





Life Assurance Sector Report

for the Quarter Ended 31 March 2024





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- ii. The Commission does not accept any liability, if this report is used for any other purposes other than the above-mentioned intended purpose.
- iii. This report relates to life assurance and reassurance business written by life assurers and reassurers in the first quarter of 2024 and the figures are based on unaudited accounts submitted by regulated entities.
- iv. The statistics in this report were based on the International Financial ReportingStandard (IFRS) 17 Insurance Contracts, which became effective in January 2023.
- v. Please note, that all monetary figures are in ZW\$ unless stated otherwise.
- vi. All ZW\$ amounts are expressed in nominal terms, except where specifically stated to be in real terms. vii. Income statement figures were adjusted using the annual inflation of 55.3% as at 31 March 2024.

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<u>https://www.rbz.co.zw/index.php/research/markets/inflation</u>



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Abbreviations

IPEC Insurance and Pensions Commission

IFRS 17 International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 17

GPW Gross Premium Written

MCR Minimum Capital Requirements

PA Prescribed Assets as defined by the Insurance Act [Chapter 24:07]

S.I Statutory Instrument

TCF Treating Customers Fairly

ZICARP Zimbabwe Integrated Capital and Risk Programme

PAA Premium Allocation Approach





1. Executive Summary

- 1.1 The life assurance sector was made up of 12 direct life assurance companies, four (4) life reassurance companies, and 1,431 life assurance agents.
- 1.2 This report is based on all 12 direct life assurers, and three (3) reassurers.
 One (1) reassurance company ZEP-RE failed to submit its Q1/2024 returns.
- 1.3 For the first quarter ended 31 March 2024, direct life assurers reported insurance revenue amounting to ZW\$485.88 billion. In US\$ equivalence, derived from converting the ZW\$ revenue by the average official exchange rate for the quarter, the total revenue for the sector amounted to US\$30.93 million.
- 1.4 Recurring and new business constituted 93% and 7%, respectively for the quarter under review.
- 1.5 Funeral assurance and group life assurance remain the primary revenue sources for the life sector, with a combined share of 84.48% of total revenue.
- 1.6 The 12 life assurers and three (3) life reassurance companies that lodged returns, reported capital positions that were compliant with the Minimum Capital Requirements (MCR) of ZW\$75 million and ZW\$112.5 million, respectively as prescribed under S.I. 95 of 2017.
- 1.7 Industry players are urged to prepare for compliance with the proposed new capital requirements which will be indexed to the US\$ and are pending gazetting. Further, industry players are expected to submit their 31 December 2023 final capital positions based on the ZICARP framework by 30 June 2024.
- 1.8 Direct life assurers reported a 127% nominal growth in total assets from ZW\$3.55 trillion as at 31 December 2023 to ZW\$8.03 trillion as at 31 March 2024, against an annual inflation rate of 55.3%. The growth was mainly driven by an increase in fixed property values due to revaluation gains.



- 1.9 Life reassurers reported assets amounting to ZW\$94.35 billion as at 31 March 2024, representing a nominal increase of 97% from ZW\$47.93 billion reported as at 31 December 2023. In US\$ equivalence, the sector's assets were approximately US\$4.28 million, signifying a decrease of about 37% from US\$6.8 million reported in December 2023. The decrease in assets for reassurers in terms of US\$ is on account of exchange rate distortions over the review period. Money market was the major asset class constituting 32% of the sector assets followed by quoted equities with 29%.
- 1.10 The average compliance ratio with prescribed assets requirements for life assurers and reassurers was 11.16% and 4%, respectively. Four direct life assurers and one (1) reassurer were compliant with the statutory threshold of 15%.
- 1.11 Life assurers reported nominal profit before tax amounting to ZW\$2.6 trillion for the period under review, mainly driven by fair value adjustments from quoted equities. In US\$ terms, the profit for the sector was an equivalent of US\$165.53 million, derived from converting the ZW\$ earnings by the average official exchange rate for the quarter.
- 1.12 Life reassurers reported nominal profit before tax amounting to ZW\$40.59 billion for the period under review, which is a US\$ equivalent of US\$2.58 million using the official exchange rate.
- 1.13 Tables 1 and 2 below, show the key financial indicators for the life assurance and reassurance companies. There were no comparative figures for the Statement of Comprehensive Income items since the Commission started reporting using the IFRS 17 standard in Q3 2023.



Table 1: Summary of Key Financial Indicators for Life Assurers

KPI - ZW\$ Million/ Percentage	December-23	March-24	
Insurance Revenue	-	485,882	
Insurance service expenses	-	344,247	
Insurance service result	-	124,887	
Net investment result	-	2,663,856	
Profit (Loss) before tax	-	2,617,317	
Ratio Analysis			
Expense Ratio	-	22%	
Commission Ratio	-	4%	
Claims Ratio	-	44%	
Combined Ratio	-	70%	
Reassurance Ratio	-	4%	
Lapse Ratio	-	3.27%	
	December-23	March-24	% Change
Total Assets	3,545,797	8,034,901	127%
Total Liabilities	1,723,940	3,469,338	101%
Shareholders' Equity	1,821,858	4,566,496	151%
Capital to Liability Ratio	105.68%	179.50%	70%
Prescribed Asset Ratio	8.35%	11.16%	34%

Table 2: Summary of Key Financial Indicators for Life Reassurers

KPI - ZW\$ Million/ Percentage	December-23	March-24	
Insurance Revenue	-	30,993	
Insurance service expenses	-	(11,947)	
Insurance service result	1	15,050	
Net investment result	1	56,919	
Profit (Loss) before tax	1	67,543	
Ratio Analysis			
Expense Ratio	1	29%	
Claims Ratio	1	9%	
Combined Ratio	1	39%	
	December-23	March-24	% Change
Total Assets	47,928.55	94,354	97%
Total Liabilities	4,747.13	17,436	267%
Shareholders' Equity	43,181.42	96,554	124%
Capital to Liability Ratio	909.63%	553.77%	-39%
Prescribed Asset Ratio	2.88%	3.64%	26%





2 The Insurance and Pensions Commission Overview

- 2.1 The Insurance and Pensions Commission (IPEC) is a statutory body mandated to regulate, supervise, and develop the insurance and pensions industry, for the protection of policyholders and pension scheme members in Zimbabwe.
- 2.2 This report outlines industry developments and IPEC's supervisory activities in the life assurance sector for the quarter ended 31 March 2024, consistent with its statutory mandate.

Terms of Reference

- 2.3 The activities of the Commission are guided by the following Acts and their respective regulations:
 - Insurance and Pensions Commission Act [Chapter 24:21]
 - Pensions and Provident Funds Act [Chapter 24:32]
 - Insurance Act [Chapter 24:07]
 - Money Laundering and Proceeds of Crime Act [Chapter 09:24]
 - Finance Act [Chapter 23:04]
 - Public Entities and Corporate Governance Act [Chapter 10:31]
 - Public Finance Management Act [Chapter 22:19] and
 - Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Act [Chapter 22:23]
 - Administration of Estates Act [Chapter 6:01]



3 Regulatory Developments

3.1 Circulars

3.1.1 The Commission issued Circulars to the insurance industry in the first quarter of 2024 as shown below:

Table 3: Circulars issued in the first quarter of 2024

Circular	Date of Issue	Purpose
Circular 1 of 2024	25 January 2024	Sectorial Assessment to inform Zimbabwe's Third Money Laundering National Risk Assessment.
Circular 2 of 2024	30 January 2024	Actuarial Society of Zimbabwe Guidance Note for SI 162 of 2023.
Circular 3 of 2024	5 February 2024	Settlement of Claims.
Circular 5 of 2024	06 March 2024	2023 Annual Reporting.





4. Economic Overview Introduction

This section briefly analyses the economy's performance in 2024 by tracking selected macroeconomic indicators such as inflation developments, labour force statistics, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) changes and statistics, the performance of the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange and the Victoria Falls Stock Exchange (VFEX).

4.1. Domestic Economic Outlook

- **4.1.1.** Domestic economic growth is expected to slow down to 3.5% in 2024, mainly owing to the anticipated impact of the El-Nino-induced drought on the 2023/24 agricultural season yield, and the declining mineral commodity prices attributable to the global economic slowdown.
- **4.1.2.** According to the Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion, the growth of 3.5% in 2024 will be driven by mining (+7.6%) and accommodation and food services (+6.9%), while the agriculture sector is projected to contract by -4.9%.

