OLDMUTUAL

CLIMATE REPORT 2025

FOR THE YEAR ENDED **31 DECEMBER 2025**

ENTER

DO GREAT THINGS EVERY DAY

Old Mutual Limited is a licensed Controlling Company.

About our report

Our Climate Report enables readers to assess our progress in our climate adaptation journey. This report is of interest to all our stakeholders.

Our 2025 reporting suite

Integrated Report

Our Integrated Report provides a balanced and holistic view of our value creation story, demonstrating how we use our resources, respond to our operating environment and execute our strategy to deliver sustainable outcomes. Although primarily aimed at our providers of capital, the report will interest all stakeholders interested in understanding our unique value creation story.

Corporate Governance Report

Our Corporate Governance Report details Old Mutual's approach to corporate governance. It focuses on how we conduct business based on sound governance practices, which are informed by the highest ethical standards, integrity, transparency and accountability. The report will interest investors, regulators and analysts.

Remuneration Report

Our Remuneration Report gives insight into our remuneration philosophy, rewards framework and disclosures. It reflects how our remuneration purposefully aligns performance outcomes with shareholder interests while balancing our need to be an attractive employer. The report will interest investors, employees, regulators and analysts.

Sustainability Report

Our Sustainability Report reflects on our sustainability journey, sharing insights into how we manage our most significant environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks and opportunities. The report will interest investors, analysts and a wide range of stakeholders.

Climate Report

Our Climate Report contains information about the Group's climate-related activities, policies, governance, strategy, risk management, metrics and targets. The report provides information that enables stakeholders to assess our progress in our climate action journey. The report will interest all our stakeholders.

Group Annual Results

Annual Financial Statements

Our Group Annual Results and Annual Financial Statements contain information relating to the Group's financial position and performance. The consolidated and separate financial statements were audited in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards® (IFRS) Accounting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 71 of 2008 (as amended) (Companies Act). The report will interest investors, analysts, regulators and other stakeholders.

Our 2025 reporting suite is available at https://www.oldmutual.com/investor-relations/reporting-centre/reports

Approval

The Board of directors (the Board) of Old Mutual Limited (Old Mutual or the Group) acknowledges its responsibility for ensuring the integrity of the Climate Report 2025 (this report). In the Board's opinion, this report addresses all the material initiatives and activities related to climate change throughout the Group. This report was approved by the Board for release on 17 March 2026.

Scope and boundary

This report covers the climate change activities of the Group for the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025. It provides an overview of key environmental initiatives related to climate change risks and opportunities during the period.

Guiding frameworks

The report's content is guided by:

- The Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework
- The Global Reporting Initiative
- The King Report on Corporate Governance™ for South Africa, 2016 (King IV)[1]
- The requirements of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange's (JSE) Sustainability Disclosure Guidance

Assurance

Management reviewed the reporting content to ensure accuracy, with the Board and Responsible Business committee providing oversight. Group internal audit followed a limited assurance process regarding numeric disclosures.

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions data is externally verified by an independent carbon specialist, in accordance with the International Organisation for Standardization 14064-3:2019 Standards for GHG verifications. **For details, see the verification report.**

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Design theme

Our 2025 annual reporting suite design is inspired by connection and growth. The stylised roadmap graphic serves as a visual metaphor for a shared growth journey. Its network of interconnected paths reflects the collaborative nature of strategic progress and the solid diamond intersection highlights pivotal investments and connections that propel growth. The keyline photographic overlay adds layered depth and visual richness, underscoring the idea that investments are cumulative and built upon. The keyline's adaptability allows for the creation of diverse patterns across sections and covers, mirroring the dynamic nature of a diversified Old Mutual portfolio. The staircase, together with the design elements, cohesively communicates the themes of connection, growth, strategic investment and forward momentum.

Understanding our Climate Report

The Group sustainability strategy aims to embed sustainability across our operations to accelerate impact. The climate action pillar is one of the key impact areas of our sustainability strategy, which aims to embed climate action by integrating commercial objectives with our climate action commitments. This Climate Report remains structured according to the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures guidance[2]. Old Mutual operates under the TCFD framework's four additional guidance categories for the financial sector, excluding banking, which is a work in progress. These categories are:

- **Insurance companies (underwriting)** – our short and long-term insurance businesses, including public and private sector pension plans, endowments and foundations
- **Asset owners[3] (investing)** – across our proprietary portfolios
- **Asset managers (asset management)** – Old Mutual Investment Group publishes its own TCFD-aligned reports
- **Banking and Lending -** Our line of business comprises retail and institutional business, and our progress includes:
  - ➔ Incrementally incorporating climate change into the business agenda, where relevant
  - ➔ Applying the TCFD guidelines when we start reporting on Banking and Lending's climate journey

Background

This report presents our leadership's response to climate change and contextualises our approach within the global climate landscape, including regional and sector-specific developments. It provides an executive summary of Old Mutual's response to the climate crisis, guided by our Climate Change Positioning Statement and the climate action pillar of our sustainability strategy.

