

OLDMUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (SOUTH AFRICA) LIMITED

# ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025



DO GREAT THINGS EVERY DAY

Old Mutual Life Assurance Company (SA) Limited is a licensed FSP and Life Insurer.



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**The consolidated and separate financial statements were audited in terms of the Companies Act, 71 of 2008 (as amended). The preparation of the Group's and separate annual financial statements was supervised by Casper Troskie CA(SA), Chief Financial Officer.**

### Feedback

Your feedback is important to us and we welcome your input to enhance the quality of our reporting. For any further feedback, please contact Investor Relations.

# Directors' responsibility and approval statement

The directors of Old Mutual Life Assurance Company (South Africa) Limited (the Company) are required by the South African Companies Act, 71 of 2008, (as amended) (the Companies Act) to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the consolidated and separate annual financial statements and related financial and non-financial information included in this report.

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate annual financial statements of the Company, comprising the consolidated and separate statements of financial position at 31 December 2025, the consolidated and separate income statements, the consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income, the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and the consolidated and separate notes thereto, which include material accounting policy elections and other explanatory notes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS® Accounting Standards), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), including interpretations to IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), the Financial Reporting Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council, the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants (SAICA) Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee, the JSE Listings Requirements, and requirements of the Companies Act. In addition, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the directors' report.

The directors are also ultimately responsible for such internal controls as they determine are 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, and for maintaining adequate accounting records in addition to reducing the risk of loss or error cost-effectively and effective risk management. An effective system of internal financial controls provides reasonable assurance as to the reliability of financial information being reported. To the best of their knowledge and belief the directors are satisfied that the system of internal controls provides reasonable assurance that reliance can be placed on financial records used in the preparation of the consolidated and separate financial statements during the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

The directors have made an assessment of the ability of the Company and its subsidiaries to continue as going concerns and have no reason to believe that the businesses will not be going concerns in the foreseeable future.

It is the responsibility of the Company's independent external auditors to report on the fair presentation of the consolidated and separate financial statements. These financial statements have been audited in terms of section 29(1) of the Companies Act. Their unmodified report is included within these Annual Financial Statements.

## Approval of consolidated and separate annual financial statements

The consolidated and separate annual financial statements of Old Mutual Life Assurance Company (South Africa) Limited, as identified in the first paragraph, were approved by the Board of directors on 16 March 2026 and signed on their behalf by:

**TREVOR MANUEL**

**TA Manuel**  
Chairman

**Cape Town**

16 March 2026

**JURIE STRYDOM**

**JJ Strydom**  
Chief Executive Officer

# Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer's responsibility statement

The directors, whose names are stated below, hereby confirm that:

- a) The annual financial statements set out on pages 3 to 201, fairly present in all material respects the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the issuer in terms of IFRS<sup>®</sup> Accounting Standards
- b) To the best of our knowledge and beliefs, no facts have been omitted or untrue statements made that would make the annual financial statements false or misleading
- c) Internal financial controls have been put in place to ensure that material information relating to the issuer and its consolidated subsidiaries have been provided to effectively prepare the financial statements of the issuer
- d) The internal financial controls are adequate and effective and can be relied upon in compiling the annual financial statements, having fulfilled our role and function as Executive Directors with primary responsibility for implementation and execution of controls
- e) Where we are not satisfied, we have disclosed to the Audit committee and the auditors any deficiencies in design and operational effectiveness of the internal financial controls and have taken steps to remedy the deficiencies
- f) We are not aware of any fraud involving directors

**JURIE STRYDOM**

**JJ Strydom**  
Chief Executive Officer

**Sandton**

16 March 2026

**CASPER TROSKIE**

**CG Troskie**  
Chief Financial Officer

## Certificate by the Group Company Secretary

In terms of Section 88(2)(e) of the South African Companies Act, 71 of 2008 (as amended), I certify that Old Mutual Life Assurance Company (South Africa) Limited has lodged with the Commissioner, all such returns and notices as required by the Companies Act for the year ended 31 December 2025, and that all such returns and notices appear to be true, correct and up to date.

**ELSABE KIRSTEN**

**EM Kirsten**  
Group Company Secretary

16 March 2026

# Directors' report

The directors of Old Mutual Life Assurance Company (South Africa) Limited (the Company or the Group) have pleasure in submitting their report on the consolidated and separate annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

## Review of activities

The principal activity of the Group is the transaction of all classes of life assurance, savings and retirement funding business. The Group underwrites life insurance risks associated with death and disability. It also issues a diversified portfolio of investment contracts and earns fee income from investment management service contracts.

The operating results and financial position of the Group and company are set out in the income statements, statements of comprehensive income, statements of financial position, statements of changes in equity, statements of cash flows and accompanying notes.

Profit before tax for the Group was R14 655 million (2024: R9 125 million), and profit after tax was R7 060 million (2024: R4 256 million).

Profit before tax for the company was R15 982 million (2024: R9 058 million), and profit after tax was R9 138 million (2024: R4 942 million).

## Consolidated and Company annual financial statements

In terms of IFRS<sup>®</sup> Accounting Standards, the Company is required to produce consolidated financial statements as its subordinated debt instruments are traded in a public market.

In the Company financial statements, the Company's investments in its subsidiaries, joint ventures, associate companies and structured entities are accounted for as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and dividends are recognised when receivable.

Details of the financial results are set out on pages 16 to 201 of the consolidated annual financial statements and on pages 16 to 201 of the separate annual financial statements.

The directors have approved the consolidated and separate annual financial statements as reflected on pages 16 to 201, including the certificate by the Group Company Secretary on page 2 and the Audit committee report for the 2025 financial year on page 6.

## Holding company

The Company's holding company is Old Mutual Emerging Markets (Pty) Limited, incorporated in South Africa.

## Ultimate holding company

The Company's ultimate holding company is Old Mutual Limited, incorporated in South Africa and listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, with secondary listings in Malawi, Namibia and Zimbabwe and a standard listing on the London Stock Exchange.

## Share capital

There were no changes in the authorised or issued ordinary share capital of the Company during the current and prior year.

## Dividends

Dividends on ordinary shares amounting to R6 750 million (2024: R7 646 million) and dividends on preference shares amounting to Rnil (2024: Rnil) were declared during the year by the Company.

The directors of the Company acknowledged, that it had applied the solvency and liquidity requirements of the Companies Act and Insurance Act 18 of 2017 prior to the dividend declaration and reasonably concluded that the Company will satisfy same immediately after completing the distribution.

## Borrowings

The directors may from time to time exercise all of the powers of the Company to (a) borrow for the purposes of the Company such sums as they think fit; and (b) secure the payment or repayment of any such sums, or any other sum, as they think fit, whether by the creation and issue of any securities, mortgage or charge upon all or any of the property or assets of the Company provided that the Company may not borrow any assets without the prior written approval of the Prudential Authority, and the authorisation of the shareholders by an ordinary resolution.

## Directors

Details of the members of the Board who served during the year and at the reporting date have been provided below.

The issuer is required, by the Insurance Act, to annually evaluate the performance of the board of directors of the issuer and that of its committees, its chair and its individual directors as set out by the King Code. The Board hereby confirms that it has performed a performance assessment for the reporting year, which assessment was performed by an independent service provider (The Board Practice). The biographical information of the current directors can be found in note L.

## Directors' report continued

The directors had no third party or company responsible for managing any business activities of the Group. Refer to note 13 for detailed related party disclosure

Name	Position as director	Appointment date	Resignation date
TA Manuel <sup>c</sup>	Independent Non-executive Director	24.10.2017	
PG de Beyer <sup>a,ac,c,r</sup>	Independent Non-executive Director	01.03.2012	31.12.2024
J Erasmus <sup>ac,r</sup>	Independent Non-executive Director	01.10.2025	
O Ighodaro <sup>a,ac,r</sup>	Independent Non-executive Director	22.09.2020	
WR Jardine <sup>c</sup>	Independent Non-executive Director	01.10.2025	
I Kgaboesele <sup>a,ac</sup>	Independent Non-executive Director	24.10.2017	
J Langner <sup>a,ac</sup>	Independent Non-executive Director	20.05.2021	
JR Lister <sup>a,ac,r</sup>	Independent Non-executive Director	24.10.2017	
Dr SM Magwentshu-Rensburg <sup>c</sup>	Independent Non-executive Director	24.10.2017	
TM Mokgosi-Mwantembe	Non-executive Director	24.10.2017	30.05.2025
BP Silwanyana <sup>a,ac,r</sup>	Independent Non-executive Director	04.12.2023	
JJ Strydom <sup>1,r</sup>	Executive Director	01.06.2025	Designation change
CG Troskie	Executive Director	01.04.2018	
IG Williamson	Executive Director	27.05.2019	30.05.2025 (retired)

<sup>1</sup> JJ Strydom served as independent non-executive director from 04 December 2023. His designation changed to Chief Executive Officer Designate of Old Mutual on 12 May 2025 and he assumed the role of Chief Executive Officer on 01 June 2025

<sup>a</sup> Member of the Audit committee

<sup>ac</sup> Member of the Actuarial committee

<sup>c</sup> Member of the committee for Customer Affairs

<sup>r</sup> Member of the Risk committee

The directors had no interest in any third party or company responsible for managing any of the business activities of the Group.

### Group Company secretary

EM Kirsten is the Group Company Secretary.

### Auditors

During the year, Deloitte & Touche and Ernst & Young Inc. have been the joint auditors of the Group and the Company.

The auditors' engagement is in accordance with section 90 of the Companies Act of South Africa. The Audit committee confirms that it has complied with Par 7.3(e) III and IV of the JSE Debt and Specialist Securities listings requirements, in that it has obtained the information detailed in paragraph 5.7(h)(iii) of the JSE Listings Requirements in their assessment of the suitability for re-appointment of the audit firm and designated individual partner, and secondly, that it has ensured that the auditors are re-appointed at the Annual General Meeting of shareholders.

### Debt officer

The Board has considered and is satisfied with the competence, qualifications and experience of the appointed debt officer, M van der Walt.

### Events after the reporting period

Subsequent to the reporting date, there has been an escalation in geopolitical tensions in the Middle East following Israeli and United States military strikes on Iran. These developments have contributed to increased volatility in global financial markets and heightened levels of global uncertainty. Given the nature, timing and ongoing evolution of these events, management has assessed this as a non-adjusting subsequent event, as the conditions did not exist at the reporting date. The Group is monitoring the situation as it develops.

On 12 March 2026, Old Mutual Wealth (Pty) Ltd acquired approximately 88% of the equity interests in 10X Investments (Pty) Ltd for a purchase consideration of R2.1 billion. 10X Investments (Pty) Ltd is a leading independent provider of advanced rules-based passive investment products in South Africa. At the date of approval of the financial statements, the initial accounting for the acquisition had not been finalised. Accordingly, it is not yet practicable to quantify the full financial effect of the transaction, including the amounts to be recognised in respect of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, goodwill and non-controlling interest.

Other than the aforementioned, the directors are not aware of any material events (as defined per IAS 10 Events after the Reporting Period) after the reporting date of 31 December 2025 until the date of authorisation of these audited consolidated financial statements.

# Corporate Governance report

## Corporate Governance Framework

Old Mutual Life Assurance Company (South Africa) Limited (OMLACSA) is a licensed life insurer and wholly owned subsidiary of Old Mutual Limited which is a Johannesburg Stock Exchange listed entity. Old Mutual Limited established a Group Governance Framework (GGF) that adheres to King IV™. This framework outlines the minimum governance requirements for the Group and its subsidiary entities.

The Group is in compliance with King IV™ and requires that its subsidiaries comply with the King IV™ governance outcomes through application of the principles as set out in the code.

The OMLACSA Board is satisfied that during 2025, it complied with the GGF, and has applied the King IV™ principles on the same basis as the Group. Refer to the full Old Mutual Limited Corporate Governance Report 2025 at <https://www.oldmutual.com/investor-relations/reporting-centre/reports> details of the application and explanation of the GGF principles, and King IV™ requirements.

## Going concern

Although the key management focus from a performance perspective is on Old Mutual Limited and its segments, significant information is collected for OMLACSA due to its regulated nature. The business plan process focused on OMLACSA capital compliance and ensuring liquidity reserves remained sufficient.

Despite the challenging local economic environment, the results of the projections indicate that the Group is expected to remain sufficiently capitalised to continue as a going concern. No material uncertainty in relation to the going concern has been identified and no items were identified through the operational business plan process that are expected to negatively impact the ability to continue as a going concern.

Based on the reviews, no material uncertainties that would require disclosure have been identified in relation to the ability of OMLACSA to remain a going concern for at least the next 12 months. The directors therefore consider it appropriate for the going concern basis to be adopted in preparing the financial statements.

# Audit committee report

This Audit committee report has been prepared based on the requirements of the SA Companies Act, 71 of 2008, as amended (Companies Act), the King Code of Governance for SA (King IV™<sup>1</sup>), the JSE Listings Requirements and other applicable regulatory requirements.

This report sets out how the Audit committee has satisfied its various statutory obligations during the year, as well as some of the focus areas considered and how these have been addressed by the committee.

## Role and mandate

The committee's main role is to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities, in particular with regard to the integrity of the Group's financial statements, effectiveness of the systems of internal control, financial reporting and risk management.

In addition, the committee is responsible for assessing the effectiveness of the Group internal audit function, the Chief Financial Officer and the independence and effectiveness of the Group's external auditors.

These responsibilities are in terms of the mandate of the Audit committee as defined in section 94(7) of the Companies Act and its terms of reference, which are available at [www.oldmutual/about/governance/board-committees](http://www.oldmutual/about/governance/board-committees).

## Committee composition

The committee is comprised of six independent Non-executive Directors who all satisfy the requirements to serve as members of an audit committee, as defined by section 94(7) of the Companies Act. Two out of the six committee members are chartered accountants. All six members have risk management, finance and audit expertise, and one member has finance and audit expertise.

The Chairperson of the committee reports to the Board on its activities, all matters discussed, highlighting key issues requiring action and recommendations for resolution. The Audit committee works closely with the Risk committee, which reviews risk management and compliance initiatives and monitors the effectiveness of the risk, compliance and internal control environment of the Group.

The Chairperson of the Audit committee is a member of the Risk committee, and the Chairperson of the Risk committee is a member of the Audit committee. This helps ensure that there is adequate communication between the two committees.

Name	Appointment date	Resignation date	Board status	Scheduled meeting attendance <sup>#</sup>
O Ighodaro (Chairperson) BSc (hons), FCA (ICAEW), CA(SA)	22.09.2020		Independent Non-executive	6/6
J Erasmus MBA, BCom (Hons) (Act), FIA	01.10.2025		Independent Non-executive	1/1
I Kgaboesele BCom, PDip (Acc), Dip (FMI), CA(SA)	24.10.2017		Independent Non-executive	6/6
J Langner BCom, FASSA, FFA	20.05.2021		Independent Non-executive	6/6
JR Lister BSc (Stats), FIA	24.10.2017		Independent Non-executive	6/6
BP Silwanyana BCom (Fin Acc), BCom (Hons), PGDA, MBA	11.12.2023		Independent Non-executive	6/6
JJ Strydom BSc (Hons) (Act), FIA, CFA, MBA	11.12.2023	12.05.2025	Independent Non-executive	3/3

<sup>#</sup> In accordance with the Audit committee's terms of reference, it held the minimum of five scheduled meetings during 2025, convening six scheduled meetings to adequately discharge its duties in accordance with its mandate

## Invited attendees

The engagement partners of the external auditors and the Group Internal Audit Director are standing invitees to the Audit committee meetings, as is the Board Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Risk Officer, Head of Actuarial Function and the heads of finance, actuarial and tax. Invitations to attend committee meetings are extended to senior executives and professional advisers as deemed appropriate. Directors of the Board who are not members of the committee have the right of attendance at Audit committee meetings.

When required, country and subsidiary Audit committee Chairpersons will be invited to attend meetings. The Group Company Secretary or her delegate is the secretary of the committee.

The committee Chairperson may, from time to time, attend subsidiaries' Audit committee meetings.

<sup>1</sup> Copyright and trademarks are owned by the Institute of Directors in South Africa NPC and all its rights are reserved

## Contracts and matters in which directors and officers of the Company have an interest

The Group has adopted a Conflicts of Interest Policy, which sets out key provisions for both directors and employees to adhere to. Directors are required to confirm on a quarterly basis that their conflicts of interest disclosures are up to date, with a declaration being signed at each quarterly meeting.

### Actuarial sub-committee

The Board constituted a separate Actuarial committee, which functions as a sub-committee of the Audit committee. All the Audit committee members are members of the Actuarial committee.

The Actuarial committee assists the Audit committee in ensuring that relevant actuarial matters are properly considered prior to decision making by the Audit committee. The Actuarial committee is chaired by JR Lister, an independent non-executive director and a qualified actuary.

During the year, the Actuarial sub-committee met six times, and meeting attendance was 100%.

### Our commitment to independence, transparency and collaboration

The Audit committee encourages continuous improvement of and fosters adherence to the Group's policies, procedures and practices at all levels of the organisation.

Application of these policies encourages open communication with assurance providers, including the external auditors, senior management, internal audit, compliance, the risk functions and the Board.

The Group Internal Audit Director also has a direct reporting line to the committee with unrestricted access to the committee Chairperson.

The independence of the committee is key to its effective functioning, while ensuring that it does not assume the functions of management.

As part of its mandate, it has the authority to investigate matters within the scope of its defined responsibility and to request information or explanations necessary for the performance of its functions.

### Areas of focus during the year

#### Significant audit matters

The Audit committee routinely considers audit matters, as raised by the external auditors relating to the annual financial statements.

Audit matter	How the Audit committee addressed the matter
Life insurance contract liabilities	The committee, through the Actuarial committee, reviewed and interrogated reports from the Group Chief Actuary, Group Actuary and the external auditors on actuarial assumptions and basis changes.
Valuation of level 3 financial instruments	The appropriateness of the assumptions and methodologies used in the valuation of investments and securities, inclusive of the fair value disclosures was considered.

### Financial statements and integrated reporting process

During the year under review the Audit committee:

- Reviewed the Key Audit Matters identified by the external auditors and monitored the appropriateness of the management actions taken to address the Key Audit Matters
- Reviewed and debated key accounting, actuarial and tax judgements including external audit's Key Audit Matters and were satisfied with how these were addressed
- Reviewed the Group tax report, which included a status, governance, controls and compliance update
- Analysed financial information included in the Group's interim and year end results announcements to ensure the accuracy and integrity of financial data disclosed externally
- Reviewed and assessed the audited annual financial statements and found the controls and financial reporting processes underpinning its compilation to be appropriate and effective
- Recommended to the Board for approval, the annual financial statements, interim and annual results and the financial information included in the 2025 Integrated Report. Assessed and confirmed the appropriateness of the going concern assumption used in the interim and annual financial statements
- Reviewed the interim and final dividend proposals. Ensured that the Group had sufficient resources to make the dividend distributions, before recommending the proposals to the Board
- Reviewed the appropriateness of property asset valuations
- Reviewed the combined assurance plan for the Group, ensuring the inclusion of material risk areas, acceptable coverage of business processes and that all reporting requirements were met. Confirmed that assurance activities result in an adequate, effective control environment and the integrity of reports can be relied upon for decision making
- Reviewed and considered the overall effectiveness of the Group's internal controls
- Considered the suitability, qualifications, experience, independence and capacity of proposed engagement partners and recommended for approval to the Board
- Reviewed reports from the Group Chief Actuary, Group Actuary and the joint external auditors on actuarial assumptions and the reliability and adequacy of the financial soundness results of OMLACSA at 31 December 2025
- Monitored the levels of the various capital measures in the Group, ensuring that they are within acceptable ranges

# Audit committee report continued

## Financial statements and integrated reporting process continued

- Monitored methodology and assumptions used to calculate the Group's liabilities and solvency capital ratio noting these are appropriate and in line with Prudential Standards
- Assessed compliance with all other statutory requirements in terms of section 94(7) of the Companies Act of 2008, King IV, JSE Listings Requirements and any other applicable regulatory requirements (including the JSE control sign-off and compliance certificates), and confirmed that no reportable irregularities were identified and reported by the external auditors in terms of the Auditing Profession Act, 26 of 2005
- Ensured that the recommendations, as set out in the JSE Proactive Monitoring review reports, have been incorporated into the Annual Financial Statements
- Reviewed transactions that qualify as Financial Assistance or as a Distribution for OMLACSA, noting that the aggregate impact on solvency and liquidity tests for each entity
- Reviewed and approved voluntary trading statements
- Reviewed and approved restatements of the OMLACSA annual financial statements
- Reviewed and approved the OMLACSA materiality policy
- Confirmed that the Group tax function assessed the effectiveness of its system of internal control over tax reporting and compliance as at 31 December 2025
- Reviewed and considered subsidiary company Audit committee reports, noting key audit matters raised and related action plans
- Reviewed the updates to the terms of reference of the Audit committee and recommended them for Board approval

## Internal controls and risk management

The Audit committee is responsible for reviewing the effectiveness of systems for internal control, financial reporting and risk management, and for considering the findings of any major internal investigations into control weaknesses, fraud or misconduct, and management's response thereto.

The Audit and Risk committees delegate the duty to management to continuously identify, assess, mitigate and manage risks within the existing and changing risk profile of our operating environment. Mitigating controls are formulated to address the risks and the Board is kept abreast of progress on the Group's risk management plan.

During the year under review the committee considered control issues identified from the various reports reviewed by the committee in the context of the overall effectiveness of internal controls. These reports included internal and external audit reports, reports from the Board's Risk committee as well as specific internal control reports from management, relating to internal attestation of financial and other controls. The group's modernisation and transformational projects to upgrade various legacy IT platforms continued to receive particular focus through the Group Technology and Platforms, Risk and Audit Committees.

Where deficient controls or matters were raised, the committee reviewed the progress on remediation plans and were satisfied that any material impact on the Group's annual financial statements had been appropriately mitigated by management, through manual controls and increased oversight where necessary. Significant progress was noted by the committee in terms of improved controls and automation. The committee will continue to monitor and evaluate any remaining deficient controls as well as remediation plans in 2026.

Having considered, analysed, reviewed and discussed information provided by management, other Board committees, Internal Audit and the external auditors, the committee is of the opinion that the internal controls of the Group, together with management's additional procedures performed to mitigate identified control deficiencies, can be relied upon as a reasonable basis for the preparation of the annual financial statements, throughout the year under review.

## Internal audit

Internal audit is the third line of assurance in the assurance model, and provides independent assurance over the first and second lines of assurance operations and oversight functions.

Group internal audit is accountable to the Audit committee and has unrestricted access to the Chairperson of the Audit committee. Group internal audit meets with the Audit committee at least once a year without management being present, and has frequent interactions with the Chairperson of the Audit committee.

The Audit committee approves the Group internal audit plan and neither the Group internal audit director nor the internal audit function reports into the Executive committee other than from an administrative perspective. Group internal audit is also independent from the activities it audits and from the day-to-day management of the Group. This maintains the functional and financial independence of the internal audit function.

During the year under review the Audit committee:

- Reviewed and approved the Internal Audit Charter and audit plan
- Evaluated the independence, effectiveness and performance of the Internal audit function and compliance with its charter
- Confirmed the appropriateness of the expertise, experience and resources of the internal audit function and that of the Group internal audit director
- Reviewed and approved the annual consolidated internal audit plan in consultation with the Group internal audit director, ensuring that material risk areas were included, that the coverage of risks and business processes was acceptable
- Reviewed and discussed with the Group internal audit director the scope of work of the internal audit function, the issues identified as a result of its work and management's responsiveness to issues raised and agreed action plans
- Ensured coordination and cooperation between internal audit and the risk management and compliance functions

### Chief Financial Officer

During the year under review the Audit committee reviewed the performance and confirmed the suitability and appropriateness of the competence, qualifications, expertise and experience of the Chief Financial Officer, Casper Troskie, and the resources, expertise, succession planning and experience of the Group's finance function.

### External auditors

The Audit committee is responsible for the appointment, compensation and oversight of the external auditors for the Group, namely Deloitte and Touche and Ernst & Young Inc. Deloitte & Touche has served as joint auditor of the Group since June 2018, whereas Ernst & Young was appointed in May 2022.

During the year under review the Audit committee:

- Assessed the suitability for appointment and re-appointment of the audit firms and designated audit partners, considering the relevant legislative and regulatory requirements and presented and included the appointment of the Auditors. Ensured that the appointment and the independence of the external auditors were in compliance with the Companies Act and all other regulatory and legal requirements
- Considered and recommended to the Board the appointment of the joint external auditors Deloitte & Touche (with Gerdus Dixon as designated registered auditor and joint signing partner of Old Mutual Limited) and Ernst & Young Inc. (with Malcolm Rapson as designated registered auditor and joint signing partner for Old Mutual Limited)
- Monitored the effectiveness of the external auditors in terms of their audit quality, expertise and independence, as well as the execution of the audit plan
- Approved the joint external auditors' annual audit plan and ensured that all statutory and financial reporting requirements were met and material risks were identified and appropriately addressed
- Approved the audit fees for the 2025 year under review
- Reviewed the relevant information provided by the auditors as detailed in paragraph 5.7(h)(iii) of the JSE Listings Requirements
- Monitored and ensured that fees for non-audit services were in line with the Group's policy on non-audit services, which is summarised in the Corporate Governance section of our website
- Reviewed the external auditors' findings and recommendations and ensured that matters raised were resolved appropriately
- Ensured coordination and cooperation between the external and internal auditors
- Convened with the external audit team, without management being present, and was assured that there were no unresolved areas of disagreement with management. Satisfaction was expressed with the skills and expertise in Group Finance and it was confirmed that throughout the audit there was good support from the management teams
- Ensured that the appointment and the independence of the external auditors were in compliance with the Companies Act and all other regulatory and legal requirements
- Confirmed that no reportable irregularities were identified and reported by the external auditors in terms of the Auditing Profession Act, 26 of 2005

The Audit committee reviewed and approved the non-audit services policy, which governs the type, value, approval process and scope of non-audit services that the external auditors are able to perform for the Group. Only those non-audit services that do not impact the external auditors' independence and where it is best placed for the auditors to perform the services are permitted under the policy.

The Audit committee is satisfied with the appropriateness of the independence, expertise, experience and resources of the external auditors, the external audit partners and the quality of the external audit.

### Combined assurance

The Audit committee is responsible for overseeing combined assurance activities and ensuring that these are effective in achieving its objectives.

The Group's Combined Assurance framework establishes integrated and coordinated assurance activities between the three lines of assurance across all levels of the organisation. There is continued and ongoing focus on increased collaboration and sharing of information as well as reducing duplication of activities. The committee reviewed and approved the combined assurance plan for the Group.

# Audit committee report continued

## Combined assurance continued

In accordance with the principle of proportionality of our Group Governance Framework, both the boards of non-operating holding companies and holding companies with own operations are required to adopt the Combined Assurance Framework and ensure that the framework is implemented within their entity. Any areas of concern are escalated to the Audit committee.

The Audit committee is satisfied that assurance activities result in an adequate, effective control environment and the integrity of reports can be relied upon for decision making.

## Committee training

As a part of the ongoing training for directors, the committee received training on actuarial modernisation and capital efficiency.

## Committee performance

The performance of the committee is reviewed annually as part of the effectiveness review of the Board and all its committees. The externally facilitated review performed during 2025 concluded that the committee operated effectively and successfully discharged its responsibilities and duties during the year under review, complying with its terms of reference in all material aspects.

## Key focus areas for 2026

- Monitor capital management and the Group's various solvency measures, ensuring they are within acceptable ranges
- Ensure the Group's long-term actuarial assumptions remain appropriate for the current operating environment
- Ensure the Group's financial processes and controls operate effectively and are proportionate for the Group's complexity
- Ensure adequate resourcing and succession planning for the finance and actuarial teams, as well as for the Committee
- Monitor the reporting of the new value metrics introduced by the Group
- Monitor methodology and assumptions used to calculate the Group's liabilities and Solvency Capital Ratio, noting these are appropriate and in line with Prudential Standards
- Focus on ensuring that the Group's financial processes and controls operate effectively and are proportionate with the Group's complexity

## Conclusion

The Audit committee is satisfied that it has complied with all statutory duties as well as its duties under its terms of reference for the reporting period.

The Audit committee reviewed the Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 and recommended them for approval to the Board.

On behalf of the Audit committee

**OLUFUNKE IGHODARO**

**O Ighodaro**

Audit committee Chairperson

**Cape Town**

16 March 2026

# Independent auditors' report

## To the shareholders of Old Mutual Life Assurance Company (South Africa) Limited

Report on the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements

### Opinion

We have audited the consolidated and separate financial statements of Old Mutual Life Assurance Company (South Africa) Limited and its subsidiaries (the Group and Company) set out on pages 16 to 200, which comprise of the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the consolidated and separate income statements and statements of other comprehensive income, the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity and the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information, but excluding information marked as "unaudited".

In our opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and separate financial position of the Group and Company as at 31 December 2025, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS<sup>®</sup> Accounting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group and Company in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code) as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities, and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements of the Group and Company in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of the Group and Company in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

In terms of the IRBA Rule on Enhanced Auditor Reporting for the Audit of Financial Statements of Public Interest Entities, published in Government Gazette Number 49309 dated 15 September 2023 (the EAR Rule) we report:

### Final Materiality

The ISAs recognise that:

- Misstatements, including omissions, are considered to be material if the misstatements, individually or in the aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.
- Judgements about materiality are made in light of surrounding circumstances, and are affected by the size or nature of a misstatement, or a combination of both; and
- Judgements about matters that are material to users of the financial statements consider users as a group rather than as specific individual users, whose needs may vary greatly.

The amount we set as materiality represents a quantitative threshold used to evaluate the effect of misstatements to the financial statements as a whole based on our professional judgement. Qualitative factors are also considered in making final determinations regarding what is material to the financial statements.

### Group Final Materiality

We determined final materiality for the Group to be R826 million, which is based on 8% of normalised profit before tax. We have identified profit before tax as the most appropriate basis as we typically believe that profit-making companies are principally evaluated by users on their ability to generate earnings. In using the earnings-based measure we normalised the base for the annual profit fluctuations adjusting the impact of portfolio returns to a five-year historical average and adjusting for non-recurring items consisting of impairments of goodwill and other intangible assets, fixed assets, and profit on disposal of subsidiaries and fixed assets.

### Company Final Materiality

We determined final materiality for the Company to be R826 million, which is based on 8% of normalised profit before tax. We have identified profit before tax as the most appropriate basis as we typically believe that profit-making companies are principally evaluated by users on their ability to generate earnings. In using the earnings-based measure we normalised the base for the annual profit fluctuations by adjusting the impact of portfolio returns to a five-year historical average and adjusting for non-recurring items consisting of impairments of intangible assets, fixed assets, and profit on disposal of subsidiaries and fixed assets. Materiality for the separate financial statements is limited to the materiality determined for the Group.

### Group and Company Audit Scope

Our assessment of audit risk, evaluation of materiality and allocation of performance materiality determines our audit scope for each component within the Company and Group. Taken together, this enables us to form an opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements. We take into account the size and risk profile of the components. In addition, we further consider the organisation of the Group and effectiveness of Group wide controls, changes in the business environment, and other factors such as our experience in prior years and recent internal audit results when assessing the level of work to be performed at each component. Our process focuses on identifying and assessing the risk of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole including, with respect to the consolidation process.

## Independent auditors' report continued

In establishing our overall approach to the Group and Company audit, we determined the type of work that needed to be undertaken at each of the components by us, as the group audit engagement team, or by component auditors under our instruction.

In selecting components, we perform risk assessment activities across the Group and Company and underlying components to identify risks of material misstatement at an account balance and disclosure level. We then identify how the nature and size of the account balances at the components contribute to those risks and thus determine which account balances require an audit response and at which components the response should be executed. We then consider for each component the degree of risk identified (whether pervasive or not) and the number of accounts requiring audit responses to assign the scope to each component as either an audit of financial information or audit of one or more account balances, classes of transactions or disclosures. We involved component auditors in this risk assessment process.

In our assessment of the residual account balances not covered by the audit procedures, we considered whether or not these could give rise to a risk of material misstatement of the Group and Company financial statements. This assessment included performing analytical procedures at the Group and Company level on the residual balances.

Excluding consolidated funds, we identified 48 and 27 components at the Group and Company respectively and selected 23 and 17 components respectively.

Of the 23 components selected for the Group, we identified:

- 6 components ("audit of the component's financial information") for which the financial information of the component was audited.
- 17 components ("audit of one or more account balances, classes of transactions or disclosures components") where our procedures were limited to specific accounts which we considered had the potential for the greatest impact on the significant accounts in the consolidated financial statements given the specific risks identified.

For the remaining components of the Group where we did not perform either an audit of financial information or an audit of one or more account balances, classes of transactions or disclosures, none individually represents a contribution of greater than 1.5% of profit before tax, and 0.5% of total assets or total liabilities.

Of the 17 components selected for the Company, we identified:

- 5 components ("audit of the component's financial information") for which the financial information of the component was audited.
- 12 components ("audit of one or more account balances, classes of transactions or disclosures components") where our procedures were limited to specific accounts which we considered had the potential for the greatest impact on the significant accounts in the separate financial statements given the specific risks identified.

For the remaining components of the Company where we did not perform either an audit of financial information or an audit of one or more account balances, classes of transactions or disclosures, none individually represents a contribution of greater than 1.5% of profit before tax, and 0.5% of total assets or total liabilities.

In addition, the group audit team led specific audit procedures over certain central functions, the consolidation and certain specific account balances managed and accounted for centrally.

### Key Audit Matters

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

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

The key audit matters apply equally to the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements.

## Valuation of life insurance contract assets and liabilities

Refer to accounting policy elections note A1.3 and note F2

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>As at 31 December 2025, the Group's life insurance contracts liabilities amount to R676 055 million (R675 865 million in separate Company) and life insurance contract assets amount to R7 417 million (R7 143 million in separate Company). Life insurance contract assets and liabilities are determined in accordance with IFRS 17 <i>Insurance Contracts</i> (IFRS 17).</p> <p>We assessed the valuation of the life insurance contract assets and liabilities to be an area of focus due to the significant assumptions in the valuation of life insurance contract assets and liabilities, which includes a number of estimates and judgements. The present value of future cash flows (PVFCF) contained in the life insurance contract assets and liabilities are associated with significant uncertainties requiring the use of expert judgement embedded within complex actuarial models relying on subjective assumptions relating to future events. Key assumptions include persistency, mortality and expense assumptions. As a result of the long duration of insurance products, relatively small changes in key assumptions may have a significant impact on the valuation of the PVFCF.</p> <p>The actuarial valuations are based on complex models/ methodologies and other computations in which there is a risk that inappropriate assumptions and/or inaccurate input data may be used. The contractual service margin (CSM) is impacted by assumption changes to the PVFCF for future coverage that influences the release of the CSM in the current year and future periods. Insurance contracts make up material balances in the financial statements and require effort with specialist assistance.</p> <p>Accordingly, given the complexity and judgement involved we have identified the valuation of life insurance contract assets and liabilities as a key audit matter which includes the PVFCF and CSM for remaining coverage.</p>	<p>Our procedures over the valuation of life insurance contract assets and liabilities included, amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obtained an understanding and evaluated the design and implementation of management's controls over the significant estimates and assumptions used in the determination of life insurance contracts, including model data inputs.</li> </ul> <p>To test the PVFCF and CSM, our audit procedures were executed with the assistance of our actuarial specialists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identified significant assumption changes through the Life Liability Committee meetings, engagement with management and inspection of the Analysis of Surpluses.</li> <li>• Evaluated the material and high-risk experience investigations, including audit procedures on certain of the models used to derive experience rates, to assess whether the experience investigations have been appropriately considered in the assumptions applied with a particular focus on persistency and mortality assumptions.</li> <li>• Considered whether the valuation assumptions are appropriate in light of company experience and the requirements of relevant accounting, regulatory and actuarial standards.</li> <li>• Performed tests to ensure the complete and accurate transfer of policyholder data from policy administration systems to the actuarial systems, leveraging management's key reconciliation controls where applicable.</li> <li>• Tested the methodology and logic of models used through independent recalculations on a sample of models, and comparison of calculation logic to industry comparable models.</li> <li>• Assessed the appropriateness of management's data and assumptions applied in determining the CSM, the coverage units for reasonability and expenses included in the fulfilment cashflows.</li> <li>• For significant model changes, we performed a review of the model/ code changes, as necessary, and where appropriate replicated the change impacts or assessed the methodology, assumptions and results of the significant model changes.</li> <li>• Assessed and evaluated the presentation and disclosure in the consolidated and separate financial statements in relation to the insurance contracts and whether or not the disclosures are complete and accurate and in compliance with IFRS 17 <i>Insurance Contracts</i> in note F2.</li> </ul>

### Key Observations

Based on the procedures performed over the valuation of life contract assets and liabilities, we did not identify any significant matters requiring further consideration in concluding on our procedures.

# Independent auditors' report continued

## Valuation of level 3 financial instruments (investments and securities)

Refer to accounting policy elections note A1.3 and note F2

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>At 31 December 2025, investments and securities carried at fair value through profit or loss represented 91.0% and 94.4% of total assets in the consolidated and separate financial statements respectively. Level 3 investments and securities amounted to R59 272 million and R91 656 million representing 5.4% and 9.2% of the total investments and securities balances of the Group and separate Company respectively.</p> <p>Investments and securities measured at fair value through profit or loss are a significant portion of total assets in the consolidated financial statements. The valuation risk is not uniform to all investment types and the risk is higher for those assets categorised as level 3 under the fair value methodology. These asset valuations involve significant judgement and expertise.</p> <p>Given the level of judgement required in the selection and application of significant assumptions and unobservable inputs and the consequential impact upon profit or loss, our areas of focus relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The assumptions used, as these are largely based on unobservable inputs and include a significant level of judgement;</li> <li>• The completeness and accuracy of the data ingested in the valuation models; and</li> <li>• Where applicable, the use of complex valuation methodologies as opposed to observable prices.</li> </ul> <p>Consequently, the determination of the fair value of investments and securities classified as level 3 financial instruments is more complex and/or judgemental, with a higher level of estimation uncertainty, and we have therefore identified this as a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obtained an understanding and evaluated the design and implementation of key controls over the valuation of level 3 financial instruments to ensure the accuracy of inputs, the appropriateness of methodologies and the assessment by management of the final measurement of the level 3 financial instruments.</li> <li>• On a sample basis, selected level 3 financial instruments and performed the following procedures together with our internal valuation specialists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Assessed the key inputs and assumptions used in the valuation models, such as estimated cash flows, growth rates, discount rates and significant unobservable inputs, and critically assessed the valuation methodologies against current market practice and industry standards;</li> <li>– Assessed the reasonableness of the estimated cash flows by performing retrospective testing and comparing actual financial performance against previous forecasts where cash flow forecasts are required for the valuation;</li> <li>– Assessed the appropriateness of the earnings multiples used in certain valuations by comparing them with comparable listed companies, adjusted for comparability differences, sizes and liquidity.</li> <li>– Performed independent valuations of the financial instruments to ascertain a reasonable range of outcomes and determining whether management's calculated value falls within this range.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Assessed and evaluated the presentation and disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements in relation to the fair value of the level 3 financial instruments and the disclosures relating to the estimation uncertainty are complete, appropriate and in compliance with IFRS 13: <i>Fair Value Measurement</i> ("IFRS 13") and IFRS 7: <i>Financial Instrument Disclosures</i> ("IFRS 7") as disclosed in note D3.</li> </ul>

### Key Observations

Based on the procedures performed over valuation of level 3 financial instruments, we did not identify any significant matters requiring further consideration in concluding on our procedures.

### Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the 202-page document titled "Old Mutual Life Assurance Company (South Africa) Limited Annual Financial Statements consolidated and separate for the year ended 31 December 2025", which includes the Directors' Report, the Audit Committee's Report and the Certificate by the Group Company Secretary as required by the Companies Act of South Africa, the Directors' Responsibility and Approval Statement, the Chief Executive Officer's and Chief Financial Officer's Responsibility Statement, the Corporate Governance Report and information marked as "unaudited" in the consolidated and separate financial statements. The other information does not include the consolidated or the separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated and separate 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 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

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

In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group and 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 Group and Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate 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 consolidated and separate financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate 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 Group and 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 consolidated and separate 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 Group and/or the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence, regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group, as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

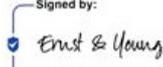
We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated and separate 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.

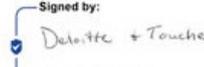
## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In terms of the IRBA Rule published in Government Gazette Number 39475 dated 4 December 2015, we report that Deloitte & Touche has been the auditor of Old Mutual Life Assurance Company (South Africa) Limited for eight years and Ernst & Young Inc. has been the auditor of Old Mutual Life Assurance Company (South Africa) Limited for four years.

Signed by:  
  
 B8077F1A8749473...

### Ernst & Young Inc.

Per: Sunel Jacobs  
 Chartered Accountant (SA)  
 Registered Auditor  
 Director  
 16 March 2026  
 102 Rivonia Road  
 Sandton  
 Johannesburg  
 2196

Signed by:  
  
 123D82A146E74BF...

### Deloitte & Touche

Per: John Kruger  
 Chartered Accountant (SA)  
 Registered Auditor  
 Partner  
 16 March 2026  
 The Ridge  
 6 Marina Road  
 Portwood District  
 V&A Waterfront  
 8001

# Separate and consolidated income statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Rm	Notes	Separate		Consolidated	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>Insurance service result</b>					
Insurance revenue	C1	41 981	38 595	43 911	40 210
Insurance service expenses	C6	(32 103)	(30 103)	(33 130)	(31 058)
Net (expenses)/income from reinsurance contracts	F2.5	(185)	500	(805)	28
<b>Total insurance service result</b>		<b>9 693</b>	<b>8 992</b>	<b>9 976</b>	<b>9 180</b>
<b>Investment result</b>					
Net investment return		164 292	111 764	190 826	126 060
Interest income on the effective interest method		1 112	1 108	1 638	1 549
Other investment return		163 180	110 656	189 188	124 511
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts	F2.5	(111 135)	(77 165)	(111 108)	(77 155)
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts	F2.5	139	189	8	137
Change in investment contract liabilities		(41 387)	(28 892)	(41 722)	(29 158)
Change in third-party interest in consolidated funds		–	–	(23 918)	(10 658)
<b>Total net investment result</b>	C2	<b>11 909</b>	<b>5 896</b>	<b>14 086</b>	<b>9 226</b>
<b>Non-insurance revenue and income</b>					
Fee and commission income, and income from service activities	C3	3 591	3 260	6 416	5 682
Other income		2 719	2 656	3 079	2 639
<b>Total non-insurance revenue and income</b>		<b>6 310</b>	<b>5 916</b>	<b>9 495</b>	<b>8 321</b>
<b>Non-insurance expenses</b>					
Credit impairment charges		(36)	(49)	(86)	(60)
Finance costs	C5	(736)	(972)	(736)	(972)
Other operating and administrative expenses <sup>1</sup>	C6	(11 158)	(10 725)	(18 101)	(16 017)
<b>Total non-insurance expenses</b>		<b>(11 930)</b>	<b>(11 746)</b>	<b>(18 923)</b>	<b>(17 049)</b>
Share of gains of associated undertakings and joint ventures after tax	H2	–	–	14	292
Impairment of investments in associated undertakings	H2	–	–	–	(845)
Gains on disposal of subsidiaries and associated undertakings		–	–	7	–
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>15 982</b>	<b>9 058</b>	<b>14 655</b>	<b>9 125</b>
Income tax expense	C7	(6 844)	(4 116)	(7 595)	(4 869)
<b>Profit after tax for the financial period</b>		<b>9 138</b>	<b>4 942</b>	<b>7 060</b>	<b>4 256</b>
<b>Attributable to</b>					
Equity holders of the parent		9 138	4 942	6 937	4 205
Non-controlling interests		–	–	123	51
<b>Profit after tax for the financial period</b>		<b>9 138</b>	<b>4 942</b>	<b>7 060</b>	<b>4 256</b>

<sup>1</sup> Included in other operating and administrative expenses is finance costs of R304 million (2024: R334 million) in the separate and R1 195 million (2024: R1 159 million) in the consolidated income statements. This includes interest relating to funding that supports the operations (funding within Policyholder investments) of R284 million (2024: R308 million) and interest on lease liabilities of R20 million (2024: R25 million) for OMLACSA separate. Included for OMLACSA Group is interest relating to funding that supports the operations of R1 173 million (2024: R1 132 million) and interest on lease liabilities of R22 million (2024: R27 million). Refer to note C6 for further information

# Separate and consolidated statements of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Rm	Notes	Separate		Consolidated	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>Profit after tax for the financial year</b>		<b>9 138</b>	4 942	<b>7 060</b>	4 256
<b>Other comprehensive income for the financial year</b>					
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>					
Remeasurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		<b>2</b>	(58)	<b>60</b>	103
Fair value movements related to own credit risk on borrowed funds		<b>(90)</b>	(8)	<b>(90)</b>	(8)
Income tax on items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	C7(c)	<b>20</b>	16	<b>20</b>	16
		<b>(68)</b>	(50)	<b>(10)</b>	111
<b>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss</b>					
Currency translation differences on translating foreign operations		<b>(64)</b>	14	<b>(17)</b>	(107)
		<b>(64)</b>	14	<b>(17)</b>	(107)
<b>Total other comprehensive (loss)/income for the financial year</b>		<b>(132)</b>	(36)	<b>(27)</b>	4
<b>Total comprehensive income for the financial year</b>		<b>9 006</b>	4 906	<b>7 033</b>	4 260
<b>Attributable to</b>					
<b>Equity holders of the parent</b>		<b>9 006</b>	4 906	<b>6 914</b>	4 221
Non-controlling interests					
Ordinary shares		<b>–</b>	–	<b>119</b>	39
<b>Total comprehensive income for the financial year</b>		<b>9 006</b>	4 906	<b>7 033</b>	4 260

# Separate and consolidated statements of financial position

As at 31 December 2025

Rm	Notes	Separate		Consolidated	
		At December 2025	At December 2024	At December 2025	At December 2024
<b>Assets</b>					
Goodwill and other intangible assets	G1	5 022	4 848	5 294	5 190
Property, plant and equipment	G2(a)	3 636	3 881	3 938	4 265
Investment property	G2(b)	844	875	33 759	31 945
Deferred tax assets	G7(a)	1 901	2 552	2 015	2 700
Investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures	H2	–	–	13	12
Costs of obtaining contracts	G3	263	267	357	389
Loans and advances		1 263	821	1 341	976
Investments and securities	F1(a)	992 301	877 337	1 100 692	949 964
Other investments and securities including term deposits		973 522	846 023	1 081 913	918 650
Cash and cash equivalents		18 779	31 314	18 779	31 314
Insurance contract assets	F2.3	7 143	6 118	7 417	6 246
Reinsurance contract assets	F2.3	3 211	3 280	3 466	3 396
Current tax receivable		–	–	21	22
Amounts due by Group companies	H1(d)	5 618	5 889	2 940	3 208
Trade, other receivables and other assets	G4	9 970	9 601	16 398	38 823
Derivative financial instruments	F1(b)	6 487	4 942	6 541	4 965
Assets held for sale	G9	1 048	3 981	1 326	9 148
Cash and cash equivalents		12 245	12 621	23 084	21 925
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>1 050 952</b>	937 013	<b>1 208 602</b>	1 083 174
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Insurance contract liabilities	F2.3	675 865	597 569	676 055	597 738
Reinsurance contract liabilities	F2.3	11	3	743	584
Investment contract liabilities	F2.8	274 275	250 394	277 415	253 384
Third-party interests in consolidated funds		–	–	138 303	100 942
Derivative financial instruments	F1(b)	7 550	8 179	7 642	8 257
Borrowed funds	F3	8 157	9 957	8 157	9 957
Provisions	G5	1 534	1 417	1 608	1 491
Contract liabilities	G6	115	123	287	313
Deferred tax liabilities	G7(b)	8 248	5 185	8 972	5 657
Current tax payable		508	172	532	203
Amounts due to Group companies	H1(d)	210	153	210	153
Trade, other payables and other liabilities	G8	49 510	41 126	70 463	84 386
Liabilities held for sale		–	–	–	1 674
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>1 025 983</b>	914 278	<b>1 190 387</b>	1 064 739
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>24 969</b>	22 735	<b>18 215</b>	18 435
<b>Shareholders' equity</b>					
Equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent		24 969	22 735	18 009	17 775
<b>Non-controlling interests</b>					
Ordinary shares		–	–	206	660
<b>Total non-controlling interests</b>		<b>–</b>	–	<b>206</b>	660
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>24 969</b>	22 735	<b>18 215</b>	18 435

# Separate and consolidated statements of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Rm	Notes	Separate		Consolidated	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>					
Profit/(loss) before tax		15 982	9 058	14 655	9 125
Non-cash movements and adjustments to profit before tax	16	(121 311)	(67 611)	(114 656)	(63 660)
Net changes in working capital	16	105 252	84 564	100 002	79 891
Taxation paid		(2 304)	(2 506)	(2 939)	(3 096)
<b>Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>(2 381)</b>	23 505	<b>(2 938)</b>	22 260
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>					
Acquisition of investment properties		–	(3)	(941)	(1 791)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(250)	(397)	(263)	(417)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		31	125	37	135
Acquisition of intangible assets		(769)	(887)	(773)	(897)
Proceeds from disposal of investment properties (Asset held for sale)				405	
Acquisition of interests in subsidiaries, associated undertakings and joint ventures		–	–		(314)
Proceeds from disposal of interests in subsidiaries		–	–	2 667	–
<b>Net cash (outflow)/inflow from investing activities</b>		<b>(988)</b>	(1 162)	<b>1 132</b>	(3 284)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>					
Dividends paid to company's shareholders		(6 750)	(7 646)	(6 750)	(7 646)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest			–	(7)	(23)
Change in Participation in subsidiaries			–		(157)
Lease repayments		(129)	(144)	(133)	(151)
Interest paid		(749)	(997)	(749)	(999)
Proceeds from issue of subordinated and other debt	F3	2 000	1 500	2 000	1 500
Subordinated debt and other debt repaid	F3	(3 773)	(2 000)	(3 773)	(2 000)
<b>Net cash outflow from financing activities</b>		<b>(9 401)</b>	(9 287)	<b>(9 412)</b>	(9 476)
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>					
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(141)	33	(158)	11
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		43 935	30 846	53 239	43 728
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents at end of the year</b>		<b>31 024</b>	43 935	<b>41 863</b>	53 239
<b>Comprising</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents included in investments and securities		18 779	31 314	18 779	31 314
Cash and cash equivalents		12 245	12 621	23 084	21 925
<b>Total</b>		<b>31 024</b>	43 935	<b>41 863</b>	53 239

<sup>1</sup> Net cash inflow from operating activities includes interest and similar income as included in note C2 of R29 994 million (2024: R30 883 million) for the separate and R33 735 million (2024: R32 984 million) for the consolidated and dividends received from investments and securities of R10 034 million (2024: R10 897 million) for the separate and R11 416 million (2024: R12 373 million) for the consolidated

# Separate and consolidated statements of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Rm	Separate							Total equity
	Share capital	Share premium	Share-based payments reserve	Liability credit reserve <sup>1</sup>	Translation reserves	Retained earnings		
<b>Balance at 31 December 2023</b>	8	6 415	250	(379)	144	18 666	25 104	
Profit after tax	-	-	-	-	-	4 942	4 942	
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	-	(8)	14	(42)	(36)	
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the financial year</b>	-	-	-	(8)	14	4 900	4 906	
<b>Transactions with the owners of the Company</b>								
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(7 646)	(7 646)	
Share-based payment reserve movements	-	-	(42)	-	-	-	(42)	
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-	413	413	
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6 415</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>(387)</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>16 333</b>	<b>22 735</b>	
Profit after tax	-	-	-	-	-	9 138	9 138	
Other comprehensive (loss)/income	-	-	-	(90)	(64)	22	(132)	
<b>Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the financial year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(90)</b>	<b>(64)</b>	<b>9 160</b>	<b>9 006</b>	
<b>Transactions with the owners of the Company</b>								
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(6 750)	(6 750)	
Share-based payment reserve movements	-	-	(70)	-	-	-	(70)	
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-	48	48	
<b>Balance at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6 415</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>(477)</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>18 791</b>	<b>24 969</b>	

Rm	Consolidated							Total equity
	Share capital	Share premium	Share-based payments reserve	Liability credit reserve <sup>1</sup>	Translation reserves	Retained earnings	Non-controlling interest	
<b>Balance at 31 December 2023</b>	8	6 415	250	(379)	625	13 805	873	21 597
Profit after tax for the financial year	-	-	-	-	-	4 205	51	4 256
Other comprehensive (loss)/income	-	-	-	(8)	(95)	119	(12)	4
<b>Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the financial year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(8)</b>	<b>(95)</b>	<b>4 324</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>4 260</b>
<b>Transactions with the owners of the Company</b>								
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(7 646)	(23)	(7 669)
Share-based payment reserve movements	-	-	(40)	-	-	-	-	(40)
Other movements	-	-	-	-	(179)	695	(229)	287
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6 415</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>(387)</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>11 178</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>18 435</b>
Profit after tax for the financial year	-	-	-	-	-	6 937	123	7 060
Other comprehensive (loss)/income	-	-	-	(90)	(13)	80	(4)	(27)
<b>Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the financial year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(90)</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>7 017</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>7 033</b>
<b>Transactions with the owners of the Company</b>								
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(6 750)	(7)	(6 757)
Share-based payment reserve movements	-	-	(70)	-	-	-	-	(70)
Other movements <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	140	(566)	(426)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6 415</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>(477)</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>11 585</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>18 215</b>

<sup>1</sup> In the liability credit reserve, the Group recognises fair value gains and losses on the borrowed funds designated at fair value through profit or loss.

The cumulative fair value gains and losses as a result of changes in the credit risk of the issued bonds are recognised in other comprehensive income and not in profit or loss. The balance of the total fair value gains and losses on these instruments is recognised in profit or loss. Refer to notes D4 and F3(b) for information regarding amounts repaid

<sup>2</sup> Included in other movements is the change in participation relating to the disposal of Community Property Holdings of R493m. Please refer to note G9 for information regarding the disposal

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## A: Material accounting policies

### A1: Basis of preparation

#### 1.1 Statement of compliance

Old Mutual Life Assurance Company (South Africa) Limited (the Company) is a company incorporated in South Africa.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 consolidate the results of the Company and its subsidiaries (together the Group) and equity accounts the Group's interest in associates and joint ventures (other than those held by investment-linked insurance funds and investments in venture capital divisions which are accounted for as investments at fair value through profit or loss).

The consolidated and separate financial statements (financial statements) comprise the consolidated and separate statements of financial position at 31 December 2025, the consolidated and separate income statements, the consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income, the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity and consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025 and explanatory notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements. The financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis, which the directors believe is appropriate, taking into account the Group's most recent business plan and the capital and liquidity position. The financial statements were approved by the Board of directors on 16 March 2026.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS<sup>®</sup> Accounting Standards (IFRS)), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), including interpretations to IFRS<sup>®</sup> Accounting Standards as issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), the Financial Reporting Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council, the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee, the JSE Listings Requirements, and requirements of the Companies Act, no 71 of 2008 (Companies Act).

The annual financial statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the Group in terms of the IFRSs.

Only material information, as determined using the Group's internal framework for materiality has been included in these annual financial statements. The Group's internal framework for materiality was developed taking into cognisance, the requirements of IFRS<sup>®</sup> Accounting Standards, the JSE Listings Requirements as well as other relevant statutory reporting requirements applicable to the Group. Information is considered material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of these financial statements make based on these financial statements.

The Group presents separately each material class of similar items. The Group also presents separately items of a dissimilar nature or function unless they are immaterial.

If a line item is not individually material, it is aggregated with other items either in these financial statements or in the notes. An item that is not sufficiently material to warrant separate presentation in the primary statements may warrant separate presentation in the notes.

When applying the IFRS<sup>®</sup> Accounting Standards the Group shall decide, taking into consideration all relevant facts and circumstances, how it aggregates information in the financial statements, which include the notes. The Group does not reduce the understanding of its financial statements by obscuring material information with immaterial information or by aggregating material items that have different natures or functions.

IFRS<sup>®</sup> Accounting Standards specifies information that is required to be included in the financial statements, which include the notes. The Group does not provide a specific disclosure required by IFRS<sup>®</sup> Accounting Standards if the information resulting from that disclosure is not material and could detract from providing meaningful and concise financial statements. This is the case even if the IFRS<sup>®</sup> Accounting Standards contains a list of specific requirements or describes them as minimum requirements. The Group may also provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRS<sup>®</sup> Accounting Standards is insufficient to enable users of financial statements to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the Group's financial position and financial performance.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the consolidated and separate financial statements are set out and included in the specific notes to which they relate. These policies have been consistently applied. The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention modified to include the fair valuation of investment property and particular financial instruments to the extent required or permitted under IFRS<sup>®</sup> Accounting Standards as set out in the relevant accounting policies.

Amounts are stated in millions of rand (Rm), which is the presentation and the functional currency of the Company.

#### 1.2 Comparative information

Comparative information presented at and for the year ended 31 December 2024 within these financial statements is consistent with the Group's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, unless otherwise restated/represented as indicated.

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## A: Material accounting policies continued

### A1: Basis of preparation continued

#### 1.3 Accounting policy elections

The following material accounting policy elections have been made by the Company:

Area	Details
<b>Financial instruments</b>	<p>The Group has elected to designate certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss to reduce the accounting mismatch that would arise otherwise.</p> <p>This measurement election is typically utilised in respect of financial assets held to support liabilities in respect of contracts with policyholders.</p> <p>Regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.</p>
<b>Investment properties</b>	<p>The Group has elected to recognise all investment properties at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.</p>
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	<p>Land and buildings are stated at revalued amounts, being fair value less subsequent depreciation and impairment.</p> <p>Revaluation surpluses are recognised in equity, through other comprehensive income. When the property is disposed of, the cumulative revaluation surplus is transferred directly to retained earnings.</p> <p>The Group measures owner-occupied properties that are underlying items of direct participating contracts as assets at fair value through profit or loss to reduce accounting mismatches with the measurement of related contracts.</p> <p>Plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation.</p>
<b>Investment in venture capital divisions and investment-linked insurance funds</b>	<p>In venture capital divisions and investment-linked insurance funds, the Group has elected to carry associate and joint-venture entities at fair value through profit or loss and these are included within investment and securities.</p>
<b>Investments in subsidiaries, associated undertakings and joint ventures</b>	<p>The Group has elected to recognise these investments at fair value in the Company financial statements.</p>

#### 1.4 Going concern

The Group has performed a detailed going concern assessment in order to support the 2025 annual reporting process. This assessment has relied on the Group's 2025 interim financial results as well as the 2026 to 2028 operational business plan. The operational business plan considered the projected new business and profitability over the plan period together with other items which may impact the business' ability to continue as a going concern.

The results of the projections indicate that the Group is expected to remain sufficiently capitalised to continue as a going concern. No material uncertainty in relation to the ability to continue as a going concern has been identified. The directors therefore consider it appropriate for the going concern basis to be adopted in preparing the annual financial statements.

#### 1.5 Foreign currency translation

##### Translation of foreign operations into the Group's presentation currency

The assets and liabilities held by foreign branches to support liabilities in respect of contracts with policyholders are translated from their respective functional currencies into the Group's presentation currency, using the period-end exchange rates, and their income and expenses using the average exchange rates for the year. Cumulative unrealised gains or losses resulting from translation of functional currencies to the presentation currency are included as a separate component of shareholders' equity. Upon the disposal of subsidiaries, the cumulative amount of exchange differences deferred in shareholders' equity is recognised in profit or loss.

The exchange rates used to translate the operating results, assets and liabilities of key foreign businesses to rand are:

	Year ended 31 December 2025		Year ended 31 December 2024	
	Income statement (average rate)	Statement of financial position (closing rate)	Income statement (average rate)	Statement of financial position (closing rate)
Pound sterling	23.5646	22.3165	23.4213	23.5835
US dollar	17.8808	16.5611	18.3297	18.8432

## A2: Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The critical accounting estimates and judgements made by management in applying the Group's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those that applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of Old Mutual Life Assurance Company (South Africa) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2025.

The following sets out the items that require the Group to make critical estimates and judgements in the application of the relevant accounting policy, with additional detail provided below on key accounting judgements applied in the current year.

<b>Critical accounting estimates and judgements</b>	<b>Accounting policy reference</b>
Measurement of insurance and reinsurance assets and liabilities	F2
Fair value measurement of financial assets and liabilities	D2
Estimation of uncertain tax positions	C7
Investments in subsidiaries, associated undertakings and joint ventures	H1/H2
Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets	G1
Fair value of property assets	G2(b)

## A3: Liquidity analysis of the separate and consolidated statement of financial position

The separate and consolidated statements of financial position is in order of liquidity as is permitted by IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*.

Separate and consolidated statements of financial position captions generally expected to be recovered no more than 12 months after the reporting date are classified as current and as non-current if the expected recovery or settlement date is more than 12 months after the reporting date. The analysis of significant separate and consolidated statements of financial position captions into current and non-current are disclosed in the individual notes to which they relate.

## A4: Items labelled as 'Other'

Where items have been found to be individually immaterial they have been disclosed under the 'Other' category. Where applicable footnotes have also been added to reflect the nature of these amounts and/or the major balances contained within these line items.

## A5: Impairment of investments and gain/loss on disposal of subsidiaries

### Changes of interest in subsidiaries in the Group financial statements

Changes in the Group's interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amount of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Company. When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the gain or loss on disposal recognised in profit or loss is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), less liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as required/permitted by applicable IFRS® Accounting Standards). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under IFRS 9 when applicable, or the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

### Impairment of associates and joint ventures in the Group financial statements

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that the investment in associate or a joint venture is impaired. If such evidence of impairment exists, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the investment and its carrying value.

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## B: Segment information

### B1: Basis of segmentation

Segments as presented represent the OMLACSA contribution to the segments of the Old Mutual Limited Group.

#### 1.1 Segment presentation

The executive management team of Old Mutual Limited, with the support of the Board, is responsible for the assessment of performance and the allocation of resources of the continuing business operations during the year under review. The Group has identified the Chief Operating Decision-Maker (CODM) to be the executive management team of Old Mutual Limited. The Group's operating segments have been identified based on the internal management reporting structure which is reflective of the nature of products and services as well as the target customer base. The managing directors of the operating segments form part of the executive team. Therefore, the CODM, being the executive team of Old Mutual Limited, is structured in a way reflective of the internal reporting structure.

The Group manages its business through the following operational segments, which are supported by central shareholder activities and enabling functions:

- **Old Mutual Life and Savings:** Comprises retail and corporate segments offering risk, savings, investment, and income products across diverse markets. This includes simple financial solutions for low- to lower-middle income customers (Mass and Foundation Cluster), holistic financial advice and tailored investment offerings for middle-income and high-net-worth individuals (Personal Finance and Wealth Management), and employee benefits and business solutions for SMEs (Old Mutual Corporate). Activities span shareholder functions and enabling capabilities
- **Old Mutual Investments:** Operates across Asset Management through three distinct businesses: (i) Asset Management comprising eight investment boutiques that provide asset management services to retirement and benefit funds and to the retail market in partnership with Wealth, (ii) Alternatives, an unlisted alternatives investment business, and (iii) Specialised Finance, a proprietary risk and investment capability which manages and supports the origination of assets
- **Other Group Activities:** Comprises the activities related to the management of the Group's capital structure. This includes the management of shareholder investment assets including the associated shareholder investment return, inter-company eliminations and third-party borrowings including the associated finance costs

#### 1.2 Presentation and disclosure

Profit before tax measures the operational performance of the Group and together with items such as investment return, finance costs and income from associated undertakings.