4.2. Inflation Developments

The period March 2023 to March 2024 witnessed an increase in ZW\$ annual inflation from 41% recorded in March 2023 to 55% in March 2024. These developments had negative effects on the purchasing power of monthly pension benefits. On the other hand, the US\$ inflation remained low. The inflation trends are depicted in the figure below: -



Inflation Rate

60

50

40

30

20

10

-10 Marx²³ Marx²³ Marx²³ Marx²³ Marx²³ Marx²³ Marx²⁴ Marx²⁴ Marx²⁵ Marx

Figure 1: Inflation Profile (%) March 2023 to March 2024

Source: RBZ

4.3. Stock Market Development

- **4.3.1.** The ZSE recorded a total market turnover of ZW\$171 billion for Q3 2023. A total of 63 companies were listed on the ZSE.
- **4.3.2.** ZSE All-Share Index gained 2,164% from 38,569 points in March 2023 to 873,263 points in March 2024. The table 4 below shows the movement

Table 4: ZSE Key Performance Indicators

INDICATOR	MARCH 2024	MARCH 2023	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Market CAP	70,645,463,162,582	3,381,456,057,663	1,989%
ZSE All Share	873,263	38,569	2,164%



4.4. Victoria Falls Stock Exchange (VFEX)

- **4.4.1.** The VFEX had 15 listings consisting of 12 equities, 2 depository receipts, and one (1) Fixed Income Instrument. As at 31 March 2024, the market capitalisation on VFEX was US\$1.22 billion.
- **4.4.2.** Product diversification is expected to be increased through the listing of new products such as REITs, ETFs, fixed income instruments, carbon credits together with the introduction of the commodities exchange and CFD trading.
- **4.4.3.** VFEX recorded a tremendous 443.05% increase in total market turnover from US\$2.23 million in March 2023 to US\$12.11 million in March 2024. The market capitalisation represented a 23.23% increase from the March 2023 market capitalisation of US\$0.99 billion.

4.5. Labour Force Survey

- **4.5.1.** Zimbabwe witnessed its first quarter-on-quarter rise in employment in the post-Covid era during the first quarter of 2024, according to the data released by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT). Using the agency's strictest definition of employment, employed people in Zimbabwe increased to 3,289,853 as at 31 March 2024, from 3,173,293 in Q4, 2023. This was on the back of 101,352 workers losing their jobs during the same period, meaning that the economy added 217,912 new jobs in Q1,2024. The total labour force comprising people aged 16 years and above, expanded to 4.14 million from 4 million in the previous quarter.
- **4.5.2.** A large portion of the total workforce remains in the informal sector, comprising 41.3% of total employment. However, Q1, 2024 saw a 2.4% decline in informal employment to 1.36 million workers alongside a 1.4% rise in formal employment to 988,586.
- **4.5.3.** Formally employed persons make up 30% of the total workforce. Wholesale and retail trade, and agriculture, remain the top-employing industries in Zimbabwe, employing 23.9% and 22.9% of the workforce, respectively while 48% of informally employed persons were in the Wholesale and Retail trade industry.





5. Life Assurance Sector Architecture

- 5.1. There were 12 registered life assurers during the period under review. However, one of the life assurers Evolution Life company changed its licence to a micro-insurer and the entity was in the process of transferring its life portfolio to another life assurer.
- 5.2. Life assurers had 1,431 agents, which include both corporate and individual. This was an increase from 1,425 reported in March 2023.

6. Performance in Terms of Insurance Revenue

- 6.1. During the period under review, direct life assurers reported insurance revenue amounting to ZW\$485.88 billion.
- 6.2. The two main products driving life assurance revenue were funeral assurance and group life assurance business, which constituted a combined 84.48% of the total revenue.
- 6.3. The table below shows the insurance revenue per life company.

Table 5: Insurance Revenue Per Company

Name of Company	Mar-24 (ZWL Million)	% Market Share
Nyaradzo Life	194,691	40.07%
Doves Life	71,237	14.66%
Zimnat Life	59,967	12.34%
First Mutual Life	42,154	8.68%
Old Mutual Life	29,725	6.12%
Econet Life	28,110	5.79%
ZB Life	22,954	4.72%
Fidelity Life	20,286	4.18%
CBZ Life	13,024	2.68%
Nhaka Life	2,214	0.46%
Evolution Life	1,136	0.23%
Heritage Life	383	0.08%
Total	485,882	100.00%



6.4. Nyaradzo Life Assurance Company continued to dominate the life sector in terms of insurance revenue with 40.1% of the market share, driven by funeral assurance business as the major source of revenue. The total revenue for the top five (5) companies amounted to ZW\$397.77 billion, translating to 82% of the total revenue reported for the quarter.

7. Insurance Revenue by Product

- 7.1. Funeral assurance was the major class of business written by the life assurance sector accounting for 65.88% of total revenue, followed by group life assurance, which accounted for 18.6% of total revenue.
- 7.2. Traditional life insurance products including term assurance, endowment policies, and whole life accounted for only 6.26% of business, the majority of which, were legacy policies.
- 7.3. The Commission remains committed to providing a conducive regulatory environment that fosters the development of appropriate long-term life assurance products. To this end, the Commission called on life assurers to be innovative and come up with appropriate long-term products that meet the needs of consumers. There were also engagements with the Government to create an enabling environment for the uptake of long-term products. Life products are key in mobilising funds for long-term savings for financial intermediation in the economy.
- 7.4. Figure 2 below shows the distribution of life assurance revenue by product line, and the table immediately below it, indicates distribution of insurance revenue by product line per company.

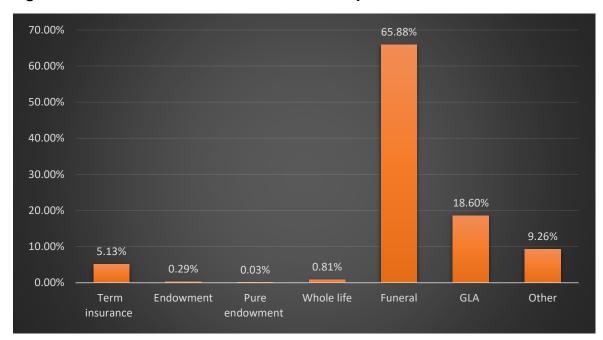


Figure 2: Distribution of Insurance Revenue by Product Line

Table 6: Distribution of Insurance Revenue by Product Line Per Company

			Pure					Total in ZWL
	Term insurance	Endowment	endowment	Whole life	Funeral	GLA	Other	million
CBZ Life	4,800	0	-	0	5,278	2,928	17	13,024
Doves Life	=	-	-	-	71,237	-	-	71,237
Econet Life	-	-	-		26,848	959	303	28,110
Evolution Life	-	-	-	0	1,136	-	-	1,136
Fidelity Life	1	35	141	8	226	2,907	16,968	20,286
First Mutual Life	15,929	-	-	-	2,224	10,489	13,511	42,154
Heritage Life	-	-	-	-	382	1	-	383
Nhaka Life	935	-	-	-	1,092	130	57	2,214
Nyaradzo Life	-	-	-	-	194,691	-	-	194,691
Old Mutual Life	-	-	-		1,090	24,759	3,876	29,725
ZB Life	534	494	-	2	89	11,594	10,241	22,954
Zimnat Life	2,748	885	-	3,903	15,826	36,605	-	59,967
Total	24,947	1,415	141	3,913	320,120	90,373	44,973	485,882

In ZW\$ millions

8. Not Taken Up Policies

8.1. For the quarter ended 31 March 2024, the life assurance sector reported a total of 21,895 Not Taken Up (NTU) policies with an expected insurance revenue of ZW\$29.3 billion. See table below



Table 7 Not Taken Up Policies

Name of Company	Number of Policies	Insurance Revenue - ZW\$ Million
Doves Life	11,856	412.55
Econet Life	7,440	28,110.17
Fidelity Life	182	0.12
First Mutual Life	49	8.98
Heritage Life	9	1.26
Old Mutual Life	30	0.23
ZB Life	1,059	307.04
Zimnat Life	1,270	496.56
Total	21,895	29,336.90

8.2. Doves Life has the highest number of NTUs, which is a sign that policyholders may be subscribing to products on offer without fully understanding them before paying the initial premium to the assurer. This calls for consumer education at individual company and industrywide levels.

