

The logo icon consists of two overlapping squares. The front square is a solid dark blue, and the back square is a lighter blue with a thin white border.

KlaptonRe

**ANNUAL
REPORT 2023**

KlaptonRe
Here for You

An abstract graphic consisting of several overlapping, flowing shapes in various shades of blue, ranging from a deep navy blue to a bright cyan. These shapes create a sense of movement and depth, resembling stylized waves or organic forms, positioned in the lower half of the image.

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**EMPOWERING YOUR
RISK STRATEGY
WITH INNOVATIVE
REINSURANCE SOLUTIONS**

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About Us

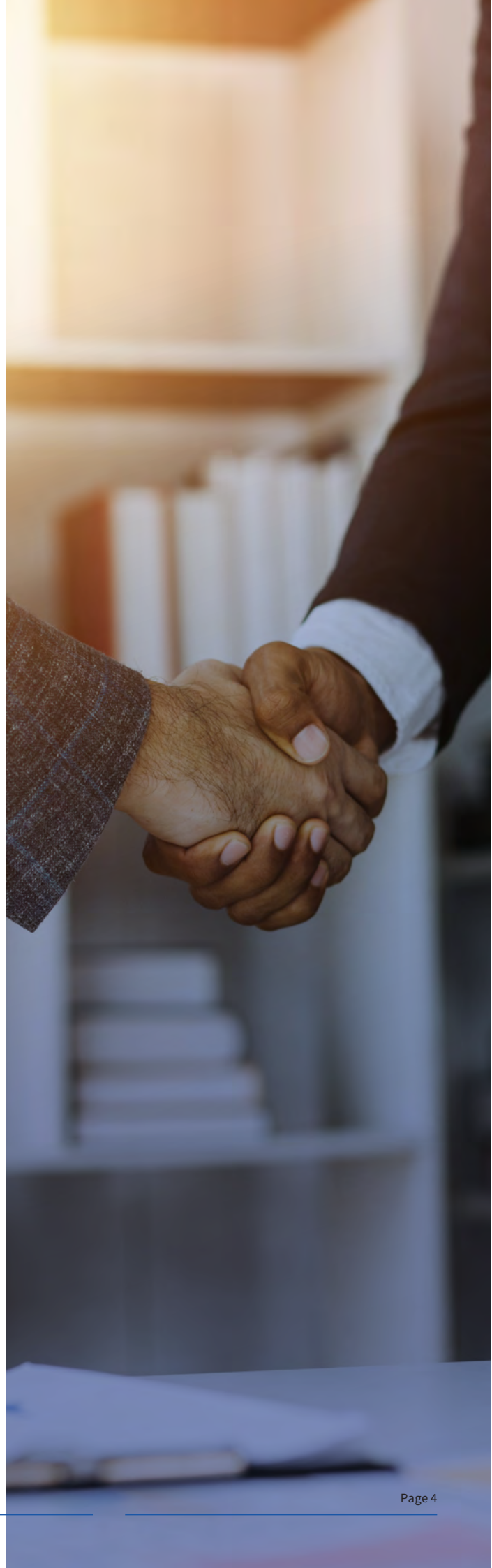
Klapton Reinsurance Limited (Klapton Re) is a private limited company incorporated in August 2020 under the Companies Act of Zambia and licensed by the Pensions and Insurance Authority (PIA) as both a life and non-life reinsurer. We offer a comprehensive range of reinsurance products and services to insurance companies globally. Our value proposition is anchored on delivering both facultative and treaty reinsurance solutions, customized to meet the specific needs of our clients. At Klapton Re, we prioritize customer-centricity and innovative underwriting, ensuring agility and tailored solutions through careful risk evaluation in collaboration with brokers and clients.

Klapton Re operates a strategic business model centered on partnerships across our markets. We have established regional hubs in Kenya, Côte d'Ivoire, and Asia, through which we collaborate with various brokers and receive direct placements from local and international markets. This strategic positioning allows us to effectively serve clients in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and the Americas. Leveraging our solid financial base, Klapton Re is well-positioned to support insurers in enhancing their capacity. Our leadership team brings global experience and a deep understanding of reinsurance in our focus markets, ensuring we deliver exceptional value and innovative solutions.

Our strategic ambition is to be the preferred provider of reinsurance services in our chosen markets. We achieve this through innovative underwriting, prudent risk management, and a commitment to delivering exceptional value to our clients.

Klapton Re: Redefining reinsurance in Africa and beyond.

Visit www.klaptonre.com for more information.





Our Vision

To be a preferred provider of reinsurance services in our chosen markets



Our Mission

Providing reinsurance services with specific application of experience, knowledge through innovative underwriting and prudent risk management for the ultimate benefit of our customers



Our Values

Our values guide the way we do things to ensure we fulfil our vision, mission and objectives.

Why Klapton Re

We are providing reinsurance services with specific application of experience, knowledge through innovative underwriting and prudent risk management for the ultimate benefit of our customers.

Our values guide the way we do things to ensure we fulfil our vision, mission and objectives:

Knowledge

We will promote the acquisition and optimisation of knowledge. Klapton Re will be a learning and data-driven organisation and strive to be a centre of relevant knowledge.

Long Term

We will endeavour to take a long term approach to the decisions we make.

Accountability

Our commitment is to be transparent and be accountable in all our actions and decisions. We will promote corporate governance at all times.

Proactivity

We will endeavour to meet and exceed our client needs by embracing innovation proactively.

Togetherness

We will collaborate with our stakeholders in the value chain, beginning with our employees, insurers, customers, shareholders, regulators, and the public.



Product and Service Offering

Reinsurance Arrangements

At Klaption Re, we pride ourselves in analytical assessment. Information and knowledge are at the core of our underwriting philosophy, underpinned by underwriting discipline to sustain our deep client relationships across a broad product offering that provides reinsurance solutions.

We have a team of talented leaders and underwriters who are flexible and creative in their approach to underwriting risks while prudent in decision-making. Our primary goal is centred on a commitment to service and provision of both treaty and facultative reinsurance capacity to meet cedants needs across all regions of operation. We believe reinsurance is about relationships rather than just a product or transaction.

Whether it is a complex single risk or project that you need capacity for, or perhaps an SME product

line that you need to structure, our niche expert facultative underwriters will be at hand to drive this process with you. We will be standing with you throughout the product design and reinsurance.

Policies

We aim at prudent underwriting rather than pure premium growth, achieved through our competent underwriting team, equipped with the right tools to analyse and rate risks appropriately.

Central to our operation is our mission to be the preferred reinsurer in all markets that we operate in. Hence our risk selection approach focuses on four key elements (AIMS): Adequacy of premium, cedant Involvement, Management of risks, and a Source of business that provides accurate information.



Empower Your Business with Klapton Re's Expertise

Product and Service Offering

Claims

Klapton Re is committed to adhering to best claims management practices and ensuring that we are a centre of excellence. This commitment aligns with our vision of being a preferred provider of reinsurance services in our chosen markets.

We promise to pay valid claims and aim to be proactive in claims handling through prompt feedback to ensure efficiency in our service delivery. As one of our critical corporate strategic objectives, we seek to win customer confidence and trust through efficient service delivery.

Klapton Re has an established, fully functioning internal claims department comprising qualified and experienced professionals who handle complex claims in our local, regional, and international markets by utilising an existing network of regional brokerage hubs that have been operating for several years.

Surety /Bonds Product Offering

We offer a wide range of solutions and capacity for your regular guarantees, such as advance payment, performance, removal in transit, maintenance, retention, security, bid/tender bonds, and contract guarantees.

In addition, for the right terms of cover, we extend our capacity and can provide lead terms on less traded types of sureties by most securities, namely guarantee backed debentures, trade finance, guarantees/ residual value, payment/repayment guarantee, and property buyer's bond.

Product and Service Offering

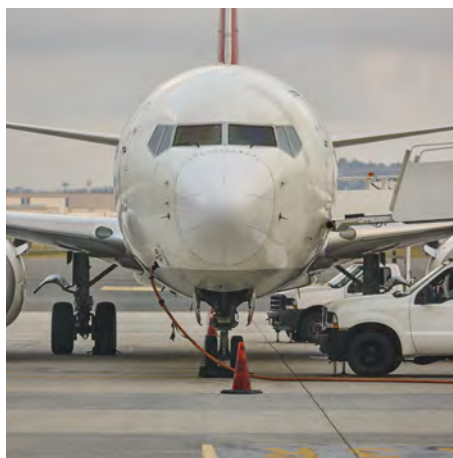
Agriculture



Klapton Re offers the capacity to underwrite all the major classes of business in all the regions of operation, including agriculture, aviation, engineering, fire, marine, motor, liability and casualty.

We offer protection coverage for material damage loss to crops and livestock from perils such as disease, flood, fire, drought, storm, hail and wind, amongst others.

Aviation



Flying creates unique risks to businesses that own or use aeroplanes or helicopters for business purposes. This incorporates risks from damage from fire, bad weather, wars, bad landing, crushes etc. Because we understand that the risks associated with aviation can be catastrophic, we offer products tailored to cover your needs.

We offer Aviation Hull, War and P&I, Aviation Cargo material damage cover and Liability risks protection for aeroplanes or helicopters for private and business purposes.

Engineering



Our engineering policy covers a wide range of engineering-related products.

It provides complete protection against risks associated with erection, resting, and working of any machinery, plant, or equipment, and it also provides protection against ongoing projects such as construction.

Klapton Re offers a wide range of engineering-related products, such as plant all risks, contractors all risks, single projects / annual projects, erection all risks, machinery breakdown, heavy equipment all risks and electronic equipment.

Product and Service Offering

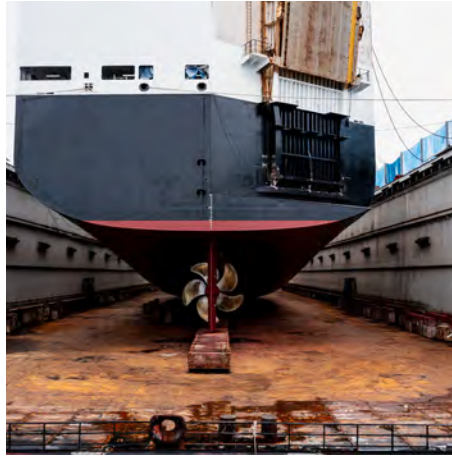
Fire



Our fire reinsurance provides protection against incidents of accidental fire, lightning, explosions, etc. Fire accidents are unexpected and can cause enormous destruction in terms of finances and dealing with the aftermath.

We work hand in hand with our clients to provide products and policies that meet their needs. Our fire protection includes business interruption and consequential loss of profits.

Marine



Under marine reinsurance, we offer a wide range of products that protect against damage to the ship and cargo at sea or inland waterways in transit.

This also broadens to cover risks affiliated with war. Offering a wide range of Marine Hull, War and P&I, Marine Cargo product protection against damage shipment of cargo at sea or inland waterways, including extended coverage that most reinsurers are reluctant to cover, such as oil spillage and pollution.

Motor



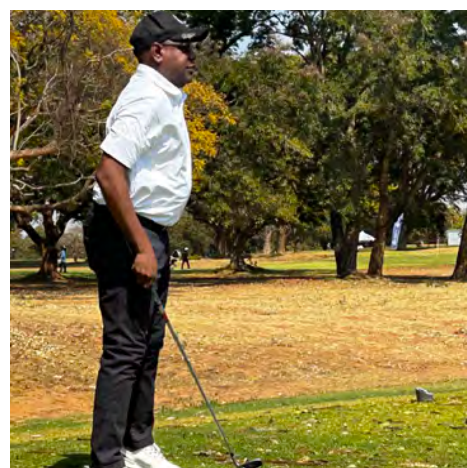
Accidents on the road are unexpected and can cause both financial and mental strain. Our products have a wide coverage for both private and commercial vehicles, for third party liability damage as well as own damage, including risks of fire, theft, etc.

Our products have a wide coverage from third party liabilities to damages to own vehicles arising from risks such as fire, theft, property damage etc., covering both private and commercial vehicles under the following categories; RVI. Motor Vehicles, MV TPL and MV Casco Cover.



The Year in Photos

Golf Day



Klapton Re took part in this year's Insurers Association of Zambia (IAZ) Annual Golf event, having sponsored a team of Golfers in the tournament.

In the pictures, Mr. Humphrey Kabwe, Mr. Noel Nkoma, and Anganile Asukile playing for team Klapton Re.

Singapore International Reinsurance Conference (SIRC)



We're thrilled to be a part of 2023 Singapore International Reinsurance Conference (SIRC), where industry leaders from all around the globe come together to shape the future of insurance and reinsurance.



Brokers' Workshop



Klapton Re hosted the second local brokers' workshop Friday, 18 August 2023, in partnership with the Insurance Brokers Association of Zambia (IBAZ). The event was attended by over 60 underwriters from over 40 Zambian reinsurance and insurance broking firms.

The successful event was held under the theme "Dynamics of the Reinsurance Market – The Zambian Context" to encourage healthy engagement among local technocrats to foster industry growth and development.



Empower Your Business with Klapton Re's Expertise

Bonds and Guarantee Workshop



Klapton Re hosted a Bonds and Guarantee Workshop on the 19 of September, 2023.

The successful event was held under the theme “Underwriting Concepts of Bonds and Guarantees”. We are delighted to share some highlights from the event.

27th African Insurance Organization (AIO) African Reinsurance Forum



Here are some highlights from the 27th African Insurance Organization (AIO) African Reinsurance Forum which is took place at Hotel Laico - Tunis, Tunisia from September 30 to October 4 2023.



Miscellaneous Accicent

Fidelity Guarantee

Sometimes, employees maybe dishonest and may steal from your firm. We cover for loss of money or company property resulting from theft by employees.



Chairman's Report

**Michael Lawson,
Board Chairman**

Performance Highlights

Klapton Re continued to build on the momentum gained in previous years, achieving significant milestones in 2023. The company maintained its position as a market leader in the reinsurance sector across Africa and Asia, with a focus on diversifying its portfolio and expanding its footprint. Despite global economic headwinds, the Company achieved ZMW 1 billion in earned premium having posted gross written premiums (GWP) of ZMW 1.2 billion.

The Company's investments in financial assets soared from ZMW 110 million in 2022 to ZMW 320 million, reflected in an increase in interest income from ZMW 7.2 million to ZMW 28 million. Demonstrating its commitment to meeting claim obligations, Klapton Re made claim payments of ZMW 126 million in 2023, compared to ZMW 7 million in 2022. The overall statement of financial position impact for 2023, including other comprehensive income, saw the Company's total equity rise from ZMW 120 million to ZMW 246 million, ensuring compliance with minimum solvency requirements.

Strategic Investments and Group Performance

During the year, Klapton Re, through its subsidiary Klapton Business Park Limited, strategically acquired investment property worth USD 3.2 million. At the consolidated level, the group achieved a profit after tax of ZMW 119.7 million.

The financial results for 2023 are a testament to the dedication and hard work of all Klapton Re staff. Having navigated the full impact of IFRS 17, Klapton Re is poised to advance to the next phase of its journey, with a sharp focus on sustainable, profitable growth.

By integrating advanced data analytics and cutting-edge technology into our underwriting and claims operations, we are set to deliver significant capacity to our clients in key strategic markets. This strategy will enhance our service delivery and risk management while solidifying our reputation for excellence and reliability in the industry.

Legal, Regulatory, and Statutory Compliance

Klapton Re remains committed to adhering to the highest standards of legal and regulatory compliance. In 2023, we worked closely with regulatory bodies across our operating regions to ensure that our practices not only meet but exceed the required standards. This proactive approach has strengthened our relationships with regulators and enhanced our reputation as a trustworthy and reliable reinsurance partner.

One of the significant regulatory changes in 2023 was the amendment to the Insurance Act in Zambia, which introduced new capital adequacy requirements. Klapton Re responded by increasing its capital reserves, thereby ensuring continued compliance and financial stability. We also continued to engage with stakeholders on regulatory issues, contributing to industry discussions on the future of reinsurance in Africa and Asia.

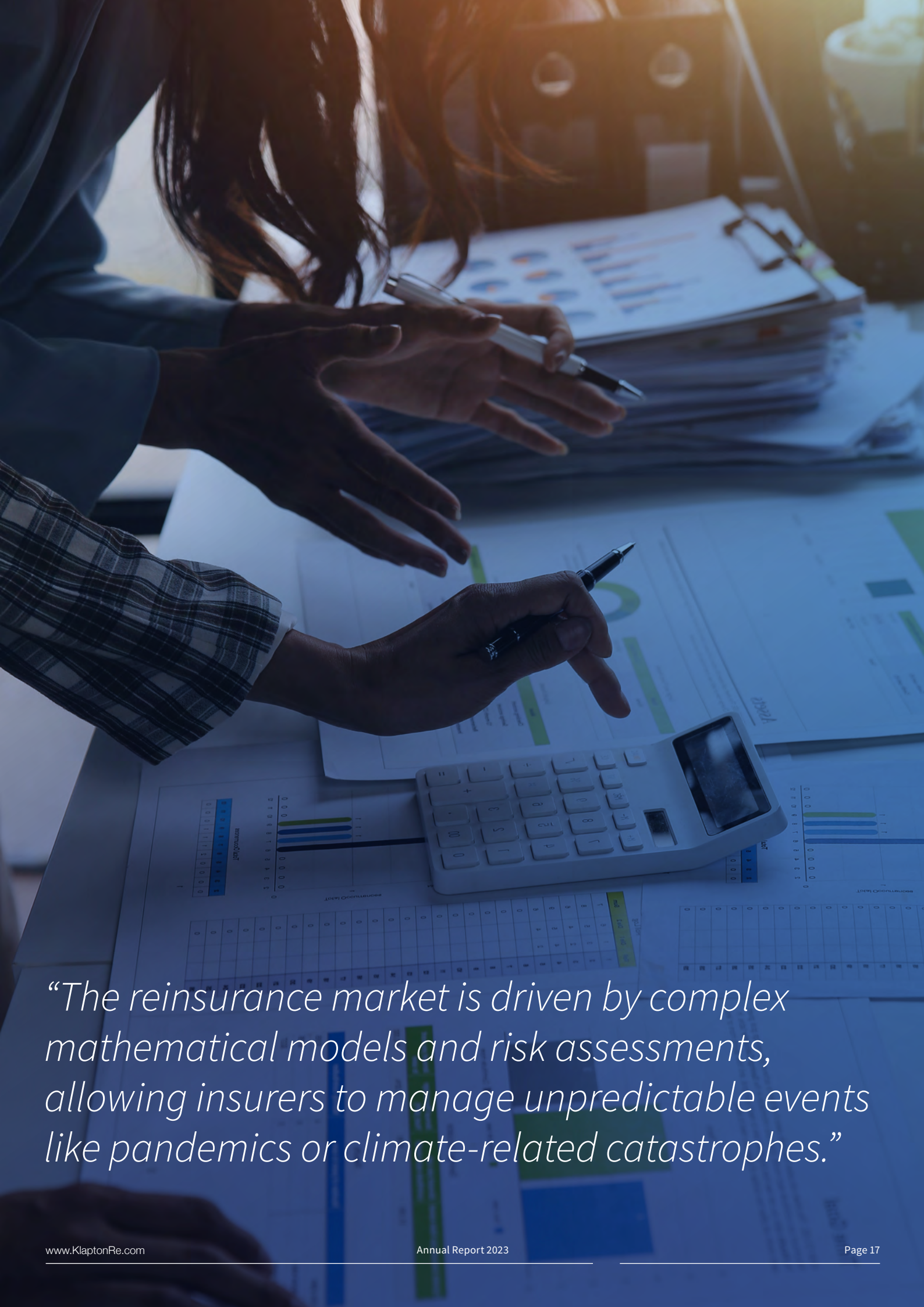
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Klapton Re's commitment to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) remained a cornerstone of our operations in 2023. We expanded our CSR initiatives under the Triple P framework—People, Planet, and Profits. Our projects included funding educational programs in Zambia, supporting environmental conservation efforts, and promoting financial literacy in underserved communities. These initiatives not only reflect our corporate ethos but also contribute to the long-term sustainability of the communities we serve.

Final Note

As we conclude another successful year, I would like to extend my deepest gratitude to our shareholders, clients, and employees. Your unwavering support and dedication have been instrumental in Klapton Re's continued growth and success. As we look ahead to 2024, we remain committed to our strategic objectives and confident in our ability to navigate the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead.

Michael Lawson
Chairman



“The reinsurance market is driven by complex mathematical models and risk assessments, allowing insurers to manage unpredictable events like pandemics or climate-related catastrophes.”

A background image showing a close-up of business professionals in a meeting. One person is holding a tablet, another is holding a pen, and a third is holding a clipboard with a document. The scene is dimly lit with a blue tint.

