940,409</b>	<b>9,702,102</b>

### The fair value of freehold property leased to third parties under operating leases

	31-Dec-25 ZWG 000	31-Dec-24 ZWG 000
Rental income from investment property	903,299	1,170,738
Direct operating expenses arising from rented-out investment property	(448,273)	(625,351)
<b>Total</b>	<b>455,026</b>	<b>545,387</b>

The carrying amount of investment property as well as owner-occupied property is the fair value of property as determined bi-annually by internal professional valuers, having an appropriate recognised professional qualification and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued. The recorded values are tested by comparing with values determined by three independent external valuers for a sample of properties accounting for at least 65% of the total value of the property portfolio, or for at least the top twenty five buildings by value. Rentals are benchmarked in USD but payable in both ZWG and USD.

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## NOTES TO THE AUDITED SPECIAL PURPOSE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT (CONTINUED) For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

The Group properties were valued in accordance with the International Valuation Standards with income generating properties valued using the Direct Capitalisation Method (DCM) while landholdings and residential properties were valued using the market approach. Valuation inputs used were based on observed market transactions during the year.

Capitalisation rates applied in the valuation were based on prior transactions as well as the few observed current market transactions, with adjustments done to consider building specific factors and subject property performance. Despite the various macro-economic pressures in the market collections and void rates within the portfolio remained steady with some pockets of improvement in subsectors such as industrial, retail and office parks.

### Key valuation inputs

The table below sets out information about inputs used at 31 December 2025 in measuring investment properties categorised under level 3 of the IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy. Level 3 is when unobservable inputs are used to measure fair value to the extent that relevant observable inputs are not available, thereby allowing for situations in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date.

Type of property	Key unobservable inputs	Interrelationship between unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Office, Retail and Industrial Properties	<b>Office</b> - Capitalisation rates: 7.50% to 12% (2024: 7.30% to 10.25%) - Market rentals per m2: ZWG78 to ZWG286 (2024: ZWG104 to ZWG260) - Vacancy rates: 0% to 71% (2024: 0% to 72%)  <b>Retail</b> - Capitalisation rates: 6.5% to 12.5% (2024: 6.5% to 13%) - Market rentals per m2: ZWG36 to ZWG468 (2024: ZWG47 to ZWG355) - Vacancy rates: 0% to 68% (2024: 0% to 52%)  <b>Industrial</b> - Capitalisation rates: 7.25% to 13% (2024: 6.25% to 13%) - Market rentals per m2: ZWG16 to ZWG151 (2024: ZWG26 to ZWG91) - Vacancy rates: 0% to 37% (2024: 0% to 48%)	The estimated fair value would increase/(decrease) if: - net rental income increased/ (decreased) - capitalisation rates were lower/ (higher) - vacancies decreased/(increased)
Residential	Residential rent from ZWG5,196 to ZWG46,765 (2024: ZWG6,495 to ZWG12,990)	The estimated fair value would increase/(decrease) if prices for comparable properties increased/ (decreased).
Land	Land value per m2: ZWG2,338 (2024: ZWG2,078)	The estimated fair value would increase/(decrease) if prices for comparable properties increased/ (decreased).

### 13 LOANS AND ADVANCES

	31-Dec-25 ZWG 000	31-Dec-24 ZWG 000
Concentration - gross loans and advances		
Housing	628,473	428,578
Unsecured personal loans	1,792,538	1,161,493
Commercial and industrial	4,493,908	3,630,335
<b>Gross loans and advances</b>	<b>6,914,919</b>	<b>5,220,406</b>
Less provision for impairment	(165,055)	(151,000)
<b>Net loans and advances</b>	<b>6,749,864</b>	<b>5,069,406</b>
<b>Maturity analysis - gross loans and advances</b>		
On demand to 3 months	725,017	689,892
3 months to 12 months	1,774,664	1,288,747
1 year to 5 years	2,820,647	3,168,294
Over 5 years	1,594,591	73,473
	<b>6,914,919</b>	<b>5,220,406</b>
<b>Non performing loans</b>	<b>66,348</b>	<b>77,422</b>
<b>Analysis of past due but not impaired</b>		
0 to 30 days past due	363,600	719,977
31 to 90 days past due	450,272	280,176
	<b>813,872</b>	<b>1,000,153</b>