#### 1.3 Restatement of comparative segmental disclosure

During the current reporting period, the Group introduced a newly configured operating segment, Old Mutual Life and Savings enabling more effective delivery to customers and intermediaries and greater leveraging of the benefits of scale efficiencies in key areas. In addition, the Group refined its methodology for segmental allocations to better align with the evolving nature of its operations and internal management reporting.

As a result of these changes, the comparative segmental income statement and balance sheet information for the prior period has been restated to reflect:

- The inclusion of the Life and Savings segment. The Life and Savings segment is a combination of previously reported segments, namely: (i) Mass and Foundation Cluster, (ii) Personal Finance and Wealth Management and (iii) Old Mutual Corporate
- Changes in allocation for, among others, 'other operating and administrative expenses' and 'investment return' from shared costs and assets across segment moving into "Impact of policyholder investment entities" to better reflect internal metrics and usage patterns

These restatements ensure consistency and comparability of segmental information across reporting periods, in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 8 *Operating Segments*. The restated comparative figures do not impact the Group's previously reported consolidated financial results.

## B2: Segmental income statement

For the year ended 31 December 2025 Rm	Consolidated				Total IFRS
	Old Mutual Life and Savings	Old Mutual Investments	Other Group activities and inter- company eliminations	Impact of policyholder investment entities	
<b>Insurance service result</b>					
Insurance revenue	43 911	-	-	-	43 911
Insurance service expenses	(33 130)	-	-	-	(33 130)
Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts	(684)	-	(121)	-	(805)
<b>Total insurance service result after policyholder tax</b>	<b>10 097</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(121)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9 976</b>
<b>Investment result</b>					
Net Investment return after policy taxes	142 634	15 296	2 328	30 568	190 826
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts	(111 108)	-	-	-	(111 108)
Net finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts	(189)	-	197	-	8
Change in investment contract liabilities	(28 257)	(13 907)	442	-	(41 722)
Change in third-party interest in consolidated funds	-	-	-	(23 918)	(23 918)
<b>Total net investment result</b>	<b>3 080</b>	<b>1 389</b>	<b>2 967</b>	<b>6 650</b>	<b>14 086</b>
<b>Non-insurance revenue and income</b>					
Fee and commission income, and income from service activities	7 702	83	(652)	(717)	6 416
Other income	296	7	1 153	1 623	3 079
<b>Total non-insurance revenue and income</b>	<b>7 998</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>9 495</b>
<b>Non-insurance expenses</b>					
Credit impairment charges	(195)	-	124	(15)	(86)
Finance costs	(262)	-	1 284	(1 758)	(736)
Other operating and administrative expenses	(8 968)	(1 299)	(2 226)	(5 608)	(18 101)
<b>Total non-insurance expenses</b>	<b>(9 425)</b>	<b>(1 299)</b>	<b>(818)</b>	<b>(7 381)</b>	<b>(18 923)</b>
Share of gains of associated undertakings and joint ventures after tax	-	-	-	14	14
Profit/(loss) on disposal of subsidiaries and associated undertakings	7	-	-	-	7
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>11 757</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>2 529</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>14 655</b>

Total Inter-segments revenue included in total revenue is as follows: Old Mutual Life and Savings is R18 800 million (2024: R19 391 million), Old Mutual Investments is R7 535 million (2024: R7 478 million), and Other Group Activities is net negative R63 105 million (2024: net negative R30 476 million) The group accounts for inter-segment revenues and transfers as if these transactions were with third parties.

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## B: Segment information continued

### B2: Segmental income statement continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024 <sup>1</sup> Rm	Old Mutual Life and Savings	Old Mutual Investments	Consolidated Other Group activities and inter- company eliminations	Impact of policyholder investment entities	Total
<b>Insurance service result</b>					
Insurance revenue	40 210	–	–	–	40 210
Insurance service expenses	(31 058)	–	–	–	(31 058)
Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts	(105)	–	133	–	28
<b>Total insurance service result after policyholder tax</b>	<b>9 047</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>9 180</b>
<b>Investment result</b>					
Net Investment return after policy taxes	98 125	11 184	425	16 326	126 060
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts	(77 155)	–	–	–	(77 155)
Net finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts	137	–	–	–	137
Change in investment contract liabilities	(18 844)	(9 801)	(513)	–	(29 158)
Change in third-party interest in consolidated funds	–	–	(1)	(10 657)	(10 658)
<b>Total net investment result</b>	<b>2 263</b>	<b>1 383</b>	<b>(89)</b>	<b>5 669</b>	<b>9 226</b>
<b>Non-insurance revenue and income</b>					
Fee and commission income, and income from service activities	6 845	117	(613)	(667)	5 682
Other income	619	15	808	1 197	2 639
<b>Total non-insurance revenue and income</b>	<b>7 464</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>8 321</b>
<b>Non-insurance expenses</b>					
Credit impairment charges	46	–	(92)	(14)	(60)
Finance costs	246	–	580	(1 798)	(972)
Other operating and administrative expenses	(9 232)	(1 229)	(1 559)	(3 997)	(16 017)
<b>Total non-insurance expenses</b>	<b>(8 940)</b>	<b>(1 229)</b>	<b>(1 071)</b>	<b>(5 809)</b>	<b>(17 049)</b>
Share of gains of associated undertakings and joint ventures after tax	–	–	279	13	292
Impairment of investments in associated undertakings	–	–	(845)	–	(845)
Profit/(loss) on disposal of subsidiaries and associated undertakings	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>9 834</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>(1 398)</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>9 125</b>

<sup>1</sup> Refer to note B1 (1.3) for details in relation to the restatement of the segmental income statement

### B3: Segmental statement of financial position

At 31 December 2025 Rm	Consolidated				Total
	Old Mutual Life and Savings	Old Mutual Investments	Other Group activities and other inter- company elimination	Impact of policyholder investment entities	
Insurance contract assets	7 417	–	–	–	7 417
Life risk and annuities	7 417	–	–	–	7 417
Other assets	896 162	91 451	33 405	180 167	1 201 185
<b>Total assets<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>903 579</b>	<b>91 451</b>	<b>33 405</b>	<b>180 167</b>	<b>1 208 602</b>
Insurance contract liabilities	(676 055)	–	–	–	(676 055)
Life risk and annuities	(112 545)	–	–	–	(112 545)
Life savings	(563 510)	–	–	–	(563 510)
Investment contract liabilities	(193 882)	(85 032)	1 499	–	(277 415)
Other liabilities	(27 316)	(6 419)	(23 235)	(179 947)	(236 917)
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>(897 253)</b>	<b>(91 451)</b>	<b>(21 736)</b>	<b>(179 947)</b>	<b>(1 190 387)</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>6 326</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>11 669</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>18 215</b>

At 31 December 2024 Rm	Consolidated				Total
	Old Mutual Life and Savings	Old Mutual Investments	Other Group activities and other inter- company elimination <sup>2</sup>	Impact of policyholder investment entities	
Insurance contract assets	6 246	–	–	–	6 246
Life risk and annuities	6 246	–	–	–	6 246
Other assets	799 751	80 742	31 466	164 969	1 076 928
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>805 997</b>	<b>80 742</b>	<b>31 466</b>	<b>164 969</b>	<b>1 083 174</b>
Insurance contract liabilities	(597 738)	–	–	–	(597 738)
Life risk and annuities	(94 682)	–	–	–	(94 682)
Life savings	(503 056)	–	–	–	(503 056)
Investment contract liabilities	(179 762)	(74 971)	1 349	–	(253 384)
Other liabilities	(21 845)	(5 771)	(21 764)	(164 237)	(213 617)
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>(799 345)</b>	<b>80 742</b>	<b>(20 415)</b>	<b>(164 237)</b>	<b>(1 064 739)</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>6 652</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>11 051</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>18 435</b>

<sup>1</sup> Total assets held for sale included in total assets is as follows: Impact of policyholder investment entities is R278 million (2024: R5167 million), and Other Group Activities is R1 048 million (2024: R4 247 million). Total liabilities held for sale included in total liabilities is as follows: Impact of policyholder investment entities of R nil (2024: R1 674 million)

<sup>2</sup> Refer to note B1 (1.3) for details in relation to the restatement of the segmental statement of financial position

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## C: Separate and consolidated income statement notes

### Accounting policies

The Group provides financial services, such as insurance and asset management services to our customers. Fees and commission from asset management services are accounted for as revenue from contracts with customers, while revenue from insurance contracts is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policies for insurance contracts, refer to note F2. Investment returns (fair value gains or losses, interest income and dividend income) earned on behalf of shareholders and customers are recognised in accordance with the accounting policies for financial instruments (note D).

### Basic revenue recognition principle

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

### Asset management

Revenue from asset management consists of asset management fees, performance fees and administration fees. Fees are recognised as revenue over time as the Group provides the services. When the Group receives up-front payments for services to be rendered in the future, the payments are accounted for as contract liabilities.

If the amount of the fee can be reliably estimated, the Group recognises revenue over time as the services are rendered. If the fee cannot be reliably estimated, the recognition of fees is delayed until significant uncertainty regarding the Group's entitlement to the fee and the measurement of the fee have been resolved.

Fee and commission income is earned through providing asset management and related investment administration services to customers.

Fee and commission income is primarily based on funds-under-management, investment commitment values or amounts drawn from investors. Fee and commission income is generally recognised over time, on a monthly basis, as the services are rendered. Fee and commission income earned from collective investment schemes is recognised over time, on a daily basis, as the services are rendered.

In some instances, an initial fee is charged to the customers when entering into an investment agreement with the Group. The initial fee is collected as a reduction from the initial amount invested with the Group or through a separate payment made by the customer. Initial fees, which exceed the level of recurring fees and relate to the future provision of services are deferred and amortised over periods between five and ten years as the services are rendered.

The Group earns transaction fees from assisting customers with specific transactions on their portfolios. These fees are recognised when the transaction has been completed and are realised through a reduction in the customer portfolio.

The Group earns a performance fee if certain performance thresholds and other criteria are met. The performance fee is deducted from the portfolio or is invoiced separately as per the terms of the contract. The rate that the fee and commission income is charged at is agreed with our customers in investment mandates.

### Contract assets and contract liabilities

A contract asset exists if the Group has recognised revenue, but the amount expected to be received is not yet due from the customer. Contract assets are measured at the amount of revenue recognised. A contract liability (deferred revenue liability) exists if the Group has received or is entitled to consideration in advance of the Group satisfying the performance obligation. The contract liability represents the obligation to provide the agreed services to the customer. The contract liability is recognised as revenue as the Group satisfies the related performance obligation to the customer.

### Costs incurred in acquiring investment management service contracts

Incremental costs that are directly attributable to securing an investment management service contract are recognised as assets if the costs can be identified separately, measured reliably and it is probable that the costs will be recovered.

Costs of obtaining contracts are those costs that the Group incurs in acquiring investment management service contracts and are amortised as the related revenue is recognised.

### Fee and commission expenses

Fees and commission expense are those expenses which correspond to any economic benefit, other than clearing and execution services, that an asset manager receives in connection with the Collective Investment Scheme's (CIS) payment of commissions on transactions that involve the CIS's portfolio securities. Fee and commissions are typically obtained from, or through, the executing brokerage whereby these costs are also incurred from obtaining sales from third party agents. These are expensed when sales obtained through agents materialise, a commission will be a percentage of a premium paid where fees include referrals of clients to the Group.

### Deferred acquisition costs (DAC)

Incremental costs of obtaining investment contracts with investment management services are capitalised to a DAC asset if they are separately identifiable, can be measured reliably and it is probable that they will be recovered. DAC is amortised to the income statement over the term of the contracts as the related services are rendered and revenue recognised, which varies from year to year depending on the outstanding term of the contracts in force. The DAC asset is tested for impairment biannually and written down when it is not expected to be fully recovered from fee income.

### Other acquisition costs

Relate to those costs associated with new business in the Group. These costs are essentially incurred and recorded as not deferred due to the short-term nature of new business within the Group.

### C1: Insurance revenue

The Group's insurance revenue is analysed as follows:

Year ended 31 December 2025 Rm	Separate		
	Life risk and annuities	Life savings	Total
<b>Contracts not measured under the PAA</b>			
<b>Amounts relating to changes in liabilities for remaining coverage</b>	<b>19 985</b>	<b>9 120</b>	<b>29 105</b>
Expected incurred claims	13 733	465	14 198
Expected other insurance service expenses	2 589	2 641	5 230
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	919	199	1 118
Contractual service margin (CSM) recognised for services provided	2 915	3 898	6 813
Other amounts relating to changes in liabilities for remaining coverage	(171)	1 917	1 746
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	5 027	1 309	6 336
<b>Contracts not measured under the PAA</b>	<b>25 012</b>	<b>10 429</b>	<b>35 441</b>
Contracts measured under the PAA	6 540	–	6 540
<b>Total insurance revenue</b>	<b>31 552</b>	<b>10 429</b>	<b>41 981</b>

Year ended 31 December 2024 Rm	Separate		
	Life risk and annuities	Life savings	Total
<b>Contracts not measured under the PAA</b>			
<b>Amounts relating to changes in liabilities for remaining coverage</b>	<b>18 614</b>	<b>8 215</b>	<b>26 829</b>
Expected incurred claims	13 032	465	13 497
Expected other insurance service expenses	2 348	2 482	4 830
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	825	180	1 005
CSM recognised for services provided	2 935	3 530	6 465
Other amounts relating to changes in liabilities for remaining coverage	(526)	1 558	1 032
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	4 281	1 299	5 580
<b>Contracts not measured under the PAA</b>	<b>22 895</b>	<b>9 514</b>	<b>32 409</b>
Contracts measured under the PAA	6 186	–	6 186
<b>Total insurance revenue</b>	<b>29 081</b>	<b>9 514</b>	<b>38 595</b>

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## C: Separate and consolidated income statement notes continued

### C1: Insurance revenue continued

Year ended 31 December 2025 Rm	Consolidated		
	Life risk and annuities	Life savings	Total
<b>Contracts not measured under the PAA</b>			
<b>Amounts relating to changes in liabilities for remaining coverage</b>	<b>21 064</b>	<b>9 121</b>	<b>30 185</b>
Expected incurred claims	13 934	465	14 399
Expected other insurance service expenses	2 669	2 641	5 310
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	961	199	1 160
Contractual service margin (CSM) recognised for services provided	3 471	3 899	7 370
Other amounts relating to changes in liabilities for remaining coverage	29	1 917	1 946
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	5 019	1 308	6 327
<b>Contracts not measured under the PAA</b>	<b>26 083</b>	<b>10 429</b>	<b>36 512</b>
Contracts measured under the PAA	7 399	–	7 399
<b>Total insurance revenue</b>	<b>33 482</b>	<b>10 429</b>	<b>43 911</b>

Year ended 31 December 2024 Rm	Consolidated		
	Life risk and annuities	Life savings	Total
<b>Contracts not measured under the PAA</b>			
<b>Amounts relating to changes in liabilities for remaining coverage</b>	19 565	8 215	27 780
Expected incurred claims	13 243	465	13 708
Expected other insurance service expenses	2 408	2 482	4 890
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	908	179	1 087
CSM recognised for services provided	3 445	3 530	6 975
Other amounts relating to changes in liabilities for remaining coverage	(439)	1 559	1 120
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	4 291	1 299	5 590
<b>Contracts not measured under the PAA</b>	<b>23 856</b>	<b>9 514</b>	<b>33 370</b>
Contracts measured under the PAA	6 840	–	6 840
<b>Total insurance revenue</b>	<b>30 696</b>	<b>9 514</b>	<b>40 210</b>

## C2: Net investment result

The tables below analyses the investment result of the Company and the Group by line of business.

Year ended 31 December 2025 Rm	Notes	Separate				Total
		Life risk and annuities	Life savings	Investment contracts	Shareholder	
<b>Investment return</b>						
<b>Interest and similar income</b>						
Loans and advances		36	(25)	–	108	119
Investments and securities		8 459	11 518	7 700	1 205	28 882
Cash and cash equivalents		149	6	623	215	993
<b>Total interest and similar income</b>		<b>8 644</b>	<b>11 499</b>	<b>8 323</b>	<b>1 528</b>	<b>29 994</b>
Dividend income from investments and securities		347	5 853	2 224	1 610	10 034
Net fair value gains/(losses) recognised in profit or loss		12 280	73 677	33 331	4 534	123 822
Rental income from investment properties	G2(b)	381	5	–	–	386
Net fair value losses on the revaluation of investment property	G2(b)	(41)	–	–	–	(41)
Net foreign currency gains and losses		–	–	97	–	97
<b>Total investment return recognised in profit or loss</b>		<b>21 611</b>	<b>91 034</b>	<b>43 975</b>	<b>7 672</b>	<b>164 292</b>
<b>Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts</b>						
Changes in fair value of underlying items of direct participation contracts		29	(90 994)	–	–	(90 965)
Effects of risk mitigation option		–	(126)	–	–	(126)
Interest accreted		(7 105)	(221)	–	–	(7 326)
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions		(12 676)	–	–	–	(12 676)
Effect of measuring changes in estimates at current rates and adjusted CSM at the rate on initial recognition		(42)	–	–	–	(42)
Net foreign exchange loss		–	–	–	–	–
<b>Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts recognised in profit or loss</b>		<b>(19 794)</b>	<b>(91 341)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(111 135)</b>
<b>Net finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts</b>						
Interest accreted		155	–	–	–	155
Other finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts		(16)	–	–	–	(16)
<b>Total finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts recognised in profit or loss</b>		<b>139</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>139</b>
<b>Change in investment contract liabilities</b>	F2.8	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(41 387)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(41 387)</b>
<b>Net investment result recognised in profit or loss</b>		<b>1 956</b>	<b>(307)</b>	<b>2 588</b>	<b>7 672</b>	<b>11 909</b>
The fair value gains shown above are analysed according to their IFRS 9 categorisations as follows:						
Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss						116 453
Designated at fair value through profit or loss						7 369
Total interest income for assets at amortised cost (effective interest)						1 112

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## C: Separate and consolidated income statement notes continued

### C2: Net investment result continued

Year ended 31 December 2024 Rm	Notes	Life risk and annuities	Life savings	Investment contracts	Share- holder	Total
<b>Separate</b>						
<b>Investment return</b>						
<b>Interest and similar income</b>						
Loans and advances		–	12	–	64	76
Investments and securities		8 749	11 451	7 803	1 772	29 775
Cash and cash equivalents		114	47	864	7	1 032
<b>Total interest and similar income</b>		<b>8 863</b>	<b>11 510</b>	<b>8 667</b>	<b>1 843</b>	<b>30 883</b>
Dividend income from investments and securities		193	7 047	2 563	1 094	10 897
Net fair value losses recognised in profit or loss		3 693	46 079	18 957	1 041	69 770
Rental income from investment properties	G2(b)	160	5	14	–	179
Net fair value losses on the revaluation of investment property	G2(b)	–	–	–	–	–
Net foreign currency gains		–	–	35	–	35
<b>Net investment return recognised in profit or loss</b>		<b>12 909</b>	<b>64 641</b>	<b>30 236</b>	<b>3 978</b>	<b>111 764</b>
<b>Net finance income from insurance contracts</b>						
Changes in fair value of underlying items of direct participation contracts		(43)	(65 186)	–	–	(65 229)
Effects of risk mitigation option		–	(6)	–	–	(6)
Interest accreted		(6 613)	(48)	–	–	(6 661)
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions		(5 434)	–	–	–	(5 434)
Effect of measuring changes in estimates at current rates and adjustment to CSM at the rate on initial recognition		165	–	–	–	165
<b>Finance expenses from insurance contracts recognised in profit or loss</b>		<b>(11 925)</b>	<b>(65 240)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(77 165)</b>
<b>Net finance income from reinsurance contracts</b>						
Interest accreted		186	–	–	–	186
Other finance income from reinsurance contracts		3	–	–	–	3
<b>Total finance income from reinsurance contracts recognised in profit or loss</b>		<b>189</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>189</b>
<b>Change in investment contract liabilities</b>	F2.8	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(28 892)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(28 892)</b>
<b>Net investment result recognised in profit or loss</b>		<b>1 173</b>	<b>(599)</b>	<b>1 344</b>	<b>3 978</b>	<b>5 896</b>
The fair value gains shown above are analysed according to their IFRS 9 categorisations as follows:						
Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss						68 979
Designated at fair value through profit or loss						791
Total interest income for assets at amortised cost (effective interest)						1 108

Year ended 31 December 2025 Rm		Consolidated					Total
		Life risk and annuities	Life savings	Investment contracts	Shareholder	Consolidation of funds	
	Notes						
<b>Investment return</b>							
<b>Interest and similar income</b>							
Loans and advances		36	(25)	6	108	–	125
Investments and securities		7 815	11 095	7 214	1 205	4 769	32 098
Cash and cash equivalents		282	6	1 010	215	–	1 513
<b>Total interest and similar income</b>		<b>8 133</b>	<b>11 076</b>	<b>8 230</b>	<b>1 528</b>	<b>4 769</b>	<b>33 736</b>
Dividend income from investments and securities		197	5 809	1 258	1 610	2 542	11 416
Net fair value gains/(losses) recognised in profit or loss		9 838	73 630	34 762	3 329	18 838	140 397
Rental income from investment properties	G2(b)	3 593	5	–	–	602	4 200
Net fair value gains/(losses) on the revaluation of investment property	G2(b)	1 007	–	–	–	–	1 007
Net foreign currency gains and losses		–	–	70	–	–	70
<b>Total investment return recognised in profit or loss</b>		<b>22 768</b>	<b>90 520</b>	<b>44 320</b>	<b>6 467</b>	<b>26 751</b>	<b>190 826</b>
<b>Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts</b>							
Changes in fair value of underlying items of direct participation contracts		29	(90 994)	–	–	–	(90 965)
Effects of risk mitigation option		–	(126)	–	–	–	(126)
Interest accreted		(7 132)	(221)	–	–	–	(7 353)
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions		(12 627)	–	–	–	–	(12 627)
Effect of measuring changes in estimates at current rates and adjusted CSM at the rate on initial recognition		(37)	–	–	–	–	(37)
Net foreign exchange loss		–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Finance (expenses)/income from insurance contracts recognised in profit or loss</b>		<b>(19 767)</b>	<b>(91 341)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(111 108)</b>
<b>Net finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts</b>							
Interest accreted		142	–	–	–	–	142
Other finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts		(134)	–	–	–	–	(134)
<b>Total finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts recognised in profit or loss</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Change in investment contract liabilities</b>	F2.8	–	–	(41 722)	–	–	(41 722)
<b>Change in third-party interest in consolidated funds</b>		–	–	–	–	(23 918)	(23 918)
<b>Net investment result recognised in profit or loss</b>		<b>3 009</b>	<b>(821)</b>	<b>2 598</b>	<b>6 467</b>	<b>2 833</b>	<b>14 086</b>
The fair value gains shown above are analysed according to their IFRS 9 categorisations as follows:							
Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss							133 028
Designated at fair value through profit or loss							7 369
Total interest income for assets at amortised cost (effective interest)							1 638

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## C: Separate and consolidated income statement notes continued

### C2: Net investment result continued

Year ended 31 December 2024 Rm	Notes	Consolidated					Total
		Life risk and annuities	Life savings	Investment contracts	Shareholder	Consolidation of funds	
<b>Investment return</b>							
<b>Interest and similar income</b>							
Loans and advances		–	12	–	68	–	80
Investments and securities		5 782	12 830	7 654	1 815	3 354	31 435
Cash and cash equivalents		382	47	883	158	(1)	1 469
<b>Total interest and similar income</b>		6 164	12 889	8 537	2 041	3 353	32 984
Dividend income from investments and securities		255	6 841	2 575	567	2 135	12 373
Net fair value (losses)/gains recognised in profit or loss		2 972	44 198	20 045	2 304	6 992	76 511
Rental income from investment properties	G2(b)	3 252	5	14	–	–	3 271
Net fair value (losses)/gains on the revaluation of investment property	G2(b)	878	–	–	–	–	878
Net foreign currency gains		–	–	35	8	–	43
<b>Net investment return recognised in profit or loss</b>		13 521	63 933	31 206	4 920	12 480	126 060
<b>Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts</b>							
Changes in fair value of underlying items of direct participation contracts		(43)	(65 186)	–	–	–	(65 229)
Effects of risk mitigation option		–	(6)	–	–	–	(6)
Interest accreted		(6 628)	(48)	–	–	–	(6 676)
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions		(5 406)	–	–	–	–	(5 406)
Effect of measuring changes in estimates at current rates and adjusted CSM at the rate on initial recognition		162	–	–	–	–	162
<b>Finance expenses from insurance contracts recognised in profit or loss</b>		(11 915)	(65 240)	–	–	–	(77 155)
<b>Net finance income from reinsurance contracts</b>							
Interest accreted		179	–	–	–	–	179
Other finance income from reinsurance contracts		(42)	–	–	–	–	(42)
<b>Total finance income from reinsurance contracts recognised in profit or loss</b>		137	–	–	–	–	137
<b>Change in investment contract liabilities</b>	F2.8	–	–	(29 158)	–	–	(29 158)
<b>Change in third-party interest in consolidated funds</b>		–	–	–	–	(10 658)	(10 658)
<b>Net investment result recognised in profit or loss</b>		1 743	(1 307)	2 048	4 920	1 822	9 226
The fair value gains shown above are analysed according to their IFRS 9 categorisations as follows:							
Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss							75 624
Designated at fair value through profit or loss							887
Total interest income for assets at amortised cost (effective interest)							1549

### C3: Fee and commission income, and income from service activities

#### (a) Analysis of fee and commission income, and income from service activities

This note analyses the fees and commission, earned by the Group, from negotiating, or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for third-parties, transaction and performance fees earned and administration fees.

Year ended 31 December Rm	Separate		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Fee and commission income	3 599	3 270	6 239	5 561
Transaction and performance fees	–	–	164	104
Administration fees <sup>1</sup>	(8)	(10)	13	17
	3 591	3 260	6 416	5 682

<sup>1</sup> Administration fees are negative due to deferred fee income exceeding the amount recycled through the income statement in the period

The majority of fee and commission income is attributable to the Life and Savings segment.

### C4: Revenue

#### IFRS 15 revenue

##### Fee and commission income

The fees and commission income are earned from negotiating a transaction from third parties, transaction and performance fees earned and the movement in deferred origination fee.

The judgements used in deferred origination fees, include the period over which the origination fee is deferred.

##### Contract assets and contract liabilities

A contract asset exists if the Group has recognised revenue, however the amount expected to be received is not yet due from the customer. Contract assets are measured at the amount of revenue recognised. A contract liability (deferred revenue liability) exists if the Group has received or is entitled to consideration in advance of the Group satisfying the performance obligation. The contract liability represents the obligation to provide the agreed services to the customer. The contract liability is recognised as revenue as the Group satisfies the related performance obligations to the customer.

#### Non-IFRS 15 revenue

##### Insurance

Insurance service revenue is recognised using IFRS 17. The Group recognises insurance revenue as it satisfies its performance obligations – i.e. as it provides services under groups of insurance contracts. For contracts measured under the PAA, the insurance revenue for each period is the amount of expected premium receipts for providing services in the period. Refer to note F for the detailed accounting policies applied.

##### Investment return

This consists of interest and similar income that is recognised under IFRS 9. This includes interest income from Loans and advances, Investment and securities and Cash and cash equivalents. Also included are estimates and judgements around credit risk, the risk of default and the time value of money. There are no judgements made around dividends receivable as they only become receivable when declared.

##### Other income

This includes income arising in the course of the Group's ordinary activities and have not been included in the items above.

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## C: Separate and consolidated income statement notes continued

### C4: Revenue continued

#### Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is disaggregated by primary segment and type of revenue. The Group believes it best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of the Group's revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors.

The Group does not apply significant judgements to determine the costs incurred to obtain or fulfil contracts with customers. Revenue from contracts with customers are assessed if they contain contract assets. These assets are disclosed in note C3.

Year ended 31 December 2025 Rm	Consolidated				Total
	Old Mutual Life and Savings	Old Mutual Investments	Other Group activities and inter-company eliminations	Impact of policyholder investment entities	
<b>Revenue from contracts with customers</b>					
Fee and commission income	7 528	83	(652)	(720)	6 239
Transaction and performance fees	161	–	–	3	164
Administration fees	13	–	–	–	13
<b>Fee and commission income from service activities</b>	<b>7 702</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>(652)</b>	<b>(717)</b>	<b>6 416</b>
<b>Non-IFRS 15 Revenue</b>					
Insurance	43 911	–	–	–	43 911
Investment return and other	142 930	15 303	3 481	32 191	193 905
<b>Total revenue from other activities</b>	<b>186 841</b>	<b>15 303</b>	<b>3 481</b>	<b>32 191</b>	<b>237 816</b>
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>194 543</b>	<b>15 386</b>	<b>2 829</b>	<b>31 474</b>	<b>244 232</b>

Year ended 31 December 2024 <sup>1</sup> Rm	Consolidated				Total
	Old Mutual Life and Savings	Old Mutual Investments	Other Group activities and inter-company eliminations	Impact of policyholder investment entities	
<b>Revenue from contracts with customers</b>					
Fee and commission income	6 727	117	(613)	(670)	5 561
Transaction and performance fees	101	–	–	3	104
Administration fees	17	–	–	–	17
<b>Fee and commission income from service activities</b>	<b>6 845</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>(613)</b>	<b>(667)</b>	<b>5 682</b>
<b>Non-IFRS 15 Revenue</b>					
Insurance	40 210	–	–	–	40 210
Investment return and other	98 744	11 199	1 233	17 523	128 699
<b>Total revenue from other activities</b>	<b>138 954</b>	<b>11 199</b>	<b>1 233</b>	<b>17 523</b>	<b>168 909</b>
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>145 799</b>	<b>11 316</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>16 856</b>	<b>174 591</b>

<sup>1</sup> Refer to note B1 (1.3) for details in relation to the restatement of the revenue of contracts with customers

## C5: Finance costs

Finance costs include interest payable, and gains and losses on revaluation of borrowed funds and on those derivative instruments which are used as economic hedges.

Year ended 31 December Rm	Separate		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>Interest on borrowed funds</b>	<b>845</b>	1 009	<b>845</b>	1 009
Subordinated debt	845	1 009	845	1 009
<b>Fair value (losses)/gains on borrowed funds and derivative instruments</b>	<b>(109)</b>	(37)	<b>(109)</b>	(37)
Borrowed funds	(123)	(38)	(123)	(38)
Derivative instruments used as economic hedges	14	1	14	1
<b>Total finance costs on debt instruments</b>	<b>736</b>	972	<b>736</b>	972
The fair value (losses)/gains shown above are analysed according to their IFRS 9 categorisations as follows <sup>1</sup> :				
Designated and mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	(123)	(38)	(123)	(38)
Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	14	1	14	1

<sup>1</sup> The amounts have been changed to separately disclose mandatorily and designated fair value gains through profit and loss

## C6: Other operating and administrative expenses

This note gives further detail on the items included within other operating and administrative expenses.

Year ended 31 December Rm	Notes	Separate		Consolidated	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Staff costs	C6(b)	6 810	6 596	7 088	6 852
Fee and commission expense and other acquisition costs		7 784	7 583	8 122	7 773
Depreciation	G2(a)	301	275	322	297
Computer, software and processing costs		3 038	2 460	3 084	2 503
Amortisation of other intangible assets and internally developed software	G1(d)	550	450	596	494
Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets	G1(d)	46	–	76	13
Lease rentals – short-term and low-value assets		22	19	22	19
Asset management expenses		2 228	1 942	2 863	2 556
Technical and professional fees		1 093	749	1 153	805
Outsourcing expenses		3	7	274	247
Travel and Entertainment expense – third party		157	184	158	185
Impairment/(reversal of impairment) of fixed assets	G2(a)	293	(142)	293	(142)
Auditors' remuneration – fees for audit service		91	85	116	106
Auditors' remuneration – fees for non-audit service		8	10	8	10
Other <sup>1</sup>		2 532	3 323	8 221	7 589
<b>Total operating and administration expenses</b>		<b>24 956</b>	23 541	<b>32 396</b>	29 307
Less: Amounts attributed to insurance acquisition cash flows		(7 729)	(7 247)	(7 943)	(7 429)
Other insurance service expenses		(6 069)	(5 569)	(6 352)	(5 861)
<b>Other operating and administration expenses</b>		<b>11 158</b>	10 725	<b>18 101</b>	16 017

<sup>1</sup> Included in other are finance costs of R304 million (2024: R334 million) in the separate and R1 195 million (2024: R1 159 million) in the consolidated income statements. This includes interest relating to funding that supports the operations (funding within policyholder investments) of R284 million (2024: R308 million) and interest on lease liabilities of R20 million (2024: R25 million) for OMLACSA separate. Included for OMLACSA Group is interest relating to funding that supports the operations of R1 173 million (2024: R1 132 million) and interest on lease liabilities of R22 million (2024: R27 million)

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## C: Separate and consolidated income statement notes continued

### C6: Other operating and administrative expenses continued

#### (a) Analysis of expenses

Total expenses consist of the following:

Year ended 31 December Rm	Notes	Separate		Consolidated	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Insurance service expenses	F2.5	<b>32 103</b>	30 103	<b>33 130</b>	31 058
Claims and benefits		<b>17 939</b>	18 045	<b>18 557</b>	18 586
Other insurance service expense		<b>5 790</b>	5 314	<b>6 073</b>	5 606
Other insurance service expense reallocated from operating and administration expenses		<b>6 069</b>	5 569	<b>6 352</b>	5 861
Expenses allocated to the loss component of the liability for remaining coverage		<b>(279)</b>	(255)	<b>(279)</b>	(255)
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts		<b>1 692</b>	827	<b>1 692</b>	829
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows		<b>6 682</b>	5 917	<b>6 808</b>	6 037
<b>Other operating and administration expenses</b>	C6	<b>11 158</b>	10 725	<b>18 101</b>	16 017
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>43 261</b>	40 828	<b>51 231</b>	47 075

The table below provides the disaggregation of insurance service expenses by line of business:

Year ended 31 December Rm	Separate		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Life risk and annuities	<b>27 303</b>	25 499	<b>28 329</b>	26 454
Life savings	<b>4 800</b>	4 604	<b>4 801</b>	4 604
<b>Insurance service expenses</b>	<b>32 103</b>	30 103	<b>33 130</b>	31 058

#### (b) Staff costs

Year ended 31 December Rm	Notes	Separate		Consolidated	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Wages and salaries		<b>4 862</b>	4 678	<b>5 097</b>	4 887
Social security costs		<b>28</b>	27	<b>28</b>	27
Retirement obligations		<b>262</b>	184	<b>264</b>	184
Bonus and incentive remuneration		<b>762</b>	833	<b>789</b>	869
Share-based payments		<b>542</b>	470	<b>542</b>	470
Cash settled	I2(e)	<b>477</b>	368	<b>477</b>	368
Equity settled	I2(e)	<b>65</b>	102	<b>65</b>	102
Other		<b>354</b>	404	<b>368</b>	415
		<b>6 810</b>	6 596	<b>7 088</b>	6 852

(c) Auditors' remuneration

Year ended 31 December Rm	Separate			
	Deloitte & Touche		Ernst & Young	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Audit of the Group's consolidated and separate annual financial statements	59	55	32	30
Regulatory related services	4	4	3	3
Other assurance and related services performed under the standards as issued by the IAASB	1	1	-	1
Tax services	-	-	-	-
Other non-audit services	-	1	-	-

The OMLACSA Group audit fee for Deloitte & Touche is R68 million (2024: R69 million) and for Ernst & Young R48 million (2024: R41 million).

The non-audit fees are consistent between consolidated and company.

**C7: Income tax expense**

**Current tax**

Included in the current tax charge are amounts relating to:

- Normal income tax
- Taxes payable on behalf of policyholders
- Withholding tax borne by the Group
- Global Minimum Tax (GMT)

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the 'taxable income' as contemplated for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

The Group is subject to income taxes in jurisdictions in which it operates. The calculation of the Group's tax charge and worldwide provisions for income tax, necessarily involve a degree of estimation and judgement. At any given time, the Group typically has a number of open tax returns with various tax authorities and engages in active dialogue to resolve this. Taxation provisions relating to these open items are recognised based on the Group's estimate of the most likely outcome, after taking into account external advice where appropriate. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact profit or loss, current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period that such determination is made.

The Group has determined that the GMT which it is required to pay under Pillar II is an income tax in the scope of IAS 12.

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts required to be used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets are recognised for tax losses carried forward, only to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefit is probable, where on the basis of all available evidence, it is considered more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits against which the reversal of the deferred tax asset can be applied. In certain circumstances, as permitted by accounting guidance, deferred tax balances are not recognised. In particular, where the liability relates to the initial recognition of goodwill, or transactions that are not 'business combinations' as contemplated and at the time of their occurrence, affect neither accounting nor taxable profits.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss (for example, items adjusted for against retained income) is accounted for on a similar basis. Deferred tax is recognised in alignment with the underlying transaction, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, as appropriate.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are only offset when there is both a legal right to set-off and an intention to settle on a net basis.

In terms of a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for the impacts of GMT no deferred tax will be raised in respect of GMT temporary differences that may arise, as provided in the amendments to IAS 12 issued in May 2023.

**Dividends tax**

In South Africa, the recipient of a dividend is liable for dividends unless an exemption from this tax applies. In terms of the dividends tax provisions, the tax is withheld at a rate of 20% from dividends paid to certain qualifying shareholders. Life insurers are also compelled to pay dividends tax on dividends allocated to the Individual Policyholder Fund at a rate of 20%. This has been included in the current tax charge described as withholding taxes.

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## C: Separate and consolidated income statement notes continued

### C7: Income tax expense continued

#### Tax laws substantively enacted

In terms of IAS 12, both current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are to be valued applying the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Changes in tax laws should be regarded as being substantively enacted when the changes in tax laws have been approved by Parliament and signed into law, by the President.

IAS 12 requires an entity to recognise deferred tax for temporary differences between the tax base of an asset or liability and its carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

#### International Tax Reform – Pillar II Model Rules

The Old Mutual Group is subject to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Pillar II Model Rules, which aim to ensure that multi-national entities (MNEs) with a turnover of more than €750 million, pay Corporate Income Tax of at least 15% in a country in which it operates.

The Global Minimum Tax Act and the Global Minimum Tax Administration Act were promulgated on 24 December 2024 and 09 January 2025 respectively in South Africa, effective from 01 January 2024. For the 2025 year of assessment, GMT legislation is effective in the UK, Ireland, Bulgaria, Romania, Kenya, Isle of Man, Guernsey, Jersey and Mauritius. Zimbabwe has withdrawn its existing DMTT legislation and replaced it with new DMTT legislation which is intended to align with the OECD Pillar II rules with effect from 01 January 2026.

GMT comprises three distinct bases of tax:

- Domestic Minimum Top-Up-Tax (DMTT) which would result in the Old Mutual Group being subject to DMTT in the jurisdictions in which Old Mutual Group operates. Where a MNE has multiple entities in a country that has implemented DMTT, the MNE would designate one of its subsidiaries in that jurisdiction as the representative that would submit the DMTT return and pay the related tax on behalf of other entities in that jurisdiction. The tax is then allocated to the other companies within the country impacted
- Income Inclusion Rule (IIR) which will ensure that the Old Mutual Group pays a 'top up' tax in South Africa (of at least 15%) in respect of any subsidiaries in 'low-taxed' jurisdictions (i.e. any country where the effective tax rate calculated in terms of the formula set out in the OECD Pillar II rules, is less than 15%). This IIR return would be submitted by Old Mutual Limited and Old Mutual Limited will be liable to pay the tax to SARS on behalf of these entities
- Under-Taxed Profit Rule (UTPR) which gives countries taxing rights to impose the 15% minimum corporate tax on MNEs, where IIR is not legislated

The OMLACSA Group has estimated its current tax exposure for the 2025 year to be R8 million (2024: R11 million). In terms of a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for the impacts of GMT no deferred tax will be raised in respect of GMT temporary differences that may arise, as provided in the amendments to IAS 12 issued in May 2023.

#### Significant accounting estimate and judgements – uncertain tax positions

The Group is committed to conducting its tax affairs in accordance with the tax legislation of the jurisdictions in which the Group operates. All interpretations by management are made with reference to the specific facts and circumstances of the transaction and in the context of relevant legislation, practice and directives.

Business and tax law complexity may result in the Group entering into transactions that expose the Group to tax, legal and business risks. Judgement is involved in determining whether there are uncertain tax positions. The revenue authorities in various jurisdictions in which the Group operates routinely review historic transactions undertaken and tax law interpretations made by the Group.

There are occasions where the Group's interpretation of tax law may be challenged by the revenue authorities. The financial statements include provisions that reflect the Group's assessment of liabilities which might reasonably be expected to materialise as part of their review.

The Group is satisfied that adequate provisions have been made to cater for the resolution of uncertain tax matters and that the resources required to fund such potential settlements, where necessary, are sufficient. Due to the level of estimation required in determining tax provisions, amounts ultimately payable may differ from the provisions recognised.

#### IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

The Group records and evaluates tax positions in terms of the following specific accounting standards/interpretation, which set out how to determine the accounting tax position, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments:

- IFRIC 23 *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*
- IAS 12 *Income Taxes*
- IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*

Uncertain tax positions are quantified based on the expected value (for corporate income tax in terms of IFRIC 23 and IAS 12), being the probability-weighted amounts in respect of the possible outcome, assessed in terms of laws and facts/information known to us at the reporting date. Where applicable, the impact of IFRIC 23 on the tax positions of the respective legal entities in the Group, has been considered and adequate amounts provided. IAS 37 provisions (mainly indirect taxes, other than income tax) are quantified based on the most likely outcome across the Group.

(a) **Analysis of total income tax expense**

The total income tax expense for the year comprises:

Year ended 31 December Rm	Separate		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>Current tax</b>				
South Africa	2 212	2 122	2 909	2 720
Overseas tax				
Rest of Africa	–	–	–	(2)
Europe	8	–	21	8
Withholding taxes	265	290	272	301
Adjustments to current tax in respect of prior years	218	43	214	59
<b>Total current tax</b>	<b>2 703</b>	<b>2 455</b>	<b>3 416</b>	<b>3 086</b>
<b>Deferred tax</b>				
Deferred tax expense relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	4 047	1 767	4 085	1 875
Write down of previously recognised deferred tax assets	–	–	–	14
Adjustments to deferred tax in respect of prior years	94	(106)	94	(106)
<b>Total deferred tax expense</b>	<b>4 141</b>	<b>1 661</b>	<b>4 179</b>	<b>1 783</b>
<b>Total income tax expense</b>	<b>6 844</b>	<b>4 116</b>	<b>7 595</b>	<b>4 869</b>
<b>Attributable to</b>				
Shareholder funds	1 948	1 404	2 423	1 860
Policyholder funds	4 896	2 712	5 172	3 009
<b>Total income tax expense<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>6 844</b>	<b>4 116</b>	<b>7 595</b>	<b>4 869</b>

<sup>1</sup> R8 million (2024: R11 million) included in the income tax expense is in respect of GMT for the OMLACSA Group

For South African entities that are in a tax paying position, tax has been provided at 27%. The Group uses the South African tax rate in respect of its tax rate reconciliation as Old Mutual Life Assurance Company (South Africa) Limited is domiciled in South Africa and the most significant operations are in South Africa.

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## C: Separate and consolidated income statement notes continued

### C7: Income tax expense continued

#### (b) Reconciliation of total shareholder income tax expense

The income tax charge in the Income Statement differs from the income tax expense that would apply if all of the Group's profits from continuing operations in the different tax jurisdictions had been taxed at the South African standard corporate tax rate of 27%. This difference is reconciled below.

Year ended 31 December Rm	Separate		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>Total income tax expense</b>	<b>6 844</b>	4 116	<b>7 595</b>	4 869
<b>Attributable to</b>				
Policyholder funds <sup>1</sup>	<b>(4 896)</b>	(2 712)	<b>(5 172)</b>	(3 009)
<b>Shareholder tax expense</b>	<b>1 948</b>	1 404	<b>2 423</b>	1 860
<b>Profit before tax per the income statement</b>	<b>15 982</b>	9 058	<b>14 655</b>	9 125
<b>Adjustment for</b>				
Policyholder tax <sup>2</sup>	<b>(4 896)</b>	(2 712)	<b>(5 172)</b>	(3 009)
<b>Profit before shareholder tax</b>	<b>11 086</b>	6 346	<b>9 483</b>	6 116
<b>Reconciliation of total income tax expense</b>				
<b>Profit before shareholder tax</b>	<b>11 086</b>	6 346	<b>9 483</b>	6 116
Tax at South African standard rate of 27%	<b>2 993</b>	1 713	<b>2 560</b>	1 651
Untaxed and low taxed income <sup>3</sup>	<b>8</b>	(318)	<b>8</b>	(141)
Disallowable expenses <sup>4</sup>	<b>(991)</b>	63	<b>(215)</b>	396
Adjustments to current tax in respect of prior years	<b>53</b>	(6)	<b>196</b>	(5)
Net movement on deferred tax assets not recognised	<b>(112)</b>	–	<b>(117)</b>	–
Adjustments to deferred tax in respect of prior years	<b>(6)</b>	(50)	<b>(6)</b>	(50)
Withholding taxes	<b>3</b>	2	<b>3</b>	2
Other	<b>–</b>	–	<b>(6)</b>	7
<b>Total shareholder income tax expense</b>	<b>1 948</b>	1 404	<b>2 423</b>	1 860

<sup>1</sup> Policyholder funds and the risk policy fund are separate tax persons which have differing taxation rules applied in the South African taxation legislation. There are three separate policyholder funds defined as the untaxed, individual and company policyholder funds. As the taxes related to these funds are in essence direct taxes against investments held on behalf of policyholders (not shareholders), it is not considered necessary to reconcile effective rates by fund

<sup>2</sup> Policyholder tax is deducted from profit before tax per the income statement to calculate profit before shareholder tax

<sup>3</sup> This includes exempt income, capital gains tax at lower than South African corporate tax rate and non-taxable fair value movements. The OMLACSA Group also includes the untaxed share of associate profits

<sup>4</sup> Disallowable expenses include provisions, non-deductible expenses and impairments

#### (c) Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income

The total income tax expense relating to items recognised in other comprehensive income for the year is comprised of the following:

Year ended 31 December Rm	Separate		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Measurement gains on defined benefit plans	<b>1</b>	(16)	<b>1</b>	(16)
Other	<b>(21)</b>	–	<b>(21)</b>	–
<b>Income tax on items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</b>	<b>(20)</b>	(16)	<b>(20)</b>	(16)

## D: Financial assets and liabilities

### Accounting policy

#### Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

##### Initial recognition of financial assets

Financial instruments are measured at initial recognition at fair value net of directly attributable transaction costs, unless the financial instrument is classified as fair value through profit or loss. For instruments classified at fair value through profit or loss attributable transaction costs are immediately expensed.

At initial recognition, the Group considers the appropriate classification as:

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) which may include debt or equity instruments
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

The classification of financial assets is based on whether the financial assets are equity instruments, debt instruments held or derivative assets. The classification and measurement of debt instruments is dependent on the business model in which the financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

The business model refers to how the Group is managing its financial instruments to generate cash flows. Business model assessments are performed on shareholder and policyholder portfolios and consider investment mandates, how the portfolios are being managed to generate cash flows and performance indicators. The Group first assesses the business model before considering whether an instrument meets the definition of the contractual cash flow test.

Only if the financial instruments are held in a business model to collect contractual cash flows or a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, the cash flows characteristics test is performed.

Equity instruments held for trading or not designated as at FVOCI and derivative assets are mandatorily categorised as financial assets at FVTPL or not designated as at FVOCI. Derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset in the scope of IFRS 9 are not accounted for separately. Instead, the hybrid financial instrument as a whole is assessed for classification.

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

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

Financial assets held in a 'hold to collect contractual cash flows business model' are managed to realise cash flows by collecting contractual payments over the life of the instrument.

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

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

Financial assets held in this type of business model are managed to realise cash flows by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial instrument. Both these activities are fundamental to achieving the objective of the business model.

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

All debt instrument financial assets that were not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a debt instrument financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets are expensed in profit or loss for financial assets initially classified at FVTPL. For financial assets not classified at FVTPL, transaction costs are added to or deducted from the fair value at initial recognition.

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## D: Financial assets and liabilities continued

### Accounting policy continued

#### Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities continued

#### Subsequent measurement of financial assets

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

<b>Financial assets at FVTPL</b>	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
<b>Financial assets at amortised cost</b>	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
<b>Financial assets at FVOCI</b>	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, dividend income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

#### Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when:

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

#### Initial recognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities not measured at FVTPL on initial recognition are measured at fair value less transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the issue of the financial liability. Transaction costs of financial liabilities carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss.

#### Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

Fair value movements attributable to changes in the credit risk of a financial liability designated at FVTPL is recorded in other comprehensive income and not recycled to profit or loss. On derecognition of the financial liability, the amount included in other comprehensive income is reclassified to retained earnings. The balance of the fair value movement is recorded in profit or loss.

<b>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</b>	These liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign currency exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
<b>Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss</b>	These liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value. Net fair value gains and losses, including any interest expense are recognised in profit or loss.

#### Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired. The Group also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

## D1: Categories of financial instruments

The analysis of financial assets and liabilities into their categories as defined in IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* is set out in the tables below. Assets and liabilities of a non-financial nature, or financial assets and liabilities that are specifically excluded from the scope of IFRS 9, are reflected in the non-financial assets and liabilities category.

Information about the methods and assumptions used in determining fair value is included in note D2.

At 31 December 2025 Rm	Separate				
	Total	Mandatorily fair value through profit or loss	Designated fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Non- financial other assets and liabilities
<b>Assets</b>					
Loans and advances	1 263	-	-	1 263	-
Investments and securities	992 301	811 441	180 860	-	-
Trade, other receivables and other assets	9 970	-	-	7 606	2 364
Derivative financial instruments	6 487	6 487	-	-	-
Amount due by Group companies	5 618	-	-	5 618	-
Cash and cash equivalents	12 245	-	-	12 245	-
<b>Total assets that include financial instruments</b>	<b>1 027 884</b>	<b>817 928</b>	<b>180 860</b>	<b>26 732</b>	<b>2 364</b>
Assets held for sale	1 048	1 048	-	-	-
Total other non-financial assets	22 020	-	-	-	22 020
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1 050 952</b>	<b>818 976</b>	<b>180 860</b>	<b>26 732</b>	<b>24 384</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Investment contract liabilities	274 275	-	274 275	-	-
Borrowed funds	8 157	-	8 157	-	-
Trade, other payables and other liabilities	49 510	-	-	46 099	3 411
Amount due to Group companies	210	-	-	210	-
Derivative financial instruments	7 550	7 550	-	-	-
<b>Total liabilities that include financial instruments</b>	<b>339 702</b>	<b>7 550</b>	<b>282 432</b>	<b>46 309</b>	<b>3 411</b>
Total other non-financial liabilities	686 281	-	-	-	686 281
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1 025 983</b>	<b>7 550</b>	<b>282 432</b>	<b>46 309</b>	<b>689 692</b>

At 31 December 2024 Rm	Separate				
	Total	Mandatorily fair value through profit or loss	Designated fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Non- financial other assets and liabilities
<b>Assets</b>					
Loans and advances	821	-	-	821	-
Investments and securities	877 337	702 831	174 506	-	-
Trade, other receivables and other assets	9 601	-	-	6 076	3 525
Derivative financial instruments	4 942	4 942	-	-	-
Amounts due by Group companies	5 889	-	-	5 889	-
Cash and cash equivalents	12 621	-	-	12 621	-
<b>Total assets that include financial instruments</b>	<b>911 211</b>	<b>707 773</b>	<b>174 506</b>	<b>25 407</b>	<b>3 525</b>
Assets held for sale	3 981	3 981	-	-	-
Total other non-financial assets	21 821	-	-	-	21 821
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>937 013</b>	<b>711 754</b>	<b>174 506</b>	<b>25 407</b>	<b>25 346</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Investment contract liabilities	250 394	-	250 394	-	-
Borrowed funds	9 957	-	9 957	-	-
Trade, other payables and other liabilities	41 126	-	-	37 740	3 386
Amounts due to Group companies	153	-	-	153	-
Derivative financial instruments	8 179	8 179	-	-	-
<b>Total liabilities that include financial instruments</b>	<b>309 809</b>	<b>8 179</b>	<b>260 351</b>	<b>37 893</b>	<b>3 386</b>
Total other non-financial liabilities	604 469	-	-	-	604 469
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>914 278</b>	<b>8 179</b>	<b>260 351</b>	<b>37 893</b>	<b>607 855</b>

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## D: Financial assets and liabilities continued

### D1: Categories of financial instruments continued

At 31 December 2025 Rm	Consolidated				
	Total	Mandatorily fair value through profit or loss	Designated fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Non-financial other assets and liabilities
<b>Assets</b>					
Loans and advances	1 341	-	-	1 341	-
Investments and securities	1 100 692	802 245	298 447	-	-
Trade, other receivables and other assets	16 398	-	-	14 372	2 026
Derivative financial instruments	6 541	6 541	-	-	-
Amount due by Group companies	2 940	-	-	2 940	-
Cash and cash equivalents	23 084	-	-	23 084	-
<b>Total assets that include financial instruments</b>	<b>1 150 996</b>	<b>808 786</b>	<b>298 447</b>	<b>41 737</b>	<b>2 026</b>
Assets held for sale	1 326	1 048	-	-	278
Total other non-financial assets	56 280	-	-	-	56 280
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1 208 602</b>	<b>809 834</b>	<b>298 447</b>	<b>41 737</b>	<b>58 584</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Investment contract liabilities	277 415	-	277 415	-	-
Third-party interest in consolidated funds	138 303	-	138 303	-	-
Borrowed funds	8 157	-	8 157	-	-
Trade, other payables and other liabilities	70 463	-	11 166	55 835	3 462
Amount due to Group companies	210	-	-	210	-
Derivative financial instruments	7 642	7 642	-	-	-
<b>Total liabilities that include financial instruments</b>	<b>502 190</b>	<b>7 642</b>	<b>435 041</b>	<b>56 045</b>	<b>3 462</b>
Liabilities held for sale	-	-	-	-	-
Total other non-financial liabilities	688 197	-	-	-	688 197
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1 190 387</b>	<b>7 642</b>	<b>435 041</b>	<b>56 045</b>	<b>691 659</b>

At 31 December 2024 Rm	Consolidated				
	Total	Mandatorily fair value through profit or loss	Designated fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Non-financial other assets and liabilities
<b>Assets</b>					
Loans and advances	976	-	-	976	-
Investments and securities	949 964	774 957	175 007	-	-
Trade, other receivables and other assets	38 823	-	-	35 578	3 245
Derivative financial instruments	4 965	4 965	-	-	-
Amounts due by Group companies	3 208	-	-	3 208	-
Cash and cash equivalents	21 925	-	-	21 925	-
<b>Total assets that include financial instruments</b>	<b>1 019 861</b>	<b>779 922</b>	<b>175 007</b>	<b>61 687</b>	<b>3 245</b>
Assets held for sale	9 148	-	-	368	8 780
Total other non-financial assets	54 165	-	-	-	54 165
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1 083 174</b>	<b>779 922</b>	<b>175 007</b>	<b>62 055</b>	<b>66 190</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Investment contract liabilities	253 384	-	253 384	-	-
Third-party interest in consolidated funds	100 942	-	100 942	-	-
Borrowed funds	9 957	-	9 957	-	-
Trade, other payables and other liabilities	84 386	-	12 821	67 770	3 795
Amounts due to Group companies	153	-	-	153	-
Derivative financial instruments	8 257	8 257	-	-	-
<b>Total liabilities that include financial instruments</b>	<b>457 079</b>	<b>8 257</b>	<b>377 104</b>	<b>67 923</b>	<b>3 795</b>
Liabilities held for sale	1 674	-	-	1 265	409
Total other non-financial liabilities	605 986	-	-	-	605 986
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1 064 739</b>	<b>8 257</b>	<b>377 104</b>	<b>69 188</b>	<b>610 190</b>

## D2: Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

The description of the determination of fair value and the fair value hierarchies of financial assets and liabilities described in this section applies to financial assets and liabilities for all the Group's businesses.

### (a) Determination of fair value

The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price in an active market. In the event that the market for a financial asset or liability is not active, or quoted prices cannot be obtained without undue effort, another valuation technique is used.

In general, the following inputs are taken into account when evaluating the fair value of financial instruments:

- Assessing whether instruments are trading with sufficient frequency and volume, that they can be considered liquid
- The inclusion of a measure of the counterparties' non-performance risk in the fair-value measurement of loans and advances, which involves the modelling of dynamic credit spreads
- The inclusion of credit valuation adjustment and debit valuation adjustment in the fair-value measurement of derivative instruments
- The inclusion of own credit risk in the calculation of the fair value of financial liabilities

There have been no significant changes in the valuation techniques applied when valuing financial instruments. The general principles applied to those instruments measured at fair value are outlined below:

#### Loans and advances

Loans and advances include mortgage loans, other asset-based loans, including collateralised debt obligations, and other secured and unsecured loans.

In the absence of an observable market for these instruments, the fair value is determined by using internally developed models that are specific to the instrument and that incorporate all available observable inputs. These models involve discounting the contractual cash flows by using a credit-adjusted zero-coupon rate.

#### Investments and securities

Investments and securities include government and government-guaranteed securities, listed and unlisted debt securities, preference shares and debentures, listed and unlisted equity securities, listed and unlisted pooled investments (see below), short-term funds and securities treated as investments, and certain other securities.

Pooled investments represent the Group's holdings of shares/units in open-ended investment companies, unit trusts, mutual funds and similar investment vehicles. Pooled investments are recognised at fair value. The fair values of pooled investments are based on widely published prices that are regularly updated or models based on the market prices of investments held in the underlying pooled investment funds.

Other investments and securities that are recognised at fair value are measured at observable market prices where available. In the absence of observable market prices, these investments and securities are fair valued utilising one or more of the following techniques: discounted cash flows, the application of an EBITDA multiple or any other relevant technique.

#### Investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures held by investment-linked insurance funds and venture capital divisions

Investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures are valued using appropriate valuation techniques. These techniques may include price earnings multiples, discounted cash flows or the adjusted value of similar completed transactions.

#### Derivative financial instruments

The fair value of derivatives is determined with reference to the exchange traded prices of the specific instruments. In situations where the derivatives are traded over the counter the fair value of the instruments is determined by using the discounted cash flows or any other relevant technique.

#### Investment contract liabilities

The fair value of the investment contract liabilities is determined with reference to the fair value of the underlying funds that are held by the Group.

#### Third-party interest in consolidation of funds

Third-party interests in consolidation of funds are measured at the attributable fair value of the net assets of each fund.

#### Borrowed funds

The fair values of amounts included in borrowed funds are based on quoted market prices at the reporting date where applicable, or by reference to quoted prices of similar instruments.

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## D: Financial assets and liabilities continued

### D2: Fair values of financial assets and liabilities continued

#### (b) Other financial assets and liabilities

The fair values of other financial assets and liabilities (comprising cash and cash equivalents; cash with central banks; trade, other receivables and other assets; and trade, other payables, other liabilities and advances due to and from Group companies) reasonably approximate their carrying amounts as included in the statement of financial position as they are short-term in nature or re-priced to current market rates frequently.

#### (c) Fair value hierarchy

Fair values are determined according to the following hierarchy:

Description of hierarchy	Types of instruments classified in the respective levels
<b>Level 1</b> – quoted market prices: financial assets and liabilities with quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.	Listed equity securities, listed government securities and other listed debt securities and similar instruments that are actively traded, actively traded pooled investments, listed borrowed funds and reinsurers' share of policyholder liabilities.
<b>Level 2</b> – valuation techniques using observable inputs: financial assets and liabilities with quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets and financial assets and liabilities valued using models where all significant inputs are observable.	Unlisted equity and debt securities where the valuation is based on models involving no significant unobservable data, with a majority determined with reference to observable prices. Certain loans and advances, certain privately placed debt instruments, third-party interests in consolidated funds and investment contract liabilities.
<b>Level 3</b> – valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs: financial assets and liabilities valued using valuation techniques where one or more significant inputs are unobservable.	Unlisted equity and securities with significant unobservable inputs, securities where the market is not considered sufficiently active, including certain inactive pooled investments, and derivatives embedded in certain portfolios of insurance contracts where the derivative is not closely related to the host contract and the valuation contains significant unobservable inputs.

The judgement as to whether a market is active may include, for example, consideration of factors such as the magnitude and frequency of trading activity, the availability of prices and the size of bid/offer spreads. In inactive markets, obtaining assurance that the transaction price provides evidence of fair value or determining the adjustments to transaction prices that are necessary to measure the fair value of the asset or liability requires additional work during the valuation process.

All businesses have significant processes in place to perform reviews of the appropriateness of the valuation of Level 3 instruments.

The majority of valuation techniques employ only observable data and so the reliability of the fair value measurement is high. However, certain financial assets and liabilities are valued on the basis of valuation techniques that feature one or more significant inputs that are unobservable and, for them, the derivation of fair value is more judgemental. A financial asset or liability in its entirety is classified as valued using significant unobservable inputs if a significant proportion of that asset or liability's carrying amount is driven by unobservable inputs.

In this context, 'unobservable' means that there is little or no current market data available for which to determine the price at which an arm's length transaction would be likely to occur. It generally does not mean that there is no market data available at all upon which to base a determination of fair value. Furthermore, in some cases the majority of the fair value derived from a valuation technique with significant unobservable data may be attributable to observable inputs.

Consequently, the effect of uncertainty in determining unobservable inputs will generally be restricted to uncertainty about the overall fair value of the asset or liability being measured.

### D3: Disclosure of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

#### (a) Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value, classified according to fair value hierarchy

The table below presents a summary of the financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position according to their IFRS 9 classification. The most material financial asset measured at fair value relates to investments and securities. The Group has exposure to listed and unlisted investments, with a large portion of these investments backing policyholder liabilities.

At 31 December 2025 Rm	Separate			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value</b>				
Investments and securities	992 301	417 109	483 536	91 656
Derivative financial instruments – assets	6 487	106	6 381	–
Assets held for sale (refer to note G9)	1 048	–	–	1 048
<b>Total financial assets measured at fair value</b>	<b>999 836</b>	<b>417 215</b>	<b>489 917</b>	<b>92 704</b>
<b>Financial liabilities measured at fair value</b>				
Investment contract liabilities	274 275	–	274 275	–
Borrowed funds	8 157	–	8 157	–
Derivative financial instruments – liabilities	7 550	44	7 506	–
<b>Total financial liabilities measured at fair value</b>	<b>289 982</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>289 938</b>	<b>–</b>

At 31 December 2024 Rm	Separate			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value</b>				
Investments and securities	877 337	417 312	379 497	80 528
Derivative financial instruments – assets	4 942	44	4 898	–
Assets held for sale (refer to note G9)	3 981	–	–	3 981
<b>Total financial assets measured at fair value</b>	<b>886 260</b>	<b>417 356</b>	<b>384 395</b>	<b>84 509</b>
<b>Financial liabilities measured at fair value</b>				
Investment contract liabilities	250 394	–	250 394	–
Borrowed funds	9 957	–	9 957	–
Derivative financial instruments – liabilities	8 179	306	7 873	–
<b>Total financial liabilities measured at fair value</b>	<b>268 530</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>268 224</b>	<b>–</b>

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## D: Financial assets and liabilities continued

### D3: Disclosure of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value continued

#### (a) Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value, classified according to fair value hierarchy continued

At 31 December 2025 Rm	Consolidated			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value</b>				
Investments and securities	1 100 692	605 547	435 873	59 272
Derivative financial instruments – assets	6 541	106	6 435	–
Assets held for sale (refer to note G9)	1 048	–	–	1 048
<b>Total financial assets measured at fair value</b>	<b>1 108 281</b>	<b>605 653</b>	<b>442 308</b>	<b>60 320</b>
<b>Financial liabilities measured at fair value</b>				
Investment contract liabilities	277 415	–	277 415	–
Third-party interests in consolidated funds	138 303	–	138 303	–
Borrowed funds	8 157	–	8 157	–
Other liabilities	11 166	–	11 166	–
Derivative financial instruments – liabilities	7 642	44	7 598	–
<b>Total financial liabilities measured at fair value</b>	<b>442 683</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>442 639</b>	<b>–</b>

At 31 December 2024 Rm	Consolidated			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value</b>				
Investments and securities	949 964	499 893	393 705	56 366
Derivative financial instruments – assets	4 965	44	4 921	–
<b>Total financial assets measured at fair value</b>	<b>954 929</b>	<b>499 937</b>	<b>398 626</b>	<b>56 366</b>
<b>Financial liabilities measured at fair value</b>				
Investment contract liabilities	253 384	–	253 384	–
Third-party interests in consolidated funds	100 942	–	100 942	–
Borrowed funds	9 957	–	9 957	–
Other liabilities	12 821	–	12 821	–
Derivative financial instruments – liabilities	8 257	306	7 951	–
<b>Total financial liabilities measured at fair value</b>	<b>385 361</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>385 055</b>	<b>–</b>

#### Level 2 investment and securities

Level 2 assets comprise mainly of pooled investments that are not listed on an exchange, but are valued using market observable prices. Pooled investments represent the Group's holdings of shares or units in open-ended investment companies, unit trusts, mutual funds and similar investment vehicles which are not consolidated.