Liability Reinsurance

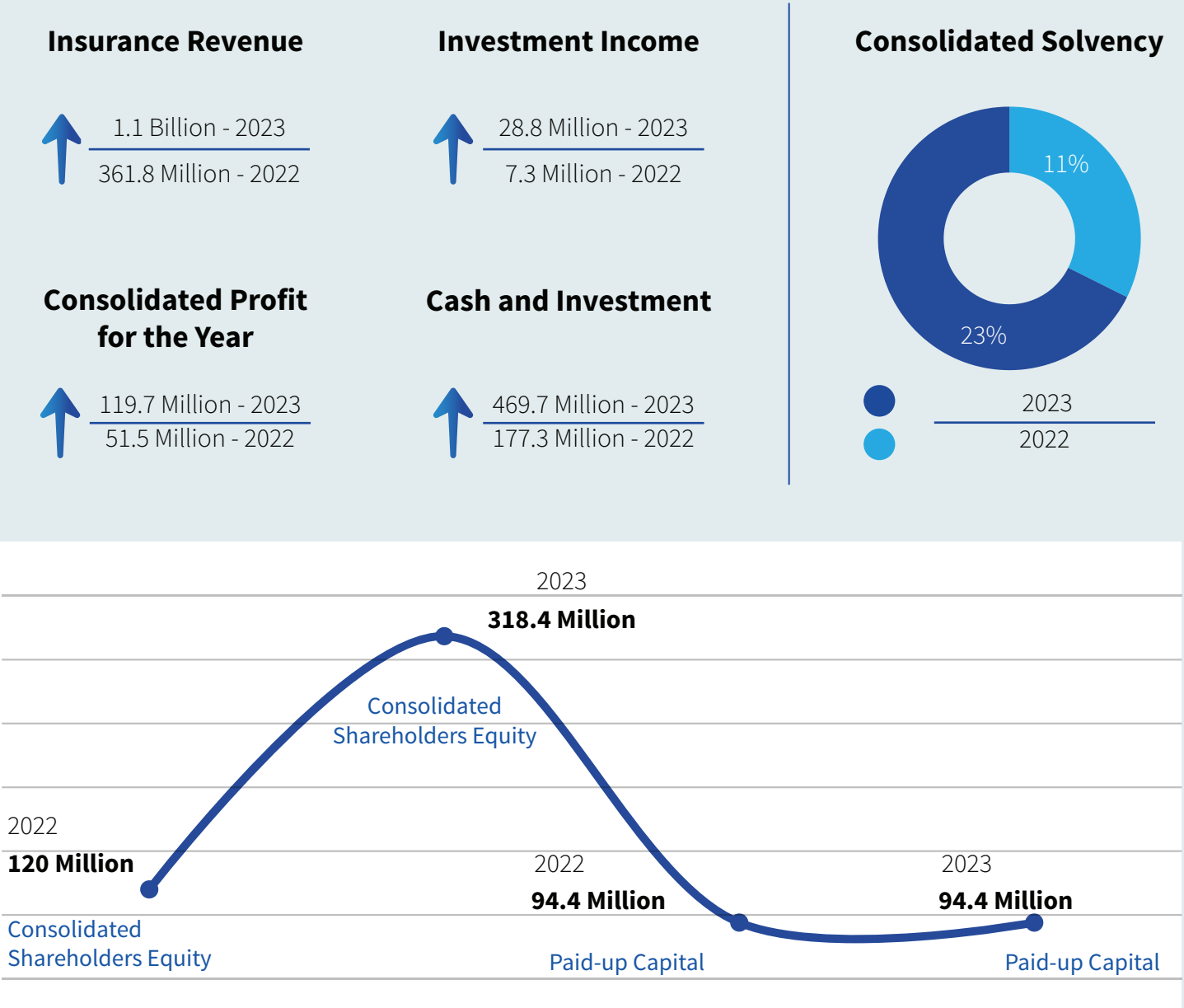
Umbrella Liability Policy

Umbrella insurance is extra insurance that provides protection beyond existing limits and coverages of other policies.

Umbrella insurance can provide coverage for injuries, property damage, certain lawsuits, and personal liability situations

Financial Highlights

The Group and Company transitioned to IFRS 17 on 1 January 2023 with the financial results set out in the annual financial statements.



A construction worker wearing a white hard hat and a yellow safety vest is looking down at a tablet computer. He is standing on a construction site with a large, curved metal structure in the background. The lighting is soft, suggesting an overcast day or early morning/late afternoon.

Engineering Reinsurance

Advance Loss of Profit Policy

Don't risk losing out on projected profits due to unforeseen circumstances. Choose our policy for peace of mind and financial security.

Company Advisors, the Board of Directors, and Management Team

Company advisors

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Bankers

First National Bank(FNB), Indo Zambia Bank, Ecobank, Stanbic Bank, Guaranty Trust Bank Cote d'Ivoire, BGFI Cote d'Ivoire, BGFI Cameroun, Banque Atlantique - Cameroun

Lawyers

Equitas Legal Practitioners

Tax Consultants

HLB Zambia

Company Secretary

Equitas Legal Practitioners

The Board of Directors

Board Chairman

Michael Lawson

Board Non-Executive Director

Chiluba Mumba

Board Non-Executive Director

Jennifer Finaly Estrougo

Board Director - Chief Executive Officer

Kudzai Bingepinge

Board Director - Chief Financial Officer

Musonda Chisanga

The Management team

Chief Executive Officer

Kudzai Bingepinge

Chief Financial Officer

Musonda Chisanga

Deputy Chief Executive Officer

Lynn Lucasta Harrod

Board of Directors



**Michael Lawson,
Board Chairman**

Mike Lawson is the CEO of SLA Consolidated Limited, an Investment Holding Company for global insurance/reinsurance ventures.

He has over 25 years of financial services experience, working in multiple areas of Structured Finance, including Commercial Banking Finance.

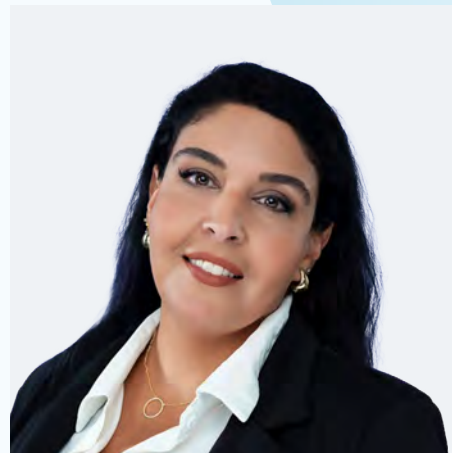
Mr Lawson has held numerous senior positions in multinational banks, including Lloyds Bank, Dresdner Kleinwort Wasserstein and Sanwa International.



**Chiluba Mumba,
Board Non-Executive Director**

Ms. Chiluba Mumba holds a Master of Laws degree in Corporate and Commercial Law from the University of London, a Bachelor of Laws Degree from the University of Zambia (UNZA).

Ms. Chiluba Mumba is the Co-Founder and Managing Partner at Equitas Legal Practitioners in Lusaka, Zambia. She is an Advocate for the High Court for Zambia and all the Superior Courts. Also holds a Postgraduate Diploma in International Business Law from the University of London.



**Jenniffer Finaly Estrougo,
Board Non-Executive Director**

Jennifer is a seasoned legal professional, certified by the Israeli BAR Association since 2008. With over 16 years of expertise in both the legal and insurance sectors, Jennifer has honed her skills in managing high-profile insurance claims, resolving intricate insurance disputes, and navigating complex coverage issues. Her extensive experience equips her with a comprehensive understanding of the intricacies involved in insurance claims management, both in and out of the courtroom.

As Deputy CEO, Head of Claims, and Director, Jennifer leverages her vast knowledge and strategic insights to drive her teams to success.

Board of Directors



Kudzai Bingepinge
Chief Executive Officer

Kudzai Bingepinge, Chief Executive Officer and Principal Officer at Klaption Reinsurance Limited, brings extensive experience in underwriting and strategic leadership.

He previously led the Middle East & Africa P&C Solutions Sales & Origination business unit at Swiss Re. Bingepinge's ability to forge strategic partnerships and navigate complex market dynamics has made him a respected leader in the reinsurance industry.

His appointment marks a significant step forward for Klaption Reinsurance Limited's global expansion and position as an emerging reinsurance partner.



Musonda Chisanga,
Chief Financial Officer

Musonda has ten years of external audit experience with the international audit firm KPMG in Zambia and the United Kingdom.

He has overseen the management of numerous audits in various financial services sectors such as banking, investment management, insurance, and reinsurance.

Musonda is a qualified Chartered Accountant, a fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (FCCA-UK), and a Zambian Institute of Chartered Accountants member. He holds a bachelor's degree in Accounting from Monash University South Africa.



Corporate Governance

Klapton Re places great emphasis on adhering to the highest standards of Corporate Governance and ensures that the company operates within the framework of acceptable Corporate Governance practices.

The Board of Directors

The Board is appointed to establish policies for the management and to provide oversight of the company.

The Board's function is guided by a board charter. The Board represents and protects the interests of the shareholders and other stakeholders. Some of their functions are delegated to advisory committees who assist in ensuring these interests are protected.

The Board consists of one independent director, two non-executive directors and two executive directors.

Board Advisory Committees

The Board of Directors has delegated authority to advisory committees to guide the operations of the company. The company has four committees: the Audit, Finance, and Investments Committee; the Reinsurance, Claims, and ICT Committee; the Risk and Compliance Committee; and the Remuneration and Human Resource Committee.

The committees meet once a quarter to review the performance of the company and provide the necessary guidance where required.

Audit, Finance and Investments Committee

This committee oversees the audit, finance and investments activity of the company. The primary responsibilities of the committee are audit supervision, financial analysis, advice, and oversight of the organisation's budget.

The committee supervises the organisation's financial reporting and provides guidance in preparation of



Secure Your Future with Comprehensive Reinsurance Coverage

submissions to regulators, auditors and rating agencies.

Risk and Compliance Committee

The Committee is further responsible for reviewing the company's quality and risk management framework and linkage to the company Risk Management strategy. The committee reviews regular assurance reports for management and provides guidance to the Quality & Risk Management function and Internal Audit covering services quality and risk management, regulatory compliance, business resilience.

Reinsurance, Claims and ICT Committee

This committee focuses on the core business operations of the company. It provides oversight and guidance regarding underwriting philosophy, claims management and the procedures and standards governing the same.

This committee also reviews the company's marketing activities in line with the established marketing objectives set from time to time. This committee also governs policies guiding the company's ICT infrastructure to ensure adherence to best practice around data protection and ensuring the company is protected against possible cyber attacks.

Remuneration and Human Resource Committee

The Remuneration and Human Resource Committee is responsible for implementing the Human resource policy through Management and makes recommendations to the Board, on remuneration, recruitments, appointments, terminations, competencies, skills development and incentive policies and procedures. The Committee is also responsible for the development of a process of evaluation of the performance of the Board and its Committees.



KlaptonRe

Maximize Your Risk Strategy with KlaptonRe



Management Team



**Kudzai Bingepinge,
Chief Executive Officer**

Kudzai Bingepinge, Chief Executive Officer and Principal Officer at Klaption Reinsurance Limited, brings extensive experience in underwriting and strategic leadership.

He previously led the Middle East & Africa P&C Solutions Sales & Origination business unit at Swiss Re. Bingepinge's ability to forge strategic partnerships and navigate complex market dynamics has made him a respected leader in the reinsurance industry.

His appointment marks a significant step forward for Klaption Reinsurance Limited's global expansion and position as an emerging reinsurance partner.



**Lynn Lucasta Harrod,
Deputy Chief Executive Officer**

Lynn brings over 20 years of industry experience, with a strong background in various leadership roles, including Regional Practice Leader at Marsh Africa, where she was responsible for new business development.

As an international broking expert, she has a deep understanding of the global insurance market and has built a reputation for driving business growth, risk analysis, and client relationship management.

As Deputy CEO at KlaptionRe, she leads our marketing efforts with strategic vision and dedication to excellence. Lynn's leadership ensures that KlaptionRe remains at the forefront of the industry, delivering exceptional value to our clients and stakeholders.



**Musonda Chisanga,
Chief Financial Officer**

Musonda has ten years of external audit experience with the international audit firm KPMG in Zambia and the United Kingdom.

He has overseen the management of numerous audits in various financial services sectors such as banking, investment management, insurance, and reinsurance.

Musonda is a qualified Chartered Accountant, a fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (FCCA-UK), and a Zambian Institute of Chartered Accountants member. He holds a bachelor's degree in Accounting from Monash University South Africa.



KlaptionRe

Your Partner in Reliable Reinsurance Solutions



Directors' Report

Year ended 31 December 2023

The Directors submit their report together with the Group and Company annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023, which disclose the state of affairs of Klapton Reinsurance Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiary Klapton Business Park Limited (together "the Group").

1 Principal activities

Klapton Reinsurance Limited is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in Zambia. The principal activity of the Company is to provide reinsurance business to complement insurers and reinsurers and focuses on Africa, the Middle East and Asia. The Company is licensed under the Insurance Act No. 38 of 2021 to provide these services.

Klapton Business Park Limited (KBP), a subsidiary of Klapton Reinsurance Limited is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in Zambia. The principal activity of the Company is to invest and develop real estate.

2 Share capital

There were no changes to the Group's authorised, issued and fully paid up capital of ZMW 78.75 million and share premium of ZMW 15.7 million. Details of the Group's authorised and issued share capital are disclosed in note 25 to the annual financial statements.

3 Shareholding information

Klapton Reinsurance Limited shareholding comprises the following:

- Klapton Management Limited (35%)
- SLA Consolidated Limited (35%)
- Shay Rechis (30%)

Klapton Reinsurance Limited has 75% shareholding in Klapton Business Park Limited and has control over the Company.

4 Financial results

The Group and Company transitioned to IFRS 17 on 1 January 2023 with the financial results set out in the annual financial statements and are summarised as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022 Restated	2023	2022 Restated
	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW
Insurance revenue	1,054,242,228	361,805,038	1,054,242,228	361,805,038
Insurance service result	38,297,468	92,569,316	38,297,468	92,569,316
Profit for the year	119,671,057	51,456,890	27,262,203	51,456,890
Total comprehensive income	198,356,971	54,917,816	126,172,149	54,917,816

There were no dividends paid or declared during the year (2022: Nil)

5 Directors

The Directors who held office during the year and to the date of this report were:

Name	Position	Appointed/resigned
Michael Lawson	Chairperson	Appointed 23 September 2020
Chiluba Mumba	Non- Executive	Appointed 23 September 2020
Daniel Joffe	Non- Executive	Resigned 18 September 2023
Jennifer Finaly-Estrougo	Non- Executive	Appointed 18 September 2023
Webster Twaambo Jr	Managing Director	Resigned 28 March 2024
Matete Sichizya	Executive Director	Resigned 30 November 2023
Musonda Chisanga	Executive Director	Appointed 30 November 2023
Kudzai Bingepinge	Managing Director	Appointed 6 May 2024

6 Staff remuneration

The total remuneration of employees during the year for the Group and the Company amounted to ZMW 17.4 million (2022: ZMW 15.1 million) and ZMW 17.3 million (2022: ZMW 15.1 million) respectively, as disclosed in note 13 to the annual financial statements. The Group and the Company had 23 employees (2022: 20) and 21 employees (2022: 20), respectively as at 31 December 2023.

7 Investments

The Group and Company had financial investments amounting to ZMW 309.2 million as at 31 December 2023 (2022: ZMW 119.3 million). The investment portfolio comprised of fixed term deposits, government bonds, treasury bills and corporate bonds. During the year, the Company recorded investment income of ZMW 28.8 million (2022: ZMW 7.3 million).

8 Property and equipment

The Group and Company acquired assets amounting to ZMW 2.5 million (2022: ZMW 3.3 million) and ZMW 2 million (2022: ZMW 3.3 million) respectively. The Group and Company disposed of assets amounting to ZMW 1.7 million (2022: ZMW 1.4 million) as disclosed in note 20 to the annual financial statements. The Company did not enter into any new lease agreements.

In the opinion of the Directors, there was no significant difference between the carrying value of property and equipment and its market value.

9 Investment property

The Company through its subsidiary Klaption Business Park Limited acquired an investment property during the year with a market value of ZMW 157 million as determined by an external independent valuer. Details of the valuation and fair value gains recognised are disclosed in note 21 to the annual financial statements.

10 Intangible assets and research and development

The Group did not invest in additional user licenses for its core business system, SICS NT during the year (2022: ZMW 1.9 million) and did not conduct research and development activities during the year.

11 Significant events during the year

Klaption Reinsurance Limited incorporated Klaption Business Park Limited (KBP), a subsidiary, in May 2023 with a nominal share capital of ZMW 15,000. The principal activity of the Company is to invest and develop real estate. Klaption Reinsurance Limited has a 75% shareholding in KBP and has invested ZMW 28.6 million as at 31 December 2023. KBP during the year acquired an investment property with a market value of ZMW 157 million.

12 Directors emoluments and interests

The Group and the Company Directors' emoluments amounted to ZMW 1.3 million (2022: ZMW 2.0 million) and are disclosed as part of the related party transactions in note 32 to the annual financial statements. There were no outstanding loans to Directors as at 31 December 2023.

13 Corporate social responsibility and donations

During the year, the Group and the Company did not make any donations (2022: ZMW 0.02 million) and contributed ZMW 0.16 million (2022: 0.04 million) to corporate social responsibility causes.

14 Risk management and control

The Group, through its normal operations, is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are underwriting risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Group's risk management objectives and strategies are disclosed in note 31 to the annual financial statements.

15 Auditors and remuneration

The Auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers Zambia, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution for their reappointment will be proposed at the annual general meeting. The Auditor's remuneration for the year was ZMW 1 million (2022: ZMW 0.6 million) which was in respect of audit services rendered to the Company. No other services were rendered.

By order of the Board



Company Secretary

.....19th June..... 2024

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the preparation of the Group and Company annual financial statements

The Companies Act, 2017 of Zambia requires the Directors to prepare annual financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and the Company as at the end of the financial year and of its financial performance. It also requires the Directors to ensure that the Group and the Company keeps proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the Group and the Company. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and the Company. The Directors are further required to ensure the Group and the Company adhere to the corporate governance principles or practices contained in Sections 82 to 122 of Part VII of the Companies Act, 2017 of Zambia.

The Directors accept responsibility for the Group and Company annual financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable estimates, in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2017 of Zambia and Insurance Act, 2021 of Zambia.

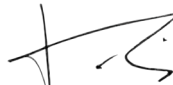
The Directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of the Group and Company annual financial statements, and for such internal controls as the Directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of the consolidated and separate annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

The Directors are of the opinion that the Group and Company annual financial statements set out on pages 41 to 98 give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the Group and the Company and of its financial performance in accordance with IFRS issued by the IASB and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2017 of Zambia and the Insurance Act, 2021 of Zambia. The Directors further report that they have implemented and further adhered to the corporate governance principles or practices contained in Sections 82 to 122 of Part VII of the Companies Act, 2017 of Zambia.

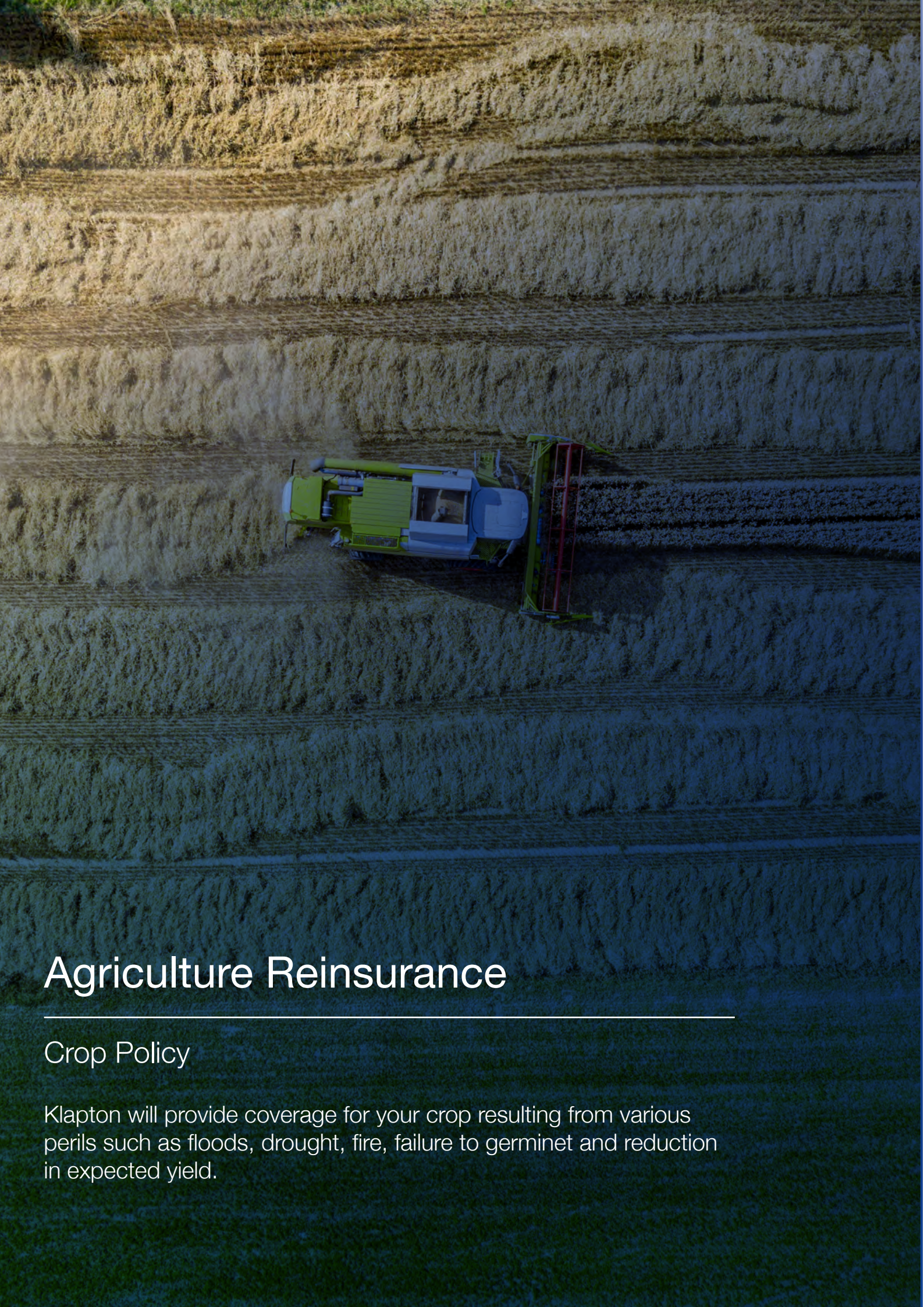
The Directors are confident that, the Group and the Company will continue to generate sufficient resources from operations to discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for at least 12 months from date of these annual financial statements. On this basis, the preparation of the annual financial statements under the going concern basis is appropriate.