9. Lapsable Policies

- 9.1. At the beginning of the first quarter of 2024, the sector had a total of 1,624,225 lapsable policies, of which 44,150 policies lapsed during the same period translating to a lapse ratio of 3.27%, a decrease from 11% recorded during the same period in 2023.
- 9.2. A lower lapse ratio is always preferrable as policyholders remain covered even if premiums are reviewed. The Commission called on life assurers to give policyholders an option to downgrade their policies should they not afford the new premiums.
- 9.3. Table 8 below shows the lapse ratio per entity: -



Table 8: Lapse Ratios

Name of Company	No. of Lapsable Policies at the Beginning of the Quarter	Lapsed Policies (Individual Life)	Lapsed Policies (Group Business)	Lapse Ratio
CBZ Life	51,637	659	-	1.28%
Doves Life	156,868	2,178	3,386	3.55%
Econet Life	647,101	15,148	1,222	2.53%
Fidelity Life	46,723	397	-	0.85%
First Mutual Life	61,792	1,454	Ī	2.35%
Heritage Life	6,604	-	-	0.00%
Nhaka Life	1,117	289	1	25.87%
Nyaradzo Life	530,505	12,524	4,280	3.17%
Old Mutual Life	63,796	8,152	ı	12.78%
ZB Life	23,284	15	-	0.06%
Zimnat Life	58,082	3,334	-	5.74%
Total/ Average	1,624,225	44,150	8,888	3.27%

- 9.4. Insurers are urged to effectively communicate premium reviews and convey the right message to the policyholders to minimise lapses.
- 9.5. It is also important for life assurers who write funeral policies to follow the dictates of section 60 of the Insurance Act [Chapter 24:07], which give policyholders grace periods on lapsing of policies

10. Foreign Currency Business

- 10.1. The life assurance sector received foreign currency revenue amounting to US\$22.25 million for the quarter ended 31 March 2024.
- 10.2. Forex business was mainly driven by policyholders opting to pay for their policies in US\$ to avoid frequent premium reviews and erosion of the value of benefits.
- 10.3. The breakdown of the foreign currency business written by the life assurance sector per company is shown in figure 3 below: -



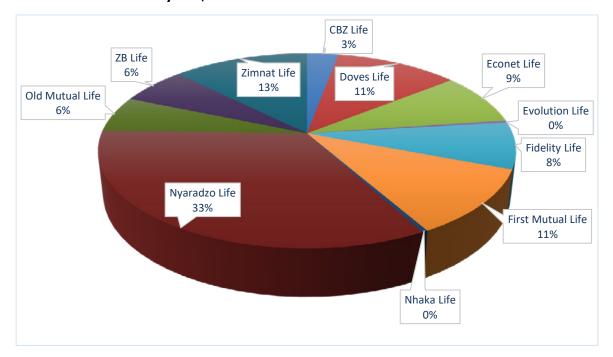


Figure 3: Market Share by US\$ Insurance Revenue

10.4. Nyaradzo had a market share of 33% of the total foreign currency - denominated business written by the life assurance sector, thus indicating the dominance of funeral products relative to other life products offered in the market.

11. Reassurance

- 11.1.Of the ZW\$485.88 billion insurance revenue reported by direct life assurers during the period under review, only ZW\$17.2 billion was ceded to reassurers, translating to a reassurance ratio of 4%.
- 11.2. Notwithstanding the short-term nature of the bulk of business that life assurance is writing in the form of annually renewable funeral assurance policies, the Commission reiterates that reassurance remains a critical risk management measure as it provides an additional capital buffer that can be useful in times of extreme unfavourable market conditions.
- 11.3. The Commission urges the life companies to assess their risk retention capabilities and reinsure where there is need to ensure that all claims will be met as they arise.
- 11.4. Stress testing and scenario analysis is important for players, in checking the resilience of their balance sheets in extreme but plausible situations.



This will help to inform capital and risk management strategies that may need to be adopted, including purchase of reinsurance.

12. Market Share

- 12.1.On distribution of insurance revenue by company, three (3) insurers continued to dominate the sector, with a combined market share of 67%, while the remaining nine (9) companies shared the remaining 33%.
- 12.2. Figure 4 below shows the market share of revenue for the sector.

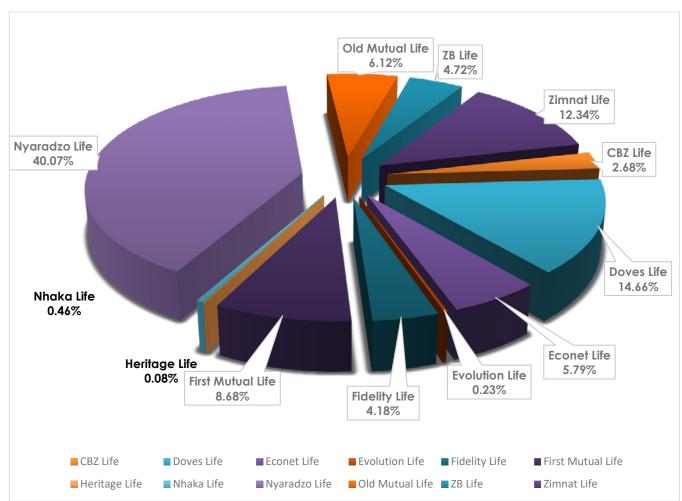


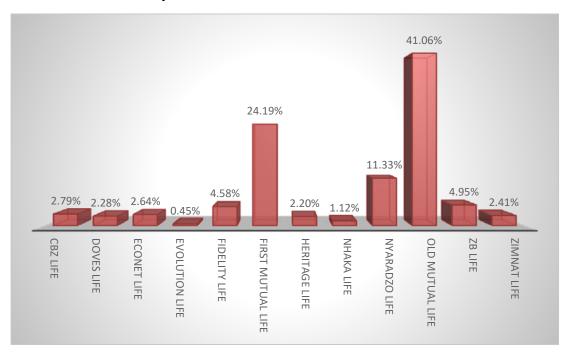
Figure 4: Market Share in Terms of Insurance Revenue

12.3. The Commission urges the life assurance sector to be innovative and develop products that speak to both the obtaining business



- environment, changing consumer taste, and changing population demographics.
- 12.4. In terms of sector assets, three (3) entities dominate the market, with 76.58% of the life assurance sector total assets, while the remaining entities held the remainder of 23.42%.
- 12.5. The figure below shows the distribution of market share in terms of assets by entity.

Figure 5: Market Share by Assets



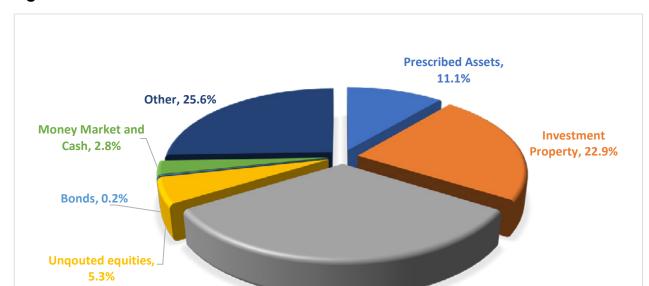
12.6. The life assurance sector remains relatively sound with assets that exceed their liabilities.

13. Asset Quality

- 13.1. The life assurance sector reported total assets amounting to ZW\$8.03 trillion, representing a nominal increase of 127% from ZW\$3.55 trillion reported as at 31 December 2023. In US\$ terms, the sector's assets as amounted to US\$364.30 million, a decrease of 37% from US\$581.52 million reported as at 31 December 2023. The decrease is on account of exchange rate distortions, which impacted the valuation of assets.
- 13.2. Quoted equities and property dominated the assets of the sector, accounting for 72.5% of total assets.



- 13.3. The current asset allocation for the life assurance sector may have been informed by the need to hedge against both inflation and exchange rate volatility, which dominated the first quarter of 2024.
- 13.4. Figure 6 below shows the asset breakdown for the life assurance sector.



Qouted equities, 32.2%

Figure 6 : Assets Breakdown

- 13.5. Matching of assets and liabilities within the life assurance sector remains key and the industry is expected to hold assets that reflect their liabilities from time-to-time.
- 13.6. Life assurers are urged to exercise prudence in structuring their investment portfolios so that they avoid the concentration of investments in one asset class.



14. Prescribed Assets

- 14.1. For the period under review, the total investments in prescribed assets by the life assurance sector amounted to ZW\$896.78 billion, translating to a sector average compliance level of 11.16%.
- 14.2. Four out of the 12 life assurers were compliant with the minimum prescribed asset ratio of 15% of adjusted assets.
- 14.3. The life assurance sector is required to meet the minimum threshold for prescribed assets by investing in projects that align with the national interests. The Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion has been supportive in conferring PA status to several projects and instruments, which remain open for investment.