### 13.1 Sectoral analysis of gross loans and advances

The business monitors concentrations of credit risk on loans and advances by sector. An analysis of concentrations of credit risk from gross loans and advances at the statement of financial position date is shown below:

	31-Dec-25 ZWG 000	31-Dec-24 ZWG 000
Agriculture	1,959,828	1,471,677
Construction, transport and communication	459,728	180,462
Distribution	282,514	535,514
Financial Service	44,167	100,597
Manufacturing and Mining	1,117,690	759,494
Mortgages	801,115	473,706
Private/Individuals	1,843,279	1,202,517
Energy	298,622	386,411
Services	107,976	110,028
<b>Total gross loans</b>	<b>6,914,919</b>	<b>5,220,406</b>

### 13.2 Impairment and credit quality analysis

	Subject to 12 month ECL		Subject to lifetime ECL				Total	
	Gross carrying amount ZWG 000	Allowance for ECL ZWG 000	Gross carrying amount ZWG 000	Allowance for ECL ZWG 000	Gross carrying amount ZWG 000	Allowance for ECL ZWG 000	Gross carrying amount ZWG 000	Allowance for ECL ZWG 000
<b>As at 1 January 2025</b>	<b>3,405,262</b>	<b>14,576</b>	<b>1,730,108</b>	<b>(94,441)</b>	<b>85,036</b>	<b>(71,135)</b>	<b>5,220,406</b>	<b>(151,000)</b>
Originations, purchases and interest accruals	1,435,318	(15,212)	252,376	(29,932)	6,819	31,089	1,694,513	(14,055)
Repayments and other derecognitions excluding write-offs	3,499,860	(38,971)	234,606	(26,500)	21,564	(9,613)	3,756,030	(75,084)
Transfer to 12 month ECL	(1,911,142)	5,456	(190,698)	28,059	(41,310)	51,182	(2,143,150)	84,697
Transfer to lifetime ECL (not credit impaired)	13,508	-	(13,508)	2,338	-	-	-	2,338
Transfer to lifetime ECL (credit impaired)	(227,951)	8,889	227,951	(35,390)	-	-	-	(26,501)
Changes to model and risk parameters used for ECL calculation	(23,707)	5,283	(4,936)	1,299	28,643	(11,519)	-	(4,937)
	84,750	4,131	(1,039)	262	(2,078)	1,039	81,633	5,432
<b>As at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>4,840,580</b>	<b>(636)</b>	<b>1,982,484</b>	<b>(124,373)</b>	<b>91,855</b>	<b>(40,046)</b>	<b>6,914,919</b>	<b>(165,055)</b>

	Subject to 12 month ECL		Subject to lifetime ECL				Total	
	Gross carrying amount ZWG 000	Allowance for ECL ZWG 000	Not credit impaired	Credit impaired (excluding purchased/originated)	Gross carrying amount ZWG 000	Allowance for ECL ZWG 000	Gross carrying amount ZWG 000	Allowance for ECL ZWG 000
<b>As at 1 January 2024</b>	<b>2,844,991</b>	<b>(24,993)</b>	<b>1,677,496</b>	<b>(88,516)</b>	<b>92,024</b>	<b>(55,910)</b>	<b>4,614,511</b>	<b>(169,419)</b>
Originations, purchases and interest accruals	560,271	39,569	52,612	(5,925)	(6,988)	(15,225)	605,895	18,419
Repayments and other derecognitions excluding write-offs	2,355,410	4,832	172,850	(37,542)	2,001	(1,923)	2,530,261	(34,633)
Transfer to 12 month ECL	(1,684,616)	8,028	(138,737)	30,371	(101,013)	20,447	(1,924,366)	58,846
Transfer to lifetime ECL (not credit impaired)	13,406	(156)	(13,198)	2,364	(208)	104	-	2,312
Transfer to lifetime ECL (credit impaired)	(53,001)	4,962	56,872	(19,512)	(3,871)	2,780	-	(11,770)
Changes to model and risk parameters used for ECL calculation	(70,928)	(2,650)	(25,175)	7,820	96,103	(17,953)	-	(12,783)
	-	24,553	-	10,574	-	(18,680)	-	16,447
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>3,405,262</b>	<b>14,576</b>	<b>1,730,108</b>	<b>(94,441)</b>	<b>85,036</b>	<b>(71,135)</b>	<b>5,220,406</b>	<b>(151,000)</b>