Structured notes and other derivatives are generally valued using option pricing models. For structured notes and other derivatives, principal assumptions concern the future volatility of asset values and the future correlation between asset values. For these valuations, estimates are based on available market data, which may include the use of a proxy method to derive a volatility or correlation from comparable assets for which market data is more readily available, and examination of historical levels.

Other assets classified as Level 2 include unlisted corporate debt, floating rate notes, money market instruments, listed debt securities that were not actively traded during the period and cash balances that are treated as short term funds. The Level 2 instruments are valued based on discounted projected cash flows, relative yields, or cost basis with reference to market related inputs. Main inputs used for Level 2 valuations include bond curves and interbank swap interest rate curves.

**(b) Level 3 fair value hierarchy disclosure**

The table below reconciles the opening balances of Level 3 financial assets and liabilities to closing balances at the end of the period.

Year ended 31 December Rm	Separate		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>Level 3 financial assets – investments and securities</b>				
At beginning of the year	80 528	76 382	56 366	42 090
Total net fair value gains recognised in profit or loss	7 324	5 334	4 659	11 667
Purchases	10 107	7 797	8 507	5 890
Sales	(6 001)	(5 508)	(5 998)	(5 507)
Transfers in	308	562	308	562
Transfers out	–	(58)	–	(58)
Transfer to assets held for sale (refer to note G9)	(1 048)	(3 981)	(1 048)	–
Foreign exchange and other	438	–	(3 522)	1 722
<b>Total Level 3 financial assets</b>	<b>91 656</b>	<b>80 528</b>	<b>59 272</b>	<b>56 366</b>
Unrealised fair value gains/(losses) recognised in profit or loss	5 373	3 225	3 270	3 183

**Transfer between fair value hierarchies**

The Group deems a transfer to have occurred between Level 1 and Level 2 when an active, traded primary market ceases to exist for that financial instrument. During the year, listed debt securities to the value of R839 million (2024: 1 364 million) were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 as these securities were not actively traded on their primary exchange during the reporting period.

Similarly, the Group deems a transfer to have occurred between Level 2 and Level 1 when an instrument becomes actively traded on the primary market. During the period, listed bonds to the value of R2 484 million (2024: R1 826 million) were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 as these securities were actively traded on their primary exchange during the reporting period. Pooled investments to the value of R54 million (2024: R5.9 million) were also transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 as markets in which these instruments trade, have become active. Pooled investments to the value of R1 024 million were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 as markets in which these instruments trade, have become less active.

A transfer between Level 2 and Level 3 occurs when any significant inputs used to determine fair value of the instrument become unobservable. At 31 December 2025, Level 3 assets comprised unlisted private company shares, unlisted debt securities and unlisted pooled investments mainly held by policyholder funds for which the majority of the investment risk is borne by policyholders. Unlisted debt securities of R25 million (2024: R562 million), pooled investments of R74 million (2024: Rnil million) and equity securities R209 million (2024: Rnil million) were transferred from Level 2 to Level 3, reflecting the valuation technique used to value these investments as inputs became unobservable.

For all reporting periods, the Group did not have any Level 3 financial liabilities.

**(c) Effect of changes in significant unobservable assumptions to reasonable possible alternatives**

Favourable and unfavourable changes are determined on the basis of changes in the value of the financial asset or liability as a result of varying the levels of the unobservable parameters using statistical techniques. When parameters are not amenable to statistical analysis, quantification of uncertainty is judgemental.

When the fair value of a financial asset or liability is affected by more than one unobservable assumption, the figures shown reflect the most favourable or most unfavourable change from varying the assumptions individually.

The valuations of the private equity investments are performed on an asset-by-asset basis using a valuation methodology appropriate to the specific investment and in line with industry guidelines. In determining the valuation of the investment the principal assumption used is the valuation multiples applied to the main financial indicators (such as adjusted earnings). The source of these multiples may include multiples for comparable listed companies which have been adjusted for discounts for non-tradability and valuation multiples earned on transactions in comparable sectors.

The valuations of asset-backed securities are determined by discounted cash flow models that generate the expected value of the asset, incorporating benchmark information on factors such as prepayment patterns, default rates, loss severities and the historical performance of the underlying assets. The outputs from the models used are calibrated with reference to similar securities for which external market information is available.

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## D: Financial assets and liabilities continued

### D3: Disclosure of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value continued

#### (c) Effect of changes in significant unobservable assumptions to reasonable possible alternatives continued

The following table sets out information on significant unobservable inputs used in measuring financial instruments classified as Level 3.

Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range of unobservable inputs	
		2025	2024
Discounted cash flow (DCF)	Risk adjusted discount rate:		
	– Equity risk premium	2.1% – 5.9%	2.5% – 5.95%
	– Liquidity discount rate	3.7% – 22.7%	5.0% – 25.0%
	– Nominal risk-free rate	6.5% – 14.5%	3.8% – 17.64%
	– Credit spreads	0.3% – 13.3%	1.05% – 20.0%
	– Internal rate of return	–	13.0% – 30.0%
	– Preference dividend accrual rate	7.4% – 14.0%	8.10% – 12.5%
	– Marketability discount	6.3% – 30.0%	6.3% – 25.0%
Price earnings (PE) model/multiple/embedded value	PE ratio/multiple	1.01 – 8.0 times	1.06 – 7.84 times
Sum of parts	PE ratio and DCF	See PE ratio and DCF	See PE ratio and DCF

There has been no change to the nature of the key unobservable inputs to Level 3 financial instruments and the interrelationship therein from those disclosed in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025. For the purposes of the sensitivity analysis, the most significant unobservable input used to value Level 3 investments and securities has been increased/decreased by 10%.

#### Separate

Rm	At		Valuation techniques used	Significant unobservable input	Fair value measurement sensitivity to unobservable inputs	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024			At 31 December 2025	At 31 December 2024
<b>Types of financial instruments</b>	<b>Fair values</b>					
<b>Assets</b>						
Investments and securities	91 656	80 528	Discounted cash flows (DCF) Market comparable companies' approach Adjusted net asset values	Equity risk premium Liquidity discount rate Nominal risk-free rate Credit spreads EBITDA multiples Price earnings ratios Internal rate of return	<b>Favourable:</b> 7 984 <b>Unfavourable:</b> 7 539	Favourable: 5 064 Unfavourable: 4 869

#### Consolidated

Rm	At		Valuation techniques used	Significant unobservable input	Fair value measurement sensitivity to unobservable inputs	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024			At 31 December 2025	At 31 December 2024
<b>Types of financial instruments</b>	<b>Fair values</b>					
<b>Assets</b>						
Investments and securities	59 272	56 366	Discounted cash flows (DCF) Market comparable companies' approach Adjusted net asset values	Equity risk premium Liquidity discount rate Nominal risk-free rate Credit spreads EBITDA multiples Price earnings ratios Internal rate of return	<b>Favourable:</b> 5 588 <b>Unfavourable:</b> 5 250	Favourable: 3 237 Unfavourable: 3 043

The table below shows the sensitivity of the fair value of investments and securities per type of instrument at 31 December:

Rm			Separate				
	2025	2024	2025		2024		
Types of financial instruments	Fair values	Most significant unobservable input	Sensitivities				
			Favourable impact	Unfavourable impact	Favourable impact	Unfavourable impact	
Investment in subsidiaries, associated undertakings and joint ventures	27 453	26 336	Price earnings ratio/multiple Price book value multiple	2 276	2 170	1 581	1 580
Debt securities, preference shares and debentures	5 386	4 139	Discount rate Credit spreads	55	54	33	31
Equity securities	9 586	6 227	Price earnings ratio/multiple Marketability discount rate	965	924	626	604
Pooled investments and other	49 231	43 826	Net asset value of underlying investments	4 688	4 391	2 824	2 654
<b>Total</b>	<b>91 656</b>	<b>80 528</b>		<b>7 984</b>	<b>7 539</b>	<b>5 064</b>	<b>4 869</b>

Rm			Consolidated				
	2025	2024	2025		2024		
Types of financial instruments	Fair values	Most significant unobservable input	Sensitivities				
			Favourable impact	Unfavourable impact	Favourable impact	Unfavourable impact	
Debt securities, preference shares and debentures	3 618	4 699	Discount rate Credit spreads	106	105	33	31
Equity securities	10 200	6 805	Price earnings ratio/multiple Marketability discount rate	1 110	1 070	626	604
Pooled investments and other	45 454	44 862	Net asset value of underlying investments	4 372	4 075	2 578	2 408
<b>Total</b>	<b>59 272</b>	<b>56 366</b>		<b>5 588</b>	<b>5 250</b>	<b>3 237</b>	<b>3 043</b>

Fair value gains of R7 324 million (2024: R5 334 million) (separate) and fair value gains of R4 659 million (2024: R11 667 million) (consolidated) were recognised on Level 3 assets during the year. The gains are attributable to the approach followed in performing the valuations due to the low level of volatility with respect to economic outlook and due to higher comparable multiples.

#### D4: Financial instruments designated as fair value through profit or loss

Financial instruments have been classified as designated as fair value through profit and loss where the Group has satisfied the criteria as described in the accounting policies (refer to note D1). Fair value movements on financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in investment return in the consolidated income statement.

Where the business model of a portfolio met the definition of amortised cost or FVOCI, the Group elected to designate the portfolio at FVPL. This was done to eliminate a mismatch between the valuation of the investment assets and the valuation of the policyholder liability. The policyholder liability is valued at fair value through profit or loss and hence the assets backing the policyholder liability should also be as fair value through profit or loss.

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## D: Financial assets and liabilities continued

### D4: Financial instruments designated as fair value through profit or loss continued

Designation of instruments as fair value through profit or loss, is consistent with the Group's documented risk management strategy and investment mandates. The fair value of the instruments is managed and reviewed on a regular basis by the risk and investment functions of the Group. The risk of the portfolio is measured and monitored on a fair-value basis.

Certain borrowed funds that would otherwise be categorised as financial liabilities at amortised cost under IFRS 9, have been designated as fair value through profit or loss. Information relating to the change in fair value of these items as it relates to credit risk is shown in the table below.

Rm	Separate and consolidated			
	Financial liabilities where the change to own credit risk is recognised in OCI			
	Fair value	Current financial year	Cumulative	Contractual maturity amount
<b>Borrowed funds at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>8 157</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>8 110</b>
Borrowed funds at 31 December 2024	9 957	8	387	9 883

The fair values of other categories of financial liabilities designated as fair value through profit or loss do not change significantly in respect of credit risk.

The change in fair value due to credit risk of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss has been determined as the difference between fair values determined using a liability curve (adjusted for credit) and a risk-free liability curve. This difference is cross-checked to market-related data on credit spreads, where available. The basis for not using credit default swaps to determine the change in fair value due to credit risk is the unavailability of reliable market-priced instruments.

### D5: Fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

Certain financial instruments of the Group are not carried at fair value, principally investments and securities, and certain borrowed funds and other financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at amortised cost. The calculation of the fair value of these financial instruments represents the Group's best estimate of the value at which these financial assets could be exchanged, or financial liabilities transferred, between market participants at the measurement date.

The Group's estimate of fair value does not necessarily represent the amount it would be able to realise on the sale of the asset or transfer of the financial liability in an involuntary liquidation or distressed sale. More information on financial assets measured at amortised cost can be found in note E1.5. The fair value of these assets approximates its carrying value.

For trade, other receivables and other assets, cash and cash equivalents and trade, other payables and other liabilities, the carrying amount approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of these balances.

Loans and advances principally comprise variable rate financial assets. The interest rates on these variable rate instruments are adjusted when the applicable benchmark interest rates change and, therefore, the carrying amount approximates fair value.

For amounts due by/to Group companies, the carrying amount approximates fair value.

The table below displays the Group's primary valuation techniques used in determining the fair value of its financial assets and financial liabilities:

	Valuation technique	Significant inputs
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Investments and securities	Discounted cash flow model	Yield curve
Loans and advances	Discounted cash flow model	Yield curve
Amounts due by Group companies	Discounted cash flow model	Yield curve
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Investment contract liabilities	Discounted cash flow model	Spot curve
Borrowed funds	Discounted cash flow model	Yield curve
Amounts due to Group companies	Discounted cash flow model	Yield curve

#### D6: Master netting or similar agreements

The Group offsets financial assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position when it has a legally enforceable right to do so and intends to settle on a net basis simultaneously. Certain master netting agreements do not provide the Group with the current legally enforceable right to offset the instruments.

The majority of these transactions are governed by the principles of International Swaps and Derivatives Association or similar type of agreements. These agreements aim to protect the parties in the event of default.

At 31 December 2025 Rm	Separate				
	Gross amount of financial instrument	Amounts offset in the statement of financial position	Net amounts of financial instruments presented in the statement of financial position	Amounts that may be netted off on the occurrence of a future event <sup>1</sup>	Position not available to be offset
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Derivative financial instruments – assets	6 487	–	6 487	(5 693)	794
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Derivative financial instruments – liabilities	7 550	–	7 550	(5 693)	1 857

<sup>1</sup> This represents the amounts that could be offset in the event of default and includes collateral received/pledged at the reporting date. These arrangements are typically governed by master netting and collateral arrangements. Details of the Group's security lending arrangements can be found in note E1.6 and F1

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## D: Financial assets and liabilities continued

### D6: Master netting or similar agreements continued

At 31 December 2024 Rm	Gross amount of financial instrument	Amounts offset in the statement of financial position	Separate	Amounts that may be netted off on the occurrence of a future event <sup>1</sup>	Position not available to be offset
			Net amounts of financial instruments presented in the statement of financial position		
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Derivative financial instruments – assets	4 942	–	4 942	(4 357)	585
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Derivative financial instruments – liabilities	8 179	–	8 179	(4 357)	3 822

<sup>1</sup> This represents the amounts that could be offset in the event of default and includes collateral received/pledged at the reporting date. These arrangements are typically governed by master netting and collateral arrangements. Details of the Group's security lending arrangements can be found in note E1.6 and F1

At 31 December 2025 Rm	Consolidated				
	Gross amount of financial instrument	Amounts offset in the statement of financial position	Net amounts of financial instruments presented in the statement of financial position	Amounts that may be netted off on the occurrence of a future event <sup>1</sup>	Position not available to be offset
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Derivative financial instruments – assets	6 541	–	6 541	(5 745)	796
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Derivative financial instruments – liabilities	7 642	–	7 642	(5 745)	1 897

<sup>1</sup> This represents the amounts that could be offset in the event of default and includes collateral received/pledged at the reporting date. These arrangements are typically governed by master netting and collateral arrangements. Details of the Group's security lending arrangements can be found in note E1.6 and F1

At 31 December 2024 Rm	Consolidated				
	Gross amount of financial instrument	Amounts offset in the statement of financial position	Net amounts of financial instruments presented in the statement of financial position	Amounts that may be netted off on the occurrence of a future event <sup>1</sup>	Position not available to be offset
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Derivative financial instruments – assets	4 965	–	4 965	(4 357)	608
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Derivative financial instruments – liabilities	8 257	–	8 257	(4 357)	3 900

<sup>1</sup> This represents the amounts that could be offset in the event of default and includes collateral received/pledged at the reporting date. These arrangements are typically governed by master netting and collateral arrangements. Details of the Group's security lending arrangements can be found in note E1.6 and F1

Cash and bond collateral amounts not offset against derivative assets and liabilities for Separate and Consolidated in the statement of financial position are R414 million (2024: R2 395 million).

## E: Financial risk and capital management

The Group is exposed to financial risk through its financial assets, financial liabilities (investment contracts, customer deposits and borrowings), reinsurance assets and insurance liabilities. The key focus of financial risk management for the Group is ensuring that the proceeds from its financial assets are sufficient to fund the obligations arising from its insurance. The most important components of financial risk are credit risk, market risk (arising from changes in equity, bond prices, interest and foreign exchange rates) and liquidity risk.

The Board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Board of directors has established the Board Risk Committee (BRC), which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Group's risk management policies through the Group Risk Control Function. The BRC reports regularly to the Board of directors on its activities.

The Group's risk preferences and appetite limits are set out as part of the Group Strategy and describes specific risk preferences and metrics. This strategy is reviewed, at a minimum, annually by the Old Mutual Limited Board and subsidiary risk preferences and appetite limits may need to be adjusted accordingly.

The Group manages asset and liability mismatches within a Market Risk Management Framework together with a Liquidity Risk Management Framework, both approved by the Group Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO). The aim of the frameworks is to ensure the identification of the applicable financial risks across the Group and provide guidance on the management (including mitigation) of the risks in line with the Group risk strategy.

The principal mitigation technique with regards to market risk (and asset/liability mismatches) for insurance contracts where shareholders bear the market risk is to match appropriate assets with the liabilities arising from these insurance contracts. Investment contracts (i.e. unit-linked and with-profit products) where policyholders require the market risk exposure are managed within a set mandate considering the risk profile of the relevant customer base. The shareholder investment portfolio is managed within a set mandate considering the Group Risk Strategy and the market risk exposure resulting from the chosen investments.

For insurance contracts defined as non-profit (i.e. benefits not linked to underlying asset performance) and those with embedded derivatives (i.e. benefits consist of upside participation and downside protection) the resultant market, credit and liquidity risk exposures are borne by the shareholder. The liabilities are translated into financial risk metrics and appropriate hedging strategies (which include derivative instruments) ensure that these exposures are managed within appetite. The notes below explain how the financial risks are managed using the categories utilised in the Market Risk Framework. Note F2 explains in more detail how insurance risk is managed.

### E1: Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss to the Group by failing to discharge an obligation to repay cash or deliver another financial asset. Losses incurred due to credit risk include actual losses from defaults, declines in the market value of the Group's assets due to credit rating downgrades and/or spread widening, or impairments and write-downs. Credit risk in the Group arises from trading and investing activities.

The Group also has material exposure through its insurance businesses where credit risk arises predominantly through the management of credit assets backing non-profit contracts (mostly annuity products), but also through direct credit exposure through invested shareholder capital in assets such as fixed income securities, investment properties and retail lending.

The valuation of investment credit securities and associated credit spreads are driven by a variety of factors including general market conditions such as macro-economic environment, supply and demand dynamics of investment credit, market liquidity as well as counter-specific information. Listed credit instruments are recorded at its market value as reflected on the exchange. The valuation policy for unlisted credit assets outlines the consideration given to general spread direction in the market and a hierarchy of inputs to be used in valuations including latest traded prices of similar assets and adjusted for instrument level specifics.

The Group is also exposed to concentration risk, which is the risk of default by counterparties or in investments in which it has taken large positions, or which are highly correlated. The Group maintains limits on the values of transactions with single counterparties or investments in specific sectors.

The Group is also exposed to credit risk which results indirectly from activities undertaken in the normal course of business such as premium payments, outsourcing contracts, reinsurance, exposure from material suppliers, lending of securities and lending to consumers.

#### 1.1 Credit risk governance

Credit risk is monitored through the Old Mutual Limited Management Credit Risk Committee (MCRC), a sub-committee of the Old Mutual Limited Balance Sheet Committee (BSC), to enable the Group Executive Committee (Exco) to discharge their obligations in terms of the Group's aggregated credit risk appetites, exposures and risk management.

The scope and authority of the committee extends to all activities of the Group in which credit or counterparty credit risks are present. This includes credit risk arising through banking and insurance activities, encompassing both institutional and retail credit. The committee relies on the work and reporting of the credit committees in the various credit-related businesses across the Group and assists the Exco to set and monitor credit policy and credit risk in the Group.

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## **E: Financial risk and capital management** continued

### **E1: Credit risk** continued

#### **1.2 Credit risk management**

Credit risk is managed through the implementation of comprehensive policies, processes and controls to ensure a sound credit risk management environment with appropriate credit granting, administration, measurement, monitoring and reporting of credit risk exposure.

The key objective of the Group's Level 1 credit policy is to establish and define the overall framework for the consistent and unified governance, oversight, identification, measurement, monitoring, reporting and management of credit risk and counterparty credit risk across Old Mutual. The Level 1 credit policy sets out the high-level principles which must be applied in this regard. Boards of subsidiaries engaging in business activities that take on credit or counterparty credit risk, in any form (in non-profit funds, asset-based fees, surplus assets, banking and lending, investment guarantee reserves or debtors) regardless of whether it is for the shareholders or policyholders, are required to adopt this policy and ensure all the applicable requirements are implemented and complied with unless it is expressly agreed otherwise.

The Group's Level 2 credit policies and frameworks apply to all businesses taking on credit risk and counterparty credit risk. Level 2 credit policies and frameworks are split into two distinct portfolios: investment credit risk and banking credit risk. The Level 2 credit risk policies and frameworks set out detailed requirements which must be applied in investment management, banking and lending business units. In addition, these Level 2 policies set out the roles and responsibilities for governance committees, business units, functions and individuals involved in credit risk management processes throughout the Group for the business units and functions within the scope of the policy.

The Group manages its credit risk by having a comprehensive risk strategy for all risk types including credit risk, sound investment processes across single assets, single counterparties and aggregate credit portfolio, and comprehensive limit frameworks in place. The risk strategy includes a risk-return framework which sets the overall risk appetite and the risk appetite for specific risk types including credit risk.

Limit frameworks implemented places limits, where applicable, on single facilities, counterparties or groups of counterparties, industry segments, maturity bands and products and are based on both regulatory and economic risk considerations.

The Group ensures comprehensive mandates for the management of credit portfolios relating to insurance businesses are in place, including frameworks, policies and procedures to ensure the appropriate oversight of credit risk. The robust framework ensures a process for identifying, measuring, analysing, monitoring and reporting on risks, including a rigorous model risk governance framework and an independent group model validation capability. Credit risk management follows a rigorous operating model including governance committees, as well as group and business unit roles focused on the management and oversight of credit risk in accordance with Old Mutual Limited's Three Lines of Defence Model. The Group implements formalised and strict escalation processes relating to credit governance and the application, testing and monitoring of risk mitigation actions.

Each investment credit asset acquired follows a strict credit approval process, supported by a credit analysis considering both qualitative and quantitative aspects taking into account the risk return profile. This includes, *inter alia*, financial and industry analysis and risk assessments coupled with Environmental, Social and Governance analysis. Where applicable, external public credit ratings are considered and the credit quality of exposures are reviewed at least on an annual basis.

Risk monitoring ensures that the risk management approaches in place are effective. The Group employs an active risk monitoring approach both at Group level and business unit (BU) level based on the stated risk appetite and corresponding limits set to manage credit risk. The Group monitors credit risk at a portfolio level (aggregated over the BUs) while BUs monitor credit risk on, *inter alia*, individual deal, mandate, fund, product, customer segment, regional, counterparty, economic sector category levels, whichever is applicable, as well as on a BU portfolio level. Credit risk exposures are monitored and assessed using appropriate metrics, including trend analysis and communicated to the relevant governance and management committees. Credit risk is monitored against early warning thresholds and exposures are monitored against limits.

The ongoing monitoring and a proactive view of emerging risks are integrated in the granting of new credit. The credit risk appetite and limits are accordingly adjusted to manage the portfolio in view of actual and potential changes in macroeconomic conditions. Portfolio management actions exist in the investment credit asset environment to reduce the exposure to certain counterparties or industries based on this outlook.

Collateral is mainly used in the investment credit portfolios to mitigate the amount of credit risk taken. This is part of the process to ensure OMLACSA has appropriate legal protection in the event of default. Stricter loan covenant or higher levels or better quality collateral are required based on the counterparty and industry outlook.

Within the expected credit loss (ECL) process, the provision is monitored as part of the ongoing management of the underlying credit portfolio. This includes monitoring of the actual credit experience to the expected levels of the following components; default rates, recovery rates and movements between the different ECL stages. The impact of any changes in the ECL parameters is calculated and reported at business unit level. These impacts, together with all other credit risk metrics are reported at the management risk credit committee on a quarterly basis as part of a forward-looking approach to manage credit risk given emerging risks, opportunities and the defined risk appetite. The financial impact of the ECL provision on each business unit is included in the monthly finance reporting process.

### 1.3 Internal credit risk ratings

The Group applies a standardised internal credit risk rating framework, as set out in the OML Rating Table, which comprises 18 rating categories (OML1 to OML18) to assess the probability of default for counterparties across all investment businesses. This framework consolidates and simplifies previous rating structures, aligning internal ratings directly with public ratings and regulatory credit quality steps (SAM CQS), and is consistently applied across Group entities, including investment credit, OMAR, and Retail exposures.

Internal credit risk ratings are bucketed as follows:

- **Low Risk (Investment Grade): OML1 to OML9**

These ratings represent exposures with minimal to low credit risk, corresponding to Moody's global scale ratings from Aa1 to Baa3 and S&P ratings from AA+ to BBB-. These counterparties are considered to have strong to adequate capacity to meet financial commitments.

- **Medium Risk (Non-Investment Grade): OML10 to OML16**

These ratings cover exposures with moderate to substantial credit risk, corresponding to Moody's global scale ratings from Ba1 to Caa3 and S&P ratings from BB+ to CCC-. These counterparties may possess speculative characteristics and are more vulnerable to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions.

- **High Risk (Non-Investment Grade): OML17 to OML18**

These ratings represent exposures judged to be of poor standing and subject to very high credit risk, corresponding to Moody's Ca and C ratings and S&P CC to C. These counterparties are highly vulnerable and may be in or near default.

- **Default**

This category represents exposures where a default of interest or principal payments has occurred. Should the collateral pledged be insufficient to cover the asset, the Group will sustain some loss when default occurs.

At initial recognition, each exposure is assigned an internal rating based on available information, including external ratings, counterparty-specific data, and other relevant qualitative and quantitative factors. Exposures are subsequently monitored and reviewed using updated credit information, changes in business and economic conditions, payment records, customer behaviour, and other risk indicators. This approach ensures consistency, transparency, and comparability in credit risk assessment and reporting across the Group.

### 1.4 Concentrations of credit risk

A concentration of credit risk exists when a number of counterparties are located in a geographical region or are engaged in similar activities and have similar economic characteristics that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions.

The Group manages its credit exposure based on the carrying value of the financial instruments and insurance and reinsurance assets.

### 1.5 Exposure to credit risk: Financial and non-financial assets

The Group holds collateral and other credit enhancements against certain of its credit exposures.

The following table sets out the maximum exposure to credit risk on financial assets within the scope of IFRS 9 impairment model, debt instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss outside of the scope of IFRS 9 impairment model:

At 31 December 2025 Rm	Separate		
	Total financial assets	Within IFRS 9 ECL allowance scope	Outside of IFRS 9 ECL allowance scope
Loans and advances	1 263	1 263	–
Investments and securities	992 301	–	992 301
Government and government-guaranteed securities	134 313	–	134 313
Other debt securities, preference shares and debentures	95 581	–	95 581
Short-term funds and securities treated as investments	27 354	–	27 354
Other <sup>1</sup>	735 053	–	735 053
Trade, other receivables and other assets	9 970	7 606	2 364
Derivative financial instruments – assets	6 487	–	6 487
Amount due by Group companies	5 618	5 618	–
Cash and cash equivalents	12 245	12 245	–
Assets held for sale and distributions	1 048	–	1 048

<sup>1</sup> Other includes equity securities and pooled investments which are not exposed to credit risk

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## E: Financial risk and capital management continued

### E1: Credit risk continued

#### 1.5 Exposure to credit risk: Financial and non-financial assets continued

At 31 December 2024 Rm	Separate		
	Total financial assets	Within IFRS 9 ECL allowance scope	Outside of IFRS 9 ECL allowance scope
Loans and advances	821	821	–
Investments and securities	877 337	–	877 337
Government and government-guaranteed securities	103 521	–	103 521
Other debt securities, preference shares and debentures	90 170	–	90 170
Short-term funds and securities treated as investments	41 465	–	41 465
Other <sup>1</sup>	642 181	–	642 181
Trade, other receivables and other assets	9 601	6 076	3 525
Derivative financial instruments – assets	4 942	–	4 942
Amount due by Group companies	5 889	5 889	–
Cash and cash equivalents	12 621	12 621	–
Assets held for sale and distributions	3 981	–	3 981

<sup>1</sup> Other includes equity securities and pooled investments which are not exposed to credit risk

At 31 December 2025 Rm	Consolidated		
	Total financial assets	Within IFRS 9 ECL allowance scope	Outside of IFRS 9 ECL allowance scope
Loans and advances	1 341	1 341	–
Investments and securities	1 100 692	–	1 100 692
Government and government-guaranteed securities	164 065	–	164 065
Other debt securities, preference shares and debentures	114 728	–	114 728
Short-term funds and securities treated as investments	53 409	–	53 409
Other <sup>1</sup>	768 490	–	768 490
Trade, other receivables and other assets	16 398	14 372	2 026
Derivative financial instruments – assets	6 541	–	6 541
Amount due by Group companies	2 940	2 940	–
Cash and cash equivalents	23 084	23 084	–
Assets held for sale and distributions	1 326	–	1 326

At 31 December 2024 Rm	Consolidated		
	Total financial assets	Within IFRS 9 ECL allowance scope	Outside of IFRS 9 ECL allowance scope
Loans and advances	976	976	–
Investments and securities	949 964	–	949 964
Government and government-guaranteed securities	119 067	–	119 067
Other debt securities, preference shares and debentures	104 766	–	104 766
Short-term funds and securities treated as investments	49 767	–	49 767
Other <sup>1</sup>	676 364	–	676 364
Trade, other receivables and other assets	38 823	35 578	3 245
Derivative financial instruments – assets	4 965	–	4 965
Amount due by Group companies	3 208	3 208	–
Cash and cash equivalents	21 925	21 925	–
Assets held for sale and distributions	9 148	368	8 780

<sup>1</sup> Other includes equity securities and pooled investments which are not exposed to credit risk

## 1.6 Collateral

### (i) Financial collateral

The Group takes financial collateral to support exposures in its securities lending activities. These transactions are entered into under terms and conditions that are standard industry practice to securities lending activities.

At 31 December 2025, OMLACSA has cash collateral of R7 888 million (2024: R5 829 million), equity collateral of R2 958 million (2024: R3 588 million) and bond collateral of R783 million (2024: R667 million).

The company conducts securities lending activities as lender in respect of some of its listed equities and bonds. The fair value of collateral accepted as security for securities lending arrangements amount to R11 629 million (2024: R10 084 million).

OMLACSA has placed government securities amounting to R30 935 million (2024: R22 672 million) as collateral for deposits received under repurchase agreements.

These amounts represent assets that have been transferred, but do not qualify for derecognition under IFRS 9. The associated liabilities amounted to R29 428 million (2024: R22 519 million).

## 1.7 Analysis of financial assets held at amortised cost

At 31 December 2025 Rm	Separate								
	Total gross exposure	Total allowance for ECL	Net amount	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	
				Gross exposure	Allowance for ECL	Gross exposure	Allowance for ECL	Gross exposure	Allowance for ECL
Loans and advances	1 269	(6)	1 263	1 255	(6)	10	-	4	-
Trade, other receivables and other assets	8 036	(430)	7 606	-	-	8 036	(430)	-	-
Amounts due by Group Companies	5 618	-	5 618	5 618	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	12 245	-	12 245	12 245	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>27 168</b>	<b>(436)</b>	<b>26 732</b>	<b>19 118</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>8 046</b>	<b>(430)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>

At 31 December 2024 <sup>1</sup> Rm	Separate								
	Total gross exposure	Total allowance for ECL	Net amount	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	
				Gross exposure <sup>1</sup>	Allowance for ECL	Gross exposure <sup>1</sup>	Allowance for ECL	Gross exposure <sup>1</sup>	Allowance for ECL
Loans and advances	823	(2)	821	731	(2)	65	-	27	-
Trade, other receivables and other assets	6 397	(321)	6 076	-	-	6 397	(321)	-	-
Amounts due by Group Companies	5 889	-	5 889	5 889	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	12 621	-	12 621	12 621	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>25 730</b>	<b>(323)</b>	<b>25 407</b>	<b>19 241</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>6 462</b>	<b>(321)</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-</b>

<sup>1</sup> The disclosure is newly introduced to include gross exposure per stage and includes comparative information for the prior year in order to comply with the IFRS 7 disclose requirements

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## E: Financial risk and capital management continued

### E1: Credit risk continued

#### 1.7 Analysis of financial assets held at amortised cost continued

At 31 December 2025 Rm	Consolidated								
	Total gross exposure	Total allowance for ECL	Net amount	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	
				Gross exposure	Allowance for ECL	Gross exposure	Allowance for ECL	Gross exposure	Allowance for ECL
Loans and advances	1 347	(6)	1 341	1 333	(6)	10	-	4	-
Trade, other receivables and other assets	14 613	(241)	14 372	-	-	14 613	(241)	-	-
Amounts due by Group Companies	2 940	-	2 940	2 940	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	23 084	-	23 084	23 084	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>41 984</b>	<b>(247)</b>	<b>41 737</b>	<b>27 357</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>14 623</b>	<b>(241)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>

At 31 December 2024 <sup>1</sup> Rm	Consolidated								
	Total gross exposure	Total allowance for ECL	Net amount	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	
				Gross exposure	Allowance for ECL	Gross exposure	Allowance for ECL	Gross exposure	Allowance for ECL
Loans and advances	978	(2)	976	886	(2)	65	-	27	-
Trade, other receivables and other assets	35 629	(51)	35 578	-	-	35 629	(51)	-	-
Amounts due by Group Companies	3 208	-	3 208	3 208	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	21 925	-	21 925	21 925	-	-	-	-	-
Assets held for sale	368	-	368	368	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>62 108</b>	<b>(53)</b>	<b>62 055</b>	<b>26 387</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>35 694</b>	<b>(51)</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-</b>

<sup>1</sup> The disclosure is newly introduced to include gross exposure per stage and includes comparative information for the prior year in order to comply with the IFRS 7 disclose requirements

The simplified approach for trade receivables has been applied, resulting in measuring the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. The allowances have been displayed under Stage 2 as allowances within this stage are also calculated on a lifetime ECL basis.

## 1.8 Credit quality analysis

The following tables set out information about the credit quality of financial assets. The total carrying amounts represent the maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date:

At 31 December 2025 Rm	Separate						Total
	Loans and advances	Government securities	Other debt securities	Short-term funds	Derivative financial instruments – assets	Cash and cash equivalents	
OML 1 – OML 9: Investment grade (AAA to BBB)	–	–	26 721	4 889	2 326	1 400	35 336
OML10 – OML18: Sub-investment grade (BB and lower)	–	132 755	55 064	17 057	3 877	10 845	219 598
Not externally rated	1 263	1 558	13 796	5 408	284	–	22 309
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 263</b>	<b>134 313</b>	<b>95 581</b>	<b>27 354</b>	<b>6 487</b>	<b>12 245</b>	<b>277 243</b>

At 31 December 2024 Rm	Separate						Total
	Loans and advances	Government securities <sup>1</sup>	Other debt securities <sup>1</sup>	Short-term funds <sup>1</sup>	Derivative financial instruments – assets	Cash and cash equivalents <sup>1</sup>	
OML 1 – OML 9: Investment grade (AAA to BBB)	–	845	28 811	14 083	2 370	748	46 857
OML10 – OML18: Sub-investment grade (BB and lower)	–	102 675	47 448	21 877	2 471	11 873	186 344
Not externally rated	821	1	13 911	5 505	101	–	20 339
<b>Total</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>103 521</b>	<b>90 170</b>	<b>41 465</b>	<b>4 942</b>	<b>12 621</b>	<b>253 540</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Group refined its credit-rating methodology for South African issuers in the current year. Prior-year comparative information has been restated to ensure consistency with this approach

At 31 December 2025 Rm	Consolidated						Total
	Loans and advances	Government securities	Other debt securities	Short-term funds	Derivative financial instruments – assets	Cash and cash equivalents	
OML 1 – OML 9: Investment grade (AAA to BBB)	–	–	27 389	4 889	2 326	3 959	38 563
OML 10 – OML 18: Sub-investment grade (BB and lower)	–	161 405	73 010	42 117	3 877	17 065	297 474
Not externally rated	1 341	2 660	14 329	6 403	338	2 060	27 131
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 341</b>	<b>164 065</b>	<b>114 728</b>	<b>53 409</b>	<b>6 541</b>	<b>23 084</b>	<b>363 168</b>

At 31 December 2024 Rm	Consolidated						Total
	Loans and advances	Government securities <sup>1</sup>	Other debt securities <sup>1</sup>	Short-term funds <sup>1</sup>	Derivative financial instruments – assets	Cash and cash equivalents <sup>1</sup>	
OML 1-OML 9: Investment grade (AAA to BBB)	–	936	29 232	16 771	2 370	2 290	51 599
OML 10-OML 18: Sub-investment grade (BB and lower)	–	118 083	69 311	22 627	2 471	16 607	229 099
Not externally rated	976	48	6 223	10 369	124	3 028	20 768
<b>Total</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>119 067</b>	<b>104 766</b>	<b>49 767</b>	<b>4 965</b>	<b>21 925</b>	<b>301 466</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Group refined its credit-rating methodology for South African issuers in the current year. Prior-year comparative information has been restated to ensure consistency with this approach

### Reinsurance assets

Reinsurance treaties are only entered into with reinsurers who comply with local regulatory requirements and have an international or national credit rating of A- or better. Refer to note F2.3 for the maximum credit exposure.

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## **E: Financial risk and capital management continued**

### **E2: Market risk**

Market risk is the potential impact of unfavourable changes in foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices on the financial position and financial performance of the Group. Market risk arises differently across the Group's businesses depending on the types of financial assets and liabilities held, which in turn is driven by the nature of the business activities.

The Group has developed risk policies which set out the practices which are used to monitor and manage market risk. These policies are cascaded to business units across the Group. Each of the business units has its own established set of policies, principles and governance processes to monitor and manage market risk within its individual businesses and in accordance with local regulatory requirements.

Market risks on policies where the terms are guaranteed in advance and the investment risk is carried by the shareholders (e.g. guaranteed non-profit annuities) are predominantly matched with suitably dated interest-bearing assets which minimises interest rate risk and ensures adequate asset and liability matching. Residual risk exposures are minimal and within risk appetite and, where applicable, absorbed by discretionary margins (e.g. savings products).

The Asset-Liability Management (ALM) value chain for these products are generally as follows:

- Match interest rate risk with suitable assets—see more detail in note E2.2 Interest rate risk
- Manage the counterparty credit risk due to derivative trading with banks through suitable collateral- and margin-management processes
- Manage the liquidity risk resulting from the above collateral- and margin management process by holding adequate sources of liquid assets which can serve as collateral (for more details see note E3 Liquidity risk)
- In order to generate liquidity, we might enter securitised short-term funding contracts to create cash liquidity from the matching assets – e.g. repurchase agreements (repos). These transactions require similar collateral processes to derivatives and would create similar collateral- and margin risk as described above (for more details see note E3 Liquidity risk)
- Cash raised from the above repo positions, introduce potential liquidity risk and more specifically repo roll risk; we manage this by holding sufficient liquidity to be able to step in and fund short-dated funding gaps where and when applicable (for more details see note E3 Liquidity risk)

Market risks on with-profit policies, where investment risk is shared between policyholders and shareholders, are minimised by appropriate bonus declaration practices and having suitable mandates for asset allocation (the stock selection and investment analysis process is supported by well-developed research functions). In addition, shareholder risk is further minimised through dynamically managed hedging strategies based on the risk attached to the various shareholder guarantees. Where residual risk exposures exist (specifically sensitivity to rate and equity volatility) adequate discretionary margins are held to absorb adverse market movements.

Market risk resulting from shareholder investments is managed through set asset allocation mandates in line with the Group risk strategy. For the South Africa shareholder-listed equity portfolio we aim to limit capital losses using a hedged equity strategy. The hedging strategy is executed primarily in the form of zero cost collars where the exposure to losses is limited to 5% – 15% of the investment value while underlying equities track the Capped SWIX total return Index.

The principal market risk arising in the Group's banking operations is interest rate risk on the banking book resulting from repricing and/or maturity mismatches between on and off-balance sheet components in all banking business. Governance structures are in place to achieve effective independent monitoring and management of market risk.

## 2.1 Currency translation risk

The Group has exposure to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of a change in foreign exchange rates.

The Company operates in Guernsey and Isle of Man through branches and in China through an associate. This creates an additional source of foreign currency translation risk which arises from the fact that the branches use US dollar and the joint venture the Chinese Yuan Renminbi as their functional currencies, whereas the functional currency of the Company is rand.

At 31 December 2025 Rm	Separate					
	ZAR	GBP	USD	EUR	Other	Total
<b>Assets</b>						
Reinsurance contract assets	3 211	-	-	-	-	3 211
Insurance contract assets	7 143	-	-	-	-	7 143
Loans and advances	1 263	-	-	-	-	1 263
Investments and securities	883 526	680	106 490	305	1 300	992 301
Amounts due by Group companies	5 618	-	-	-	-	5 618
Trade, other receivables and other assets	9 078	-	141	5	746	9 970
Derivative financial instruments – assets	6 487	-	-	-	-	6 487
Cash and cash equivalents	11 328	156	680	66	15	12 245
Total assets that include financial instruments	927 654	836	107 311	376	2 061	1 038 238
Assets held for sale	1 048	-	-	-	-	1 048
Total non-financial assets	11 403	13	247	3	-	11 666
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>940 105</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>107 558</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>2 061</b>	<b>1 050 952</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Reinsurance contract liabilities	(11)	-	-	-	-	(11)
Insurance contract liabilities	(675 865)	-	-	-	-	(675 865)
Investment contract liabilities	(170 873)	(733)	(102 344)	(315)	(10)	(274 275)
Borrowed funds	(8 157)	-	-	-	-	(8 157)
Amounts due to Group companies	(210)	-	-	-	-	(210)
Trade, other payables and other liabilities	(49 264)	-	(216)	(16)	(14)	(49 510)
Derivative financial instruments – liabilities	(7 550)	-	-	-	-	(7 550)
Total liabilities that include financial instruments	(911 930)	(733)	(102 560)	(331)	(24)	(1 015 578)
Total non-financial liabilities	(6 007)	-	(4 331)	-	(67)	(10 405)
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>(917 937)</b>	<b>(733)</b>	<b>(106 891)</b>	<b>(331)</b>	<b>(91)</b>	<b>(1 025 983)</b>

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## E: Financial risk and capital management continued

### E2: Market risk continued

#### 2.1 Currency translation risk continued

At 31 December 2024 Rm	Separate					Total
	ZAR	GBP	USD	EUR	Other	
<b>Assets</b>						
Reinsurance contract assets	3 280	–	–	–	–	3 280
Insurance contract assets	6 118	–	–	–	–	6 118
Loans and advances	821	–	–	–	–	821
Investments and securities	775 429	10 657	85 052	4 124	2 075	877 337
Amounts due by Group companies	5 889	–	–	–	–	5 889
Trade, other receivables and other assets	8 814	–	787	–	–	9 601
Derivative financial instruments – assets	4 942	–	–	–	–	4 942
Cash and cash equivalents	11 412	196	848	118	47	12 621
Total assets that include financial instruments	816 705	10 853	86 687	4 242	2 122	920 609
Assets held for sale	3 981	–	–	–	–	3 981
Total non-financial assets	12 072	79	272	–	–	12 423
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>832 758</b>	<b>10 932</b>	<b>86 959</b>	<b>4 242</b>	<b>2 122</b>	<b>937 013</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Reinsurance contract liabilities	3	–	–	–	–	3
Insurance contract liabilities	597 569	–	–	–	–	597 569
Investment contract liabilities	151 222	10 370	82 770	4 013	2 019	250 394
Borrowed funds	9 957	–	–	–	–	9 957
Amounts due to Group companies	153	–	–	–	–	153
Trade, other payables and other liabilities	40 810	316	–	–	–	41 126
Derivative financial instruments – liabilities	8 179	–	–	–	–	8 179
Total liabilities that include financial instruments	807 893	10 686	82 770	4 013	2 019	907 381
Total non-financial liabilities	3 950	–	2 947	–	–	6 897
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>811 843</b>	<b>10 686</b>	<b>85 717</b>	<b>4 013</b>	<b>2 019</b>	<b>914 278</b>

At 31 December 2025 Rm	Consolidated					
	ZAR	GBP	USD	EUR	Other	Total
<b>Assets</b>						
Reinsurance contract assets	3 466	-	-	-	-	3 466
Insurance contract assets	7 417	-	-	-	-	7 417
Loans and advances	1 341	-	-	-	-	1 341
Investments and securities	992 369	946	106 490	-	887	1 100 692
Amounts due by Group companies	2 940	-	-	-	-	2 940
Trade, other receivables and other assets	15 155	-	143	424	676	16 398
Derivative financial instruments – assets	6 537	-	-	-	4	6 541
Cash and cash equivalents	21 699	192	742	-	451	23 084
Total assets that include financial instruments	1 050 924	1 138	107 375	424	2 018	1 161 879
Assets held for sale	1 326	-	-	-	-	1 326
Total non-financial assets	36 158	18	247	-	8 974	45 397
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1 088 408</b>	<b>1 156</b>	<b>107 622</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>10 992</b>	<b>1 208 602</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Reinsurance contract liabilities	(743)	-	-	-	-	(743)
Investment contract liabilities	(174 012)	(733)	(102 344)	-	(326)	(277 415)
Insurance contract liabilities	(676 055)	-	-	-	-	(676 055)
Third-party interest in consolidation of funds	(138 303)	-	-	-	-	(138 303)
Borrowed funds	(8 157)	-	-	-	-	(8 157)
Amounts due to Group companies	(210)	-	-	-	-	(210)
Trade, other payables and other liabilities	(63 916)	(216)	(217)	(11)	(6 103)	(70 463)
Derivative financial instruments – liabilities	(7 576)	-	-	-	(66)	(7 642)
Total liabilities that include financial instruments	(1 068 972)	(949)	(102 561)	(11)	(6 495)	(1 178 988)
Total non-financial liabilities	(6 633)	(4)	(4 331)	-	(431)	(11 399)
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>(1 075 605)</b>	<b>(953)</b>	<b>(106 892)</b>	<b>(11)</b>	<b>(6 926)</b>	<b>(1 190 387)</b>

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## E: Financial risk and capital management continued

### E2: Market risk continued

#### 2.1 Currency translation risk continued

At 31 December 2024 Rm	Consolidated					Total
	ZAR	GBP	USD	EUR	Other	
<b>Assets</b>						
Reinsurance contract assets	3 396	–	–	–	–	3 396
Insurance contract assets	6 246	–	–	–	–	6 246
Loans and advances	976	–	–	–	–	976
Investments and securities	847 401	11 312	85 052	4 124	2 075	949 964
Amounts due by Group companies	3 208	–	–	–	–	3 208
Trade, other receivables and other assets	37 768	–	789	89	177	38 823
Derivative financial instruments – assets	4 956	–	–	5	4	4 965
Cash and cash equivalents	20 309	243	913	327	133	21 925
Total assets that include financial instruments	924 260	11 555	86 754	4 545	2 389	1 029 503
Assets held for sale	9 148	–	–	–	–	9 148
Total non-financial assets	35 488	85	281	4 884	3 785	44 523
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>968 896</b>	<b>11 640</b>	<b>87 035</b>	<b>9 429</b>	<b>6 174</b>	<b>1 083 174</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Reinsurance contract liabilities	584	–	–	–	–	584
Insurance contract liabilities	597 738	–	–	–	–	597 738
Investment contract liabilities	154 211	10 370	82 770	4 013	2 020	253 384
Third-party interest in consolidation of funds	100 942	–	–	–	–	100 942
Borrowed funds	9 957	–	–	–	–	9 957
Amounts due to Group Companies	153	–	–	–	–	153
Trade, other payables and other liabilities	77 901	533	997	2 823	2 132	84 386
Derivative financial instruments – liabilities	8 194	–	9	50	4	8 257
Total liabilities that include financial instruments	949 680	10 903	83 776	6 886	4 156	1 055 401
Liabilities held for sale	1 674	–	–	–	–	1 674
Total non-financial liabilities	4 282	5	2 949	234	194	7 664
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>955 636</b>	<b>10 908</b>	<b>86 725</b>	<b>7 120</b>	<b>4 350</b>	<b>1 064 739</b>

The Group may reduce currency translation risk through the use of currency swaps, currency borrowings and forward foreign exchange contracts.

### Sensitivity analysis

The following analysis is performed for reasonably possible movements in key variables, with all other variables held constant, showing the impact on, profit after tax, and equity due to changes in the fair value of currency-sensitive monetary assets and liabilities, including those relating to insurance and reinsurance contracts. The correlation of variables will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impact of currency risk, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in variables, variables had to be changed on an individual basis. The method used for deriving sensitivity information and significant variables did not change from the previous year:

<b>Separate</b>					
Rm	Change in exchange rate	Impact on profit after tax		Impact on equity	
		Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>					
GBP	10%	(12)	12	(12)	12
USD	10%	(67)	67	(67)	67
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>					
GBP	10%	(24)	24	(24)	24
USD	10%	(124)	124	(124)	124

<b>Consolidated</b>					
Rm	Change in exchange rate	Impact on profit after tax		Impact on equity	
		Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>					
GBP	10%	(20)	20	(20)	20
USD	10%	(73)	73	(73)	73
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>					
GBP	10%	(73)	73	(73)	73
USD	10%	(31)	31	(31)	31

## 2.2 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that fluctuating interest rates will unfavourably affect the Group's earnings and the value of its assets, liabilities and capital.

The Group has due regard to the nature of the liabilities and guarantees given to policyholders. Generally, the interest rate risk of such liabilities is managed by investing in fixed interest assets of similar duration.

For guaranteed annuities and protection products (life, funeral, disability and critical illness cover), the interest rate risk is managed by investing in fixed interest assets of varying terms, in order to hedge the liability's exposure to interest rate risk across the yield curve.

For products with embedded guarantees, investment guarantee reserves (IGRs) are calculated on a market-consistent basis. These IGRs are sensitive to movements in interest rates as well as the implied volatility of interest rates, with a reduction in interest rates and/or an increase in implied interest rate volatility increasing the reserves held. Economic hedging is largely in place to mitigate the impact of interest rate movements. A discretionary margin is also held for the potential ineffectiveness of such hedging strategies and for the movements in implied volatilities which are not hedged.

The Group has a policy of hedging the underlying items of insurance contracts with direct participation features by investing in appropriate assets. The fair value movement in underlying items of life savings contracts is therefore matched by equal and opposite movements in hedging assets. Consequently only the impact on the components of the liability other than the underlying items and financial instruments backing these reserves components is disclosed.

Shareholder capital is also exposed to interest rate risk due to fluctuations in the market value of government bonds within the shareholder funds. Interest rate risk also arises due to changes in the fair value of fixed rate debt when interest rates move, which is hedged using swaps.

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## E: Financial risk and capital management continued

### E2: Market risk continued

#### 2.2 Interest rate risk continued

Changes in interest rates mainly affect profit or loss, and equity, net of tax as follows.

Profit or loss and equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interest revenue and other finance costs on floating-rate financial instruments (assuming that interest rates had varied by 100 basis points during the year)</li> <li>Changes in the fair value of derivatives and fixed-rate financial instruments measured at FVTPL</li> <li>Changes in the fair value of underlying items of direct participating contracts recognised as insurance finance income or expenses</li> <li>Changes in the amount of the Group's share of the fair value of underlying items of onerous direct participating contracts</li> <li>Changes in fulfilment cash flows of onerous direct participating contracts arising from interest rate guarantees</li> <li>Insurance finance income or expenses recognised in profit or loss for participating and non-life contracts as a result of discounting future cash flows at a revised current rate</li> <li>The net effect of the risk mitigation option recognised in profit or loss</li> </ul>
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#### Sensitivity analysis

An analysis of the sensitivity of the Group's profit and loss and equity to a 1% increase or decrease in interest rates at the reporting date, assuming that all other variables remain constant, is presented below.

For the year ended 31 December 2025	Separate and consolidated			
	Profit or loss		Equity	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Rm				
<b>Life risk and annuities</b>				
Insurance contracts (net of reinsurance contracts)	6 110	(7 247)	6 110	(7 247)
Financial instruments	(5 481)	6 395	(5 481)	6 395
<b>Life savings</b>				
Insurance contracts (net of reinsurance contracts)	(5)	(15)	(5)	(15)
Financial instruments	(65)	80	(65)	80
<b>Shareholder funds</b>				
Financial instruments	(275)	313	(275)	313

For the year ended 31 December 2024	Separate and consolidated			
	Profit or loss		Equity	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Rm				
<b>Life risk and annuities</b>				
Insurance contracts (net of reinsurance contracts)	3 981	(4 559)	3 981	(4 559)
Financial instruments	(3 753)	4 333	(3 753)	4 333
<b>Life savings</b>				
Insurance contracts (net of reinsurance contracts)	2	(14)	2	(14)
Financial instruments	(64)	77	(64)	77
<b>Shareholder funds</b>				
Financial instruments	(112)	123	(112)	123

### Interbank offered rates (IBOR) reforms

Considering the global transition to alternative benchmark rates, the SARB has commenced the transition in South Africa from the JIBAR benchmark to the South African Rand Overnight Index Average (ZARONIA). The Market Practitioners Group (MPG), formed by the SARB, advises and assists with interest rate benchmark reform in the South African financial markets. Individuals from the Group participate in various MPG workgroups, allowing consideration of the Group's interests and ensuring that the Group stays up to date with developments and planned timeframes of the reform project.

The Group's approach to transition and timelines for transition are aligned with the MPG. The SARB has announced 31 December 2026 as the final cessation date for JIBAR, requiring all JIBAR linked investments to be transitioned by this date. Focus by the Group during 2025 has been on operational and system readiness, to support transition as per the timelines which continue to be communicated by the MPG from time to time. During 2026, instruments which mature beyond the cessation date will be transitioned, taking cognisance of MPG and SARB recommended transition approaches.

The following instruments will be impacted:

- Non-derivative financial assets which comprise cash, cash equivalents, debt securities and fund deposits
- Non-derivative financial liabilities
- Derivatives

Impacts to the Group's risk management strategy are dependent on the pace of market adoption and liquidity build in the market.

The numbers below represent the Group's exposure to JIBAR-linked instruments across assets and liabilities:

Year ended 31 December Rm	Separate and Consolidated 2025
<b>Assets recognised on the balance sheet</b>	
Derivative financial instruments (assets) <sup>1</sup>	100 265
Capital advances to Group undertakings	4 907
Investments and securities	57 551
<b>Liabilities recognised on the balance sheet</b>	
Derivatives financial instruments (liabilities) <sup>1</sup>	106 624
Borrowed funds	8 204
Other liabilities	4 976

<sup>1</sup> These balances represent the notional amount directly impacted by the reference rate reform

### 2.3 Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that fluctuating equity prices will unfavourably affect the Group's earnings and the value of its assets, liabilities and capital.

There is limited exposure to equity price risk in non-profit products as equity securities are generally not regarded as suitable to match such insurance obligations (where the main risk is interest rate risk).

Indirect shareholder exposure to equity price risk exists where fees earned on products (primarily smoothed bonus, with-profit annuities and unit-linked) are based on the underlying portfolio.

Shareholder capital is also exposed to equity price risk due to equity investments forming part of the Strategic Asset Allocation (or SAA) strategy. The exposure of South African shareholder capital investments to adverse movements in equity prices is mitigated to a large degree by the utilisation of equity hedging instruments.

For insurance contracts with embedded guarantees valued using the variable fee approach (VFA), the IGRs are calculated on a market-consistent basis that is sensitive to movements in equity prices as well as implied equity volatility, with a reduction in equity prices and/or an increase in implied equity volatility typically increasing the reserves held. Economic hedging is largely in place to mitigate the impact of interest rate movements and any hedge ineffectiveness is reflected in profit and loss. Where equity price risk is not hedged the impact of equity price movements on investment guarantee reserves would unlock the CSM and not impact profit or loss directly.

The Group has a policy of hedging the underlying items of insurance contracts with direct participation features by investing in appropriate assets. The fair value movement in underlying items of life savings contracts is therefore matched by equal and opposite movements in hedging assets. Consequently, only the impact on the components of the liability other than the underlying items and financial instruments backing these reserves components is disclosed.

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## E: Financial risk and capital management continued

### E2: Market risk continued

#### 2.3 Equity price risk continued

Changes in fair values mainly affect profit or loss, and equity, net of tax as follows:

<b>Profit or loss and equity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes in the fair value of equity investments measured at FVTPL that are not underlying items</li> <li>• Changes in the amount of the Group's share of the fair value of underlying items of onerous direct participating contracts</li> <li>• Changes in fulfilment cash flows of onerous direct participating contracts arising from equity guarantees</li> <li>• The net effect of the risk mitigation option recognised in profit or loss</li> </ul>
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#### Sensitivity analysis

An analysis of the Group's sensitivity to a 5% increase or decrease in equity prices at the reporting date, assuming that all other variables remain constant, is presented below.

For the year ended 31 December 2025	Separate and consolidated			
	Profit or loss		Equity	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Rm				
<b>Life savings</b>				
Insurance contracts (net of reinsurance contracts)	122	(124)	122	(124)
Financial instruments	(2)	2	(2)	2
<b>Shareholder funds</b>				
Financial instruments	139	(169)	139	(169)

For the year ended 31 December 2024	Separate and consolidated			
	Profit or loss		Equity	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Rm				
<b>Life savings</b>				
Insurance contracts (net of reinsurance contracts)	75	(74)	75	(74)
Financial instruments	(4)	4	(4)	4
<b>Shareholder funds</b>				
Financial instruments	338	(381)	338	(381)

### E3: Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or other financial assets. Financial assets that count as available liquidity include cash and money market accounts in holding companies, undrawn amounts in revolving credit facilities and dividends declared by subsidiaries. Financial assets are used to meet liquidity requirements that arise from central expenses, derivative margin and collateral calls, planned transactions, dividend declarations, subsidiary liquidity shortfalls (if any), capital support and external debt calls.

Subsidiaries are responsible for managing their own liquidity needs in line with the Group Liquidity Risk Policy. This allows the subsidiaries to withstand severe stress events while also taking into account any applicable local regulations. The work is overseen by the local subsidiary Company's Board, which for material subsidiaries includes Group representation. Liquidity is also held centrally to meet the liquidity demands of a listed holding company.

The Group liquidity position is monitored over a forecasted period of 36 months. The Group's liquidity risk appetite is to maintain sufficient liquidity to withstand a 1-in-200 year stress event over a one-year period while meeting the demands of ongoing operations.

The primary sources of liquidity risk are:

- Within the Insurance businesses, where derivative instruments may be used for the purposes of hedging and efficient portfolio management. The largest exposure of this nature relates to annuity, embedded derivatives and risk product portfolios in OMLACSA. The derivative instruments give rise to collateral calls in a changing interest rate environment. These are managed by performing rigorous stress tests and ensuring adequate liquidity exists to cover potential collateral and margin calls
- At a holding company level (managed directly by the Group's central treasury function), where the key liquidity risks relate to the balance between remittances received from the businesses either by way of operations or through capital items, compared to central costs including debt funding and/or capital or liquidity demands of the underlying businesses

The above risks are mitigated by a combination of holding readily accessible liquidity where the risks lie, whether these arise from shareholder commitments or policyholder liabilities, having access to contingent sources of liquidity such as revolving credit facilities, management processes to monitor lending covenants and suitable management actions to proactively remedy any deterioration in the covenant status or liquidity coverage. In the event of a liquidity risk scenario occurring the actual actions to be taken will be tailored to the specific circumstances.

The contractual maturities of the Group's insurance contracts and financial liabilities are set out in notes F and G.

#### E4: Insurance risk

The Group assumes liability risk, sometimes referred to as insurance risk, by issuing life insurance contracts under which the Group agrees to compensate the policyholder or beneficiary if a specified uncertain future event affecting the policyholder occurs. This risk includes mortality and morbidity risk for life insurance contracts. As such, the Group is exposed to the uncertainty surrounding the timing and severity of such claims.

The principal risk is that the frequency and severity of claims is greater than expected and that the Group does not charge premiums appropriate for the risk accepted. Insurance events are, by their nature, random, and the actual number and size of events during any one year may vary from those estimated using established statistical techniques.

Another key risk is that the actual return on the portfolio of assets held by the Group is not sufficient to cover the return assumption used in calculating claims and other reserves.

The Group's risk philosophy is therefore to hold capital where the risks lie and the Group only takes on risks that we can understand, price appropriately and have the skills to monitor and manage.

##### **Risk management objectives and policies for mitigating insurance risk**

The Group manages insurance risk through the following mechanisms:

- An agreed risk preference for all risk types, including those relating to insurance
- The diversification of business over several classes of insurance and large numbers of uncorrelated individual risks, by which the Group seeks to reduce variability in loss experience
- The maintenance and use of information management systems, which provide current data on the risks to which the business is exposed and the quantification of such risks
- Actuarial models, which use the above information to calculate premiums and monitor decrements and claims patterns. Past experience and statistical methods are used
- Guidelines for concluding insurance contracts and assuming insurance risks. These include underwriting principles and product pricing procedures
- Reinsurance, which is used to limit the Group's exposure to large single claims and catastrophes. When selecting a reinsurer, consideration is given to those companies that provide high security using rating information from both public and private sources
- The mix of assets, which is driven by the nature and term of the insurance liabilities. The management of assets and liabilities is closely monitored to ensure that there are sufficient interest-bearing assets to match the guaranteed portion of liabilities. Hedging instruments are used at times to limit exposure to equity market and interest rate movements

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## E: Financial risk and capital management continued

### E4: Insurance risk continued

#### Management of insurance risks

The following table summarises the variety of insurance risks to which the Group is exposed, and the methods by which it seeks to mitigate these risks.