.....
Michael Lawson
Board Chairman



.....
Musonda Chisanga
Director



Agriculture Reinsurance

Crop Policy

Klapton will provide coverage for your crop resulting from various perils such as floods, drought, fire, failure to germinate and reduction in expected yield.

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Klaption Reinsurance Limited

Report on the audit of the Group and Company annual financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the Group and Company annual financial statements give a true and fair view of the Group and Company financial position of Klaption Reinsurance Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiary (together the "Group") as at 31 December 2023, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2017 of Zambia and the Insurance Act, 2021 of Zambia.

What we have audited

Klaption Reinsurance Limited's Group and Company annual financial statements are set out on pages 41 to 98 and comprise:

- the Group and Company statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023;
- the Group and Company statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the Group and Company statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the Group and Company statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the Group and Company annual financial statements, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Independence

We are independent of the Group and Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

Report on the audit of the Group and Company annual financial statement (continued)

Key audit matters

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

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Valuation of insurance contract liabilities</p> <p>Insurance contract liabilities comprises liability for remaining coverage and liability for incurred claims.</p> <p>We considered insurance contract liabilities as a significant area of focus because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The estimation of the liability for incurred claims involves significant judgment given the inherent uncertainty in estimating expected future outflows in relation to claims incurred. In addition, the liabilities are adjusted for the time value of money based on historical settlement patterns. Judgment is applied in estimating this future settlement pattern and in determination of the discount rate. • Determination of liability for incurred claims requires calculation of risk adjustment for non-financial risk which represents the compensation for bearing the uncertainty about the timing and amount of the risk insured. This calculation involves significant judgment in determining the confidence level and assumption that future development of claims will follow past patterns. • For onerous contracts, calculation of loss component involves judgment in estimating fulfillment cash flows relating to the remaining coverage period of insurance contracts. • The valuation of these liabilities relies on the accuracy of claims data and the assumption that future claims development will follow a similar pattern to past claims development experience and involve engagement of internal and external actuarial experts 	<p>We performed the following procedures over the Company's accounting for the transition from IFRS 4 to IFRS 17:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessed the appropriateness of the transition approach adopted for each group of insurance contracts; • Assessed whether the judgements, methodology and assumptions applied by management in determining their accounting policies are in accordance with IFRS 17; • Assessed the appropriateness of the judgements and supporting estimates used to determine use of the PAA measurement model; • Tested on a sample basis the reliability of the data used as the basis for making estimates; • Performed validation of certain new models by evaluating the testing performed by management to assess its appropriateness and performed independent validation testing using sample scenarios and comparing the output between our calculations and those produced by management's models; • Evaluated the appropriateness of methodologies and assumptions used in determining loss components recognised, and tested the accuracy of the loss component calculation through reperformance; • Tested the appropriateness of the split of expenses between attributable and non-attributable; • Tested the mathematical accuracy and completeness of the supporting calculations and adjustments used to determine the 2022 comparatives; and • Performed testing over key data flows within the IFRS 17 business processes

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Valuation of insurance contract liabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluated and tested controls around claims handling, settling, and reserving; • Tested a sample of claim payments and reserves to confirm the amounts recorded in the claims systems agree to the source data; • Tested the appropriateness of the methodology and assumptions used by the external actuary and management in estimation of reserves as at 31 December 2023 and performed reprojections for a sample of reserves to validate estimates; • Tested the methodology and assumptions used by management in estimating the risk adjustment; • Reconciled the claims data used by management to calculate reserves to the audited claims data; and • Assessed the adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements.
<p>Fair value of investment property</p> <p>As disclosed in Note 21, the Group has an investment property valued at K157 million.</p> <p>The fair value estimation of this Investment property involves the use of a valuation expert. The methodology used to value the commercial property was the income approach which is the value of a property based on the value of the cash flows that the property can be expected to generate in the future was used. As regards the income approach, the value is based on the expected cash flows from rentals to be received based on similar properties adjusted for the rate of return and taking into account the changes in the economical environment</p> <p>We therefore focused on the reasonableness of the and appropriateness of the valuation technique applied in estimating the value of the property.</p>	<p>With the assistance of our independent valuation expert, we performed the following procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assessed reasonableness of the assumptions utilised and consistency in the application of judgements; • reviewed the methodologies applied by management for consistency with the requirements of IFRS 13: Fair value; • tested mathematical accuracy of the; and • computation and reconciled the results of the valuation performed by the expert to the financial statements. <p>In addition, we assessed the independence, objectivity and competence of the management's valuation expert.</p>

Report on the audit of the Group and Company annual financial statement (continued)

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Company's Annual Report but does not include the Group and Company annual financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Group and Company annual financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Group and Company annual financial statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the Group and Company annual financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2017 of Zambia and the Insurance Act, 2021 of Zambia, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the Group and Company annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Group and Company annual financial statements

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

Report on the audit of the Group and Company annual financial statement (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the Group and Company annual financial statements (continued)

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

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

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

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

The Companies Act, 2017 of Zambia

The Companies Act, 2017 of Zambia requires that in carrying out our audit of Klaption Reinsurance Limited, we report on whether:

- i. as required by Section 259 (3)(a), there is a relationship, interest or debt which, ourselves, as the Company Auditor, have in the Company;
- ii. as required by Section 259 (3)(b), there are serious breaches by the Company's Directors, of corporate governance principles or practices contained in Sections 82 to 122 of Part VII of the Companies Act, 2017 of Zambia; and
- iii. in accordance with Section 250 (2), as regards loans made to a Company Officer (a director, company secretary or executive officer of the company), the Company does not state the:
 - particulars of any relevant loan made during the financial year to which the accounts apply, including any loan which was repaid during that year; or
 - amount of any relevant loan, whenever made, which remained outstanding at the end of the financial year.

In respect of the foregoing requirements, we have no matters to report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements (continued)

The Insurance Act, 2021 of Zambia

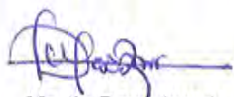
The Insurance Act, 2021 of Zambia requires that in carrying out our audit of Klapton Reinsurance Limited, we report on whether as required by Section 98 (1):

- (a) express whether, in the external auditor's opinion, the licensed insurer made available all information necessary for the external auditor to comply with the requirements of this Act or other relevant written law;
- (b) state whether, in the external auditor's opinion, any of the statements in the Group and Company annual financial statements:
 - (i) exhibits a true and fair statement of the licensed insurer's financial condition; and
 - (ii) requires an explanation or information from the board, senior officer or agent of the licensed insurer or receives a satisfactory response;
- (c) state whether in the external auditor's opinion the licensed insurer has complied with this Act and any other relevant written law; and
- (d) state the transactions or conditions that have come to the attention of the auditor affecting the well-being of the licensed insurer that, in the opinion of the external auditor, are not satisfactory and require rectification including:
 - i) a transaction of the licensed insurer that has come to the attention of the external auditor and which in the opinion of the external auditor, has not been within the powers of the licensed insurer or which was contrary to the Act or any other relevant written law; and
 - ii) a non-performing loan that is outstanding, is restructured or the terms of repayment are extended, if the principal amount of the loan is five percent or more of the regulatory capital of the licensed insurer.

In respect of the foregoing requirements, we have no matters to report.



PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants
Lusaka



Martin Bamukunde
Practicing Certificate Number: AUD/A009933
Partner signing on behalf of the firm

19 JUNE 2024



KlaptonRe

Innovative Reinsurance for a Changing World



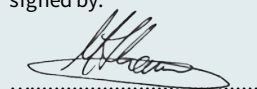
Annual Financial Statements

Group and Company annual financial statements
Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023

Group	Notes	31 December 2023 ZMW	31 December 2022 Restated ZMW	1 January 2022 Restated ZMW
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	15	160,585,837	58,013,550	8,427,240
Financial investments at amortised cost	16	309,231,867	119,307,095	24,132,196
Other assets	17	24,030,268	3,800,929	3,516,190
Reinsurance contract assets	29	368,386,456	9,767,452	(452,286)
Investment in associate	19	9,000	-	-
Property and equipment	20	4,821,554	5,396,657	5,379,856
Investment property	21	156,963,046	-	-
Intangible assets	22	6,790,476	9,290,788	10,027,585
Right-of-use assets	23	3,097,876	4,460,032	5,822,188
Deferred tax	24	48,231,998	4,703,234	-
Total assets		1,082,148,378	214,739,737	56,852,969
Equity				
Share capital	25	78,750,000	78,750,000	70,000,000
Share premium	25	15,704,926	15,704,926	7,185,576
Retained earnings		124,412,320	28,229,481	(23,227,409)
Non-distributable reserves	25	81,463,365	(2,278,557)	(5,739,483)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		300,330,611	120,405,850	48,218,684
Non-controlling interests	18	18,049,955	-	-
Total equity		318,380,566	120,405,850	48,218,684
Liabilities				
Other payables	26	96,924,829	23,078,695	4,952,394
Insurance contract liabilities	28	663,053,351	67,373,894	(749,230)
Lease liability	27	3,789,632	3,881,298	4,431,121
Total liabilities		763,767,812	94,333,887	8,634,285
Total equity and liabilities		1,082,148,378	214,739,737	56,852,969

The notes on pages 50 to 98 are an integral part of these annual financial statements.

These annual financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on19th June..... 2024 and signed by:



Michael Lawson
Chairman



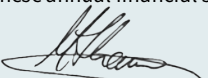
Musonda Chisanga
Director

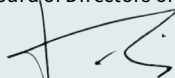
Group and Company annual financial statements
Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023

Company		31 December 2023	31 December 2022	1 January 2022
	Notes		Restated	Restated
		ZMW	ZMW	ZMW
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	15	160,585,837	58,013,550	8,427,240
Financial investments at amortised cost	16	309,231,867	119,307,095	24,132,196
Other assets	17	52,565,682	3,800,929	3,516,190
Reinsurance contract assets	29	368,386,456	9,767,452	(452,286)
Investment in subsidiary	18	11,250	-	-
Investment in associate	19	9,000	-	-
Property and equipment	20	4,366,012	5,396,657	5,379,856
Intangible assets	22	6,790,476	9,290,788	10,027,585
Right-of-use assets	23	3,097,876	4,460,032	5,822,188
Deferred tax	24	48,231,998	4,703,234	-
Total assets		953,276,454	214,739,737	56,852,969
Equity				
Share capital	25	78,750,000	78,750,000	70,000,000
Share premium	25	15,704,926	15,704,926	7,185,576
Retained earnings		55,105,679	28,229,481	(23,227,409)
Non-distributable reserves	25	96,631,389	(2,278,557)	(5,739,483)
Total equity		246,191,994	120,405,850	48,218,684
Liabilities				
Other payables	26	40,241,477	23,078,695	4,952,394
Insurance contract liabilities	28	663,053,351	67,373,894	(749,230)
Lease liability	27	3,789,632	3,881,298	4,431,121
Total liabilities		707,084,460	94,333,887	8,634,285
Total equity and liabilities		953,276,454	214,739,737	56,852,969

The notes on pages 50 to 98 are an integral part of these annual financial statements.

These annual financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on19th June..... 2024 and signed by:


.....
Michael Lawson
Chairman


.....
Musonda Chisanga
Director

Group and Company annual financial statements

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive for the year ended 31 December 2023

Group	Notes	2023 ZMW	2022 Restated ZMW
Insurance revenue	8	1,054,242,228	361,805,038
Insurance service expenses	8	(1,196,780,741)	(232,236,417)
Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts	8	180,835,981	(36,999,305)
Insurance service result		38,297,468	92,569,316
Interest revenue from financial assets not measured at FVTPL	9	28,764,083	7,262,972
Net gains from fair value adjustments to investment properties	21	93,200,250	-
Net credit impairment losses on financial assets not measured at FVTPL	16	(575,631)	-
Net investment income		121,388,702	7,262,972
Net insurance and investment result		159,686,170	99,832,288
Other finance income	10	86,448,345	283,882
Other income	11	29,899	67,113
Administrative expenses	12	(114,205,000)	(34,140,387)
Profit before taxation		131,959,414	66,042,896
Income tax expense	14	(12,288,357)	(14,586,006)
Profit for the year		119,671,057	51,456,890
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Foreign currency translation gain		78,685,914	3,460,926
Total comprehensive income		198,356,971	54,917,816

The notes on pages 50 to 98 are an integral part of these annual financial statements.

Group and Company annual financial statements

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2023

Company	Notes	2023	2022
		ZMW	Restated ZMW
Insurance revenue	8	1,054,242,228	361,805,038
Insurance service expenses	8	(1,196,780,741)	(232,236,417)
Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts	8	180,835,981	(36,999,305)
Insurance service result		38,297,468	92,569,316
Interest revenue from financial assets not measured at FVTPL	9	28,764,083	7,262,972
Net credit impairment losses on financial assets not measured at FVTPL	16	(575,631)	-
Net investment income		28,188,452	7,262,972
Net insurance and investment result		66,485,920	99,832,288
Other finance income	10	86,448,345	283,882
Other income	11	29,899	67,113
Administrative expenses	12	(113,413,604)	(34,140,387)
Profit before taxation		39,550,560	66,042,896
Income tax expense	14	(12,288,357)	(14,586,006)
Profit for the year		27,262,203	51,456,890
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Foreign currency translation gain		98,909,946	3,460,926
Total comprehensive income		126,172,149	54,917,816

The notes on pages 50 to 98 are an integral part of these annual financial statements.

Group and Company annual financial statements
Statement of changes in equity as at 31 December 2023

Group	Share capital	Share premium	Accumulated profit	Non-distributable reserves	Non-controlling interests	Total
	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW
2023						
Restated balance at 1 January 2023	78,750,000	15,704,926	28,229,481	(2,278,557)	-	120,405,850
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 9	-	-	(386,005)	-	-	(386,005)
Balance at 1 January 2023	78,750,000	15,704,926	27,843,476	(2,278,557)	-	120,019,845
<i>Total comprehensive income for the year</i>						
Profit for the year	-	-	96,568,844	-	23,102,213	119,671,057
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	83,741,922	(5,056,008)	78,685,914
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	96,568,844	83,741,922	18,046,205	198,356,971
Transactions with owners of the Company						
<i>Contributions and distributions</i>						
Issue of ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	3,750	3,750
Total	-	-	-	-	3,750	3,750
Balance as at 31 December 2023	78,750,000	15,704,926	124,412,320	81,463,365	18,049,955	318,380,566
2022						
	Share capital	Share premium	Accumulated profit/(losses)	Non-distributable reserves	Non-controlling interests	Total
	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW
Opening balance as previous reported	70,000,000	7,185,576	(23,509,752)	(5,739,483)	-	47,936,341
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 17 (2021)	-	-	282,343	-	-	282,343
Restated opening balance	70,000,000	7,185,576	(23,227,409)	(5,739,483)	-	48,218,684
<i>Total comprehensive income for the year</i>						
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 17 (2022)	-	-	(13,830,931)	(7,256,227)	-	(21,087,158)
Profit for the year	-	-	65,287,821	-	-	65,287,821
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	10,717,153	-	10,717,153
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	51,456,890	3,460,926	-	54,917,816
Transactions with owners of the Company						
<i>Contributions and distributions</i>						
Issue of ordinary shares	8,750,000	8,519,350	-	-	-	17,269,350
Total	8,750,000	8,519,350	-	-	-	17,269,350
Restated balance as at 31 December 2022	78,750,000	15,704,926	28,229,481	(2,278,557)	-	120,405,850

Share capital

This represents the nominal share capital of the Company from the issue of shares.

Share premium

This arose from the issue of shares and represents amounts paid by shareholders in excess of the nominal value of the shares.

Accumulated profit/losses

Accumulated profit/losses represents the brought forward income net of expenses, plus current year loss attributable to shareholders, less dividends paid and transfers to other reserves.

Non-distributable reserves

Included in non-distributable reserves are operational items which are not included in the calculation of distributable income. These include functional to presentation currency translation differences excluding the portion attributable to Non-controlling interests.

Non-controlling interests

This represents the proportionate share of minority shareholders interests in a subsidiary in which the Company has control.

The notes on pages 50 to 98 are an integral part of these annual financial statements.

Group and Company annual financial statements
Statement of changes in equity as at 31 December 2023

Company	Share capital	Share premium	Accumulated profit	Non-distributable reserves	Total
	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW
2023					
Restated balance at 1 January 2023	78,750,000	15,704,926	28,229,481	(2,278,557)	120,405,850
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 9	-	-	(386,005)	-	(386,005)
Balance at 1 January 2023	78,750,000	15,704,926	27,843,476	(2,278,557)	120,019,845
<i>Total comprehensive income for the year</i>					
Profit for the year	-	-	27,262,203	-	27,262,203
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	98,909,946	98,909,946
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	27,262,203	98,909,946	126,172,149
Transactions with owners of the Company					
<i>Contributions and distributions</i>					
Issue of ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2023	78,750,000	15,704,926	55,105,679	96,631,389	246,191,994
2022					
	Share capital	Share premium	Accumulated profit/(losses)	Non-distributable reserves	Total
	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW
Opening balance as previous reported	70,000,000	7,185,576	(23,509,752)	(5,739,483)	47,936,341
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 17 (2021)	-	-	282,343	-	282,343
Restated balance	70,000,000	7,185,576	(23,227,409)	(5,739,483)	48,218,684
<i>Total comprehensive income for the year</i>					
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 17 (2022)	-	-	(13,830,931)	(7,256,227)	(21,087,158)
Profit for the year	-	-	65,287,821	-	65,287,821
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	10,717,153	10,717,153
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	51,456,890	3,460,926	54,917,816
Transactions with owners of the Company					
<i>Contributions and distributions</i>					
Issue of ordinary shares	8,750,000	8,519,350	-	-	17,269,350
Total	8,750,000	8,519,350	-	-	17,269,350
Restated balance as at 31 December 2022	78,750,000	15,704,926	28,229,481	(2,278,557)	120,405,850

Share capital

This represents the nominal share capital of the Company from the issue of shares.

Share premium

This arose from the issue of shares and represents amounts paid by shareholders in excess of the nominal value of the shares.

Accumulated profit/losses

Accumulated profits/losses represents the brought forward income net of expenses, plus current year loss attributable to shareholders, less dividends paid and transfers to other reserves.

Non-distributable reserves

Included in non-distributable reserves are operational items which are not included in the calculation of distributable income. These include functional to presentation currency translation differences.

The notes on pages 50 to 98 are an integral part of these annual financial statements.

Group and Company annual financial statements
Statement of cashflow as at 31 December 2023

Group	Notes	2023 ZMW	2022 Restated ZMW
Cashflow from operating activities			
Profit for the year		119,671,057	51,456,890
Adjustments for:			
- Depreciation	20/23	3,700,099	3,558,437
- Amortisation	22	2,500,312	2,458,957
- Interest expense on lease liabilities	27	349,487	381,789
- FX on cash, investments and lease liabilities		(57,362,568)	(5,501,753)
- Net credit impairment losses on financial assets not measured at FVTPL		575,631	-
- Income tax expense		12,288,357	14,586,006
- Investments handling fee		98,273	-
- Loss on disposal		-	12,159
- Accrued interest on investments	9	(28,764,083)	(7,262,972)
- Net gains from fair value adjustments to investment properties	21	(93,200,250)	-
Changes in:			
- Retrocession assets		(358,619,004)	(10,219,738)
- Other assets		(20,225,583)	758,334
- Insurance contract liabilities		595,679,457	68,123,124
- Other payables less current tax payable		39,634,918	(143,127)
Movement in foreign currency translations		78,685,914	3,460,926
Cash used in operating activities			
Income taxes paid		(21,499,151)	(1,019,806)
Net cash from operating activities		273,512,866	120,649,226
Cash flows from investing activities			
Net acquisition of property and equipment		(1,762,842)	(3,268,312)
Net acquisition of investment property		(63,762,796)	-
Investment in associate	19	(9,000)	-
Acquisition of intangible assets	22	-	(1,722,160)
Acquisition of investments at amortised cost		(292,711,485)	(128,165,498)
Maturities of investments at amortised cost		128,341,580	37,357,033
Interest received on investments		16,424,261	3,803,140
Net cash used in investing activities		(213,480,282)	(91,995,797)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of share capital	25	-	17,269,350
Payment of lease liabilities	27	(1,370,975)	(1,196,551)
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities		(1,370,975)	16,072,799
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		58,661,609	44,726,228
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		58,013,550	8,427,240
Effect of movements in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents held		43,910,678	4,860,082
Total cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	15	160,585,837	58,013,550

The notes on pages 50 to 98 are an integral part of these annual financial statements.