### 14 INVESTMENTS AND SECURITIES

#### 14.1 Analysis of investments

	31-Dec-25 ZWG 000	31-Dec-24 ZWG 000
Equity securities - listed	11,273,182	8,364,746
- unlisted	4,185,932	3,403,290
Total equities (note 14.2)	15,459,114	11,768,036
Unit trust investments	1,169	16,134
Public sector securities	53,806	734,604
Debentures	895,815	381,267
Treasury bills (see note 14.5)	136,970	132,605
Deposits and money market securities	1,941,538	1,352,269
	<b>18,488,412</b>	<b>14,384,915</b>

#### 14.2 Spread of equity securities by sector

	31-Dec-25 ZWG 000	31-Dec-24 ZWG 000
Commodities	4,242,726	1,921,377
Communications	599,167	651,024
Consumer	7,092,237	4,807,053
Financial	2,323,740	2,562,450
Property	299,506	1,108,493
Manufacturing	606,312	588,411
Mining	295,426	129,228
	<b>15,459,114</b>	<b>11,768,036</b>

#### 14.3 Movements of investment and securities

	31-Dec-25 ZWG 000	31-Dec-24 ZWG 000
Opening balance	14,384,915	15,000,165
Fair value movements through profit or loss	2,951,227	(370,641)
Additions	3,688,064	2,353,020
Disposals	(1,108,596)	(678,824)
Maturities	(1,427,198)	(1,384,356)
Effects of changes in presentation currency	-	(534,449)
<b>Closing balances</b>	<b>18,488,412</b>	<b>14,384,915</b>

#### 14.4 Investment in unlisted equities above 20% shareholding

Investee	% holding	31-Dec-25 ZWG 000	31-Dec-24 ZWG 000
Takura Fund II (Limited Partner) "B Shares" (held by Shareholders and OMLAC Main Fund)	40%	682,174	543,049
Great Zimbabwe Hydro (held by OMLAC Main Fund)	31%	26,812	26,812
Lobels Holdings Limited (held by OMLAC Main Fund)	49%	253,905	216,887
Manica Boards and Doors (MBD) (held by OMLAC Main Fund)	55%	121,145	116,887
Kupinga Renewable Energy (held by OMLAC Main Fund)	40%	28,788	26,266
Closefin (Held by OMLAC Main Fund)	21%	33,824	40,530
Plaza Bakery (held by OMLAC Main Fund)	49%	15,315	15,510
Zimcampus preference shares (held by OMLAC Main Fund and OMLAC Special Fund)	29%	105,250	131,826
Solgas ordinary shares (held by OMLAC Main Fund)	49%	7,306	675
Richaw Solar Tech ordinary shares (held by OMLAC Main Fund)	49%	16,913	16,913
Takura Fund III (Limited Partner) "D Shares" (held by Shareholders and OMLAC Main Fund)	74%	1,291,254	1,330,160
Southern Property (Private) Limited (held by OMLAC Main Fund)	20%	19,434	18,966
Tenpill (held by Shareholders and OMLAC Main Fund)	48%	302,798	302,623
Nedbank Zimbabwe (held by Shareholders)	23%	170,882	200,987
Centagrid (held by OMLAC Main Fund, Special Fund and Insurance Fund)	26%	58,232	67,290
Glytime Foods (held by OMLAC Main Fund)	44%	55,151	42,764
		<b>3,189,183</b>	<b>3,098,145</b>

The above investments in which the Group holds more than 20% have been accounted for at fair value under IFRS 9 rather than as investment in associates under IAS 28 as these investments, with the exception of the investment in Nedbank Zimbabwe, back insurance contracts with discretionary participating features and investment contracts.

The Group has accounted for unlisted investments of this nature on the basis of IFRS 9, as Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss, notwithstanding the percentage holding in each entity. These funds back investment contracts with discretionary participating features and investment contracts.

Although the Group holds 74.3% in Takura Fund III, this fund has not been consolidated as management have assessed that they do not exercise control over this fund which would necessitate consolidation. The fund is a pooled investment and the Group does not have power to exercise decisions over how the fund is managed, over key management personnel or their appointment or influence key operational decision making and hence a decision has been taken to recognise this fund at fair value in accordance with IFRS 9.