Risk type	Nature of risk	Risk management
<b>Liability – mortality</b>	Misalignment of policyholders to the appropriate pricing basis or impact of anti-selection or random fluctuation in deaths, resulting in a loss.	Experience is closely monitored. Mortality rates can be reset at the end of the guarantee term.  Underwriting limits, health requirements, spread of risks and training of underwriters and reinsurance all mitigate the risk.
<b>Liability – morbidity</b>	Misalignment of policyholders to the appropriate pricing basis or impact of anti-selection or random fluctuation in disability/critical illness, resulting in a loss.	Experience is closely monitored. Morbidity rates can be reset at the end of the guarantee term.  Underwriting limits, health requirements, spread of risks and training of underwriters all mitigate the risk.
<b>Liability – longevity</b>	Possible increase in annuity costs due to policyholders living longer.	For non-profit annuities, improvement to longevity is allowed for in pricing and valuation.  Experience is closely monitored. For with-profit annuity business, the longevity risk is carried by policyholders and any mortality profit or loss is reflected in bonuses declared.
<b>Liability – mortality catastrophe</b>	Natural and non-natural disasters could result in increased mortality risk and payouts on policies.	Catastrophe excess of loss re-insurance treaty covers claims from one incident occurring within a specified period between a range of specified limits.
<b>Liability – morbidity catastrophe</b>	Natural and non-natural disasters could result in increased morbidity risk and payouts on policies.	Catastrophe excess of loss re-insurance treaty covers claims from one incident occurring within a specified period between a range of specified limits.
<b>Market – yield curve movement</b>	Lower swap curves and higher volatilities cause investment guarantee reserves to increase.	An investment guarantee reserve has been set up to mitigate the risk of poor market performance relative to investment guarantees. Shareholder risk is further minimised through dynamically managed hedging strategies based on the risk attached to the various shareholder guarantees. Hedging is largely in place for most products, and fewer and lower guarantees are typically provided on new business. Where residual risk exposures exist (specifically sensitivity to interest rate volatility and extreme yield curve shape changes) we apply the risk mitigation option to reflect changes in the effects of financial risk on investment guarantee reserves in profit and loss. The CSM will be adjusted for changes in the effects of financial risk that are not hedged. The movement on the hedging instruments will go through profit and loss, consequently the preferred approach is for the movement in the hedged liability to be treated consistently to minimise mismatches.
<b>Market – asset price movement</b>	Unfavourable movements in asset prices may result in asset values being less than guaranteed policy values, particularly on smooth bonus business. (This product delivers stable, or ‘smooth’ returns over time, the smoothing approach delivers investment returns in the form of annual bonuses).	An investment guarantee reserve has been set up to mitigate the risk of poor market performance relative to investment guarantees. Shareholder risk is further minimised through dynamically managed hedging strategies based on the risk attached to the various shareholder guarantees. Interest rate hedging is largely in place for most products, and fewer and lower guarantees are typically provided on new business. Where residual risk exposures exist (specifically sensitivity to interest rate and equity volatility, extreme yield curve shape changes) we apply the risk mitigation option to reflect changes in the effects of financial risk on investment guarantee reserves in profit and loss. The CSM will be adjusted for changes in the effects of financial risk that are not hedged. The movement on the hedging instruments will go through profit and loss, consequently the preferred approach is for the movement in the hedged liability to be treated consistently to minimise mismatches.

Risk type	Nature of risk	Risk management
<b>Tax</b>	<p>Tax risk is the risk that the projected taxation basis for basic life assurance business is incorrect, resulting in contracts being incorrectly priced.</p> <p>Tax risk also represents potential changes in the interpretation or application of prevailing tax legislation applicable to either policyholders or shareholders, resulting in higher taxes reducing profitability or increasing shareholder tax burdens.</p>	<p>The taxation position of the operations is projected annually and tax changes will result in changes to new business pricing models as part of the annual control cycle. High risk issues and emerging trends are reported internally on a quarterly basis.</p>
<b>Policyholder behaviour</b>	<p>The risk that business performance will be below projections as a result of negative variances in new business volumes and margins, and lapse, rebate and expense experience.</p> <p>A natural consequence of doing business, which is proportional to the size of our business, is that it will grow as the businesses grow. These arise as a result of new products and new business.</p>	<p>Good business practices and disciplines. When selling new business, the Group will only sell products that meet its customers' needs and which they can afford, which then has a better chance of staying on books (this benefits both the customer and the Group).</p> <p>The Group offers innovative products to suit different clients and needs, enabling it to find opportunities even in challenging market conditions.</p> <p>In order to limit lapse risk, products are designed to limit the financial loss on surrender, subject to 'Treating Customers Fairly' principles.</p> <p>Expense risk is limited through the quarterly monitoring of budgets and forecasts.</p>
<b>Business volume risk</b>	<p>Business volumes are not in line with those allowed for in the pricing of products, meaning the expenses are not fully recovered.</p>	<p>Business volumes are closely monitored, and pricing assumptions may be updated to allow appropriately for the expenses incurred by the Group in writing and maintaining policies.</p>
<b>Expenses</b>	<p>Expense risk is the risk that actual expenses and expense inflation differ from expected levels. Higher expenses and expense inflation may result in emerging profit falling below the Group's profit objectives.</p>	<p>Expense levels are monitored quarterly against budgets and forecasts enabling management to take immediate action to control expenses in the event of adverse variances occurring. An activity- based costing process is used to allocate costs relating to processes and activities to individual product lines.</p> <p>Some products' structures include variable maintenance charges. These charges are reviewed annually in light of changes in maintenance expense levels. This review may result in changes in charge levels, subject to Treating Customers Fairly principles.</p>
<b>Lapse risk</b>	<p>Lapse risk arises where policies lapse before initial costs are recouped, or where lapse experience differs from pricing assumptions.</p>	<p>Product design also allows for surrender penalties on early surrender with certain products. Experience is closely monitored.</p> <p>Premium rates can be reset at the end of the guaranteed term. Old Mutual Rewards benefits offered to our customers also contribute towards encouraging persistency.</p>
<b>Mass lapse risk</b>	<p>Mass lapse risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to continue operations after losing the policyholders due to market panic or some other external event.</p>	<p>The Group holds capital to guard against a mass lapse scenario. This includes an allowance for operating expenses over a one-year period.</p>

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## E: Financial risk and capital management continued

### E4: Insurance risk continued

#### Underlying items of contracts with direct participation features

The following table sets out the composition and fair value of the underlying items of the Group's life savings contracts<sup>1</sup>.

Year ended 31 December Rm	Separate and consolidated	
	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents	18 936	27 145
Government bonds	30 009	32 009
Other debt securities	33 529	27 763
Equities	124 883	105 442
Pooled investments	337 947	295 773
Properties	16 453	13 633
Other	249	474
	<b>562 006</b>	<b>502 239</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Company and the Group's life savings contracts are insurance contracts with direct participation features, measured using the variable fee approach

#### Concentration of insurance risk

Concentration risk is the risk of a large number of claims from a single event or in a particular geographical area. The Group manages concentration risk through various mechanisms and monitors the opportunities for mitigating actions. Such mechanisms include: underwriting principles and product pricing procedures, reinsurance and the diversification of business over several classes of insurance and large numbers of uncorrelated individual risks. The Group's life businesses are focused on different market segments, resulting in a mix of individual and institutional clients, as well as ranges across low-income, middle-income market and high net worth clients.

The risk of several claims arising simultaneously on individual lives is small, while the retained exposure per life is relatively low. Group life contracts are similar to individual insurance contracts but there is greater risk of correlation between claims on group schemes because the assured lives live in the same geographical location, hence a higher degree of concentration risk exists. Reinsurance is further used to protect against the concentration of risk through managing the maximum claim amount retained by the Group on a specific policy.

The following table sets out the carrying amounts of the Group's insurance contracts by country of issue:

At 31 December Rm	Gross of reinsurance <sup>1</sup>		Reinsurance <sup>1</sup>		Net of reinsurance	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>South Africa</b>						
OMLACSA Separate	668 722	591 451	(3 200)	(3 277)	665 522	588 174
OMLACSA Consolidated	668 638	591 492	(2 723)	(2 812)	665 915	588 680

<sup>1</sup> A disclosure enhancement has been implemented to provide gross of reinsurance and reinsurance concentration for OMLACSA separate and consolidated

The tables below provide an analysis of the exposure to the value of benefits insured for life insurance risk business in respect of non-participating life business for the South African exposure, as well as the annuity payable per policy in respect of non-participating life annuities for the Group's operations. Concentration risk is less relevant for life savings business where funds are managed on behalf of the policyholders.

#### Non-participating life annuity payable per annum per life insured

At 31 December R'000	Number of benefits	
	2025	2024
0 – 20	137 991	148 498
20 – 40	22 228	21 962
40 – 60	9 057	8 742
60 – 80	5 375	5 154
80 – 100	3 691	3 500
>100	14 505	13 177
	<b>192 847</b>	<b>201 033</b>

### Value of benefits insured: non-participating life business (excluding funeral policies)

At 31 December R'000	Number of benefits		Net of reinsurance	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
0 – 500	791 043	846 851	8%	8%
500 – 1 000	220 409	228 004	12%	12%
1 000 – 5 000	381 172	377 878	54%	54%
5 000 – 7 500	19 575	18 902	9%	9%
7 500 – 10 000	6 688	6 189	4%	4%
>10 000	10 046	9 365	13%	13%
	<b>1 428 933</b>	1 487 189	<b>100%</b>	100%

### Sensitivity analysis

Changes in key assumptions used to value insurance contracts would result in increases or decreases to the insurance contract provisions recorded, with impact on profit/(loss) and/or shareholders' equity. The effect of a change in assumption is mitigated by the offset (partial or full) to the bonus stabilisation reserve in the case of smoothed bonus products in South Africa.

The following tables demonstrate the effect of a change in a key assumption to policyholder liabilities related to insurance contracts while other assumptions remain unchanged. The analysis presents the sensitivities both before and after risk mitigation by reinsurance, it includes policyholder tax however excludes shareholder tax.

For the year ended 31 December 2025 Rm	Separate					
	CSM		Profit or loss		Equity	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
<b>Life risk and annuities</b>						
5% increase in mortality rates	(2 825)	(2 013)	(1 589)	(1 206)	(1 589)	(1 206)
5% decrease in mortality rates	2 905	2 080	1 525	1 147	1 525	1 147
5% increase in morbidity rates	(704)	(494)	(310)	(269)	(310)	(269)
5% decrease in morbidity rates	723	509	294	256	294	256
5% increase in annuitant mortality rates	675	675	157	157	157	157
5% decrease in annuitant mortality rates	(715)	(715)	(162)	(162)	(162)	(162)
10% increase in discontinuance (lapse) rates	(1 002)	(1 052)	(357)	(362)	(357)	(362)
10% decrease in discontinuance (lapse) rates	1 199	1 254	317	325	317	325
10% increase in maintenance rates (expenses) <sup>1</sup>	(1 119)	(1 156)	(542)	(505)	(542)	(505)
10% decrease in maintenance rates (expenses) <sup>1</sup>	1 140	1 176	518	481	518	481
1% increase in maintenance rates (expenses) <sup>1</sup>	(112)	(116)	(54)	(51)	(54)	(51)
1% decrease in maintenance rates (expenses) <sup>1</sup>	114	118	52	48	52	48
<b>Life savings</b>						
5% increase in mortality rates	(112)	(112)	(31)	(31)	(31)	(31)
5% decrease in mortality rates	113	113	31	31	31	31
5% increase in morbidity rates	(9)	(9)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
5% decrease in morbidity rates	9	9	3	3	3	3
5% increase in annuitant mortality rates	(69)	(69)	20	20	20	20
5% decrease in annuitant mortality rates	72	72	(20)	(20)	(20)	(20)
10% increase in discontinuance (lapse) rates	(927)	(927)	(142)	(142)	(142)	(142)
10% decrease in discontinuance (lapse) rates	1 013	1 013	151	151	151	151
10% increase in maintenance rates (expenses) <sup>1</sup>	(534)	(534)	(161)	(161)	(161)	(161)
10% decrease in maintenance rates (expenses) <sup>1</sup>	534	534	161	161	161	161
1% increase in maintenance rates (expenses) <sup>1</sup>	(53)	(53)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)
1% decrease in maintenance rates (expenses) <sup>1</sup>	53	53	16	16	16	16

<sup>1</sup> The sensitivity analysis performed on maintenance expense assumptions includes a 10% increase scenario, which is consistent with Expense Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) in the Prudential Standards. This level of sensitivity represents an extreme stress scenario equivalent to a one-in-200-year event. The Group notes that maintenance expenses are largely within its control, and appropriate actions can be implemented to mitigate or limit increases in expenses should they arise. Accordingly, the likelihood of such an extreme scenario materialising is considered extremely rare. The scenario of 1% increase has been included since it is a more likely scenario

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## E: Financial risk and capital management continued

### E4: Insurance risk continued

Underlying items of contracts with direct participation features continued

Sensitivity analysis continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024 Rm	CSM		Separate Profit or loss		Equity	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
<b>Life risk and annuities</b>						
5% increase in mortality rates	(2 696)	(2 008)	(862)	(725)	(862)	(725)
5% decrease in mortality rates	2 745	2 041	855	717	855	717
5% increase in morbidity rates	(687)	(487)	(148)	(149)	(148)	(149)
5% decrease in morbidity rates	689	489	148	149	148	149
5% increase in annuitant mortality rates	628	628	12	12	12	12
5% decrease in annuitant mortality rates	(665)	(665)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
10% increase in discontinuance (lapse) rates	(1 060)	(1 112)	(297)	(311)	(297)	(311)
10% decrease in discontinuance (lapse) rates	1 172	1 233	314	328	314	328
10% increase in maintenance rates (expenses) <sup>1</sup>	(1 094)	(1 123)	(322)	(292)	(322)	(292)
10% decrease in maintenance rates (expenses) <sup>1</sup>	1 107	1 136	306	277	306	277
1% increase in maintenance rates (expenses) <sup>1</sup>	(109)	(112)	(32)	(29)	(32)	(29)
1% decrease in maintenance rates (expenses) <sup>1</sup>	111	114	31	28	31	28
<b>Life savings</b>						
5% increase in mortality rates	(112)	(112)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)
5% decrease in mortality rates	113	113	30	30	30	30
5% increase in morbidity rates	(10)	(10)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
5% decrease in morbidity rates	10	10	3	3	3	3
5% increase in annuitant mortality rates	(65)	(65)	18	18	18	18
5% decrease in annuitant mortality rates	68	68	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)
10% increase in discontinuance (lapse) rates	(866)	(866)	(92)	(92)	(92)	(92)
10% decrease in discontinuance (lapse) rates	950	950	102	102	102	102
10% increase in maintenance rates (expenses) <sup>1</sup>	(485)	(485)	(122)	(122)	(122)	(122)
10% decrease in maintenance rates (expenses) <sup>1</sup>	495	495	124	124	124	124
1% increase in maintenance rates (expenses) <sup>1</sup>	(49)	(49)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)
1% decrease in maintenance rates (expenses) <sup>1</sup>	50	50	12	12	12	12

<sup>1</sup> The sensitivity analysis performed on maintenance expense assumptions includes a 10% increase scenario, which is consistent with Expense Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) in the Prudential Standards. This level of sensitivity represents an extreme stress scenario equivalent to a one-in-200-year event. The Group notes that maintenance expenses are largely within its control, and appropriate actions can be implemented to mitigate or limit increases in expenses should they arise. Accordingly, the likelihood of such an extreme scenario materialising is considered extremely rare. The scenario of 1% increase has been included since it is a more likely scenario.

For the year ended 31 December 2025 Rm	Consolidated					
	CSM		Profit or loss		Equity	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
<b>Life risk and annuities</b>						
5% increase in mortality rates	(2 825)	(2 013)	(1 589)	(1 206)	(1 589)	(1 206)
5% decrease in mortality rates	2 905	2 080	1 525	1 147	1 525	1 147
5% increase in morbidity rates	(704)	(494)	(310)	(269)	(310)	(269)
5% decrease in morbidity rates	723	509	294	256	294	256
5% increase in annuitant mortality rates	675	675	157	157	157	157
5% decrease in annuitant mortality rates	(715)	(715)	(162)	(162)	(162)	(162)
10% increase in discontinuance (lapse) rates	(1 002)	(1 052)	(357)	(362)	(357)	(362)
10% decrease in discontinuance (lapse) rates	1 199	1 254	317	325	317	325
10% increase in maintenance rates (expenses) <sup>1</sup>	(1 119)	(1 156)	(542)	(505)	(542)	(505)
10% decrease in maintenance rates (expenses) <sup>1</sup>	1 140	1 176	518	481	518	481
1% increase in maintenance rates (expenses) <sup>1</sup>	(112)	(116)	(54)	(51)	(54)	(51)
1% decrease in maintenance rates (expenses) <sup>1</sup>	114	118	52	48	52	48
<b>Life savings</b>						
5% increase in mortality rates	(112)	(112)	(31)	(31)	(31)	(31)
5% decrease in mortality rates	113	113	31	31	31	31
5% increase in morbidity rates	(9)	(9)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
5% decrease in morbidity rates	9	9	3	3	3	3
5% increase in annuitant mortality rates	(69)	(69)	20	20	20	20
5% decrease in annuitant mortality rates	72	72	(20)	(20)	(20)	(20)
10% increase in discontinuance (lapse) rates	(927)	(927)	(142)	(142)	(142)	(142)
10% decrease in discontinuance (lapse) rates	1 013	1 013	151	151	151	151
10% increase in maintenance rates (expenses) <sup>1</sup>	(534)	(534)	(161)	(161)	(161)	(161)
10% decrease in maintenance rates (expenses) <sup>1</sup>	534	534	161	161	161	161
1% increase in maintenance rates (expenses) <sup>1</sup>	(53)	(53)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)
1% decrease in maintenance rates (expenses) <sup>1</sup>	53	53	16	16	16	16

<sup>1</sup> The sensitivity analysis performed on maintenance expense assumptions includes a 10% increase scenario, which is consistent with Expense Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) in the Prudential Standards. This level of sensitivity represents an extreme stress scenario equivalent to a one-in-200-year event. The Group notes that maintenance expenses are largely within its control, and appropriate actions can be implemented to mitigate or limit increases in expenses should they arise. Accordingly, the likelihood of such an extreme scenario materialising is considered extremely rare. The scenario of 1% increase has been included since it is a more likely scenario

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## E: Financial risk and capital management continued

### E4: Insurance risk continued

Underlying items of contracts with direct participation features continued

Sensitivity analysis continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024 Rm	Consolidated					
	CSM		Profit or loss		Equity	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
<b>Life risk and annuities</b>						
5% increase in mortality rates	(2 696)	(2 008)	(862)	(725)	(862)	(725)
5% decrease in mortality rates	2 745	2 041	855	717	855	717
5% increase in morbidity rates	(687)	(487)	(148)	(149)	(148)	(149)
5% decrease in morbidity rates	689	489	148	149	148	149
5% increase in annuitant mortality rates	628	628	12	12	12	12
5% decrease in annuitant mortality rates	(665)	(665)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
10% increase in discontinuance (lapse) rates	(1 060)	(1 112)	(297)	(311)	(297)	(311)
10% decrease in discontinuance (lapse) rates	1 172	1 233	314	328	314	328
10% increase in maintenance rates (expenses) <sup>1</sup>	(1 094)	(1 123)	(322)	(292)	(322)	(292)
10% decrease in maintenance rates (expenses) <sup>1</sup>	1 107	1 136	306	277	306	277
1% increase in maintenance rates (expenses) <sup>1</sup>	(109)	(112)	(32)	(29)	(32)	(29)
1% decrease in maintenance rates (expenses) <sup>1</sup>	111	114	31	28	31	28
<b>Life savings</b>						
5% increase in mortality rates	(112)	(112)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)
5% decrease in mortality rates	113	113	30	30	30	30
5% increase in morbidity rates	(10)	(10)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
5% decrease in morbidity rates	10	10	3	3	3	3
5% increase in annuitant mortality rates	(65)	(65)	18	18	18	18
5% decrease in annuitant mortality rates	68	68	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)
10% increase in discontinuance (lapse) rates	(866)	(866)	(92)	(92)	(92)	(92)
10% decrease in discontinuance (lapse) rates	950	950	102	102	102	102
10% increase in maintenance rates (expenses) <sup>1</sup>	(485)	(485)	(122)	(122)	(122)	(122)
10% decrease in maintenance rates (expenses) <sup>1</sup>	495	495	124	124	124	124
1% increase in maintenance rates (expenses) <sup>1</sup>	(49)	(49)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)
1% decrease in maintenance rates (expenses) <sup>1</sup>	50	50	12	12	12	12

<sup>1</sup> The sensitivity analysis performed on maintenance expense assumptions includes a 10% increase scenario, which is consistent with Expense Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) in the Prudential Standards. This level of sensitivity represents an extreme stress scenario equivalent to a one-in-200-year event. The Group notes that maintenance expenses are largely within its control, and appropriate actions can be implemented to mitigate or limit increases in expenses should they arise. Accordingly, the likelihood of such an extreme scenario materialising is considered extremely rare. The scenario of 1% increase has been included since it is a more likely scenario

Changes in underwriting risk variables mainly affect the CSM, profit or loss and equity, net of tax as follows.

<b>CSM</b>	Changes in fulfilment cash flows not relating to any loss components, other than those recognised as insurance finance income or expenses.
<b>Profit or loss and equity</b>	Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to loss components. Changes in fulfilment cash flows that are recognised as insurance finance income or expenses in profit or loss.

### Assumptions

Actuarial methods are used to estimate the ultimate cost of claims and there are underlying assumptions with these methods. These include the assumption that past experience is a reasonable guide for the future development of claims. In some classes of business, where processes or systems change, adjustments are made in order to estimate the ultimate claims. Judgement is applied where needed, but the methods are reviewed by the Head of Actuarial for reasonability.

### Guarantees and options

Some of the insurance contracts issued by the Group contain guarantees and options, the ultimate liability for which will depend significantly on the number of policyholders exercising their options and on market and investment conditions applying at that time.

Certain life assurance contracts include the payment of guaranteed values to policyholders on maturity, death, disability or survival. The published liabilities include the provision for both the intrinsic and time-value of the options and guarantees.

The time-value of options and guarantees has been valued using a market-consistent stochastic asset model that is in alignment with the Advisory Practice Notes (APN) issued by the Actuarial Society of South Africa as guidance, APN 110 in particular.

The options and guarantees that could have a material effect on the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows are described in the following table:

Product category	Description of options and guarantees
<b>Retail</b>	
<b>Death, disability, point and/or maturity guarantees</b>	A closed block of universal life business with an underlying minimum growth rate guarantee (4.25% p.a. for life and endowment business and 4.75% p.a. for retirement annuity business), and smoothed bonus business with vested bonuses, applicable when calculating death, disability and maturity claims.
<b>Guaranteed annuity options</b>	Retirement annuities sold prior to June 1997 contain guaranteed annuity options, whereby the policyholder has an option to exchange the full retirement proceeds for a minimum level of annuity income at maturity.
<b>Corporate</b>	
<b>Vested bonuses in respect of pre-retirement with-profits business</b>	There is a material pre-retirement savings smoothed bonus portfolio. Vested bonuses affect the calculation of benefit payments when a member exits from the scheme as the face value is paid out. If, however, a scheme terminates, the lower of face and market value is paid out and the vested bonuses are not guaranteed.
<b>Guaranteed annuity payments in respect of with-profit annuity business</b>	There is a significant with-profit annuity portfolio. The underlying pricing interest rate is guaranteed and as such the current level of annuity payments (including past declared bonuses) cannot be reduced. If, however, a scheme terminates, the lower of the liability value on the Financial Soundness Valuation basis and the underlying asset market value is paid out.

The following disclosures are provided within the principles of APN 110 issued by the Actuarial Society.

Investment guarantee reserves have been calculated using an internal economic scenario generator (ESG) model that generates product specific economic scenarios. These scenarios comprise interest rates, inflation and fund returns. The model is calibrated to South African derivative market data (where available and reliable), according to the Group's specific calibration requirements. The calibration has been performed as at 31 December 2025.

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## E: Financial risk and capital management continued

### E4: Insurance risk continued

Underlying items of contracts with direct participation features continued

#### Sensitivity analysis continued

The risk-free zero-coupon yield curve has been derived from mid-swap spot rates at the calibration date.

Term (years)	Annualised zero-coupon yield	
	2025	2024
1	6.7%	7.6%
2	6.5%	7.6%
3	6.5%	7.6%
4	6.6%	7.8%
5	6.8%	8.0%
10	7.8%	9.4%
15	8.5%	10.4%
20	8.7%	10.5%
25	8.5%	10.3%
30	8.3%	9.8%

Maturity (years)	Strike	2025		2024	
		Price	Implied volatility	Price	Implied volatility
1	Spot	4.56%	16.42%	4.90%	17.60%
1	0.8 times spot	0.87%	20.80%	1.14%	22.57%
1	Forward	6.01%	15.47%	6.36%	16.48%
5	Spot	8.27%	21.29%	8.39%	22.88%
5	1.04^5 times spot	15.64%	20.56%	15.19%	21.93%
5	Forward	16.01%	20.54%	16.35%	21.82%
20	Spot	3.01%	26.21%	2.11%	27.97%
20	1.04^20 times spot	14.04%	26.24%	9.65%	28.08%
20	Forward	26.76%	26.26%	24.44%	28.21%

Description of derivative contract <sup>1</sup>	Calculated price (% of spot price)	
	2025	2024
Five-year put with a strike price equal to $(1.04)^5$ of spot, on an underlying index constructed as 60% FTSE/JSE Top 40 and 40% ALBI, with rebalancing of the underlying index back to these weights taking place yearly.	7.44%	6.69%
20-year put option based on an interest rate with a strike equal to the present five-year forward rate as at maturity of the put option (stripped from the zero-coupon yield curve), which pays out if the five-year interest rate at the time of maturity (in 20 years) is lower than this strike.	0.47%	0.38%

<sup>1</sup> Note that the FTE/JSE TOP40 referred to in this section is a capital return index, whereas the ALBI is a total return index

## E5: Capital management

The Company aims to maintain its solvency levels within the target range of 165% – 200%. The target range has been set with reference to the requirements of relevant stakeholders and seeks to ensure we maintain sufficient, but not excessive, financial strength to support stakeholder requirements and retain financial flexibility through the maintenance of sufficient liquidity.

The Prudential Standards prescribed under the Insurance Act seek to improve policyholder protection and contribute to financial stability through aligning insurers' regulatory capital requirements with underlying risks. It also strengthens the regulatory requirements in respect of governance, risk management and internal controls for insurers and aligns with international standards. In accordance with the Prudential Standards, each insurance company must maintain own funds to cover at a minimum their capital requirements. In practice, companies will hold a buffer above this minimum requirement. The solvency capital requirements (SCR) is the primary solvency capital requirement for South African insurers. The SCR is calibrated to correspond to the amount of own funds that an insurer needs to hold at a confidence level of 99.5% over a one-year period. The SCR can be calculated either using the Standard Formula or an Internal Model.

The required capital for OMLACSA, which is the major component of the Group solvency, is calculated using the Standard Formula. This requires the calculation of capital requirements for each key risk category, namely business risk, market risk, life liability risk, credit, counterparty and concentration risk, operational risk and currency risk. The capital requirements for each risk category are aggregated using a prescribed correlation matrix, which allows for diversification effects between some of the risk categories. Subject to regulatory approval, the Standard Formula allows for certain methodology elections to be made.

The Company solvency capital position must be compliant with regulatory requirements at all times. In addition to the calculated regulatory capital requirement, the Company holds a buffer above these minimum requirements that will allow it to remain compliant after a predefined extreme adverse scenario. The primary sources of capital used by the Company are shareholders equity and qualifying subordinated debt. There are a number of constraints, including the Company's desired credit rating, required liquidity and dividend capacity, which inform the optimal mix of capital sources.

At 31 December Rm (unaudited)	Optimal target range	2025	2024 <sup>1</sup>	Change (2025 vs 2024)
<b>OMLACSA</b>				
Eligible own funds		54 501	54 942	(1%)
Solvency capital requirement (SCR)		32 805	29 458	11%
Regulatory solvency ratio (%)	165% to 200%	166%	187%	(2 100 bps)

<sup>1</sup> The OMLACSA comparatives have been re-presented to align with the Prudential Authority submission

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## F: Analysis of financial and insurance assets and liabilities

### F1: Investment and securities and derivative financial assets and liabilities

#### (a) Investments and securities

The table below analyses the investments and securities that the Group invests in, either for its own proprietary behalf (shareholder funds) or on behalf of third parties (either policyholder funds or pooled investments).

At 31 December Rm	Separate		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>Investments in Group undertakings</b>				
Associated undertakings, joint ventures and subsidiaries	27 453	26 336	–	–
Capital advances to Group undertakings <sup>1</sup>	12 235	9 958	12 235	9 958
Old Mutual Limited	1 348	1 403	1 348	1 403
	<b>41 036</b>	<b>37 697</b>	<b>13 583</b>	<b>11 361</b>
<b>Other financial assets</b>				
Government and government-guaranteed securities	134 313	103 521	164 065	119 067
Other debt securities, preference shares and debentures	95 581	90 170	114 728	104 766
Listed	26 738	26 832	26 738	26 832
Unlisted	68 843	63 338	87 990	77 934
Equity securities	187 954	164 887	368 964	314 547
Listed	179 241	158 312	355 183	302 672
Unlisted	8 713	6 575	13 781	11 875
Pooled investments <sup>2</sup>	506 052	439 579	385 231	349 441
Listed	88 656	142 085	89 564	146 208
Unlisted	417 396	297 494	295 667	203 233
Short-term funds and securities treated as investments <sup>3</sup>	27 354	41 465	53 409	49 767
Other	11	18	712	1 015
<b>Total investments and securities</b>	<b>992 301</b>	<b>877 337</b>	<b>1 100 692</b>	<b>949 964</b>

<sup>1</sup> Refer to note H1(c)(i) for disclosure relating to the capital advances to Group undertakings

<sup>2</sup> Pooled investments represent the Group's holdings of shares or units in open-ended investment companies, unit trusts, mutual funds and similar investment vehicles which are not consolidated

<sup>3</sup> Included in Short-term funds and securities treated as investments is cash and cash equivalents of R18 779 million (2024: R31 314 million) for the separate and R18 779 million (2024: R31 314 million) for the consolidated accounts

The company conducts securities lending activities as lender in respect of some of its listed equities and bonds. The fair value of collateral accepted as security for securities lending arrangements amount to R11 629 million (2024: R10 084 million).

OMLACSA has placed government securities and negotiable certificates of deposit amounting to R30 935 million (2024: R22 672 million) as collateral for deposits received under repurchase agreements.

These amounts represent assets that have been transferred, but do not qualify for derecognition under IFRS 9. The associated liabilities amounted to R29 428 million (2024: R22 519 million).

Investments and securities (separate) are regarded as current and non-current assets based on the intention with which the financial assets are held, as well as their contractual maturity profile. Of the amounts shown above, R30 346 million (2024: R26 246 million) is expected to be recoverable within 12 months from the reporting date and the remainder is expected to be recovered more than 12 months from the reporting date.

Investments and securities (consolidated) are regarded as current and non-current assets based on the intention with which the financial assets are held, as well as their contractual maturity profile. Of the amounts shown above, R31 567 million (2024: R26 314 million) is expected to be recoverable within 12 months from the reporting date and the remainder is expected to be recovered more than 12 months from the reporting date.

The majority of the listed equity securities are traded on well-established exchanges such as the New York Stock Exchange, London Stock Exchange and Johannesburg Securities Exchange.

The Group's holdings of unlisted equity securities arise principally from private equity investments and unlisted investment vehicles.

**(b) Derivative financial assets and liabilities**

Derivative financial assets and liabilities predominantly consist of interest rate swaps and bond forward contracts used to economically hedge the Group's borrowed fund fixed and variable rate exposures.

At 31 December	Separate							
	2025				2024			
	Carrying value		Notional value		Carrying value		Notional value	
Rm	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Swaps	5 433	(6 649)	100 464	104 298	4 785	(7 755)	99 570	126 863
Forwards	932	(815)	12 852	(8 657)	106	(113)	8 239	4 527
Other (options and futures)	122	(86)	-	-	51	(311)	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 487</b>	<b>(7 550)</b>	<b>113 316</b>	<b>95 641</b>	<b>4 942</b>	<b>(8 179)</b>	<b>107 809</b>	<b>131 390</b>

R994 million (2024: R157 million) of the total derivative financial assets is regarded as current with the remainder being non-current.

R439 million (2024: R135 million) of the total derivative financial liabilities is regarded as current with the remainder being non-current.

At 31 December	Consolidated							
	2025				2024			
	Carrying value		Notional value		Carrying value		Notional value	
Rm	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Swaps	5 437	(6 674)	100 464	104 298	4 794	(7 786)	99 570	126 863
Forwards	932	(815)	12 852	(8 657)	106	(113)	8 239	4 527
Other (options and futures)	172	(153)	-	-	65	(358)	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 541</b>	<b>(7 642)</b>	<b>113 316</b>	<b>95 641</b>	<b>4 965</b>	<b>(8 257)</b>	<b>107 809</b>	<b>131 390</b>

R1000 million (2024: R163 million) of the total derivative financial assets is regarded as current with the remainder being non-current.

R452 million (2024: R148 million) of the total derivative financial liabilities is regarded as current with the remainder being non-current.

**Maturity analysis**

The table below provides the maturity profile of the anticipated future cash flows, based on contractual maturity dates for derivative liabilities. It is presented on an undiscounted basis, and will therefore, differ from the carrying value of derivative liabilities above:

At 31 December	Separate	
	2025	2024
Rm		
Less than 1 year	(1 324)	(229)
Greater than 1 year and less than 5 years	(4 616)	(1 384)
Greater than 5 years	(2 208)	(15 466)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(8 148)</b>	<b>(17 079)</b>

At 31 December	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
Rm		
Less than 1 year	(1 338)	(240)
Greater than 1 year and less than 5 years	(4 623)	(1 398)
Greater than 5 years	(2 208)	(15 466)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(8 169)</b>	<b>(17 104)</b>

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## **F: Analysis of financial and insurance assets and liabilities**

### **F2: Insurance and investment contracts**

#### **2.1 Accounting policies**

##### **Classification of contracts**

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

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

Some investment contracts issued by the Group contain discretionary participation features (DPF), whereby the investor has the right and is expected to receive, as a supplement to the amount not subject to the Group's discretion, potentially significant additional benefits based on the return of specified pools of investment assets, the timing or amount of which are contractually at the discretion of the Group. The Group has set the threshold for 'significant' at 20%, i.e. in excess of 20% of expected benefits are based on the return of specified pools of investment assets. The Group accounts for these contracts under IFRS 17.

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

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

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

The Group has set the threshold for 'substantial' in the above criteria at 50%, i.e. in excess of 50% of amounts paid to the policyholder will vary with the change in fair value of the underlying items. This assessment is performed by considering the characteristics of the different contracts and only applying a quantitative approach where it is unclear whether the contract is substantially investment related or not.

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

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

##### **Separation of components of insurance contracts**

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

- Cash flows relating to embedded derivatives that are required to be separated
- Cash flows relating to distinct investment components
- Promises to transfer distinct goods or distinct non-insurance services

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

##### **Level of aggregation of insurance contracts**

The Group manages insurance contracts issued by product lines within an operating segment. Insurance contracts within a product line that are subject to similar risks and are managed together are aggregated into a portfolio of contracts. Each portfolio is further disaggregated, by considering either the individual contracts or a set of contracts, into groups of contracts that are issued within a calendar year (annual cohorts) and are (i) contracts that are onerous at initial recognition; (ii) contracts that at initial recognition have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently; or (iii) a group of remaining contracts. Profitability assessment is only performed at a set of contracts level where reasonable and supportable information exists to conclude that a set of contracts will have homogeneous profitability. These groups represent the level of aggregation at which insurance contracts are initially recognised and measured. Such groups are not subsequently reconsidered.

### Recognition

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

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

Insurance contracts acquired in a business combination or a portfolio transfer are accounted for as if they were entered into at the date of acquisition or transfer.

Investment contracts with DPF are initially recognised at the date the Group becomes a party to the contract. The Group becomes party to a contract when the Group accepts the first payment, which is the date from which the Group has an obligation to provide investment-return or investment-related service.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Modification

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

- (a) If the modified terms had been included at contract inception and the Group would have concluded that the modified contract
  - (i) Is not in scope of IFRS 17
  - (ii) Results in different separable components
  - (iii) Results in a different contract boundary
  - (iv) Belongs to a different group of contracts
- (b) The original contract represents an insurance contract with direct participation features, but the modified contract no longer meets that definition, or vice versa
- (c) The original contract was accounted for under the premium allocation approach (PAA), but the modification means that the contract no longer meets the eligibility criteria for that approach

### Derecognition

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

- (a) Adjusts the FCF to eliminate the present value of future cash flows and risk adjustment for non-financial risk relating to the rights and obligations removed from the Group
- (b) Adjusts the contractual service margin (CSM) (unless the decrease in the FCF is allocated to the loss component of the liability for remaining coverage (LFRC) of the Group) in the following manner, depending on the reason for the derecognition:
  - (i) If the contract is extinguished, in the same amount as the adjustment to the FCF relating to future service
  - (ii) If the contract is transferred to a third party, in the amount of the FCF adjustment in (a) less the premium charged by the third party
  - (iii) If the original contract is modified resulting in its derecognition, in the amount of the FCF adjustment in (a) adjusted for the premium the Group would have charged had it entered into a contract with equivalent terms as the new contract at the date of the contract modification, less any additional premium charged for the modification. When recognising the new contract in this case, the Group assumes such a hypothetical premium as actually received
- (c) Adjusts the number of coverage units for the expected remaining coverage to reflect the number of coverage units removed

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## **F: Analysis of financial and insurance assets and liabilities** continued

### **F2: Insurance and investment contracts** continued

#### **2.1 Accounting policies** continued

##### **Derecognition** continued

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

- (a) If the contract is extinguished, any net difference between the derecognised part of the LFRC of the original contract and any other cash flows arising from extinguishment
- (b) If the contract is transferred to the third party, any net difference between the derecognised part of the LFRC of the original contract and the premium charged by the third party
- (c) If the original contract is modified resulting in its derecognition, any net difference between the derecognised part of the LFRC and the hypothetical premium the entity would have charged had it entered into a contract with equivalent terms as the new contract at the date of the contract modification, less any additional premium charged for the modification

##### **Measurement**

##### **Fulfilment cash flows**

The fulfilment cash flows (FCF) are the current estimates of the future cash flows within the contract boundary of a group of contracts that the Group expects to collect from premiums and pay out for claims, benefits and expenses, adjusted to reflect the timing and the uncertainty of those amounts.

The estimates of future cash flows:

- (a) Are based on a probability weighted mean of the full range of possible outcomes
- (b) Are determined from the perspective of the Group, provided the estimates are consistent with observable market prices for market variables
- (c) Reflect conditions existing at the measurement date

While the rates should reflect current market conditions, they could differ between groups or even different cash flow types of insurance contracts due to the characteristics, nature and uncertainty of the cash flows involved. By discounting expected linear cash flows (e.g. expected expenses) at market rates and by using a risk-neutral valuation for non-linear risks (e.g. investment guarantee reserves) uncertainty in these are allowed for appropriately. Refer to note F2.2 Life and savings for more detail.

An explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk is estimated separately from the other estimates. For contracts measured under the PAA, unless the contracts are onerous, the explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk is only estimated for the measurement of the liability for incurred claims (LIC).

The estimates of future cash flows are adjusted using the current discount rates to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to those cash flows, to the extent not included in the estimates of cash flows. The discount rates reflect the characteristics of the cash flows arising from the groups of insurance contracts, including timing, currency and liquidity of cash flows. The determination of the discount rate that reflects the characteristics of the cash flows and liquidity characteristics of the insurance contracts requires significant judgement and estimation.

In the measurement of reinsurance contracts held, the probability weighted estimates of the present value of future cash flows include the potential credit losses and other disputes of the reinsurer to reflect the non-performance risk of the reinsurer.

The Group estimates certain FCF at the portfolio level or higher and then allocates such estimates to groups of contracts. IFRS 17 requires the inclusion of an allocation of fixed and variable overheads in FCF. Most overheads are, by their nature, not directly attributable to specific portfolios of insurance contracts, consequently they must be allocated to portfolios on appropriate bases.

These bases are specific to each portfolio and are generally volume based, for example:

- New business policy volumes
- In-force policy volumes
- Premium flows

IFRS 17 further allows fulfilment cash flows to be estimated at a higher level of aggregation than the profitability group, but then requires that the resulting fulfilment cash flows be allocated to each group of contracts. The items requiring allocation include actual cash flow amounts for premiums, benefits, acquisition and maintenance costs, tax cash flows specifically chargeable to the policyholder and investment components. These amounts need to be allocated to groups as they are only available at a product or portfolio level in the underlying financial records. This allocation is done using projected cash flows from the start of the period, adjusted for the actual closing position and new business written over the period. Where transactional data extracts from policy administration systems are available, these are used to do the allocations.

The Group uses consistent assumptions to measure the estimates of the present value of future cash flows for the group of reinsurance contracts held and such estimates for the groups of underlying insurance contracts.

Insurance acquisition cash flows arise from the activities of selling, underwriting and starting a group of contracts that are directly attributable to the portfolio of contracts to which the Group belongs. Other costs that are incurred in fulfilling the contracts include:

- Claims handling, maintenance and administration costs
- Recurring commissions payable on instalment premiums receivable within the contract boundary
- Costs that the Group will incur in providing investment services
- Costs that the Group will incur in performing investment activities to the extent that the Group performs them to enhance benefits from insurance coverage for policyholders by generating an investment return from which policyholders will benefit if an insured event occurs
- Income tax and other costs specifically chargeable to the policyholders under the terms of the contracts

#### Contract boundary

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

- (a) The Group has the practical ability to reprice the risks of the particular policyholder or change the level of benefits so that the price fully reflects those risks
- (b) Both of the following criteria are satisfied:
  - (i) The Group has the practical ability to reprice the contract or a portfolio of contracts so that the price fully reflects the reassessed risk of that portfolio
  - (ii) The pricing of premiums related to coverage to the date when risks are reassessed does not reflect the risks related to periods beyond the reassessment date

In assessing the practical ability to reprice, risks transferred from the policyholder to the Group, such as insurance risk and financial risk, are considered; other risks, such as lapse or surrender and expense risk, are not included.

Riders, representing add-on provisions to a basic insurance policy that provide additional benefits to the policyholder at additional cost, that are issued together with the main insurance contracts form part of a single insurance contract with all the cash flows within its boundary.

Some insurance contracts issued by the Group provide policyholders with an option to buy an annuity upon the initially issued policies maturity. The Group assesses its practical ability to reprice such insurance contracts in their entirety to determine if annuity-related cash flows are within or outside of the insurance contract boundary. As a result of this assessment, non-guaranteed annuity options are not measured by the Group until they are exercised.

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

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.

Cash flows are within the boundaries of investment contracts with DPF if they result from a substantive obligation of the Group to deliver cash at a present or future date.

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

The Group's quota share life reinsurance agreements held generally have an unlimited duration but are cancellable for new underlying business with a one-month notice period (individual business) or a three-month notice period (group business) by either party. Facultative arrangements tend to be written as one-year contracts. Thus, the Group treats such reinsurance contracts as a series of annual contracts that cover underlying business issued within a year. Estimates of future cash flows arising from all underlying contracts issued and expected to be issued within one-year are included in each of the reinsurance contracts' measurement. This group reflects the expected business written under each reinsurance agreement during the period in which the reinsurer is obliged to accept risk ceded.

The excess of loss reinsurance contracts held provides coverage for claims incurred during an accident year. Thus, all cash flows arising from claims incurred and expected to be incurred in the accident year are included in the measurement of the reinsurance contracts held. Some of these contracts may include mandatory or voluntary reinstatement reinsurance premiums, which are guaranteed per the contractual arrangements and are thus within the respective reinsurance contracts' boundaries.

#### Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is applied to the present value of the estimated future cash flows and reflects the compensation the Group requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows from non-financial risk as the Group fulfils insurance contracts.

For reinsurance contracts held, the risk adjustment for non-financial risk represents the amount of risk being transferred by the Group to the reinsurer.

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## **F: Analysis of financial and insurance assets and liabilities** continued

### **F2: Insurance and investment contracts** continued

#### **2.1 Accounting policies** continued

##### **Initial measurement – groups of contracts not measured under the PAA**

###### **Contractual service margin**

The CSM is a component of the carrying amount of the asset or liability for a group of insurance contracts issued representing the unearned profit that the Group will recognise as it provides coverage in the future.

At initial recognition, the CSM is an amount that results in no income or expenses (unless a group of contracts is onerous) arising from:

- (a) The initial recognition of the FCF
- (b) The derecognition at the date of initial recognition of any asset or liability recognised for insurance acquisition cash flows
- (c) Cash flows arising from the contracts in the group at that date

A negative CSM at the date of inception means the group of insurance contracts issued is onerous. A loss from onerous insurance contracts is recognised in profit or loss immediately with no CSM recognised on the balance sheet on initial recognition.

For groups of reinsurance contracts held, any net gain or loss at initial recognition is recognised as the CSM unless the net cost of purchasing reinsurance relates to past events, in which case the Group recognises the net cost immediately in profit or loss. For reinsurance contracts held, the CSM represents a deferred gain or loss that the Group will recognise as a reinsurance income and expense as it receives reinsurance coverage in the future.

For insurance contracts acquired, at initial recognition, the CSM is an amount that results in no income or expenses arising from:

- (a) The initial recognition of the FCF
- (b) Cash flows arising from the contracts in the Group at that date, including consideration received for the contracts as a proxy for the premiums received at the date of acquisition. In a business combination, the consideration received is the fair value of the contracts at that date

For onerous contracts acquired as part of a business combinations, the Group recognises the difference between the consideration paid (after excluding amounts relating to other assets/liabilities acquired) and the FCF as goodwill or as a gain on a bargain purchase. For onerous contracts acquired as part of a transfer of insurance contracts this difference is recognised as a loss in profit or loss.

The Group establishes a loss component of the liability for remaining coverage for this excess.

For Reinsurance contracts acquired where the underlying contracts are onerous at the date of acquisition or transfer a loss recovery component (LRC) is set up at the date of acquisition or transfer.

The LRC will be recognised as goodwill or as a gain on a bargain purchase where the business was acquired as part of a business combination. For transfers of insurance contracts this difference is recognised as an income in profit or loss.

##### **Subsequent measurement – groups of contracts not measured under the PAA**

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

- (a) The LFRC, comprising:
  - (i) The FCF related to future service allocated to the Group at that date
  - (ii) The CSM of the Group at that date
- (b) The LIC, comprising the FCF related to past service allocated to the Group at the reporting date

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

- (a) The remaining coverage, comprising:
  - (i) The FCF related to future service allocated to the Group at that date
  - (ii) The CSM of the Group at that date
- (b) The LIC, comprising the FCF related to past service allocated to the Group at the reporting date

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

- (a) The remaining coverage, comprising:
  - (i) The FCF related to future service allocated to the Group at that date
  - (ii) The CSM of the Group at that date
- (b) The incurred claims, comprising the FCF related to past service allocated to the Group at the reporting date

##### **Premiums collected by intermediaries**

For a group of contracts to which the premium allocation approach does not apply, the Group continues to treat the premiums receivable from the intermediary as future cash flows within the boundary of an insurance contract and, applying IFRS 17, includes them in the measurement of the group of insurance contracts until recovered in cash.

### Treatment of incurred claims that are subject to insurance risk

Retail disability claims-in-payment reserves, where additional post-recovery can occur, will be included in the LFRC. All other future payments arising from a disability event will be included in the LIC. Claims-in-payment liabilities is approximately R7 billion (2024: R6 billion) with yearly claims-in-payment variances averaging R58 million (2024: R46 million) over 10 years. For the year ended 31 December 2025, the annual disability claims expense of R1 304 million (2024: R1 664 million) represents 7.3% (2024: 9.2%) of total claims and benefits of R17 939 million (2024: R18 045 million) in OMLACSA Separate. In OMLACSA Consolidated, the annual disability claims expense represents 7.0% (2024: 9.0%) of total claims and benefits of R18 557 million (2024: R18 586 million). In addition, the total variance of R233 million (2024: R107 million) represents 2.5% (2024: 2.2%) of profit after tax of R9 138 million (2024: R4 942 million) in OMLACSA Separate. In OMLACSA Consolidated, the total variance represents 3.3% (2024: 2.5%) of profit after tax of R7 060 million (2024: R4 256 million). The observed variances are not considered material to the Group's Annual Financial Statements. On this basis, the Group qualifies for the exemption from providing a claims development table.

### Changes in fulfilment cash flows

The FCF are updated by the Group for current assumptions at the end of every reporting period, using the current estimates of the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and of discount rates.

The way in which the changes in estimates of the FCF are treated depends on which estimate is being updated:

- (a) Changes that relate to current or past service are recognised in profit or loss
- (b) Changes that relate to future service are recognised by adjusting the CSM or the loss component within the LFRC as per the policy below

For insurance contracts measured under the general measurement model (GMM), the following adjustments relate to future service and thus adjust the CSM:

- (a) Experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the period that relate to future service and related cash flows such as insurance acquisition cash flows and premium-based taxes
- (b) Changes in estimates of the present value of future cash flows in the LFRC, except those relating to the effect of the time value of money and the effect of financial risk and changes thereof
- (c) Differences between any investment component expected to become payable in the period and the actual investment component that becomes payable in the period
- (d) Differences between any policyholder loan expected to become repayable (plus any insurance finance income or expenses related to that expected repayment before it becomes repayable in the period) and the actual policyholder loan that becomes repayable in the period
- (e) Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk that relate to future service

Adjustments (a) to (d) are measured using the locked-in discount rates as described in the section Interest accretion on the CSM below.

For insurance contracts under the GMM, the following adjustments do not relate to future service and thus do not adjust the CSM:

- (a) Changes in the FCF for the effect of the time value of money and the effect of financial risk and changes thereof
- (b) Changes in the FCF relating to the LIC
- (c) Experience adjustments relating to insurance service expenses (excluding insurance acquisition cash flows)

For insurance contracts under the VFA, the following adjustments relate to future service and thus adjust the CSM:

- (a) Changes in the Group's share of the fair value of the underlying items, except to the extent that the Group has applied the risk mitigation option to exclude from the CSM changes in the effect of financial risk on the amount of its share of the underlying items or fulfilment cash flows; and
- (b) Changes in the FCF that do not vary based on the returns of underlying items:
  - (i) Changes in the effect of the time value of money and financial risks including the effect of financial guarantees
  - (ii) Experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the period that relate to future service and related cash flows such as insurance acquisition cash flows and premium-based taxes
  - (iii) Changes in estimates of the present value of future cash flows in the LFRC, except those described in paragraphs (iv) to (vi)
  - (iv) Differences between any investment component expected to become payable in the period and the actual investment component that becomes payable in the period
  - (v) Differences between any policyholder loan expected to become repayable in the period and the actual policyholder loan that becomes repayable in the period
  - (vi) Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk that relate to future service

Adjustments (ii) to (vi) are measured using the current discount rates.

For insurance contracts under the VFA, the following adjustments do not relate to future service and thus do not adjust the CSM:

- (a) Changes in the obligation to pay the policyholder the amount equal to the fair value of the underlying items
- (b) Changes in the FCF that do not vary based on the returns of underlying items:
  - (i) Changes in the FCF relating to the LIC
  - (ii) Experience adjustments relating to insurance service expenses (excluding insurance acquisition cash flows)

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## F: Analysis of financial and insurance assets and liabilities continued

### F2: Insurance and investment contracts continued

#### 2.1 Accounting policies continued

##### Subsequent measurement – groups of contracts not measured under the PAA continued

##### Changes to the contractual service margin

For insurance contracts issued, at the end of each reporting period, the carrying amount of the CSM is adjusted by the Group to reflect the effect of the following changes:

- (a) The effect of any new contracts added to the Group
- (b) For contracts measured under the GMM, interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM
- (c) Changes in the FCF relating to future service are recognised by adjusting the CSM. Changes in the FCF are recognised in the CSM to the extent the CSM is available. When an increase in the FCF exceeds the carrying amount of the CSM, the CSM is reduced to zero, the excess is recognised in insurance service expenses and a loss component is recognised within the LFRC. When the CSM is zero, changes in the FCF adjust the loss component within the LFRC with correspondence to insurance service expenses. The excess of any decrease in the FCF over the loss component reduces the loss component to zero and reinstates the CSM
- (d) The effect of any currency exchange differences
- (e) The amount recognised as insurance revenue for services provided during the period determined after all other adjustments above

For a group of reinsurance contracts held, the carrying amount of the CSM at the end of each reporting period is adjusted to reflect changes in the FCF in the same manner as a group of underlying insurance contracts issued, except that when underlying contracts are onerous and thus changes in the underlying FCF related to future service are recognised in insurance service expenses by adjusting the loss component, respective changes in the FCF of reinsurance contracts held are also recognised in the insurance service result.

##### Interest accretion on the CSM

Under the GMM, interest is accreted on the CSM using discount rates determined at initial recognition that are applied to nominal cash flows (locked-in discount rates). If more contracts are added to the existing groups in the subsequent reporting periods, the Group revises the locked-in discount curves by calculating weighted-average discount curves over the period that contracts in the Group are issued. The weighted-average discount curves are determined by multiplying the new CSM added to the Group and their corresponding discount curves over the total CSM.

##### Adjusting the CSM for changes in the FCF relating to future service

The CSM is adjusted for changes in the FCF measured applying the discount rates as specified above in the Changes in fulfilment cash flows section.

##### Release of the CSM to profit or loss

The amount of the CSM recognised in profit or loss for services in the period is determined by the allocation of the CSM remaining at the end of the reporting period over the current and remaining expected coverage period of the group of insurance contracts based on coverage units.

The total number of coverage units in a group is the quantity of coverage provided by the contracts in the Group over the expected coverage period. The coverage units are determined at each reporting period-end prospectively by considering:

- (a) The quantity of benefits provided by contracts in the Group
- (b) The expected coverage duration of contracts in the Group
- (c) The likelihood of insured events occurring, only to the extent that they affect the expected duration of contracts in the Group

For reinsurance contracts held, the CSM is released to profit or loss as services are received from the reinsurer in the period.

The Group changes the treatment of accounting estimates made in previous annual financial statements when applying IFRS 17 in this subsequent annual reporting period.

##### Onerous contracts – loss component

When adjustments to the CSM exceed the amount of the CSM, the group of contracts becomes onerous and the Group recognises the excess in insurance service expenses and records it as a loss component of the LFRC.

When a loss component exists, the Group allocates the following between the loss component and the remaining component of the LFRC for the respective group of contracts, based on the ratio of the loss component to the FCF relating to the expected future cash outflows:

- (a) Expected incurred claims and expenses for the period
- (b) Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired
- (c) Finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued

The amounts of loss component allocation in (a) and (b) above reduce the respective components of insurance revenue and are not reflected in insurance service expenses.

Decreases in the FCF in subsequent periods reduce the remaining loss component and reinstate the CSM after the loss component is reduced to zero. Increases in the FCF in subsequent periods increase the loss component.

### Initial and subsequent measurement – groups of contracts measured under the PAA

The Group uses the PAA for measuring contracts with a coverage period of one year or less, or where it reasonably expects that such a simplification would produce a measurement of the liability for remaining coverage that would not differ materially from the one that would be produced by applying the General Measurement Model.

The Group enters into cell captive arrangements in terms of which it underwrites insurance contracts on behalf of clients (cell owners). The Group thus accounts for those insurance policies as insurance contracts issued.

The cell owners enter into shareholder participation agreements (SPAs) which transfer the risks and rewards of these insurance contracts to the cell owners. Consequently, the SPAs are accounted for as in-substance reinsurance contracts held by the Group.

The contractual terms of the SPAs result in the remaining coverage component of the reinsurance contract balances equalling:

- The cumulative preference share capital contributed by the cell owner; plus/(minus)
- Accumulated after-tax profits/(losses) in the cell; less
- Preference dividends paid to the cell owner (if any)

Irrespective of whether the general measurement model (GMM) or the premium allocation approach (PAA) is applied.

This is supported by a test case where both models have been applied to these contracts and yielded an insignificant difference. Consequently, the Group reasonably expects that the PAA would produce a measurement of the liability for remaining coverage that would not differ materially from the one that would be produced applying the GMM. The Group has chosen to apply the PAA to these portfolios.

On initial recognition of insurance contracts issued, the Group measures the LFRC at the amount of premiums received, less any acquisition cash flows allocated to the group of contracts adjusted for any amounts arising from the derecognition of any prepaid acquisition cash flows asset.

For groups of insurance contracts measured under the PAA that do not contain contracts with a coverage period greater than one year, the Group may choose to expense acquisition cash flows as the costs are incurred. This choice is made per group of insurance contracts

On initial recognition of reinsurance contracts held, the Group measures the remaining coverage at the amount of ceding premiums paid.

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

- (a) The LFRC
- (b) The LIC, comprising the FCF related to past service allocated to the group at the reporting date

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

- (a) The remaining coverage
- (b) The incurred claims, comprising the FCF related to past service allocated to the Group at the reporting date

For insurance contracts issued, at each of the subsequent reporting dates, the LFRC is:

- (a) Increased for premiums received in the period
- (b) Decreased for insurance acquisition cash flows paid in the period (if applicable)
- (c) Decreased for the amounts of expected premiums received recognised as insurance revenue for the services provided in the period
- (d) Increased for accretion of interest (if applicable)
- (e) Increased for the amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows in the period recognised as insurance service expenses (if applicable)

For reinsurance contracts held, at each of the subsequent reporting dates, the remaining coverage is:

- (a) Increased for ceding premiums paid in the period; and
- (b) Decreased for the amounts of ceding premiums recognised as reinsurance expenses for the services received in the period

The Group does not adjust the LFRC for insurance contracts issued and the remaining coverage for reinsurance contracts held for the effect of the time value of money where, at initial recognition, the entity expects the time between any premium becoming due and providing the related insurance contract services is one year or less, except with the following exception:

- Subscription amounts received from the cell owner for the issue of preference shares are accounted for as amounts due to the third-party cell owner in the remaining coverage component. When subscription amounts attract interest because of investment returns earned on underlying investments, the interest that accrues to the cell owner is accounted for as reinsurance finance income and expenses

If a group of contracts becomes onerous, the Group increases the carrying amount of the LFRC to the amounts of the FCF determined under the GMM with the amount of such an increase recognised in insurance service expenses.

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## **F: Analysis of financial and insurance assets and liabilities** continued

### **F2: Insurance and investment contracts** continued

#### **2.1 Accounting policies** continued

##### **Initial and subsequent measurement – groups of contracts measured under the PAA** continued

Subsequently, the Group amortises the amount of the loss component within the LFRC by decreasing insurance service expenses. The loss component amortisation is based on the passage of time over the remaining coverage period of contracts within an onerous group. If facts and circumstances indicate that the expected profitability of the onerous group during the remaining coverage has changed, then the Group remeasures the FCF by applying the GMM and reflects changes in the FCF by adjusting the loss component as required until the loss component is reduced to zero.

For a group of contracts to which the premium allocation approach applies the Group does not increase the liability for remaining coverage, it does so only when it recovers the premiums in cash from the intermediary.

##### **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. Any assets or liabilities recognised for cash flows arising before the recognition of the related group of contracts (including any assets for insurance acquisition cash flows under (iii)) are included in the carrying amount of the related portfolios of contracts.

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.

##### **Insurance revenue and expenses**

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

##### **Measurement and presentation**

###### **Insurance revenue – contracts not measured under the PAA**

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

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

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

###### **Insurance revenue – contracts measured under the PAA**

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

##### **Loss components**

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

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

### Insurance service expenses

Insurance service expenses arising from insurance contracts are recognised in profit or loss generally as they are incurred. They exclude repayments of investment components and comprise the following items:

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

### Net expenses from reinsurance contracts

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Insurance finance income and expenses

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

The Group has chosen not to disaggregate insurance finance income and expenses between profit or loss and OCI. All insurance finance income and expenses for the period is presented in profit or loss.

The Group disaggregates changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk between insurance service result and insurance finance income or expenses.

## 2.2 Significant judgements and estimates

### Fulfilment cash flows

The Group's objective in estimating future cash flows is to determine the expected value of a range of scenarios that reflects the full range of possible outcomes. The cash flows from each scenario are discounted and weighted by the estimated probability of that outcome to derive an expected present value. If there are significant interdependencies between cash flows that vary based on changes in market variables and other cash flows, then the Group uses stochastic modelling techniques to estimate the expected present value. Stochastic modelling involves projecting future cash flows under a large number of possible economic scenarios for market variables such as interest rates and equity returns.

### Estimates of future cash flows

In estimating future cash flows, the Group incorporates, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date. This information includes both internal and external historical data about claims and other experience, updated to reflect current expectations of future events.

The estimates of future cash flows reflect the Group's view of current conditions at the reporting date, as long as the estimates of any relevant market variables are consistent with observable market prices.

Investment guarantees embedded in insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features are measured using stochastic modelling techniques because the guarantee does not move symmetrically with different investment return scenarios. The Group's measurement of the investment guarantee reserves incorporates a full range of scenarios representing possible future investment return (or interest rate) environments.

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## F: Analysis of financial and insurance assets and liabilities continued

### F2: Insurance and investment contracts continued

#### 2.2 Significant judgements and estimates continued

##### Contract boundaries

The assessment of the contract boundary, which defines which future cash flows are included in the measurement of a contract, requires judgement and consideration of the Group's substantive rights and obligations under the contract.

##### Insurance contracts

Some term assurance and critical illness contracts issued by the Group have annual terms that are guaranteed to be renewable each year. The Group determines that the cash flows related to future renewals (i.e. the guaranteed renewable terms) of these contracts are outside the contract boundary. This is because the premium charged for each year reflects the Group's expectation of its exposure to risk for that year and, on renewal, the Group can reprice the premium to reflect the reassessed risks for the next year based on claims experience and expectations for the respective portfolio. Any renewal of the contract is treated as a new contract and is recognised, separately from the initial contract, when the recognition criteria are met.

Some universal life contracts contain a guaranteed annuity option, which allows the policyholder to convert, on maturity of the stated term, the maturity benefit into an immediately starting life-contingent annuity at a predetermined rate. The Group has assessed the contract boundary for the entire contract, including the option, and concluded that the cash flows related to the guaranteed annuity option fall within the boundary of the contract. This is because the Group does not have the practical ability to reprice the contract on maturity of the stated term.

##### Reinsurance contracts

Each of the Group's quota share reinsurance contracts has an annual term, covers underlying contracts issued within the term on a risk-attaching basis and provides unilateral rights to both the Group and the reinsurer to terminate the cession of new business at any time by giving three months' notice to the other party. On initial recognition, the cash flows within the reinsurance contract boundary are determined to be those arising from underlying contracts that the Group expects to issue and cede under the reinsurance contract within the next three months. Subsequently, expected cash flows beyond the end of this initial notice period are considered cash flows of new reinsurance contracts and are recognised, separately from the initial contract, as they fall within the rolling three-month notice period.

Each of the Group's excess of loss and stop loss reinsurance contracts has an annual term and covers claims from underlying contracts incurred within the year (i.e. loss occurring). Cash flows within the contract boundary are those arising from underlying claims incurred during the year.

##### Life and savings

Assumptions about mortality/longevity, morbidity and policyholder behaviour (lapse rate), as well as maintenance expenses, that are used in estimating future cash flows are developed by product type at local entity level, reflecting recent experience and the profiles of policyholders within a group of insurance contracts.

Mortality/longevity and morbidity assumptions are generally developed using a blend of national mortality data, industry trends and the local entity's recent experience. Experience is monitored through regular studies, the results of which are reflected both in the pricing of new products and in the measurement of existing contracts.

Policyholder behaviour (lapse rate) is a key assumption in the measurement of life savings and participating insurance contracts. Each type of policyholder behaviour is estimated by product type at a local entity level, based on trends in recent experience.

Lapse rates can vary significantly across individual products based on experience. The assumptions used to value the liabilities for most of the Group's insurance products are presented in the table below. Some smaller products having an immaterial impact on the overall liability have been excluded as these widen the ranges without providing additional useful information.

For the year ended 31 December 2025 Rm	Duration in force (years)						
	1	2	3	4	5	6 – 10	11 – 15
<b>Risk and savings policies</b>							
Minimum lapse rate	3.0	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.3
Maximum lapse rate	43.5	30.2	30.6	25.3	22.3	22.0	25.0
<b>Risk policies</b>							
Minimum lapse rate	6.0	5.2	3.3	2.9	2.6	1.8	1.3
Maximum lapse rate	43.5	30.2	30.6	25.3	21.4	18.6	15.4
<b>Savings policies</b>							
Minimum lapse rate	3.0	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.8	2.5	2.5
Maximum lapse rate	25.4	29.8	26.8	23.0	22.3	22.0	25.0

The above table contains annual lapse rate percentage assumptions.