We also summarise our key climate-related risks and opportunities.

	Governance	Risk management	Strategy	Metrics and targets
Group In these sections, we cover Old Mutual Limited and the Group entities, including our insurance businesses, and excluding our asset owner activities (which are considered in asset owner sections)	We detail how we govern climate change and we incorporate it into Board committee mandates, as well as investment and subsidiary governance structures. We outline how we operationalise governance in the Group and in management-level committees. Refer to page 18 for more information	We summarise the Group's processes for identifying, assessing and managing climate change risks, and how we integrate these risks into our Group Risk Management Framework. Refer to page 21 for more information	We provide an overview of scenario planning and modelling for climate resilience in our South African life and short-term insurance businesses. Refer to pages 24 to 26 for more information We set out the climate-related risks we identified as part of the risk management process and show how we use the TCFD framework to assess how these impact our business. Refer to pages 27 to 29 for more information We also outline the action pillar of our sustainability strategy and its themes Refer to pages 30 to 32 for more information	We detail our Scope 1 and 2 and relevant Scope 3 GHG emissions as disclosed to the CDP (formerly the Carbon Disclosure Project). We also outline our progress against our initiatives and interventions to reduce our GHG emissions. Refer to pages 40 to 42 for more information
Asset owner In these sections, we cover our businesses' investment activities, where we invest on our own behalf as a shareholder or on behalf of policyholders through mandates with our asset managers	We show how our asset owners' and asset managers' governance structures incorporate climate risks into their investment decision-making processes. Refer to page 19 for more information	We outline our process for identifying, assessing and monitoring climate change as an investment risk, including identifying metrics to aid the understanding of our portfolio's carbon profile. Refer to page 22 for more information	We highlight our commitments to net zero, stakeholder engagement and the Just Transition to a green economy, including our commitments to reduce GHG emissions across our investment portfolios. Refer to page 33 for more information We highlight how climate-related risks and opportunities are factored into investment strategies and our approach at an asset class level. We also outline our engagement activities with investee companies and our asset managers' ESG-focused products. Refer to pages 34 to 38 for more information	We show the outcomes of the metrics identified as part of our risk management process at an asset class level. We disclose our Scope 3 Category 15 financed emissions and unpack our progress against our engagement targets. Refer to pages 44 to 51 for more information

2 *The TCFD was disbanded in 2023, and we continue to monitor the progress of our climate-related disclosures in alignment with IFRS S2*
3 *All asset owner disclosures are in respect of assets under management (AUM) within the scope of our fiduciary duty for our South African life business, Old Mutual Life Assurance Company (South Africa) Limited (OMLACSA). This includes all with profit policyholder and shareholder assets, collectively referred to as our proprietary investment portfolios. We invest our proprietary investment portfolios in various asset classes that align with our strategic asset allocation*

Contents

Background

In this section

In this section, we provide our leadership's response to climate change and contextualise our approach. We further outline the global climate context, and Old Mutual's response to the climate crisis, guided by our Climate Change Positioning Statement, published in March 2022, and the climate action pillar of our sustainability strategy.

Our climate action highlights

We remain committed to a more sustainable and resilient future and continue advancing meaningful climate action. Our initiatives reflect our responsibility to reduce environmental impact and our dedication to enabling prosperity by catalysing green growth opportunities and building resilience against climate risks.

Awards and ESG ratings

MSCI

Maintained MSCI AAA rating

S&P Global

S&P Global ESG score

56 – above the average for our peer group

MORNINGSTAR | SUSTAINALYTICS

Received **24.6** for the Morningstar Sustainalytics ESG risk rating

news24
Trusted News. First

Consecutively named South Africa's **Long-term Insurer of the Year** at the 2025 News24 Business Awards