The Group has significant influence in Manica Boards and Doors due to its shareholding and representation on the Board, however, the Group applied the consolidation exemption per IAS 28 and measured the investment at fair value as the asset backs investment-linked insurance contracts.

Nedbank Zimbabwe has not been equity accounted, but has been fair valued as per IFRS 9. The Group is not represented on the Nedbank Zimbabwe Board, does not have significant transactions with Nedbank Zimbabwe and as such, the Directors do not believe that OMZIL is in a position to exercise significant influence over Nedbank Zimbabwe, notwithstanding the size of the shareholding.

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**NOTES TO THE AUDITED SPECIAL PURPOSE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT (CONTINUED)**

For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

	31-Dec-25 ZWG 000	31-Dec-24 ZWG 000
<b>14.5 Treasury bills maturity analysis</b>		
On demand to 3 months	-	62,743
3 months to 12 months	39,423	26,890
1 year to five years	86,788	42,972
Over 5 years	10,759	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>136,970</b>	<b>132,605</b>

In the absence of an active bond market and formal auction for government securities, treasury bills fair value computations have become a matter of significant judgement in the Zimbabwean market. Treasury bills which in other markets provide guidance to fixed income investors through a yield curve are currently being issued through private placements while in the secondary market the same paper is trading at heterogeneous yields. Given the challenges mentioned above, a number of factors had to be considered in coming up with what would be considered fair discount rates for the treasury bills designated at fair value.

	Actual reported 31 December 2025 ZWG 000	+/- 20% stock movement ZWG 000	+/- 50% stock movement ZWG 000	+/- 75% stock movement ZWG 000
<b>Sensitivity analysis - Listed Equities</b>				
Equities - after increase	11,273,182	13,527,813	16,909,772	19,728,081
Equities - after decrease	11,273,182	9,018,550	5,636,951	2,818,282
Increase or decrease in fair value movement	-	2,254,631	5,636,591	8,454,899
Impact on profit and net asset value	-	529,850	1,324,600	1,986,900

	Actual reported 31 December 2024 ZWG 000	+/- 20% stock movement ZWG 000	+/- 50% stock movement ZWG 000	+/- 75% stock movement ZWG 000
<b>Sensitivity analysis - Listed Equities</b>				
Equities - after increase	8,364,746	10,037,695	12,547,119	14,638,306
Equities - after decrease	8,364,746	6,691,797	4,182,373	2,091,187
Increase or decrease in fair value movement	-	1,672,949	4,182,373	6,273,560
Impact on profit and net asset value	-	393,140	982,850	1,474,275

**15 OTHER ASSETS**

	31-Dec-25 ZWG 000	31-Dec-24 ZWG 000
Accrued investment income	199,506	19,304
Agent debtors and prepayments	263,392	162,587
Inventory - Capitalised project costs (see note 15.1)	40,010	50,351
Banking settlement and other clearing accounts	660,949	635,488
RBZ legacy debt (see note 15.2)	351,103	658,273
Trade debtors	83,892	58,612
Investment settlement account	395,336	136,205
Tenant debtors	347,804	397,583
Other non-financial assets	348,427	571,238
Other assets	340,841	522,640
	<b>3,031,260</b>	<b>3,212,281</b>

**15.1 Inventory - Capitalised project costs**

	31-Dec-25 ZWG 000	31-Dec-24 ZWG 000
Opening balance	50,351	58,275
Additions	746	-
Cost of sales	(11,087)	(7,924)
	<b>40,010</b>	<b>50,351</b>

**15.2 RBZ Legacy Debt**

	31-Dec-25 ZWG 000	31-Dec-24 ZWG 000
Principal amount	2,190,658	2,325,247
Accumulated impairment loss	(1,839,555)	(1,666,974)
<b>Net amount receivable</b>	<b>351,103</b>	<b>658,273</b>

On the 24th of June 2019, the Government issued Statutory Instrument 142 (SI 142) which was followed up by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ)'s Exchange Control Directive RU/102 of 2019 which directed authorised dealers to transfer to the RBZ, Zimbabwe Dollar balances at an exchange rate of ZWL1:USD1 in relation to foreign currency legacy debts to be registered with the RBZ. The value in use of the receivable has been determined after taking into account key assumptions of a 19.45% (2024: 14.53%) discount rate over 22 years. The State through the Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion, subsequently assumed responsibility for the discharge of the debt.