The lapse rate assumptions were added as additional disclosure in the current year as this is a significant estimate and is therefore provided to comply with the IAS1 disclosure requirements.

The ranges exclude funeral business, policies not taken up, policy alterations, and, for the VFA portfolio, paid-up assumptions. For VFA portfolios, paid-up assumptions relate to policies that have ceased premium payments, which behave differently from active policies. Products like funeral policies or paid-up policies often have lapse patterns that are very different from mainstream products. These anomalies can create extreme values that do not represent the underlying assumptions for the majority of the portfolio. Including them would distort the lapse range and reduce comparability. The disclosed ranges provide insight into assumptions applied to active, ongoing business.

Maintenance expense assumptions are determined by product type at a local entity level, based on recent experience as well as budgeted expenses planned for the near future.

### Discount rates

All cash flows are discounted using risk-free yield curves adjusted to reflect the characteristics of the cash flows and the liquidity of the insurance contracts. The Group generally determines the risk-free rates using the observed mid-price for swap instruments from AA-rated banks and government bond instruments. The yield curve is extrapolated between the last available market data point and an ultimate forward rate, which reflects long-term real interest rate and inflation expectations. Although the ultimate forward rate is subject to revision, it is expected to be stable and would change only on significant changes to long-term expectations. To reflect the liquidity characteristics of the insurance contracts, the risk-free yield curves are adjusted by an illiquidity premium as appropriate. Illiquidity premiums are generally determined by removing the credit premium from the observed corporate bond spreads.

Cash flows that vary based on the returns on any financial underlying items are adjusted for the effect of that variability using risk-neutral measurement techniques and discounted using the risk-free rates as adjusted for illiquidity. When the present value of future cash flows is estimated by stochastic modelling, the cash flows are discounted at scenario-specific rates calibrated, on average, to be the risk-free rates as adjusted for illiquidity.

The yield curves disclosed in the table below, represent the spot rates at various durations for the yield curves used in valuing the insurance liabilities.

South African risk-free reference spot yields and expense inflation	Separate and consolidated	
	At 31 December 2025	At 31 December 2024
Risk-free rates		
One year	6.7%	7.6%
Five years	7.7%	9.4%
10 years	8.9%	11.1%
20 years	10.1%	12.6%
Expense inflation rates		
One year	2.7%	3.6%
Five years	3.4%	4.4%
10 years	4.4%	5.9%
20 years	5.6%	7.2%

Illiquidity premium <sup>1</sup>	Separate and consolidated	
	At 31 December 2025	At 31 December 2024
Old Mutual Life and Savings illiquidity premium (inflation linked annuities)	0.34%	0.28%
Old Mutual Life and Savings illiquidity premium (non-profit annuities)	0.34%	0.28%

<sup>1</sup> This information was added in the current year to comply with the IAS 1 requirement to disclose significant judgements made

Other insurance contracts are valued on an unadjusted risk-free curve.

### Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

Risk adjustments for non-financial risk are determined to reflect the compensation that the individual issuing entity would require for bearing non-financial risk, separately for the non-life and other contracts, and are allocated to groups of contracts based on an analysis of the risk profiles of the groups. Risk adjustments for non-financial risk reflect the diversification benefits from contracts issued by the entity, in a way that is consistent with the compensation that it would require and that reflects its degree of risk aversion, and the effects of the diversification benefits are determined using a correlation matrix technique.

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is determined using a confidence level technique based on regulatory solvency stresses. Applying this technique, the Group estimates the probability distribution of the expected present value of the future cash flows from insurance contracts at each reporting date and calculates the risk adjustment for non-financial risk as the excess of the value at risk at the 75th percentile (the target confidence level) over the expected present value of the future cash flows. 75% has been selected as this aligns to the compensation required by the Group for bearing risk implied by the cost of non-hedgeable risk allowance in the market consistent embedded value calculations.

The confidence level is calculated using appropriately calibrated loadings applied to best estimate assumptions, with the loadings calibrated as a percentage of the solvency stresses for non-financial risk and modelled as a single equivalent scenario at a contract level. The confidence level applies at a group level as the risk adjustment is correct at a total group level (even though the shocks are applied at a contract level and rolled up to portfolio level) due to allowing for the diversification factors in the risk adjustment shocks applied that allows for the portfolio level diversification in relation to the group level diversification. The 75% confidence level is consistent with both the Group methodologies and regulatory required methodologies.

To determine the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for reinsurance contracts, the Group applies these techniques both gross and net of reinsurance and derives the amount of risk being transferred to the reinsurer as the difference between the two results.

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## F: Analysis of financial and insurance assets and liabilities continued

### F2: Insurance and investment contracts continued

#### 2.2 Significant judgements and estimates continued

##### Contractual service margin

##### Determination of coverage units

The CSM of a group of contracts is recognised in profit or loss to reflect services provided in each year based on the number of coverage units provided in the year, which is determined by considering for each contract the quantity of the benefits provided and its expected coverage period. The coverage period allows for full expected runoff of the cohort based on the valuation assumptions. The coverage units in each month will be the benefit payments that the Group stands ready to pay in that month, subject to any term restrictions. The coverage units are reviewed and updated at each reporting date.

The Group determines the quantity of the benefits provided under each contract as follows:

Benefit type	Coverage unit
Lump sum pure risk benefits	Projected total sum assured in-force
Income protection benefits (where the insured event is defined as the policyholder becoming sick or disabled)	Present value of regular payments on claim inception
Income protection benefits (where the insured event is defined as the policyholder continuing to be sick or disabled)	Projected regular payment in-force
Waiver of premium benefits (payable on death or where the insured event is defined as the policyholder becoming sick or disabled)	Present value of waived premiums on claim inception
Waiver of premium benefits (where the insured event is defined as the policyholder continuing to be sick or disabled)	Projected waived premium in-force
Guaranteed and inflation-linked annuities	<b>Insurance Service:</b> Projected annuity in-force (outside of the guaranteed period)  Investment service <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Option 1:</b> Present value of annuity payments remaining within the guaranteed period</li> <li>• <b>Option 2:</b> Projected annuity in-force (within the guaranteed period)</li> </ul>
Reinsurance benefits	Projected total reinsurance sum assured in-force
Investment contracts with discretionary participation features	Underlying item (unit fund and bonus smoothing account)
Universal life contracts with direct participation features	Higher of projected total sum assured in-force (excluding accelerated benefits) and underlying item (unit fund and bonus smoothing account)
Conventional reversionary bonus contracts	Projected total sum assured in-force (including projected bonuses)

For insurance contracts that provide both insurance coverage and investment services, the assessment of the quantity of benefits entails determining the relative weighting of the benefits provided to the policyholder by these services, determining how the benefits provided by each service change over the coverage period and aggregating those different benefits.

To determine the relative weighting of the benefits provided by insurance coverage and investment services, the Group generally considers the selling prices for the services had they been offered on a stand-alone basis and adjusts the quantity of benefits for each service in proportion to those standalone selling prices. The standalone selling price for a service may be evidenced by observable prices when the Group sells that service separately to policyholders with similar characteristics.

### Risk mitigation option

The Group uses derivatives and other instruments to mitigate the financial risk arising from financial guarantees in certain participating contracts in accordance with its documented risk management objective and strategy for mitigating financial risk. An economic offset exists between the insurance contracts and the risk-mitigating items, and credit risk does not dominate the economic offset.

The Group has chosen to recognise changes in the amount of its share of the fair value of the underlying items and changes in fulfilment cash flows due to changes in the effect of financial risk not arising from underlying items that are mitigated by the use of derivatives or reinsurance contracts in profit or loss and not to adjust the CSM.

### Investment components

The Group identifies the investment component of a contract by determining the amount that it would be required to repay to the policyholder in all scenarios with commercial substance. These include circumstances in which an insured event occurs or the contract matures or is terminated without an insured event occurring. Investment components are excluded from insurance revenue and insurance service expenses.

Some participating contracts have explicit surrender values. The investment component excluded from insurance revenue and insurance service expenses is determined as the surrender value specified in the contractual terms less any accrued fees and surrender charges.

### Claims development

Given the insurance risks underwritten by the Group and the fact that the claims evaluation process is finalised within a reasonably short timeframe after the claim event, there is limited exposure to uncertain claims development patterns spanning multiple years, with any such exposure predominantly in the Group's non-life portfolio. Lump sum benefits are generally settled shortly after the insured event, while regular benefit payments are estimated with a high degree of certainty once the insured event occurs.

## 2.3 Insurance and reinsurance contracts

Rm	Separate			
	At 31 December 2025		At 31 December 2024	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
<b>Insurance contracts</b>				
<b>Total life and guaranteed savings:</b>	<b>7 143</b>	<b>(675 865)</b>	6 118	(597 569)
Life risk and annuities	7 143	(112 354)	6 118	(94 513)
Life savings	-	(563 511)	-	(503 056)
<b>Total insurance contracts</b>	<b>7 143</b>	<b>(675 865)</b>	6 118	(597 569)
<b>Of which:</b>				
Expected to be recovered/(settled) more than 12 months after the reporting date	5 772	(627 876)	5 567	(529 080)
Expected to be recovered/(settled) within 12 months after the reporting date	1 371	(47 989)	551	(68 489)
<b>Reinsurance contracts</b>				
<b>Total life and guaranteed savings:</b>	<b>3 211</b>	<b>(11)</b>	3 280	(3)
Life risk and annuities	3 211	(11)	3 280	(3)
Life savings	-	-	-	-
<b>Total reinsurance contracts</b>	<b>3 211</b>	<b>(11)</b>	3 280	(3)
<b>Of which:</b>				
Expected to be recovered/(settled) more than 12 months after the reporting date	1 701	-	1 794	1
Expected to be recovered/(settled) within 12 months after the reporting date	1 510	(11)	1 486	(4)

The estimates of the present value of the future cash flows from insurance and reinsurance assets represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk from these assets. The maximum exposure to credit risk from reinsurance contracts is R4 427 million (2024: R3 020 million). The maximum exposure to credit risk from insurance contracts is insignificant.

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## F: Analysis of financial and insurance assets and liabilities continued

### F2: Insurance and investment contracts continued

#### 2.3 Insurance and reinsurance contracts continued

Rm	Consolidated			
	At 31 December 2025		At 31 December 2024	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
<b>Insurance contracts</b>				
<b>Total life and guaranteed savings:</b>	<b>7 417</b>	<b>(676 055)</b>	6 246	(597 738)
Life risk and annuities	<b>7 417</b>	<b>(112 545)</b>	6 246	(94 682)
Life savings	-	<b>(563 510)</b>	-	(503 056)
<b>Total insurance contracts</b>	<b>7 417</b>	<b>(676 055)</b>	6 246	(597 738)
<b>Of which:</b>				
Expected to be recovered/(settled) more than 12 months after the reporting date	<b>5 881</b>	<b>(627 489)</b>	5 530	(528 623)
Expected to be recovered/(settled) within 12 months after the reporting date	<b>1 536</b>	<b>(48 566)</b>	716	(69 115)
<b>Reinsurance contracts</b>				
<b>Total life and guaranteed savings:</b>	<b>3 466</b>	<b>(743)</b>	3 396	(584)
Life risk and annuities	<b>3 466</b>	<b>(743)</b>	3 396	(584)
Life savings	-	-	-	-
<b>Total reinsurance contracts</b>	<b>3 466</b>	<b>(743)</b>	3 396	(584)
<b>Of which:</b>				
Expected to be recovered/(settled) more than 12 months after the reporting date	<b>1 748</b>	<b>(337)</b>	1 889	(131)
Expected to be recovered/(settled) within 12 months after the reporting date	<b>1 718</b>	<b>(406)</b>	1 507	(453)

The estimates of the present value of the future cash flows from insurance and reinsurance assets represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk from these assets. The maximum exposure to credit risk from reinsurance contracts is R3 754 million (2024: R2 577 million). The maximum exposure to credit risk from insurance contracts is insignificant.

#### 2.4 Movements in the carrying amounts of Insurance and reinsurance contracts

The following reconciliations show how the net carrying amounts of insurance and reinsurance in each line of business changed during the year as a result of cash flows and amounts recognised in the income statement.

For each line of business, the Group presents a table that separately analyses movements in the liability for remaining coverage and movement in the liability for incurred claims and reconciles these movements to the line items in the income statement.

A second reconciliation is presented for contracts not measured under the PAA, which separately analyses changes in the estimates for the present value of future cash flows, the risk adjustment for non-financial risk and the CSM.

## 2.5 Analysis of insurance and reinsurance contracts

### (a) Life risk and annuities

#### (i) Insurance contracts: Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims

Year ended 31 December 2025 Rm	Separate					
	Liability for remaining coverage		Liabilities for incurred claims			Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Contracts not under PAA	Contracts under the PAA		
Estimates of present value of future cash flows				Risk-adjustment for non-financial risk		
<b>Net opening balance (insurance contracts)</b>	<b>(68 591)</b>	<b>(5 694)</b>	<b>(3 164)</b>	<b>(10 870)</b>	<b>(76)</b>	<b>(88 395)</b>
<b>Represented by:</b>						
Opening insurance assets	9 618	(2 947)	(545)	(8)	-	6 118
Opening insurance liabilities	(78 209)	(2 747)	(2 619)	(10 862)	(76)	(94 513)
<b>Changes in profit or loss</b>						
<b>Insurance revenue</b>	<b>31 552</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31 552</b>
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	3 197	-	-	-	-	3 197
Contracts under the fair value approach	5 887	-	-	-	-	5 887
Other contracts	22 468	-	-	-	-	22 468
<b>Insurance service expenses</b>	<b>(5 374)</b>	<b>(822)</b>	<b>(16 135)</b>	<b>(4 968)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(27 303)</b>
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	861	(16 130)	(5 805)	-	(21 074)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(5 374)	-	-	-	-	(5 374)
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	-	(1 683)	-	-	-	(1 683)
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	(5)	837	(4)	828
<b>Insurance service result</b>	<b>26 178</b>	<b>(822)</b>	<b>(16 135)</b>	<b>(4 968)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>4 249</b>
Insurance finance income/(expense)	(18 182)	(567)	(4)	(1 033)	(8)	(19 794)
<b>Total changes in profit or loss</b>	<b>7 996</b>	<b>(1 389)</b>	<b>(16 139)</b>	<b>(6 001)</b>	<b>(12)</b>	<b>(15 545)</b>
<b>Investment components</b>	<b>3 083</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(3 083)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>						
Premiums received	(31 950)	-	-	-	-	(31 950)
Insurance acquisition cash flows paid	6 390	-	-	-	-	6 390
Insurance claims paid, including investment components	-	-	16 225	5 112	-	21 337
Other expenses paid	-	-	2 592	357	-	2 949
<b>Total cash flows (insurance contracts)</b>	<b>(25 560)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18 817</b>	<b>5 469</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1 274)</b>
Foreign currency exchange differences and other	1	-	1	1	-	3
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	<b>(83 071)</b>	<b>(7 083)</b>	<b>(3 568)</b>	<b>(11 401)</b>	<b>(88)</b>	<b>(105 211)</b>
<b>Represented by:</b>						
Closing insurance assets	11 897	(4 074)	(676)	(4)	-	7 143
Closing insurance liabilities	(94 968)	(3 009)	(2 892)	(11 397)	(88)	(112 354)
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	<b>(83 071)</b>	<b>(7 083)</b>	<b>(3 568)</b>	<b>(11 401)</b>	<b>(88)</b>	<b>(105 211)</b>

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## F: Analysis of financial and insurance assets and liabilities continued

### F2: Insurance and investment contracts continued

#### 2.5 Analysis of insurance and reinsurance contracts continued

##### (a) Life risk and annuities continued

##### (i) Insurance contracts: Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims continued

Year ended 31 December 2025 Rm	Consolidated					
	Liability for remaining coverage		Liabilities for incurred claims			Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Contracts not under PAA	Contracts under the PAA		
				Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk-adjustment for non-financial risk	
<b>Net opening balance (insurance contracts)</b>	<b>(68 394)</b>	<b>(5 724)</b>	<b>(3 214)</b>	<b>(11 010)</b>	<b>(94)</b>	<b>(88 436)</b>
<b>Represented by:</b>						
Opening insurance assets	9 881	(2 957)	(668)	(10)	–	6 246
Opening insurance liabilities	(78 275)	(2 767)	(2 546)	(11 000)	(94)	(94 682)
<b>Changes in profit or loss</b>						
<b>Insurance revenue</b>	<b>33 482</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>33 482</b>
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	3 197	–	–	–	–	3 197
Contracts under the fair value approach	6 316	–	–	–	–	6 316
Other contracts	23 969	–	–	–	–	23 969
<b>Insurance service expenses</b>	<b>(5 499)</b>	<b>(815)</b>	<b>(16 514)</b>	<b>(5 511)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>(28 329)</b>
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	–	868	(16 609)	(6 347)	–	(22 088)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(5 499)	–	–	–	–	(5 499)
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	–	(1 683)	–	–	–	(1 683)
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	–	–	95	836	10	941
<b>Insurance service result</b>	<b>27 983</b>	<b>(815)</b>	<b>(16 514)</b>	<b>(5 511)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5 153</b>
Insurance finance income/(expense)	(18 133)	(568)	(4)	(1 054)	(8)	(19 767)
<b>Total changes in profit or loss</b>	<b>9 850</b>	<b>(1 383)</b>	<b>(16 518)</b>	<b>(6 565)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>(14 614)</b>
<b>Investment components</b>	<b>3 083</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(3 083)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>						
Premiums received	(33 874)	–	–	–	–	(33 874)
Insurance acquisition cash flows paid	6 692	–	–	–	–	6 692
Insurance claims paid, including investment components	–	–	16 452	5 430	–	21 882
Other expenses paid	–	–	2 641	580	–	3 221
<b>Total cash flows (insurance contracts)</b>	<b>(27 182)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>19 093</b>	<b>6 010</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(2 079)</b>
Foreign currency exchange differences and other	–	–	–	2	(1)	1
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	<b>(82 643)</b>	<b>(7 107)</b>	<b>(3 722)</b>	<b>(11 563)</b>	<b>(93)</b>	<b>(105 128)</b>
<b>Represented by:</b>						
Closing insurance assets	12 339	(4 098)	(817)	(7)	–	7 417
Closing insurance liabilities	(94 982)	(3 009)	(2 905)	(11 556)	(93)	(112 545)
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	<b>(82 643)</b>	<b>(7 107)</b>	<b>(3 722)</b>	<b>(11 563)</b>	<b>(93)</b>	<b>(105 128)</b>

Year ended 31 December 2024 Rm	Liability for remaining coverage		Separate Liabilities for incurred claims			Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Contracts not under PAA	Contracts under the PAA		
				Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk-adjustment for non-financial risk	
<b>Net opening balance (insurance contracts)</b>	(58 270)	(5 195)	(3 370)	(10 082)	(65)	(76 982)
<b>Represented by:</b>						
Opening insurance assets	7 470	(2 356)	(537)	–	–	4 577
Opening insurance liabilities	(65 740)	(2 839)	(2 833)	(10 082)	(65)	(81 559)
<b>Changes in profit or loss</b>						
<b>Insurance revenue</b>	29 081	–	–	–	–	29 081
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	3 339	–	–	–	–	3 339
Contracts under the fair value approach	5 666	–	–	–	–	5 666
Other contracts	20 076	–	–	–	–	20 076
<b>Insurance service expenses</b>	(4 618)	(4)	(15 993)	(4 882)	(2)	(25 499)
Incurring claims and other insurance service expenses	–	691	(15 994)	(5 322)	–	(20 625)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(4 618)	–	–	–	–	(4 618)
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	–	(695)	–	–	–	(695)
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	–	–	1	440	(2)	439
<b>Insurance service result</b>	24 463	(4)	(15 993)	(4 882)	(2)	3 582
Insurance finance expense	(10 466)	(495)	(3)	(952)	(9)	(11 925)
<b>Total changes in profit or loss</b>	13 997	(499)	(15 996)	(5 834)	(11)	(8 343)
<b>Investment components</b>	2 751	–	(2 751)	–	–	–
<b>Cash flows</b>						
Premiums received	(33 064)	–	–	–	–	(33 064)
Insurance acquisition cash flows paid	5 995	–	–	–	–	5 995
Insurance claims paid, including investment components	–	–	16 536	4 718	–	21 254
Other expenses paid	–	–	2 417	328	–	2 745
<b>Total cash flows (insurance contracts)</b>	(27 069)	–	18 953	5 046	–	(3 070)
Foreign currency exchange differences and other	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	(68 591)	(5 694)	(3 164)	(10 870)	(76)	(88 395)
<b>Represented by:</b>						
Closing insurance assets	9 618	(2 947)	(545)	(8)	–	6 118
Closing insurance liabilities	(78 209)	(2 747)	(2 619)	(10 862)	(76)	(94 513)
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	(68 591)	(5 694)	(3 164)	(10 870)	(76)	(88 395)

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## F: Analysis of financial and insurance assets and liabilities continued

### F2: Insurance and investment contracts continued

#### 2.5 Analysis of insurance and reinsurance contracts continued

##### (a) Life risk and annuities continued

##### (i) Insurance contracts: Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims continued

Year ended 31 December 2024 Rm	Consolidated					
	Liability for remaining coverage		Liabilities for incurred claims			Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Contracts not under PAA	Contracts under the PAA		
Estimates of present value of future cash flows				Risk-adjustment for non-financial risk		
<b>Net opening balance (insurance contracts)</b>	(57 939)	(5 222)	(3 374)	(10 376)	(71)	(76 982)
<b>Represented by:</b>						
Opening insurance assets	7 749	(2 363)	(647)	(1)	–	4 738
Opening insurance liabilities	(65 688)	(2 859)	(2 727)	(10 375)	(71)	(81 720)
<b>Changes in profit or loss</b>						
<b>Insurance revenue</b>	30 696	–	–	–	–	30 696
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	3 339	–	–	–	–	3 339
Contracts under the fair value approach	5 883	–	–	–	–	5 883
Other contracts	21 474	–	–	–	–	21 474
<b>Insurance service expenses</b>	(4 737)	(5)	(16 452)	(5 260)	–	(26 454)
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	–	692	(16 493)	(5 696)	–	(21 497)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(4 737)	–	–	–	–	(4 737)
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	–	(697)	–	–	–	(697)
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	–	–	41	436	–	477
<b>Insurance service result</b>	25 959	(5)	(16 452)	(5 260)	–	4 242
Insurance finance expense	(10 445)	(498)	(3)	(946)	(23)	(11 915)
<b>Total changes in profit or loss</b>	15 514	(503)	(16 455)	(6 206)	(23)	(7 673)
<b>Investment components</b>	2 751	–	(2 751)	–	–	–
<b>Cash flows</b>						
Premiums received	(34 897)	–	–	–	–	(34 897)
Insurance acquisition cash flows paid	6 177	–	–	–	–	6 177
Insurance claims paid, including investment components	–	–	16 788	5 125	–	21 913
Other expenses paid	–	–	2 578	447	–	3 025
<b>Total cash flows (insurance contracts)</b>	(28 720)	–	19 366	5 572	–	(3 782)
Foreign currency exchange differences and other	–	1	–	–	–	1
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	(68 394)	(5 724)	(3 214)	(11 010)	(94)	(88 436)
<b>Represented by:</b>						
Closing insurance assets	9 881	(2 957)	(668)	(10)	–	6 246
Closing insurance liabilities	(78 275)	(2 767)	(2 546)	(11 000)	(94)	(94 682)
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	(68 394)	(5 724)	(3 214)	(11 010)	(94)	(88 436)

(ii) Insurance contracts: Analysis by measurement component – contracts not measured under the PAA

Year ended 31 December 2025 Rm	Separate					Total
	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin			
Contracts under modified retrospective approach			Contracts under fair value approach	Other contracts		
<b>Net opening balance (insurance contracts)</b>	(42 637)	(4 077)	(8 244)	(6 262)	(16 549)	(77 769)
<b>Represented by:</b>	<b>Estimates of present value of future cash flows</b>	<b>Risk adjustment for non-financial risk</b>			<b>Contractual service margin</b>	<b>Total</b>
Opening insurance assets	8 607	(1 085)			(1 410)	6 112
Opening insurance liabilities	(51 244)	(2 992)			(29 645)	(83 881)
<b>Changes in profit or loss</b>						
<b>Changes that relate to current services</b>	838	964	717	537	1 661	4 717
CSM recognised for services provided	-	-	717	537	1 661	2 915
Release of risk adjustment for the risk expired	-	919	-	-	-	919
Tax recovered from policyholders	(183)	-	-	-	-	(183)
Experience adjustments	1 021	45	-	-	-	1 066
<b>Changes that relate to future services</b>	(2 773)	(894)	(72)	1 063	993	(1 683)
Contracts initially recognised in the year	2 492	(874)	-	-	(2 224)	(606)
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(4 185)	(23)	(72)	1 063	3 217	-
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	(1 080)	3	-	-	-	(1 077)
<b>Changes that relate to past services</b>						
Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims	2	(7)	-	-	-	(5)
<b>Insurance service result</b>	(1 933)	63	645	1 600	2 654	3 029
Insurance finance income/(expense)	(14 893)	(848)	(685)	(629)	(1 697)	(18 752)
<b>Total changes in profit or loss</b>	(16 826)	(785)	(40)	971	957	(15 723)
<b>Cash flows</b>						
Premiums received	(25 514)	-	-	-	-	(25 514)
Insurance acquisition cash flows paid	6 045	-	-	-	-	6 045
Insurance claims paid, including investment components	16 225	-	-	-	-	16 225
Other expenses paid	2 592	-	-	-	-	2 592
<b>Total cash flows (insurance contracts)</b>	(652)	-	-	-	-	(652)
Effect of movements in exchange rates and other	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	(60 115)	(4 862)	(8 284)	(5 291)	(15 592)	(94 144)
<b>Represented by:</b>	<b>Estimates of present value of future cash flows</b>	<b>Risk adjustment for non-financial risk</b>			<b>Contractual service margin</b>	<b>Total</b>
Closing insurance assets	9 747	(1 397)			(1 210)	7 140
Closing insurance liabilities	(69 862)	(3 465)			(27 957)	(101 284)
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	(60 115)	(4 862)			(29 167)	(94 144)

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## F: Analysis of financial and insurance assets and liabilities continued

### F2: Insurance and investment contracts continued

#### 2.5 Analysis of insurance and reinsurance contracts continued

##### (a) Life risk and annuities continued

##### (ii) Insurance contracts: Analysis by measurement component – contracts not measured under the PAA continued

Year ended 31 December 2025 Rm	Consolidated					Total
	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin			
Contracts under modified retrospective approach			Contracts under fair value approach	Other contracts		
<b>Net opening balance (insurance contracts)</b>	(41 301)	(4 195)	(8 244)	(6 666)	(17 199)	(77 605)
<b>Represented by:</b>					<b>Contractual service margin</b>	<b>Total</b>
Opening insurance assets	9 603	(1 173)			(2 191)	6 239
Opening insurance liabilities	(50 904)	(3 022)			(29 918)	(83 844)
<b>Changes in profit or loss</b>						
<b>Changes that relate to current services</b>	712	1 006	717	741	2 013	5 189
CSM recognised for services provided	-	-	717	741	2 013	3 471
Release of risk adjustment for the risk expired	-	961	-	-	-	961
Tax recovered from policyholders	(183)	-	-	-	-	(183)
Experience adjustments	895	45	-	-	-	940
<b>Changes that relate to future services</b>	(2 227)	(944)	(72)	976	542	(1 725)
Contracts initially recognised in the year	3 081	(936)	-	-	(2 762)	(617)
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(4 200)	(8)	(72)	976	3 304	-
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	(1 108)	-	-	-	-	(1 108)
<b>Changes that relate to past services</b>						
Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims	100	(5)	-	-	-	95
<b>Insurance service result</b>	(1 415)	57	645	1 717	2 555	3 559
Insurance finance income/(expense)	(14 703)	(868)	(685)	(654)	(1 796)	(18 706)
<b>Total changes in profit or loss</b>	<b>(16 118)</b>	<b>(811)</b>	<b>(40)</b>	<b>1 063</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>(15 147)</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>						
Premiums received	(26 466)	-	-	-	-	(26 466)
Insurance acquisition cash flows paid	6 150	-	-	-	-	6 150
Insurance claims paid, including investment components	16 452	-	-	-	-	16 452
Other expenses paid	2 641	-	-	-	-	2 641
<b>Total cash flows (insurance contracts)</b>	<b>(1 223)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1 223)</b>
Effect of movements in exchange rates and other	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	<b>(58 642)</b>	<b>(5 006)</b>	<b>(8 284)</b>	<b>(5 603)</b>	<b>(16 441)</b>	<b>(93 976)</b>
<b>Represented by:</b>					<b>Contractual service margin</b>	<b>Total</b>
Closing insurance assets	11 070	(1 520)			(2 140)	7 410
Closing insurance liabilities	(69 712)	(3 486)			(28 188)	(101 386)
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	<b>(58 642)</b>	<b>(5 006)</b>			<b>(30 328)</b>	<b>(93 976)</b>

Year ended 31 December 2024 Rm	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non- financial risk	Separate Contractual service margin			Total
			Contracts under modified retrospective approach	Contracts under fair value approach	Other contracts	
<b>Net opening balance (insurance contracts)</b>	(32 626)	(3 699)	(8 141)	(6 865)	(15 813)	(67 144)
<b>Represented by:</b>	<b>Estimates of present value of future cash flows</b>	<b>Risk adjustment for non- financial risk</b>			<b>Contractual service margin</b>	<b>Total</b>
Opening insurance assets	6 478	(826)			(1 075)	4 577
Opening insurance liabilities	(39 104)	(2 873)			(29 744)	(71 721)
<b>Changes in profit or loss</b>						
<b>Changes that relate to current services</b>	(484)	860	680	604	1 651	3 311
CSM recognised for services provided	-	-	680	604	1 651	2 935
Release of risk adjustment for the risk expired	-	825	-	-	-	825
Tax recovered from policyholders	(210)	-	-	-	-	(210)
Experience adjustments	(274)	35	-	-	-	(239)
<b>Changes that relate to future services</b>	287	(747)	(88)	596	(769)	(721)
Contracts initially recognised in the year	2 326	(764)	-	-	(2 103)	(541)
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(1 861)	19	(88)	596	1 334	-
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	(178)	(2)	-	-	-	(180)
<b>Changes that relate to past services</b>						
Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims	(3)	3	-	-	-	-
<b>Insurance service result</b>	(200)	116	592	1 200	882	2 590
Insurance finance expense	(7 559)	(494)	(695)	(597)	(1 618)	(10 963)
<b>Total changes in profit or loss</b>	(7 759)	(378)	(103)	603	(736)	(8 373)
<b>Cash flows</b>						
Premiums received	(26 862)	-	-	-	-	(26 862)
Insurance acquisition cash flows paid	5 657	-	-	-	-	5 657
Insurance claims paid, including investment components	16 536	-	-	-	-	16 536
Other expenses paid	2 417	-	-	-	-	2 417
<b>Total cash flows (insurance contracts)</b>	(2 252)	-	-	-	-	(2 252)
Effect of movements in exchange rates and other	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	(42 637)	(4 077)	(8 244)	(6 262)	(16 549)	(77 769)
<b>Represented by:</b>	<b>Estimates of present value of future cash flows</b>	<b>Risk adjustment for non- financial risk</b>			<b>Contractual service margin</b>	<b>Total</b>
Closing insurance assets	8 607	(1 085)			(1 410)	6 112
Closing insurance liabilities	(51 244)	(2 992)			(29 645)	(83 881)
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	(42 637)	(4 077)			(31 055)	(77 769)

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## F: Analysis of financial and insurance assets and liabilities continued

### F2: Insurance and investment contracts continued

#### 2.5 Analysis of insurance and reinsurance contracts continued

##### (a) Life risk and annuities continued

##### (ii) Insurance contracts: Analysis by measurement component – contracts not measured under the PAA continued

Year ended 31 December 2024 Rm	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non- financial risk	Consolidated Contractual service margin			Total
			Contracts under modified retrospective approach	Contracts under fair value approach	Other contracts	
<b>Net opening balance (insurance contracts)</b>	(31 380)	(3 798)	(8 141)	(7 274)	(16 320)	(66 913)
<b>Represented by:</b>					<b>Contractual service margin</b>	<b>Total</b>
Opening insurance assets	7 561	(915)			(1 908)	4 738
Opening insurance liabilities	(38 941)	(2 883)			(29 827)	(71 651)
<b>Changes in profit or loss</b>						
<b>Changes that relate to current services</b>	(623)	942	680	683	2 082	3 764
CSM recognised for services provided	–	–	680	683	2 082	3 445
Release of risk adjustment for the risk expired	–	908	–	–	–	908
Tax recovered from policyholders	(210)	–	–	–	–	(210)
Experience adjustments	(413)	34	–	–	–	(379)
<b>Changes that relate to future services</b>	937	(834)	(88)	547	(1 287)	(725)
Contracts initially recognised in the year	2 939	(830)	–	–	(2 682)	(573)
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(1 853)	(1)	(88)	547	1 395	–
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	(149)	(3)	–	–	–	(152)
<b>Changes that relate to past services</b>						
Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims	40	1	–	–	–	41
<b>Insurance service result</b>	354	109	592	1 230	795	3 080
Insurance finance expense	(7 436)	(506)	(695)	(622)	(1 674)	(10 933)
<b>Total changes in profit or loss</b>	(7 082)	(397)	(103)	608	(879)	(7 853)
<b>Cash flows</b>						
Premiums received	(27 936)	–	–	–	–	(27 936)
Insurance acquisition cash flows paid	5 731	–	–	–	–	5 731
Insurance claims paid, including investment components	16 788	–	–	–	–	16 788
Other expenses paid	2 578	–	–	–	–	2 578
<b>Total cash flows (insurance contracts)</b>	(2 839)	–	–	–	–	(2 839)
Effect of movements in exchange rates and other	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	(41 301)	(4 195)	(8 244)	(6 666)	(17 199)	(77 605)
<b>Represented by:</b>					<b>Contractual service margin</b>	<b>Total</b>
Closing insurance assets	9 603	(1 173)			(2 191)	6 239
Closing insurance liabilities	(50 904)	(3 022)			(29 918)	(83 844)
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	(41 301)	(4 195)			(32 109)	(77 605)

(iii) Reinsurance contracts: Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims

Year ended 31 December 2025 Rm	Separate					
	Remaining coverage component		Incurred claims component			
	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Contracts under PAA		Contract not under the PAA	Total
Estimates of present value of future cashflows			Risk adjustment for non-financial risk			
<b>Net opening balance (reinsurance contracts)</b>	(1 201)	635	2 440	12	1 391	3 277
<b>Represented by:</b>						
Opening reinsurance assets	(1 197)	635	2 440	12	1 390	3 280
Opening reinsurance liabilities	(4)	-	-	-	1	(3)
<b>Changes in profit or loss</b>						
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(2 039)	-	-	-	-	(2 039)
<b>Amounts recoverable from reinsurers</b>	-	108	(75)	(4)	1 825	1 854
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	-	300	-	1 824	2 124
Recoveries and reversals of recoveries of losses on onerous underlying contracts	-	108	-	-	-	108
Adjustments to assets for incurred claims	-	-	(375)	(4)	1	(378)
<b>Net expenses from reinsurance contracts</b>	(2 039)	108	(75)	(4)	1 825	(185)
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts	(144)	62	220	1	-	139
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total changes in profit or loss</b>	(2 183)	170	145	(3)	1 825	(46)
<b>Investment components</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Cash flows</b>						
Premiums paid net of ceding commission and other attributable expenses	2 314	-	-	-	-	2 314
Amounts received	-	-	(449)	-	(1 896)	(2 345)
<b>Total cash flows (reinsurance contracts)</b>	2 314	-	(449)	-	(1 896)	(31)
Effect of movements in exchange rates and other	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net closing balance (reinsurance contracts)</b>	(1 070)	805	2 136	9	1 320	3 200
<b>Represented by:</b>						
Closing reinsurance assets	(1 068)	805	2 136	9	1 329	3 211
Closing reinsurance liabilities	(2)	-	-	-	(9)	(11)
<b>Net closing balance (reinsurance contracts)</b>	(1 070)	805	2 136	9	1 320	3 200

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## F: Analysis of financial and insurance assets and liabilities continued

### F2: Insurance and investment contracts continued

#### 2.5 Analysis of insurance and reinsurance contracts continued

##### (a) Life risk and annuities continued

##### (iii) Reinsurance contracts: Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims continued

Year ended 31 December 2025 Rm	Consolidated					
	Remaining coverage component		Incurred claims component			Total
	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Contracts under PAA		Contract not under the PAA	
		Estimates of present value of future cashflows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk			
<b>Net opening balance (reinsurance contracts)</b>	(1 846)	629	2 555	16	1 458	2 812
<b>Represented by:</b>						
Opening reinsurance assets	(1 166)	634	2 454	13	1 461	3 396
Opening reinsurance liabilities	(680)	(5)	101	3	(3)	(584)
<b>Changes in profit or loss</b>						
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(2 902)	-	-	-	-	(2 902)
<b>Amounts recoverable from reinsurers</b>	-	111	(104)	(4)	2 094	2 097
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	-	257	-	2 087	2 344
Recoveries and reversals of recoveries of losses on onerous underlying contracts	-	111	-	-	-	111
Adjustments to assets for incurred claims	-	-	(361)	(4)	7	(358)
<b>Net expenses from reinsurance contracts</b>	(2 902)	111	(104)	(4)	2 094	(805)
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts	(281)	68	220	1	-	8
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total changes in profit or loss</b>	(3 183)	179	116	(3)	2 094	(797)
<b>Investment components</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Cash flows</b>						
Premiums paid net of ceding commission and other attributable expenses	3 338	-	-	-	-	3 338
Amounts received	-	-	(398)	-	(2 230)	(2 628)
<b>Total cash flows (reinsurance contracts)</b>	3 338	-	(398)	-	(2 230)	710
Effect of movements in exchange rates and other	(2)	-	-	-	-	(2)
<b>Net closing balance (reinsurance contracts)</b>	(1 693)	808	2 273	13	1 322	2 723
<b>Represented by:</b>						
Closing reinsurance assets	(864)	804	2 150	10	1 366	3 466
Closing reinsurance liabilities	(829)	4	123	3	(44)	(743)
<b>Net closing balance (reinsurance contracts)</b>	(1 693)	808	2 273	13	1 322	2 723

Year ended 31 December 2024 Rm	Remaining coverage component		Separate Incurred claims component			Total
	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Contracts under the PAA			
			Estimates of present value of future cashflows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contract not under the PAA	
<b>Net opening balance (reinsurance contracts)</b>	(969)	510	2 238	12	917	2 708
<b>Represented by:</b>						
Opening reinsurance assets	8	302	2 238	12	182	2 742
Opening reinsurance liabilities	(977)	208	–	–	735	(34)
<b>Changes in profit or loss</b>						
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(2 117)	(74)	–	–	–	(2 191)
<b>Amounts recoverable from reinsurers</b>	–	142	582	(2)	1 969	2 691
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	–	–	558	–	1 969	2 527
Recoveries and reversals of recoveries of losses on onerous underlying contracts	–	142	–	–	–	142
Adjustments to assets for incurred claims	–	–	24	(2)	–	22
<b>Net expenses from reinsurance contracts</b>	(2 117)	68	582	(2)	1 969	500
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts	(77)	57	207	2	–	189
<b>Total changes in profit or loss</b>	(2 194)	125	789	–	1 969	689
<b>Investment components</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Cash flows</b>						
Premiums paid net of ceding commission and other attributable expenses	1 954	–	–	–	–	1 954
Amounts received	–	–	(587)	–	(1 495)	(2 082)
<b>Total cash flows (reinsurance contracts)</b>	1 954	–	(587)	–	(1 495)	(128)
Effect of movements in exchange rates and other	8	–	–	–	–	8
<b>Net closing balance (reinsurance contracts)</b>	(1 201)	635	2 440	12	1 391	3 277
<b>Represented by:</b>						
Closing reinsurance assets	(1 197)	635	2 440	12	1 390	3 280
Closing reinsurance liabilities	(4)	–	–	–	1	(3)
<b>Net closing balance (reinsurance contracts)</b>	(1 201)	635	2 440	12	1 391	3 277

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## F: Analysis of financial and insurance assets and liabilities continued

### F2: Insurance and investment contracts continued

#### 2.5 Analysis of insurance and reinsurance contracts continued

##### (a) Life risk and annuities continued

##### (iii) Reinsurance contracts: Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims continued

Year ended 31 December 2024 Rm	Remaining coverage component		Consolidated Incurred claims component			Total
	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Contracts under the PAA			
			Estimates of present value of future cashflows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contract not under the PAA	
<b>Net opening balance (reinsurance contracts)</b>	(1 565)	508	2 361	16	969	2 289
<b>Represented by:</b>						
Opening reinsurance assets	37	302	2 252	13	283	2 887
Opening reinsurance liabilities	(1 602)	206	109	3	686	(598)
<b>Changes in profit or loss</b>						
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(2 977)	(74)	–	–	–	(3 051)
<b>Amounts recoverable from reinsurers</b>	–	144	504	(1)	2 432	3 079
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	–	–	489	–	2 442	2 931
Recoveries and reversals of recoveries of losses on onerous underlying contracts	–	144	–	–	–	144
Adjustments to assets for incurred claims	–	–	15	(1)	(10)	4
<b>Net expenses from reinsurance contracts</b>	(2 977)	70	504	(1)	2 432	28
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts	(120)	50	206	1	–	137
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	–	1	11	–	(12)	–
<b>Total changes in profit or loss</b>	(3 097)	121	721	–	2 420	165
<b>Investment components</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Cash flows</b>						
Premiums paid net of ceding commission and other attributable expenses	2 808	–	–	–	–	2 808
Amounts received	–	–	(527)	–	(1 931)	(2 458)
<b>Total cash flows (reinsurance contracts)</b>	2 808	–	(527)	–	(1 931)	350
Effect of movements in exchange rates and other	8	–	–	–	–	8
<b>Net closing balance (reinsurance contracts)</b>	(1 846)	629	2 555	16	1 458	2 812
<b>Represented by:</b>						
Closing reinsurance assets	(1 166)	634	2 454	13	1 461	3 396
Closing reinsurance liabilities	(680)	(5)	101	3	(3)	(584)
<b>Net closing balance (reinsurance contracts)</b>	(1 846)	629	2 555	16	1 458	2 812

(iv) Reinsurance contracts: Analysis by measurement component – contracts not measured under the PAA

Year ended 31 December 2025 Rm	Separate					Total
	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin			
Contracts under modified retrospective approach			Contracts under fair value approach	Other contracts		
<b>Net opening balance (reinsurance contracts)</b>	580	450	(349)	40	137	858
<b>Represented by:</b>	<b>Estimates of present value of future cash flows</b>	<b>Risk adjustment for non-financial risk</b>			<b>Contractual service margin</b>	<b>Total</b>
Opening reinsurance assets	580	450			(172)	858
Opening reinsurance liabilities	-	-			-	-
<b>Changes in profit or loss</b>						
<b>Changes that relate to current services</b>	(70)	(32)	88	(7)	(32)	(53)
CSM recognised for services received	-	-	88	(7)	(32)	49
Release of risk adjustment for the risk expired	-	(32)	-	-	-	(32)
Experience adjustments	(70)	-	-	-	-	(70)
<b>Changes that relate to future services</b>	441	194	(555)	-	114	194
Contracts initially recognised in the year	90	4	-	-	(8)	86
Changes in recoveries of losses on onerous underlying contracts that adjust the CSM	-	-	-	-	108	108
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	351	190	(555)	-	14	-
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net income or expenses from reinsurance contracts</b>	371	162	(467)	(7)	82	141
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts	(134)	69	(35)	4	14	(82)
Effect of changes in non-performance risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total changes in profit or loss</b>	237	231	(502)	(3)	96	59
<b>Cash flows</b>						
Premiums paid net of ceding commission and other attributable expenses	2 050	-	-	-	-	2 050
Amounts received	(1 896)	-	-	-	-	(1 896)
<b>Total cash flows (reinsurance contracts)</b>	154	-	-	-	-	154
Effect of movements in exchange rates and other	-	1	-	(1)	-	-
<b>Net closing balance (reinsurance contracts)</b>	971	682	(851)	36	233	1 071
<b>Represented by:</b>	<b>Estimates of present value of future cash flows</b>	<b>Risk adjustment for non-financial risk</b>			<b>Contractual service margin</b>	<b>Total</b>
Closing reinsurance assets	979	682			(582)	1 079
Closing reinsurance liabilities	(8)	-			-	(8)
<b>Net closing balance (reinsurance contracts)</b>	971	682			(582)	1 071

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## F: Analysis of financial and insurance assets and liabilities continued

### F2: Insurance and investment contracts continued

#### 2.5 Analysis of insurance and reinsurance contracts continued

##### (a) Life risk and annuities continued

##### (iv) Reinsurance contracts: Analysis by measurement component – contracts not measured under the PAA continued

Year ended 31 December 2025 Rm	Consolidated					
	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contracts under modified retrospective approach	Contractual service margin		Total
				Contracts under fair value approach	Other contracts	
<b>Net opening balance (reinsurance contracts)</b>	22	478	(349)	255	188	594
<b>Represented by:</b>					<b>Contractual service margin</b>	<b>Total</b>
Opening reinsurance assets	497	463			(19)	941
Opening reinsurance liabilities	(475)	15			113	(347)
<b>Changes in profit or loss</b>						
<b>Changes that relate to current services</b>	(264)	(27)	88	(100)	1	(302)
CSM recognised for services received	-	-	88	(100)	1	(11)
Release of risk adjustment for the risk expired	-	(27)	-	-	-	(27)
Experience adjustments	(264)	-	-	-	-	(264)
<b>Changes that relate to future services</b>	301	211	(555)	144	105	206
Contracts initially recognised in the year	64	25	-	-	(2)	87
Changes in recoveries of losses on onerous underlying contracts that adjust the CSM	-	-	-	(1)	120	119
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	237	186	(555)	145	(13)	-
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Changes that relate to past services</b>						
Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims	6	-	-	-	-	6
<b>Net income or expenses from reinsurance contracts</b>	43	184	(467)	44	106	(90)
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts	(284)	97	(35)	21	26	(175)
Effect of changes in non-performance risk	-	(10)	-	8	-	(2)
<b>Total changes in profit or loss</b>	(241)	271	(502)	73	132	(267)
<b>Cash flows</b>						
Premiums paid net of ceding commission and other attributable expenses	2 607	-	-	-	-	2 607
Amounts received	(2 230)	-	-	-	-	(2 230)
<b>Total cash flows (reinsurance contracts)</b>	377	-	-	-	-	377
Effect of movements in exchange rates and other	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Net closing balance (reinsurance contracts)</b>	159	749	(851)	328	320	705
<b>Represented by:</b>					<b>Contractual service margin</b>	<b>Total</b>
Closing reinsurance assets	1 024	696			(396)	1 324
Closing reinsurance liabilities	(865)	53			193	(619)
<b>Net closing balance (reinsurance contracts)</b>	159	749			(203)	705

Year ended 31 December 2024 Rm	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non- financial risk	Separate Contractual service margin			Total
			Contracts under modified retrospective approach	Contracts under fair value approach	Other contracts	
<b>Net opening balance (reinsurance contracts)</b>	280	384	(310)	27	133	514
<b>Represented by:</b>	<b>Estimates of present value of future cash flows</b>	<b>Risk adjustment for non- financial risk</b>			<b>Contractual service margin</b>	<b>Total</b>
Opening reinsurance assets	444	14			87	545
Opening reinsurance liabilities	(164)	370			(237)	(31)
<b>Changes in profit or loss</b>						
<b>Changes that relate to current services</b>	280	(27)	34	(8)	(19)	260
CSM recognised for services received	–	–	34	(8)	(19)	7
Release of risk adjustment for the risk expired	–	(27)	–	–	–	(27)
Experience adjustments	280	–	–	–	–	280
<b>Changes that relate to future services</b>	146	12	(46)	19	11	142
Contracts initially recognised in the year	113	(1)	–	–	(8)	104
Changes in recoveries of losses on onerous underlying contracts that adjust the CSM	–	–	–	16	22	38
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	33	13	(46)	3	(3)	–
<b>Changes that relate to past services</b>						
Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Net income or expenses from reinsurance contracts</b>	426	(15)	(12)	11	(8)	402
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts	(88)	81	(27)	2	12	(20)
<b>Total changes in profit or loss</b>	338	66	(39)	13	4	382
<b>Cash flows</b>						
Premiums paid net of ceding commission and other attributable expenses	1 449	–	–	–	–	1 449
Amounts received	(1 495)	–	–	–	–	(1 495)
<b>Total cash flows (reinsurance contracts)</b>	(46)	–	–	–	–	(46)
Effect of movements in exchange rates and other	8	–	–	–	–	8
<b>Net closing balance (reinsurance contracts)</b>	580	450	(349)	40	137	858
<b>Represented by:</b>	<b>Estimates of present value of future cash flows</b>	<b>Risk adjustment for non- financial risk</b>			<b>Contractual service margin</b>	<b>Total</b>
Closing reinsurance assets	580	450			(172)	858
Closing reinsurance liabilities	–	–			–	–
<b>Net closing balance (reinsurance contracts)</b>	580	450			(172)	858

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## F: Analysis of financial and insurance assets and liabilities continued

### F2: Insurance and investment contracts continued

#### 2.5 Analysis of insurance and reinsurance contracts continued

##### (a) Life risk and annuities continued

##### (iv) Reinsurance contracts: Analysis by measurement component – contracts not measured under the PAA continued

Year ended 31 December 2024 Rm	Consolidated					Total
	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin			
Contracts under retrospective approach			Contracts under fair value approach	Other contracts		
<b>Net opening balance (reinsurance contracts)</b>	(112)	417	(310)	221	182	398
<b>Represented by:</b>					<b>Contractual service margin</b>	<b>Total</b>
Opening reinsurance assets	353	32			261	646
Opening reinsurance liabilities	(465)	385			(168)	(248)
<b>Changes in profit or loss</b>						
<b>Changes that relate to current services</b>	359	(67)	34	(51)	(31)	244
CSM recognised for services received	–	–	34	(51)	(31)	(48)
Release of risk adjustment for the risk expired	–	(67)	–	–	–	(67)
Experience adjustments	359	–	–	–	–	359
<b>Changes that relate to future services</b>	41	45	(46)	67	36	143
Contracts initially recognised in the year	(108)	38	–	–	194	124
Changes in recoveries of losses on onerous underlying contracts that adjust the CSM	–	–	–	16	3	19
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	149	7	(46)	51	(161)	–
<b>Changes that relate to past services</b>						
Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims	(11)	1	–	–	–	(10)
<b>Net income or expenses from reinsurance contracts</b>	389	(21)	(12)	16	5	377
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts	(131)	82	(27)	18	1	(57)
Effect of changes in non-performance risk	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total changes in profit or loss</b>	258	61	(39)	34	6	320
<b>Cash flows</b>						
Premiums paid net of ceding commission and other attributable expenses	1 799	–	–	–	–	1 799
Amounts received	(1 931)	–	–	–	–	(1 931)
<b>Total cash flows (reinsurance contracts)</b>	(132)	–	–	–	–	(132)
Effect of movements in exchange rates and other	8	–	–	–	–	8
<b>Net closing balance (reinsurance contracts)</b>	22	478	(349)	255	188	594
<b>Represented by:</b>					<b>Contractual service margin</b>	<b>Total</b>
Closing reinsurance assets	497	463			(19)	941
Closing reinsurance liabilities	(475)	15			113	(347)
<b>Net closing balance (reinsurance contracts)</b>	22	478			94	594

(b) Life savings

(i) Insurance contracts: Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims

Year ended 31 December 2025 Rm	Separate			
	Liability for remaining coverage		Liabilities for incurred claims	
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Contracts not under PAA	Total
<b>Net opening balance (insurance contracts)</b>	<b>(497 660)</b>	<b>(707)</b>	<b>(4 689)</b>	<b>(503 056)</b>
<b>Represented by:</b>				
Opening insurance assets	-	-	-	-
Opening insurance liabilities	<b>(497 660)</b>	<b>(707)</b>	<b>(4 689)</b>	<b>(503 056)</b>
<b>Changes in profit or loss</b>				
<b>Insurance revenue</b>	<b>10 429</b>	-	-	<b>10 429</b>
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	<b>4 322</b>	-	-	<b>4 322</b>
Contracts under the fair value approach	<b>3 063</b>	-	-	<b>3 063</b>
Other contracts	<b>3 044</b>	-	-	<b>3 044</b>
<b>Insurance service expenses</b>	<b>(1 308)</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>(3 567)</b>	<b>(4 800)</b>
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	<b>84</b>	<b>(3 590)</b>	<b>(3 506)</b>
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	<b>(1 308)</b>	-	-	<b>(1 308)</b>
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	-	<b>(9)</b>	-	<b>(9)</b>
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Insurance service result</b>	<b>9 121</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>(3 567)</b>	<b>5 629</b>
Insurance finance income/(expense)	<b>(91 120)</b>	-	<b>(221)</b>	<b>(91 341)</b>
<b>Total changes in profit or loss</b>	<b>(81 999)</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>(3 788)</b>	<b>(85 712)</b>
<b>Investment components</b>	<b>69 802</b>	-	<b>(69 802)</b>	-
<b>Cash flows</b>				
Premiums received	<b>(49 452)</b>	-	-	<b>(49 452)</b>
Insurance acquisition cash flows paid	<b>1 338</b>	-	-	<b>1 338</b>
Insurance claims paid, including investment components	-	-	<b>70 252</b>	<b>70 252</b>
Other expenses paid	-	-	<b>3 119</b>	<b>3 119</b>
<b>Total cash flows (insurance contracts)</b>	<b>(48 114)</b>	-	<b>73 371</b>	<b>25 257</b>
Effect of movements in exchange rates and other	-	-	-	-
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	<b>(557 971)</b>	<b>(632)</b>	<b>(4 908)</b>	<b>(563 511)</b>
<b>Represented by:</b>				
Closing insurance assets	-	-	-	-
Closing insurance liabilities	<b>(557 971)</b>	<b>(632)</b>	<b>(4 908)</b>	<b>(563 511)</b>
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	<b>(557 971)</b>	<b>(632)</b>	<b>(4 908)</b>	<b>(563 511)</b>

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## F: Analysis of financial and insurance assets and liabilities continued

### F2: Insurance and investment contracts continued

#### 2.5 Analysis of insurance and reinsurance contracts continued

##### (b) Life savings continued

##### (i) Insurance contracts: Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims continued

Year ended 31 December 2025 Rm	Consolidated			
	Liability for remaining coverage		Liabilities for incurred claims	
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Contracts not under PAA	Total
<b>Net opening balance (insurance contracts)</b>	(497 660)	(707)	(4 689)	(503 056)
<b>Represented by:</b>				
Opening insurance assets	-	-	-	-
Opening insurance liabilities	(497 660)	(707)	(4 689)	(503 056)
<b>Changes in profit or loss</b>				
<b>Insurance revenue</b>	10 429	-	-	10 429
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	4 322	-	-	4 322
Contracts under the fair value approach	3 063	-	-	3 063
Other contracts	3 044	-	-	3 044
<b>Insurance service expenses</b>	(1 308)	75	(3 568)	(4 801)
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	84	(3 591)	(3 507)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(1 308)	-	-	(1 308)
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	-	(9)	-	(9)
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	23	23
<b>Insurance service result</b>	9 121	75	(3 568)	5 628
Insurance finance income/(expense)	(91 120)	-	(221)	(91 341)
<b>Total changes in profit or loss</b>	(81 999)	75	(3 789)	(85 713)
<b>Investment components</b>	69 802	-	(69 802)	-
<b>Cash flows</b>				
Premiums received	(49 450)	-	-	(49 450)
Insurance acquisition cash flows paid	1 338	-	-	1 338
Insurance claims paid, including investment components	-	-	70 252	70 252
Other expenses paid	-	-	3 119	3 119
<b>Total cash flows (insurance contracts)</b>	(48 112)	-	73 371	25 259
Effect of movements in exchange rates and other	-	-	-	-
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	(557 969)	(632)	(4 909)	(563 510)
<b>Represented by:</b>				
Closing insurance assets	-	-	-	-
Closing insurance liabilities	(557 969)	(632)	(4 909)	(563 510)
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	(557 969)	(632)	(4 909)	(563 510)

Year ended 31 December 2024 Rm	Liability for remaining coverage		Separate	Liabilities for incurred claims	Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Contracts not under PAA		
<b>Net opening balance (insurance contracts)</b>	(470 642)	(674)	(4 743)	(476 059)	
<b>Represented by:</b>					
Opening insurance assets	–	–	–	–	
Opening insurance liabilities	(470 642)	(674)	(4 743)	(476 059)	
<b>Changes in profit or loss</b>					
<b>Insurance revenue</b>	9 514	–	–	9 514	
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	4 175	–	–	4 175	
Contracts under the fair value approach	2 931	–	–	2 931	
Other contracts	2 408	–	–	2 408	
<b>Insurance service expenses</b>	(1 299)	(33)	(3 272)	(4 604)	
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	–	99	(3 304)	(3 205)	
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(1 299)	–	–	(1 299)	
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	–	(132)	–	(132)	
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	–	–	32	32	
<b>Insurance service result</b>	8 215	(33)	(3 272)	4 910	
Insurance finance expense	(65 193)	–	(47)	(65 240)	
<b>Total changes in profit or loss</b>	(56 978)	(33)	(3 319)	(60 330)	
<b>Investment components</b>	74 622	–	(74 622)	–	
<b>Cash flows</b>					
Premiums received	(45 914)	–	–	(45 914)	
Insurance acquisition cash flows paid	1 252	–	–	1 252	
Insurance claims paid, including investment components	–	–	75 171	75 171	
Other expenses paid	–	–	2 824	2 824	
<b>Total cash flows (insurance contracts)</b>	(44 662)	–	77 995	33 333	
Effect of movements in exchange rates and other	–	–	–	–	
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	(497 660)	(707)	(4 689)	(503 056)	
<b>Represented by:</b>					
Closing insurance assets	–	–	–	–	
Closing insurance liabilities	(497 660)	(707)	(4 689)	(503 056)	
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	(497 660)	(707)	(4 689)	(503 056)	

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## F: Analysis of financial and insurance assets and liabilities continued

### F2: Insurance and investment contracts continued

#### 2.5 Analysis of insurance and reinsurance contracts continued

##### (b) Life savings continued

##### (i) Insurance contracts: Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims continued

Year ended 31 December 2024 Rm	Consolidated			
	Liability for remaining coverage		Liabilities for incurred claims	
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Contracts not under PAA	Total
<b>Net opening balance (insurance contracts)</b>	(470 642)	(674)	(4 743)	(476 059)
<b>Represented by:</b>				
Opening insurance assets	–	–	–	–
Opening insurance liabilities	(470 642)	(674)	(4 743)	(476 059)
<b>Changes in profit or loss</b>				
<b>Insurance revenue</b>	9 514	–	–	9 514
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	4 175	–	–	4 175
Contracts under the fair value approach	2 931	–	–	2 931
Other contracts	2 408	–	–	2 408
<b>Insurance service expenses</b>	(1 299)	(33)	(3 272)	(4 604)
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	–	99	(3 304)	(3 205)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(1 299)	–	–	(1 299)
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	–	(132)	–	(132)
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	–	–	32	32
<b>Insurance service result</b>	8 215	(33)	(3 272)	4 910
Insurance finance income/(expense)	(65 192)	–	(48)	(65 240)
<b>Total changes in profit or loss</b>	(56 977)	(33)	(3 320)	(60 330)
<b>Investment components</b>	74 622	–	(74 622)	–
<b>Cash flows</b>				
Premiums received	(45 915)	–	–	(45 915)
Insurance acquisition cash flows paid	1 252	–	–	1 252
Insurance claims paid, including investment components	–	–	75 172	75 172
Other expenses paid	–	–	2 824	2 824
<b>Total cash flows (insurance contracts)</b>	(44 663)	–	77 996	33 333
Effect of movements in exchange rates and other	–	–	–	–
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	(497 660)	(707)	(4 689)	(503 056)
<b>Represented by:</b>				
Closing insurance assets	–	–	–	–
Closing insurance liabilities	(497 660)	(707)	(4 689)	(503 056)
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	(497 660)	(707)	(4 689)	(503 056)

(ii) Insurance contracts: Analysis by measurement component – contracts not measured under the PAA

Year ended 31 December 2025 Rm	Separate					Total
	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin			
Contracts under modified retrospective approach			Contracts under fair value approach	Other contracts		
<b>Net opening balance (insurance contracts)</b>	<b>(476 729)</b>	<b>(1 211)</b>	<b>(10 670)</b>	<b>(10 296)</b>	<b>(4 150)</b>	<b>(503 056)</b>
<b>Represented by:</b>	<b>Estimates of present value of future cash flows</b>	<b>Risk adjustment for non-financial risk</b>			<b>Contractual service margin</b>	<b>Total</b>
Opening insurance assets	–	–			–	–
Opening insurance liabilities	<b>(476 729)</b>	<b>(1 211)</b>			<b>(25 116)</b>	<b>(503 056)</b>
<b>Changes in profit or loss</b>						
<b>Changes that relate to current services</b>	<b>1 511</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>2 166</b>	<b>1 150</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>5 613</b>
CSM recognised for services provided	–	–	<b>2 166</b>	<b>1 150</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>3 898</b>
Release of risk adjustment for the risk expired	–	<b>199</b>	–	–	–	<b>199</b>
Tax recovered from policyholders	<b>1 920</b>	–	–	–	–	<b>1 920</b>
Experience adjustments	<b>(409)</b>	<b>5</b>	–	–	–	<b>(404)</b>
<b>Changes that relate to future services</b>	<b>6 685</b>	<b>(271)</b>	<b>(2 298)</b>	<b>(2 338)</b>	<b>(1 786)</b>	<b>(8)</b>
Contracts initially recognised in the year	<b>501</b>	<b>(83)</b>	–	–	<b>(615)</b>	<b>(197)</b>
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	<b>5 984</b>	<b>(177)</b>	<b>(2 298)</b>	<b>(2 338)</b>	<b>(1 171)</b>	–
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	<b>200</b>	<b>(11)</b>	–	–	–	<b>189</b>
<b>Changes that relate to past services</b>						
Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims	<b>23</b>	–	–	–	–	<b>23</b>
<b>Insurance service result</b>	<b>8 219</b>	<b>(67)</b>	<b>(132)</b>	<b>(1 188)</b>	<b>(1 204)</b>	<b>5 628</b>
Insurance finance income/(expense)	<b>(91 261)</b>	–	–	<b>(80)</b>	–	<b>(91 341)</b>
<b>Total changes in profit or loss</b>	<b>(83 042)</b>	<b>(67)</b>	<b>(132)</b>	<b>(1 268)</b>	<b>(1 204)</b>	<b>(85 713)</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>						
Premiums received	<b>(49 450)</b>	–	–	–	–	<b>(49 450)</b>
Insurance acquisition cash flows paid	<b>1 338</b>	–	–	–	–	<b>1 338</b>
Insurance claims paid, including investment components	<b>70 252</b>	–	–	–	–	<b>70 252</b>
Other expenses paid	<b>3 119</b>	–	–	–	–	<b>3 119</b>
<b>Total cash flows (insurance contracts)</b>	<b>25 259</b>	–	–	–	–	<b>25 259</b>
Effect of movements in exchange rates and other	–	–	–	–	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	<b>(534 512)</b>	<b>(1 278)</b>	<b>(10 802)</b>	<b>(11 564)</b>	<b>(5 353)</b>	<b>(563 509)</b>
<b>Represented by:</b>	<b>Estimates of present value of future cash flows</b>	<b>Risk adjustment for non-financial risk</b>			<b>Contractual service margin</b>	<b>Total</b>
Closing insurance assets	–	–			–	–
Closing insurance liabilities	<b>(534 512)</b>	<b>(1 278)</b>			<b>(27 719)</b>	<b>(563 509)</b>
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	<b>(534 512)</b>	<b>(1 278)</b>			<b>(27 719)</b>	<b>(563 509)</b>