Group and Company annual financial statements
Statement of cashflow as at 31 December 2023

Company	Notes	2023	2022
		ZMW	Restated ZMW
Cashflow from operating activities			
Profit for the year		27,262,203	51,456,890
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
- Depreciation	20/23	3,682,248	3,558,437
- Amortisation	22	2,500,312	2,458,957
- Interest expense on lease liabilities	27	349,487	381,789
- FX on cash, investments and lease liabilities		(57,362,568)	(5,501,753)
- Net credit impairment losses on financial assets not measured at FVTPL		575,631	-
- Income tax expense		12,288,357	14,586,006
- Investments handling fee		98,273	-
- Loss on disposal		-	12,159
- Accrued interest on investments	9	(28,764,083)	(7,262,972)
<i>Changes in:</i>			
- Retrocession assets		(358,619,004)	(10,219,738)
- Other assets		(48,764,747)	758,334
- Insurance contract liabilities		595,679,457	68,123,124
- Other payables less current tax payable		(17,048,434)	(143,127)
Movement in foreign currency translations		98,909,946	3,460,926
Cash used in operating activities			
Income taxes paid		(21,499,151)	(1,019,806)
Net cash from operating activities		209,287,927	120,649,226
Cash flows from investing activities			
Net acquisition of property and equipment		(1,289,449)	(3,268,312)
Investment in subsidiary	18	(11,250)	-
Investment in associate	19	(9,000)	-
Acquisition of intangible assets	22	-	(1,722,160)
Acquisition of investments at amortised cost		(292,711,485)	(128,165,498)
Maturities of investments at amortised cost		128,341,580	37,357,033
Interest received on investments		16,424,261	3,803,140
Net cash used in investing activities		(149,255,343)	(91,995,797)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of share capital	25	-	17,269,350
Payment of lease liabilities	27	(1,370,975)	(1,196,551)
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities		(1,370,975)	16,072,799
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		58,661,609	44,726,228
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		58,013,550	8,427,240
Effect of movements in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents held		43,910,678	4,860,082
Total cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	15	160,585,837	58,013,550

The notes on pages 50 to 98 are an integral part of these annual financial statements.



Liability Reinsurance

Employers Liability

Klapton Re offers coverage for injury, death of employee at the negligence of the employer.

Notes to the Group and Company Financial Statements

Group and Company annual financial statements

Notes to the Group and Company annual financial statements

1 Reporting entity

Klapton Reinsurance Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiary Klapton Business Park (together "the Group") are private limited companies incorporated and domiciled in Zambia. Principal activity of the Company is to provide reinsurance business to complement insurers and reinsurers focusses on Africa, the Middle East and Asia. The Company is licensed under the Insurance Act No. 38 of 2021 to provide these service and its registered office is:

Suite 12B, Green City Office Park
Stand 2374, Kelvin Siwale Road
Lusaka, Zambia

Klapton Business Park Limited's principal activity is to invest and develop real estate.

2 Basis of preparation

The Group and Company annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The financial statements comply with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The Group and Company annual financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

This is the first set of the Group's annual financial statements in which IFRS17 *Insurance Contracts* and IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* have been applied. Details of the Group's accounting policies, including changes thereto, are included in notes 5 to 7.

3 Foreign currencies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Group and Company annual financial statements of the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates ('the functional currency'). The functional currency and presentation currency were assessed to be United States Dollar (USD) and the Zambian Kwacha (ZMW), respectively.

(ii) Transactions and balances

In preparing the annual financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Group's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. All exchange differences that arise from the translation of balances from the functional currency to the presentation currency are recognised in other comprehensive income and accounted for separately in a non-distributable translation reserve within the statement of changes in equity.

4 Critical estimates and judgements

In preparing these Group financial statements, management has made judgements and estimates that affect the application of the Group's accounting policies and the 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 estimates are recognised prospectively.

(i) Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements is included in the following notes:

- (a) Transition to IFRS 17 (note 5 (a)).
- (b) Measurement of insurance and reinsurance contracts (note 7 (b) (iv)).
- (c) Level of aggregation of insurance and reinsurance contracts (note 7 (b) (ii)).
- (d) Impairment of financial assets (note 7 (h)).
- (e) Classification of financial assets (note 7 (g) (ii)).

4 Critical estimates and judgements (continued)

(ii) Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at 31 December 2023 that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year is included in the following notes.

- (a) Impairment of financial assets (note 7 (h)).
- (b) Measurement of the fair value of investment properties with significant unobservable inputs (note 21).
- (c) Estimation of current and deferred income tax (note 7 (q)).

5 Changes in material accounting policies and disclosures

The Group has initially applied IFRS 17 and IFRS 9, including any consequential amendments to other standards, from 1 January 2023. These standards have brought material changes to the accounting for insurance and reinsurance contracts and financial instruments.

Except for the changes below, the Group has consistently applied the accounting policies as set out in Note 7 to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

The nature and effects of the key changes in the Group's accounting policies resulting from its adoption of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 are summarised below.

(a) IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

(i) Recognition, measurement and presentation of insurance contracts

IFRS 17 establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts, reinsurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features.

Under IFRS 17, insurance revenue in each reporting period represents the changes in the liabilities for remaining coverage that relate to services for which the Group expects to receive consideration and an allocation of premiums that relate to recovering insurance acquisition cash flows. In addition, investment components are no longer included in insurance revenue and insurance service expenses.

Insurance finance income and expenses, disaggregated between profit or loss and OCI, are presented separately from insurance revenue and insurance service expenses.

The Group applies the PAA when measuring liabilities for remaining coverage and is similar to the Group's previous accounting treatment. The Group applied the PAA having carried out a PAA eligibility test on its multi-year contracts which produced a measurement of the liability for remaining coverage for the group that would not differ materially from the one that would be produced applying the GMM.

However, when measuring liabilities for incurred claims, the Group now includes an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

Previously, all acquisition costs were recognised and presented as separate assets from the related insurance contracts ('deferred acquisition costs') until those costs were included in profit or loss and OCI. Under IFRS 17, only insurance acquisition cash flows that arise before the recognition of the related insurance contracts are recognised as separate assets and are tested for recoverability. These assets are presented in the carrying amount of the related portfolio of contracts and are derecognised once the related contracts have been recognised.

Income and expenses from reinsurance contracts other than insurance finance income and expenses are now presented as a single net amount in profit or loss. Previously, amounts recovered from reinsurers and reinsurance expenses were presented separately.

For an explanation of how the Group accounts for insurance and reinsurance contracts under IFRS 17, see Note 7(b).

(ii) Transition

Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS 17 have been applied using a full retrospective approach. Under the full retrospective approach, at 1 January 2022 the Group:

- Identified, recognised and measured each group of insurance and reinsurance contracts as if IFRS 17 had always been applied;
- Identified, recognised and measured any assets for insurance acquisition cash flows as if IFRS 17 had always been applied;
- Derecognised previously reported balances that would not have existed if IFRS 17 had always been applied. These included deferred acquisition costs for insurance contracts, insurance receivables and payables, other payables related to directly attributable expenses and unearned premium reserves. Under IFRS 17, they are included in the measurement of the insurance contracts;
- Recognised any resulting net difference in equity.

Quantitative disclosure of the above is disclosed in note 5 a (iii).

5 Changes in material accounting policies and disclosures

(a) IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

(ii) Transition (Continued)

The full retrospective approach required assumptions about what the Group management's intentions would have been in previous periods or significant accounting estimates that could not be made without the use of hindsight. Such assumptions and estimates included for certain contracts:

- Assumptions about discount rates, because the Group had not been subject to any accounting or regulatory framework that required insurance contracts to be measured on a present value basis.
- Assumptions about the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, because the Group had not been subject to any accounting or regulatory framework that required an explicit margin for non-financial risk.

(iii) Impact of adoption of IFRS 17

The Group has applied the transition provisions in IFRS 17 and has not disclosed the impact of the adoption of IFRS 17 on each financial statement line item. The following table discloses the impact the statement of financial position due to the transition from IFRS 4 to IFRS 17.

	2022 (ZMW)		2021 (ZMW)	
	IFRS 4	IFRS 17	IFRS 4	IFRS 17
Assets				
Reinsurance receivables	243,750,595	-	9,473,285	-
Deferred acquisition costs	84,229,902	-	5,785,936	-
Reinsurance contract assets	-	9,767,452	-	(452,286)
All other assets	202,826,177	204,972,285	57,305,255	57,305,255
	530,806,674	214,739,737	72,564,476	56,852,969
Liabilities				
Other payables	31,370,277	23,078,695	4,952,394	4,952,394
Unearned premium reserve	280,234,530	-	14,625,959	-
Reinsurance payables	13,242,607	-	452,286	-
Insurance contract liabilities	60,867,297	67,373,894	166,375	(749,230)
All other liabilities	3,881,298	3,881,298	4,431,121	4,431,121
	389,596,009	94,333,887	24,628,135	8,634,285
Equity				
Share capital	78,750,000	78,750,000	70,000,000	70,000,000
Share premium	15,704,926	15,704,926	7,185,576	7,185,576
Retained earnings	41,778,069	28,229,481	(23,509,752)	(23,227,409)
Non-distributable reserves	4,977,670	(2,278,557)	(5,739,483)	(5,739,483)
	141,210,665	120,405,850	47,936,341	48,218,684

The change in retained earnings is resulting from measurement adjustments relating to risk adjustments for non financial risks and recognition of losses on onerous contracts upfront rather than later. The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income has been re-presented for the year ended 31 December 2022 to reflect the changes in the opening balance sheet at 1 January 2022. The transitional requirements of IFRS 17 do not require a reconciliation between the previous format of profit or loss and the new format of profit or loss.

(b) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

(i) Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

IFRS 9 includes three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortised cost, FVOCI and FVTPL. The classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. IFRS 9 eliminates the previous IAS 39 categories of held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables, and available-for-sale financial assets.

For an explanation of how the Group classifies and measures financial assets and accounts for related gains and losses under IFRS 9, see Note 7(g)(ii). IFRS 9 has not had a significant effect on the Group's accounting policies for financial liabilities.

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with a forward-looking 'expected credit loss' model. The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt investments at FVOCI and lease receivables. Under IFRS 9, credit losses are recognised earlier than under IAS 39 (see Note 7(g)(iii)).

5 Changes in material accounting policies and disclosures

(b) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

(iii) Transition (continued)

The Group used the exemptions contained in IFRS 9 from full retrospective application for its classification and measurement requirements, including impairment. These included:

- An exemption from the requirement to restate comparative information.
- Assessments been made on the basis of the facts and circumstances that existed at 1 January 2023 for the determination of the business model within which a financial asset is held.
- Adjusting any difference between previous carrying amounts and those determined under IFRS 9 at the date of initial application in opening retained earnings.
- If a financial asset had low credit risk at 1 January 2023, then the Group determined that the credit risk on the asset had not increased significantly since initial recognition.

As permitted by IFRS 7, the Group has not disclosed information about the line item amounts that are reported in accordance with the classification and measurement (including impairment) requirements of IFRS 9 for 2022 and those that would have been reported in accordance with the classification and measurement requirements of IAS 39 for 2023.

(iv) Effect of initial application- Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

The following table and the accompanying notes below explain the original measurement categories under IAS 39 and the new measurement categories under IFRS 9 for each class of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities as at 1 January 2023.

Financial asset/liability	Original classification (IAS 39)	New classification
Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost
Government bonds	Held to maturity	Amortised cost
Treasury bills	Held to maturity	Amortised cost
Fixed term deposits	Held to maturity	Amortised cost
Payables	Amortised cost	Amortised cost

(v) Effect of initial application- Impairment of financial assets

The following table discloses the impact of transitioning to IFRS 9 as at 1 January 2023 with reference to the impairment allowance on financial assets.

Financial asset	Impairment 31 December 2022 ZMW	Impairment 1 January 2023 ZMW
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Government bonds	-	241,047
Treasury bills	-	144,958
Fixed term deposits	-	-
Total	-	386,005

6 New standards, amendments and interpretations

(a) New standards, amendments, interpretations adopted by the Group

A number of new or amended standards became applicable for the current reporting period and these are the following standards.

- (i) IFRS 17, Insurance contracts.
- (ii) Amendments to IAS 12, Income Taxes: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction.
- (iii) Narrow scope amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements', Practice statement 2 and IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors'.

Except IFRS 17 whose impacts have been disclosed, the rest of the expected standards and interpretations are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group.

6 New standards, amendments and interpretations (*continued*)

(b) New Standards, amendments, interpretations issued but not yet effective and not early adopted

The following amendments to existing standards have been published by the IASB, which will become mandatory in 2024 but are not expected to have material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions:

- (i) Amendment to IFRS 16- Leases on sale and leaseback.
- (ii) Amendments to IAS 1- Non-current Liabilities with covenants.
- (iii) Amendment to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 - Supplier finance.
- (iv) Amendments to IAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability.

7 Summary of material accounting policies

(a) Basis of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

(ii) Non-controlling interests (NCI)

NCI are initially measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition. Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

(iii) Loss of control

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related NCI and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

(iv) Joint ventures

A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Group has joint control, whereby the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities. An associate is an entity in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the financial and operating policies.

Interests in joint ventures and associates that are not underlying items of participating contracts are accounted for using the equity method. They are initially recognised at cost, which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit or loss and OCI of equity-accounted investees, until the date on which joint control or significant influence ceases.

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an equity-accounted investee, the carrying amount of the investment, including any long-term interests that form part of that investment, is reduced to zero. Additional losses are provided for only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the investee.

(v) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses (except for foreign currency transaction gains or losses) arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity-accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee.

(b) Insurance and reinsurance contracts

(i) Classification

Contracts under which the Group accepts significant insurance risk are classified as insurance contracts. Contracts held by the Group under which it transfers significant insurance risk related to underlying insurance contracts are classified as reinsurance contracts. Insurance and reinsurance contracts also expose the Group to financial risk.

All references in these accounting policies to 'insurance contracts' and 'reinsurance contracts' include contracts issued and initiated by the Group, unless otherwise stated. All insurance contracts and all reinsurance contracts are classified as contracts without direct participation features.

7 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(b) Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)

(ii) Aggregation and recognition of insurance and reinsurance contracts

Insurance contracts

Insurance contracts are aggregated into groups for measurement purposes. Groups of insurance contracts are determined by identifying portfolios of insurance contracts, each comprising contracts subject to similar risks and managed together, and dividing each portfolio into annual cohorts (i.e. by year of issue) and each annual cohort into three groups based on the profitability of contracts:

- any contracts that are onerous on initial recognition;
- any contracts that, on initial recognition, have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently; and
- any remaining contracts in the annual cohort.

An insurance contract issued by the Group is recognised from the earliest of:

- the beginning of its coverage period (i.e. the period during which the Group provides services in respect of any premiums within the boundary of the contract);
- when the first payment from the policyholder becomes due or, if there is no contractual due date, when it is received from the policyholder; and
- when facts and circumstances indicate that the contract is onerous.

When the contract is recognised, it is added to an existing group of contracts or, if the contract does not qualify for inclusion in an existing group, it forms a new group to which future contracts are added. Groups of contracts are established on initial recognition and their composition is not revised once all contracts have been added to the group.

The Group first aggregates its insurance contracts issued by main class of business where each product line includes contracts that are subject to similar risks. All insurance contracts within a class represent a portfolio of contracts. The main class of business is further disaggregated into sub classes and these groups represent the level of aggregation at which insurance contracts are initially recognised and measured. Such groups are not subsequently reconsidered. Refer to Note 8 for the reportable groups determined by the Group.

As prescribed by the Regulator, the Groups classes and subclasses of insurance business are aligned to those defined in the insurance general regulations that the Group underwrites.

Reinsurance contracts

Groups of reinsurance contracts are established such that each group comprises a single contract. Some reinsurance contracts provide cover for underlying contracts that are included in different groups. However, the Group concludes that the reinsurance contract's legal form of a single contract reflects the substance of the Group's contractual rights and obligations, considering that the different covers lapse together and are not sold separately. As a result, the reinsurance contract is not separated into multiple insurance components that relate to different underlying groups. Refer to Note 8 for reportable groups determined by the Group.

A group of reinsurance contracts is recognised on the following date.

- *Reinsurance contracts initiated by the Group that provide proportionate coverage:* Later of the beginning of the coverage period of the group and the date on which any underlying insurance contract is initially recognised. This applies to the Group's quota share reinsurance contracts.

- *Other reinsurance contracts initiated by the Group:* The beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts. However, if the Group recognises an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts on an earlier date and the related reinsurance contract was entered into before that earlier date, then the group of reinsurance contracts is recognised on that earlier date (see 'Reinsurance of onerous underlying insurance contracts' under (v)). This applies to the Group's excess of loss and stop loss reinsurance contracts.

(iii) Insurance acquisition cash flows

The Groups insurance acquisition cashflows comprise of commissions as well as directly attributable administrative expenses. To determine directly attributable administrative expenses, Management analyse the nature of each particular expense line to assess whether the cost is related to the initial selling, underwriting or starting of an insurance contract. Where an expense line has both direct and indirect components, Management allocates this using activity based costing methods which are systematic and rational. The Group uses supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort.

The Group allocates commission costs to individual contracts whilst administrative expenses are allocated to groups of contracts based on the gross written premiums. The Group does not allocate acquisition cash flows to future contracts expected to be issued because of the recurrent nature of most of the expenses and uncertainty of the renewals.

7 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(b) Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)

(iii) Insurance acquisition cash flows (continued)

Insurance acquisition cash flows arising before the recognition of the related group of contracts are recognised as an asset. Insurance acquisition cash flows arise when they are paid or when a liability is required to be recognised under a standard other than IFRS 17. Such an asset is recognised for each group of contracts to which the insurance acquisition cash flows are allocated. The asset is derecognised, fully or partially, when the insurance acquisition cash flows are included in the measurement of the group of contracts (see (v)).

At each reporting date, the Group revises the amounts allocated to groups to reflect any changes in assumptions that determine the inputs to the allocation method used. Amounts allocated to a group are not revised once all contracts have been added to the group.

Recoverability assessment

At each reporting date, if facts and circumstances indicate that an asset for insurance acquisition cash flows may be impaired, then the Group:

- recognises an impairment loss in profit or loss so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the expected net cash inflow for the related group; and
- if the asset relates to future renewals, recognises an impairment loss in profit or loss to the extent that it expects those insurance acquisition cash flows to exceed the net cash inflow for the expected renewals and this excess has not already been recognised as an impairment loss prior.

The Group reverses any impairment losses in profit or loss and increases the carrying amount of the asset to the extent that the impairment conditions have improved.

(iv) Measurement

The Group uses the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) to simplify the measurement of groups of contracts when the following criteria are met at inception.

- The Group expects the entity reasonably expects that such simplification would produce a measurement of the liability for remaining coverage for the group that would not differ materially from the one that would be produced applying the General Measurement Method (GMM).
- The coverage period of each contract in the group is one year or less.

The Group uses the PAA for measuring contracts with a coverage period of one year or less. This approach is used for all insurance classes other than fire, bonds and engineering as each of the contracts in other classes have a coverage period of one year or less.

The Group carried out both quantitative and qualitative analysis of the PAA eligibility criteria for fire, bonds and engineering which have coverage periods of more than one year and concluded that there is no significant difference between the carrying amount of insurance contract liability determined under the GMM and PAA method. As a result, these classes also qualify to be measured under the PAA and no classes of the Group are measured using the GMM.

The excess of loss reinsurance contracts held provide coverage for insurance contracts originated for claims incurred during an accident year and are accounted for under the PAA.

Initial measurement

For insurance contracts, the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage (LRC) is measured at the premiums, less any insurance acquisition cash flows paid and adjusted for any amounts arising from the derecognition of the insurance acquisition cash flows asset and the derecognition of any other relevant pre-recognition cash flows.

For reinsurance contracts held, on initial recognition, the Group measures the remaining coverage at the amount of ceding premiums paid, plus broker fees paid to a party other than the reinsurer and any amounts arising from the derecognition of any other relevant pre-recognition cash flows.