Climate action

- Old Mutual Alternative Investments funded **over 40% of South Africa's installed renewable energy capacity** as at the end of 2024[1]
- **8 594 GWh** produced through renewable energy by Old Mutual Alternative Investments (2023: 5 678 GWh[1])
- Maintained a **B score** for our CDP corporate integrated response
- Signed a **second wheeling agreement** in June 2025 with SOLA Group as the generator for Mutualpark. The plant went live in July and the wheeling agreement was activated in September 2025
- **46% decrease** in grid-purchased non-renewable direct electricity against the 2019 baseline (2024: 30%)
- **23% decrease** in total emissions against 2019 baseline (2024: 22%)
- **Deployed the wildfire model** for South Africa
- Developed and deployed an **internal exposure and location data quality management tool** in Old Mutual Insure
- **Achieved intermediate decarbonisation targets** for the policyholder listed equity sub-portfolio asset class
- **R7.1 million** committed to **30** renewable energy deals by Futuregrowth

Responsible investment

- **R33.9 billion** of assets under management invested in renewable energy (2024: R31.6 billion[2])
- **R220.6 billion** of assets under management invested in the green economy (2024: R178.6 billion)
- **R936.7 million** of assets under management invested in education (2024: R1.2 billion)
- **R2.6 billion** invested in low-income and affordable housing (2024: R1.3 billion)
- **R1.8 billion** of assets under management invested in water and sanitation (2024: R1.8 billion)
- **9.3 million tCO_2e** avoided for 2024 through direct investment by Old Mutual Alternative Investments' portfolio (2023: 6.2 million tCO_2e[1])
- **Achieved full Paris Agreement alignment** in our global listed equity portfolio for retirement fund policyholders
- **33% reduction** in absolute emissions across the policyholder and shareholder combined portfolios
- **Achieved over 100% increase in green revenue** of the sub-portfolio generating green revenue from operations
- **AAA rating** on the Old Mutual Global ESG Active Fund

Industry memberships

- Old Mutual **retained the African seat on the Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance** (NZAOA) Steering Group
- **Four star rating** (out of five stars) from the United Nations (UN) Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI)

1 Data essential for 2023 alternative asset analysis is sourced from private investee companies that release information subsequent to our reporting period. Therefore this data is reported a year in arrears
2 Number restated to exclude third-party funds that were included in the 2024 published figure

A message from our outgoing Chief Risk Officer

We remain committed to playing a meaningful role in South Africa's Just Transition and to supporting resilience across Africa.

Richard Treagus
Chief Risk Officer

Climate change has become a defining driver of risk for households, businesses, financial systems and insurers. The past two years have reinforced climate science, as we experienced the impacts of climate change first hand with 2024 being the hottest year on record. The World Meteorological Organization projects that between 2025 and 2029, global average temperatures in any single year have an 86% chance of exceeding 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, with a 70% chance the five-year average itself will top 1.5 °C. Average temperature increases do not adequately convey the real impacts, which are much more extreme and much more frequent severe weather events, rather than just days being a bit warmer. We are losing the natural resources we have taken for granted, such as adequate rainfall, reasonably predictable weather patterns and temperature ranges that enable agriculture and living comfortably.

Climate change is placing growing pressure on Africa's food and water security, while significantly increasing flooding risks, as rising temperatures and shifting rainfall patterns disrupt long-established environmental systems. More frequent droughts and heat stress are reducing agricultural productivity and threatening staple food supplies, while declining and increasingly variable water availability is straining rivers, groundwater and water infrastructure that communities and farmers depend on. At the same time, more intense and erratic rainfall is heightening flood risks across many regions, damaging crops, livestock, homes and transport networks, contaminating water sources and undermining livelihoods. Together, these interconnected impacts are deepening food insecurity, exacerbating water scarcity and increasing vulnerability to destructive floods, particularly for rural and low-income populations that rely heavily on climate-sensitive natural resources.

Even with growing ambition, the world remains off track. The UN Environment Programme's Emissions Gap Report 2025 finds that, if countries implement their current national pledges in full, multi-decadal warming still converges around 2.3 °C to 2.5 °C. Under current policies, the trajectory is closer to 2.8 °C. To align with the Paris Agreement pathways, global emissions must fall by roughly 35% by 2035 for a 2 °C outcome and by about 55% for 1.5 °C. These cuts will require accelerated collaboration, finance and technological deployment, particularly in emerging markets.

For the insurance sector, the implications are already material. Global economic losses from natural catastrophes reached approximately $368 billion in 2024, of which about $145 billion[1] were insured, leaving a protection gap of near 60%. Swiss Re highlights that natural catastrophe insured losses have been rising at 5% to 7% per year in real terms. As a South African insurer, we also see how flood risk remains structurally under-insured globally and in our region. Closing this gap is both a societal imperative and a commercial opportunity for insurance innovation.