15. Separation of Assets between Shareholders and Policyholders

- 15.1. Following the asset separation exercise and approval of the compliance roadmaps for various sector players, the Commission will be tracking the separation of assets on an ongoing basis.
- 15.2. This is to ensure that there is no unjustifiable movement of assets between the two separate asset owners.
- 15.3. As such, life companies are expected to indicate the shares, which belong to each category as they file statutory returns and the end of each quarter.

16. Liquidity and Earnings

- 16.1. The current ratio for life assurers was 5:1 indicating the adequacy of liquid resources required to meet short-term contractual obligations and other current liabilities.
- 16.2. Sector players should exercise prudent asset liability management and avoid holding excess liquid resources, which yield low returns.
- 16.3. The sector reported an insurance service result of ZW\$124.89 billion, which indicated an underwriting profit from core insurance activities.



- 16.4. The combined ratio for the life assurers was 70%, which is favourable for the assurers and indicate the profitability of the sector. In terms of the breakdown of the combined ratio, the claims ratio was 44%, commission ratio (4%) and the expense ratio (22%).
- 16.5. The profit-before-tax reported for the period under review was ZW\$2.62 trillion mainly driven by fair value gains on quoted equities, which amounted to ZW\$1.77 trillion, and other income of ZW\$763.51 billion. The Profit-after-tax for the sector translates to US\$164.58 million at the average official interbank rate for the quarter. Investment income was the major driver of profit for the life companies.
- 16.6. The figure below shows the distribution of sources of income for the life sector.

Table 9: Expense Ratios

	CBZ Life	Doves Life	Econet Life	Evolution Life	Fidelity Life	First Mutual Life	Heritage Life	Nhaka Life	Nyaradzo Life	Old Mutual Life	ZB Life	Zimnat Life
Expenses	98%	37%	42%	37%	55%	31%	0%	0%	13%	42%	45%	10%
Claims	30%	33%	60%	27%	8%	20%	11%	24%	70%	32%	16%	20%
Combined	128%	69%	102%	64%	63%	50%	11%	24%	82%	74%	61%	30%

16.7. As indicated in the table above, CBZ Life and Econet Life recorded combined ratios of 128% and 102%, respectively. To this end, the entities were therefore, encouraged to streamline their expenses to improve profitability.



Insurance Revenue
15%

Total Investment
Income
85%

Figure 7: Composition of Income for Life Companies

16.8. As shown above, 85% of the revenue is coming from investment income whilst only 15% is insurance revenue.

17. Capitalisation

- 17.1. All life assurers reported capital positions that were compliant with the statutory Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) of ZW\$75 million.
- 17.2. The Commission carried out a sensitivity analysis to assess the impact of the proposed US\$ linked MCR of US\$2 million to life assurer companies. The analysis showed that three life assurance companies would be under-capitalised if the new MCR was to be gazetted. As such, engagements have already started with the entities to have compliance roadmaps in place.
- 17.3. The industry is also reminded that ZICARP solvency submissions for 31 December 2023 are due on the 30th of June 2024 and each player is expected to have enough capital in terms of the capital regime.
- 17.4. The development of a solvency Stress Testing Framework is progressing well and will be used to carryout stress tests on the balance sheets of all life companies to assess how each life company's balance sheet position will respond to shocks that may affect business operations.



- 17.5.Meanwhile, life assurance companies are urged to carry out self-assessments on an ongoing basis using Statutory Instrument 95 of 2017, and report to the Commission when their assessments indicate that their capital has fallen below the required minimum.
- 17.6.The table below indicates the capital to liabilities ratios for the life companies.

Table 10: Capital to Liabilities Ratio

Name of Company	Capital to Liabilities Ratio
CBZ Life	4.00
Doves Life	0.51
Econet Life	2.03
Fidelity Life	0.10
First Mutual Life	0.14
Nhaka Life	0.14
Nyaradzo Life	0.94
Old Mutual Life	11.99
ZB Life	0.35
Zimnat Life	1.21

- 17.7. The results above indicate that six life companies have capital positions that can only cover liabilities once. The entities are urged to ensure they are adequately capitalised in view of the new US\$-linked capital requirements pending gazetting and ZICARP.
- 17.8. As highlighted in our previous report, the Commission is coming up with a guidance to life insurance companies that are into pension administration, to ensure consistent treatment of insured funds pension fund business for the purposes of solvency determination. This follows the realisation that different companies are treating the classification of pension fund business differently for the purposes of solvency determination.
- 17.9. To strengthen the capital assessment for life companies, the Commission is seized with the development of a Solvency Stress Testing Framework, which will be utilised to apply shocks on the balance sheet of life companies going forward.





18. Nature of the Reassurance Business

All life reassurers were allowed to write both life and non-life business. However, the statistics presented in this section only pertain to their life assurance business, except for their capital positions, which comprise both life and non-life positions.

19. Performance in terms of Reassurance Revenue

- 19.1. For the quarter ended 31 March 2024, life reassurers reported insurance revenue amounting to ZW\$31 billion, which is approximately US\$1.97 million when converted at the average interbank rate for the quarter.
- 19.2. The major driver of reassurance business was group life assurance, which constituted 76% of the total revenue for the reassurers.
- 19.3. The life reassurance companies reported a positive insurance service result of ZW\$15 billion.

20. US\$ Business Revenue for Reassurers

- 20.1. Life reassurance companies reported foreign currency business amounting to US\$2.07 million for the period ended 31 March 2024.
- 20.2. The sector reported insurance service result of US\$0.79, million implying that the business was profitable for the period under review.
- 20.3. The profit-before-tax reported for the period under review was US\$0.39 million, with the major expense driver being administrative expenses, constituting US\$0.39 million.

21. Asset Quality

- 21.1. Life reassurers reported assets amounting to ZW\$94.35 billion, a nominal increase of 97% from ZW\$47.93 billion reported as at 31 December 2023.
- 21.2. Figure 8 below shows the spread of assets for the life reassurers: -



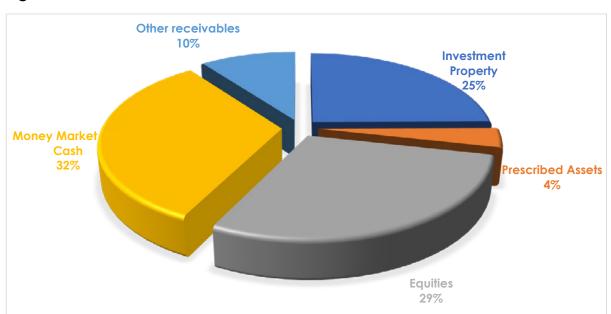


Figure 8 Life Reassurers' Total Assets

21.3. Of the total assets reported by reassurers, money markets investments were the major asset class constituting 32% of the sector assets, followed by equities and property investments at 29% and 25% respectively.

22. Prescribed Assets

- 22.1. Total investments in prescribed assets by the life reassurance companies amounted to ZW\$3.4 billion, translating to an average compliance level of 3.64% across the sector, which was below the minimum prescribed asset threshold of 15% of total assets.
- 22.2. For reassurers only FML-Re was compliant with the required minimum prescribed asset threshold.
- 22.3. The table below shows Prescribed Asset ratios for the Reassurance sector players.



Table 11: Prescribed Assets Ratios for Reassurance Players

Name of Company	Prescribed Asset Ratio
Francisk of Daires was a c	1.550
Emeritus Reinsurance	1.55%
FBC Reinsurance	0.00%
First Mutual Reinsurance	14.79%
Total/ Average	3.64%

22.4. Investment in prescribed assets remain a national priority and reassurers are urged to invest in projects of developmental nature, which can be accorded prescribed asset status and meet the compliance levels.

23. Earnings

- 23.1. The profit-after-tax reported for the period under review was ZW\$62.18 billion, which was mainly generated from investment income. As reported earlier under direct life assurers, most of the income for reassurers was also from investments other than the core business of insurance.
- 23.2. Reassurers are not getting much business from the life assurers, resulting in them generating more revenue from non-insurance activities.
- 23.3. Reassurers' claims ratio was 9% whilst the expense ratio was 29% for the period under review resulting in a combined claims and expense ratio of 38%.

24. Market Share

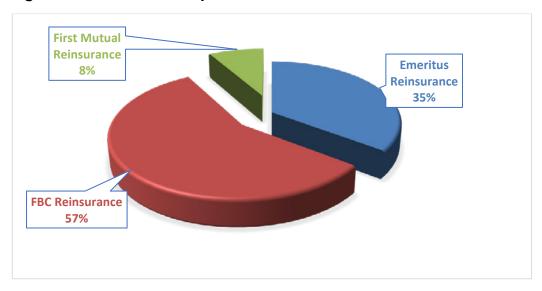
Market Share in Terms of Reassurance Revenue

24.1.FBC Re has the biggest market share of 57% followed by Emeritus Re with 35% and lastly First Mutual with only 8%.