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## F: Analysis of financial and insurance assets and liabilities continued

### F2: Insurance and investment contracts continued

#### 2.5 Analysis of insurance and reinsurance contracts continued

##### (b) Life savings continued

##### (ii) Insurance contracts: Analysis by measurement component – contracts not measured under the PAA continued

Year ended 31 December 2025 Rm	Consolidated					Total
	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin			
Contracts under modified retrospective approach			Contracts under fair value approach	Other contracts		
<b>Net opening balance (insurance contracts)</b>	<b>(476 728)</b>	<b>(1 211)</b>	<b>(10 500)</b>	<b>(10 467)</b>	<b>(4 150)</b>	<b>(503 056)</b>
<b>Represented by:</b>	<b>Estimates of present value of future cash flows</b>	<b>Risk adjustment for non-financial risk</b>			<b>Contractual service margin</b>	<b>Total</b>
Opening insurance assets	–	–			–	–
Opening insurance liabilities	(476 728)	(1 211)			(25 117)	(503 056)
<b>Changes in profit or loss</b>						
<b>Changes that relate to current services</b>	<b>1 511</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>2 166</b>	<b>1 150</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>5 614</b>
CSM recognised for services provided	–	–	2 166	1 150	583	3 899
Release of risk adjustment for the risk expired	–	199	–	–	–	199
Tax recovered from policyholders	1 920	–	–	–	–	1 920
Experience adjustments	(409)	5	–	–	–	(404)
<b>Changes that relate to future services</b>	<b>6 685</b>	<b>(271)</b>	<b>(2 298)</b>	<b>(2 338)</b>	<b>(1 786)</b>	<b>(8)</b>
Contracts initially recognised in the year	501	(83)	–	–	(615)	(197)
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	5 984	(177)	(2 298)	(2 338)	(1 171)	–
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	200	(11)	–	–	–	189
<b>Changes that relate to past services</b>						
Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims	23	–	–	–	–	23
<b>Insurance service result</b>	<b>8 219</b>	<b>(67)</b>	<b>(132)</b>	<b>(1 188)</b>	<b>(1 203)</b>	<b>5 629</b>
Insurance finance income/(expense)	(91 261)	–	–	(80)	–	(91 341)
<b>Total changes in profit or loss</b>	<b>(83 042)</b>	<b>(67)</b>	<b>(132)</b>	<b>(1 268)</b>	<b>(1 203)</b>	<b>(85 712)</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>						
Premiums received	(49 450)	–	–	–	–	(49 450)
Insurance acquisition cash flows paid	1 338	–	–	–	–	1 338
Insurance claims paid, including investment components	70 252	–	–	–	–	70 252
Other expenses paid	3 119	–	–	–	–	3 119
<b>Total cash flows (insurance contracts)</b>	<b>25 259</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>25 259</b>
Effect of movements in exchange rates and other	–	–	–	–	1	1
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	<b>(534 511)</b>	<b>(1 278)</b>	<b>(10 632)</b>	<b>(11 735)</b>	<b>(5 352)</b>	<b>(563 508)</b>
<b>Represented by:</b>	<b>Estimates of present value of future cash flows</b>	<b>Risk adjustment for non-financial risk</b>			<b>Contractual service margin</b>	<b>Total</b>
Closing insurance assets	–	–			–	–
Closing insurance liabilities	(534 511)	(1 278)			(27 719)	(563 508)
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	<b>(534 511)</b>	<b>(1 278)</b>			<b>(27 719)</b>	<b>(563 508)</b>

(ii) Insurance contracts: Analysis by measurement component – contracts not measured under the PAA continued

Year ended 31 December 2024 Rm	Separate Contractual service margin					Total
	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contracts under modified retrospective approach	Contracts under fair value approach	Other contracts	
<b>Net opening balance (insurance contracts)</b>	(448 722)	(1 199)	(11 222)	(10 850)	(4 066)	(476 059)
<b>Represented by:</b>					<b>Contractual service margin</b>	<b>Total</b>
Opening insurance assets	–	–	–	–	–	–
Opening insurance liabilities	(448 722)	(1 199)	–	–	(26 138)	(476 059)
<b>Changes in profit or loss</b>						
<b>Changes that relate to current services</b>	1 294	187	2 054	1 028	448	5 011
CSM recognised for services provided	–	–	2 054	1 028	448	3 530
Release of risk adjustment for the risk expired	–	179	–	–	–	179
Tax recovered from policyholders	1 560	–	–	–	–	1 560
Experience adjustments	(266)	8	–	–	–	(258)
<b>Changes that relate to future services</b>	2 512	(199)	(1 502)	(412)	(532)	(133)
Contracts initially recognised in the year	439	(89)	–	–	(573)	(223)
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	1 984	(111)	(1 502)	(412)	41	–
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	89	1	–	–	–	90
<b>Changes that relate to past services</b>						
Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims	32	–	–	–	–	32
<b>Insurance service result</b>	3 838	(12)	552	616	(84)	4 910
Insurance finance expense	(65 178)	–	–	(62)	–	(65 240)
<b>Total changes in profit or loss</b>	(61 340)	(12)	552	554	(84)	(60 330)
<b>Cash flows</b>						
Premiums received	(45 914)	–	–	–	–	(45 914)
Insurance acquisition cash flows paid	1 252	–	–	–	–	1 252
Insurance claims paid, including investment components	75 171	–	–	–	–	75 171
Other expenses paid	2 824	–	–	–	–	2 824
<b>Total cash flows (insurance contracts)</b>	33 333	–	–	–	–	33 333
Effect of movements in exchange rates and other	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	(476 729)	(1 211)	(10 670)	(10 296)	(4 150)	(503 056)
<b>Represented by:</b>					<b>Contractual service margin</b>	<b>Total</b>
Closing insurance assets	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing insurance liabilities	(476 729)	(1 211)	–	–	(25 116)	(503 056)
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	(476 729)	(1 211)	–	–	(25 116)	(503 056)

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## F: Analysis of financial and insurance assets and liabilities continued

### F2: Insurance and investment contracts continued

#### 2.5 Analysis of insurance and reinsurance contracts continued

##### (b) Life savings continued

##### (ii) Insurance contracts: Analysis by measurement component – contracts not measured under the PAA continued

Year ended 31 December 2024 Rm	Consolidated					Total
	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin			
Contracts under modified retrospective approach			Contracts under fair value approach	Other contracts		
<b>Net opening balance (insurance contracts)</b>	(448 722)	(1 199)	(11 052)	(11 020)	(4 066)	(476 059)
<b>Represented by:</b>					<b>Contractual service margin</b>	<b>Total</b>
Opening insurance assets	–	–	–	–	–	–
Opening insurance liabilities	(448 722)	(1 199)	–	–	(26 138)	(476 059)
<b>Changes in profit or loss</b>						
<b>Changes that relate to current services</b>	1 293	187	2 054	1 028	448	5 010
CSM recognised for services provided	–	–	2 054	1 028	448	3 530
Release of risk adjustment for the risk expired	–	179	–	–	–	179
Tax recovered from policyholders	1 560	–	–	–	–	1 560
Experience adjustments	(267)	8	–	–	–	(259)
<b>Changes that relate to future services</b>	2 513	(199)	(1 502)	(412)	(532)	(132)
Contracts initially recognised in the year	439	(88)	–	–	(573)	(222)
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	1 985	(112)	(1 502)	(412)	41	–
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	89	1	–	–	–	90
<b>Changes that relate to past services</b>						
Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims	32	–	–	–	–	32
<b>Insurance service result</b>	3 838	(12)	552	616	(84)	4 910
Insurance finance expense	(65 177)	–	–	(63)	–	(65 240)
<b>Total changes in profit or loss</b>	(61 339)	(12)	552	553	(84)	(60 330)
<b>Cash flows</b>						
Premiums received	(45 915)	–	–	–	–	(45 915)
Insurance acquisition cash flows paid	1 252	–	–	–	–	1 252
Insurance claims paid, including investment components	75 172	–	–	–	–	75 172
Other expenses paid	2 824	–	–	–	–	2 824
<b>Total cash flows (insurance contracts)</b>	33 333	–	–	–	–	33 333
Effect of movements in exchange rates and other	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	(476 728)	(1 211)	(10 500)	(10 467)	(4 150)	(503 056)
<b>Represented by:</b>					<b>Contractual service margin</b>	<b>Total</b>
Closing insurance assets	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing insurance liabilities	(476 728)	(1 211)	–	–	(25 117)	(503 056)
<b>Net closing balance (insurance contracts)</b>	(476 728)	(1 211)	–	–	(25 117)	(503 056)

## 2.6: Effect of contracts initially recognised in the year

The following table summarises the effect on the measurement components of insurance and reinsurance contracts arising from the initial recognition of contracts not measured under the PAA that were initially recognised during the year:

Year ended 31 December 2025 Rm	Separate		
	Profitable contracts issued	Onerous contracts issued	Total insurance contracts issued
<b>Insurance contracts: Life risk and annuities</b>			
Insurance acquisition cashflows	(3 253)	(2 094)	(5 347)
Claims and other insurance service expenses payable	(10 312)	(3 045)	(13 357)
<b>Estimate of present value of cash outflows</b>	<b>(13 565)</b>	<b>(5 139)</b>	<b>(18 704)</b>
Estimate of present value of cash inflows	16 369	4 827	21 196
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(580)	(294)	(874)
Contractual service margin	(2 224)	–	(2 224)
<b>Losses recognised on initial recognition</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(606)</b>	<b>(606)</b>

Year ended 31 December 2025 Rm	Separate		
	Contracts initiated without loss-recovery component	Contracts initiated with loss-recovery component	Total reinsurance contracts issued
<b>Reinsurance contracts: Life risk and annuities</b>			
Estimate of present value of cash outflows	–	(557)	(557)
Estimate of present value of cash inflows	–	647	647
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	–	4	4
Contractual service margin	–	(8)	(8)
<b>Income recognised on initial recognition</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>86</b>

Year ended 31 December 2025 Rm	Consolidated		
	Profitable contracts issued	Onerous contracts issued	Total insurance contracts issued
<b>Insurance contracts: Life risk and annuities</b>			
Insurance acquisition cashflows	(3 293)	(2 096)	(5 389)
Claims and other insurance service expenses payable	(10 531)	(3 068)	(13 599)
<b>Estimate of present value of cash outflows</b>	<b>(13 824)</b>	<b>(5 164)</b>	<b>(18 988)</b>
Estimate of present value of cash inflows	17 234	4 835	22 069
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(648)	(288)	(936)
Contractual service margin	(2 762)	–	(2 762)
<b>Losses recognised on initial recognition</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(617)</b>	<b>(617)</b>

Year ended 31 December 2025 Rm	Consolidated		
	Contracts initiated without loss-recovery component	Contracts initiated with loss-recovery component	Total reinsurance contracts issued
<b>Reinsurance contracts: Life risk and annuities</b>			
Estimate of present value of cash outflows	(191)	(642)	(833)
Estimate of present value of cash inflows	171	726	897
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	11	14	25
Contractual service margin	18	(20)	(2)
<b>Income recognised on initial recognition</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>87</b>

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## F: Analysis of financial and insurance assets and liabilities continued

### F2: Insurance and investment contracts continued

#### 2.6: Effect of contracts initially recognised in the year continued

The following table summarises the effect on the measurement components of insurance and reinsurance contracts arising from the initial recognition of contracts not measured under the PAA that were initially recognised during the year:

Year ended 31 December 2025 Rm	Consolidated Profitable contracts acquired	
	2025	2024
<b>Insurance contracts: Life risk and annuities</b>		
Estimate of present value of cash inflows – claims and other insurance service expenses payable	–	217
Estimates of present value of cash inflows	–	(372)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	–	13
Contractual service margin	–	142
<b>Losses recognised on initial recognition</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>

<sup>1</sup> No contracts were acquired in 2025

Year ended 31 December 2024 Rm	Separate		
	Profitable contracts issued	Onerous contracts issued	Total insurance contracts issued
<b>Insurance contracts: Life risk and annuities</b>			
Insurance acquisition cashflows	(2 825)	(1 795)	(4 620)
Claims and other insurance service expenses payable	(11 906)	(2 665)	(14 571)
<b>Estimate of present value of cash outflows</b>	<b>(14 731)</b>	<b>(4 460)</b>	<b>(19 191)</b>
Estimate of present value of cash inflows	17 364	4 153	21 517
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(530)	(234)	(764)
Contractual service margin	(2 103)	–	(2 103)
<b>Losses recognised on initial recognition</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(541)</b>	<b>(541)</b>

Year ended 31 December 2024 Rm	Separate		
	Contracts initiated without loss-recovery component	Contracts initiated with loss-recovery component	Total reinsurance contracts issued
<b>Reinsurance contracts: Life risk and annuities</b>			
Estimate of present value of cash outflows	–	(467)	(467)
Estimate of present value of cash inflows	–	580	580
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	–	(1)	(1)
Contractual service margin	–	(8)	(8)
<b>Income recognised on initial recognition</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>104</b>

The following table summarises the effect on the measurement components of insurance and reinsurance contracts arising from the initial recognition of contracts not measured under the PAA that were initially recognised during the year:

Year ended 31 December 2024 Rm	Consolidated		Total insurance contracts issued
	Profitable contracts issued	Onerous contracts issued	
<b>Insurance contracts: Life risk and annuities</b>			
Insurance acquisition cashflows	(2 874)	(1 796)	(4 670)
Claims and other insurance service expenses payable	(12 247)	(2 735)	(14 982)
<b>Estimate of present value of cash outflows</b>	<b>(15 121)</b>	<b>(4 531)</b>	<b>(19 652)</b>
Estimate of present value of cash inflows	18 413	4 178	22 591
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(610)	(220)	(830)
Contractual service margin	(2 682)	–	(2 682)
<b>Losses recognised on initial recognition</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(573)</b>	<b>(573)</b>

Year ended 31 December 2024 Rm	Consolidated		Total reinsurance contracts issued
	Contracts initiated without loss-recovery component	Contracts initiated with loss-recovery component	
<b>Reinsurance contracts: Life risk and annuities</b>			
Estimate of present value of cash outflows	(540)	(516)	(1 056)
Estimate of present value of cash inflows	321	627	948
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	37	1	38
Contractual service margin	203	(9)	194
<b>Income recognised on initial recognition</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>124</b>

Year ended 31 December 2025 Rm	Separate		
	Profitable contracts issued	Onerous contracts issued	Total insurance contracts issued
<b>Insurance contracts: Life savings</b>			
Insurance acquisition cashflows	(623)	(435)	(1 058)
Claims and other insurance service expenses payable	(17 069)	(9 833)	(26 902)
<b>Estimate of present value of cash outflows</b>	<b>(17 692)</b>	<b>(10 268)</b>	<b>(27 960)</b>
Estimate of present value of cash inflows	18 361	10 100	28 461
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(54)	(29)	(83)
Contractual service margin	(615)	–	(615)
<b>Losses recognised on initial recognition</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(197)</b>	<b>(197)</b>

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## F: Analysis of financial and insurance assets and liabilities continued

### F2: Insurance and investment contracts continued

#### 2.6: Effect of contracts initially recognised in the year continued

The following table summarises the effect on the measurement components of insurance and reinsurance contracts arising from the initial recognition of contracts not measured under the PAA that were initially recognised during the year:

Year ended 31 December 2025 Rm	Consolidated		
	Profitable contracts issued	Onerous contracts issued	Total insurance contracts issued
<b>Insurance contracts: Life savings</b>			
Insurance acquisition cashflows	(623)	(435)	(1 058)
Claims and other insurance service expenses payable	(17 069)	(9 833)	(26 902)
<b>Estimate of present value of cash outflows</b>	<b>(17 692)</b>	<b>(10 268)</b>	<b>(27 960)</b>
Estimate of present value of cash inflows	18 361	10 100	28 461
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(54)	(29)	(83)
Contractual service margin	(615)	–	(615)
<b>Losses recognised on initial recognition</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(197)</b>	<b>(197)</b>

Year ended 31 December 2024 Rm	Separate		
	Profitable contracts issued	Onerous contracts issued	Total insurance contracts issued
<b>Insurance contracts: Life savings</b>			
Insurance acquisition cashflows	(569)	(640)	(1 209)
Claims and other insurance service expenses payable	(12 953)	(10 727)	(23 680)
<b>Estimate of present value of cash outflows</b>	<b>(13 522)</b>	<b>(11 367)</b>	<b>(24 889)</b>
Estimate of present value of cash inflows	14 145	11 183	25 328
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(50)	(39)	(89)
Contractual service margin	(573)	–	(573)
<b>Losses recognised on initial recognition</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(223)</b>	<b>(223)</b>

Year ended 31 December 2024 Rm	Consolidated		
	Profitable contracts issued	Onerous contracts issued	Total insurance contracts issued
<b>Insurance contracts: Life savings</b>			
Insurance acquisition cashflows	(569)	(640)	(1 209)
Claims and other insurance service expenses payable	(12 953)	(10 727)	(23 680)
<b>Estimate of present value of cash outflows</b>	<b>(13 522)</b>	<b>(11 367)</b>	<b>(24 889)</b>
Estimate of present value of cash inflows	14 145	11 183	25 328
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(50)	(38)	(88)
Contractual service margin	(573)	–	(573)
<b>Losses recognised on initial recognition</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(222)</b>	<b>(222)</b>

## 2.7: Contractual service margin maturity analysis

The following table illustrates when the group expects to realise the remaining CSM as revenue for contracts not measured under the PAA:

Year ended 31 December 2025 Rm	Separate				Total
	Less than one year	One to five years <sup>1</sup>	Five to 10 years	More than 10 years	
<b>Insurance contracts</b>					
<b>Total life</b>	(6 237)	(18 399)	(13 736)	(18 514)	(56 886)
Life risk and annuities	(2 653)	(8 374)	(6 956)	(11 184)	(29 167)
Life savings	(3 584)	(10 025)	(6 780)	(7 330)	(27 719)
<b>Total insurance contracts</b>	<b>(6 237)</b>	<b>(18 399)</b>	<b>(13 736)</b>	<b>(18 514)</b>	<b>(56 886)</b>
<b>Reinsurance contracts</b>					
<b>Total life</b>	(46)	(164)	(140)	(232)	(582)
Life risk and annuities	(46)	(164)	(140)	(232)	(582)
Life savings	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total reinsurance contracts</b>	<b>(46)</b>	<b>(164)</b>	<b>(140)</b>	<b>(232)</b>	<b>(582)</b>

<sup>1</sup> Greater than one year to five years have been combined as there are no material differences between each year's CSM maturities

Year ended 31 December 2025 Rm	Consolidated				Total
	Less than one year	One to five years <sup>1</sup>	Five to 10 years	More than 10 years	
<b>Insurance contracts</b>					
<b>Total life</b>	(6 676)	(18 951)	(13 862)	(18 558)	(58 047)
Life risk and annuities	(3 092)	(8 926)	(7 082)	(11 228)	(30 328)
Life savings	(3 584)	(10 025)	(6 780)	(7 330)	(27 719)
<b>Total insurance contracts</b>	<b>(6 676)</b>	<b>(18 951)</b>	<b>(13 862)</b>	<b>(18 558)</b>	<b>(58 047)</b>
<b>Reinsurance contracts</b>					
<b>Total life</b>	20	10	(48)	(185)	(203)
Life risk and annuities	20	10	(48)	(185)	(203)
Life savings	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total reinsurance contracts</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>(48)</b>	<b>(185)</b>	<b>(203)</b>

<sup>1</sup> Greater than one year to five years have been combined as there are no material differences between each year's CSM maturities

Year ended 31 December 2024 Rm	Separate				Total
	Less than one year	One to five years <sup>1</sup>	Five to 10 years	More than 10 years	
<b>Insurance contracts</b>					
<b>Total life</b>	(5 915)	(17 660)	(13 413)	(19 183)	(56 171)
Life risk and annuities	(2 727)	(8 621)	(7 245)	(12 462)	(31 055)
Life savings	(3 188)	(9 039)	(6 168)	(6 721)	(25 116)
<b>Total insurance contracts</b>	<b>(5 915)</b>	<b>(17 660)</b>	<b>(13 413)</b>	<b>(19 183)</b>	<b>(56 171)</b>
<b>Reinsurance contracts</b>					
<b>Total life</b>	(9)	(36)	(38)	(89)	(172)
Life risk and annuities	(9)	(36)	(38)	(89)	(172)
Life savings	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total reinsurance contracts</b>	<b>(9)</b>	<b>(36)</b>	<b>(38)</b>	<b>(89)</b>	<b>(172)</b>

<sup>1</sup> Greater than one year to five years have been combined as there are no material differences between each year's CSM maturities

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## F: Analysis of financial and insurance assets and liabilities continued

### F2: Insurance and investment contracts continued

#### 2.7: Contractual service margin maturity analysis continued

The following table illustrates when the group expects to realise the remaining CSM as revenue for contracts not measured under the PAA:

Year ended 31 December 2024 Rm	Consolidated				Total
	Less than one year	One to five years <sup>1</sup>	Five to 10 years	More than 10 years	
<b>Insurance contracts</b>					
<b>Total life</b>	(6 343)	(18 158)	(13 492)	(19 233)	(57 226)
Life risk and annuities	(3 154)	(9 119)	(7 324)	(12 512)	(32 109)
Life savings	(3 189)	(9 039)	(6 168)	(6 721)	(25 117)
<b>Total insurance contracts</b>	(6 343)	(18 158)	(13 492)	(19 233)	(57 226)
<b>Reinsurance contracts</b>					
<b>Total life</b>	41	91	25	(63)	94
Life risk and annuities	41	91	25	(63)	94
Life savings	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total reinsurance contracts</b>	41	91	25	(63)	94

<sup>1</sup> Greater than one year to five years have been combined as there are no material differences between each year's CSM maturities

#### 2.8: Investment contracts

The following table reconciles the movements of the Group's investment contracts:

Year ended 31 December Rm	Separate	
	2025	2024
Opening balance	250 394	226 262
Contributions received	26 915	26 801
Maturities, withdrawals and surrenders	(29 938)	(32 985)
Fair value movements	41 387	28 892
Foreign exchange and other movements	(14 483)	1 424
<b>Balance at end of the year</b>	<b>274 275</b>	250 394

Year ended 31 December Rm	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
Opening balance	253 384	229 182
Contributions received	27 090	26 947
Maturities, withdrawals and surrenders	(30 300)	(33 319)
Fair value movements	41 722	29 158
Foreign exchange and other movements	(14 481)	1 416
<b>Balance at end of the year</b>	<b>277 415</b>	253 384

## 2.9 Maturity analysis

The following table shows a maturity analysis of cash flows for investment contracts, participating insurance contracts and risk insurance and reinsurance contracts which reflects the dates on which the cash flows are expected to occur, for portfolios which are in a liability position.

This analysis does not include the liability for remaining coverage for contracts measured under the PAA.

The maturity analysis for investment contracts reflects the contractual maturity dates. The majority of investment contracts are open ended and have no fixed maturity date. These contracts are included in the one year or less category.

Year ended 31 December 2025 Rm	Separate						
	Undiscounted cash flows						
	One year or less	One to two years	Two to three years	Three to four years	Four to five years	More than five years	Total
<b>Net policyholder cash flows</b>							
<b>Insurance contract cash flows</b>	(84 300)	(68 107)	(64 699)	(61 584)	(59 208)	(1 680 451)	(2 018 349)
Life risk and annuities	(10 666)	(6 322)	(6 396)	(6 485)	(6 757)	(256 508)	(293 134)
Life savings	(73 634)	(61 785)	(58 303)	(55 099)	(52 451)	(1 423 943)	(1 725 215)
<b>Reinsurance contract cash flows</b>	(8)	-	-	-	-	-	(8)
Life risk and annuities	(8)	-	-	-	-	-	(8)
<b>Investment contract cash flows</b>	(265 191)	(3 321)	(3 672)	(2 495)	(1 108)	(93)	(275 880)
Unit-linked investment contracts and similar contracts	(255 760)	-	-	-	-	-	(255 760)
Other investment contracts	(9 431)	(3 321)	(3 672)	(2 495)	(1 108)	(93)	(20 120)
<b>Net policyholder cash flows</b>	<b>(349 499)</b>	<b>(71 428)</b>	<b>(68 371)</b>	<b>(64 079)</b>	<b>(60 316)</b>	<b>(1 680 544)</b>	<b>(2 294 237)</b>
	Consolidated						
	Undiscounted cash flows						
Year ended 31 December 2025 Rm	One year or less	One to two years	Two to three years	Three to four years	Four to five years	More than five years	Total
<b>Net policyholder cash flows</b>							
<b>Insurance contract cash flows</b>	(84 096)	(67 925)	(64 529)	(61 431)	(59 069)	(1 679 321)	(2 016 371)
Life risk and annuities	(10 462)	(6 140)	(6 226)	(6 332)	(6 618)	(255 378)	(291 156)
Life savings	(73 634)	(61 785)	(58 303)	(55 099)	(52 451)	(1 423 943)	(1 725 215)
<b>Reinsurance contract cash flows</b>	(130)	(107)	(93)	(71)	(65)	(459)	(925)
Life risk and annuities	(130)	(107)	(93)	(71)	(65)	(459)	(925)
<b>Investment contract cash flows</b>	(268 331)	(3 321)	(3 672)	(2 495)	(1 108)	(93)	(279 020)
Unit-linked investment contracts and similar contracts	(258 900)	-	-	-	-	-	(258 900)
Other investment contracts	(9 431)	(3 321)	(3 672)	(2 495)	(1 108)	(93)	(20 120)
<b>Net policyholder cash flows</b>	<b>(352 557)</b>	<b>(71 353)</b>	<b>(68 294)</b>	<b>(63 997)</b>	<b>(60 242)</b>	<b>(1 679 873)</b>	<b>(2 296 316)</b>

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## F: Analysis of financial and insurance assets and liabilities continued

### F2: Insurance and investment contracts continued

#### 2.9: Maturity analysis continued

The following table shows a maturity analysis of cash flows for investment contracts, participating insurance contracts and risk insurance and reinsurance contracts which reflects the dates on which the cash flows are expected to occur, for portfolios which are in a liability position.

This analysis does not include the liability for remaining coverage for contracts measured under the PAA.

The maturity analysis for investment contracts reflects the contractual maturity dates. The majority of investment contracts are open ended and have no fixed maturity date. These contracts are included in the one year or less category.

Year ended 31 December 2024 <sup>1</sup> Rm	Separate Undiscounted cash flows						Total
	One year or less	One to two years	Two to three years	Three to four years	Four to five years	More than Five years	
<b>Net policyholder cash flows</b>							
<b>Insurance contract cash flows</b>	(72 884)	(59 679)	(57 858)	(56 641)	(55 281)	(2 099 008)	(2 401 351)
Life risk and annuities	(9 056)	(5 112)	(5 136)	(5 394)	(5 690)	(251 588)	(281 976)
Life savings	(63 828)	(54 567)	(52 722)	(51 247)	(49 591)	(1 847 420)	(2 119 375)
<b>Reinsurance contract cash flows</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Life risk and annuities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Investment contract cash flows</b>	(240 183)	(2 258)	(3 435)	(3 809)	(2 663)	(86)	(252 434)
Unit-linked investment contracts and similar contracts	(233 254)	–	–	–	–	–	(233 254)
Other investment contracts	(6 929)	(2 258)	(3 435)	(3 809)	(2 663)	(86)	(19 180)
<b>Net policyholder cash flows</b>	(313 067)	(61 937)	(61 293)	(60 450)	(57 944)	(2 099 094)	(2 653 785)

Year ended 31 December 2024 <sup>1</sup> Rm	Consolidated Undiscounted cash flows						Total
	One year or less	One to two years	Two to three years	Three to four years	Four to five years	More than Five years	
<b>Net policyholder cash flows</b>							
<b>Insurance contract cash flows</b>	(72 659)	(59 475)	(57 669)	(56 463)	(55 117)	(2 097 567)	(2 398 950)
Life risk and annuities	(8 831)	(4 908)	(4 947)	(5 216)	(5 526)	(250 147)	(279 575)
Life savings	(63 828)	(54 567)	(52 722)	(51 247)	(49 591)	(1 847 420)	(2 119 375)
<b>Reinsurance contract cash flows</b>	(104)	(70)	(48)	(26)	1	168	(79)
Life risk and annuities	(104)	(70)	(48)	(26)	1	168	(79)
<b>Investment contract cash flows</b>	(243 172)	(2 258)	(3 435)	(3 809)	(2 663)	(86)	(255 423)
Unit-linked investment contracts and similar contracts	(236 243)	–	–	–	–	–	(236 243)
Other investment contracts	(6 929)	(2 258)	(3 435)	(3 809)	(2 663)	(86)	(19 180)
<b>Net policyholder cash flows</b>	(315 935)	(61 803)	(61 152)	(60 298)	(57 779)	(2 097 485)	(2 654 452)

<sup>1</sup> Certain portfolios, including IFRS 17 contract maturities, were erroneously omitted from the above table in the prior year. In addition, IFRS 9 investment contract maturities were restated to include maturities that had been erroneously excluded in the prior year. As a result, the prior-year table has been amended

Life risk and annuities contracts have zero amounts payable on demand.

Unit-linked and similar investment contract policyholders have the option to terminate or transfer their contracts at any time and to receive the surrender or transfer value of their policies, being the policyholders' account values less applicable surrender fees. Although these liabilities are payable on demand, the Group does not expect all these amounts to be paid out within one year of the reporting date.

In the separate financial statements, for life savings contracts with a carrying value of R535 billion (2024: R477 billion) the amount payable on demand at 31 December 2025 is R159 billion (2024: R329 billion).

In the consolidated financial statements, for life savings contracts with a carrying value of R535 billion (2024: R477 billion) the amount payable on demand as at 31 December 2025 is R159 billion (2024: R329 billion).

### F3: Borrowed funds

At 31 December Rm	Note	Separate		Consolidated	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Subordinated debt securities	F3(a)	8 157	9 957	8 157	9 957

Included in the amount above for OMLACSA separate and consolidated is an amount of R1 500 million (2024: R3 805 million) that is regarded as current with the remainder regarded as non-current.

#### Maturity analysis

The table below provides the maturity profile of the anticipated future cash flows, based on contractual maturity dates for borrowed funds, including interest. It is presented on an undiscounted basis, and will therefore, differ from both carrying value and fair value of borrowed funds:

At 31 December Rm	Separate and consolidated	
	2025	2024
Less than one year	2 162	4 576
Greater than one year and less than five years	7 777	7 204
Greater than five years	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 939</b>	<b>11 780</b>

#### (a) Subordinated debt securities

At 31 December Rm	Tier	Maturity date	Separate and consolidated	
			2025	2024
<b>Non-banking</b>				
R500 million at 3-month JIBAR + 1.55%	Tier 2	October 2027	505	500
R1 110 million at 3-month JIBAR + 1.55%	Tier 2	June 2027	1 123	1 125
R1 500 million at 3-month JIBAR + 1.54%	Tier 2	September 2026	1 510	1 515
R1 150 million at 10.96%	Tier 2	Repaid	–	1 156
R623 million at 11.35%	Tier 2	Repaid	–	635
R2 000 million at 3-month JIBAR + 1.93%	Tier 2	Repaid	–	2 014
R859 million at 3-month JIBAR + 1.50%	Tier 2	May 2028	870	867
R641 million at 3-month JIBAR +1.34%	Tier 2	November 2028	641	641
R1 000 million at 3-month JIBAR +1.34%	Tier 2	May 2029	1 006	1 003
R500 million at 3-month JIBAR +1.30%	Tier 2	November 2029	502	501
R1 160 million at 3-month JIBAR +1.24%	Tier 2	June 2030	1 160	–
R840 million at 3-month JIBAR +1.20%	Tier 2	September 2030	840	–
<b>Total net subordinated debt securities</b>			<b>8 157</b>	<b>9 957</b>

On 20 June 2025 and 26 September 2025, Old Mutual Life Assurance Company (South Africa) Limited (OMLAC(SA)) issued a R1 160 million and R840 million floating rate subordinated debt instrument under the R25 billion Multi-Issuer Note Programme. The subordinated note is guaranteed by Old Mutual Limited and has a coupon rate of 3-month Johannesburg Interbank Average Rate (JIBAR) plus 124 bps and 120 bps, payable quarterly in arrears. The maturity date of this instrument is 20 June 2030 and 26 September 2030. R1 150 million, R623 million and R2 billion subordinated debt was redeemed on 19 March 2025, 14 September 2025 and 12 November 2025 respectively.

On 9 May 2024 and 29 November 2024, Old Mutual Life Assurance Company (South Africa) Limited (OMLACSA) issued a R1 000 million and R500 million floating rate subordinated debt instrument under the R25 billion Multi-Issuer Note Programme. The subordinated note is guaranteed by Old Mutual Limited and has a coupon rate of 3-month Johannesburg Interbank Average Rate (JIBAR) plus 134 bps and 130 bps, payable quarterly in arrears. The maturity date of this instrument is 09 May 2029 and 29 November 2029. R2 billion subordinated debt was redeemed on 11 June 2024.

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## F: Analysis of financial and insurance assets and liabilities continued

### F3: Borrowed funds continued

#### (b) Reconciliation of borrowed funds arising from financing activities

Year ended 31 December Rm	Separate and consolidated	
	2025	2024
<b>Balance at beginning of the year</b>	9 957	10 486
<b>Changes from financing cash flows</b>	(2 522)	(1 500)
<b>Proceeds from issue of subordinated and other debt</b>	2 000	1 500
Proceeds from issue of subordinated debt securities	2 000	1 500
<b>Redemption of borrowed funds</b>	(3 773)	(2 000)
Redemption of subordinated debt securities	(3 773)	(2 000)
<b>Interest paid</b>	(749)	(1 000)
<b>Non-cash changes</b>	722	971
Fair value changes	(123)	(38)
Accrued interest	845	1 009
<b>Balance at end of the year</b>	<b>8 157</b>	9 957

## G: Non-financial assets and liabilities

### G1: Goodwill and other intangible assets

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of a business and represents the premium of the amount paid over the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities. Other intangible assets include those assets which were initially recognised on a business combination and software development costs related to amounts recognised for in-house systems development.

#### (a) Goodwill and goodwill impairment

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of a subsidiary undertaking is recognised as an asset at the date that control is achieved (the acquisition date). Goodwill is measured as the excess of, the aggregate of (i) the consideration transferred, (ii) the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree, and (iii) if the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirers previously held equity interest, over the net of the acquisition amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest (if any), this excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Goodwill is allocated to one or more cash-generating units (CGUs), being the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets.

On loss of control of a subsidiary undertaking, any attributable goodwill is included in the determination of any profit or loss on disposal. On disposal of a business, where goodwill on acquisition is allocated to the CGU, goodwill is allocated to the disposal on a relative basis.

Goodwill is not amortised, but is reviewed for impairments at least once annually for each CGU, by comparing the carrying amount of each CGU to its recoverable amount, being the higher of that CGU's value in use or fair value less costs to sell. Any impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss and are not subsequently reversed. The appropriateness of the CGUs is evaluated on an annual basis.

#### (b) Internally developed software

Internally developed software (software) is amortised over its estimated useful life, where applicable. Such assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Software is recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position if, and only if, it is probable that the relevant future economic benefits attributable to the software will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably.

Costs incurred in the research phase are expensed in profit or loss whereas costs incurred in the development phase are capitalised when the requirements of IAS 38 relating to the recognition of internally generated assets have been met.

The main criteria being that future economic benefits can be identified as a result of the development expenditure.

Amortisation is charged to other operating and administrative expenses in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the relevant software, which range between two and fifteen years, depending on the nature and use of the software. This excludes capitalised software that has not been brought into use yet. Included in the intangible assets are two internally developed software assets with carrying values of R3.7 billion (2024: R3.5 billion) and R544 million (2024: R622 million) and remaining useful lives of 15 years and 5 years, respectively. This was omitted in the prior year and has been included in accordance with IAS 38.

#### (c) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure on capitalised intangible assets is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

(d) **Analysis of goodwill and other intangible assets**

The following table analyses the movements in cost, amortisation and impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets for the year ended 31 December 2025 and the year ended 31 December 2024:

Rm	Separate		Consolidated	
	Intangible assets	Goodwill	Intangible assets	Total
<b>Cost</b>				
<b>Balance at 1 January 2024</b>	5 846	492	6 350	6 842
Acquisitions through business combinations	–	64	–	64
Additions	887	–	897	897
Disposals and retirements	–	–	(4)	(4)
Foreign exchange and other movements	2	(9)	(103)	(112)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>6 735</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>7 140</b>	<b>7 687</b>
Acquisitions through business combinations	–	–	–	–
Additions	<b>769</b>	–	<b>774</b>	<b>774</b>
Disposals and retirements	–	–	<b>(18)</b>	<b>(18)</b>
Foreign exchange and other movements	–	<b>9</b>	–	<b>9</b>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>7 504</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>7 896</b>	<b>8 452</b>
<b>Amortisation and impairment losses</b>				
<b>Balance at 1 January 2024</b>	1 437	323	1 680	2 003
Amortisation	450	–	494	494
Impairments	–	–	13	13
Disposals and retirements	–	–	(4)	(4)
Foreign exchange and other movements	–	(9)	–	(9)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>1 887</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>2 183</b>	<b>2 497</b>
Amortisation	<b>550</b>	–	<b>596</b>	<b>596</b>
Impairments	<b>46</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>76</b>
Disposals and retirements	–	–	<b>(20)</b>	<b>(20)</b>
Foreign exchange and other movements	<b>(1)</b>	<b>9</b>	–	<b>9</b>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>2 482</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>2 805</b>	<b>3 158</b>
<b>Net carrying value</b>				
Balance at 31 December 2024	4 848	233	4 957	5 190
<b>Balance at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>5 022</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>5 091</b>	<b>5 294</b>

At 31 December		
Rm	2025	2024
Old Mutual Wealth	169	169
Old Mutual Properties	34	64
<b>Goodwill, net of impairment losses</b>	<b>203</b>	233

In the performance of goodwill impairment testing, the Group's CGU's mostly used discounted cash flow models, which incorporated planned business performance, with a risk-adjusted discount rate reflecting cost of equity as appropriate for the CGU.

The carrying value of intangible assets is reviewed for indicators of impairment annually. If indicators of impairment exist, the particular asset is tested for impairment.

During 2025, impairments amounting to R30 million were recognised. During the previous year, R13 million of impairments were recognised in 2024.

All of the remaining year end goodwill and intangible asset impairment reviews indicated that there is sufficient headroom to maintain these balances, with no additional impairments required to be recognised.

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## G: Non-financial assets and liabilities continued

### G2: Fixed assets

#### (a) Property, plant and equipment

Buildings that are owner-occupied are recorded at fair value. Owner-occupied properties are valued as at 31 December each year by internal and external professional valuers. Fair value is determined by reference to market-based evidence. For each business, the valuation methodology adopted is dependent upon the nature of the property. Income generating assets are valued using discounted cash flows and vacant land and property are valued according to sales of comparable properties.

The Group assesses and adjusts (if required) the useful life, residual value and depreciation method for property and equipment on an annual basis.

#### Leased assets

At inception of a contract, the Group 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. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16. Contracts where the service provider has a substantive right to substitute the asset for an alternative asset during the lease term is not regarded as a lease, but instead a service contract. Accordingly, these contracts are not accounted for in accordance with IFRS 16. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date.

Category	Valuation model	Measurement
Land	Revaluation model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land is stated at revalued amounts and is not depreciated.</li> <li>Increases or decreases in the carrying amount are taken to other comprehensive income and presented in a revaluation reserve in equity</li> <li>The revaluation reserve will be released in equity when the asset is sold</li> </ul>
Buildings	Revaluation model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stated at revalued amounts. Depreciated over a period of 50 years using the straight-line method</li> <li>Revaluation gains and losses on owner-occupied property are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Losses that offset previous gains in respect of the same asset are charged against the property revaluation reserve, and all other losses are charged to the income statement as an impairment</li> <li>On revaluation any accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the property concerned and the net amount restated to the revalued amount</li> <li>On derecognition, any gain or loss on disposal, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognised in profit or loss in the period the asset is derecognised</li> </ul>
Plant and equipment	Cost model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plant and equipment, principally computer equipment, motor vehicles, fixtures and fittings are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The maximum estimated useful life ranges from three to 10 years</li> </ul>
Leased assets	Cost model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The lease term is defined as the non-cancellable period for which a lessee has the right to use an underlying asset, together with both:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option</li> <li>» Periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option</li> </ul> </li> <li>If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying assets to the lessee by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the lessee will exercise a purchase option, the lessee will depreciate the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the lessee shall depreciate the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term</li> </ul>

Category	Valuation Model	Measurement
<b>Lease liability (Group as lessee)</b>	<b>Amortised cost</b>	<p>The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable</li> <li>• Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date</li> <li>• The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees</li> <li>• The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options</li> <li>• Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease</li> </ul> <p>The lease liability is included in Trade, other payables and other liabilities line in the consolidated statement of financial position. The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. The Group re-measures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is re-measured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate</li> <li>• The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is re-measured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used)</li> <li>• A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is re-measured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification</li> </ul> <p>The Group did not make any such adjustments during the periods presented.</p>

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## G: Non-financial assets and liabilities continued

### G2: Fixed assets continued

#### (a) Property, plant and equipment continued

##### (i) Property, plant and equipment owned by the Group

The following tables analyses land, buildings, plant and equipment and buildings leased by the Group.

Rm	Separate						
	Land (Revalued)	Buildings (Revalued)	Land and buildings (Fair value)	Plant and equipment	Total Owned	Leased Buildings	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>							
<b>Balance at 1 January 2024</b>	99	3 281	–	1 024	4 404	561	4 965
Additions	–	157	–	240	397	96	493
Increase arising from revaluation	–	78	–	–	78	–	78
Disposals	–	(78)	–	(98)	(176)	(91)	(267)
Foreign exchange and other movements	(71)	71	–	(17)	(17)	(42)	(59)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3 509</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1 149</b>	<b>4 686</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>5 210</b>
Additions	–	70	38	142	250	68	318
Increase arising from revaluation	–	–	63	–	63	–	63
Transfers within PPE <sup>2</sup>	–	(1 495)	1 495	–	–	–	–
Disposals	–	(9)	–	(142)	(151)	(30)	(181)
Foreign exchange and other movements	–	–	–	7	7	(3)	4
<b>Balance at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2 075</b>	<b>1 596</b>	<b>1 156</b>	<b>4 855</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>5 414</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses</b>							
<b>Balance at 1 January 2024</b>	–	459	–	657	1 116	285	1 401
Depreciation charge for the year	–	24	–	139	163	112	275
Reversal of impairments <sup>1</sup>	–	(142)	–	–	(142)	–	(142)
Disposals	–	–	–	(74)	(74)	(85)	(159)
Foreign exchange and other movements	–	–	–	1	1	(47)	(46)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>1 064</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>1 329</b>
Depreciation charge for the period	–	38	–	156	194	107	301
Impairment losses charged for the year <sup>3</sup>	–	293	–	–	293	–	293
Disposals	–	–	–	(126)	(126)	(28)	(154)
Foreign exchange and other movements	–	–	–	5	5	4	9
<b>Balance at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>1 430</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>1 778</b>
<b>Net carrying amount at:</b>							
31 December 2024	28	3 168	–	426	3 622	259	3 881
<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1 403</b>	<b>1 596</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>3 425</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>3 636</b>

1 In 2024, the R142 million reversal of impairment recognised relates to a R115 million reversal of impairment on Mutual Park and R27 million reversal of impairment on 1 Mutual Place in Sandton

2 During the 2025, Mutual Park was transferred from the OMLACSA shareholder portfolio to a with-profit policyholder portfolio

3 In 2025, there was an impairment loss of R331 million recognised relating to 1 Mutual Place in Sandton and a reversal of impairment of R38 million recognised relating to Mutual Park. Both 1 Mutual Place and Mutual Place building are included in the Other Group activities segment

Consolidated							
Rm	Land (Revalued)	Buildings (Revalued)	Land and buildings (Fair value)	Plant and equipment	Total Owned	Leased Buildings	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>							
<b>Balance at 1 January 2024</b>	99	4 560	–	2 655	7 314	603	7 917
Additions	–	157	–	260	417	120	537
Increase arising from revaluation	–	78	–	–	78	–	78
Disposals	–	(78)	–	(105)	(183)	(116)	(299)
Foreign exchange and other movements <sup>1</sup>	(71)	(885)	–	(1 566)	(2 522)	(44)	(2 566)
Transfer to assets held for sale and distribution	–	–	–	(5)	(5)	–	(5)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3 832</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1 239</b>	<b>5 099</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>5 662</b>
Additions	–	70	38	155	263	74	337
Increase arising from revaluation	–	–	63	–	63	–	63
Transfer within PPE <sup>4</sup>	–	(1 495)	1 495	–	–	–	–
Disposals	–	(9)	–	(147)	(156)	(39)	(195)
Foreign exchange and other movements	–	(78)	–	(2)	(80)	–	(80)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2 320</b>	<b>1 596</b>	<b>1 245</b>	<b>5 189</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>5 787</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses</b>							
<b>Balance at 1 January 2024</b>	–	456	–	693	1 149	312	1 461
Additions	–	–	–	9	9	–	9
Depreciation charge for the year	–	24	–	149	173	124	297
Reversal of impairments <sup>2</sup>	–	(142)	–	–	(142)	–	(142)
Disposals	–	–	–	(79)	(79)	(102)	(181)
Foreign exchange and other movements <sup>1</sup>	–	–	–	–	–	(47)	(47)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>1 110</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>1 397</b>
Depreciation charge for the period	–	38	–	167	205	117	322
Impairment charge for the period <sup>3</sup>	–	293	–	–	293	–	293
Disposals	–	–	–	(126)	(126)	(36)	(162)
Foreign exchange and other movements	–	–	–	(4)	(4)	3	(1)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>1 478</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>1 849</b>
<b>Net carrying amount at:</b>							
31 December 2024	28	3 494	–	467	3 989	276	4 265
<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1 651</b>	<b>1 596</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>3 711</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>3 938</b>

<sup>1</sup> In 2024, assets to the value of R1 550 million are included in other movements and relate to the Group no longer controlling certain investments where a look-through process was applied in the past when consolidating these investments

<sup>2</sup> In 2024, the R142 million reversal of impairment recognised relates to a R115 million reversal of impairment on Mutual Park and R27 million reversal of impairment on 1 Mutual Place in Sandton

<sup>3</sup> In 2025, there was an impairment loss of R331 million recognised relating to 1 Mutual Place in Sandton and a reversal of impairment of R38 million recognised relating to Mutual Park. Both 1 Mutual Place and Mutual Place building are included in the Other Group activities segment

<sup>4</sup> During the 2025, Mutual Park was transferred from the OMLACSA shareholder portfolio to a with-profit policyholder portfolio

## (i) Property, plant and equipment

The Group engages internal and independent external valuers to determine the carrying value of its owner-occupied property. Fair Value is determined by reference to market-based evidence. The valuations are carried out at intervals throughout the year by internal valuers and every three years by external valuers.

The carrying value that would have been recognised had owner-occupied property been carried under the historic cost model would be R3 333 million (2024: R3 371 million) for the Group and Company.

Property, plant and equipment are classified as Level 3 in terms of the fair value hierarchy. Level 3 fair value measurements are those that include the use of significant unobservable inputs. The significant non-observable inputs used in the valuations are the expected rental values per square foot and the capitalisation rates. Details of the valuation techniques and ranges of estimates for unobservable inputs are disclosed in note G2(c).

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## G: Non-financial assets and liabilities continued

### G2: Fixed assets continued

#### (a) Property, plant and equipment continued

##### (ii) Leases as lessee

Year ended 31 December Rm	Separate	
	2025	2024
<b>Amounts recognised in profit or loss</b>		
Finance expense on lease liabilities	20	25
Lease expenses relating to short-term leases	16	16
Lease expenses relating to low-value leases	6	3
<b>Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows</b>		
<b>Total cash outflows on repayment of leases</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>144</b>
<b>Total cash outflows on interest paid on leases</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>

Year ended 31 December Rm	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
<b>Amounts recognised in profit or loss</b>		
Finance expense on lease liabilities	22	27
Lease expenses relating to short-term leases	16	16
Lease expenses relating to low-value leases	6	4
<b>Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows</b>		
<b>Total cash outflows on repayment of leases</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>Total cash outflows on interest paid on leases</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>27</b>

#### Analysis of lease costs

The following table sets out the maturity analysis of undiscounted outstanding commitments under non-cancellable operating leases:

At 31 December Rm	Separate	
	2025	2024
Within one year	122	109
Greater than one year and less than five years	121	158
After five years	-	-
	<b>243</b>	<b>267</b>

At 31 December Rm	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
Within one year	122	105
Greater than one year and less than five years	121	153
After five years	-	-
	<b>243</b>	<b>258</b>

(iii) **Lease renewal options**

Some leases of office buildings contain extension options exercisable by the Group up to one year before the end of the non-cancellable contract period. Where practicable, the Group seeks to include extension options in new leases to provide operational flexibility. The Group assesses at lease commencement whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. The Group reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances within its control.

At 31 December 2025 Rm	Separate	
	Lease liabilities recognised (discounted)	Potential future lease payments not included in lease liabilities
Office buildings	224	–

At 31 December 2024 Rm	Separate	
	Lease liabilities recognised (discounted)	Potential future lease payments not included in lease liabilities
Office buildings	264	–

At 31 December 2025 Rm	Consolidated	
	Lease liabilities recognised (discounted)	Potential future lease payments not included in lease liabilities
Office buildings	232	–

At 31 December 2024 Rm	Consolidated	
	Lease liabilities recognised (discounted)	Potential future lease payments not included in lease liabilities
Office buildings	272	–

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## G: Non-financial assets and liabilities continued

### G2: Fixed assets continued

#### (b) Investment property

##### Classification

Investment properties are held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both and are not significantly occupied by the Group or any of its subsidiaries. Certain investment properties are matched to policyholder liabilities.

##### Measurement

Investment properties are measured at fair value as determined by a registered independent valuer at least every three years, and annually by locally qualified staff, having an appropriate recognised professional qualification and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued.

For practical reasons, valuations are carried out on a cyclical basis over a 12-month period due to the large number of properties involved. In the event of a material change in market and property specific conditions between the valuation date and reporting date an internal valuation is performed and adjustments made to reflect any material changes in value.

Surpluses and deficits arising from changes in fair value and rental income are reflected as investment income in investment return in the income statement, as appropriate.

##### Fair value hierarchy of the Group's properties

The fair values of the Group's investment properties are categorised into Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The following table reconciles the fair value measurements of Group's investment properties:

Year ended 31 December Rm	Notes	Separate		Consolidated	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Balance at beginning of the year		875	848	31 945	36 439
Additions		–	3	941	1 791
Additions from business combinations	I8(a)	–	–	–	841
Disposals		–	–	(361)	–
Net gain/(loss) from fair value adjustments	C2	(41)	–	1 007	878
Foreign exchange and other movements		10	24	685	605
Transfer (to)/from assets held for sale and distribution	G9	–	–	(458)	(8 609)
<b>Balance at end of the year</b>		<b>844</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>33 759</b>	<b>31 945</b>

All of the Group's investment properties are located in Africa, Romania and Bulgaria and are principally held within the policyholder funds.

The value of freehold and leasehold properties are as follows:

Year ended 31 December Rm	Separate	
	2025	2024
Freehold	844	875
Leasehold	–	–
	<b>844</b>	<b>875</b>

Year ended 31 December Rm	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
Freehold	33 759	31 945
Leasehold	–	–
	<b>33 759</b>	<b>31 945</b>

### Amounts recognised in profit or loss for investment properties

The following table analyses the amounts recognised in profit or loss for investment properties owned, right of use assets and investment properties subject to operating lease:

Year ended 31 December Rm	Notes	Separate		Consolidated	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Rental income from investment property	C2	386	179	4 200	3 271
Direct operating expense arising from investment property that generated rental income <sup>1</sup>		(24)	(33)	(1 726)	(1 689)

<sup>1</sup> In 2024, the line item incorrectly stated that the expenses were derived from investment property which did not generate rental income. It has been corrected to refer to investment property which generated rental income

### (c) Fair value hierarchy of the Group's property

The fair value of the Group's properties is categorised into Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Overall, there has been an increase in the property assets balance. This was largely attributable to R941 million of property asset additions and R1 007 million of revaluation gains.

Unobservable inputs are inputs for which there is no market data available. They are developed using the best information available about the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability.

The information in the table below discloses the significant unobservable inputs used at year end in measuring investment and owner-occupied properties categorised at level 3:

Type of property	Valuation approach	Key unobservable inputs	Range of estimates for unobservable inputs
<b>Income-generating assets – office/retail/industrial properties and owner-occupied properties</b>	Valued using the internationally and locally recognised Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method. A minimum of five years (if required for specific leases, a longer period is used) of net income is discounted at a market-related rate, together with the present value of the capitalised net income in year six. Net income is determined by considering gross income, vacancies and lease obligations from which all normalised operating expenditure is deducted. The discount rate is determined with reference to the current market conditions and is constantly monitored by reference to comparable market transactions.	Valuation capitalisation and discount rates are based on industry guidelines predominantly from South African Property Owners Association (SAPOA) and Investment Property Databank (IPD) as well as comparison to listed property funds in South Africa. For properties in Bulgaria and Romania, valuation yields and discount rates are based on industry guidelines from the Bulgarian National Statistics Institute and Association of Authorised Romanian Valuers (ANEVAR) respectively. Where market rentals are used, these are based on the valuers' assumptions and information they have based on similar valuations they have done or sourced from external brokers. Vacancy rates are based on property specific data.	<b>South African Properties:</b>
			<b>Retail</b> Capitalisation rates: 6.75% to 11.00% (2024: 6.75% to 10.50%) Discount rates: 12.25% to 16.50% (2024: 12.50% to 15.50%) Market rentals: R112.00 to R542.62 m <sup>2</sup> (2024: R120 to R535.56 per m <sup>2</sup> ) Vacancy rates: 0% to 16.5% (2024: 0.0% to 16.25%)
			<b>Industrial</b> Capitalisation rates: 8.00% to 14.00% (2024: 8.5% to 14.0%) Discount rates: 13.00% to 18.50% (2024: 13.0% to 18.5%) Market rentals: R72.00 to R100.00 m <sup>2</sup> (2024: R36 to R100.00 per m <sup>2</sup> ) Vacancy rates: 9.10% to 49.69% (2024: 0.0% to 10.01%)
			<b>Bulgarian Properties:</b>
			<b>Office</b> Capitalisation rates: 7.30% to 7.50% (2024: 7.4% to 7.6%) Discount rates: 9.55% to 9.75% (2024: 10.4% to 10.6%) Market rentals per: EUR13.00 to EUR17.50 per m <sup>2</sup> (2024: EUR12.5 to EUR17.5 per m <sup>2</sup> ) Vacancy rates: 4.50% to 6.50% (2024: 5.0% to 6.0%)
			<b>Industrial</b> Capitalisation rates: 7.00% to 7.40% Discount rates: 9.25% to 9.65% Market rentals: EUR3.75 to EUR6.00 per m <sup>2</sup> Vacancy rates: 1.50% to 3.50%
			<b>Romanian Properties:</b>
			<b>Office</b> Capitalisation rates: 7.08% (2024: 7.08%) Discount rates: 9.08% (2024: 8.98%) Market rentals: EUR 16.58 to EUR 16.69 per m <sup>2</sup> (2024: EUR 15.96 to EUR 17.20 per m <sup>2</sup> ) Vacancy rates: 5% (2024: 5.0%)

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## G: Non-financial assets and liabilities continued

### G2: Fixed assets continued

#### (c) Fair value hierarchy of the Group's property continued

Type of property	Valuation approach	Key unobservable inputs	Range of estimates for unobservable inputs
<b>Land (South Africa)</b>	Valued according to the existing zoning and town planning scheme at the date of valuation with a cost allocation for the pro rata share of construction costs actually incurred and paid by the owner allocated pro rata to the land portions in proportion to the bulk available for each portion.  However, there are cases where exceptional circumstances need to be considered.	The land per m <sup>2</sup> and bulk per m <sup>2</sup> are based on comparable sales and zoning conditions. Discount rates are based on industry guidelines predominantly from SAPOA and IPD as well as comparison to listed property funds in South Africa.	Land value per m <sup>2</sup> : R100 to R355 (2024: R75 to R250)
<b>Near vacant properties</b>	Land value less the estimated cost of demolition	Recent sales of land in the area and local government valuation rolls adjusted for estimated cost of demolition.	Land value per m <sup>2</sup> : R100 to R355 (2024: R75 to R250)

#### (d) Sensitivity analysis

The table below indicates the sensitivity of the aggregate property market values for a movement in discount and capitalisation rates and market rentals:

Year ended 31 December Rm	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
An increase of 1% in discount rates would decrease the fair value by:	(1 193)	(1 774)
A decrease of 1% in discount rates would increase the fair value by:	1 275	1 910
An increase of 1% in capitalisation rates would decrease the fair value by:	(1 905)	(2 296)
A decrease of 1% in capitalisation rates would increase the fair value by:	2 478	2 979
An increase of 10% in market rentals per m <sup>2</sup> would increase the fair value by:	2 099	3 003
A decrease of 10% in market rentals per m <sup>2</sup> would decrease the fair value by:	(2 079)	(2 976)
An increase of 1% in vacancy rates would decrease the fair value by:	(239)	(329)
A decrease of 1% in vacancy rates would increase the fair value by:	235	313

The assessment above depicts the potential impact on profit or (loss) as a result of the change in the parameter identified.

#### (e) Operating lease arrangements (with the Group as lessor)

Investment property comprises a portfolio of retail, commercial and industrial properties that are leased to third parties. These leases are classified as operating leases, because they do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the assets. Each lease has a defined lease period and financial terms. Renewal negotiations with tenants commence prior to expiry of their current lease agreement. Lease periods vary and are dependent on the tenant and property type. Contingent rents charged are immaterial. During the year ended 31 December 2025, rental concessions of Rnil million (2024: R3 million) were provided to tenants of the South African property portfolio.

Year ended 31 December Rm	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
<b>Total future minimum lease receivables under operating leases</b>		
Within one year	2 138	2 752
One to two years <sup>1</sup>	1 769	2 288
Two to three years <sup>1</sup>	1 288	1 765
Three to four years <sup>1</sup>	880	1 261
Four to five years <sup>1</sup>	545	955
After five years	1 115	1 522
	<b>7 735</b>	10 543

<sup>1</sup> In the prior period, the annual maturity bands of years two to four were incorrectly aggregated as 'Greater than one year and less than five years'. This has been corrected to disclose the annual maturity bands for those periods

### G3: Costs of obtaining contracts

Costs of obtaining contracts relate to costs that the Group incurred to obtain new business. These acquisition costs are capitalised in the statement of financial position and are amortised in profit or loss over the life of the contracts.

The following table analyses the movements in deferred acquisition costs relating to investment and asset management contracts.

Year ended 31 December Rm	Separate Investment contracts
<b>Balance at 1 January 2024</b>	273
New business	59
Amortisation	(69)
Foreign exchange and other movements	4
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>267</b>
New business	83
Amortisation	(55)
Foreign exchange and other movements	(32)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>263</b>

#### Separate

Based on the maturity profile of the above assets, R26 million (2024: R27 million) is expected to be earned within 12 months from the reporting date and the remaining balance is non-current.

Year ended 31 December Rm	Consolidated		
	Investment contracts	Asset management	Total
<b>Balance at 1 January 2024</b>	273	154	427
New business	58	23	81
Amortisation	(69)	(54)	(123)
Foreign exchange and other movements	4	–	4
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>389</b>
New business	83	18	101
Amortisation	(55)	(46)	(101)
Foreign exchange and other movements	(32)	–	(32)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>357</b>

#### Consolidated

Based on the maturity profile of the above assets, R61 million (2024: R70 million) is expected to be earned within 12 months from the reporting date and the remaining balance is non-current.

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## G: Non-financial assets and liabilities continued

### G4: Trade, other receivables and other assets

At 31 December Rm	Separate		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Amounts owed by policyholders	118	96	131	96
Amounts owed by intermediaries	422	279	422	279
Outstanding settlements	–	–	4 430	27 539
Other receivables	1 187	1 314	1 727	1 742
Accrued interest and rent	5 147	4 912	5 178	4 943
Prepayments and accrued income	2 036	904	2 402	1 156
Other assets	1 060	2 096	2 108	3 068
<b>Total trade, other receivables and other assets</b>	<b>9 970</b>	<b>9 601</b>	<b>16 398</b>	<b>38 823</b>

The trade, other receivables and other assets are presented net of expected credit losses. Refer to note E1 for further details.

Included in the amounts above for OMLACSA separate is an amount of R9 915 million (2024: R8 837 million) that are regarded as current with the remainder regarded as non-current.

Included in the amounts above for OMLACSA consolidated is an amount of R16 019 million (2024: R37 720 million) that are regarded as current with the remainder regarded as non-current.

### G5: Provisions

Year ended 31 December Rm	Separate			
	Compensation provisions	Provision for donations	Other	Total
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024</b>	258	737	422	1 417
Charge to profit or loss	54	160	381	595
Utilised during the year	(50)	(56)	(251)	(357)
Foreign exchange and other movements	–	–	(121)	(121)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>1 534</b>

Year ended 31 December Rm	Consolidated			
	Compensation provisions	Provision for donations	Other	Total
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024</b>	258	737	496	1 491
Charge to profit or loss	54	160	418	632
Utilised during the year	(50)	(56)	(291)	(397)
Foreign exchange and other movements	–	–	(118)	(118)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>1 608</b>

#### Separate and consolidated analysis of provisions

Compensation provisions at 31 December 2025 comprise:

- R109 million (2024: R90 million) relating to regulatory uncertainty;
- R40 million (2024: R45 million) relating to multiple causal events; and
- R113 million (2024: R123 million) relates to the provision for claw-back of prescribed claims. This provision is held to allow for the probable future payment of claims that have been previously reversed

Of the total compensation provisions, R262 million (2024: R258 million) is estimated to be payable after 12 months from the reporting date.

#### Provisions for donations

The provision for donations is predominately held in respect of commitments made by the South African business to the future funding of charitable donations. The funds were made available on the closure of the Group's unclaimed shares trusts which were set up as part of the demutualisation in 1999 and closed in 2006. All of this is regarded to be payable after more than one year due to the long-term nature of the agreements in place.

### Other provisions

Other provisions include amounts for the resolution of legal uncertainties and the settlement of other claims raised by contracting parties. Based on the maturity profile of other provisions, the total balance is estimated to be payable within 12 months from the reporting date.

Material, provisions and accruals are discounted at discount rates specific to the risks inherent in the liability. The timing and final amounts of payments in respect of provisions, particularly those in respect of litigation claims and similar actions against the Group, are uncertain and could result in adjustments to the amounts recorded.

Due to the nature of the above provisions, the timing of the expected cash outflows is uncertain. Estimates of these provisions are reviewed annually and are adjusted as and when new circumstances arise.

The effects of discounting for all provisions noted above are immaterial.

### G6: Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities relates to initial fees received for the future provision of services that the Group will render on investment management contracts. These fees are recognised as a liability in the separate and consolidated statement of financial position and are recognised in the separate and consolidated income statements over the expected life of the contracts as the performance obligations are transferred. The table below analyses the movements in contract liabilities.

At 31 December Rm	Separate		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>Balance at 1 January</b>	<b>123</b>	110	<b>313</b>	312
Fees and commission income deferred	<b>87</b>	61	<b>158</b>	138
Revenue recognised during the year	<b>(55)</b>	(53)	<b>(145)</b>	(143)
Foreign exchange and other movements	<b>(40)</b>	5	<b>(39)</b>	6
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>115</b>	123	<b>287</b>	313

Based on the maturity profile of the above liabilities from a Company perspective, R12 million (2024: R12 million) is expected to be earned within 12 months from the reporting date and the remaining balance is non-current.