**Legacy Debt registration process**

	31-Dec-25 Approved USDm	31-Dec-24 Approved USDm
External lines of credit	26	26
Amounts owing to related parties	84	84
Amounts owing to 3rd parties	1	1
Amounts settled to date	(27)	(25)
	<b>84</b>	<b>86</b>

**15.2.1 Impairment of legacy debt**

	31-Dec-25 ZWG 000	31-Dec-24 ZWG 000
Impairment loss	263,548	193,816

The Group made applications relating to amounts incurred in USD between 2012 and 2018, when the functional currency was USD and prior to promulgation of SI 33 of February 2019, to providers of offshore lines of credit as well as related parties within the wider Old Mutual Limited Group.

Registration of the associated amounts under the RBZ blocked funds arrangement was completed with the transfer in 2019 and 2020 of amounts of ZWL111m to the RBZ at an exchange rate of USD1:ZWL1. CABS and OMZIL recognised a foreign currency denominated financial instrument in the financial statements in respect of the funds transferred to the RBZ as a legitimate expectation to receive foreign currency had been created, with exchange gains and losses as well as credit losses being recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Upon transferring local funds for the registration of legacy debts/blocked funds, a legitimate expectation to receive a cashflow to allow for settlement of the registered obligation was created and an asset continues to be recognised on the Group's statement of financial position for the statutory receivable. This asset has been valued on the assumption that a right to acquire an amount equivalent to the debt registered at a future date now exists. The carrying value of the financial instrument reflects management's assessment of the present value of the expected net cashflows to be received under this arrangement.

In 2022 Parliament passed the Finance Act No 7 2021. The Act provides for the Government to take responsibility for discharging the outstanding registered blocked funds on the RBZ's balance sheet. The mode of discharge of the blocked funds, was to be through the issuance of zero-coupon USD denominated bonds with a provision for other detailed terms and conditions to be determined by the Minister of Finance and Economic Development.

As reported in the previous financial year, the Group is in discussions with the Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion around the final resolution of the issue regarding the outstanding amounts. As at the time of reporting no settlement had been finalised with the Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion. The Group revised the carrying value of the legacy debt receivable in 2025 based on market indications around the expected maturity dates of debt instruments being issued by the Government to other counterparties in similar circumstances.

The impairment represents a remeasurement of timing of the expected cashflows based on management's assessment of the projected settlement horizon.

**16 INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES**

	31-Dec-25 ZWG 000 Assets	31-Dec-25 ZWG 000 Liabilities	31-Dec-24 ZWG 000 Assets	31-Dec-24 ZWG 000 Liabilities
<b>Insurance contracts</b>				
Total life and guaranteed savings:	-	20,139,180	-	18,180,800
Life Risk and Annuities	-	329,933	-	247,856
Life Savings	-	19,809,247	-	17,932,944
General Insurance	-	239,464	-	247,622
<b>Total insurance contracts</b>	-	<b>20,378,644</b>	-	<b>18,428,422</b>
<b>Reinsurance contracts</b>				
Total life and guaranteed savings:	20,131	-	1,429	-
Life Risk and Annuities	20,131	-	1,429	-
Life Savings	-	-	-	-
General Insurance	205,797	-	179,890	-
<b>Total reinsurance contracts</b>	<b>225,928</b>	-	<b>181,319</b>	-