Physical risks are intertwined with nature risks. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has confirmed the fourth global coral bleaching event (2023 to 2025), with bleaching level heat stress affecting more than 80% of warm water reefs worldwide. The latest Global Tipping Points assessment concluded that widespread mortality of warm water reefs is now underway and, without rapid emissions reductions, many reefs will be lost. Coral reef decline diminishes coastal protection, biodiversity and livelihoods for millions, illustrating the direct pathway from ecosystem destabilisation to financial and social risk.

Despite the signals of danger, there is momentum and opportunity. Clean energy deployment continues to accelerate. The International Energy Agency's Renewables 2025 outlook projects global renewable power capacity to double by 2030, adding roughly 4 600 GW, with solar photovoltaic (PV) accounting for almost 80% of growth. Independent analysts report record solar additions in 2025 and strong growth across the Global South. As Christiana Figueres (an internationally recognised leader on climate action) wrote recently, the clean energy future is increasingly being shaped in the Global South, powered by affordable renewables, digital innovation and new technologies. Africa is well placed to participate, with abundant resources and growing demand.

Old Mutual's role

Old Mutual's stance is resolute and anchored in our purpose of ensuring mutually positive futures for all our stakeholders. Climate action is one of the three pillars of our sustainability strategy; it is embedded in our enterprise risk management, capital allocation and investment decisions. We remain committed to playing a meaningful role in South Africa's Just Transition and to supporting resilience across Africa.

The actions we are taking and the expectations we hold for ourselves and our partners are set out below.

Ensuring business resilience

Our first priority is to ensure our own businesses remain resilient, as this is a pre-requisite for supporting our customers and wider society. We are strengthening our view of risk across short-term and life portfolios, integrating forward-looking climate scenarios and peril-level analytics into underwriting, pricing, reserving and reinsurance purchasing. Our Property and Casualty line of business continues to enhance catastrophe modelling to reflect the changing frequency and severity of perils (such as floods, wildfires and severe convective storms) while maintaining discipline on accumulation management and exposure diversification. In this regard, we have significantly improved the accuracy of geo-coding data in our exposures.

A notable step in data transparency is the Actuarial Society of South Africa Climate Change Index, which Old Mutual Insure supported as a research sponsor. The index provides an accessible, quantitative view of extreme rainfall, drought and temperature variability across South Africa, enabling actuaries, policymakers and businesses to link climate trends to financial outcomes. We will continue to use insights from this index and our own perils modelling to inform underwriting and to support resilience investments.

We also recognise reinsurance as a cornerstone of solvency and customer trust. In higher-loss years, reinsurers absorb a significant share of excess claims; in trend years, primary carriers bear most property losses. As global natural catastrophe losses grow, we are proactively securing appropriate, well diversified treaty structures and exploring alternative risk transfer where it adds value.

Supporting customer transition and adaptation

As climate change risk increases, our goal is to minimise the protection gap and to help clients remain insurable. This includes risk based pricing combined with practical risk mitigation requirements, such as improved roofing standards in severe storm regions, fire breaks in wildfire exposed areas, and flood defences where warranted. It also includes product innovation; parametric covers for climate-linked perils, resilience endorsements in commercial policies and advisory services that connect clients with credible adaptation partners.

Transition risk is already reshaping sectors. In South Africa, coal-dependent regions face structural change as electricity decarbonises, while our automotive sector must adapt to new-energy vehicle trends to protect exports and jobs. The government's Electric Vehicles White Paper and the Just Energy Transition Investment Plan provide a framework to manage this shift, including support for Mpumalanga coal communities, grid upgrades and industrial policy for green manufacturing. We see opportunities in financing and insuring the enabling infrastructure, skills and supply chains that will underpin growth.

A message from our outgoing Chief Risk Officer *continued*

South Africa's electric vehicle market is in its early stages, and policy clarity, affordability and charging infrastructure will be decisive for scale. This underscores why a Just Transition must balance ambition with practicality, protecting livelihoods while building new industries and competitiveness.

Enabling societal resilience

Insurance cannot stand back when risks become harder to insure. We will work with public authorities to design risk sharing mechanisms for systemic perils, particularly flood, drawing on international best practice and our experience across African markets. We will support early warning systems, municipal preparedness and community risk reduction programmes where they demonstrably lower loss severity and improve insurability.

Within our investment portfolios, we will continue to measure and reduce financed emissions in line with science based pathways, and engage actively with companies on credible transition plans. Our Alternative Investments business remains focused on financing economically viable renewable energy and enabling infrastructure. We will prioritise projects that deliver climate and development co-benefits, including job creation, local procurement and access to affordable, reliable power.