Based on the maturity profile of the above liabilities from a consolidated perspective, R25 million (2024: R23 million) is expected to be earned within 12 months from the reporting date and the remaining balance is non-current.

### G7: Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income taxes are calculated on all temporary differences at the tax rate applicable to the jurisdiction in which the temporary differences arise.

#### (a) Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for tax losses carried forward only to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefit is probable, where on the basis of all available evidence, it is considered more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits against which the reversal of the deferred tax asset may be set off.

The following table provides an analysis of the deferred tax asset account:

At 31 December Rm	Separate		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>Deferred tax asset</b>				
Tax losses carried forward <sup>1</sup>	<b>510</b>	698	<b>567</b>	775
Accelerated capital allowances	<b>–</b>	–	<b>2</b>	5
Other temporary differences <sup>2</sup>	<b>1 391</b>	1 854	<b>1 446</b>	1 920
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 901</b>	2 552	<b>2 015</b>	2 700

<sup>1</sup> A significant portion of the carried forward tax losses (deferred tax asset of R510 million; R698 million in 2024) relates to transfer losses incurred between policyholder and shareholder funds within OMLACSA. This includes a deferred tax asset of R162 million related to Covid 19 losses that arose in 2020 and 2021 which has been partially set off in 2022, 2023 and 2025. Further, a deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of cumulative tax losses amounting to R57 million (2024: R77 million) by Adviceworx (Pty) Ltd. Management has interrogated the business case for all entities for which deferred tax assets have been raised and are confident that these entities will generate sufficient future taxable profits against which these losses will be set off

<sup>2</sup> Included in other temporary differences is the transitional tax impact of IFRS 17 of R1 391 million (2024: R1 854 million) which will be realised over the remaining phase-in period of three years (2024: four years)

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## G: Non-financial assets and liabilities continued

### G7: Deferred tax assets and liabilities

#### (a) Deferred tax assets

The amounts for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised comprise:

At 31 December Rm	Consolidated			
	2025		2024	
	Gross amount	Tax	Gross amount	Tax
<b>Tax losses</b>				
Expiring in less than a year	–	–	2	–
Expiring in the second to fifth year inclusive	134	21	2 169	586
Expiring after five years	255	65	369	100
	<b>389</b>	<b>86</b>	2 540	686
Accelerated capital allowances	2	1	–	–
Other temporary differences	60	16	1 590	356
<b>Total</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>103</b>	4 130	1 042

#### (b) Deferred tax liabilities

The following table provides an analysis of the deferred tax liabilities account:

At 31 December Rm	Separate		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>				
Capital gains tax – shareholder	1 015	526	1 019	558
Capital gains tax – policyholder	7 001	4 434	7 533	4 862
Other temporary differences	232	225	420	237
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 248</b>	5 185	<b>8 972</b>	5 657
<b>Reconciliation of net deferred tax asset/(liability)</b>				
At the beginning of the year	(2 633)	(920)	(2 957)	(1 483)
Income statement charge	(4 141)	(1 661)	(4 179)	(1 783)
Additions from business combinations	–	–	–	(59)
Foreign exchange and other movements	428	(68)	180	352
Charged to other comprehensive income	(1)	16	(1)	16
<b>At the end of the year</b>	<b>(6 347)</b>	(2 633)	<b>6 957</b>	(2 957)

## G8: Trade, other payables and other liabilities

At 31 December Rm	Notes	Separate		Consolidated	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Amounts owed to policyholders		347	313	143	287
Amounts owed to intermediaries		376	216	420	248
Accruals		1 246	1 197	1 656	1 558
Post-employment benefits	11	1 391	1 369	1 391	1 369
Share-based payments – cash-settled scheme liabilities	12(e)	823	573	845	573
Trade creditors		593	653	934	969
Outstanding settlements		2 768	2 808	8 720	31 601
Liability in respect of repurchase agreements		29 428	22 519	29 428	22 519
Obligations in relation to collateral holdings		8 527	6 630	8 527	6 630
Lease liabilities	G8.1	226	270	235	277
Interest bearing liabilities	G8.2	–	–	11 166	13 164
Short-term employee benefits		1 197	1 252	1 226	1 287
Other liabilities		2 588	3 326	5 772	3 904
<b>Trade, other payables and other liabilities</b>		<b>49 510</b>	<b>41 126</b>	<b>70 463</b>	<b>84 386</b>

Included in the amounts above for OMLACSA separate R44 267 million (2024: R35 892 million) is regarded as current with the remainder regarded as non-current.

Included in the amounts above for OMLACSA Group R47 659 million (2024: R48 325 million) is regarded as current with the remainder regarded as non-current.

### 8.1: Lease liabilities

The following table provides an analysis of the lease liabilities included in trade, other payables and other liabilities:

At 31 December Rm	Separate		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>Balance at 1 January</b>	<b>270</b>	288	<b>277</b>	293
Additions	66	94	71	101
Interest accrued	20	29	21	32
Repayments (capital)	(127)	(141)	(131)	(149)
Other movements	(3)	–	(3)	–
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>226</b>	270	<b>235</b>	277

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## G: Non-financial assets and liabilities continued

### 8.2: Interest-bearing liabilities

The following table provides an analysis of the interest-bearing liabilities included in trade, other payables and other liabilities:

Year ended 31 December Rm	Maturity date	Consolidated	
		2025	2024
<b>Floating rate term loans</b>			
R50 million drawn of a R50 million facility at three-month JIBAR + 2.30%	October 2026	50	–
R500 million drawn of a R500 million facility at three-month JIBAR + 1.63%	May 2026	507	509
R500 million drawn of a R500 million facility at three-month JIBAR + 1.703%	May 2027	510	512
EUR38 million drawn of EUR38 million facility at three-month EURIBOR + 2.70%	November 2027	687	701
EUR58 million drawn of a EUR58 million facility at three-month EURIBOR + 2.70%	November 2027	1 068	1 098
EUR44 million drawn of EUR44 million facility at three-month EURIBOR + 2.25%	March 2025	–	735
R78 million drawn of a R78 million facility at three-month JIBAR + 2.00%	May 2025	–	79
R400 million drawn of a R400 million facility at three-month JIBAR + 1.70%	April 2026	409	411
R300 million drawn of a R300 million facility at three-month JIBAR + 1.70%	April 2026	307	308
R500 million drawn of a R500 million facility at three-month JIBAR + 2.19%	June 2025	–	506
R300 million drawn of a R300 million facility at three-month JIBAR + 1.3%	May 2027	304	304
R300 million drawn of a R300 million facility at three-month JIBAR + 1.45%	June 2026	303	303
R300 million drawn of a R300 million facility at three-month JIBAR + 1.5%	November 2027	304	304
R300 million drawn of a R300 million facility at three-month JIBAR + 1.72%	June 2029	306	307
EUR65 million drawn of EUR 65 million facility at one-month EURIBOR + 2.25%	February 2032	1 180	1 237
R500 million drawn of a R500 million facility at three-month JIBAR + 1.52%	March 2029	503	502
R500 million drawn of a R500 million facility at three-month JIBAR + 1.6%	March 2031	504	–
EUR8.4 million drawn of EUR8.4 million facility at three-month EURIBOR + 1.9%	December 2031	159	696
EUR4.9 million drawn of EUR4.9 million facility at three-month EURIBOR + 1.9%	December 2031	92	–
EUR22.5 million drawn of EUR22.5 million facility at three-month EURIBOR + 1.9%	December 2031	418	–
EUR45 million drawn of EUR45 million facility at three-month EURIBOR + 2.25%	December 2031	854	–
R500 million drawn of a R500 million facility at three-month JIBAR + 1.45%	April 2028	511	511
R500 million drawn R500 million facility at three-month JIBAR + 1.45%	May 2028	508	507
EUR16 million drawn of a EUR16 million facility at three-month EURIBOR + 2.35%	August 2027	316	319
R920 million drawn of a R920 million facility at prime + 2%	December 2029	–	920
R909 million drawn of a R1 000 million facility at three-month JIBAR + 1.75%	October 2025	–	909
R199 million drawn of a R675 million facility at three-month JIBAR + 2.85%	June 2025	–	199
R99 million drawn of a R135 million facility at three-month JIBAR + 4%	June 2025	–	99
<b>Fixed rate term loans</b>			
GBP21.5 million drawn at 3.5%	July 2025	–	501
GBP15 million drawn at 4.5%	February 2026	337	350
EUR28 million drawn of EUR 40 million facility at 8.75%	March 2027	543	292
EUR24.7 million drawn of a EUR24.7 million facility at 4.41%	June 2029	486	–
R45 million drawn of a R90 million facility at 10%	June 2025	–	45
<b>Total fixed and variable rate term loans</b>		<b>11 166</b>	<b>13 164</b>

Property to the value of R25 740 million (2024: R24 412 million) has been pledged as security for the interest-bearing liabilities reflected in the table above.

### 8.3: Maturity analysis

The table below provides the maturity profile of the anticipated future cash flows, based on contractual maturity dates for trade, other payables and other liabilities that are classified as financial liabilities. It is presented on an undiscounted basis, and will therefore, differ from the carrying value of trade, other payables and other liabilities on the previous page.

	<b>Separate</b>	
At 31 December Rm	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Less than one year	<b>38 531</b>	32 506
Greater than one year and less than five years	<b>3 853</b>	4 582
Greater than five years	–	1 369
<b>Total</b>	<b>42 384</b>	38 457

	<b>Consolidated</b>	
At 31 December Rm	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Less than one year	<b>41 466</b>	44 530
Greater than one year and less than five years	<b>13 816</b>	34 603
Greater than five years	<b>17 987</b>	2 908
<b>Total</b>	<b>73 269</b>	82 041

### G9: Assets and liabilities held for sale

#### OMLACSA separate

The Company disposed of investment in subsidiary (Community Property Holdings) of R3 981 million that was classified as assets held for sale in 2024. The remaining investment to be sold of R1 048 million continues to be presented as held for sale in 2025.

	<b>Separate</b>	
Year ended 31 December Rm	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Assets classified as held for sale</b>		
Investments and securities	<b>1 048</b>	3 981
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1 048</b>	3 981

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## G: Non-financial assets and liabilities continued

### G9: Assets and liabilities held for sale continued

#### OMLACSA consolidated

In 2024, the Group reclassified the assets and liabilities of its subsidiary, Community Property Holdings as held for sale (see details of composition below). During 2025 the Group disposed of its controlling shareholding but still holds a meaningful percentage of the shares in the company but the investment is now only an associate carried at fair value and per the Group policy, this is included in Investment and securities.

During 2025, the Group reclassified investment property to the value of R458 million and investment and securities to the value of R1 048 million into assets held for sale. The Group disposed of its assets and liabilities held for sale which comprises of property, plant and equipment to the value of R5 million, investment property (R8 789 million), investment in associated undertakings and joint venture (R166 million), trade, other receivables and other assets (R99 million), cash and cash equivalents (R269 million), deferred tax liabilities (R406 million), current tax payable (R2 million) and trade, other payables and other liabilities to the value of R1 266 million. This disposal relates to the Group disposing of its controlling shareholding but still holds a meaningful percentage of the shares in the company that owns the investment property but that this investment is now disclosed as an associate carried at fair value.

In 2024, the Group reclassified investment property to the value of R255 million into assets held for sale. The Group further classified total assets of R8 923 million and total liabilities of R1 674 million into assets and liabilities held for sale relating to the sale of a subsidiary, Community Property Holdings, as part of the ongoing strategic efforts of the Group. The assets and liabilities held for sale mainly comprised property, plant and equipment (R5 million), investment property (R8 384 million), investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures (R166 million), trade, other receivables and other assets (R99 million), cash and cash equivalents (R269 million), deferred tax liabilities (R406 million), current tax payable (R2 million), and trade, other payables and other liabilities (R1 266 million). This transaction has no impact on profit or loss. The Group disposed of an investment property (R698 million) classified as held for sale.

Assets held for sale per segment have been disclosed in note B3.

Year ended 31 December Rm	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
<b>Assets classified as held for sale</b>		
Property, plant and equipment	-	5
Investment property	278	8 609
Investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures	-	166
Investment and securities	1 048	-
Trade, other receivables and other assets	-	99
Cash and cash equivalents	-	269
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1 326</b>	<b>9 148</b>
<b>Liabilities classified as held for sale</b>		
Deferred tax liabilities	-	406
Current tax payable	-	2
Trade, other payables and other liabilities	-	1 266
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 674</b>

### G10: Share capital

Financial instruments issued are classified as equity when there is no contractual obligation to transfer cash, other financial assets or issue a variable number of own equity instruments. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds, net of tax.

#### (a) Authorised share capital

At 31 December Rm	Separate and consolidated	
	2025	2024
10 000 000 ordinary shares of R1 each	10	10
10 redeemable preference shares of R1 each	-	-
10 000 000 redeemable, no par value preference shares	-	-
	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>

#### (b) Issued share capital and share premium

At 31 December Rm	Separate and consolidated	
	2025	2024
8 000 001 ordinary shares	8	8
1 redeemable preference share of R1	-	-
Share premium	6 415	6 415

## GII: Other reserves

### Share-based payment reserve

The reserve comprises the credit to equity for equity-settled share-based payment arrangements in terms of IFRS 2. The standard requires that the expense be charged to the profit or loss component of the statement of comprehensive income, while a credit needs to be raised against equity over the vesting period. When awards vest, the reserve related to the specific awards is transferred to retained earnings. If the awards lapse before vesting, the related reserve is reversed through the profit or loss component of the statement of comprehensive income. Refer to note I2 for further information on share-based payment.

### Liability credit reserve

The reserve comprises movement in the fair value attributable to own credit risk on liabilities designated at FVTPL.

### Foreign currency translation reserve

The translation reserve comprises all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations into the presentation currency of the Group. This also includes translations of subsidiary accounts to the functional currency.

### Retained earnings

The retained earnings comprise the cumulative total comprehensive income recognised from inception (reduced by any amounts transferred to a separate reserve), reduced by dividends paid to date, movement in own shares held by employee share trusts, and any total comprehensive income relating to disposed subsidiaries and includes changes in OCI with respect to the following:

- Movement in the actuarial valuation of defined benefit fund assets and liabilities

## H: Interests in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

### Basis of consolidation and equity accounting

	Subsidiaries	Associates	Joint Ventures
<b>Typical shareholding in the assessment of entities that are not structured entities</b>	Greater than 50%	Between 20% and 50%	Between 20% and 50%
<b>Nature of the relationship</b>	Entities over which the Group has control as defined in IFRS 10 are consolidated.	Entities over which the Group has significant influence as defined in IAS 28.	A joint arrangement in terms of which the Group and the other contracting parties have joint control as defined in IFRS 11.

### Critical accounting estimates and judgements – investments in subsidiaries, associated undertakings and joint ventures

The Group has applied the following key judgements in the application of the requirements of the consolidation set of standards (IFRS 10 'Consolidated Financial Statements' and IFRS 11 'Joint Arrangements'):

#### Consolidation of 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.

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related non-controlling interest 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.

#### Consolidation of investment funds and securitisation vehicles

The Group acts as a fund manager to a number of investment funds. In determining whether the Group controls such a fund, it will focus on an assessment of the aggregate economic interests of the Group (comprising any carried interests and expected management fees) and the investor's rights to remove the fund manager. This general assessment is supplemented by an assessment of third-party rights in the investment funds, with regards to their practical ability to allow the Group not to control the fund. The Group assesses, on an annual basis, such interests to determine if the fund will be consolidated. The non-controlling interests in investment funds consolidated by the Group are classified as third-party interests in consolidated funds, a financial liability, in the consolidated statement of financial position. These interests are classified at fair value through profit or loss and measured at fair value, which is equal to the bid value of the number of units of the investment funds' scheme not owned by the Group.

The Group has sponsored certain asset-backed financing (securitisation) vehicles under its securitisation programme which are run according to pre-determined criteria that are part of the initial design of the vehicles. The Group is exposed to variability of returns from the vehicles through its holding of junior debt securities in the vehicles. It has concluded that it controls these vehicles and therefore has consolidated these asset-backed financing vehicles.

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## H: Interests in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures continued

### Basis of consolidation and equity accounting continued

#### Structured entities

The Group is required to make judgements on what constitutes a structured entity. Accounting standards define a structured entity as an entity designed so that its activities are not governed by way of voting rights. In assessing whether the Group has power over such investees in which it has an economic interest, the Group considers numerous factors. These factors may include the purpose and design of the investee, its practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee, the nature of its relationship with the investee and the size of its exposure to the variability of returns of the investee. The Group has evaluated all exposures and has concluded that all investments in investment funds as well as certain securitisation vehicles and other funding vehicles represent investments in structured entities.

## H1: Subsidiaries

### (a) Investments in subsidiaries and Group enterprises

The following table lists the Company's significant investments in subsidiaries, whose results are included in the consolidated financial statements. All shares held are ordinary shares and are held directly or indirectly by the Company.

	2025			2024
	Number of issued ordinary shares	% interest	Carrying value	Carrying value
<b>Unlisted subsidiaries</b>				
Old Mutual Technology Holdings Ltd <sup>1</sup>	11 000	100%	0.15	0.15
Community Property Holdings (Pty) Ltd <sup>2</sup>	–	46.68%	–	6 815
Old Mutual Alternative solutions Ltd <sup>1</sup>	45 000 001	100%	2	2
Old Mutual Alternative Risk Transfer Ltd <sup>1</sup>	281	100%	87	81
Old Mutual Wealth (Pty) Ltd <sup>1</sup>	12 200	100%	8 485	6 858
Old Mutual Real Estate Holding Company (Pty) Ltd <sup>1</sup>	2 676 079 069	100%	18 673	16 358
Grand Central Airport (Pty) Ltd <sup>1</sup>	18 000	100%	195	191

<sup>1</sup> Country of incorporation: Republic of South Africa

<sup>2</sup> OMLACSA sold its controlling shareholding in Community Property Holding (Pty) Ltd in FY 2025 from 83.6% to 46.68%. Therefore, Community Property Holding (Pty) Ltd is no longer a subsidiary

All the above companies have a year end of 31 December and their financial results have been incorporated and are included in the Group financial statements from the effective date that the Group controls the entity. There are certain funds in which the Group owns more than 50% of the equity but does not consolidate these because of certain management contracts which give other parties the power to control these funds. These management contracts may include that the ability to control is delegated to a third party with no rights of removal on similar types of contractual agreements.

During 2024, the Ideas Managed Partnership, a fund previously controlled by the Group, revised the terms of its various management agreements to align to industry best practice. This resulted in the Group losing control of the fund in 2024.

### (b) Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries

The following table summarises the information relating to the Group's subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests:

At 31 December 2025	Community Property Holdings (Pty) Ltd	Other subsidiaries	Total
<b>Consolidated statement of financial position</b>			
Total assets	–	–	–
Current assets	–	–	–
Non-current assets	–	–	–
Total liabilities	–	–	–
Current liabilities	–	–	–
Non-current liabilities	–	–	–
<b>Net assets</b>	–	–	–
<b>Non-controlling interests</b>	–	206	206
<b>Non-controlling interests (%)</b>	0%		
<b>Consolidated income statement</b>			
Total revenue	838		
Profit before tax	102		
Income tax expense	(43)		
<b>Profit/(loss) after tax for the financial year</b>	59		
<b>Non-controlling interests</b>	111	13	124
<b>Consolidated statement of cash flows</b>			
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	–		

At 31 December 2024 Rm	Community Property Holdings (Pty) Ltd	Other subsidiaries	Total
<b>Consolidated statement of financial position</b>			
Total assets	2 108		
Current assets	368		
Non-current assets	1 740		
Total liabilities	(1 674)		
Current liabilities	(396)		
Non-current liabilities	(1 278)		
<b>Net assets</b>	434		
<b>Non-controlling interests</b>	468	192	660
<b>Non-controlling interests (%)</b>	16%		
<b>Consolidated income statement</b>			
Total revenue	964		
Profit before tax	205		
Income tax expense	(162)		
<b>(Loss)/profit after tax for the financial year</b>	43		
<b>Non-controlling interests</b>	46	5	51
<b>Consolidated statement of cash flows</b>			
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(50)		

During the year ended 31 December 2025, dividends of R6.9 million (2024: R23 million) were paid to non-controlling interests.

(c) **Analysis of capital advances to Group undertakings**

The Company has advanced capital amounting to R12 235 million (2024: R9 958 million) to Old Mutual Capital Holding (Pty) Limited.

(d) **Amounts due by/(to) Group companies**

The following tables provide analysis of the amount due to and from Group companies.

At 31 December Rm	Separate	
	2025	2024
<b>Subsidiaries and associates</b>		
Old Mutual Alternative Risk Transfer Ltd	1 649	1 776
Celestis Brokers Services (Pty) Ltd	4	5
Old Mutual Unit Trust Managers (RF) (Pty) Ltd	41	25
Old Mutual Real Estate Holding Company (Pty) Ltd	693	633
Old Mutual Wealth Trust Company (Pty) Ltd	52	43
Grand Central Airport (Pty) Ltd	7	5
Masthead (Pty) Ltd	1	–
Old Mutual Alternative Solutions Ltd	1	–
Old Mutual Investment Services (Pty) Ltd	230	210
	<b>2 678</b>	<b>2 697</b>

At 31 December Rm	Separate		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>Holding companies</b>				
Old Mutual Emerging Markets (Pty) Ltd (intermediary holding company)	19	11	19	11
Old Mutual Limited (ultimate holding company)	34	44	34	44
	<b>53</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>55</b>

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## H: Interests in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures continued

### H1: Subsidiaries continued

#### (d) Amounts due by/(to) Group companies continued

At 31 December Rm	Separate		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>Fellow subsidiaries</b>				
Old Mutual (Africa) Holdings (Pty) Ltd	85	74	85	74
Old Mutual (South Africa) Share Trust	1	1	1	1
Old Mutual Investment Administrators (Pty) Ltd	(4)	20	(4)	20
Old Mutual Specialised Finance (Pty) Ltd	25	(12)	25	(12)
Old Mutual Finance (Pty) Ltd	(53)	598	(53)	598
Old Mutual Black Distributors Trust	37	36	37	36
Old Mutual Transaction Services (Pty) Ltd	9	25	9	25
Futuregrowth Asset Management (Pty) Ltd	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)
Old Mutual Alternative Investments (Pty) Ltd	(67)	(15)	(67)	(15)
Old Mutual Investment Services (Pty) Ltd	22	(33)	22	(33)
Old Mutual Investment Group (Pty) Ltd	(35)	(30)	(35)	(30)
African Infrastructure Investment Managers (Pty) Ltd	51	2	51	2
Old Mutual Life Assurance Company (Namibia) Ltd – Life	236	237	236	237
Old Mutual Life Assurance Co (Swaziland) Ltd	–	1	–	1
Old Mutual Insure Limited	58	36	58	36
Old Mutual Limited Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Employee Trust	1 378	1 186	1 378	1 186
Old Mutual Limited Employee Trust	762	667	762	667
Old Mutual West Africa Company Ltd	1	1	1	1
Old Mutual Foundation (Charitable Trust)	39	17	39	17
Black Distributors SPV	15	15	15	15
REMchannel (Pty) Ltd	6	4	6	4
Mutual & Federal Investments (Pty) Ltd	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Old Mutual Capital Holding (Pty) Ltd	73	82	73	82
Old Mutual Funeral Services (Pty) Ltd	–	1	–	1
Old Mutual Rewards (Pty) Ltd	(9)	10	(9)	10
Old Mutual Education SPV	–	1	–	1
Old Mutual Nigeria Life Assurance Company Ltd	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Fairbairn Consult (Pty) Ltd	15	(6)	15	(6)
Old Mutual Emerging Markets Ltd (OSI)	1	(23)	1	(23)
Old Mutual Holdings plc	11	11	11	11
Old Mutual plc	(4)	–	(4)	–
OM Bank Ltd	–	2	–	2
Other	54	106	54	122
	<b>2 677</b>	2 984	<b>2 677</b>	3 000
	<b>5 408</b>	5 736	<b>2 730</b>	3 055

At 31 December 2025, debt funding with a fair value of R1 282 million (2024: R2 107 million) had been lent to Old Mutual Specialised Finance Proprietary Limited.

At 31 December Rm	Separate		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Amounts due by Group companies	5 618	5 889	2 940	3 208
Amounts due to Group companies	(210)	(153)	(210)	(153)
	<b>5 408</b>	5 736	<b>2 730</b>	3 055

All amounts due by or to Group companies above are unsecured, interest free and are not subject to fixed terms of repayment.

(e) **Transactions with related entities**

The Company's immediate holding company is Old Mutual Emerging Markets (Pty) Ltd, incorporated in South Africa, which holds 100% of the Company's ordinary shares. The ultimate holding company is Old Mutual Limited, incorporated in South Africa.

At 31 December 2025 Rm	Separate			
	Holding company	Fellow subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Associates
<b>Income statement</b>				
Interest income	-	485	1 693	-
Dividend income	-	235	1 227	-
Fee income/(expense)	-	461	(374)	-
Insurance revenue	-	-	109	-
Insurance service expense	-	-	86	-
Net income/(expense) from reinsurance contracts	-	-	23	-
<b>Statement of financial position</b>				
Zero coupon bonds held	-	250	-	-
Collateral owing	-	(2 387)	-	-
Call loans including interest	-	855	-	-
Promissory notes	-	661	-	-
Interest bearing loans	-	(31)	-	-
<b>Statement of changes in equity</b>				
Dividends declared	(6 750)	-	-	-

At 31 December 2024 Rm	Separate			
	Holding company	Fellow subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Associates
<b>Income statement</b>				
Interest income	-	297	1 962	-
Dividend income	-	7	728	-
Fee income/(expense)	-	468	(348)	-
Insurance revenue	-	-	109	-
Insurance service expense	-	-	77	-
Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts	-	-	31	-
<b>Statement of financial position</b>				
Zero coupon bonds held	-	185	-	-
Collateral owing	-	(1 516)	-	-
Call loans including interest	-	1 037	-	-
Promissory notes	-	381	-	-
Interest-bearing loans	-	(23)	-	-
<b>Statement of changes in equity</b>				
Dividends declared	(7 646)	-	-	-

At 31 December 2025 Rm	Consolidated			
	Holding company	Fellow subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Associates
<b>Income statement</b>				
Interest income	-	414	-	-
Dividend income	-	225	-	-
Fee income/(expense)	-	461	(374)	-
Insurance revenue	-	-	109	-
Insurance service expense	-	-	86	-
Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts	-	-	23	-
<b>Statement of financial position</b>				
Zero coupon bonds held	-	250	-	-
Collateral owing	-	(2 387)	-	-
Call loans including interest	-	855	-	-
Promissory notes	-	661	-	-
Interest bearing loans	-	(31)	-	-
<b>Statement of changes in equity</b>				
Dividend expense	(6 750)	-	-	-

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## H: Interests in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures continued

### H1: Subsidiaries continued

#### (e) Transactions with related entities continued

At 31 December 2024 Rm	Consolidated			
	Holding company	Fellow subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Associates
<b>Income statement</b>				
Interest income	–	220	–	–
Dividend income	–	7	–	–
Fee income/(expense)	–	468	(348)	–
Insurance revenue	–	–	109	–
Insurance service expense	–	–	77	–
Net income/(expense) from reinsurance contracts	–	–	31	–
<b>Statement of financial position</b>				
Zero coupon bonds held	–	185	–	–
Collateral owing	–	(1 516)	–	–
Call loans including interest	–	1 037	–	–
Promissory notes	–	381	–	–
Interest-bearing loans	–	(23)	–	–
<b>Statement of changes in equity</b>				
Dividends declared	(7 646)	–	–	–

## H2: Investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures

### (a) Aggregate Group investment in associated undertakings and joint ventures

The following table presents the aggregate amounts for investment in associated undertakings and joint ventures at 31 December:

Year ended 31 December Rm	Consolidated	
	2025	2024 <sup>1</sup>
Balance at beginning of the year	12	729
Additions of investment in associated undertakings and joint ventures	–	314
Disposal of investment in associated undertakings and joint ventures	(6)	–
Share of profit after tax	14	292
Impairment provision for investments in associated undertakings	–	(845)
Dividend income	(14)	(14)
Transfer to held-for-sale	–	(166)
Foreign exchange and other movements	7	(298)
<b>Balance at end of the year</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>

<sup>1</sup> Impairments in the prior year relate to the write down of our investment in China to Rnil due to a reduction in the recoverable amount as determined through a value-in-use assessment. This outcome is as a result of negative expense variances and new business pressures contributing to reduced future cash flow expectations. The value in use has been determined using a discount rate of 11.81%

(b) **Analysis of equity accounted in associated undertakings and joint ventures**

The Group's equity accounted investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures are as follows:

At 31 December 2025 Rm	Carrying amount	Group share of profit
<b>Associated undertakings</b>		
Individually immaterial associates	13	14
<b>Total investment in associate undertakings</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Joint ventures</b>		
Individually immaterial joint ventures	-	-
<b>Total investment in joint ventures</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total investments in associates and joint ventures</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>
<hr/>		
At 31 December 2024 Rm	Carrying amount	Group share of profit
<b>Associated undertakings</b>		
Individually immaterial associates <sup>1</sup>	12	13
<b>Total investments in associate undertakings</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Joint ventures</b>		
Individually immaterial joint ventures <sup>1</sup>	-	279
<b>Total investments in joint ventures</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>279</b>
<b>Total investments in associates and joint ventures</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>292</b>

<sup>1</sup> During 2024, there were no individual material associates or joint ventures to be separately disclosed

(c) **Aggregate financial information of immaterial investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures**

The aggregate financial information of other immaterial investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures is as follows:

At 31 December 2025 Rm	2025	2024
Loss from continuing operations	693	607
Total comprehensive loss	693	607

(d) **Contingent liabilities and commitments**

At 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Group had no significant contingent liabilities or commitments relating to investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures.

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## H: Interests in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures continued

### H2: Investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures continued

#### (e) Material interests in associates and joint ventures carried at fair value

The table below provides summarised financial information for the Group's material associates and joint ventures carried at fair value and included in investments and securities. The information disclosed reflects the amounts presented in the financial statements of the relevant associates and joint ventures and not the Group's share of those amounts. These interests are held backing policyholder liabilities and, accordingly, do not constitute assets attributable to shareholders.

	OMPE Fund VI en Commandite Partnership	OMPE Fund V en Commandite Partnership	OMPE Fund IV en Commandite Partnership	Community property <sup>2</sup>
Nature of relationship	Associate	Associate	Associate	Associate
Principal place of business	Cape Town, South Africa	Cape Town, South Africa	Cape Town, South Africa	Cape Town, South Africa
Proportion of economic interest <sup>3</sup>	78.95%	75.50%	88.10%	46%
Proportion of voting rights held by the group of the controlling body	50%	50%	33%	46%
Vote required to pass decision <sup>3</sup>	>50%	>50%	>50%	>50%

At 31 December 2025 Rm	OMPE Fund VI en Commandite Partnership	OMPE Fund V en Commandite Partnership	OMPE Fund IV en Commandite Partnership	Community property
<b>Statement of financial position</b>				
Non-current assets	3 434	4 280	3 693	9 300
Current assets	89	14	42	226
Non-current liabilities	-	-	-	(5 968)
Current liabilities	(0)	(1)	(1)	(122)
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>3 524</b>	<b>4 293</b>	<b>3 734</b>	<b>3 436</b>
<b>Statement of comprehensive income</b>				
Revenue	17	705	727	884
Profit/(loss) after tax for the year	(89)	663	672	598
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss)</b>	<b>(89)</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>598</b>
<b>Dividends received during the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>

At 31 December 2024 <sup>1</sup> Rm	OMPE Fund VI en Commandite Partnership	OMPE Fund V en Commandite Partnership	OMPE Fund IV en Commandite Partnership
<b>Statement of financial position</b>			
Non-current assets	-	6 428	3 243
Current assets	7	4	18
Non-current liabilities	-	-	-
Current liabilities	(2)	(2)	(14)
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6 429</b>	<b>3 247</b>
<b>Statement of comprehensive income</b>			
Revenue	0	1 749	450
Profit/(loss) after tax for the year	(50)	1 700	399
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss)</b>	<b>(50)</b>	<b>1 700</b>	<b>399</b>
<b>Dividends received during the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>-</b>

1 The above table was omitted in the prior year. To comply with the IFRS 12 requirements, the disclosure has now been included

2 OMLACSA sold its controlling shareholding in Community Property Holding (Pty) Ltd in FY 2025 from 83.6% to 46.68%. Therefore, Community Property Holding (Pty) Ltd is no longer a subsidiary

3 Notwithstanding the high percentage interest held, as the associates back policyholder liabilities, the OML Group has ensured independent and policyholder representation in decisions over relevant activities. Accordingly, the OML Group does not control the investee

<b>AIIF 3 Partnership</b>	<b>IDEAS Managed Partnership</b>	<b>IDEAS Renewable IA Partnership</b>
Associate Cape Town, South Africa	Associate Cape Town, South Africa	Associate Cape Town, South Africa
35%	98.88%	34.08%
14%	57%	64.4%
>50%	>66%	>66%

<b>AIIF 3 Partnership</b>	<b>IDEAS Managed Partnership</b>	<b>IDEAS Renewable IA Partnership</b>
5 824	27 535	6 531
31	1 960	305
-	(1 639)	-
(14)	(12)	(1)
<b>5 840</b>	<b>27 843</b>	<b>6 835</b>
122	4 845	786
43	4 531	772
-	-	-
<b>43</b>	<b>4531</b>	<b>772</b>
-	283	-

<b>AIIF 3 Partnership</b>	<b>IDEAS Managed Partnership</b>	<b>IDEAS Renewable I Partnership</b>
6 594	23 438	6 912
18	3 186	190
-	(2 970)	-
(20)	(21)	(1)
<b>6 592</b>	<b>23 633</b>	<b>7 101</b>
-	-	-
(1 620)	4 709	1 463
(1 712)	4 606	1 434
-	-	-
(1 712)	4606	1434
178	1 280	120

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## H: Interests in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures continued

### H3: Structured entities

#### (a) Group's involvement in structured entities

In structured entities, voting rights are not the predominant factor in deciding who controls the entity but rather the Group's exposure to the variability of returns from these entities. The Group acts as fund manager to a number of investment funds. Determining whether the Group controls such an investment fund usually focuses on the assessment of decision-making rights as fund manager, the investor's rights to remove the fund manager and the aggregate economic interests of the Group in the fund in the form of interest held and exposure to variable returns.

In most instances, the Group's decision-making authority, in its capacity as fund manager, with regard to these funds is regarded to be well-defined. Discretion is exercised when decisions regarding the relevant activities of these funds are being made. Fund management agreements include only terms, conditions or amounts that are customarily present in arrangements for similar services and level of skills negotiated on an arm's length basis. The Group has concluded that it acts as agent on behalf of the investors in all instances.

The Group is considered to be acting as principal where the Group is the fund manager and is able to make the investment decisions on behalf of the unit holders, earn a variable fee, and there are no kick-out rights that would remove the Group as fund manager.

The Group has not provided any non-contractual support to any consolidated or unconsolidated structured entities.

The Group has committed to providing certain liquidity facilities for certain securitisation vehicles.

Refer to Note H: Basis of consolidation and equity accounting, for the Group's policy on consolidation.

The table below summarises the types of structured entities the Group does not consolidate, but may have an interest in:

Type of structured entity	Nature	Purpose	Interest held by the Group
<b>Investment funds</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manage client funds through the investment in assets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generate fees from managing assets on behalf of third-party investors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investments in units issued by the fund</li> </ul>
<b>Security vehicles</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hold and realise assets as a result of the default of a client</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These entities seek to protect the collateral of the Group on the default of a loan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At 31 December 2025, the Group held no value in security vehicles</li> </ul>
<b>Clients' investment entities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hold client investment assets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generates various sources of income for the Group</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>

The Group's holdings in investment vehicles are subject to the terms and conditions of the respective investment vehicle's offering documentation and are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of those investment vehicles. All of the investment vehicles in the investment portfolios are managed by portfolio managers who are compensated by the respective investment vehicles for their services. Such compensation generally consists of an asset-based fee and a performance-based incentive fee, and is reflected in the valuation of the investment vehicles.

**(b) Interest in unconsolidated structured entities**

The Group invests in unconsolidated structured entities as part of its normal investment and trading activities. The Group's total interest in unconsolidated structured entities is classified as investments and securities held at fair value through profit or loss. The Group does not sponsor any of the unconsolidated structured entities.

The table below provides a summary of the carrying value of the Group's interest in unconsolidated structured entities for both continuing operations and those classified as held for distribution:

At 31 December Rm	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
Debt securities, preference shares and debentures	293	229
Equity securities	678	536
Pooled investment funds	253 887	233 162
	<b>254 858</b>	233 927

The Group's maximum exposure to loss with regard to the interests presented above is the carrying amount of the Group's investments. Once the Group has disposed of its shares or units in a fund, it ceases to be exposed to any risk from that fund. The Group's holdings in the above unconsolidated structured entities are largely less than 50% and as such the net asset value of these structured entities are likely to be significantly higher than their carrying value.

**Pooled investment funds include the following investments:**

**Fund 1**

The Fund aims to create long-term wealth for investors within the constraints governing retirement funds. It aims to outperform the average return of similar funds without assuming any more risk. The fund invests in government securities, listed and unlisted debt securities, listed and unlisted equity securities. As at year end the Company's interest in the fund totalled R11 224 million (2024: R8 771 million) compared to a total fund size of R250 300 million (2024: R199 900 million).

**Fund 2**

The Fund aims to achieve the best possible investment growth for retirement savers (within the constraints of Regulation 28 of the Pension Funds Act) over the long term. The fund invests in government securities, listed and unlisted debt securities, listed and unlisted equity securities. As at year end the Company's interest in the fund totalled R9 353 million (2024: R8 264 million) compared to a total fund size of R145 720 million (2024: R122 250 million).

**Fund 3**

The Fund aims to provide a total return (the combination of income and capital growth) by investing in equities (e.g. company shares). Other investments may include the units of other funds (including foreign funds) and derivatives. As at year end the Company's interest in the fund totalled R3 735 million (2024: R3 775 million) compared to a total fund size of R154 108 million (2024: R162 052 million).

**Remaining Funds**

The remaining R229 575 million (2024: R212 352 million) across almost 1 900 (2024: 1 700) funds with various investment strategies.

**(c) Other interests in unconsolidated structured entities**

The Group receives management fees and other fees in respect of its asset management businesses that manage investments in which the Group has no holding. These also represent interests in unconsolidated structured entities. As these investments are not held by the Group, the investment risk is borne by the external investors and therefore the Group's maximum exposure to loss relates to future management fees. The Group does not sponsor any of the funds or investment vehicles from which it receives fees.

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

**I: Other notes**

**II: Post-employment benefits**

The Group's post-retirement schemes provide for the retirement, medical and disability benefits of employees and have been designed and are administered in accordance with local conditions and practices in the countries concerned and include both defined contribution and defined benefit schemes. The assets of these schemes are held in separate trustee administered funds. Actuarial advice confirms that the existing assets are adequate to secure members' benefits over the remaining service lives of participating employees. The schemes are reviewed at least on a triennial basis or in accordance with local practice and regulations. In the intervening years the actuary reviews the continuing appropriateness of the assumptions applied. The actuarial assumptions used to calculate the projected benefit obligations of the Group's pension schemes vary according to the economic conditions of the countries in which they operate. The post-retirement medical aid benefit is no longer offered by the Group and therefore the disclosure relates to winding up of this benefit.

The movement analysis of post-employment benefits presented in note II(a) includes the information for all of the Group's pension schemes, including movements in plan assets for the year.

**Restriction on the ability to access individual pension fund surpluses**

The Group has pension fund surpluses and its ability to access the surpluses is regulated by local laws and regulations. In all situations, the Group does not have the unilateral right to access these surpluses as the use of the surplus must be approved by the relevant governing bodies of the pension funds.

**(a) Liability for defined benefit obligations**

Year ended 31 December Rm	Separate and consolidated			
	Pension plans		Other post-retirement benefit schemes	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>Changes in projected benefit obligation</b>				
<b>Projected defined benefit obligation at beginning of the year</b>	166	174	1 369	1 383
Current service cost	–	–	10	11
Interest cost on benefit obligation	16	18	149	154
Measurement gains arising from experience adjustments	(2)	(26)	(60)	(102)
Benefits paid	–	–	(77)	(77)
<b>Projected defined benefit obligation at end of the year</b>	<b>180</b>	166	<b>1 391</b>	1 369
<b>Change in plan assets</b>				
<b>Plan assets at fair value at beginning of the year</b>	166	174	–	–
Actual return on plan assets	14	(8)	–	–
<b>Plan assets at fair value at end of the year</b>	<b>180</b>	166	–	–
<b>Net defined benefit obligation</b>	<b>–</b>	–	<b>(1 391)</b>	(1 369)
<b>Net amount recognised in consolidated statement of financial position</b>	<b>–</b>	–	<b>(1 391)</b>	(1 369)

**(b) Principal actuarial assumptions**

The significant actuarial assumptions and sensitivities of the defined benefit liabilities to changes in those assumptions are set out below:

	Separate and consolidated			
	Pension plans		Other post-retirement benefit schemes	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Discount rate used	8.8%	9.9%	8.6%	10.6%
Price inflation	3.8%	4.8%	5.1%	7.1%
Rate of future salary increases	4.8%	5.8%	7.6%	9.6%
Expected return on plan assets	8.8%	9.9%	9.1%	11.2%

Actuarial assumptions used in calculating the projected benefit obligation are based on mortality estimates in line with that adopted for the 92 series of mortality tables prepared by the Continuous Mortality Investigation Bureau of the Institute of Actuaries.

Year ended 31 December 2025 Rm	Separate and consolidated				
	Reasonable possible change %	Pension plans		Other post-retirement benefit schemes	
		Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
<b>Sensitivity analysis of significant assumptions</b>					
Increase in discount rate	1.0%	169	192	1 251	1 561
Increase in accrued service liabilities due to salary increases	1.0%	192	169	–	–
Increase in assumed health cost trend rates	1.0%	–	–	1 565	1 245
Increase in mortality rates <sup>1</sup>	2.0%	179	182	1 379	1 404

<sup>1</sup> In the current year a disclosure enhancement has been implemented to provide a sensitivity analysis for an increase in mortality rates

Year ended 31 December 2024 Rm	Reasonable possible change %	Pension plans		Other post-retirement benefit schemes	
		Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
<b>Sensitivity analysis of significant assumptions</b>					
Increase in discount rate	1.0%	158	179	1 230	1 536
Increase in accrued service liabilities due to salary increases	1.0%	179	158	–	–
Increase in assumed health cost trend rates	1.0%	–	–	1 541	1 225

**(c) Plan asset allocation**

Plan asset allocation relates to all of the Group's pension schemes is as follows:

Year ended 31 December %	Separate and consolidated	
	2025	2024
Equity securities	32.7	26.7
Debt securities	42.8	48.6
Property	8.9	6.6
Cash	7.0	3.9
Annuities and other	8.6	14.2
	100.0	100.0

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

- I: **Other notes** continued
- II: **Post-employment benefits** continued
- d) **Expenses recognised in the income statements**

Year ended 31 December Rm	Separate and consolidated			
	Pension plans		Other post-retirement benefit schemes	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Current service costs	–	–	10	12
Net interest cost	16	18	149	154
<b>Total (included in staff costs)</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>166</b>

## I2: Share-based payments

### (a) Share incentive schemes

The Group incentivises employees through a number of share incentive schemes. These include an employee share ownership plan (ESOP), long-term incentive plan (LTIP) and broad-based incentive (BBI) schemes. The ESOP, LTIP and BBI schemes are cash-settled except where the Company is not obligated to settle the share awards; these are equity-settled. More information on the Group's share incentive schemes is available in the Old Mutual Limited Remuneration Report which will be released in March 2026 and can be accessed on <https://www.oldmutual.com/investor-relations/reporting-centre/reports>.

#### Employee share ownership plan (ESOP)

These awards are granted under the Employee Share Ownership Plan (ESOP) rules. ESOP consist of the deferred short-term incentive, buy-out/sign-on and retention awards.

#### Deferred short-term incentive awards

A portion of the annual short-term incentive award, for middle management and above, is mandatorily deferred for a maximum period of three years. This deferral is converted to forfeitable Old Mutual Limited shares for participants in South Africa and Namibia. Awards granted from 2021 vest in three equal tranches on the first, second and third anniversaries of the award, and have no further financial performance conditions. The awards are subject to malus and clawback conditions.

#### Buy-out/sign-on awards

These awards support the recruitment of key and/or critical talent into the organisation subject to stringent policy guidelines. Buy-out awards replace potential loss of income/unvested awards for new joiners, and or address any financial obligations that the new joiner may have with their previous employer. Sign-on awards increase the overall competitiveness and attractiveness of an offer, specifically for the recruitment of scarce skills or high potential individuals. These awards are preferably granted in forfeitable Old Mutual Limited shares for participants in South Africa and Namibia.

#### Retention awards

These awards are granted in special circumstances to retain key talent based on the outcomes of the Group Talent Management Strategy, or scarce and/or critical skills identified as a potential flight risk. The awards typically vest after three years.

#### Long-term incentive plan (LTIP)

LTI awards are granted under the Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) rules. These awards are granted to executives and select senior managers, on a discretionary basis, subject to a minimum individual performance condition. These awards aim to align senior management and shareholder interests. Awards granted in 2021 and 2022 are conditional Old Mutual Limited shares for participants in South Africa and Namibia. Vesting is subject to the achievement of company and individual performance targets, and vest in equal tranches on the third, fourth and fifth anniversaries of the award. These LTI awards were then replaced by the forfeitable Deferred Performance Award (DPA) still issued under the LTIP rules. The first DPA grant took place in April 2024. The DPA share awards will vest subject to acceptable individual performance outcomes as well as continued employment. The awards are subject to malus and clawback conditions.

#### Broad-based incentive scheme (BBI)

##### B-BBEE listing awards

A once-off broad-based share incentive scheme was awarded, in September 2018, to all employees permanently employed at the time of Old Mutual listing on the JSE and still in service on the date of grant. This award was in recognition of each employee's contribution to the smooth transition to listing, and the anticipated future contribution they would make to the Group. In terms of this scheme, 25 254 employees were initially allocated 366 Old Mutual Limited shares each, totalling 8 485 344 shares (at a share price of R29.80). This initial grant was supplemented by a further 128 Old Mutual Limited shares at a share price of R22.00 (3 232 512 shares in total). The total Old Mutual Limited shares allocated were 11 717 856. The awards, granted under the ESOP rules, all vested on the 18 September 2020. After taking into account the lapse of shares linked to leavers, 11 122 496 Old Mutual Limited shares vested at a share price of R10.07.

### B-BBEE Bula Tsela awards

A once-off broad-based share incentive scheme awarded 78.1 million new Old Mutual Limited ordinary shares, during the 2022 year to qualifying Old Mutual employees, as part of the Old Mutual Bula Tsela Employee Transaction granted under the ESOP rules (grant date: 6 December 2022).

The Old Mutual Bula Tsela Employee Transaction, has the following core elements:

- 78 125 166 shares were issued under the employee scheme with 20% of these shares (the 'Other Employee Subscription Shares') issued at a subscription price equal to the Post Retail Offer Closing Date VWAP (R10.22 per share, five-day VWAP as at 1 November 2022) and 80% of these shares (the 'Notionally-Funded Employee (NVF) Subscription Shares') issued at their Fair Value as determined through the use of a Monte Carlo option pricing model. The subscription price equated to R3.39 per share
- This option pricing model calculates the potential benefit accruing to the beneficiaries, taking into account the following assumptions/inputs: cost of funding, a continuous compounding risk free rate of 7.96%, dividend yield of 6.33% and volatility of 32.56%. Volatility has been based on an evaluation of the historical volatility of the Group's share price
- Employees will be allocated shares which will vest in tranches after 4 (25%), 6 (25%) and 8 (50%) years. Shares may not be traded until the completion of a 10-year lock in period. Employees will be entitled to a 15% trickle dividend on the NVF shares (remaining dividend will be used to settle the NVF) and 100% of the dividend on the remaining shares during the vesting period
- The cash-settled share-based payment is expensed on a graded vesting basis as a result of the various vesting tranches. The expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share rights for which the vesting conditions are met

#### (b) Measurements and assumptions

The income statement charge is measured as the change in the fair value of the cash-settled share-based payment liability during the reporting period.

There were no share awards granted from the Old Mutual Limited Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Employee Trust (OML BBEEET) as free awards funded by excess capital transferred from the OMSA Management Incentive Trust during 2024 or 2025. When these awards are granted the Company is not obligated to settle this award and therefore the awards are been treated as equity-settled. Refer to the Statement of changes in equity for the related share-based payment reserve.

#### (c) Forfeitable/Restricted share grants

The following table summarises the fair value of restricted shares granted by the Group during the year:

Instruments granted and purchased during the year		Separate and consolidated	
		Number granted	Weighted average fair value
Shares in Old Mutual Limited (Johannesburg Stock Exchange)	<b>2025</b>	<b>37 776 718</b>	<b>R11.82</b>
	2024	40 227 199	R10.95

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

- I: **Other notes** continued
- I2: **Share-based payments** continued
- (c) **Forfeitable/Restricted share grants** continued

	Number of shares 2025	Weighted average fair value grant date R	Number of shares 2024	Weighted average fair value grant date R
<b>Deferred Short-Term Incentive Awards (ESOP)</b>				
<b>Movements in unvested shares</b>				
1 January <sup>1</sup>	45 370 183	12.51	35 292 425	13.06
Transferred employees <sup>3</sup>	–	–	–	–
Granted	29 034 869	12.11	27 241 948	11.24
Settled	(21 382 588)	12.62	(15 242 807)	11.45
Lapsed	(3 231 960)	11.89	(1 921 383)	12.51
<b>31 December<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>49 790 504</b>	<b>14.90</b>	45 370 183	12.51
<b>Long-Term Incentive Plan Awards (LTIP)</b>				
<b>Movements in unvested shares</b>				
1 January <sup>1</sup>	17 140 116	12.51	16 973 476	13.06
Granted	6 210 423	12.12	6 879 924	11.24
Settled	(2 854 264)	13.54	(1 343 106)	13.55
Lapsed	(4 052 275)	12.40	(5 370 178)	12.51
<b>31 December<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>16 444 000</b>	<b>14.90</b>	17 140 116	12.51
<b>Buyout/Sign-on Awards (ESOP)</b>				
<b>Movements in unvested shares</b>				
1 January <sup>1</sup>	3 368 782	12.51	4 279 508	13.06
Transferred employees <sup>3</sup>	–	–	–	–
Granted	219 772	12.79	1 650 566	12.16
Settled	(1 179 654)	12.82	(1 447 618)	12.35
Lapsed	(286 787)	11.87	(1 113 674)	12.51
<b>31 December<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2 122 113</b>	<b>14.90</b>	3 368 782	12.51
<b>Retention Awards (ESOP)</b>				
<b>Movements in unvested shares</b>				
1 January <sup>1</sup>	18 746 320	12.51	25 815 993	13.06
Transferred employees <sup>3</sup>	–	–	–	–
Granted	–	–	1 045 405	13.17
Settled	(6 655 135)	13.15	(7 124 520)	11.78
Lapsed	(334 205)	11.93	(990 558)	12.51
<b>31 December<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>11 756 980</b>	<b>14.90</b>	18 746 320	12.51
<b>Broad-Based Incentive Awards (BBI)</b>				
<b>Movements in unvested shares</b>				
1 January <sup>1</sup>	1 392	12.51	1 856	13.06
Settled	–	–	(464)	20.14
<b>31 December<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1 392</b>	<b>14.90</b>	1 392	12.51
<b>B-BBEE Bula Tsela Awards</b>				
<b>Movements in unvested shares</b>				
1 January <sup>1</sup> – other employee shares	7 567 627	12.51	8 411 667	13.06
1 January <sup>1</sup> – NVF shares	30 270 806	4.77	33 647 460	5.36
Transferred employees <sup>3</sup>	–	–	–	–
Other employee shares granted	462 331	14.00	681 944	13.23
NVF shares granted <sup>2</sup>	1 849 323	5.47	2 727 412	5.15
Lapsed – other employee shares <sup>4</sup>	(1 331 006)	7.44	(1 526 010)	6.32
Lapsed – NVF shares <sup>4</sup>	(5 324 026)	7.44	(6 104 040)	6.32
<b>31 December<sup>1,2</sup> – other employee shares</b>	<b>6 698 952</b>	<b>14.90</b>	7 567 627	12.51
<b>31 December<sup>1,2</sup> – NVF shares</b>	<b>26 796 103</b>	<b>6.47</b>	30 270 806	4.77

1 Share value at reporting date

2 The weighted average exercise price on grant date was R9.15 (2024: R9.12) and at 31 December 2025 it was R9.05 (2024: R9.02)

3 During the year the employment of certain employees moved into and out of the Company, which included a pro rata of the awards previously made to them

4 This disclosure has been enhanced to present disaggregated line items for the current period and includes comparative information for the prior period

No adjustment was made in the above weighted average fair value for expected dividends where the holder of the restricted share is entitled to dividends throughout the vesting period. Except as it relates to the NVF shares.

**(d) Forecast awards**

The annual bonus allocation (South Africa and Namibia) gives rise to deferred short-term incentive awards and long-term incentive plan awards. The start of the vesting period of these awards have been determined as 1 January of the year prior to the date of issue, to take into account the element of the award linked to previous performance. The initial fair value is determined by estimating the level of awards to be made in the following year taking into account expected company and individual performance.

The method used to calculate the forecast grant is based on a rand value determined at 1 January using the last reported share price which is not adjusted for changes in the share price until the actual awards are made.

**Deferred short-term incentive awards – forecast**

The Group anticipates awards under the South African scheme of 25 240 417 restricted shares (2024: 24 478 109). The restricted shares have been valued using a share price of R12.00 (2024: R12.00).

**Long-term incentive plan awards – forecast**

The Group anticipates awards under the South African scheme of 7 846 503 restricted shares (2024: 7 519 325). The restricted shares have been valued using a share price of R12.00 (2024: R12.00).

**(e) Financial impact**

Year ended 31 December Rm	Separate		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Expense arising from cash-settled share plans	477	368	477	368
Expense arising from equity-settled share plans	65	102	65	102
Closing balance of liability for cash-settled share awards	823	573	823	573
Closing balance of liability for equity-settled share awards	138	211	138	211

**13: Related parties**

**(a) Transactions with key management personnel, remuneration and other compensation**

The Company's key management personnel include all members of the Board, (both executive and non-executive directors) and prescribed officers as defined by the Companies act. In addition, due to the influence on the planning, direction and control over the activities of the Group, all members of the Executive committee will also be included as key management personnel.

The definition of key management personnel also includes the close family members of key management personnel and any entity over which key management exercises control or joint control. Close family members are those family members who may influence, or be influenced by that person in their dealings with the Group. These may include the person's domestic partner and children, the children of the person's domestic partner, and dependants of the person or the person's domestic partner.

The directors' emolument disclosure required by the Companies Act are set out in note K. Disclosures required in terms of King IV™ will be disclosed in the Old Mutual Limited Remuneration Report which will be released in March 2026 and can be accessed on <https://www.oldmutual.com/investor-relations/reporting-centre/reports>. Compensation paid to the Board of directors is aggregated below, together with the aggregate compensation paid to the Executive committee members (Exco), as well as the number of share options and instruments held.

Year ended 31 December	2025		2024	
	Number of personnel	Rm	Number of personnel	Rm
Directors' fees	11	25	11	28
Remuneration		200		137
Salaries and other benefits	9	71	8	78
Share-based payment expense	9	129	9	59
		225		165

Restricted shares	2025		2024	
	Number of personnel	Number of options/ shares '000s	Number of personnel	Number of options/ shares '000s
Outstanding at beginning of the year	8	16 612	8	14 612
Granted during the year	1	7 359	–	7 099
Lapsed during the year	–	–	–	(3 582)
Released during the year	–	(4 275)	–	(1 517)
<b>Outstanding at end of the year</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19 696</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16 612</b>

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

**I: Other notes** continued

**I3: Related parties** continued

**(a) Transactions with key management personnel, remuneration and other compensation** continued

The aggregate value of transactions and outstanding balances related to key management personnel and entities over which they have control or significant influence at and for the year ended 31 December were as follows.

Year ended 31 December	2025		2024	
	Number of personnel	Value Rm	Number of personnel	Value Rm
Current accounts	6	–	4	–
Credit cards	–	–	–	–
Mortgages	–	–	–	–
Investments	16	173	11	240
<b>Property and casualty contracts</b>				
Total premium paid during the year	4	–	6	1
Claims paid during the year	–	–	–	–
<b>Life insurance products</b>				
Total sum assured/value of investment at end of the year	8	178	9	103
<b>Pensions</b>				
Value of pension plans as at end of the year	9	139	11	145

Transactions with key management personnel are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

Various members of key management personnel hold or have at various times during the year held, investments managed by asset management businesses of the Group. These include unit trusts, mutual funds and hedge funds. None of the amounts concerned are material in the context of the funds managed by the Group business concerned, and all of the investments have been made by the individuals concerned either on terms which are the same as those available to external customers generally or, where that is not the case, on the same terms as were available to employees of the business generally.

**(b) Transactions and balances with other related parties**

Material subsidiaries of the Group are identified in note H1(a) and the Group's material investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures are identified in note H2.

No transactions between the Group and its related parties, other than key management personnel disclosed above, occurred during the current and previous reporting period.

**(c) Investments in the Kutana Group of companies**

Thoko Mokgosi-Mwantembe, a non-executive director of the Company, is also the Chief Executive Officer and sole equity holder of Kutana Capital (Pty) Ltd (Kutana).

Old Mutual Specialised Finance provided preference share funding to Luxanio 220 (RF) (Pty) Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Kutana. In June 2023, all the preference shares funding provided to Luxanio 220 (c.R315m as of December 2022) was repaid and refinanced by the Old Mutual Hybrid Equity Fund 1 (Equity Fund). Equity Fund is a limited liability partnership, and the Group holds c.90% of the interest in Equity Fund. In line with the nature of this structure, the Group has no influence over the investment decisions of this fund.

The Group continues to review relationships where Kutana has significant influence in the wider structure and have provided additional information in respect of these relationships.

The Group, through various of its operating subsidiaries, has provided debt funding as part of a consortium of lenders, to In2Food Group (Pty) Ltd through an entity called Middle Road Packers (Middle Road), an entity in which Kutana has an effective ownership of 35%.

The Group indirectly holds a 31% minority stake in Middle Road alongside Kutana's 35% interest, which was acquired by the Old Mutual Private Equity Fund IV (Fund IV) prior to Thoko Mokgosi-Mwantembe having been appointed as a non-executive director of the Company and OMLACSA. Fund IV is a limited liability partnership and the Group holds c.88% of the interest in Fund IV. In line with the nature of this structure, the Group has no influence over the investment decisions of this fund. These structures within the Group ensure that the independence of our asset management businesses is maintained.

The transactions concluded with the Kutana Group of companies and fellow subsidiaries arose in the ordinary course of business and were conducted on the same commercial terms, including interest rates and security, as comparable transactions with third party counterparties. The transactions did not involve more than the normal risk of repayment, nor do they present any other unfavourable features to the Group.

Year ended 31 December Rm	2025	2024
<b>Debt instruments held</b>		
Preference shareholding – Luxanio 220 (RF) (Pty) Ltd	–	–
Mezzanine debt – In2Food Group (Pty) Ltd	–	60
Term loan A – In2Food Group (Pty) Ltd	–	161
Term loan B – In2Food Group (Pty) Ltd	–	200
<b>Income earned</b>		
Preference dividends accrued – Luxanio 220 (RF) (Pty) Ltd	–	–
Mezzanine debt interest accrued – In2Food Group (Pty) Ltd	–	1
Term loan A interest accrued – In2Food Group (Pty) Ltd	–	2
Term loan B interest accrued – In2Food Group (Pty) Ltd	–	2

Income earned for the 2025 year amounted to R19 million (2024: R54 million).

#### 14: Contingent liabilities

The Group has provided certain guarantees for specific client obligations, in return for which the Group has received a fee. The Group has evaluated the extent of the possibility of the guarantees being called on and has provided appropriately.

##### Contingent liabilities – legal proceedings

The Group operates in a legal and regulatory environment that exposes it to litigation risks. As a result, the Group is involved in disputes and legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of business. Legal expenses incurred in respect of these disputes and legal proceedings are expensed as incurred. Claims, if any, cannot be reasonably estimated at this time but the Group does not expect the ultimate resolution of any of the proceedings to which it is party to have a significant adverse effect on the financial position of the Group.

##### Tax

The Group is committed to conducting its tax affairs in accordance with the tax legislation of the jurisdictions in which the Group operates. All interpretations by management, are made with reference to the specific facts and circumstances of the transaction and in the context of relevant legislation, practice and directives. All positions taken are vigorously tested and are defensible.

Business and tax law complexity may result in the Group entering into transactions that expose the Group to tax, legal and business risks. Judgement is involved in determining whether there are uncertain tax positions. The revenue authorities in various jurisdictions in which the Group operates routinely review historic transactions undertaken and tax law interpretations made by the Group.

There are occasions where the Group's interpretation of tax law may be challenged by the revenue Authorities. The financial statements include provisions that reflect the Group's assessment of liabilities which might reasonably be expected to materialise as part of their review.

The Board is satisfied that adequate provisions have been made to cater for the resolution of uncertain tax matters and that the resources required to fund such potential settlements, where necessary, are sufficient. Due to the level of estimation required in determining tax provisions amounts eventually payable may differ from the provision recognised.

##### Consumer protection

The Group is committed to treating customers fairly and supporting our customers in meeting their lifetime goals is central to how our businesses operate. We routinely engage with our customers and regulators to ensure that we meet this commitment. There is the risk of regulatory intervention across various jurisdictions, giving rise to the potential for customer redress which can result in retrospective changes to policyholder benefits, penalties or fines. The Group monitors the exposure to these actions and makes provision for the related costs as appropriate.

#### 15: Commitments

The Group's management is confident that future net revenues and existing funding arrangements will be sufficient to cover these commitments.

At 31 December Rm	2025	2024
Investment property	160	468
Intangible assets	88	239

The Group entered into agreements where it has committed to provide capital to funds and partnerships that it has invested in. The total undrawn commitment at 31 December 2025 is R17 272 million (2024: R15 481 million).

Old Mutual Guernsey, a branch of the Group, reserved USD230.1 million (2024: USD226.9 million) of policyholder assets in a trust; currently the trustees are Allfunds following the transfer from Credit Suisse. This is a requirement by the Guernsey regulator.

The Group has evaluated the extent of the possibility of the guarantees being called on and has provided appropriately.

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

**I: Other notes continued**

**I5: Commitments continued**

**Commitments under derivative instruments**

The Group enters into option contracts, financial features contracts, forward rate and interest rate swap agreements, and other financial agreements in the normal course of business.

The Group has options to acquire further stakes in businesses dependent on various circumstances which are regarded by the Group as collectively and individually immaterial.

**I6: Cash flow information**

**Cash and cash equivalents**

**Cash and cash equivalents comprise:**

- Coins and bank notes
- Money at call and short notice
- Balances with central banks (other than mandatory reserve deposits)

Cash and cash equivalents only include items held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investing or other purposes. Cash and cash equivalents have a maturity of less than three months from the date of acquisition.

Cash and cash equivalents included in the cash flow statement comprise coins and bank notes, money at call and short notice, balances with central banks, mandatory reserve deposits held with central banks and cash and cash equivalents subject to the consolidation of funds.

**Cash and cash equivalents held within Investment and Securities**

Cash and cash equivalents held within the policyholder portfolio and for risk management are disclosed under the subtotal 'Investments and securities'.