- 24.2. All reassurers recorded a positive insurance result for the quarter ended 31 March 2024.
- 24.3. The breakdown of the market share of the reassurance sector in terms of reassurance revenue is shown in the figure below: -

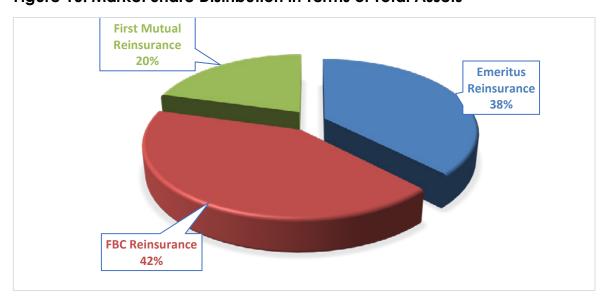
Figure 9: Market Share by Reassurance Revenue



Market Share in Terms of Total Assets

- 24.4. FBC Re had the biggest share of assets (42%) in the reassurance sector followed by Emeritus Re with 38% while the remaining 20% was attributed to First Mutual Re.
- 24.5. The breakdown of market share by value of assets is shown in figure 10 below:

Figure 10: Market Share Distribution in Terms of Total Assets





25. Capitalisation

- 25.1. All three composite reassurers were compliant with the minimum capital requirement (MCR) of ZW\$112.5 million, (see Table 12 below).
- 25.2. Whilst all reassurers are capitalised under the MCR, the sensitivity analysis carried out by the Commission using the new proposed capital requirements of US\$2 million indicated that all reassurers will be under capitalised and as such, they are required to submit prospective compliance roadmaps to the Commission.
- 25.3. Under ZICARP, the capital requirements will be stricter, and all the players are expected to comply with the new capital regime. Below is a table showing the current and prospective capitalisation levels for the reassurance companies.

Table 12: Capitalisation of Reassurance Companies

Name of Company	Capital - ZW\$ Million	New US\$ Capital		
	March-24			
Emeritus Reinsurance	32,426.63	1,470,230.75		
FBC Reinsurance	25,351.02	1,149,421.09		
First Mutual Reinsurance	19,140.37	867,828.76		





26. Complaints

- 26.1. During the period under review, 16 complaints from the life sector were received. One (1) complaint was received in the month of January, seven (7) in February and eight (8) in March.
- 26.2. Below is the distribution of complaints received by entity.

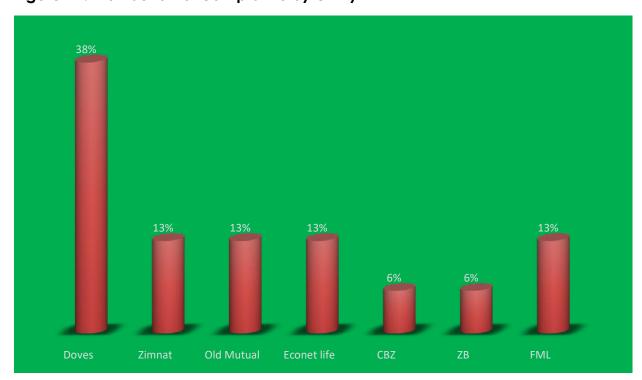


Figure 11: Distribution of complaints by entity

- 26.3. As shown above, Doves has the largest number of complaints constituting 38% followed by Zimnat, Old Mutual, and Econet Life, which all constituted 13%. CBZ and ZB Life were the least with 6% each.
- 26.4. Most of the complaints were related to communication gaps between policyholders and service providers, premium reviews, rejection of claims, and poor service delivery.



26.5.In line with TCF, all life companies are urged to have proper communication channels and ensure that relevant information is disseminated to the policyholders.

27. Resolution of Complaints

27.1. Out of the 16 complaints received, 12 were resolved after engaging the respective entities and policyholders which translated to a resolution rate of 75% as indicated in figure 12 below.

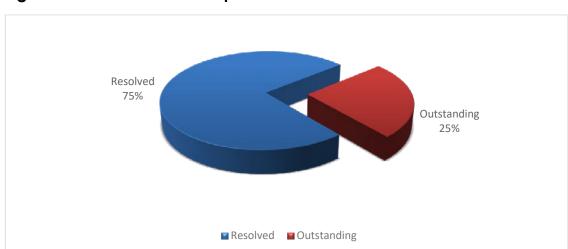


Figure 12: Resolution of Complaints

- 27.2. Communication between the insurers and policyholders remains key and insurers are reminded to have current policyholder contact details such that they reach out to their clients as and when there is a need.
- 27.3. In the same vein, the industry should continuously invest in consumer education and remain visible to their clients as a way of bridging communication gaps with clients.

28. Regulatory Breaches

28.1. During the first quarter of 2024, no life company was penalised for regulatory breaches. Compliance with regulatory requirements is of utmost importance and the industry is always required to comply with statutes from time to time.





Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation Financing

29.1. All 12 life assurers submitted their first quarter 2024 AML/CFT/CPF returns.

The following observations were made from the analysis of information submitted.

Inherent Risk Factors

- 29.2. Client Risk: The Commission noted an improvement in the profiling of high-risk clients in the first quarter 2024, compared to previous submissions. A total of eight (8) entities reported existence of one or more categories of risk clients such as politically exposed persons, non-resident clients, trusts and non-governmental organisations. Profiling of clients helps to ensure that (i) enhanced customer due diligence procedures are applied to higher risk customers when establishing a business relationship and (ii) subsequent transactions are monitored with greater sensitivity. Life assurers should be mindful that customer risk profiles change, and therefore should have processes in place to trigger enhanced due diligence when necessary.
- 29.3. **Product risk**: Funeral continues to be the dominant product in the life assurance business average about 65% of gross written premium, and the combined share of conventional insurance products GWP about 10%. Single premium products, investment linked products, and those offering cash surrender value, though command a smaller percentage of GWP, are more vulnerable to money laundering risk. Product specific controls are, therefore, critical to minimise possible abuse by money launderers. Entities need to remain vigilant in training staff and intermediaries to recognize suspicious transactions and activities.
- 29.4. **Use of intermediaries**: Majority of life assurers rely on agents for business with 11 out of 12 entities indicated use of agents. The remaining one had 100% direct clients. 3 entities indicated use of brokers and bancassurance. Life assurers using intermediaries must ensure that their



customer due diligence measures extend to agents, brokers and bancassurers. They should have access to CDD information obtained by intermediaries to facilitate ongoing monitoring of the business relationship and filing of suspicious transactions. The ultimate responsibility of AML/CFT compliance lies with the insurer.

- 29.5. Local High-risk jurisdictions: 6 life assurers indicated existence of branches in areas considered to domestic high-risk areas such as artisanal gold mining areas. Illegal dealing in precious metal and minerals generates the highest proceeds of crime in the country, therefore, life assurers should take appropriate measures to safeguard their products from possible abuse.
- 29.6. Source funds: Some life assurers indicated a significant amount of business from the informal sector clients. The informal sector is a high-risk sector which can be abused by possible money launderers and terrorist financiers to generate funds, as it is a predominantly cash economy. Though majority of the premiums from the informal sector are low ranging between US\$1 to US\$55, industry players should be aware that money launderers can structure their payments to levels that are far below the cash transaction threshold of US\$1,000 or ZWL500,000 to avoid detection and raising suspicion.
- 29.7. Transaction Mode/ Mode of payment: There is acceptance of cash premiums for life assurance products. For the quarter under review, only 4 entities indicated 100% electronic transactions. Life assurers must guard against possible use of electronic transactions to facilitate money laundering through premium payments from unrelated third parties and different bank accounts. Cash is a preferred mode of payment for money launderers.
- 29.8. Terrorist financing (TF) risk: Terrorist financing can be from both legal and illegal sources of funds. Entities must also conduct CDD at the claims processing stage to avoid funds generated from policy payouts used to finance terrorism. The National Terrorist Financing risk assessment of 2022, rated the country's terrorist financing risk as



Medium, driven by transit TF risk. Life assurers conducting cross border transactions should exercise enhanced due diligence when dealing with clients or service providers from country in the region with known terrorism activities such as Mozambique, Kenya, DRC, etc and those currently under Financial Action Taskforce enhanced monitoring. Life assurers, reinsurance brokers and companies must continue to establish beneficial owners of entities they are doing business with.