Outlook

Looking ahead, our benchmarks for success are straightforward:

- Solvency and earnings resilience through climate cycles
- Reduced loss ratios in climate exposed lines through effective risk mitigation
- Growth and adaptation of solutions to ensure we continue to protect our customers
- Measurable contributions to South Africa's transition and resilience

We will report transparently on progress, challenges and changes in our approach as the risk landscape evolves.

I am grateful to our Board for their continued oversight and support, and to our colleagues and partners for their commitment to this agenda. We are determined to stand on the right side of history by protecting our customers and communities today, and by investing in a climate-resilient, inclusive and competitive future for South Africa and Africa.

Richard Treagus
Chief Risk Officer

1 Source: https://aon.mediaroom.com/2025-01-22-Greater-Insurability-of-Climate-Risk-is-Key-to-Global-Economic-Resilience-Aon-Catastrophe-Report

Overview of our business

We provide life insurance and investment solutions to high-net-worth retail customers in China through a 50:50 joint venture with China Energy Capital Holdings, a subsidiary of China Energy (a state owned enterprise). The information relating to China has been included as an associate only.

Operating in 12 countries

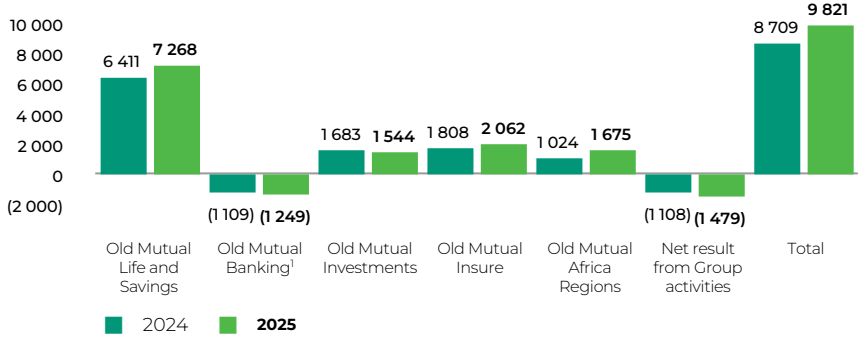
South Africa	Southern Africa	East Africa	West Africa
South Africa	Namibia/Botswana/ Eswatini/ Malawi/ Zimbabwe	Kenya/South Sudan/ Uganda/Rwanda	Ghana
Tied advisers	Tied advisers	Tied advisers	Tied advisers
7 809	**1 758**	**2 145**	**320**
Employees	Employees	Employees	Employees
22 634	**3 677**	**1 323**	**187**
Customers	Customers	Customers	Customers
8 million	**4.8 million**	**2 million**	**0.3 million**

1 *OM Bank is now reported in Old Mutual Banking cluster and in the Banking and Lending line of business. The prior period has been re-presented to align with this change*

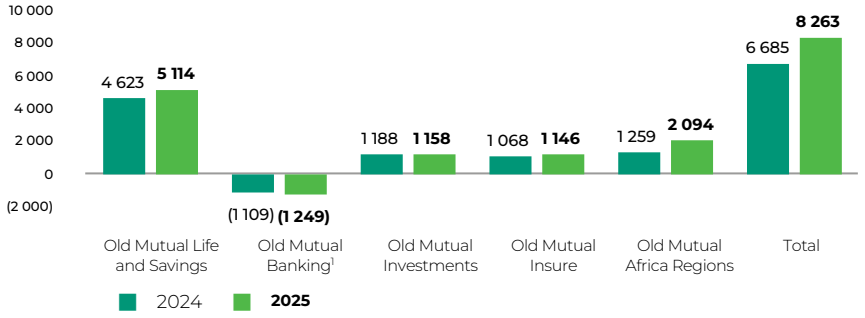
Old Mutual is an iconic African brand, with quality businesses at scale in South Africa and deep heritage across the continent, that offers a broad spectrum of financial solutions to retail and corporate customers across key market in 12 countries.

Old Mutual primarily operates in South Africa and other African regions, with a niche business in China. We are well positioned in the insurance market, supported by a large customer base and a valuable, trusted brand and most of our core businesses hold leading market positions with investments aligned to our value creation strategy. We structured our operating segments to deliver our products and services to our customers in a way that meets their unique needs.