Subsequent measurement

For insurance contracts, the carrying amount for the LRC is:

- Increased by any premiums received.
- Increased for the amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows recognised as expenses.
- Decreased for the amounts of expected premium receipts recognised as insurance revenue for the services provided in the period.
- Decreased for insurance acquisition cash flows paid in the period.

7 Summary of material accounting policies(continued)

(b) Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)

(iv) Measurement (continued)

For Reinsurance contracts held, the remaining coverage is:

- Increased for ceded premiums paid in the period.
- Increased for broker fees paid in the period.
- Decreased for the expected amounts of ceded premiums and broker fees recognised as reinsurance expenses for the services received in the period.

Discounting

The Group does not adjust the LRC for insurance contracts issued and the remaining coverage for reinsurance contracts held for the effect of the time value of money, because insurance premiums are due within the coverage period of contracts, which is one year or less.

There are no investment components within insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held that are measured under the PAA.

For contracts measured under the PAA, the liability for incurred claims (LIC) is measured similarly to the LIC's measurement under the GMM. Future cash flows are not adjusted for the time value of money as the insurance contracts that typically have a settlement period of one year or less.

In carrying out the analysis of the PAA eligibility criteria, the discount rates are based on the predominant currency in which the underlying contracts are underwritten, and claims are subsequently paid in. Using the bottom-up approach, the discount rate is determined as the risk free yield for classes of business with multi-year contracts. As part of the scenario analysis, the Group increases the basis points of the discount rate to quantify the impact of the inclusion of an illiquidity premium.

Loss components

For each portfolio of contracts, the Group determines the appropriate level at which reasonable and supportable information is available, to assess whether these contracts are onerous at initial recognition and whether non-onerous contracts have a significant possibility of becoming onerous. This level of granularity determines sets of contracts. The Group uses the sub class level as the level of granularity to assess whether a portfolio of contracts have become onerous. As all the Groups insurance contracts are measured using the PAA, the Group assumes that no such contracts are onerous at initial recognition.

If at any time during the coverage period, facts and circumstances indicate that a group of contracts is onerous, then the Group recognises a loss in profit or loss and increases the liability for remaining coverage to the extent that the current estimates of the fulfilment cash flows that relate to remaining coverage exceed the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage.

The Group uses judgement in the profitability grouping of contracts into onerous contracts, non-onerous contracts (with no significant possibility of becoming onerous) and other contracts. Using judgement, the Company selected the combined loss ratio (based on financial information of the recent three fiscal years) being claims ratio, commission ratio, expenses ratio and the additional risk adjustment ratio as the measure of profitability. A best estimate combined ratio greater than 100% indicates onerous group and less than 100% represents profitable and in between contracts.

Risk adjustment

Risk adjustment is the compensation that the Group requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of cash flows that arises from non-financial risk. The Groups risks covered by the risk adjustment for non financial risk are insurance risk and other non financial risks such as expense risks. The Group estimates an adjustment for non-financial risk separately from all other estimates.

In order to determine the Risk Adjustment (RA) and to calibrate it to a specific confidence level, a distribution of the loss ratio experience had been derived by leveraging the approach adopted by other solvency regimes such as SAM and Solvency II which calibrate the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) and Risk Margin (RM) distributions to a normal distribution. A 75% target confidence interval was applied to the standard deviation of the Groups loss ratio experience in line with guidance issued by the Pensions and Insurance Authority (PIA).

For reinsurance contracts held, the risk adjustment for non-financial risk represents the amount of risk being transferred by the Group to the reinsurer. The Group adjusts the remaining coverage for reinsurance contracts held for the effect of the risk of reinsurer's non performance.

7 Summary of material accounting policies(continued)

(b) Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)

(iv) Measurement (continued)

Claim reserves

The Group estimates insurance liability reserves in relation to claims incurred for all products. Estimates are performed on an accident year basis. Judgement is involved in assessing the most appropriate technique to estimate insurance liabilities for the claims incurred. In certain instances, different techniques or a combination of techniques have been selected for individual accident years or groups of accident years within the same type of contract.

The most common methods used to estimate general insurance claims incurred are the chain-ladder and the Bornhuetter-Ferguson methods, which are the industry standards for this type of business.

The chain-ladder (CL) technique involves an analysis of historical claims development factors and the selection of estimated development factors based on this historical pattern. The selected development factors are then applied to cumulative claims data for each accident year that is not yet fully developed, to produce an estimated ultimate claims cost for each accident year.

The Bornhuetter-Ferguson (BF) method uses a combination of a benchmark or market-based estimate and an estimate based on claims experience. The former is based on a measure of exposure, such as gross or reinsurance premiums; the latter is based on the paid or incurred claims to date. The two estimates are combined, using a formula that gives more weight to the experience-based estimate as time passes.

In developing the claim reserves, the Group uses internal and external data obtained from management accounts and market data.

Where the contracts measured under PAA become onerous and GMM must be applied to estimate the loss component, the Company estimates the future expected claims. This is done using the average loss ratio of the recent two fiscal years, obtained from the management accounts.

This is the first year that the Group has adopted actuarial techniques such as the chain ladder and BF methods to estimate the claim reserves. As noted above, depending on the maturity of a given accident years, the Group either applied the CL or BF method. The Group's choice of the method was dependent on the maturity of the particular accident year, in terms of the percentage developed. In accordance with the standard, the Group has not disclosed information of claims developments as uncertainty about the amount and timing of claims payments is typically resolved within one year.

Contract boundary

The Company uses the concept of contract boundary to determine what cash flows should be considered in the measurement of groups of insurance contracts.

In determining which cashflows fall within a contract boundary, the Group considers its substantive rights and obligations arising from the terms of the contract, and from applicable laws, regulations and customary business practices. The Group determines that cashflows are within the boundary of a contract if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Group can compel the policy holder to pay the premiums or the Group has a substantive obligation to provide the policy holder with insurance contract services.

A substantive obligation to provide insurance contract services ends when the Company has the practical ability to reassess the risks of a particular policyholder and, as a result, to change the price charged or the level of benefits provided for the price to fully reflect the new level of risk. If the boundary assessment is performed at a portfolio rather than individual contract level, the Company must have the practical ability to reprice the portfolio to fully reflect risk from all policyholders. The Company's pricing must not take into account any risks beyond the next reassessment date.

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

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

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

(v) Presentation

Portfolios of insurance contracts that are assets and those that are liabilities, and portfolios of reinsurance contracts that are assets and those that are liabilities, are presented separately in the statement of financial position.

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

- the LRC; and
- the LIC, comprising the fulfillment cash flows (FCF) related to past service allocated to the group at the reporting date.

7 Summary of material accounting policies(continued)

(b) Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)

(iv) Presentation (continued)

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

- the remaining coverage; and
- the incurred claims, comprising the FCF related to past service allocated to the group at the reporting date.

The Group disaggregates amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss into (a) an insurance service result, comprising insurance revenue and insurance service expenses; and (b) insurance finance income or expenses.

Income and expenses from reinsurance contracts are presented separately from income and expenses from insurance contracts. Income and expenses from reinsurance contracts, other than insurance finance income or expenses, are presented on a net basis as 'net expenses from reinsurance contracts' in the insurance service result.

The Group does not disaggregate changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk between the insurance service result and insurance finance income or expenses. All changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk are included in the insurance service result.

Insurance revenue and insurance service expenses are recognised as follows.

Insurance revenue

Based on the PAA model, the Group recognises insurance revenue based on the passage of time over the coverage period of a group of contracts.

Insurance service expenses

Insurance service expenses include the following:

- incurred claims and benefits, excluding investment components reduced by loss component allocations.
- other incurred directly attributable expenses, including amounts of any other pre-recognition cash flows assets (other than insurance acquisition cash flows) derecognised at the date of initial recognition.
- Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation.
- 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.

The Group amortises insurance acquisition cash flows on a straight-line basis over the coverage period of the group of contracts.

Net income/expenses from reinsurance contracts held

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

- Reinsurance expenses.
- Broker fees are included within reinsurance expenses.
- Incurred claims recovery, excluding investment components reduced by loss-recovery component allocations.
- Other incurred directly attributable expenses.
- Losses on onerous contracts and reversals of such losses.
- Changes to past service relating to incurred claims recovery.
- Effect of changes in the risk of reinsurers' non-performance.
- Amounts relating to accounting for onerous groups of underlying insurance contracts issued.

Reinsurance expenses are recognised similarly to insurance revenue. The amount of reinsurance expenses recognised in the reporting period depicts the transfer of received insurance contract services at an amount that reflects the portion of ceding premiums that the Group expects to pay in exchange for those services. Additionally, as the reinsurance contracts held are measured under the PAA, broker fees are included in reinsurance expenses.

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

Ceding commissions of the underlying contracts issued reduce ceding premiums and are accounted for as part of reinsurance expenses.

Insurance finance income and expense

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

- Interest accreted on the LIC; and
- The effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions.

The Group disaggregates changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk between insurance service result and insurance finance income or expenses. The Group includes all insurance finance income or expenses for the year in profit or loss (that is, the profit or loss option) is applied.

7 Summary of material accounting policies(continued)

(c) Revenue

Revenues comprise:

- Insurance revenue (see (b) (v))
- Interest calculated using the effective interest method (see (d));
- Other investment income, which includes fair value gains from investment property and lease income.

(d) Interest on financial instruments

Interest income and expenses are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is calculated on initial recognition of a financial instrument and is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or the amortised cost of the financial liability.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability.

(e) Intangible assets - computer software

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised on the basis of the expected useful life of the software.

Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Company are recognised as intangible assets where the following criteria are met:

- (i) It is technically feasible to complete the software so that it will be available for use;
- (ii) Management intends to complete the software and use or sell it;
- (iii) There is an ability to use or sell the software;
- (iv) adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell;
- (v) the software are available; and
- (vi) the expenditure attributable to the software during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software.

Capitalised development costs are recorded as intangible assets and amortised from the point at which the asset is ready for use.

The Company amortises intangible assets with a limited useful life, using the straight-line method over the following periods:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| (i) Licenses | 3-5 years |
| (ii) IT development and software | 3-5 years |

Costs associated with maintaining software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred.

(f) Property and equipment

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

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives as follows:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| (i) Furniture and fittings | 5 years |
| (ii) Computer equipment | 3 years |
| (iii) Office equipment | 2-4 years |
| (iv) Other assets | 2-4 years |
| (v) Motor vehicles | 4 years |

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss.

7 Summary of material accounting policies(continued)

(g) Financial assets and financial liabilities

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

The Group recognises deposits with financial institutions and loans and borrowings on the date on which they are originated. All other financial instruments (including regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for a financial asset or financial liability not measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets not derecognised before 1 January 2023

Classification

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured 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

A financial asset is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- held-to-maturity investments; and
- available-for-sale financial investments.

Business model assessment

The Group assesses the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held for each portfolio of financial assets because this best reflects the way that the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice, including whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, if any, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Group's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

For all debt investments, the objective of the Group's business model is to hold till maturity. The Group considers that these securities are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect the contractual cash flows.

Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)

For the purposes of this assessment, principal is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. However, the principal may change over time – e.g. if there are repayments of principal.

Interest is defined as consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

7 Summary of material accounting policies(continued)

(g) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are SPPI (continued)

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension features;
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse asset arrangements); and
- features that modify consideration for the time value of money (e.g. periodic reset of interest rates).

Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

- Financial assets at FVTPL: Measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income and foreign exchange gains and losses, are recognised in profit or loss, unless they arise from derivatives designated as hedging instruments in net investment hedges.

- Debt investments at FVOCI: 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 and accumulated in the fair value reserve. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

- Equity investments at FVOCI: Measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive payment is established, unless they clearly represent 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. Cumulative gains and losses recognised in OCI are transferred to retained earnings on disposal of an investment.

- Financial assets at amortised cost: Measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets derecognised before 1 January 2023

Classification

The company classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- loans and receivables;
- held-to-maturity investments; and
- available-for-sale financial investments.

Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

- Financial assets at FVTPL: Measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income and foreign exchange gains and losses, are recognised in profit or loss, unless they arise from derivatives designated as hedging instruments in net investment hedges.

- Held-to-maturity investments: Measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

- Loans and receivables: Measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

- Available-for-sale financial assets: Measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, dividends, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment were recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses were recognised in OCI and accumulated in the fair value reserve. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI were reclassified to profit or loss.

7 Summary of material accounting policies(continued)

(g) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(iii) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows 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.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount at the date of derecognition and the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

(iv) Financial liabilities

Classification

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost. The Group has no financial liabilities in any other category. Management determines the classification of financial liabilities at initial recognition. These include trade payables, marketing creditors, amount due to related parties and accrued expenses. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities due to their short term nature.

Recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value, net of any transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they have been redeemed or otherwise extinguished. 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.

(h) Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets not derecognised before 1 January 2023

The Group recognises loss allowances for expected credit loss (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortised cost. The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except in the following cases, for which the amount recognised is 12-month ECL.

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial instruments (other than lease receivables) for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Financial instruments for which 12-month ECL are recognised are referred to as 'Stage 1 financial instruments'. 12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Financial instruments for which lifetime ECL are recognised because of a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that are not credit-impaired are referred to as 'Stage 2 financial instruments'. Lifetime ECL are the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument.

Financial instruments for which lifetime ECL are recognised and that are credit-impaired are referred to as 'Stage 3 financial instruments'.

In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating ECL is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

7 Summary of material accounting policies(continued)

(h) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Financial assets not derecognised before 1 January 2023 (continued)

Measurement of ECL

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive).

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt investments at FVOCI and lease receivables are credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- Significant financial difficulty of the debtor;
- A breach of contract such as a default or past-due event;
- the restructuring of an amount due to the Group on terms that the Group would not otherwise consider;
- the debtor entering bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation becoming probable; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

A financial asset that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment.

In assessing whether an investment in sovereign debt is credit-impaired, the Group considers the following factors:

- the market's assessment of creditworthiness as reflected in bond yields;
- the rating agencies' assessments of creditworthiness;
- the country's ability to access the capital markets for new debt issuance;
- the probability of debt being restructured, resulting in holders suffering losses through voluntary or mandatory debt forgiveness; and
- the international support mechanisms in place to provide the necessary support as 'lender of last resort' to that country, as well as the intention, reflected in public statements, of governments and agencies to use those mechanisms, including an assessment of the depth of those mechanisms and, irrespective of the political intent, whether there is the capacity to fulfil the required criteria.

Presentation of loss allowances in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for ECL relating to financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. This assessment is carried out at the individual asset level.

Although the Group expects no significant recovery from amounts written off, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Financial assets derecognised before 1 January 2023

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

7 Summary of material accounting policies(continued)

(h) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Financial assets derecognised before 1 January 2023 (continued)

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation, and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For loans and receivables category, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in the profit or loss statement.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in the profit or loss.

(i) Fair values

For financial instruments where there is not an active market, fair value can be determined by using valuation techniques. Such techniques include using recent arm's length transactions, current market value of a another financial instrument which is substantially the same or discounted cash flow analysis. For the discounted cash flow technique, estimated cash flows are based upon management's best estimates and the discount rate used is a market related rate for a similar instrument.

If fair value cannot be measured reliably, the financial instrument should be measured at cost, being the fair value of the consideration paid for the acquisition of the instrument or the amount received on issuing the financial liability. All direct transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are also included in the cost of the investment.

Fair values are categorised into three levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the degree to which the inputs to the measurement are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognised by the Company at the end of the reporting period during which the change occurred.

(j) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expense are not offset in the statement of income unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation.

(k) Impairment of non financial assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

7 Summary of material accounting policies(continued)

(k) Impairment of non financial assets (continued)

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

(l) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents, comprise short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(m) Foreign currency translation and transactions

Items included in the annual financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The annual financial statements are presented in Zambian Kwacha (ZMW), which is the Company's presentation currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Groups of insurance and reinsurance contracts that generate cash flows in a foreign currency are treated as monetary items.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency differences arising on translation are generally recognised in profit or loss.

(n) Trade and other payables and other expenses

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period.

(o) Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as 'other finance costs'.

(p) Investment property

Investment property is measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value with any change therein recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on disposal of investment property (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in profit or loss.

Lease income from investment property is recognised as 'other investment revenue' on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

7 Summary of material accounting policies(continued)

(q) Income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income, based on the applicable income tax rate, adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Company operates and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company measures its tax balances either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

Deferred income tax is accounting for using the liability method i.e. on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in annual financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and where the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(r) Comparatives

Where necessary comparatives have been adjusted to conform with the transition to IFRS 17 and IFRS 9.

(s) Leases

(i) As a lessee

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration – i.e. the customer has the rights to:

- Obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from using the asset; and
- Direct the use of the asset.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of the costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by any impairment losses and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

7 Summary of material accounting policies(continued)

(s) Leases (continued)

(i) As a lessee (continued)

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by analysing its borrowings from various external sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- (i) Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable.
- (ii) Variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date.
- (iii) Amounts expected to be payable by the Company under residual value guarantees.
- (iv) The exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- (v) Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising that option.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is:

- (i) A change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate;
- (ii) A change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee;
- (iii) A change in the Company's assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or
- (iv) A revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(ii) As a lessor

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. The Group classifies all leases for which it is a lessor as operating leases, because each of these leases does not transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. As part of this assessment, the Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

Lease payments from operating leases are recognised as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term and are included in 'other investment revenue'.

(t) Contributed equity

Ordinary shares are recognised at par value and classified as 'share capital' in equity. Any amounts received over and above the par value of the shares issued are classified as 'share premium' in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are expensed to the income statement.

(u) Employee benefits

Short-term obligations such as liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, and annual leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

For defined contribution plans, the Company pays contributions to publicly and privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory contractual or voluntary basis. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due.



Marine Reinsurance

Marine Hull Policy

Did you know you can cover your hull against damage resutling from an accident just like your motor comprehensive policy? At an addiitonal fee, the policy will also cover for third party liabiliies.

8 Insurance service result

See accounting policy in note 7 (b)

An analysis of the insurance service result by its components (insurance revenue, insurance service expense, and net income/expenses from reinsurance contracts held) by portfolio is included in the tables below.