29.9. AML/CFT/CPF Controls

The submissions were unchanged from what was reported in the fourth quarter of 2023. The Commission would like to underscore that control measures must be continuously improved, it's not a once off exercise. Life assurers must provide information on a quarterly basis detailing programmes to be undertaken to improve general AML controls such as:

- a) Board and senior management oversight.
- b) AML knowledge and awareness trainings or programmes to be conducted in the year.
- c) Any scheduled reviews for AML/CFT policies and procedures.
- d) Updating of Institutional Risk Assessments.
- e) Record-keeping, among others.

29.10. Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs) and Cash Transaction Reports (CTRs):

From the Q1-2024 returns submitted a total of 7 STRs were filed with the Financial Intelligence Unit by two life entities. The Commission continues to check consistence between the number of STRs reported in the quarterly returns and those acknowledged as received by the FIU. This will help pick possible mismatch due misfiling by AML/CFT Compliance Officers, whereby they attach the old excel template on GoAML email instead of completing the STR template in built within GoAML system.

29.11. **Cash Transaction Reports:** A total of 4 CTRs were reported during the quarter, from 2 life assurers and 1 broker. The Commission will continue to engage entities directly where there are concerns regarding information submitted in the AML/CFT/CPF returns.



Conclusion

The life insurance industry has remained resilient, safe and sound despite challenges relating to the operating environment, particularly inflation and exchange rate distortions. More needs to be done on product reforms and introduction of new products that meets customer expectations as a way of reviving the long-term savings industry.

The Commission remains committed to working with the industry players and the Government to ensure an inclusive, stable, sustainable, and growing industry.





APPENDIX A1. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR LIFE ASSURERS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2024 - ZW\$ Million.

	CBZ Life	Doves Life	Econet Life	Evolution Life	Fidelity Life	First Mutual Life	Heritage Life	Nhaka Life	Nyaradzo Life	Old Mutual Life	ZB Life	Zimnat Life	Total
Insurance Revenue	13,023.81	71,237.06	28,110.17	1,136.38	20,285.65	42,153.68	383.02	2,214.18	194,690.96	29,725.03	22,954.45	59,967.33	485,881.71
Revenue from contracts measured under the									·				
PAA	2,928.21	-	27,807.35	1,136.38	2,906.50	41,765.26	383.02	2,214.18	80,757.93	29,725.03	21,835.07	59,967.33	271,426.23
Revenue from contracts measured under the	10,078.80	71,237.06	302.83	-	17,308.37	-	_	-	113,933.03	-	624.97	-	213,485.05
Expected incurred claims	-	30,133.89	-	-	912.35	-	-	-	21,929.89	-	529.96	-	53,506.08
Change in risk adjustment for non financial risk	10,078.80	8,437.49	_	-	92.16	_	_	_	_	_	11.53	_	18,619.98
CSM recognised in P&L for the services	,	0,101111											,
provided	_	32,460.55	302.83	_	15,911.84	_	_	_	92,003.14	_	77.01	_	140.755.36
Insurance acquisition cashflows recovery	_	205.13	-	_	392.03	_	_	_	72,000.14	_	6.47	_	603.63
Revenue from contracts measured under the		200.10			072.00						0.47		000.00
VFA	16.81				70.78	388.42					494.41		970.42
	16.01	-	-	-	70.76	235.74	-	-	-	-	295.92	-	531.67
Expected incurred claims	- 0.00	-	-	-	-		-		-			-	16.58
Change in risk adjustment for non financial risk	0.20	-	-	-	-	2.09	-	-	-	-	14.29	-	16.58
CSM recognised in P&L for the services													
provided	16.61	-	-	-	70.78	150.59	-	-	-	-	166.23	-	404.21
Insurance acquisition cashflows recovery	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.97	-	17.97
Insurance service expenses from insurance													
contracts issued:	- 16,689.11	- 49,352.42	- 28,544.95	- 731.91	- 12,776.19	- 21,242.50	- 42.67	- 533.88	- 160,371.37	- 22,142.59	- 13,856.65	- 17,962.91	- 344,247.16
Incurred claims	- 3,965.09	- 23,313.76	- 15,551.97	- 308.50	- 1,559.36	- 8,373.13	- 42.67	- 533.88	- 134,188.71	- 9,588.70	- 3,606.45	- 11,970.75	- 213,002.97
Insurance contract expenses	- 8,257.36	- 25,833.54	- 28.61	- 396.71	- 10,980.73	- 9,870.01	-	-	- 28,496.66	- 12,553.89	- 7,417.31	- 5,992.15	- 109,826.98
Insurance contract acquisition cashflows	- 4,466.65	- 205.13	- 11,745.32	- 26.71	- 236.10	- 2,999.36	-	-	3,756.06	-	- 3,012.39	-	- 18,935.60
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	- 1,219.05	-	-	-	-	-	- 1,442.05	-	-	_	- 2,661.11
Losses (and reversal of losses) on onerous													
insurance contracts	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	179.50	_	179.50
Insurance service result before reinsurance	- 3.665.29	21.884.64	- 434.78	404.46	7,509,46	20.911.18	340.35	1,680,29	34,319.59	7.582.44	9.097.80	42.004.42	141.634.55
Allocation of reinsurance premiums (net of	0,000.27	21,004.04	404.70	404.40	7,507.40	20,711.10	040.00	1,000.27	04,017.07	7,502.44	7,077.00	42,004.42	141,004.55
reinsurance commission)	- 1,135.06	_	- 4,152.07	- 239.45	- 587.99	49.96	- 5.60	_		- 2,990.77	- 1,459.71	- 6,691.03	- 17,211.73
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for	- 1,155.00	_	4,132.07	257.45	- 307.77	47.70	- 5.00	_	_	- 2,770.77	1,437.71	- 0,071.03	- 17,211.75
incurred claims		_		_	_	- 594.29	_	_		1,058.65	_		464.36
	-	-	-	-	-	- 594.29	-	-	-	1,036.63	-	-	404.30
Net income / (expense) from reinsurance	1 105 07		4 3 50 07	000.45	507.00	- 544.34	5 (0			1,000,10	1 450 71		
contracts held	- 1,135.06	-	- 4,152.07	- 239.45	- 587.99		- 5.60	-	-	- 1,932.12	- 1,459.71	- 6,691.03	- 16,747.37
Insurance service result	- 4,800.35	21,884.64	- 4,586.85	165.01	6,921.47	20,366.85	334.74	1,680.29	34,319.59	5,650.32	7,638.08	35,313.39	124,887.19
Interest received	638.35	0.48	441.31	-	2.00	1,107.12	-	-	4,907.84	2,010.86	1,111.92	93.76	10,313.64
Qouted equities - fair value adjustments	24,445.61	-	72,206.42	202.64	-	81,308.16	2.49	256.29	-	1,546,564.93	25,372.62	15,276.64	
Unqouted equities - fair value adjustments	-	-	15,455.14	-	13,531.78	35,363.30	-	-	-	-	1,652.41	473.12	66,475.75
NAV movements in group companies	-	-	-	-	-	9,604.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,604.58
Dividend income	57.49	-	128.03	-	0.00	-	-	-	388.14	6,432.28	226.78	1,551.96	8,784.67
Rental income	121.31	561.57	127.61	-	17.79	-	205.17	-	212.73	7,614.34	598.57	-	9,459.09
Net foreign exchange income / (expense)	6,866.46	-	-	-	-	3,844.79	-	-	26,248.17	65,538.69	24,141.26	0.08	126,639.46
Other Income	74,987.83	29.18	4,626.43	-	3,538.24	1,675.39	127,276.12	92,462.74	49,809.86	407,206.93	1,111.03	784.75	763,508.52
Total Investment Income	107,117.06	591.24	92,984.94	202.64	17,089.80	132,903.34	127,483.78	92,719.03	81,566.75	2,035,368.03	54,214.61	18,180.31	2,760,421.51
Insurance finance income (expenses) for													
insurance contracts issued	-	- 2,593.62	-	-	- 1,255.42	- 80,071.23	-	-	-	-	13,089.83	-	- 70,830.45
Reinsurance finance income (expenses) for													
reinsurance contracts held	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	- 192.39	_	- 192.39
Net insurance financial result	_	- 2.593.62	_	_	- 1,255,42	- 80.071.23	_	_	_	_	12.897.44	_	- 71.022.84
Net investment result	107,117.06	- 2,002.39	92,984,94	202.64	15.834.39	52,832.11	127,483,78	92,719.03	81,566.75	2.035.368.03	67,112.04	18.180.31	2,689,398.68
Administrative Expenses (indirectly linked to	107,117.00	2,002.07	72,707 1	202.01	10,00 1.07	02,002.11	127,100.70	72,717.00	31,330.73	2,000,000.00	077112.01	10,100.01	2,001,010.00
insurance service provision)	- 623.72	- 785.60	- 3,915.11	- 83.25	- 7,882.57	- 13,488.55	- 136.02	- 73,881.48	- 87,385.60	_	- 12,053.86	- 30,181.66	- 230,417.41
Fair value adjustments (negative)	- 625.72	- 765.60	3,713.11	- 85.25	7,002.37	- 13,466.33	- 136.02	- /3,001.40	- 67,363.60	_	12,000.00	50,101.00	230,417.41
Other Expenses	-	-	19.803.13		- 301.59	- 332.91	- 311.37	-	-	17,734,50	- 3.143.52	-	33.448.25
	, 00- 7 0		.,						07.005-40			20.101-44	
Total for other Expenditure	- 623.72	- 785.60	15,888.03	- 83.25	- 8,184.15	- 13,821.46	- 447.39	- 73,881.48	- 87,385.60	17,734.50	- 15,197.39	- 30,181.66	- 196,969.16
Profit (Loss) before tax	101,692.99	19,096.66	104,286.11	284.40	14,571.70	59,377.50	127,371.14	20,517.84	28,500.74	2,058,752.85	59,552.74	23,312.04	2,617,316.70
Taxation	- 38.17	- 474.83	-	-	- 75.26	- 2.89	- 25.64	-	-	-	- 301.42	- 212.68	- 1,130.88
Profit (Loss) after tax	101,654.81	18,621.83	104,286.11	284.40	14,496.44	59,374.61	127,345.50	20,517.84	28,500.74	2,058,752.85	59,251.32	23,099.36	2,616,185.82
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Comprehensive Income for the year Total Comprehensive Profit/(Loss) Attributable to	-	<u> </u>	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	