Cluster results from operations (R million)



Adjusted headline earnings per cluster (R million)



Dividend per share growth (%)

8.1%

(2024: 6.2%)

Return on net asset value (RoNav) (%)

15.2%

(2024: 12.7%)

Old Mutual is listed on five stock exchanges

South Africa

Namibia

Malawi

Zimbabwe

United Kingdom

Who we are

We want to be our customers' first choice and aim to be their preferred partner for financial wellness while helping them achieve their lifetime financial goals.

We believe that creating value for customers also drives value creation for our shareholders. We offer comprehensive solutions across Africa to meet our customers' needs at every life stage. We accompany them on their life journey as a trusted steward through multiple channels, platforms and comprehensive financial products and services, anchored in rewards that promote behaviours linked to holistic financial wellness. We conduct business responsibly to deliver a sustained positive impact across all our stakeholders: customers, employees, intermediaries, investors, regulators and the communities in which we operate.

We sustain, grow and protect our customers' prosperity

through our lines of business across the countries we operate in...

... by offering holistic solutions and financial advice...

Life and Savings
- Life insurance and critical illness, disability and funeral cover
- Retirement, annuities and endowments
- Medical insurance
- Long and short-term savings
- Wealth management

Banking and Lending
- Transactional banking
- Personal loans
- Business loans

Asset Management
- Listed equity and multi-asset
- Fixed income and credit
- Income solutions
- Private markets

Property and Casualty
- Property
- Specialty
- Credit risk insurance

... and harnessing our key differentiators

- Trusted brand and established track record
- Strong, diversified distribution channels and customer touchpoints
- Holistic product proposition
- Largest private market, specialised fixed income and credit manager in South Africa
- Integrated rewards programme

Catering to our customers' lifetime financial needs

We deliver our solutions through our distribution channels

We embrace a human-led, technology-enabled distribution model. We deliver personalised advice and solutions using real-time data and insights through our extensive distribution network and strong digital engagement to ensure our customers and advisers can interact with us in a way that is most convenient for them. Our face-to-face and digital channels provide customers more choice as we move towards delivering a consistent omni-channel experience.

39 578 Tied and independent intermediaries (2024: 35 937)[1]

As the backbone of our business, our intermediaries help us deepen our relationships with our customers in various clusters. They deliver advice through a multi-channel approach across an advice spectrum – ranging from single-need analysis to a full spectrum of advice – to ensure we provide solutions for all customer needs.

1.9 million Active digital users (2024: 1.7 million)

The MyOldMutual ecosystem, available via our online web portal and Old Mutual application, encompasses a digital hub that seamlessly marries a great digital experience with an empathetic, human experience across a comprehensive set of customers' financial needs. This metric includes new OM Bank customers engaging with us digitally for the first time.

884 Retail branches (2024: 805)[1]

Our retail branches facilitate a seamless customer experience by providing direct access to products, servicing and advice. Our branches recruit intermediaries from the communities in which we operate.

44 069 Worksites (2024: 47 136)

Worksites enable us to take an advice-led approach by offering solutions to our customers in their workplace as an extension of the employee value proposition. Our worksites employ skilled financial advisers who assist our customers with preserving their wealth and achieving better retirement outcomes.

1 *The prior year has been re-presented to exclude China*

Climate context

Scientific basis

We base our investment and underwriting decisions on the latest climate science, ensuring that we consider the most recent climate projections and need for climate change mitigation

The latest findings in climate science reveal alarming trends, with predictions indicating higher-than-anticipated global temperatures. The UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is responsible for assessing climate change science. The IPCC stated with medium confidence that 20% to 40% of the global human population lives in regions that, by the decade 2006 to 2015, had already experienced warming of more than 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels in at least one season[5]. IPCC findings predict that we will exceed the 1.5 °C temperature increase threshold if current emission rates continue[6]. While these impacts were initially projected to happen further in the future, we are already seeing their effects much sooner than anticipated. The World Economic Forum's 2025 Global Risks Report[7] ranked extreme weather events as its second short-term global risk (occurring in two years) and its first long-term risk (occurring in 10 years). With the accelerating pace of emissions, evidence now suggests we are moving towards a 3 °C scenario world[8].