Group and Company

2023

Reportable group	Insurance revenue (PAA)	Insurance service expense	Net reinsurance income/ (expenses)	Insurance service result
	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW
Agriculture	63,467,357	(63,340,539)	(3,057,651)	(2,930,833)
Aviation	11,101,509	(17,252,460)	(225,895)	(6,376,846)
Bonds	67,633,972	(33,079,326)	(47,937,763)	(13,383,117)
Engineering	96,056,222	(120,588,157)	43,079,392	18,547,457
Fire	536,543,352	(660,937,693)	256,842,375	132,448,034
Liability	54,176,438	(33,230,667)	(25,052,790)	(4,107,019)
Life short term	86,913	(30,768)	(46,162)	9,983
Marine	63,037,320	(29,922,521)	(25,716,139)	7,398,660
Miscellaneous (incl. Theft)	84,553,709	(193,517,670)	(11,679,712)	(120,643,673)
Motor	57,560,820	(37,472,372)	(2,022,672)	18,065,776
Oil & Energy	12,393,022	(4,652,476)	(1,356,504)	6,384,042
Political risks	7,631,594	(2,756,092)	(1,990,498)	2,885,004
Total	1,054,242,228	(1,196,780,741)	180,835,981	38,297,468

Group and Company

2022

Reportable group	Insurance revenue (PAA)	Insurance service expense	Net reinsurance income (expenses)	Insurance service result
	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW
Agriculture	4,188,947	(2,312,115)	(776,106)	1,100,726
Aviation	5,858,198	(7,938,492)	(1,617,120)	(3,697,414)
Bonds	6,995,956	(7,437,607)	(5,852,845)	(6,294,496)
Engineering	33,769,853	(13,940,425)	(4,956,530)	14,872,898
Fire	238,245,050	(146,605,093)	(21,838,949)	69,801,008
Liability	21,371,590	(7,656,886)	(2,577,057)	11,137,647
Life short term	-	-	-	-
Marine	23,038,686	(28,014,830)	5,083,793	107,649
Miscellaneous (incl. Theft)	12,857,266	(11,296,125)	(2,757,020)	(1,195,879)
Motor	7,107,060	(2,770,496)	(584,811)	3,751,753
Oil & Energy	3,365,366	(1,762,252)	(645,074)	958,040
Political risks	5,007,066	(2,502,096)	(477,586)	2,027,384
Total	361,805,038	(232,236,417)	(36,999,305)	92,569,316

Group and Company

2023 **2022**
ZMW **ZMW**

9 Interest revenue from financial assets not measured at FVTPL

See accounting policy in note 7 (d)

Interest from government securities

17,632,231 4,955,182

Interest from deposits with financial institutions

11,131,852 2,307,790

28,764,083 **7,262,972**

10 Finance income

See accounting policy in note 7 (m) and (s)

Net foreign exchange gain

86,797,832 665,671

Interest expense on lease liabilities (note

(349,487) (381,789)

86,448,345 **283,882**

11 Other income

See accounting policy in note 7 (d)

Staff loan interest and insurance refund

- 25,810

Interest on bank and call accounts

29,899 41,303

29,899 **67,113**

		Group		Company	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
		ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW
12	Administrative expenses				
	Personnel expenses (note 13)	17,434,412	15,085,596	17,315,087	15,085,596
	Software maintenance costs	4,555,456	2,701,543	4,505,293	2,701,543
	Legal and professional fees	7,510,821	1,944,359	7,250,764	1,944,359
	Ratings and license fees	2,019,568	1,504,092	2,019,568	1,504,092
	Marketing and advertising costs	1,859,021	1,215,417	1,859,021	1,215,417
	Travel	7,916,990	4,613,863	7,914,596	4,613,863
	Directors fees (note 32)	1,293,764	1,955,816	1,293,764	1,955,816
	Impairment	80,789,448	7,367,535	80,789,448	7,367,535
	Amortisation of intangible assets (note 22)	2,500,312	2,458,957	2,500,312	2,458,957
	Depreciation (note 20 & 23)	3,700,099	3,558,437	3,682,248	3,558,437
	Other expenses	5,230,608	3,364,153	4,889,002	3,364,153
		134,810,499	45,769,768	134,019,103	45,769,768
	Non-directly attributable admin expenses	114,205,000	34,140,387	113,413,604	34,140,387
	Directly attributable admin expenses* (note 28)	20,605,499	11,629,381	20,605,499	11,629,381
	Total administrative expenses	134,810,499	45,769,768	134,019,103	45,769,768
*Directly attributable admin expenses largely consist of fixed and variable costs such as personnel expenses, travel, professional fees incurred by the underwriting department. In addition, amortisation of the core insurance system is deemed to be directly attributable.					
13	Personnel expenses				
	See accounting policy in note 7 (u)				
	The following items are included in employee benefits expense:				
	Salaries	10,829,644	9,764,854	10,769,796	9,764,854
	Recruitment expenses	213,834	-	213,834	-
	Employee gratuity accrual	1,279,272	1,204,783	1,279,272	1,204,783
	Other staff costs	5,111,662	4,115,959	5,052,185	4,115,959
		17,434,412	15,085,596	17,315,087	15,085,596
14	Income tax expense				
	See accounting policy in note 7 (q)				
(i)	Income tax expense				
	Income tax charge comprises of:				
	Current tax charge	55,817,121	19,395,994	55,817,121	19,395,994
	Prior year unrecognised current tax asset	-	(106,754)	-	(106,754)
	Recognised deferred taxation (note 24)	(43,528,764)	(4,703,234)	(43,528,764)	(4,703,234)
		12,288,357	14,586,006	12,288,357	14,586,006
(ii)	Reconciliation of tax charge				
	The tax on the Company's profit before income tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the statutory income tax rate and is reconciled as follows:				
	Taxable profit before tax	39,550,560	66,042,896	39,550,560	66,042,896
	Taxation applicable rate - 30% (2022: 30%)	11,865,168	19,812,869	11,865,168	19,812,869
	Tax effect of:				
	Permanent differences	48,086	225,893	48,086	225,893
	Over provision	375,103	3,254,954	375,103	3,254,954
	Prior year unrecognised deferred and current tax asset	-	(8,714,241)	-	(8,714,241)
	Income tax expense	12,288,357	14,579,475	12,288,357	14,579,475
(iii)	Current tax payable				
	Current income tax movement in the statement of financial position				
	At 1 January	18,269,434	(106,754)	18,269,434	(106,754)
	Current year tax charge	55,817,121	19,395,994	55,817,121	19,395,994
	Withholding tax on interest (at source)	(2,423,277)	(564,766)	(2,423,277)	(564,766)
	Provisional tax paid	(37,452,062)	(455,040)	(37,452,062)	(455,040)
	Current tax payable	34,211,216	18,269,434	34,211,216	18,269,434

		Group		Company	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
		ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW
15	Cash and cash equivalents				
	See accounting policy in note 7 (l)				
	Cash on hand and at bank	<u>160,585,837</u>	<u>58,013,550</u>	<u>160,585,837</u>	<u>58,013,550</u>
16	Financial investments at amortised cost				
	See accounting policy in note 7 (g)				
	Financial investments at amortised cost	310,193,503	119,307,095	310,193,503	119,307,095
	Less: Impairment	<u>(961,636)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(961,636)</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>309,231,867</u>	<u>119,307,095</u>	<u>309,231,867</u>	<u>119,307,095</u>
	<i>Financial investments</i>				
	Government bonds	116,237,326	33,385,366	116,237,326	33,385,366
	Government treasury bills	35,466,451	28,898,710	35,466,451	28,898,710
	Fixed term deposits	119,072,525	57,023,019	119,072,525	57,023,019
	Corporate bonds	7,090,204	-	7,090,204	-
	Commercial papers	<u>32,326,997</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>32,326,997</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>310,193,503</u>	<u>119,307,095</u>	<u>310,193,503</u>	<u>119,307,095</u>
	<i>ECL impairment analysis</i>				
	Balance at 1 January	-	-	-	-
	ECL allowance at transition	386,005	-	386,005	-
	Impairment charge post transition	<u>575,631</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>575,631</u>	<u>-</u>
	Balance at 1 January	<u>961,636</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>961,636</u>	<u>-</u>
	<i>Reconciliation</i>				
	Opening balance	119,307,095	24,132,196	119,307,095	24,132,196
	Additions during the year	292,711,485	128,165,498	292,711,485	128,165,498
	Interest accrued during the year	28,764,083	7,262,972	28,764,083	7,262,972
	Maturities during the year	<u>(144,970,868)</u>	<u>(41,160,173)</u>	<u>(144,970,868)</u>	<u>(41,160,173)</u>
	Effects of exchange rate movements	14,381,708	906,602	14,381,708	906,602
	ECL Impairment	<u>(961,636)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(961,636)</u>	<u>-</u>
	At 31 December	<u>309,231,867</u>	<u>119,307,095</u>	<u>309,231,867</u>	<u>119,307,095</u>
17	Other assets				
	See accounting policy in note 7 (g)				
	Staff loan	-	4,110	-	4,110
	Prepayments	1,579,087	1,094,918	1,579,087	1,094,918
	Other receivables	<u>22,451,181</u>	<u>2,701,901</u>	<u>50,986,595</u>	<u>2,701,901</u>
		<u>24,030,268</u>	<u>3,800,929</u>	<u>52,565,682</u>	<u>3,800,929</u>

Other receivables in the Company accounts includes related party receivables from Klapton Business Park Limited (ZMW 28.6m) and Kuala Tech Limited (ZMW 2.4 million) as well as funds held with a third parties for settlement of claims. The carrying amounts of other assets are considered to be the same as their fair values due to their short-term nature. No impairment was made against these balances as all amounts are considered recoverable due to their nature.

The related party receivable from Klapton Business Park Limited has been eliminated in the Group accounts.

18 Investment in subsidiary
See accounting policy note 7 (a)

Subsidiary

Klapton Business Park Limited (KBP), a subsidiary of Klapton Reinsurance Limited was incorporated in Zambia in May 2023 with a nominal share capital of ZMW 15,000. The principal activity of the Company is to invest and develop real estate. Klapton Reinsurance Limited has a 75% shareholding in KBP with its initial investment being carried at cost in the Company accounts.

	2023 ZMW	2022 ZMW
<i>Subsidiary and percentage holding</i>		
KBP- 75% shareholding	11,250	-

During the year, Klapton Reinsurance Limited provided funding to KBP amounting to ZMW 28.6 million and is disclosed in other assets.

Non-controlling interests (NCI) in subsidiaries

The following table summarises the information about the Group's subsidiaries NCI carrying amount, after intra-group eliminations.

	2023 ZMW	2022 ZMW
NCI percentage	25%	-
Share capital	3,750	-
Profit allocated to NCI	23,102,213	-
OCI allocated to NCI	(5,056,008)	-
Carrying amount of NCI	18,049,955	-

19 Investment in associate
See accounting policy note 7 (a)

Kuala Tech Limited is a registered technology firm based in Zambia, with a focus on delivering tailored software development, ICT managed services, and digital transformation solutions for the insurance industry. The Company has a nominal share capital of ZMW 20,000 with Klapton Reinsurance Limited having a shareholding of 45%.

	Group and Company 2023 ZMW	2022 ZMW
<i>Investee and percentage holding</i>		
Kuala Tech Limited- 45% shareholding	9,000	-

During the year, Klapton Reinsurance Limited provided funding to Kuala Tech Limited amounting to ZMW 2.4 million and is disclosed in other assets.

	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW
20 Property and equipment				
See accounting policy in note 7 (f)				
Group				
2023	Furniture and fittings	Motor vehicles	Computer and office equipment	Total
Cost				
Opening balance	1,884,510	3,825,614	2,213,298	7,923,422
Additions	38,484	1,596,609	822,076	2,457,169
Disposals	-	(1,627,409)	(56,211)	(1,683,620)
Total costs	1,922,994	3,794,814	2,979,163	8,696,971
Accumulated depreciation				
Opening balance	561,693	1,034,816	930,256	2,526,765
Charge for the year	377,543	1,173,202	787,198	2,337,943
Disposals	-	(949,322)	(39,969)	(989,291)
Total accumulated depreciation	939,236	1,258,696	1,677,485	3,875,417
Carrying amount 31 December 2023	983,758	2,536,118	1,301,678	4,821,554
2022	Furniture and fittings	Motor vehicles	Computer and office equipment	Total
Cost				
Opening balance	1,914,883	1,997,627	2,107,079	6,019,589
Additions	-	3,111,769	187,106	3,298,875
Disposals	(30,373)	(1,283,782)	(80,887)	(1,395,042)
Total costs	1,884,510	3,825,614	2,213,298	7,923,422
Accumulated depreciation				
Opening balance	187,830	192,661	259,242	639,733
Charge for the year	381,458	1,109,609	705,214	2,196,281
Disposals	(7,595)	(267,454)	(34,200)	(309,249)
Total accumulated depreciation	561,693	1,034,816	930,256	2,526,765
Carrying amount 31 December 2022	1,322,817	2,790,798	1,283,042	5,396,657
Company				
2023	Furniture and fittings	Motor vehicles	Computer and office equipment	Total
Cost				
Opening balance	1,884,510	3,825,614	2,213,298	7,923,422
Additions	25,984	1,202,178	755,614	1,983,776
Disposals	-	(1,627,409)	(56,211)	(1,683,620)
Total costs	1,910,494	3,400,383	2,912,701	8,223,578
Accumulated depreciation				
Opening balance	561,693	1,034,816	930,256	2,526,765
Charge for the year	377,335	1,156,767	785,990	2,320,092
Disposals	-	(949,322)	(39,969)	(989,291)
Total accumulated depreciation	939,028	1,242,261	1,676,277	3,857,566
Carrying amount 31 December 2023	971,466	2,158,122	1,236,424	4,366,012

	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW
20 Property and equipment				
See accounting policy in note 7 (f)				
Company				
2022	Furniture and fittings	Motor vehicles	Computer and office equipment	Total
Cost				
Opening balance	1,914,883	1,997,627	2,107,079	6,019,589
Additions	-	3,111,769	187,106	3,298,875
Disposals	(30,373)	(1,283,782)	(80,887)	(1,395,042)
Total costs	1,884,510	3,825,614	2,213,298	7,923,422
Accumulated depreciation				
Opening balance	187,830	192,661	259,242	639,733
Charge for the year	381,458	1,109,609	705,214	2,196,281
Disposals	(7,595)	(267,454)	(34,200)	(309,249)
Total accumulated depreciation	561,693	1,034,816	930,256	2,526,765
Carrying amount 31 December 2022	1,322,817	2,790,798	1,283,042	5,396,657

21 Investment property
See accounting policy in note 7 (p)

Investment property comprises commercial property that is owned by the Group and intended to be leased to third parties under operating leases.

Group

	2023	2022
	ZMW	ZMW
a. Reconciliation of carrying amount		
Balance at 1 January	-	-
Acquisitions	63,762,796	-
Net change in fair value	93,200,250	-
Balance at 31 December	156,963,046	-

Changes in fair values are recognised as gains in profit or loss and is attributable to investment property held at the reporting date. No rental income was earned during the year as the Group is yet to lease out the property.

b. Measurement of fair values

i. Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of investment property was determined by an external, independent property valuer, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of property being valued. As the property was purchased during the year, the initial valuation was performed in August 2023.

However, it should be noted that a revalidation of the fair value of the property was performed at year end in line with the requirement of IAS 40 and it was determined that there was no change to the fair value of the property as per the initial valuation. The independent valuers will provide the fair value of the Group's investment property portfolio annually.

The fair value measurement for the investment property valuation comprised of both level 2 and 3 inputs based on the inputs to the valuation technique used (see Note 7(i)).

The valuation technique and significant inputs are disclosed in Note 21 b (ii).

21 Investment property (continued)

See accounting policy in note 7 (p)

ii. Valuation technique and significant unobservable inputs

The valuation had been prepared on the basis of current market value in accordance with the definition of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Global Valuation Standards as recognised by the Surveyor's Institute of Zambia.

In employing an appropriate methodology to arrive at the fair Value as defined in IFRS 13, the valuer took cognisance of the objective of IFRS 13 to increase consistency and comparability in the fair value measurements and related disclosures through a fair value hierarchy. The fair value assessment was derived through a combination of both level 2 and level 3 inputs.

The following table shows the valuation technique used in measuring the fair value of investment property and the significant inputs used.

Valuation technique	Significant inputs	Fair value measurement sensitivity to observable inputs
<p>Sales comparison approach: Recent sales and listings of comparable assets are gathered. Adjustments, if required, are then applied to these observations for differences in location, time of sale, and physical characteristics to estimate a fair market value in continued use for the subject assets.</p> <p>The comparative analysis performed in this approach focus on similarities and differences among assets and transactions that affects the value, including differences in the assets appraised, the motivations of buyers and sellers and financing terms, market conditions at the time of the sale, size, location, physical features and economic characteristics.</p>	<p>Comparable values: Comparable market values and land sales values for properties situated near the investment property were used to arrived at a rate per square meter.</p> <p>Inflation rate: Due to the proximity of the comparable sales to the valuation date, no adjustments were made for inflation.</p>	<p>The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rates per square meter were higher (lower); and - The inflation rate was higher (lower).

	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW
22 Intangible assets			
See accounting policy in note 7 (e)			
Group and Company			
2023	Software and licenses	WIP	Total
Cost			
Opening balance	11,976,469	-	11,976,469
Additions	-	-	-
Total costs	11,976,469	-	11,976,469
Accumulated amortisation			
Opening balance	2,685,681	-	2,685,681
Charge for the year	2,500,312	-	2,500,312
Total accumulated amortisation	5,185,993	-	5,185,993
Carrying amount 31 December 2023	6,790,476	-	6,790,476
2022	Software and licenses	WIP	Total
Cost			
Opening balance	10,080,258	174,051	10,254,309
Additions/transfers	1,896,211	(174,051)	1,722,160
Total costs	11,976,469	-	11,976,469
Accumulated amortisation			
Opening balance	226,724	-	226,724
Charge for the year	2,458,957	-	2,458,957
Total accumulated amortisation	2,685,681	-	2,685,681
Carrying amount 31 December 2022	9,290,788	-	9,290,788
23 Right-of-use assets			
See accounting policy in note 7 (s)			
Group and Company			
2023	Office lease	Office equipment	Total
Cost			
Opening balance	6,176,995	317,453	6,494,448
Additions	-	-	-
Total costs	6,176,995	317,453	6,494,448
Accumulated depreciation			
Opening balance	1,884,507	149,909	2,034,416
Charge for the year	1,256,338	105,818	1,362,156
Total accumulated depreciation	3,140,845	255,727	3,396,572
Carrying amount 31 December 2023	3,036,150	61,726	3,097,876
2022	Office lease	Office equipment	Total
Cost			
Opening balance	6,176,995	317,453	6,494,448
Additions	-	-	-
Total costs	6,176,995	317,453	6,494,448
Accumulated depreciation			
Opening balance	628,169	44,091	672,260
Charge for the year	1,256,338	105,818	1,362,156
Total accumulated depreciation	1,884,507	149,909	2,034,416
Carrying amount 31 December 2022	4,292,488	167,544	4,460,032

24 Deferred tax

See accounting policy in note 7 (q)

Movement in deferred tax balance

Group and Company

	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW
2023	Net opening balance	Current year movement	Net recognised balance as at 31 December	Recognised deferred tax assets/ (liability)
Excess of capital allowances over depreciation	(739,667)	93,115	(646,552)	(646,552)
Unrealised exchange gain	(4,186,125)	(17,978,294)	(22,164,419)	(22,164,419)
Gratuity provision	488,429	(162,455)	325,974	325,974
Leave provision	56,488	116,924	173,412	173,412
Right-of-use assets	(1,338,010)	408,646	(929,364)	(929,364)
Lease liability	1,164,389	(306,446)	857,943	857,943
IBNR provision	4,211,876	11,134,436	15,346,312	15,346,312
IBNER provision	357,209	(357,209)	-	-
Loss on onerous contracts	1,233,547	11,964,053	13,197,600	13,197,600
Risk adjustment estimate	1,129,035	14,206,470	15,335,505	15,335,505
Provision for doubtful debts	2,210,261	24,236,835	26,447,096	26,447,096
Impairment- Financial investments	115,802	172,689	288,491	288,491
	4,703,234	43,528,764	48,231,998	48,231,998

Recognition of deferred tax credit

	2023	2022
	ZMW	Restated ZMW
Unrecognised deferred tax credit in prior year	-	8,607,487
Current year movement	43,528,764	(3,904,253)
Total recognised deferred tax credit	43,528,764	4,703,234

2022	Net opening balance	Current year movement	Net recognised balance as at 31 December	Recognised deferred tax assets/ (liability)
Excess of capital allowances over depreciation	(848,563)	108,896	(739,667)	(739,667)
Unrealised exchange gain	(187,478)	(3,998,647)	(4,186,125)	(4,186,125)
Gratuity provision	235,574	252,855	488,429	488,429
Leave provision	53,533	2,955	56,488	56,488
Trading losses	9,354,421	(9,354,421)	-	-
Right-of-use assets	-	(1,338,010)	(1,338,010)	(1,338,010)
Lease liability	-	1,164,389	1,164,389	1,164,389
IBNR provision	-	4,211,876	4,211,876	4,211,876
IBNER provision	-	357,209	357,209	357,209
Loss on onerous contracts	-	1,233,547	1,233,547	1,233,547
Risk adjustment estimate	-	1,129,035	1,129,035	1,129,035
Provision for doubtful debts	-	2,210,261	2,210,261	2,210,261
Impairment- Financial investments	-	115,802	115,802	115,802
	8,607,487	(3,904,253)	4,703,234	4,703,234

		Group		Company	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
		ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW
25	Share capital and reserves				
	See accounting policy in note 7 (t)				
	<u>Authorised:</u>				
	78,750,000 ordinary shares of ZMW 1.00 each	78,750,000	78,750,000	78,750,000	78,750,000
	<u>Issued and fully paid</u>				
	78,750,000 ordinary shares of ZMW 1.00 each	78,750,000	78,750,000	78,750,000	78,750,000
	<u>Share premium</u>				
	This represents the excess of capital contributions after full payment of issued shares	15,704,926	15,704,926	15,704,926	15,704,926
	<u>Reconciliation</u>				
	Opening balance	15,704,926	7,185,576	15,704,926	7,185,576
	Cash contribution	-	17,269,350	-	17,269,350
	Ordinary shares issued during the year	-	(8,750,000)	-	(8,750,000)
		15,704,926	15,704,926	15,704,926	15,704,926
	<u>Non-distributable reserves</u>				
	Translation reserve	81,463,365	(2,278,557)	96,631,389	(2,278,557)
	<u>Reconciliation</u>				
	Opening balance	(2,278,557)	(5,739,483)	(2,278,557)	(5,739,483)
	Foreign currency translation gain for the year excluding NCI portion	83,741,922	3,460,926	98,909,946	3,460,926
		81,463,365	(2,278,557)	96,631,389	(2,278,557)
26	Other payables				
	See accounting policy in note 7 (n)				
a	Accruals and creditors				
	Trade payables	56,472,714	-	6,151	-
	Accruals	3,745,835	698,152	3,562,149	698,152
	Related parties	20,109	-	20,109	-
		60,238,658	698,152	3,588,409	698,152
b	Employee related liabilities				
	Contract gratuity provision	1,101,216	1,628,097	1,086,580	1,628,097
	Leave accrual	585,013	188,292	578,040	188,292
		1,686,229	1,816,389	1,664,620	1,816,389
c	Statutory obligations				
	Withholding taxes	396,158	1,434,057	396,158	1,434,057
	Payroll statutory taxes	392,568	860,663	381,074	860,663
	Current tax payable	34,211,216	18,269,434	34,211,216	18,269,434
		34,999,942	20,564,154	34,988,448	20,564,154
		96,924,829	23,078,695	40,241,477	23,078,695

27 Leases

See accounting policy in note 7 (s)

The Company has lease agreements as a lessee for office space and printing equipment on 5 and 3 years respectively. The Company does not lease out any property and equipment as a lessor. The information for which the Company is a lessee is presented below.