**31 December 2025**

Excluding loss component ZWG 000	Loss component ZWG 000	Liabilities for incurred claims		Total ZWG 000
		Contracts not under PAA ZWG 000	Contracts under PAA	
			Estimates of present value of future cash flows ZWG 000	Risk-adjustment for non-financial risk ZWG 000
<b>Net opening balance (insurance contracts)</b>				
Opening insurance assets	-	-	-	-
Opening insurance liabilities	17,872,652	221,916	48,587	271,523
	<b>17,872,652</b>	<b>221,916</b>	<b>48,587</b>	<b>13,744</b>
				<b>18,428,422</b>
Changes in profit or loss				
<b>Insurance revenue:</b>				
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	(2,192,329)	-	-	-
Contracts under the fair value approach	(1,233,667)	-	-	-
Other contracts	(421,849)	-	-	-
	(536,813)	-	-	(536,813)
<b>Insurance service expenses:</b>	<b>300,336</b>	<b>(169,316)</b>	<b>423,875</b>	<b>1,147,256</b>
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	(14,653)	423,875	1,141,800
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	300,336	-	-	-
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	-	(154,663)	-	-
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	5,456	520
	(1,891,993)	(169,316)	423,875	1,147,256
<b>Insurance service result</b>	<b>(1,891,993)</b>	<b>(169,316)</b>	<b>423,875</b>	<b>520</b>
Insurance finance expense	2,777,064	10,068	-	-
<b>Total changes in profit or loss</b>	<b>885,071</b>	<b>(159,248)</b>	<b>423,875</b>	<b>1,147,256</b>
				<b>520</b>
				<b>2,297,474</b>
<b>Investment components</b>	<b>(1,531,771)</b>	-	<b>1,531,771</b>	-
<b>Cash flows</b>				
Premiums received	2,955,544	-	-	-
Insurance acquisition cash flows paid	(346,868)	-	-	-
Insurance claims paid, including investment components	-	-	(1,501,632)	(827,901)
Other expenses paid	(1,845)	97,687	(470,692)	(251,519)
	(1,845)	97,687	(470,692)	(251,519)
	-	-	5,456	520
				(26)
				(626,395)
<b>Total cash flows (insurance contracts)</b>	<b>2,606,831</b>	<b>97,687</b>	<b>(1,972,324)</b>	<b>(1,079,420)</b>
				(26)
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	<b>19,832,783</b>	<b>160,355</b>	<b>31,909</b>	<b>339,359</b>
				<b>14,238</b>
				<b>20,378,644</b>
Closing insurance assets	-	-	-	-
Closing insurance liabilities	19,832,783	160,355	31,909	339,359
				14,238
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	<b>19,832,783</b>	<b>160,355</b>	<b>31,909</b>	<b>339,359</b>
				<b>14,238</b>
				<b>20,378,644</b>

**31 December 2024**

Excluding loss component ZWG 000	Loss component ZWG 000	Liabilities for incurred claims		Total ZWG 000
		Contracts not under PAA ZWG 000	Contracts under PAA	
			Estimates of present value of future cash flows ZWG 000	Risk-adjustment for non-financial risk ZWG 000
<b>Net opening balance (insurance contracts)</b>				
Opening insurance assets	-	-	-	-
Opening insurance liabilities	20,007,082	256,975	68,660	356,871
	<b>20,007,082</b>	<b>256,975</b>	<b>68,660</b>	<b>356,871</b>
				<b>18,602</b>
				<b>20,708,190</b>
Changes in profit or loss				
<b>Insurance revenue:</b>				
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	(1,681,912)	-	-	-
Contracts under the fair value approach	-	-	-	-
Other contracts	(172,485)	-	-	-
	(1,509,427)	-	-	-
				(172,485)
				(1,509,427)
<b>Insurance service expenses:</b>	<b>339,936</b>	<b>308,730</b>	<b>494,303</b>	<b>673,341</b>
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	97,338	-	494,303	781,577
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	242,598	-	-	-
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	-	308,730	-	-
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	(108,236)	5,976
	(1,341,976)	308,730	494,303	673,341
<b>Insurance service result</b>	<b>(1,341,976)</b>	<b>308,730</b>	<b>494,303</b>	<b>673,341</b>
Insurance finance expense	675,342	-	-	-
<b>Total changes in profit or loss</b>	<b>(666,634)</b>	<b>308,730</b>	<b>494,303</b>	<b>673,341</b>
				<b>5,976</b>
				<b>1,822,286</b>
<b>Investment components</b>	<b>(653,461)</b>	-	<b>653,461</b>	-
<b>Cash flows</b>				
Premiums received	2,731,931	-	-	-
Insurance acquisition cash flows paid	(365,460)	-	-	-
Insurance claims paid, including investment components	-	-	(650,721)	(1,104,440)
Other expenses paid	-	-	(500,848)	(648,764)
				(1,755,161)
				(1,149,612)
<b>Total cash flows (insurance contracts)</b>	<b>2,366,471</b>	-	<b>(1,151,569)</b>	<b>(1,753,204)</b>
<b>Effects of changes in presentation currency and other</b>	<b>(3,180,806)</b>	<b>(343,789)</b>	<b>(16,268)</b>	<b>994,515</b>
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	<b>17,872,652</b>	<b>221,916</b>	<b>48,587</b>	<b>271,523</b>
				<b>13,744</b>
				<b>18,428,422</b>
Closing insurance assets	-	-	-	-
Closing insurance liabilities	17,872,652	221,916	48,587	271,523
				13,744
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	<b>17,872,652</b>	<b>221,916</b>	<b>48,587</b>	<b>271,523</b>
				<b>13,744</b>
				<b>18,428,422</b>