**I6.1: Cash flows from operating activities**

Year ended 31 December Rm	Notes	Separate		Consolidated	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>Non-cash movements and adjustments to profit before tax</b>					
Amortisation		549	465	551	474
Depreciation	C6	301	275	322	297
Net fair value (gains) or losses		(124 009)	(69 770)	(140 385)	(76 512)
Net fair value losses on the revaluation of investment property	C2	41	–	(1 007)	(878)
Finance costs (including interest and similar expenses)		756	997	755	999
Share-based payment charge		542	470	542	470
Charges to provisions and post-employment benefits obligations		134	45	192	57
Impairment/(reversal) of fixed assets	C6	293	(142)	293	(142)
Impairment of intangibles		46	–	76	13
Impairment of goodwill		–	–	–	–
Impairments in associate undertakings		–	–	–	845
Credit impairment charges		36	49	86	60
Third-party interests in consolidated funds <sup>1</sup>		–	–	23 919	10 657
<b>Total non-cash movement and adjustments to profit before tax</b>		<b>(121 311)</b>	<b>(67 611)</b>	<b>(114 656)</b>	<b>(63 660)</b>
<b>Changes in working capital</b>					
Costs to obtain contracts		(85)	(56)	(103)	(79)
Contract liabilities		63	63	135	141
Loans and advances		(478)	(494)	(195)	(469)
Trade, other receivables and other assets		(330)	2 891	(613)	(1 792)
Trade, other payables and other liabilities		6 109	7 477	6 647	4 677
Investments and securities		(16 690)	13 139	(18 403)	10 577
Third-party interests in consolidated funds <sup>2</sup>		–	–	(4 163)	4 491
Insurance and reinsurance contract		77 272	55 832	77 160	56 240
Investment contracts		37 166	4 697	37 315	4 887
Loans to/from Group companies		328	(146)	325	57
Collateral owing		1 897	1 161	1 897	1 161
<b>Total changes in working capital</b>		<b>105 252</b>	<b>84 564</b>	<b>100 002</b>	<b>79 891</b>

<sup>1</sup> Non-cash movements relate to third-party interests in consolidated fund

<sup>2</sup> Consolidation of Funds has been renamed to Third-party interests in consolidated funds. This is to ensure clarity of the nature and does not impact the nature or composition of the underlying items

## 17: Acquisitions and disposals of businesses and other similar transactions

### (a) Acquisitions of businesses during the current reporting period

The Group did not acquire any businesses during the current reporting period.

### (b) Acquisitions of businesses prior to the current reporting period

The Group, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Old Mutual Real Estate Holding Company Proprietary Limited, acquired 100% of the share capital of Varna Logistics EOOD, an investment property company, holding property in the transportation, logistics, storage and supply chain sector, with effect from 1 October 2024, and is a business combination within the scope of IFRS 3. The acquisition forms part of the Group's growth strategy to increase investments in the industrial portfolio in Eastern Europe.

Goodwill of R64 million has been recognised mainly due to the value of the business acquired, the fair value of the investment property, and other synergies in the Group. Goodwill recognised is not deductible for income tax purposes.

Details of the consideration paid, assets acquired and liabilities assumed, at fair value, are as follows:

Rm	Fair value recognised on acquisition date
<b>Consideration at date of acquisition</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents	780
<b>Total consideration</b>	<b>780</b>
<b>Recognised amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed</b>	
Property, plant and equipment	4
Investment property	841
Trade, other receivables and other assets	333
Derivative financial instruments	5
Cash and cash equivalents	5
Trade, other payables and other liabilities	(415)
Deferred tax liabilities	(57)
<b>Total identifiable net assets</b>	<b>716</b>
Goodwill	64
<b>Total</b>	<b>780</b>

From the date of acquisition, Varna Logistics EOOD contributed R11 million profit and R24 million to the Group total revenue respectively. If the acquisition had occurred on 1 January 2024, consolidated revenue and profit for the year ended 31 December 2024 would have been R72 million and R26 million respectively.

The Group incurred acquisition-related costs of R7 million which is included in other expenses in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 2024.

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## I: Other notes continued

### I7: Acquisitions and disposals of businesses and other similar transactions continued

#### (b) Acquisitions of businesses prior to the current reporting period continued

A summary of the total net cash outflow and cash and cash equivalents related to acquisition is included below:

Year ended 31 December  
Rm

2024

#### Summary of net cash outflows due to acquisitions

775

#### (c) Disposals of businesses and other similar transactions during the current reporting period

During the reporting period, the Group disposed of a share of its holding in Community Property Holdings. Please refer to G9 for further information. The Group incurred a profit of R7 million on immaterial disposals.

#### (d) Disposals of businesses and other similar transactions during the prior reporting period

There were no disposals in the prior reporting period.

## I8: Events after the reporting date

Subsequent to the reporting date, there has been an escalation in geopolitical tensions in the Middle East following Israeli and United States military strikes on Iran. These developments have contributed to increased volatility in global financial markets and heightened levels of global uncertainty. Given the nature, timing and ongoing evolution of these events, management has assessed this as a non-adjusting subsequent event, as the conditions did not exist at the reporting date. The Group is monitoring the situation as it develops.

On 12 March 2026, Old Mutual Wealth (Pty) Ltd acquired approximately 88% of the equity interests in 10X Investments (Pty) Ltd for a purchase consideration of R2.1 billion. 10X Investments (Pty) Ltd is a leading independent provider of advanced rules-based passive investment products in South Africa. At the date of approval of the financial statements, the initial accounting for the acquisition had not been finalised. Accordingly, it is not yet practicable to quantify the full financial effect of the transaction, including the amounts to be recognised in respect of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, goodwill and non-controlling interest.

Other than the aforementioned, the directors are not aware of any material events (as defined per IAS 10 Events after the Reporting Period) after the reporting date of 31 December 2025 until the date of authorisation of these audited consolidated financial statements.

## J: Future standards, amendments to standards and interpretations not early adopted in the 2025 financial statements

No new standards, amendments or circulars are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

A number of new standards and amendments to existing standards, applicable to the Group, have been issued but not yet effective for the reporting period. Earlier application is permitted; however, the Group has not early adopted any of the forthcoming new or amended standards in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

### Amendments to standards

The Group has adopted the following amendments for the first time in the annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2024:

- Amendments to IAS 21 *Lack of exchangeability* – effective 1 January 2025

These amendments did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

### New standards and amendments to standards issued but not effective

The following standards and amendments were issued but not effective for the period commencing 1 January 2025:

- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – effective 1 January 2026. The improvements include:
  - » Initial measurement of trade receivables alignment of IFRS 9 and IFRS 15
  - » Accounting for the derecognition of a lease liability by a lessee in IFRS 9
  - » Minor amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 10 and IAS 7
- Amendments to IFRS 9 *Settlement of financial liabilities by electronic payments* – effective 1 January 2026
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 *Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments* – effective 1 January 2026. The amendments clarify that a financial liability is derecognised only when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition. It also introduces an accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before settlement date if certain conditions are met. The Group is assessing the impact of these amendments. This assessment will include an analysis of all material electronic payment systems utilised within the Group and the resulting impact on the derecognition of financial liabilities to which those payments relate;
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 *Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity* – effective 1 January 2026
- IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* – effective 1 January 2027. IFRS 18 introduces new categories and subtotals in the statement of profit or loss. It also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures (as defined) and includes new requirements for the location, aggregation and disaggregation of financial information
- IFRS 19 *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures* – effective 1 January 2027
- IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*<sup>1</sup>

Except for IFRS 18, these standards and amendments to standards are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

<sup>1</sup> The IASB postponed the effective date of this amendment indefinitely pending the outcome of its research project on the equity method of accounting

## K: Directors' and Prescribed Officers' emoluments

The Directors' Emoluments disclosures required by the Companies' Act are set out below and includes disclosure in relation to Executive Directors and Prescribed Officers. Disclosures required in terms of King IV™ will be disclosed in the Old Mutual Limited Remuneration Report which will be released in March 2026 and can be accessed on <https://www.oldmutual.com/investor-relations/reporting-centre/reports>.

Executive directors	Jurie Strydom <sup>1</sup>		Iain Williamson <sup>1</sup>		Casper Troskie	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Salary	6 343 508	–	7 145 439	10 332 255	6 334 940	6 077 208
Other benefits	–	–	52 930	123 542	–	–
Retirement benefits	230 075	–	160 553	374 745	229 765	220 417
<b>TGP</b>	<b>6 573 583</b>	–	<b>4 640 170</b>	10 830 542	<b>6 564 705</b>	6 297 625
Bonus amounts	4 798 696	–	7 413 728	7 220 677	4 387 099	4 615 306
<b>Total excluding share-based payments</b>	<b>11 372 279</b>	–	<b>14 903 766</b>	18 051 219	<b>10 951 804</b>	10 912 931
IFRS 2 expense recognised to date on unvested shares owed to directors	6 029 988	–	39 516 710	23 191 470	15 432 977	11 500 355
Number of shares vested	–	–	1 751 328	437 658	456 269	215 060
Class of share	Ordinary	–	Ordinary	Ordinary	Ordinary	Ordinary

<sup>1</sup> Iain Williamson retired as Group Chief Executive Officer effective 31 August 2025. Jurie Strydom, previously an independent Non-executive Director of the Board, was appointed as Group Chief Executive Officer with effect from 1 June 2025

Prescribed officers <sup>2</sup>	Prabashini Moodley		Zureida Ebrahim	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Salary	3 040 136	4 979 400	3 325 149	5 506 531
Retirement benefits	110 264	180 600	120 601	199 719
<b>TGP</b>	<b>3 150 400</b>	5 160 000	<b>3 445 750</b>	5 706 250
Bonus amounts	2 350 880	3 519 806	2 140 989	3 022 635
<b>Total excluding share-based payments</b>	<b>5 501 280</b>	8 679 806	<b>5 586 739</b>	8 728 885
IFRS 2 expense recognised to date on unvested shares owed to directors	9 902 778	8 831 954	13 035 353	11 069 635
Number of shares vested	339 770	135 102	409 309	138 319
Class of share	Ordinary	Ordinary	Ordinary	Ordinary

Prescribed officers <sup>2</sup>	Clarence Nethengwe		Kerrin Land	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Salary	3 553 171	5 655 650	3 264 691	5 406 412
Retirement benefits	130 649	203 350	118 409	196 088
<b>TGP</b>	<b>3 703 987</b>	5 859 000	<b>3 383 100</b>	5 602 500
Bonus amounts	3 458 032	1 420 823	2 091 250	3 960 438
<b>Total excluding share-based payments</b>	<b>7 162 019</b>	7 279 823	<b>5 474 350</b>	9 562 938
IFRS 2 expense recognised to date on unvested shares owed to directors	12 746 751	10 466 896	10 660 856	9 547 371
Number of shares vested	415 225	193 376	370 860	160 747
Class of share	Ordinary	Ordinary	Ordinary	Ordinary

<sup>1</sup> During the financial year, changes occurred in the designation of prescribed officers. With effect from 1 August 2025, certain individuals ceased to be designated as prescribed officers. In accordance with the Companies Act, remuneration and benefits have been disclosed only for the portion of the year during which the individuals were designated as prescribed officers. Remuneration outcomes have been pro-rated to reflect the period of service as prescribed officers during the year

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## K: Directors' and Prescribed Officers' emoluments continued

### Bonus share awards continued

	Award date	Vesting date	Issue price (ZAR)	2024 20-day year end VWAP (ZAR)
<b>Jurie Strydom</b>				
<b>Outperformance plan</b>				
2025 Tranche	12-May-2025	12-May-2032	10.97	–
<b>Total</b>				

	Award date	Vesting date	Issue price (ZAR)	2024 20-day year end VWAP (ZAR)
<b>Iain Williamson<sup>2</sup></b>				
<b>Long-Term Incentive Plan</b>				
2021 Tranche 2 <sup>1</sup>	9-Apr-21	9-Apr-25	13.09	12.89
2021 Tranche 3 <sup>1</sup>	9-Apr-21	9-Apr-26	13.09	12.89
2022 Tranche 1	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-25	13.79	12.89
2022 Tranche 2	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-26	13.79	12.89
2022 Tranche 3	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-27	13.79	12.89
<b>Deferred Performance Award</b>				
2024 Tranche 1	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-26	11.24	12.89
2024 Tranche 2	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-27	11.24	12.89
2024 Tranche 3	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-28	11.24	12.89
2025 Tranche 1	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-27	13.43	–
2025 Tranche 2	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-28	13.43	–
2025 Tranche 3	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-29	13.43	–
<b>Deferred Short-Term Incentive</b>				
2022 Tranche 3	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-25	13.79	12.89
2023 Tranche 2	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-25	11.90	12.89
2023 Tranche 3	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-26	11.90	12.89
2024 Tranche 1	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-25	11.24	12.89
2024 Tranche 2	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-26	11.24	12.89
2024 Tranche 3	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-27	11.24	12.89
2025 Tranche 1	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-26	13.43	–
2025 Tranche 2	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-27	13.43	–
2025 Tranche 3	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-28	13.43	–
<b>Total</b>				

<sup>1</sup> The once-off LTIP top-up award made in 2021 has been combined with the annual 2021 LTIP award values as the same performance and vesting conditions linked to the annual 2021 LTIP award apply

<sup>2</sup> Long-term incentive plan estimated closing fair values on 31 December 2025 are shown based on estimated vesting values

Share units						Value (pre-tax)		
2025 20-day year end VWAP (ZAR)	Opening balance on 1 Jan 2025 (Number)	Granted/ outperformance vested during 2025 (Number)	Lapsed during 2025 (Number)	Settled during 2025 (Number)	Closing balance on 31 Dec 2025 (Number)	Value of lapsed awards during 2025 (ZAR)	Value of settled awards during 2025 (ZAR)	Estimated closing fair value on 31 Dec 2025 (ZAR)
14.23	-	14 111 252	-	-	14 111 252	-	-	-
	-	14 111 252	-	-	14 111 252	-	-	-

Share units						Value (pre-tax)		
2025 20-day year end VWAP (ZAR)	Opening balance on 1 Jan 2025 (Number)	Granted during 2025 (Number)	Lapsed during 2025 (Number)	Settled during 2025 (Number)	Closing balance on 31 Dec 2025 (Number)	Value of lapsed awards during 2025 (ZAR)	Value of settled awards during 2025 (ZAR)	Estimated closing fair value on 31 Dec 2025 (ZAR)
14.23	232 062	-	-	232 062	-	-	2 204 589	-
14.23	232 064	-	-	-	232 064	-	-	1 089 749
14.23	339 376	15 610	-	354 986	-	-	3 698 954	-
14.23	339 377	-	-	-	339 377	-	-	4 940 409
14.23	339 377	-	-	-	339 377	-	-	4 940 409
14.23	402 608	-	-	-	402 608	-	-	5 729 112
14.23	402 608	-	-	-	402 608	-	-	5 729 112
14.23	402 609	-	-	-	402 609	-	-	5 729 126
14.23	-	410 264	-	-	410 264	-	-	5 838 057
14.23	-	410 265	-	-	410 265	-	-	5 838 071
14.23	-	410 265	-	-	410 265	-	-	5 838 071
14.23	49 047	-	-	49 047	-	-	669 192	-
14.23	123 848	-	-	123 848	-	-	1 688 048	-
14.23	123 848	-	-	123 848	-	-	1 688 048	-
14.23	156 661	-	-	156 661	-	-	1 624 575	-
14.23	156 661	-	-	156 661	-	-	2 135 289	-
14.23	156 661	-	-	156 661	-	-	2 135 289	-
14.23	-	132 501	-	132 501	-	-	1 805 989	-
14.23	-	132 501	-	132 501	-	-	1 805 989	-
14.23	-	132 502	-	132 502	-	-	1 806 002	-
	3 456 807	1 643 908	-	1 751 278	3 349 437	-	21 261 964	45 672 115

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## K: Directors' and Prescribed Officers' emoluments continued

### Bonus share awards continued

	Award date	Vesting date	Issue price (ZAR)	2024 20-day year end VWAP (ZAR)
<b>Casper Troskie<sup>2</sup></b>				
<b>Long-Term Incentive Plan</b>				
2021 Tranche 2 <sup>1</sup>	9-Apr-21	9-Apr-25	13.09	12.89
2021 Tranche 3 <sup>1</sup>	9-Apr-21	9-Apr-26	13.09	12.89
2022 Tranche 1	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-25	13.79	12.89
2022 Tranche 2	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-26	13.79	12.89
2022 Tranche 3	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-27	13.79	12.89
<b>Deferred Performance Award</b>				
2024 Tranche 1	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-26	11.24	12.89
2024 Tranche 2	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-27	11.24	12.89
2024 Tranche 3	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-28	11.24	12.89
2025 Tranche 1	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-27	13.43	–
2025 Tranche 2	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-28	13.43	–
2025 Tranche 3	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-29	13.43	–
<b>Deferred Short-Term Incentive</b>				
2022 Tranche 3	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-25	13.79	12.89
2023 Tranche 2	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-25	11.90	12.89
2023 Tranche 3	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-26	11.90	12.89
2024 Tranche 1	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-25	11.24	12.89
2024 Tranche 2	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-26	11.24	12.89
2024 Tranche 3	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-27	11.24	12.89
2025 Tranche 1	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-26	13.43	–
2025 Tranche 2	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-27	13.43	–
2025 Tranche 3	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-28	13.43	–

**Total**

<sup>1</sup> The once-off LTIP top-up award made in 2021 has been combined with the annual 2021 LTIP award values as the same performance and vesting conditions linked to the annual 2021 LTIP award apply

<sup>2</sup> Long-term incentive plan estimated closing fair values on 31 December 2025 are shown based on estimated vesting values

Share units						Value (pre-tax)		
2025 20-day year end VWAP (ZAR)	Opening balance on 1 Jan 2025 (Number)	Granted during 2025 (Number)	Lapsed during 2025 (Number)	Settled during 2025 (Number)	Closing balance on 31 Dec 2025 (Number)	Value of lapsed awards during 2025 (ZAR)	Value of settled awards during 2025 (ZAR)	Estimated closing fair value on 31 Dec 2025 (ZAR)
14.23	78 320	-	-	78 320	-	-	744 040	-
14.23	78 322	-	-	-	78 322	-	-	367 792
14.23	166 183	7 644	-	173 827	-	-	1 811 277	-
14.23	166 183	-	-	-	166 183	-	-	2 419 174
14.23	166 184	-	-	-	166 184	-	-	2 419 189
14.23	197 338	-	-	-	197 338	-	-	2 808 120
14.23	197 338	-	-	-	197 338	-	-	2 808 120
14.23	197 338	-	-	-	197 338	-	-	2 808 120
14.23	-	201 090	-	-	201 090	-	-	2 861 511
14.23	-	201 091	-	-	201 091	-	-	2 861 525
14.23	-	201 091	-	-	201 091	-	-	2 861 525
14.23	29 382	-	-	29 382	-	-	306 160	-
14.23	82 676	-	-	82 676	-	-	983 844	-
14.23	82 676	-	-	-	82 676	-	-	1 176 479
14.23	92 064	-	-	92 064	-	-	954 704	-
14.23	92 064	-	-	-	92 064	-	-	1 310 071
14.23	92 065	-	-	-	92 065	-	-	1 310 085
14.23	-	84 692	-	-	84 692	-	-	1 205 167
14.23	-	84 692	-	-	84 692	-	-	1 205 167
14.23	-	84 692	-	-	84 692	-	-	1 205 167
	1 718 133	864 992	-	456 269	2 126 856	-	4 800 025	29 627 211

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## K: Directors' and Prescribed Officers' emoluments continued

### Bonus share awards continued

	Award date	Vesting date	Issue price (ZAR)	2024 end VWAP (ZAR)
<b>Clarence Nethengwe<sup>2</sup></b>				
<b>Long-Term Incentive Plan</b>				
2021 Tranche 2 <sup>1</sup>	9-Apr-21	9-Apr-25	13.09	12.89
2021 Tranche 3 <sup>1</sup>	9-Apr-21	9-Apr-26	13.09	12.89
2022 Tranche 1	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-25	13.79	12.89
2022 Tranche 2	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-26	13.79	12.89
2022 Tranche 3	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-27	13.79	12.89
<b>Deferred Performance Award</b>				
2024 Tranche 1	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-26	11.24	12.89
2024 Tranche 2	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-27	11.24	12.89
2024 Tranche 3	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-28	11.24	12.89
2025 Tranche 1	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-27	13.43	–
2025 Tranche 2	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-28	13.43	–
2025 Tranche 3	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-29	13.43	–
<b>Deferred Short-Term Incentive</b>				
2022 Tranche 3	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-25	13.79	12.89
2023 Tranche 2	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-25	11.90	12.89
2023 Tranche 3	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-26	11.90	12.89
2024 Tranche 1	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-25	11.24	12.89
2024 Tranche 2	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-26	11.24	12.89
2024 Tranche 3	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-27	11.24	12.89
2025 Tranche 1	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-26	13.43	–
2025 Tranche 2	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-27	13.43	–
2025 Tranche 3	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-28	13.43	–

**Total**

<sup>1</sup> The once-off LTIP top-up award made in 2021 has been combined with the annual 2021 LTIP award values as the same performance and vesting conditions linked to the annual 2021 LTIP award apply  
<sup>2</sup> Long-term incentive plan estimated closing fair values on 31 December 2025 are shown based on estimated vesting values

Share units						Value (pre-tax)		
2025 20-day year end VWAP (ZAR)	Opening balance on 1 Jan 2025 (Number)	Granted during 2025 (Number)	Lapsed during 2025 (Number)	Settled during 2025 (Number)	Closing balance on 31 Dec 2025 (Number)	Value of lapsed awards during 2025 (ZAR)	Value of settled awards during 2025 (ZAR)	Estimated closing fair value on 31 Dec 2025 (ZAR)
14.23	78 312	-	-	78 312	-	-	743 964	-
14.23	78 314	-	-	-	78 314	-	-	367 755
14.23	143 522	6 602	-	150 124	-	-	1 564 292	-
14.23	143 522	-	-	-	143 522	-	-	2 089 291
14.23	143 522	-	-	-	143 522	-	-	2 089 291
14.23	182 058	-	-	-	182 058	-	-	2 590 685
14.23	182 058	-	-	-	182 058	-	-	2 590 685
14.23	182 058	-	-	-	182 058	-	-	2 590 685
14.23	-	194 796	-	-	194 796	-	-	2 771 947
14.23	-	194 796	-	-	194 796	-	-	2 771 947
14.23	-	194 796	-	-	194 796	-	-	2 771 947
14.23	31 920	-	-	31 920	-	-	332 606	-
14.23	64 635	-	-	64 635	-	-	769 157	-
14.23	64 635	-	-	-	64 635	-	-	919 756
14.23	90 234	-	-	90 234	-	-	935 727	-
14.23	90 234	-	-	-	90 234	-	-	1 284 030
14.23	90 235	-	-	-	90 235	-	-	1 284 044
14.23	-	156 434	-	-	156 434	-	-	2 226 056
14.23	-	156 435	-	-	156 435	-	-	2 226 070
14.23	-	156 436	-	-	156 436	-	-	2 226 084
	1 565 259	1 060 295	-	415 225	2 210 329	-	4 345 746	30 800 275

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## K: Directors' and Prescribed Officers' emoluments continued

### Bonus share awards continued

	Award date	Vesting date	Issue price (ZAR)	2024 20-day year end VWAP (ZAR)
<b>Kerrin Land<sup>2</sup></b>				
<b>Long-Term Incentive Plan</b>				
2021 Tranche 2 <sup>1</sup>	9-Apr-21	9-Apr-25	13.09	12.89
2021 Tranche 3 <sup>1</sup>	9-Apr-21	9-Apr-26	13.09	12.89
2022 Tranche 1	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-25	13.79	12.89
2022 Tranche 2	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-26	13.79	12.89
2022 Tranche 3	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-27	13.79	12.89
<b>Deferred Performance Award</b>				
2024 Tranche 1	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-26	11.24	12.89
2024 Tranche 2	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-27	11.24	12.89
2024 Tranche 3	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-28	11.24	12.89
2025 Tranche 1	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-27	13.43	–
2025 Tranche 2	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-28	13.43	–
2025 Tranche 3	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-29	13.43	–
<b>Deferred Short-Term Incentive</b>				
2022 Tranche 3	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-25	13.79	12.89
2023 Tranche 2	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-25	11.90	12.89
2023 Tranche 3	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-26	11.90	12.89
2024 Tranche 1	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-25	11.24	12.89
2024 Tranche 2	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-26	11.24	12.89
2024 Tranche 3	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-27	11.24	12.89
2025 Tranche 1	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-26	13.43	–
2025 Tranche 2	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-27	13.43	–
2025 Tranche 3	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-28	13.43	–

**Total**

<sup>1</sup> The once-off LTIP top-up award made in 2021 has been combined with the annual 2021 LTIP award values as the same performance and vesting conditions linked to the annual 2021 LTIP award apply

<sup>2</sup> Long-term incentive plan estimated closing fair values on 31 December 2025 are shown based on estimated vesting values

Share units						Value (pre-tax)		
2025 20-day year end VWAP (ZAR)	Opening balance on 1 Jan 2025 (Number)	Granted during 2025 (Number)	Lapsed during 2025 (Number)	Settled during 2025 (Number)	Closing balance on 31 Dec 2025 (Number)	Value of lapsed awards during 2025 (ZAR)	Value of settled awards during 2025 (ZAR)	Estimated closing fair value on 31 Dec 2025 (ZAR)
14.23	46 985	-	-	46 985	-	-	446 358	-
14.23	46 989	-	-	-	46 989	-	-	220 656
14.23	143 522	6 602	-	150 124	-	-	1 564 292	-
14.23	143 522	-	-	-	143 522	-	-	2 089 291
14.23	143 522	-	-	-	143 522	-	-	2 089 291
14.23	175 556	-	-	-	175 556	-	-	2 498 162
14.23	175 556	-	-	-	175 556	-	-	2 498 162
14.23	175 556	-	-	-	175 556	-	-	2 498 162
14.23	-	178 894	-	-	178 894	-	-	2 545 662
14.23	-	178 894	-	-	178 894	-	-	2 545 662
14.23	-	178 895	-	-	178 895	-	-	2 545 676
14.23	32 379	-	-	32 379	-	-	337 389	-
14.23	62 871	-	-	62 871	-	-	748 165	-
14.23	62 872	-	-	-	62 872	-	-	894 669
14.23	78 501	-	-	78 501	-	-	814 055	-
14.23	78 501	-	-	-	78 501	-	-	1 117 069
14.23	78 502	-	-	-	78 502	-	-	1 117 083
14.23	-	72 675	-	-	72 675	-	-	1 034 165
14.23	-	72 675	-	-	72 675	-	-	1 034 165
14.23	-	72 675	-	-	72 675	-	-	1 034 165
	1 444 834	761 310	-	370 860	1 835 284	-	3 910 259	25 762 040

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## K: Directors' and Prescribed Officers' emoluments continued

### Bonus share awards continued

	Award date	Vesting date	Issue price (ZAR)	2024 20-day year end VWAP (ZAR)
<b>Prabashini Moodley<sup>2</sup></b>				
<b>Long-Term Incentive Plan</b>				
2021 Tranche 2 <sup>1</sup>	9-Apr-21	9-Apr-25	13.09	12.89
2021 Tranche 3 <sup>1</sup>	9-Apr-21	9-Apr-26	13.09	12.89
2022 Tranche 1	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-25	13.79	12.89
2022 Tranche 2	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-26	13.79	12.89
2022 Tranche 3	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-27	13.79	12.89
<b>Deferred Performance Award</b>				
2024 Tranche 1	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-26	11.24	12.89
2024 Tranche 2	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-27	11.24	12.89
2024 Tranche 3	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-28	11.24	12.89
2025 Tranche 1	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-27	13.43	–
2025 Tranche 2	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-28	13.43	–
2025 Tranche 3	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-29	13.43	–
<b>Deferred Short-Term Incentive</b>				
2022 Tranche 3	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-25	13.79	12.89
2023 Tranche 2	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-25	11.90	12.89
2023 Tranche 3	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-26	11.90	12.89
2024 Tranche 1	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-25	11.24	12.89
2024 Tranche 2	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-26	11.24	12.89
2024 Tranche 3	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-27	11.24	12.89
2025 Tranche 1	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-26	13.43	–
2025 Tranche 2	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-27	13.43	–
2025 Tranche 3	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-28	13.43	–

**Total**

<sup>1</sup> The once-off LTIP top-up award made in 2021 has been combined with the annual 2021 LTIP award values as the same performance and vesting conditions linked to the annual 2021 LTIP award apply

<sup>2</sup> Long-term incentive plan estimated closing fair values on 31 December 2025 are shown based on estimated vesting values

Share units						Value (pre-tax)		
2025 20-day year end VWAP (ZAR)	Opening balance on 1 Jan 2025 (Number)	Granted during 2025 (Number)	Lapsed during 2025 (Number)	Settled during 2025 (Number)	Closing balance on 31 Dec 2025 (Number)	Value of lapsed awards during 2025 (ZAR)	Value of settled awards during 2025 (ZAR)	Estimated closing fair value on 31 Dec 2025 (ZAR)
14.23	51 567	-	-	51 567	-	-	489 887	-
14.23	51 571	-	-	-	51 571	-	-	242 172
14.23	128 414	5 906	-	134 320	-	-	1 399 614	-
14.23	128 414	-	-	-	128 414	-	-	1 869 360
14.23	128 415	-	-	-	128 415	-	-	1 869 374
14.23	156 049	-	-	-	156 049	-	-	2 220 577
14.23	156 050	-	-	-	156 050	-	-	2 220 592
14.23	156 050	-	-	-	156 050	-	-	2 220 592
14.23	-	166 589	-	-	166 589	-	-	2 370 561
14.23	-	166 589	-	-	166 589	-	-	2 370 561
14.23	-	166 590	-	-	166 590	-	-	2 370 576
14.23	11 301	-	-	11 301	-	-	117 756	-
14.23	55 690	-	-	55 690	-	-	662 711	-
14.23	55 690	-	-	-	55 690	-	-	792 469
14.23	86 892	-	-	86 892	-	-	901 070	-
14.23	86 892	-	-	-	86 892	-	-	1 236 473
14.23	86 893	-	-	-	86 893	-	-	1 236 487
14.23	-	64 589	-	-	64 589	-	-	919 101
14.23	-	64 589	-	-	64 589	-	-	919 101
14.23	-	64 590	-	-	64 590	-	-	919 116
	1 339 888	699 442	-	339 770	1 699 560	-	3 571 038	23 777 113

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## K: Directors' and Prescribed Officers' emoluments continued

### Bonus share awards continued

	Award date	Vesting date	Issue price (ZAR)	2024 20-day year end VWAP (ZAR)
<b>Zureida Ebrahim<sup>1</sup></b>				
<b>Long-Term Incentive Plan</b>				
2022 Tranche 1	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-25	13.79	12.89
2022 Tranche 2	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-26	13.79	12.89
2022 Tranche 3	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-27	13.79	12.89
<b>Deferred Performance Award</b>				
2024 Tranche 1	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-26	11.24	12.89
2024 Tranche 2	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-27	11.24	12.89
2024 Tranche 3	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-28	11.24	12.89
2025 Tranche 1	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-27	13.43	–
2025 Tranche 2	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-28	13.43	–
2025 Tranche 3	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-29	13.43	–
<b>Deferred Short-Term Incentive</b>				
2022 Tranche 3	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-25	13.79	12.89
2023 Tranche 2	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-25	11.90	12.89
2023 Tranche 3	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-26	11.90	12.89
2024 Tranche 1	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-25	11.24	12.89
2024 Tranche 2	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-26	11.24	12.89
2024 Tranche 3	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-27	11.24	12.89
2025 Tranche 1	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-26	13.43	–
2025 Tranche 2	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-27	13.43	–
2025 Tranche 3	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-28	13.43	–
<b>Buy-Out Award</b>				
2022 tranche 1b	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-25	13.79	12.89
2022 tranche 2b	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-26	13.79	12.89
2022 tranche 3b	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-27	13.79	12.89
<b>Total</b>				

<sup>1</sup> Long-term incentive plan estimated closing fair values on 31 December 2025 are shown based on estimated vesting values

Share units						Value (pre-tax)		
2025 20-day year end VWAP (ZAR)	Opening balance on 1 Jan 2025 (Number)	Granted during 2025 (Number)	Lapsed during 2025 (Number)	Settled during 2025 (Number)	Closing balance on 31 Dec 2025 (Number)	Value of lapsed awards during 2025 (ZAR)	Value of settled awards during 2025 (ZAR)	Estimated closing fair value on 31 Dec 2025 (ZAR)
14.23	135 968	6 254	-	142 222	-	-	1 481 953	-
14.23	135 968	-	-	-	135 968	-	-	1 979 326
14.23	135 969	-	-	-	135 969	-	-	1 979 340
14.23	178 807	-	-	-	178 807	-	-	2 544 424
14.23	178 807	-	-	-	178 807	-	-	2 544 424
14.23	178 807	-	-	-	178 807	-	-	2 544 424
14.23	-	182 207	-	-	182 207	-	-	2 592 806
14.23	-	182 207	-	-	182 207	-	-	2 592 806
14.23	-	182 208	-	-	182 208	-	-	2 592 820
14.23	3 264	-	-	3 264	-	-	34 011	-
14.23	58 913	-	-	58 913	-	-	701 065	-
14.23	58 913	-	-	-	58 913	-	-	838 332
14.23	78 492	-	-	78 492	-	-	813 962	-
14.23	78 493	-	-	-	78 493	-	-	1 116 955
14.23	78 493	-	-	-	78 493	-	-	1 116 955
14.23	-	124 798	-	-	124 798	-	-	1 775 876
14.23	-	124 799	-	-	124 799	-	-	1 775 890
14.23	-	124 800	-	-	124 800	-	-	1 775 904
14.23	120 860	5 558	-	126 418	-	-	1 317 276	-
14.23	120 861	-	-	-	120 861	-	-	1 759 409
14.23	120 861	-	-	-	120 861	-	-	1 759 409
	1 663 476	932 831	-	409 309	2 186 998	-	4 348 267	31 289 100

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## K: Directors' and Prescribed Officers' emoluments continued Bonus share awards continued

	Award date	Vesting date	Issue price (ZAR)	2023 20-day year end VWAP (ZAR)
<b>Iain Williamson<sup>2</sup></b>				
<b>Long-Term Incentive Plan</b>				
2021 Tranche 1 <sup>1</sup>	9-Apr-21	9-Apr-24	13.09	11.92
2021 Tranche 2 <sup>1</sup>	9-Apr-21	9-Apr-25	13.09	11.92
2021 Tranche 3 <sup>1</sup>	9-Apr-21	9-Apr-26	13.09	11.92
2022 Tranche 1	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-25	13.79	11.92
2022 Tranche 2	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-26	13.79	11.92
2022 Tranche 3	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-27	13.79	11.92
<b>Deferred Performance Award</b>				
2024 Tranche 1	08-Apr-24	08-Apr-26	11.24	11.92
2024 Tranche 2	08-Apr-24	08-Apr-27	11.24	11.92
2024 Tranche 3	08-Apr-24	08-Apr-28	11.24	11.92
<b>Deferred Short-Term Incentive</b>				
2021 Tranche 3	9-Apr-21	9-Apr-24	13.09	11.92
2022 Tranche 2	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-24	13.79	11.92
2022 Tranche 3	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-25	13.79	11.92
2023 Tranche 1	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-24	11.90	11.92
2023 Tranche 2	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-25	11.90	11.92
2023 Tranche 3	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-26	11.90	11.92
2024 Tranche 1	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-25	11.24	11.92
2024 Tranche 2	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-26	11.24	11.92
2024 Tranche 3	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-27	11.24	11.92

**Total**

<sup>1</sup> The once-off LTIP top-up award made in 2021 has been combined with the annual 2021 LTIP award values as the same performance and vesting conditions linked to the annual 2021 LTIP award apply

<sup>2</sup> Long-Term Incentive Plan estimated closing fair values on 31 December 2024 are shown based on estimated vesting value

Share units						Value (pre-tax)		
2024 20-day year end VWAP (ZAR)	Opening balance on 1 Jan 2024 (Number)	Granted during 2024 (Number)	Lapsed during 2024 (Number)	Settled during 2024 (Number)	Closing balance on 31 Dec 2024 (Number)	Value of lapsed awards During 2024 (ZAR)	Value of settled awards During 2024 (ZAR)	Estimated closing fair value on 31 Dec 2024 (ZAR)
12.89	703 226	–	471 163	232 063	–	5 352 412	2 636 236	–
12.89	703 225	–	471 161	–	232 064	–	–	987 132
12.89	703 227	–	471 162	–	232 065	–	–	987 135
12.89	339 376	–	–	–	339 376	–	–	4 475 171
12.89	339 377	–	–	–	339 377	–	–	4 475 185
12.89	339 377	–	–	–	339 377	–	–	4 475 185
12.89	–	402 608	–	–	402 608	–	–	5 189 617
12.89	–	402 608	–	–	402 608	–	–	5 189 617
12.89	–	402 609	–	–	402 609	–	–	5 189 630
12.89	32 651	–	–	32 651	–	–	370 915	–
12.89	49 097	–	–	49 097	–	–	529 757	–
12.89	49 097	–	–	–	49 097	–	–	632 860
12.89	123 847	–	–	123 847	–	–	1 436 625	–
12.89	123 848	–	–	–	123 848	–	–	1 596 401
12.89	123 848	–	–	–	123 848	–	–	1 596 401
12.89	–	156 661	–	–	156 661	–	–	2 019 360
12.89	–	156 661	–	–	156 661	–	–	2 019 360
12.89	–	156 661	–	–	156 661	–	–	2 019 360
	3 630 196	1 677 808	1 413 486	437 658	3 456 860	5 352 412	4 973 533	40 852 414

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## K: Directors' and Prescribed Officers' emoluments continued

### Bonus share awards continued

	Award date	Vesting date	Issue price (ZAR)	2023 20-day year end VWAP (ZAR)
<b>Casper Troskie<sup>2</sup></b>				
<b>Long-Term Incentive Plan</b>				
2021 Tranche 1 <sup>1</sup>	9-Apr-21	9-Apr-24	13.09	11.92
2021 Tranche 2 <sup>1</sup>	9-Apr-21	9-Apr-25	13.09	11.92
2021 Tranche 3 <sup>1</sup>	9-Apr-21	9-Apr-26	13.09	11.92
2022 Tranche 1	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-25	13.79	11.92
2022 Tranche 2	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-26	13.79	11.92
2022 Tranche 3	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-27	13.79	11.92
<b>Deferred Performance Award</b>				
2024 Tranche 1	08-Apr-24	08-Apr-26	11.24	11.92
2024 Tranche 2	08-Apr-24	08-Apr-27	11.24	11.92
2024 Tranche 3	08-Apr-24	08-Apr-28	11.24	11.92
<b>Deferred Short-Term Incentive</b>				
2021 Tranche 3	9-Apr-21	9-Apr-24	13.09	11.92
2022 Tranche 2	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-24	13.79	11.92
2022 Tranche 3	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-25	13.79	11.92
2023 Tranche 1	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-24	11.90	11.92
2023 Tranche 2	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-25	11.90	11.92
2023 Tranche 3	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-26	11.90	11.92
2024 Tranche 1	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-25	11.24	11.92
2024 Tranche 2	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-26	11.24	11.92
2024 Tranche 3	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-27	11.24	11.92
<b>Total</b>				

<sup>1</sup> The once-off LTIP top-up award made in 2021 has been combined with the annual 2021 LTIP award values as the same performance and vesting conditions linked to the annual 2021 LTIP award apply

<sup>2</sup> Long-Term Incentive Plan estimated closing fair values on 31 December 2024 are shown based on estimated vesting values

Share units						Value (pre-tax)		
2024 20-day year End VWAP (ZAR)	Opening balance on 1 Jan 2024 (Number)	Granted during 2024 (Number)	Lapsed during 2024 (Number)	Settled during 2024 (Number)	Closing balance on 31 Dec 2024 (Number)	Value of lapsed awards during 2024 (ZAR)	Value of settled awards during 2024 (ZAR)	Estimated closing fair value on 31 Dec 2024 (ZAR)
12.89	237 339	–	159 019	78 320	–	1 806 456	889 715	–
12.89	237 338	–	159 016	–	78 322	–	–	333 156
12.89	237 340	–	159 018	–	78 322	–	–	333 159
12.89	166 183	–	–	–	166 183	–	–	2 191 367
12.89	166 183	–	–	–	166 183	–	–	2 191 367
12.89	166 184	–	–	–	166 184	–	–	2 191 380
12.89	–	197 338	–	–	197 338	–	–	2 543 687
12.89	–	197 338	–	–	197 338	–	–	2 543 687
12.89	–	197 338	–	–	197 338	–	–	2 543 687
12.89	24 684	–	–	24 684	–	–	280 410	–
12.89	29 381	–	–	29 381	–	–	317 021	–
12.89	29 382	–	–	–	29 382	–	–	378 734
12.89	82 675	–	–	82 675	–	–	959 030	–
12.89	82 676	–	–	–	82 676	–	–	1 065 694
12.89	82 676	–	–	–	82 676	–	–	1 065 694
12.89	–	92 064	–	–	92 064	–	–	1 186 705
12.89	–	92 064	–	–	92 064	–	–	1 186 705
12.89	–	92 065	–	–	92 065	–	–	1 186 718
	1 542 041	868 207	477 053	215 060	1 718 135	1 806 456	2 446 176	20 941 740

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## K: Directors' and Prescribed Officers' emoluments continued

### Bonus share awards continued

	Award date	Vesting date	Issue price (ZAR)	2024 20-day year end VWAP (ZAR)
<b>Clarence Nethengwe<sup>2</sup></b>				
<b>Long-Term Incentive Plan</b>				
2021 Tranche 1 <sup>1</sup>	09-Apr-21	09-Apr-24	13.09	11.92
2021 Tranche 2 <sup>1</sup>	09-Apr-21	09-Apr-25	13.09	11.92
2021 Tranche 3 <sup>1</sup>	09-Apr-21	09-Apr-26	13.09	11.92
2022 Tranche 1	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-25	13.79	11.92
2022 Tranche 2	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-26	13.79	11.92
2022 Tranche 3	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-27	13.79	11.92
<b>Deferred Performance Award</b>				
2024 Tranche 1	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-26	11.24	11.92
2024 Tranche 2	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-27	11.24	11.92
2024 Tranche 3	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-28	11.24	11.92
<b>Deferred Short-Term Incentive</b>				
2021 Tranche 3	09-Apr-21	09-Apr-24	13.09	11.92
2022 Tranche 2	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-24	13.79	11.92
2022 Tranche 3	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-25	13.79	11.92
2023 Tranche 1	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-24	11.90	11.92
2023 Tranche 2	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-25	11.90	11.92
2023 Tranche 3	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-26	11.90	11.92
2024 Tranche 1	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-25	11.24	11.92
2024 Tranche 2	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-26	11.24	11.92
2024 Tranche 3	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-27	11.24	11.92

**Total**

<sup>1</sup> The once-off LTIP top-up award made in 2021 has been combined with the annual 2021 LTIP award values as the same performance and vesting conditions linked to the annual 2021 LTIP award apply  
<sup>2</sup> Long-Term Incentive Plan estimated closing fair values on 31 December 2024 are shown based on estimated vesting values

Share units						Value (pre-tax)		
2024 20-day year End VWAP (ZAR)	Opening balance on 1 Jan 2024 (Number)	Granted during 2024 (Number)	Lapsed during 2024 (Number)	Settled during 2024 (Number)	Closing balance on 31 Dec 2024 (Number)	Value of lapsed awards during 2024 (ZAR)	Value of settled awards during 2024 (ZAR)	Estimated closing fair value on 31 Dec 2024 (ZAR)
12.89	237 312	-	159 001	78 311	-	1 806 251	889 613	-
12.89	237 311	-	158 998	-	78 313	-	-	333 118
12.89	237 313	-	159 000	-	78 313	-	-	333 121
12.89	143 522	-	-	-	143 522	-	-	1 892 549
12.89	143 522	-	-	-	143 522	-	-	1 892 549
12.89	143 522	-	-	-	143 522	-	-	1 892 549
12.89	-	182 058	-	-	182 058	-	-	2 346 728
12.89	-	182 058	-	-	182 058	-	-	2 346 728
12.89	-	182 058	-	-	182 058	-	-	2 346 728
12.89	18 511	-	-	18 511	-	-	210 285	-
12.89	31 919	-	-	31 919	-	-	344 406	-
12.89	31 920	-	-	-	31 920	-	-	411 449
12.89	64 635	-	-	64 635	-	-	749 766	-
12.89	64 635	-	-	-	64 635	-	-	833 145
12.89	64 635	-	-	-	64 635	-	-	833 145
12.89	-	90 234	-	-	90 234	-	-	1 163 116
12.89	-	90 234	-	-	90 234	-	-	1 163 116
12.89	-	90 235	-	-	90 235	-	-	1 163 129
	1 418 757	816 877	476 999	193 376	1 565 259	1 806 251	2 194 070	18 951 169

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## K: Directors' and Prescribed Officers' emoluments continued

### Bonus share awards continued

	Award date	Vesting date	Issue price (ZAR)	2024 20-day year end VWAP (ZAR)
<b>Kerrin Land<sup>2</sup></b>				
<b>Long-Term Incentive Plan</b>				
2021 Tranche 1 <sup>1</sup>	9-Apr-21	9-Apr-24	13.09	11.92
2021 Tranche 2 <sup>1</sup>	9-Apr-21	9-Apr-25	13.09	11.92
2021 Tranche 3 <sup>1</sup>	9-Apr-21	9-Apr-26	13.09	11.92
2022 Tranche 1	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-25	13.79	11.92
2022 Tranche 2	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-26	13.79	11.92
2022 Tranche 3	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-27	13.79	11.92
<b>Deferred Performance Award</b>				
2024 Tranche 1	08-Apr-24	08-Apr-26	11.24	11.92
2024 Tranche 2	08-Apr-24	08-Apr-27	11.24	11.92
2024 Tranche 3	08-Apr-24	08-Apr-28	11.24	11.92
<b>Deferred Short-Term Incentive</b>				
2021 Tranche 3	9-Apr-21	9-Apr-24	13.09	11.92
2022 Tranche 2	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-24	13.79	11.92
2022 Tranche 3	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-25	13.79	11.92
2023 Tranche 1	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-24	11.90	11.92
2023 Tranche 2	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-25	11.90	11.92
2023 Tranche 3	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-26	11.90	11.92
2024 Tranche 1	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-25	11.24	11.92
2024 Tranche 2	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-26	11.24	11.92
2024 Tranche 3	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-27	11.24	11.92
<b>Total</b>				

<sup>1</sup> The once-off LTIP top-up award made in 2021 has been combined with the annual 2021 LTIP award values as the same performance and vesting conditions linked to the annual 2021 LTIP award apply

<sup>2</sup> Long-Term Incentive Plan estimated closing fair values on 31 December 2024 are shown based on estimated vesting values

Share units						Value (pre-tax)		
2024 20-day year end VWAP (ZAR)	Opening balance on 1 Jan 2024 (Number)	Granted during 2024 (Number)	Lapsed during 2024 (Number)	Settled during 2024 (Number)	Closing balance on 31 Dec 2024 (Number)	Value of lapsed awards during 2024 (ZAR)	Value of settled awards during 2024 (ZAR)	Estimated closing fair value on 31 Dec 2024 (ZAR)
12.89	142 388	–	95 402	46 986	–	1 083 767	533 761	–
12.89	142 387	–	95 399	–	46 988	–	–	199 872
12.89	142 390	–	95 401	–	46 989	–	–	199 876
12.89	143 522	–	–	–	143 522	–	–	1 892 549
12.89	143 522	–	–	–	143 522	–	–	1 892 549
12.89	143 522	–	–	–	143 522	–	–	1 892 549
12.89	–	175 556	–	–	175 556	–	–	2 262 917
12.89	–	175 556	–	–	175 556	–	–	2 262 917
12.89	–	175 556	–	–	175 556	–	–	2 262 917
12.89	18 511	–	–	18 511	–	–	210 285	–
12.89	32 379	–	–	32 379	–	–	349 369	–
12.89	32 379	–	–	–	32 379	–	–	417 365
12.89	62 871	–	–	62 871	–	–	729 304	–
12.89	62 871	–	–	–	62 871	–	–	810 407
12.89	62 872	–	–	–	62 872	–	–	810 420
12.89	–	78 501	–	–	78 501	–	–	1 011 878
12.89	–	78 501	–	–	78 501	–	–	1 011 878
12.89	–	78 502	–	–	78 502	–	–	1 011 891
	1 129 614	762 172	286 202	160 747	1 444 836	1 083 767	1 822 719	17 939 985

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## K: Directors' and Prescribed Officers' emoluments continued

### Bonus share awards continued

	Award date	Vesting date	Issue price (ZAR)	2024 20-day year end VWAP (ZAR)
<b>Prabashini Moodley<sup>2</sup></b>				
<b>Long-Term Incentive Plan</b>				
2021 Tranche 1 <sup>1</sup>	9-Apr-21	9-Apr-24	13.09	11.92
2021 Tranche 2 <sup>1</sup>	9-Apr-21	9-Apr-25	13.09	11.92
2021 Tranche 3	9-Apr-21	9-Apr-26	13.09	11.92
2022 Tranche 1	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-25	13.79	11.92
2022 Tranche 2	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-26	13.79	11.92
2022 Tranche 3	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-27	13.79	11.92
<b>Deferred Performance Award</b>				
2024 Tranche 1	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-26	11.24	11.92
2024 Tranche 2	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-27	11.24	11.92
2024 Tranche 3	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-28	11.24	11.92
<b>Deferred Short-Term Incentive</b>				
2021 Tranche 3	9-Apr-21	9-Apr-24	13.09	11.92
2022 Tranche 2	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-24	13.79	11.92
2022 Tranche 3	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-25	13.79	11.92
2023 Tranche 1	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-24	11.90	11.92
2023 Tranche 2	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-25	11.90	11.92
2023 Tranche 3	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-26	11.90	11.92
2024 Tranche 1	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-25	11.24	11.92
2024 Tranche 2	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-26	11.24	11.92
2024 Tranche 3	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-27	11.24	11.92

**Total**

<sup>1</sup> The once-off LTIP top-up award made in 2021 has been combined with the annual 2021 LTIP award values as the same performance and vesting conditions linked to the annual 2021 LTIP award apply

<sup>2</sup> Long-Term Incentive Plan estimated closing fair values on 31 December 2024 are shown based on estimated vesting values

Share units						Value (pre-tax)		
2024 20-day year end VWAP (ZAR)	Opening balance on 1 Jan 2024 (Number)	Granted during 2024 (Number)	Lapsed during 2024 (Number)	Settled during 2024 (Number)	Closing balance on 31 Dec 2024 (Number)	Value of lapsed awards during 2024 (ZAR)	Value of settled awards during 2024 (ZAR)	Estimated closing fair value on 31 Dec 2024 (ZAR)
12.89	156 274	–	104 706	51 568	–	1 189 460	585 812	–
12.89	156 272	–	104 702	–	51 570	–	–	219 362
12.89	156 275	–	104 704	–	51 571	–	–	219 366
12.89	128 414	–	–	–	128 414	–	–	1 693 327
12.89	128 414	–	–	–	128 414	–	–	1 693 327
12.89	128 415	–	–	–	128 415	–	–	1 693 341
12.89	–	156 049	–	–	156 049	–	–	2 011 472
12.89	–	156 050	–	–	156 050	–	–	2 011 485
12.89	–	156 050	–	–	156 050	–	–	2 011 485
12.89	16 544	–	–	16 544	–	–	187 940	–
12.89	11 301	–	–	11 301	–	–	121 938	–
12.89	11 301	–	–	–	11 301	–	–	145 670
12.89	55 689	–	–	55 689	–	–	645 992	–
12.89	55 690	–	–	–	55 690	–	–	717 844
12.89	55 690	–	–	–	55 690	–	–	717 844
12.89	–	86 892	–	–	86 892	–	–	1 120 038
12.89	–	86 892	–	–	86 892	–	–	1 120 038
12.89	–	86 893	–	–	86 893	–	–	1 120 051
	1 060 279	728 826	314 112	135 102	1 339 891	1 189 460	1 541 682	16 494 650

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## K: Directors' and Prescribed Officers' emoluments continued

### Bonus share awards continued

	Award date	Vesting date	Issue price (ZAR)	2024 20-day year end VWAP (ZAR)
<b>Zureida Ebrahim<sup>1</sup></b>				
<b>Long-Term Incentive Plan</b>				
2022 Tranche 1	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-25	13.79	11.92
2022 Tranche 2	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-26	13.79	11.92
2022 Tranche 3	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-27	13.79	11.92
<b>Deferred Performance Award</b>				
2024 Tranche 1	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-26	11.24	11.92
2024 Tranche 2	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-27	11.24	11.92
2024 Tranche 3	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-28	11.24	11.92
<b>Deferred Short-Term Incentive</b>				
2022 Tranche 2	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-24	13.79	11.92
2022 Tranche 3	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-25	13.79	11.92
2023 Tranche 1	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-24	11.90	11.92
2023 Tranche 2	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-25	11.90	11.92
2023 Tranche 3	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-26	11.90	11.92
2024 Tranche 1	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-25	11.24	11.92
2024 Tranche 2	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-26	11.24	11.92
2024 Tranche 3	8-Apr-24	8-Apr-27	11.24	11.92
<b>Buy-Out Award</b>				
2022 Tranche 2a	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-24	13.79	11.92
2022 Tranche 1b	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-25	13.79	11.92
2022 Tranche 2b	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-26	13.79	11.92
2022 Tranche 3b	13-Apr-22	13-Apr-27	13.79	11.92
<b>Total</b>				

<sup>1</sup> Long-Term Incentive Plan estimated closing fair values on 31 December 2024 are shown based on estimated vesting values

Share units						Value (pre-tax)		
2024 20-day year end VWAP (ZAR)	Opening balance on 1 Jan 2024 (Number)	Granted during 2024 (Number)	Lapsed during 2024 (Number)	Settled during 2024 (Number)	Closing balance on 31 Dec 2024 (Number)	Value of lapsed awards during 2024 (ZAR)	Value of settled awards during 2024 (ZAR)	Estimated closing fair value on 31 Dec 2024 (ZAR)
12.89	135 968	–	–	–	135 968	–	–	1 792 938
12.89	135 968	–	–	–	135 968	–	–	1 792 938
12.89	135 969	–	–	–	135 969	–	–	1 792 951
12.89	–	178 807	–	–	178 807	–	–	2 304 822
12.89	–	178 807	–	–	178 807	–	–	2 304 822
12.89	–	178 807	–	–	178 807	–	–	2 304 822
12.89	3 263	–	–	3 263	–	–	35 208	–
12.89	3 264	–	–	–	3 264	–	–	42 073
12.89	58 913	–	–	58 913	–	–	683 391	–
12.89	58 913	–	–	–	58 913	–	–	759 389
12.89	58 913	–	–	–	58 913	–	–	759 389
12.89	–	78 492	–	–	78 492	–	–	1 011 762
12.89	–	78 493	–	–	78 493	–	–	1 011 775
12.89	–	78 493	–	–	78 493	–	–	1 011 775
12.89	76 143	–	–	76 143	–	–	821 583	–
12.89	120 860	–	–	–	120 860	–	–	1 593 717
12.89	120 861	–	–	–	120 861	–	–	1 593 730
12.89	120 861	–	–	–	120 861	–	–	1 593 730
	1 029 896	771 899	–	138 319	1 663 476	–	1 540 182	21 670 633

# Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

## K: Directors' and Prescribed Officers' emoluments continued

### Bonus share awards continued

Non-executive Directors	2025	2024
Trevor Manuel (Chairman)	6 002 036	5 716 953
Peter de Beyer (Resigned 31 December 2024)	–	2 775 617
Albert Essien (Resigned 31 May 2024)	–	1 199 792
Olufunke Ighodaro	2 301 505	2 264 971
Itumeleng Kgaboesele	2 122 104	2 082 537
Jaco Langner	1 984 971	1 720 911
John Lister	5 853 775	5 624 722
Dr Sizeka Magwentshu-Rensburg	1 970 868	1 887 104
Thoko Mokgosi-Mwantembe (Resigned 30 May 2025)	598 744	1 204 555
Busisiwe Silwanyana	1 680 137	1 586 388
Johann Jurie Strydom (Appointed as CEO effective 1 June 2025)	877 039	1 657 348
Roger Jardine (Appointed 10 September 2025)	381 433	–
Jan-Hendrik Erasmus (Appointed 10 September 2025)	1 307 621	–
	<b>25 080 233</b>	<b>27 720 898</b>

The above amounts are exclusive of VAT.

## L: Biographical information on the directors (unaudited)

### Trevor Manuel (South African) (69\*)

Trevor is the Independent Chairman of the Board. He served in the South African Government for more than 20 years, including as Minister of Finance and as Minister in the Presidency, responsible for the National Planning Commission.

During his ministerial career, he assumed a number of ex-officio positions at international bodies including the United Nations Commission for Trade and Development, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the G20, the African Development Bank Group and SADC.

### Jurie Strydom (South African) (50\*)

Jurie is an Independent Non-executive Director. He is a fintech entrepreneur and investor and is the Chairman and Majority shareholder of FSPHub. He is also the Chairman of the Common Good Foundation.

After graduating Jurie spent a few years at Sanlam, working initially as an investment actuary before becoming a General Manager. After a brief stint as Chief Executive at Alexander Forbes Life, Jurie took up the positions of Chief Executive of Regent Insurance Group and Executive Director of Imperial Holdings. In 2016 he returned to Sanlam where he served as Chief Executive: Life and Savings (previously Sanlam Personal Finance) until June 2022.

### Iain Williamson (South African) (55\*)

Iain was appointed Chief Executive Officer of the Company in July 2020, after serving as the Interim Chief Executive Officer from May 2019. He joined the Group in 1993 and following various roles across employee benefits and personal finance, he relocated to London in a Corporate Development role at Old Mutual plc. Iain returned to South Africa in 2003, serving in a number of roles across distribution, technology and finance before being promoted to CFO Retail Affluent and then Managing Director of the Retail Affluent segment. He was appointed as Old Mutual Emerging Markets' Finance Director in 2015, as Chief Operating Officer in 2017 and has also previously been the Interim Chief Executive Officer in 2017.

### Casper Troskie (South African) (62\*)

Casper was appointed as Chief Financial Officer of the Group in March 2018. Before joining the Old Mutual, he spent seven years as the Financial Director of the Liberty Group, serving on the Boards of Liberty Holdings, Liberty Group and STANLIB.

Prior to that, he held the position of Chief Financial Officer at the Standard Bank Group, as well as holding leadership positions at Deloitte.

### Olufunke Ighodaro (Nigerian and British) (62\*)

Olufunke is an Independent Non-executive Director. She is a Non-executive Director of Telkom SOC Limited, and Sabvest Capital Limited.

Olufunke has over 22 years' experience operating at executive Board level, having previously served as Chief Financial Officer of JSE listed companies namely Tiger Brands Limited, Primedia Limited and as Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer designate of Barloworld Limited. She was an Executive Director of EMTS Limited (trading as 9mobile), Nigeria's fourth largest telco and founded and led the private equity business of the Kagiso Trust Investment Group.

### Itumeleng Kgaboesele (South African) (54\*)

Itumeleng is an Independent Non-executive Director. He has over 20 years of financial services experience, having held executive positions with Hambros Bank Limited, Deutsche Bank AG London and Merrill Lynch.

### **Jaco Langner (South African) (52\*)**

Jaco is an Independent Non-executive Director. He is an actuary with more than 25 years financial services, management and insurance expertise and former managing director of Alexander Forbes Life. Jaco has extensive experience in establishing new business lines and turn around strategies and co-funded the insurtech company Surion (Pty) Limited in 2018.

### **John Lister (British) (67\*)**

John is an Independent Non-executive Director. He has over three decades of experience in the insurance sector and is a finance and risk specialist. He is the former Chief Risk Officer of AVIVA plc and Chief Financial Officer and Chief Actuary of its UK life and savings business. He was the former chairman of the Risk committee of Delta Lloyd Limited, Netherlands, prior to its sale to the NN Group. He has significant experience and knowledge across a number of areas including capital management, risk management and regulatory engagement.

### **Sizeka Magwentshu Rensburg (South African) (66\*)**

Sizeka is an Independent Non-executive Director. She has extensive experience spanning over 25 years in Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise ("SMME") development space in South Africa and Southern Africa. She currently serves on the board of the Industrial Development Corporation. She served on various Boards of state-owned enterprises and was a member of the South African Ministerial Advisory committee on SMME Development (Ministry of Economic Development).

### **Thoko Mokgosi Mwantembe (South African) (64\*)**

Thoko is a Non-executive Director. Her career spans numerous sectors, including pharmaceuticals companies such as Logos Pharmaceutical and Glaxo Wellcome. She is the former Chief Executive Officer of Alcatel South Africa Proprietary Limited, Hewlett Packard South Africa Proprietary Limited and former Non-executive Director of Vodacom Group Limited.

### **Busisiwe Silwanyana (South African) (52\*)**

Busisiwe is an Independent Non-executive Director. She is also an Independent Non-executive Director at Stefanutti Stocks Limited and is the Chairperson of the Social and Ethics committee and is a member of the Audit and Risk committees. She is also an Independent Non-executive Director of YeboYethu (RF) Limited and YeboYethu Investment (RF) Limited and is the Chairperson of the Audit and Risk committee.

### **Roger Jardine (60\*)**

Roger is an independent non-executive director. He brings deep expertise in financial services, leadership and governance, commercial operations, stakeholder engagement, policy and regulatory environments. He previously served as Chairman of FirstRand Limited for nearly six years. He is also a past CEO of Kagiso Media, the Aveng Group and Primedia, and has served as a non-executive director across industries including steel, retail, manufacturing, IT services, mining and infrastructure development.

### **Jan-Hendrik Erasmus (45\*)**

Jan-Hendrik is an independent non-executive director. He is currently chief financial officer and executive board member of Athora Netherlands, the largest operating entity of Athora, one of Europe's fastest-growing savings and retirement services companies, where he also chairs the Investment and Balance Sheet committee. He has over 20 years' experience in the financial services and insurance industry in South Africa, the United Kingdom ("UK"), and Europe and has deep and extensive expertise in risk, capital and investment management, actuarial science and international financial regulation. He was previously Group chief risk officer at Aviva plc, chief risk officer and executive director at NN Group and a Partner at Oliver Wyman. Earlier roles include senior positions at Lucida Plc, Prudential Plc and Momentum Life and he started his career at Momentum Life in South Africa.

\* Age as at 31 December 2025

# Administration

**Registered name:**  
**Country of incorporation:**  
**Registration number:**

Old Mutual Life Assurance Company (South Africa) Limited  
South Africa  
1999/004643/06

**Registered office**

Mutualpark  
Jan Smuts Drive  
Pinelands  
Cape Town  
7405  
South Africa  
Telephone: +27 (0)21 509 9111

**Postal address**

PO Box 66  
Cape Town  
8000  
South Africa

**Group Company Secretary**

**Group Company Secretary**

Elsabé Kirsten

**Directors**

**Independent Non-executive**

Trevor Manuel (*Chairman*)  
Funke Ighodaro  
Itumeleng Kgaboesele  
Jaco Langer  
John Lister  
Dr Sizeka Magwentshu-Rensburg  
Busisiwe Silwanyana  
Roger Jardine  
Jan-Hendrik Erasmus

**Non-executive**

Thoko Mokgosi-Mwantembe (resigned 30 May 2025)

**Executive**

Jurie Strydom (*Chief Executive Officer*)  
(appointed 1 June 2025)  
Iain Williamson (*Chief Executive Officer*)  
(retired 30 May 2025)  
Casper Troskie (*Chief Financial Officer*)

**Public Officer**

Casper Troskie

**Debt Officer**

Martin van der Walt





[www.oldmutual.com](http://www.oldmutual.com)