		Group and Company	
		2023	2022
		ZMW	ZMW
(i)	Amounts recognised in the balance sheet		
	The balance sheet shows the following amounts		
	Right-of-use assets		
	Office building (<i>note 23</i>)	3,036,150	4,292,488
	Office equipment (<i>note 23</i>)	61,726	167,544
		3,097,876	4,460,032
	Lease liabilities		
	Office building (<i>note 27 (iv)</i>)	3,745,389	3,741,645
	Office equipment (<i>note 27 (iv)</i>)	44,243	139,653
		3,789,632	3,881,298
(ii)	Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss		
	Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets (<i>note 23</i>)	1,362,156	1,362,156
	Interest expense (<i>note 10</i>)	349,487	381,789
	Exchange differences	929,822	264,939
(iii)	Amounts recognised in the statement of cashflow		
	Long-term leases	1,370,975	1,196,551
	Rental deposit	120,134	77,830
		1,491,109	1,274,381
(iv)	Lease liability reconciliation		
	<i>Office lease</i>		
	Opening balance	3,741,645	4,198,391
	Interest expense for the year	338,577	362,088
	Rental payments made during the year	(1,242,221)	(1,087,865)
	Exchange loss	907,388	269,031
		3,745,389	3,741,645
	Current	814,002	927,152
	Non-current	2,931,387	2,814,493
		3,745,389	3,741,645
	<i>Office printers</i>		
	Opening balance	139,653	232,730
	Interest expense for the year	10,910	19,701
	Rental payments made during the year	(128,754)	(108,686)
	Exchange loss/ (gain)	22,434	(4,092)
		44,243	139,653
	Current	44,243	84,264
	Non-current	-	55,389
		44,243	139,653
	Total lease liability	3,789,632	3,881,298
(v)	Extension options		
	The leases do not have extension options exercisable by the Company.		

28 Insurance contract liabilities
See accounting policy in note 7 (b)

Group and Company

(i) Composition of the statement of financial position- Insurance contracts

Analysis of the amounts presented on the balance sheet for insurance contracts is shown in the table below, along with the presentation of current and non-current portions of balances:

Reportable group	2023	
	Insurance contract liabilities	Reinsurance contract assets
	ZMW	ZMW
Agriculture	(9,506,781)	(3,107,669)
Aviation	12,969,280	1,893,947
Bonds	(8,768,966)	3,333,658
Engineering	62,075,202	53,526,151
Fire	474,431,506	317,276,262
Liability	5,072,946	567,987
Life short term	(6,537)	(46,162)
Marine	3,290,586	(5,034,288)
Miscellaneous (incl. Theft)	114,762,175	123,053
Motor	9,479,868	(82,952)
Oil & Energy	(1,385,039)	(252,835)
Political risks	639,111	189,304
Total	663,053,351	368,386,456
Current portion	663,053,351	368,386,456
Non-current portion	-	-
Total	663,053,351	368,386,456

Reportable group	2022	
	Insurance contract liabilities	Reinsurance contract assets
	Restated ZMW	Restated ZMW
Agriculture	(1,319,779)	(184,517)
Aviation	3,944,476	(1,124,206)
Bonds	(2,791,912)	2,922,469
Engineering	1,699,175	(1,081,960)
Fire	47,486,201	2,748,476
Liability	1,841,200	(486,991)
Life short term	-	-
Marine	15,039,845	7,901,289
Miscellaneous (incl. Theft)	3,587,953	(415,777)
Motor	(2,693,323)	(173,419)
Oil & Energy	557,294	(309,002)
Political risks	22,764	(28,910)
Total	67,373,894	9,767,452
Current portion	67,373,894	9,767,452
Non-current portion	-	-
Total	67,373,894	9,767,452

Detailed reconciliations of changes in insurance contract balances during the reporting periods are included in the subsequent notes.

28 Insurance contract liabilities
See accounting policy in note 7 (b)

Group and Company

(ii) Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims

The table below provides a reconciliation from the opening to the closing balances of the Liability for remaining coverage (LRC) and Liability for incurred claims (LIC). The reconciliation excludes insurance acquisition cashflow assets and other pre-recognition cashflows and are disclosed in note 28 (iii).

2023

	Note	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims		Total
		Excluding loss component	Loss component	Present value of future cashflows	Risk adjustment for non-fin risk	
		ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW
Opening (asset)/liabilities as at 1 Jan		(21,919,638)	4,701,030	79,639,733	4,952,769	67,373,894
Insurance revenue		(1,054,242,228)	-	-	-	(1,054,242,228)
Insurance service expenses						
Claims incurred		-	-	686,794,525	-	686,794,525
PIA levy and other commissions		18,568,686	-	-	-	18,568,686
Insurance acquisition cashflow amortisation		315,386,898	-	-	-	315,386,898
Directly attributable admin expenses	12	20,605,499	-	-	-	20,605,499
Changes in the FCF relating to LIC		-	-	-	93,283,401	93,283,401
Losses on onerous contracts and reversals		-	62,141,732	-	-	62,141,732
Total		354,561,083	62,141,732	686,794,525	93,283,401	1,196,780,741
Effects of movements in exchange rates (P/L)		(72,670,852)	-	-	-	(72,670,852)
Impairment		80,789,448	-	-	-	80,789,448
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss		(691,562,549)	62,141,732	686,794,525	93,283,401	150,657,109
Effects of movements in exchange rates (OCI)		(50,618,807)	-	-	-	(50,618,807)
Cash flows						
Net premiums received		658,454,743	-	-	-	658,454,743
Claims incurred paid		-	-	(126,283,362)	-	(126,283,362)
Other directly attributable expenses paid		(36,530,226)	-	-	-	(36,530,226)
Total cash flows		621,924,517	-	(126,283,362)	-	495,641,155
Insurance contract liabilities as at 31 Dec		(142,176,477)	66,842,762	640,150,896	98,236,170	663,053,351

2022

	Note	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims		Total
		Excluding loss component	Loss Component	Present value of future cashflows	Risk adjustment for non-fin risk	
		ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW
Opening (asset)/liabilities as at 1 Jan		(925,892)	-	166,375	10,287	(749,230)
Insurance revenue		(361,805,038)	-	-	-	(361,805,038)
Insurance service expenses						
Claims incurred		-	-	87,286,540	-	87,286,540
PIA levy and other commissions		27,527,195	-	-	-	27,527,195
Insurance acquisition cashflow amortisation		96,149,789	-	-	-	96,149,789
Directly attributable admin expenses	12	11,629,381	-	-	-	11,629,381
Changes in the FCF relating to LIC		-	-	-	4,942,482	4,942,482
Losses on onerous contracts and reversals		-	4,701,030	-	-	4,701,030
Total		135,306,365	4,701,030	87,286,540	4,942,482	232,236,417

28 Insurance contract liabilities

Group and Company

(ii) Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims (continued)

	Assets for remaining coverage		Asset for incurred claims		Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss Component	Present value of future cashflows	Risk adjustment for non-fin risk	
	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW
Effects of movements in exchange rates (P/I)	1,255,753	-	-	-	1,255,753
Impairment	7,367,535	-	-	-	7,367,535
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss	(217,875,385)	4,701,030	87,286,540	4,942,482	(120,945,333)
Effects of movements in exchange rates (OCI)	88,710	-	-	-	88,710
Cash flows					
Net premiums received	227,657,922	-	-	-	227,657,922
Claims incurred paid	-	-	(7,813,182)	-	(7,813,182)
Other directly attributable expenses paid	(30,864,993)	-	-	-	(30,864,993)
Total cash flows	196,792,929	-	(7,813,182)	-	188,979,747
Insurance contract liabilities as at 31 Dec	(21,919,638)	4,701,030	79,639,733	4,952,769	67,373,894

(iii) Reconciliation of insurance acquisition cash flow assets

The Company did not pay for directly attributable acquisition costs such as non refundable expenses to originate insurance contracts before they were recognised. As such, no insurance acquisition cash flow asset was recognised during the year.

29 Reinsurance contract assets
See accounting policy in note 7 (b)

Group and Company

(i) Reconciliation of the reinsurance asset for remaining coverage and asset for incurred claims

The table below provides a reconciliation from the opening to the closing balances of the reinsurance asset for remaining coverage (LRC) and asset for incurred claims. The reconciliation excludes insurance acquisition cashflow assets and other pre-recognition cashflows and are disclosed in note 29 (ii).

2023

	Assets for remaining coverage		Asset for incurred claims		Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss recovery Component	Present value of future cashflows	Risk adjustment for non-fin risk	
	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW
Opening (asset)/liability as at 1 Jan	(2,230,560)	(589,206)	(5,758,368)	(1,189,318)	(9,767,452)
Allocation of reinsurance premium	10,354,619	-	-	-	10,354,619
Insurance service income	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance commission earned amortisation	(4,339,498)	-	-	-	(4,339,498)
Adjustments in FCF relating to LIC	-	-	-	(45,928,501)	(45,928,501)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversals	-	(22,261,555)	-	-	(22,261,555)
	(4,339,498)	(22,261,555)	-	(45,928,501)	(72,529,554)
Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts					
Insurance recoveries on claims incurred	-	-	(298,767,694)	-	(298,767,694)
Retrocession expenses	-	-	180,106,648	-	180,106,648
	-	-	(118,661,046)	-	(118,661,046)
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss	6,015,121	(22,261,555)	(118,661,046)	(45,928,501)	(180,835,981)
Cash flows					
Retro premiums paid	(569,960)	-	-	-	(569,960)
Retrocession expenses paid	-	-	(187,774,576)	-	(187,774,576)
Insurance recoveries on paid claims	-	-	10,561,513	-	10,561,513
Total cash flows	(569,960)	-	(177,213,063)	-	(177,783,023)
Retrocession contract (asset)/liability as at 31 Dec	3,214,601	(22,850,761)	(301,632,477)	(47,117,819)	(368,386,456)

29 Reinsurance contract assets
See accounting policy in note 7 (b)

Group and Company

(i) Reconciliation of the reinsurance asset for remaining coverage and asset for incurred claims (continued)

2022

	Asset for remaining coverage		Asset for incurred claims		Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss recovery Component	Present value of future cashflows	Risk adjustment for non-fin risk	
	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW
Opening liability as at 1 Jan	-	-	452,286	-	452,286
Allocation of reinsurance premium	2,602,198	-	-	-	2,602,198
Insurance service income					
Reinsurance commission earned amortisation	(1,230,241)	-	-	-	(1,230,241)
Adjustments in FCF relating to LIC	-	-	-	(1,189,318)	(1,189,318)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversals	-	(589,206)	-	-	(589,206)
	(1,230,241)	(589,206)	-	(1,189,318)	(3,008,765)
Insurance service result					
Insurance recoveries on claims incurred	-	-	(22,240,105)	-	(22,240,105)
Retrocession expenses	-	-	59,645,977	-	59,645,977
	-	-	37,405,872	-	37,405,872
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss	1,371,957	(589,206)	37,405,872	(1,189,318)	36,999,305
Cash flows					
Net retro premiums paid	(3,602,517)	-	-	-	(3,602,517)
Retrocession expenses paid	-	-	(47,084,196)	-	(47,084,196)
Insurance recoveries on paid claims received	-	-	3,467,670	-	3,467,670
Total cash flows	(3,602,517)	-	(43,616,526)	-	(47,219,043)
Reinsurance contract (asset)/liability as at 31 Dec	(2,230,560)	(589,206)	(5,758,368)	(1,189,318)	(9,767,452)

(ii) Reconciliation of reinsurance acquisition cash flow assets

The Company receive any directly attributable re-insurance acquisition costs such as non refundable commissions to originate reinsurance contracts before they were recognised. As such, no reinsurance acquisition cash flow liability was recognised during the year.

30 Fair value of financial instruments
See accounting policy in note 7 (i)

Fair value classification and hierarchy

The Group's financial instruments as at 31 December 2023 were all measured at amortised cost. Management considers the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the annual financial statements to be a reasonable approximation of their fair value.

31 Risk Management

Introduction and overview

Insurance and reinsurance contracts expose the Group to underwriting risk, which comprises insurance risk, policyholder behaviour risk and expense risk.

In addition, the Group is exposed to financial and operational risks from insurance and reinsurance contracts and financial instruments. Financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. Market risk comprises currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

This note presents information about the Group's risk exposures, and the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risks and for managing capital.

31 Risk Management (continued)

(a) Risk Management framework

The Group's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Risk Management Framework. The Board of Directors have established the Audit, Finance and Investments Committee, Risk and Compliance Committee, Human Resource and Remuneration and Reinsurance, Claims and Information and Communications Technology Committee, which are responsible for approving and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. The risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the company's activities. The company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

Committees oversee how management monitors compliance with the company's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the organisation. The Committees are assisted in their oversight by the Risk and Compliance function which performs internal audit checks for both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures. The results of which are reported to the Company's Committee.

(b) Underwriting risk

Underwriting risk comprises insurance risk, policyholder behavior risk and expense risk.

- Insurance risk: the risk transferred from the policyholder to the Group, other than financial risk. Insurance risk arises from the inherent uncertainty about the occurrence, amount or timing of claims.

- Policyholder behavior risk: the risk that a policyholder will cancel a contract (i.e. lapse or persistency risk) or increase or reduce premiums

- Expense risk: the risk of unexpected increases in the administrative costs associated with the servicing of a contract (rather than in the costs associated with insured events).

(i) Management of underwriting risk

The Board of Directors sets the Group's strategy for accepting and managing underwriting risk. Specific underwriting objectives – e.g. aggregation limits, reinsurance protection thresholds and line of business diversification parameters – are prepared by the Group's chief underwriting officer and approved by the Board as part of the Group's financial plan for the year. The board continuously reviews its underwriting strategy in the light of evolving market pricing and loss conditions and as opportunities present themselves.

The Group has developed a detailed underwriting manual covering risk acceptance criteria, pricing, authority levels, and reinsurance protection amongst others. It guides the underwriters in their acceptances, on the principals of prudence and professionalism within the overall objective of diversifying the types of insurance risks accepted and within each of these categories to achieve a sufficiently large population of risks to reduce the variability of the expected outcome.

The Group uses reinsurance to mitigate the risk of incurring significant losses linked to single events, including excess of loss and stop loss reinsurance. This allows the Company to control exposure to potential losses from large risks, provides for greater diversification of business and provides additional capacity for growth. Prior to renewing any annual reinsurance business, the Company carries out a detailed review of the financial stability of the reinsurer. Therefore the Company ensures that reinsurance is placed only with a select group of financially secure and experienced companies in the industry and their rating. Where an individual exposure exceeds the Group's risk appetite, additional facultative reinsurance is also purchased.

The Groups Insurance contracts are renewable annually. The ability to reprice contracts on renewal in response to changes in policyholder risk profiles, claims experience and market considerations is a significant mitigant to pricing risk. Contracts may also contain other features that constrain underwriting risk – e.g. the use of deductibles and capping on the maximum permitted loss or number of claims.

There were no significant changes in the Group's objectives, policies and processes for managing risk and the methods used to measure risk compared to the previous year.

31 Risk Management (continued)

(b) Underwriting risk (continued)

(ii) Concentration of underwriting risk

The Group has a number of cedants with a wide geographical dispersal which reduces concentration risk preventing over-exposure in any one geographic region. In addition, concentration risk is reduced through underwriting of business in various classes and types of business.

There has been no significant change in the geographical dispersal as the Group continues to underwrite and insurance revenue in the following geographical regions:

- Central, East and Southern Africa
- Asia and Latin America
- West and North Africa
- Middle East and Europe

Refer to note 8 (ii) for the geographical analysis of insurance revenue.

(iii) Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of profit or loss and equity to the changes in underwriting risk variables arises mainly from the changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to loss components. As contracts are measured under the Premium Allocation Approach only the Liability for Incurred Claims (LIC) component of insurance liabilities is sensitive to possible changes in underwriting risk variables. The table below analyses profit or loss and equity would have increased if changes in underwriting risk relating to the material variable of the Group being, claims incurred, that were reasonably possible at the reporting date had occurred.

Group and Company	ZMW LIC as at 31 December	ZMW Impact on LIC	ZMW Impact on PBIT	ZMW Impact on Equity
2023				
Insurance contract liabilities	640,150,896			
Reinsurance contract assets	(301,632,477)			
Net Insurance contract liabilities	338,518,419			
<i>Unpaid claims- 5% increase</i>				
Insurance contract liabilities		32,007,545	(32,007,545)	(22,405,281)
Reinsurance contract assets		(15,081,624)	15,081,624	10,557,137
Net Insurance contract liabilities		16,925,921	(16,925,921)	(11,848,144)
2022				
Insurance contract liabilities	79,639,733			
Reinsurance contract assets	(5,758,368)			
Net Insurance contract liabilities	73,881,365			
<i>Unpaid claims- 5% increase</i>				
Insurance contract liabilities		3,981,987	(3,981,987)	(2,787,391)
Reinsurance contract assets		(287,918)	287,918	201,543
Net Insurance contract liabilities		3,694,069	(3,694,069)	(2,585,848)

It should be noted that a significant portion of the Groups directly attributable expenses such as personnel costs and amortisation charges on the core insurance system are fixed costs in nature and as such no material sensitivity is expected from expenses.

31 Risk Management (continued)

(c) Financial risk management

In the normal course of business, the Group uses primary financial instruments such as cash and cash equivalents, fixed income investments and reinsurance contract assets. The Group does not enter into derivative contracts.

As a result of the financial instruments held by the Group, it has exposures to the following risks:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk; and
- Market risk

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a counterparty to a reinsurance contract or financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's reinsurance contract assets and investments in debt securities.

(i) Credit risk management

Credit risk is mitigated by the following:

- Establishing the authorisation structure for the approval and renewal of contracts in line with credit policies. authorisation limits are allocated to the business with large exposures being approved according to set financial authority guidelines. The Company has a large number of cedants with a wide geographical dispersal which reduces concentration risk. in addition, concentration risk is reduced through underwriting of business in various industries.

- Reinsurance is used to manage insurance risk. However, this does not discharge the Group's liability as the primary insurer. If for any reason the reinsurer fails to pay a claim, the Group remains liable for the claims payment to the cedent. The creditworthiness of reinsurers is reviewed annually as a way of establishing and reviewing their financial strength prior to our renewal of the excess of loss and stop loss retrocession agreements.

The Company also ensures that it has retrocession agreements signed up covering the various geographical regions and industry segments it underwrites through separate retro programs per region. The group ensures that the retro share allocation is based on the strength of the risk carriers credit rating to limit concentration risk.

- The Company enters into premium payment warranties and credit terms to monitor payment obligations. The Group also has the ability to terminate insurance contract services when policyholders fail to meet their premium payment obligations. This assists in mitigating the credit risk associated with future premium inflows.

- The Company as part of onboarding financial institutions it plans to place financial investments with, evaluates credit worthiness of financial institutions. Subsequently, the financial institutions are monitored by periodically reviewing/ examining the financial statements of investees, and employing financial ratios to determine the likelihood of debt repayment and or interest/coupon payments.

- The Company's investment policy has approved maximum authorisation, allocation and diversification limits relating to the different types of financial investments.

(ii) Credit quality analysis

The amounts that best represent the maximum exposure to credit risk in reinsurance contract assets, in relation to claim recovery amounts, at the reporting dates are analysed below. The credit quality analysis is based on international rating categories by agencies such as Moody's, AM Best, Fitch Corporation, GCR and Standard & Poor's.

Group and Company

Reinsurance contract assets-Claims recoveries

Based on International rating agencies

	2023	2022
A- rated	-	-
B- rated	70,445,139	5,930,673
Below B rated	142,440,612	12,841,763
Total claim recoveries	212,885,751	18,772,436

31 Risk Management (continued)

(c) Financial risk management

Credit risk (continued)

(iii) *Amounts arising from Expected Credit Loss (ECL) on financial assets*

Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment

See accounting policies in Note 7 (h) for recognition and measurement of impairment of financial assets

Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

When determining whether the credit risk (i.e. risk of default) on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both qualitative and quantitative information and analysis based on the Group's experience, expert credit assessment and forward-looking information.

Quantitatively, the Group primarily identifies whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred for an exposure by comparing:

- the remaining lifetime probability of default (PD) as at the reporting date; with
- the remaining lifetime PD for this point in time that was estimated on initial recognition of the exposure.

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

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

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

As a backstop, a debt financial instrument considered to have experienced a SICR if the borrower is more than 30 days past due on its contractual payments.

Low credit risk debt instruments

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

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

For low credit risk financial assets, the SICR is not assessed, and the impairment allowance is calculated and the financial asset is measured using the 12M ECL, provided that the financial asset meets the criteria above.

Definition of default

The Group considers a financial instrument to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held);
- or
- the borrower is more than 90 days past due.

An instrument is considered to no longer be in default (that is, to have cured) when it no longer meets any of the default criteria for a consecutive period of six months. This period of six months has been determined based on an analysis that considers the likelihood of a financial instrument returning to default status after cure, using different possible cure definitions. Inputs into the assessment of whether a financial instrument is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances.

31 Risk Management (continued)

(c) Financial risk management

Credit risk (continued)

Incorporation of forward-looking information

The assessment of a SICR and the calculation of the ECL both incorporate forward-looking information. The Group has performed historical analysis and identified the key economic variables impacting credit risk and the ECL for its investment portfolio.