Africa is already experiencing significant changes due to the warming climate, including disruptions to weather patterns, food security and health outcomes being more intense than expected. Based on projections of a 1.5 °C temperature increase, the anticipated impacts are now unfolding[9], including:

- **Changing weather patterns**: Africa is facing more frequent and intense heatwaves, which are leading to longer and more intense droughts, particularly in regions like the Sahel and Southern Africa. Rainfall patterns are also shifting, causing some areas to experience more erratic and intense rainfall, resulting in flooding, while others are enduring extended dry spells
- **Impact on food security:** Crops such as maize, wheat and sorghum are seeing notable declines in yield. Livestock productivity is being impacted by heat stress and reduced availability of water and forage
- **Morbidity and mortality:** Extreme climate conditions are major drivers of malnutrition in Africa, as they increase susceptibility to diseases and other health problems. Floods and droughts can lead to both communicable and non-communicable diseases. Climate change exacerbates health risks, with increased heat-related illnesses and deaths. For example, higher temperatures have been linked to increased heat-related deaths in parts of West, East and North Africa

These impacts underscore the urgent need for adaptation and mitigation strategies to protect vulnerable populations and safeguard sustainable development in Africa. The continent's abundant renewable energy potential provides a vital opportunity to implement proactive climate solutions, positioning Africa to thrive through effective climate adaptation in this rapidly changing environment.

Global response

Governments and organisations have committed to combat climate change and join the journey to net zero

Nations and leaders of various countries have committed to reducing GHG emissions through international agreements, most notably the Paris Agreement which acts as a global catalyst for climate change action[10].

The **Paris Agreement** was adopted at the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2015. Its central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping the global temperature rise to less than 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 °C.

At **COP29** in November 2024, developed nations agreed to channel at least $300 billion annually into developing countries by 2035 to support climate adaptation and mitigation efforts. However, this fell short of the $1.3 trillion per year that developing countries had called for[11].

In 2024, clean power surpassed 40% of global electricity generation, driven by record growth in renewables, especially solar and wind. Further, 80 countries generated more than 50% of their electricity from clean sources in 2024, including 47 countries that surpassed 75%[12].

Solar power has emerged as the driving force behind the global energy transition, setting new benchmarks for both generation and capacity additions in 2024. Solar is now so cost effective that large markets can emerge quickly. Within just a year, Pakistan became one of the world's largest markets for new solar installations in 2024. This shows that the low-cost, fast-to-build nature of solar power can transform electricity systems at an unprecedented rate. Over the past five years, 99 countries have doubled the amount of electricity they produce from solar power. This includes emerging economies such as South Africa, and countries with the largest power systems in the world such as China and the United States[12].

New solar leaders are rising on the global stage. By 2024, Brazil overtook Germany to claim fifth place. Together with China, this means BRICS nations now account for three of the top five solar-generating countries worldwide. Spearheaded by this exponential solar expansion, clean power is set to grow faster than demand, marking the start of a permanent decline in fossil based power generation[12].

2025 was marked by progress and setbacks alike, shaped by political shifts, economic pressures, and growing public demand for environmental accountability.

The **United States** initiated withdrawal from the Paris Agreement[13] and dismantled many of the climate provisions enacted under the Inflation Reduction Act, including tax credits for solar, wind and electric vehicles[14]. Despite federal rollbacks, some clean energy technologies like geo-thermal and carbon capture retained support[15].

China announced a new climate target to reduce GHG emissions by 7% to 10% from peak levels by 2035[16]. It pledged to expand wind and solar capacity sixfold from 2020 levels[17]. While experts viewed the target as modest, it signalled continued commitment to clean energy leadership. China also emphasised the importance of global cooperation and green technology trade, positioning itself as a dominant force in the clean technology sector[18].

The **European Union** (EU) faced internal divisions over its 2035 climate targets, missing the UN deadline to submit its updated Nationally Determined Contribution. A statement of intent proposed emissions reductions of 66.3% to 72.5% compared to 1990 levels, with a more ambitious 2040 target of 90% under discussion[19]. The EU prepared to implement the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, a first-of-its-kind carbon border tax aimed at reducing emissions from imported goods[20].

India continued to demonstrate a complex but determined approach to climate action, balancing its developmental needs with environmental responsibilities. It achieved a significant milestone by surpassing its target of 50% installed electricity capacity from non-fossil sources five years ahead of its 2030 deadline[21]. With approximately 125 GW of solar capacity, India has become the world's third-largest solar producer[22].

COP30 in Belém, Brazil, marked a shift from ambition to implementation, producing several notable outcomes. Delegates endorsed a 'Global Mutirão' package that includes a voluntary roadmap to phase down fossil fuels, a commitment to triple global adaptation finance by 2035, and new mechanisms for tracking adaptation progress and ensuring a Just Transition. The conference attracted renewed attention to carbon markets, forest conservation and trade's role in climate policy, with formal dialogues launched on trade and climate intersections. Although a unified fossil fuel phase-out roadmap and deforestation commitments were deferred to future processes, 119 nations submitted stronger Nationally Determined Contributions, and voluntary initiatives like the Implementation Accelerator and Belém Mission to 1.5 were established to drive action ahead of COP31.