				Evolution		First Mutual	Heritage		Nyaradzo	Old Mutual			
	CBZ Life	Doves Life	Econet Life	Life	Fidelity Life	Life	Life	Nhaka Life	Life	Life	ZB Life	Zimnat Life	Total
Assets													
Non-Current Assets													
Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-	83	111	-	1,103	-	-	937	- 60	2,173
Property, Plant and Equipment	29,391	711	10.188	10	943	-	0	2,840	500.916	51,763	4.411	10,912	612.084
Investment Property	122,226	141,455	8,100	13,230	116.226	246,914	175,033	52,950	37,387	598,591	25.143	-	1.537.256
Investments: Quoted equities	35,125	14,443	93,600	237	55,909		10	325	14,693	2,334,964	36,144	19,275	2.604.724
Unquoted equities	11,307	2,000	23,007	-	174,585	5,832	-	-	26,809	92,202	41,110	49,453	426,304
Bonds	-	-	-	22,016	2,083	-	_	_	-	47,852	60,170	643	132.764
Deferred tax asset	_	_	_	7	2,000	_	0	0	_	-17,002		-	7
Deferred acquisition costs Assets (excluding							Ü						
Asset for Insurance Acquisition Cash Flows, but													
including any DAC previously used to spread												_	
Insurance Contract Assets	_					-	- 8	_	-		-		- 8
Reinsurance Contract Assets Reinsurance Contract Held Assets	-		<u> </u>	-		1,585,114	- 8	-	-	-	-	-	1.585.114
	-	-	17.170	-	-	1,383,114	-	70.000	-	-	101 017		
Other Non-Current Assets	1.00.040	150 (00	16,140	25.500		1 007 070	175.074	72,889	- -	2 105 070	181,017	34,323	304,368
Total Non Current Assets	198,049	158,609	151,035	35,500	349,829	1,837,970	175,051	130,106	579,805	3,125,372	348,932	114,545	7,204,803
Current Assets													-
Insurance Contract Assets	968	4,899	3,984	_	1,374	25,353	65	-	_	_	_	_	36,643
Reinsurance Contract Held Assets	700	-,077	3,704	_	-	89		_	_	_	_	_	89
Money market investments	7,583	-	647		-	29,523	0	_	3,045	45,068	2,132	12,343	100.341
Other Short Term Investments		19	- 047	0	-	27,323	U	926	120,586	43,000	2,132	704	122,236
Other receivables	2.117	13.779	1,266	15	10,704	2.570	244	720	5,525	61,686	45,798	55,660	199,366
Cash and Bank Balances	13,896	4,533	49,569	135	810	34,980	244	3,660	19.027	39,013	- 997	9,639	174,289
Other Current Assets	13,076	4,555	4,767	-	3,586	2,466	- 24	3,660	176,908	9,407	- 99/	7,037	174,267
	24.564	23,231	60.234	151	-,	94.982	333	4.586	325.091	155.175	46.932	78.346	830.098
Total Current Assets	24,564	23,231	60,234	151	16,474	94,982	333	4,586	325,091	155,175	46,932	/8,346	
							-				-		-
		****			011.000			****					
Total Assets	222,612	181,841	211,269	35,650	366,303	1,932,953	175,384	134,692	904,896	3,280,547	395,864	192,890	8,034,901
							ļ				ļ		-
Liabilities and Equity													-
Current Liabilities													•
Insurance Contract Liabilities:	37,004	117,202	11,554	217	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	165,977
Best Estimate Liability (BEL)	11,101	117,202	11,517	197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140,018
Risk Adjustment (RA)	3,700	-	36	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,757
Contractual Service Margin (CSM)	22,202	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,202
Reinsurance Contract Held Liabilities:	-	-	6,076	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,165
Best Estimate Liability (BEL)	-	-	6,076	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,158
Risk Adjustment (RA)	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Contractual Service Margin (CSM)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Related party payables	1,950	-	4,519	-	1	-	-	-	-	- 82,491	5,950	-	- 70,072
Current provisions	-	-	5,913	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 8,474	7,221	1,884	6,544
Finance lease obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,408	19,871	23,279
Bank Overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,191	-	2,191
Payables Arising from Retrocession Arrangement	s -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other payables	3,070	-	628	-	-	-	2,003	2,212	-	- 14,436	-	50,841	44,318
Total Current Liabilities	42.024	117,202	28,689	217		89	2.003	2,212		- 105,401	18,770	72,596	178,401



	OD7.1%	D	F	Evolution	P. J. Pl. 197	First Mutual	Heritage	NII 1 - 197 -	Nyaradzo	Old Mutual	70.17	W 1117.	
	CBZ Life	Doves Life	Econet Life	Life	Fidelity Life	Life	Life	Nhaka Life	Life	Life	ZB Life	Zimnat Life	Total
Non-current liabilities													
Insurance Contract Liabilities:	-		_	-	56,113	1,527,212	-		453,782	280,221	56,664	1,033	2,375,024
Best Estimate Liability (BEL)	-	-	-	-	- 90,278	1,357,325	-	-	453,782	276,189	49,106	1,033	2,047,156
Risk Adjustment (RA)	-	-	-	-	2,056	135,732	-	-	-	4,032	501	-	142,322
Contractual Service Margin (CSM)	-	-	-	-	144,335	34,154	-	-	-	-	7,057	-	185,546
Reinsurance Contract Held Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 647	446	-	- 201
Best Estimate Liability (BEL)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 645	123	-	- 522
Risk Adjustment (RA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1	4	-	2
Contractual Service Margin (CSM)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	319	-	319
Long Term Loans	-	3,134	-	-	-		-	1,489	-	-	197,360	3,466	205,449
Provision for investment contract liabilities	2,458	-	413	-	263,378	111,880	6	100,127	-	78,300	-	-	556,562
Deferred Tax liability	-	210	-	-	1	708	-	-	12,529	-	19,881	10,244	43,573
Other Liabilities	-	77	40,677	-	12,755	56,944	-	77	-	-	-	-	110,530
Total Non - Current Liabilities	2,458	3,421	41,090	-	332,247	1,696,744	6	101,693	466,311	357,875	274,350	14,743	3,290,937
Total Liabilities	44,482	120,623	69,779	217	332,247	1,696,833	2,009	103,905	466,311	252,474	293,120	87,338	3,469,338
Share Capital and Reserves													
Share Capital	0	1	0	0	1	0	99	0	0	0	0	5	108
Share Premium	1,555	-	6	2	1	3,014	-	35	-	30	4	12	4,659
Insurance finance reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Investment Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
Revaluation Reserve	29,334	4	9,498	78	622	-	-	-	464,373	16	2,663	- 5	506,583
Non Distributable Reserve	11,251	-	-	42	-	- 672	0	50	4	14	28	- 19,146	- 8,427
Retained Earnings Prior Years	34,335	42,591	27,700	35,025	18,808	174,403	46,862	10,184	- 124,588	969,260	40,788	101,587	1,376,955
Retained Earnings - Current Period	101,655	18,622	104,286	284	14,496	59,375	127,345	20,518	28,501	2,058,753	59,251	23,099	2,616,186
Minority Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	128	-	-	-	70,295	-	-	-	70,424
Shareholders' Equity	178,130	61,217	141,490	35,433	34,056	236,120	174,308	30,788	438,585	3,028,073	102,744	105,552	4,566,496
									-				
Total Equity and Liabilities	222,612	181,841	211,269	35,650	366,303	1,932,953	176,317	134,692	904,896	3,280,547	395,864	192,890	8,035,834



APPENDIX A3. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR LIFE REASSURERS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2024 - ZW\$ Million.