Where applicable, the Group formulates three economic scenarios: a baseline scenario, a best-case scenario, and a worst-case scenario. The baseline scenario assumes the macroeconomic variables stay constant or fluctuate in a non-significant manner; The best-case scenario assumes a situation where the macroeconomic variables decrease by one standard deviation of their historical distribution; and The worst-case scenario thus assumes a situation where the macroeconomic variables increase by one standard deviation of their historical distribution.

The Groups financial investments comprise of low credit risk assets which include Government Bonds, Treasury Bills, Fixed Term Deposits, Corporate Bonds and Commercial Papers. For such assets, the forward-looking information is derived from reputable rating agencies as the external ratings agencies account for all available information including economic factors that could influence future default events in determining the ratings of sovereign and corporate entities. The ECL parameters (PD and LGD) as determined by these ratings agencies are therefore forward-looking in nature.

Sensitivity of ECL to future economic conditions

ECL are sensitive to judgements and assumptions made regarding the formulation of forward looking scenarios and how such scenarios are incorporated into the calculations. Management performs a sensitivity analysis on the ECL recognised on material classes of its assets that do not have a low credit risk.

As at period end, the Groups financial investments comprise of low credit risk assets which included Government Bonds, Treasury Bills, Fixed Term Deposits, Corporate Bonds and Commercial Papers and as such the sensitivity analysis performed does not have a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that would be expected within the next financial year.

Measuring ECL – Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

The ECL is measured on either a 12-month (12M) or lifetime basis, depending on whether a SICR has occurred since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to be credit-impaired. The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the term structures of the following variables:

- Probability of default (PD): This represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation (according to the definition of default and credit-impaired assets above), either over the next 12 months (12M PD) or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation.
- Loss given default (LGD): Represents the Group's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. The LGD varies by type of borrower, type and seniority of claim, and availability of collateral or other credit support. The LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of exposure at the time of default (EAD). The LGD is calculated on a 12M or lifetime basis, where the 12M LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs in the next 12 months, and the lifetime LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs over the remaining expected lifetime of the loan.
- Exposure at default (EAD): Is based on the amounts that the Group expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months or over the remaining lifetime.

The ECL is determined by projecting the PD, LGD and EAD for each future month and for each individual exposure or collective segment. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (that is, the exposure has not prepaid or defaulted in an earlier month). This effectively calculates an ECL for each future month, which is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original EIR or an approximation thereof.

The Lifetime PD is developed by applying a maturity profile to the current 12M PD. The maturity profile looks at how defaults develop on a financial instrument portfolio from the point of initial recognition throughout the lifetime of the financial instrument. The maturity profile is based on historical observed data, and it is assumed to be the same across all assets within a portfolio and credit grade band. This is supported by historical analysis.

31 Risk Management (continued)

(c) Financial risk management

Credit risk (continued)

Measuring ECL – Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques (continued)

Forward-looking economic information is also included in determining the 12M and Lifetime PD, EAD and LGD. To determine lifetime and 12-month PDs, the Group uses the PD tables supplied by international rating agencies based on the default history of obligors in the same industry and geographic region with the same credit rating. For financial instruments such as Government Bonds and Treasury Bills, the rating grade applied to the financial instrument is the rating of the Sovereign issuer as per international rating agencies. The PDs are recalibrated based on current bond yields and CDS prices, and adjusted to reflect forward-looking information as described above. Changes in the rating for a counterparty or exposure lead to a change in the estimate of the associated PD.

The assumptions underlying the ECL calculation are monitored and reviewed periodically.

Loss allowance

The following table explain the changes in the loss allowance for debt securities measured at amortised cost between the beginning and the end of the annual period:

Group and Company	ZMW 2023	ZMW 2022
Balance as at 1 January	-	-
ECL allowance at transition	386,005	-
Impairment charge post transition	575,631	-
Total ECL allowance as at 31 December	961,636	-

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its insurance and reinsurance contracts and financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset as and when they fall due. Liquidity risk arises from funds composed of illiquid assets and results from mismatches in the liquidity profile of assets and liabilities.

The Company's investment guidelines prescribe minimum levels of financial assets to be held in cash and cash instruments. Liquidity is monitored on a daily basis by the Finance department lead by the Chief Financial Officer and controlled as far as possible by ensuring that mismatches between liabilities following due and investments of funds are kept at a minimum.

The Company's objective in managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The key elements of the Company's liquidity strategy are as follows:

- Maintaining a diversified funding base and appropriate contingency facilities.
- Carrying a portfolio of highly liquid assets, diversified by currency and maturity, that can be readily converted into cash to protect against unforeseen short-term interruptions to cash flows.
- Matching, to the maximum extent possible, the cash flows of the Company's financial assets with the cash flows of insurance and investment contracts and other financial liabilities.
- Monitoring liquidity ratios.
- The Company maintains a pool of short-term liquid assets that is intended to provide sufficient liquidity in the Company as a whole to cover short-term fluctuations in the liquidity requirements of any business units. Longer-term funding is used to manage structural liquidity requirements.

31 Risk Management (continued)

(ii) Financial risk management (continued)

Maturity of financial liabilities and assets

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities and financial assets at 31 December based on contractual undiscounted cash flows. Liabilities for remaining coverage measured under the PAA have been excluded from this analysis.

Group	Up to 1 year	Between 1-2 years	Over 2 years	Total
2023	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	160,585,837	-	-	160,585,837
Other assets (excluding prepayments)	22,451,181	-	-	22,451,181
Insurance receivables	563,513,363	63,386,529	-	626,899,892
Financial investments at amortised cost	216,344,508	74,734,000	54,517,369	345,595,877
Total financial assets	962,894,889	138,120,529	54,517,369	1,155,532,787
Liabilities				
Retrocessions payable	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	1,752,624	1,672,227	696,761	4,121,612
Other liabilities	66,127,966	25,662,615	-	91,790,581
Net outstanding claims incurred	494,903,657	-	-	494,903,657
Total financial liabilities	562,784,247	27,334,842	696,761	590,815,850
Liquidity gap	400,110,642	110,785,687	53,820,608	564,716,937
Group				
2022	Up to 1 year	Between 1-2 years	Over 2 years	Total
	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	58,013,550	-	-	58,013,550
Other assets (excluding prepayments)	2,706,011	-	-	2,706,011
Insurance receivables	255,645,710	4,777,984	8,096,852	268,520,546
Financial investments at amortised cost	99,314,742	27,060,000	3,955,000	130,329,742
Total financial assets	415,680,013	31,837,984	12,051,852	459,569,849
Liabilities				
Retrocessions payable	13,242,607	-	-	13,242,607
Lease liabilities	1,341,472	1,321,831	1,854,361	4,517,664
Other liabilities	29,284,168	1,628,097	-	30,912,265
Net outstanding claims incurred	45,637,014	-	-	45,637,014
Total financial liabilities	89,505,261	2,949,928	1,854,361	94,309,550
Liquidity gap	326,174,752	28,888,056	10,197,491	365,260,299

31 Risk Management (continued)

(ii) Financial risk management (continued)

Maturity of financial liabilities and assets

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities and financial assets at 31 December based on contractual undiscounted cash flows. Liabilities for remaining coverage measured under the PAA have been excluded from this analysis.

Company	Up to 1 year	Between 1-2 years	Over 2 years	Total
2023	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	160,585,837	-	-	160,585,837
Other assets (excluding prepayments)	50,986,595	-	-	50,986,595
Insurance receivables	563,513,363	63,386,529	-	626,899,892
Financial investments at amortised cost	216,344,508	74,734,000	54,517,369	345,595,877
Total financial assets	991,430,303	138,120,529	54,517,369	1,184,068,201
Liabilities				
Lease liabilities	1,752,624	1,672,227	696,761	4,121,612
Other liabilities	40,241,477	-	-	40,241,477
Net outstanding claims incurred	494,903,657	-	-	494,903,657
Total financial liabilities	536,897,758	1,672,227	696,761	539,266,746
Liquidity gap	454,532,545	136,448,302	53,820,608	644,801,455

Company	Up to 1 year	Between 1-2 years	Over 2 years	Total
2022	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	58,013,550	-	-	58,013,550
Other assets (excluding prepayments)	2,706,011	-	-	2,706,011
Insurance receivables	255,645,710	4,777,984	8,096,852	268,520,546
Financial investments at amortised cost	99,314,742	27,060,000	3,955,000	130,329,742
Total financial assets	415,680,013	31,837,984	12,051,852	459,569,849
Liabilities				
Retrocessions payable	13,242,607	-	-	13,242,607
Lease liabilities	1,341,472	1,321,831	1,854,361	4,517,664
Other liabilities	29,284,168	1,628,097	-	30,912,265
Net outstanding claims incurred	45,637,014	-	-	45,637,014
Total financial liabilities	89,505,261	2,949,928	1,854,361	94,309,550
Liquidity gap	326,174,752	28,888,056	10,197,491	365,260,299

31 Risk Management (continued)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – e.g. foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the fulfilment cash flows of insurance and reinsurance contracts as well as the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimising the return on risk.

Market risk principally arises from the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

Currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group is exposed to foreign currency transaction risk to the extent that the currencies in which insurance and reinsurance contracts and financial instruments are denominated differ from the functional currency. The Group holds both assets and liabilities in different currencies and therefore is exposed to the risk of exchange rate movements associated with assets and liabilities matching. Although the Company does not apply hedging techniques to mitigate its currency risk, it does ensure that the net exposure to this risk is mitigated by constantly monitoring the net exposure to this risk is within acceptable levels.

As shown in the section below, the Group is primarily exposed to the United States Dollar and as such, the Group ensures that its net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates when necessary to address short-term imbalances.

Foreign currency exposures

The Group's financial assets and liabilities exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period, expressed in Zambian Kwacha, was as follows:

Group 2023	USD ZMW	XOF/XAF ZMW	Others ZMW	Total ZMW
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	103,785,388	51,100,625	-	154,886,013
Insurance receivables	284,646,169	48,597,882	293,159,268	626,403,319
Financial investments at amortised cost	31,265,051	-	-	31,265,051
TOTAL ASSETS	419,696,608	99,698,507	293,159,268	812,554,383
Financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities	3,789,632	-	-	3,789,632
Other liabilities	64,956,922	-	-	64,956,922
Net outstanding claims incurred	132,195,934	8,229,581	138,882,481	279,307,996
TOTAL LIABILITIES	200,942,488	8,229,581	138,882,481	348,054,550
NET POSITION	218,754,120	91,468,926	154,276,787	464,499,833

Key to currency abbreviations:

United States Dollars; West African Franc; Other includes various currencies such as the Euro, Philippine Peso, Vietnamese Dong, United Arab Emirates Dirham, South African Rand and British Pound.

31 Risk Management (continued)

Market risk

Foreign currency exposures (continued)

Group 2022	USD ZMW	ZAR ZMW	Other ZMW	Total ZMW
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	38,571,868	17,413,931	-	55,985,799
Insurance receivables	129,268,484	12,011,983	123,692,230	264,972,697
Financial investments at amortised cost	3,636,778	-	-	3,636,778
TOTAL ASSETS	171,477,130	29,425,914	123,692,230	324,595,274
Financial liabilities				
Retrocessions payable	13,242,607	-	-	13,242,607
Lease liabilities	3,881,298	-	-	3,881,298
Other liabilities	648,096	-	-	648,096
Net outstanding claims incurred	18,597,931	251,225	25,147,401	43,996,557
TOTAL LIABILITIES	36,369,932	251,225	25,147,401	61,768,558
NET POSITION	135,107,198	29,174,689	98,544,829	262,826,716

Company 2023	USD ZMW	XOF/XAF ZMW	Others ZMW	Total ZMW
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	103,785,388	51,100,625	-	154,886,013
Insurance receivables	284,646,169	48,597,882	293,159,268	626,403,319
Financial investments at amortised cost	31,265,051	-	-	31,265,051
TOTAL ASSETS	419,696,608	99,698,507	293,159,268	812,554,383
Financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities	3,789,632	-	-	3,789,632
Other liabilities	8,490,359	-	-	8,490,359
Net outstanding claims	132,195,934	8,229,581	138,882,481	279,307,996
TOTAL LIABILITIES	144,475,925	8,229,581	138,882,481	291,587,987
NET POSITION	275,220,683	91,468,926	154,276,787	520,966,396

Key to currency abbreviations:

United States Dollars; West African Franc; Other includes various currencies such as the Euro, Philippine Peso, Vietnamese Dong, United Arab Emirates Dirham, South African Rand and British Pound.

31 Risk Management (continued)

Company 2022	USD ZMW	ZAR ZMW	Other ZMW	Total ZMW
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	38,571,868	17,413,931	-	55,985,799
Insurance receivables	129,268,484	12,011,983	123,692,230	264,972,697
Financial investments at amortised cost	3,636,778	-	-	3,636,778
TOTAL ASSETS	171,477,130	29,425,914	123,692,230	324,595,274
Financial liabilities				
Retrocessions payable	13,242,607	-	-	13,242,607
Lease liabilities	3,881,298	-	-	3,881,298
Other liabilities	648,096	-	-	648,096
Net outstanding claims	18,597,931	251,225	25,147,401	43,996,557
TOTAL LIABILITIES	36,369,932	251,225	25,147,401	61,768,558
NET POSITION	135,107,198	29,174,689	98,544,829	262,826,716

Key to currency abbreviations:

United States Dollars; West African Franc; Other includes various currencies such as the Euro, Philippine Peso, Vietnamese Dong, United Arab Emirates Dirham, South African Rand and British Pound.

Sensitivity analysis

As shown in the foreign exchange exposure table, the Group is primarily exposed to changes in the USD/ZMW exchange rates. The sensitivity of profit or loss to the changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from US dollar-denominated financial instruments and the impact of the strengthening/weakening on the profit or loss based on the foreign currency net position at reporting date, assuming that all variables remain constant, is presented below.

Group	2023 Profit or loss		2022 Profit or loss	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
USD/ZMW exchange rate- 42.5% movement (Prior year: 10%)	(92,970,501)	92,970,501	(13,510,720)	13,510,720
XOF/ZMW exchange rate- 42.5% movement (Prior year: 10%)	(38,874,293)	38,874,293	(2,917,469)	2,917,469
Other/ZMW exchange rate- 42.5% movement (Prior year: 10%)	(65,567,635)	65,567,635	(9,854,483)	9,854,483

Company	2023 Profit or loss		2022 Profit or loss	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
USD/ZMW exchange rate- 42.5% movement (Prior year: 10%)	(116,968,790)	116,968,790	(13,510,720)	13,510,720
XOF/ZMW exchange rate- 42.5% movement (Prior year: 10%)	(38,874,293)	38,874,293	(2,917,469)	2,917,469
Other/ZMW exchange rate- 42.5% movement (Prior year: 10%)	(65,567,635)	65,567,635	(9,854,483)	9,854,483

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect the future profitability or fair values of financial instruments.

The Group has no borrowings and as such is primarily exposed to this risk on its fixed income portfolio. The Group limits this risk by monitoring changes in interest rates in the currencies in which the fixed income portfolio are denominated. As at 31 December, the Group did not hold floating rate financial assets and liabilities and as such, the effect/sensitivity of the assumed changes in interest rates on the Company's profit for the year would not have an effect.

32	Related party transactions	2023	2022
(i)	Shareholding	ZMW	ZMW
	The Company's shareholding comprises of the following:		
	- Klaption Management Limited (35%)		
	- SLA Consolidated Limited (35%)		
	- Shay Rechtes (30%)		
(ii)	Transactions with related parties		
	The following transactions occurred with related parties:		
	- Shareholder equity contribution (note 25)	-	17,269,350
	- Premiums written by brokerage hubs on behalf of the Company	805,225,578	490,578,194
	- Commission expense on premiums written by brokerage hubs	27,930,526	19,537,346
	- Retrocession fees	46,648,552	6,546,886
	- Key management personnel compensation (note 32 (iii))	7,577,260	6,886,736
	- Directors fees	1,293,764	1,955,816
	- Business transfer commissions	9,074,797	13,198,609
	- Disposal of assets	681,840	1,055,051
	- Consultancy fees	120,000	20,000
	- Kuala Tech Limited prepaid ICT services	3,855,742	-
	- Klaption Business Park Limited contribution	28,550,414	-
	- Klaption Insurance Zambia reinsurance	3,743,365	-
(iii)	Key management personnel compensation		
	Short term employee benefits	6,297,988	5,681,953
	Post-employment benefits	1,279,272	1,204,783
		7,577,260	6,886,736
(iv)	Loans to key management personnel		
	Beginning of the year	-	312,008
	Loans advanced	-	-
	Interest charged	-	15,600
	Loan repayments made inclusive of interest	-	(327,608)
	At 31 December	-	-
Loans to key management personnel are for a period of 12 to 18 months, repayable in monthly instalments at interest rates of 10% per annum.			
(v)	Amounts due from related parties		
	Klaption Insurance Zambia	3,083,631	1,043,073
	Klaption Business Park Limited	28,539,164	-
	Kuala Tech Limited	2,486,275	-
		34,109,070	1,043,073
(vi)	Amounts directly due to related parties		
	Klaption Reinsurance Brokers- Hub commission payable	18,687,710	6,831,745
	Klaption Management Africa- Hub commission payable	9,173,609	2,164,358
	Klaption Insurance Company- Retrocession and business transfer commission	545,122	2,575,962
	KMA Administration- Business transfer commission	96,261	1,476,196
		28,502,702	13,048,261

33 Restatement- reclassification of transactions and balances

The Group has applied the transition provisions in IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 and has not disclosed the impact of the adoption of the standards on each financial statement line item. The effects of adopting IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 on the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 7.

34 Capital commitments

There was no significant capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the reporting period not recognised as liabilities.

35 Contingent liabilities

The Group and Company did not have any contingent liabilities at 31 December 2023.

36 Events occurring after the reporting period

There were no events after reporting date which could have a material impact on the annual financial statements for the Company which have not been adequately adjusted for.

37 Capital management

The Group's management uses regulatory capital ratios to monitor the Group's capital base. The Group's policy is to maintain a strong capital base to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain the future development of the business.

The Company's regulator, the Pensions and Insurance Authority (PIA), monitors capital requirements for the Company as a whole. The Regulator prescribed revised solvency margin and capital adequacy requirements through the coming into effect of the Insurance Act No. 38 of 2021 on 30 December 2022. There is a three-year transitional period, running from December 2022 to December 2025, for compliance with the new capital adequacy requirements.

During the transition period, the solvency margin is the available capital over total liabilities as per the prescribed insurance account template applicable as at 31 December 2023. A licensed insurer or reinsurer shall have a solvency margin of at least 10% and as at 31 December 2023, the Group and Company had a solvency margin of 28% and 18% respectively.

37 Capital management (continued)

Insurance account solvency statement

		Group		Company	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
		ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW
Part A: Calculation of Available Capital Requirement					
1	Total Value of Assets	1,288,306,394	530,806,674	1,159,434,469	530,806,674
2	Less: Total disallowed assets	164,314,402	98,798,651	192,853,566	98,798,651
2.1	Goodwill & other intangible assets	6,790,476	9,290,788	6,790,476	9,290,788
2.2	Deferred tax asset	29,938,351	2,557,126	29,938,351	2,557,126
2.3	Current tax assets	-	-	-	-
2.4	Branding	-	-	-	-
2.5	Assets pledged to support related parties	-	-	-	-
2.6	Asset titles held by another person	-	-	-	-
2.7	Any asset that is mortgaged to benefit others	-	-	-	-
2.8	Guarantee given to insurer other than by a reinsurer	-	-	-	-
2.9	Loans to shareholders, directors, employees, Agents	-	-	-	-
2.10	Surplus/deficit of right of use assets over liability	(691,755)	578,734	(691,755)	578,734
2.11	Prepayments	1,579,087	1,099,028	1,579,087	1,099,028
2.12	Receivables from related parties	5,569,906	1,043,073	34,109,070	1,043,073
2.13	Merchandise inventory & corporate stationery	-	-	-	-
2.14	Any implicit accounting assets	-	-	-	-
2.15	Deferred acquisition costs	121,128,337	84,229,902	121,128,337	84,229,902
2.16	Any other assets as the Authority may determine	-	-	-	-
3	Net Allowable Assets: (1) - (2)	1,123,991,992	432,008,023	966,580,903	432,008,023
4	Total Value of Liabilities	876,090,710	389,596,009	819,407,358	389,596,009
5	Policyholder Liabilities				
	Unearned Premium Reserve	413,803,985	280,234,530	413,803,985	280,234,530
	Outstanding Claims Reserves	282,017,906	45,637,014	282,017,906	45,637,014
	Incurred But Not Reported claims	51,154,375	15,230,283	51,154,375	15,230,283
6	Current Liabilities	129,114,444	48,494,182	72,431,092	48,494,182
7	Non-Current Liabilities	-	-	-	-
8	Available Capital Requirement: (3) - (4)	247,901,282	42,412,014	147,173,545	42,412,014
	Solvency margin = Part A (8) ÷ Part A (4)	28%	11%	18%	11%



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