**17 INVESTMENT CONTRACT LIABILITIES**

	31-Dec-25 ZWG 000	31-Dec-24 ZWG 000
Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	4,002,145	2,263,724
<b>Movement in liabilities fair valued through profit or loss</b>		
Balance at beginning of year	2,263,724	1,803,346
New contributions received	852,115	526,083
Withdrawals	(26,344)	(88,802)
Fair value movements	912,650	200,779
Effects of changes in presentation currency	-	(177,682)
<b>Balance at end of year</b>	<b>4,002,145</b>	<b>2,263,724</b>

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## NOTES TO THE AUDITED SPECIAL PURPOSE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT (CONTINUED)

For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

### 18 AMOUNTS DUE TO GROUP COMPANIES

	31-Dec-25 ZWG 000	31-Dec-24 ZWG 000
Old Mutual Limited (South Africa) and its subsidiaries outside Zimbabwe	2,204,358	2,319,349

### 19 AMOUNTS OWED TO BANK DEPOSITORS

In the Group's banking business, the Group receives cash from bank depositors. The depositors receive interest on the amounts owed depending on the value of the amount deposited and the terms of the deposit.

	31-Dec-25 ZWG 000	31-Dec-24 ZWG 000
Money market deposits	1,545,956	773,151
Savings deposits	65,703	51,130
Demand deposits	7,385,197	4,924,418
	<b>8,996,856</b>	<b>5,748,699</b>
<b>Maturity analysis</b>		
On demand to 3 months	8,958,275	5,627,290
3 months to a year	38,581	87,919
1 year to 5 year	-	25,695
Over 5 years	-	7,795
	<b>8,996,856</b>	<b>5,748,699</b>
<b>Concentration - value</b>		
Financial institutions	805,505	1,451,672
Companies and other institutions	6,744,510	3,594,404
Individuals	1,446,841	702,623
	<b>8,996,856</b>	<b>5,748,699</b>
<b>Concentration - percentage</b>		
Financial institutions	9	25
Companies and other institutions	75	63
Individuals	16	12
	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

### 20 RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group continued with an integrated approach to risk management, aimed at maximising the risk-return trade-off, within the Board approved risk appetite framework.

An overview of the Group's top risks as at end of 2025 is given below:

#### External Risk

In 2025, Zimbabwe's operating environment showed gradual signs of stabilisation. However, several external risks continued to weigh on business performance, from the currency-stabilising monetary tightening fiscal pressures and geopolitical uncertainties that influenced pricing and cost structures across industries. Although improved rainfall and a rebound in agricultural output, together with record-high gold prices helped lift economic activity following the El Niño-related slowdown of 2024, the lingering effects of the 2024 drought continued to strain value chains. Persistent energy shortages created operational disruptions and higher power costs across all sectors of the economy. Consumer demand remained soft as inflation, though easing, continued to erode purchasing power, limiting revenue growth in domestic-facing sectors. However, commodity-linked industries benefited from stronger exports and liquidity inflows. Competitive pressures intensified on market share for several OMZIL business segments.

#### Mitigating Actions:

The Group continued with an investment strategy which skewed asset allocation to real assets for value preservation. Digital transformation and integrated financial services (IFS) initiatives have provided leverage to boost the business units (BUs) competitive advantages and market share

#### Market Risk

Market volatility remained a key risk driver in 2025, largely influenced by market liquidity conditions. These dynamics contributed to variability in investment returns and continued to shape the Group's risk posture across portfolios. Interest rate margin compression remained a profitability risk for the bank, CABS, in 2025, driven primarily by negotiated lower interest rates by clients. The high level of dollarisation (level of USD in use) in the economy further amplified pressure on funding costs, as banks relied heavily on USD deposits to support lending activities.