	Emeritus Reinsurance	FBC Reinsurance	First Mutual Reinsurance	Total
Insurance Revenue	10,903.93	17,535.19	2,553.50	30,992.62
Revenue from contracts measured under the PAA	10,903.93	17,210.48	2,553.50	30,667.91
Revenue from contracts measured under the GMM	-	324.72	-	324.72
Expected incurred claims	-	-	-	-
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk	-	-	-	-
CSM recognised in P&L for the services provided	-	-	-	-
Insurance acquisition cashflows recovery	-	324.72	-	324.72
Revenue from contracts measured under the VFA	-	-	-	
Expected incurred claims	-	-	-	-
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk	-	-	-	-
CSM recognised in P&L for the services provided	-	-	-	-
Insurance acquisition cashflows recovery	-	-	-	-
Insurance service expenses from insurance contracts issued:	- 7,046.43	- 4,376.17	- 523.98	- 11,946.58
Incurred claims	- 2,450.11	- 422.56	- 4.96	- 2,877.63
Insurance contract expenses	- 2,152.11	- 3,953.61	-	- 6,105.72
Insurance contract acquisition cashflows	- 2,444.20	-	- 519.02	- 2,963.22
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	-	-
Losses (and reversal of losses) on onerous insurance contracts	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result before reinsurance	3,857.49	13,159.02	2,029.53	19,046.04
Allocation of reinsurance premiums (net of reinsurance commission)	- 1,765.84	- 2,122.79	- 43.40	- 3,932.04
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	21.48	- 85.48	-	- 64.00
Net income / (expense) from reinsurance contracts held	- 1,744.37	- 2,208.27	- 43.40	- 3,996.04
Insurance service result	2,113.13	10,950.75	1,986.12	15,050.00
Interest received	- 3.02	-	62.63	59.61
Quoted equities - fair value adjustments	2,591.58	3,695.76	7,662.04	13,949.37
Unquoted equities - fair value adjustments	-	-	-	-
NAV movements in group companies	-	-	-	-
Dividend income	0.14	4.76	26.93	31.84
Rental income	1,182.29	-	-	1,182.29
Net foreign exchange income / (expense)	4,047.51	14,637.41	2,147.93	20,832.85
Other Income	20,863.30	-	-	20,863.30
Total Investment Income	28,681.79	18,337.92	9,899.53	56,919.25
Insurance finance income (expenses) for insurance contracts issued	-	-	-	-



	Emeritus Reinsurance	FBC Reinsurance	First Mutual Reinsurance	Total
Reinsurance finance income (expenses) for reinsurance contracts held	-	-	-	-
Net insurance financial result	-	-	-	-
Net investment result	28,681.79	18,337.92	9,899.53	56,919.25
Administrative Expenses (indirectly linked to insurance service provision)	- 1,531.33	- 2,812.99	- 81.84	- 4,426.16
Fair value adjustments (negative)	-	-	-	-
Other Expenses	-	-	-	-
Total for other Expenditure	- 1,531.33	- 2,812.99	- 81.84	- 4,426.16
Profit (Loss) before tax	29,263.59	26,475.69	11,803.81	67,543.09
Taxation	0.14	- 5,359.23	-	- 5,359.09
Profit (Loss) after tax	29,263.73	21,116.46	11,803.81	62,184.00
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	
Total Comprehensive Profit/(Loss) Attributable to Shareholders	29,263.73	21,116.46	11,803.81	62,184.00



	Emeritus Reinsurance	FBC Reinsurance	First Mutual Reinsurance	Total
Assets				
Non-Current Assets				
Intangible Assets	=	-	-	
Property, Plant and Equipment	0.13	-	0.71	0.84
Investment Property	23,452.66	-	-	23,452.66
Investments: Quoted equities	=	5,041.53	13,711.22	18,752.75
Unquoted equities	-	8,219.33	-	8,219.33
Bonds	-	-	63.54	63.54
Deferred tax asset	0.16	-	-	0.16
Deferred acquisition costs Assets (excluding Asset for Insurance Acquisition Cash Flows, but including any DAC previously used to spread acquisition costs)	-	-	-	
Insurance Contract Assets	=	-	-	
Reinsurance Contract Held Assets	-	-	-	
Other Non-Current Assets	550.83	-	-	550.83
Total Non-Current Assets	24,003.79	13,260.85	13,775.47	51,040.11
Current Assets				
Insurance Contract Assets	=	-	1,451.22	1,451.22
Reinsurance Contract Held Assets	87.88	-	6.67	94.55
Money market investments	-	19,267.17	2,640.47	21,907.65
Other Short-Term Investments	3,122.14	-	-	3,122.14
Other receivables	7,185.55	35.69	8.39	7,229.62
Cash and Bank Balances	1,136.08	6,787.35	867.45	8,790.89
Other Current Assets	-	-	717.58	717.58
Total Current Assets	11,531.65	26,090.21	5,691.78	43,313.64
Total Assets	35,535.43	39,351.06	19,467.25	94,353.75
Liabilities and Equity				
Current Liabilities				



	Emeritus Reinsurance	FBC Reinsurance	First Mutual Reinsurance	Total
Insurance Contract Liabilities:	_	144.29	82.81	227.10
Best Estimate Liability (BEL)	-	144.29	76.72	221.01
Risk Adjustment (RA)	-	-	6.09	6.09
Contractual Service Margin (CSM)	-	-	1	
Reinsurance Contract Held Liabilities:			66.39	66.39
Best Estimate Liability (BEL)	-	-	66.39	66.39
Risk Adjustment (RA)	-	-	1	
Contractual Service Margin (CSM)	-	-	-	-
Related party payables	-	-	1	
Current provisions	-	-	1	
Finance lease obligations	-	-	-	
Bank Overdrafts	-	-	1	-
Payables Arising from Retrocession Arrangements	1,533.22	-	9.01	1,542.24
Other payables	70.17	8,496.52	9.01	8,575.70
Total Current Liabilities	1,603.39	8,640.81	167.23	10,411.43
Non-current liabilities				
Insurance Contract Liabilities:	1,505.41		158.22	1,663.63
Best Estimate Liability (BEL)	1,505.41	-	1	1,505.41
Risk Adjustment (RA)	-	-	1	
Contractual Service Margin (CSM)	-	-	158.22	158.22
Reinsurance Contract Held Liabilities:		•	2.29	2.29
Best Estimate Liability (BEL)	-	-	1	
Risk Adjustment (RA)	-	-	0.00	0.00
Contractual Service Margin (CSM)	-	-	2.29	2.29
Long Term Loans	-	-	-	
Provision for investment contract liabilities	-	-	-	
Deferred Tax liability	-			
Other Liabilities	-	5,359.23	- 0.86	5,358.37
Total Non - Current Liabilities	1,505.41	5,359.23	159.65	7,024.29
Total Liabilities	3,108.80	14,000.04	326.88	17,435.72



	Emeritus Reinsurance	FBC Reinsurance	First Mutual Reinsurance	Total
Share Capital and Reserves				
Share Capital	0.49	-	-	0.49
Share Premium	6.28	-	-	6.28
Insurance finance reserve	_	-	-	-
Investment Reserve	-	-	-	-
Revaluation Reserve	-	-	19,309.03	19,309.03
Non-Distributable Reserve	-	-	-	
Retained Earnings Prior Years	3,156.13	4,234.57	19,467.25	26,857.95
Retained Earnings - Current Period	29,263.73	21,116.46	-	50,380.19
Minority Interest	-	-	-	
Other	-	-	-	
Shareholders' Equity	32,426.63	25,351.02	38,776.28	96,553.94
		·		
Total Equity and Liabilities	35,535.43	39,351.06	39,103.16	113,989.66



Life Assurance Sector Report

for the Quarter Ended 31 March 2024