#### Mitigation Actions:

The Group diversified the asset allocation to other value preserving assets such as private equity and property. Improved USD operating cashflows minimised exchange risk. There was growth in the relatively cheaper domestic retail foreign currency deposits during the year which contributed to interest margin improvements.

#### Liquidity Risk

Market and internal liquidity pressures remained elevated throughout 2025, largely reflecting the monetary authorities' continued implementation of a tight monetary policy stance. The central bank maintained strict liquidity controls to stabilise the ZWG, including high statutory reserve requirements on both ZWG and USD deposits and active suppression of excess money supply.

#### Mitigating Actions:

Slowing down on credit creation, disposal of non-strategic assets to fund strategic projects and alternative investments. Implementation of cash-flow management strategies which included regular cashflow stress testing.

#### Insurance Risk

All claims ratios were within target range during the year for the life business. The underwriting margin for the general insurance business was within target during the year, while improvements were noted in the private motor claims ratio.

#### Mitigating Actions:

Optimal reinsurance coverage and correct risk pricing continued to be implemented. The business is charging premiums on the motor class that adequately covers cost of repairs, while portfolio reviews are triggered by two or more claims, including a review of three-year claim trends. This may lead to adjustments in rates and increased excesses. The business in such instances also makes risk improvement recommendations. There is compulsory pre-cover inspection of vehicles across all channels and at the Motor Assessment Centres, to avoid insuring already damaged vehicles. Lastly, engagements are being done directly with suppliers of spare parts to manage claims costs.

#### Credit Risk

Key asset quality indicators at the bank were within target range as at end of 2025. The microfinance business was impacted by delayed repayments by some key counterparties, resulting in a steep rise in the portfolio at risk metric. Rental arrears in local currency were outside target range during the year while USD rental arrears were within appetite. This reflects the impact of tight ZWG liquidity on tenant cashflows.

#### Mitigating Actions:

Continued sound credit underwriting standards, with extension of foreign currency denominated loans to reputable off takers, with capacity to repay in foreign currency. Portfolio diversification is being pursued at the microfinance business, to increase exposure to multiple counterparties to dilute concentration risk. The property business continued to actively follow up on arrears.

#### Outlook

Old Mutual continues to prioritise sustainability and responsible innovation as central drivers of long-term value creation. The Group is strengthening its commitment to environmental, social and governance (ESG) principles by advancing climate-resilient investment strategies, promoting inclusive financial solutions, and reducing potentially environmental negative impacts of its operations. At the same time, Old Mutual is accelerating the responsible adoption of Artificial Intelligence (AI) to enhance risk management, improve operational efficiency, broaden customer access, and support ethical decision-making. These efforts ensure that the Group remains future-fit balancing innovation with strong governance and risk management, while contributing meaningfully to sustainable value creation across all business units.

### 21 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

#### Commission of inquiry

The Government of Zimbabwe set up the Commission of Inquiry in 2015 led by Justice Smith, to investigate the causes and extent of loss of value suffered by Insurance and pension schemes during the period 1 January 2000 to 28 February 2009. Following this report several actions were taken by the Insurance and Pensions Commission (IPEC) to strengthen the regulatory environment.

IPEC issued Statutory Instrument (SI) 162 of 2023 'Pensions and Provident Funds (Compensation for Loss of Pre-2009 Value of Pension Benefits) Regulations, 2023' on 1 October 2023 as a follow up step, with the statutory instrument aimed at determining and providing compensation for loss of value of pre-2009 pensions benefits. SI 162 is in respect of Pension Funds only with the SI for Insurance Funds still pending. The statutory instrument provided guidelines to be followed in coming up with individual compensation schemes and prescribed certain parameters.

Old Mutual Life Assurance Company (OMLAC) made its submissions to IPEC, prepared in line with the stipulated guidelines, on 29 December 2023. IPEC issued a public notice on 15 March 2024 which stated that none of the assessed compensation schemes were approved and IPEC was to actively engage each pension fund to enforce compliance within the confines of the law. IPEC requested for additional information in May 2024 and submissions were made by the business. The matter is still under discussion between IPEC and industry players and is yet to be finalised. This issue remains disclosed as a contingent liability as both the amount and timing of any settlement are still to be finalised. This is consistent with treatment in the prior years.



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