These responses reflect a growing recognition of the urgency of climate action, with many countries focusing on a mix of regulatory measures, investment in green technologies and deepening international cooperation.

Refer to page 53 for this section's references

Climate context *continued*

African response

Although Africa only contributes 3.8% of global emissions, it stands out disproportionately as the most vulnerable region to the climate crisis[23].

Africa's climate transition is shaped by the need to balance economic development with environmental sustainability. A key challenge is ensuring a shift to a low carbon economy without unfairly impacting vulnerable populations. With a large working age population and high unemployment, Africa's Just Transition plans must prioritise **inclusive growth** through green jobs and renewable energy. Rapid urbanisation and the prediction that African countries will face extreme temperatures earlier than developed nations[24] heighten the urgency of climate adaptation, especially in high-risk cities.

Africa has a high concentration of critical minerals, with 80% of global platinum group metals and phosphate reserves, over 55% of cobalt and chromium, at least 25% of manganese, bauxite and graphite, 20% of uranium, and 10% of copper. These resources that are essential for energy technologies and numerous industrial applications. This geological wealth offers African nations a unique opportunity to move beyond their traditional role as raw material exporters and become key players in the global energy transition[25].

Despite growing momentum, Africa faces a significant climate finance gap. **The continent requires an estimated $250 billion annually**[26], but a fraction of this is currently mobilised. Less than 3% of global climate finance reaches the least developed countries, and only 15% goes to emerging markets outside China[27]. The COP29 pledge to raise annual climate finance to $300 billion by 2035 was welcomed, but remains insufficient. Falling costs of solar and wind energy offer hope, making renewables more accessible and supporting the Just Transition.

In respect of solar power generation in 2024, an Ember report noted the dramatic increase in solar panel imports in many countries across the continent. South Africa imported 3.8 GW of solar panels in 2024, following a record-breaking 2023 when 4.3 GW of solar panels were imported as consumers turned to the technology amid rising blackouts. Nigeria and Morocco imported 1.3 GW and 1.1 GW respectively, marking the first time that either country has imported more than 1 GW in a single year[12]. Captive power solutions are gaining momentum in countries like Nigeria, Kenya and Ghana as businesses seek reliable, cost-effective alternatives to unstable grid supply.

In 2025, African countries advanced their climate agendas, emphasising resilience, innovation and leadership in global climate diplomacy. At the Second Africa Climate Summit, African leaders adopted the Addis Ababa Declaration, calling for fair climate finance, a Just Transition and stronger adaptation measures. The summit launched the Africa Climate Innovation Compact and Africa Green Industrialisation Initiative, backed by over $100 billion in commitments from African institutions[28] to scale renewables, green industries and intra-African trade.

The **African Union** drove progress through frameworks like the **African Energy Transition Strategy and Action Plan** and the **African Green Hydrogen Strategy**, positioning Africa as a future leader in clean energy and hydrogen production[29, 30]. Its push for early warning systems and climate-resilient infrastructure reinforced long-term resilience goals[31].

Clean energy costs are falling, with solar PV now the cheapest power source in many African countries thanks to global technology cost reductions and oversupply of solar components from China[32]. In South Africa, solar project costs dropped 24% between 2023 and 2024, and wind costs rose slightly[33]. Encouragingly, private investment tripled since 2019, reaching **$40 billion** in 2024[34]. Despite these improvements, Africa still receives only 3% of global energy investment, and high capital costs limit the scale of deployment[32].

At the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, leaders called for $1.3 trillion in annual climate finance by 2035, favouring grants over loans and compensation for historical emissions[35]. They also advocated for direct funding access for grassroots communities.

Refer to page 53 for this section's references

Countries, including **Morocco,** led regional efforts via the **ClimAfrica Forum**, promoting early warning systems and green hydrogen development. Ethiopia expanded its **Green Legacy Initiative** and updated its emissions targets. **Kenya, Namibia** and others scaled renewable projects and explored green industrial ecosystems. In Namibia, the National Development Plan 6 (2025/26 – 2029/30), launched on 21 July 2025, integrates climate change as a core component of its sustainability goals.

Achieving net zero requires electrifying and decarbonising demand, not just supply. In sub-Saharan Africa, electrification and clean cooking efforts lag behind rapid population growth, leaving the region with 80% of the world's unelectrified population and a rising number without clean cooking solutions. This energy gap limits progress in education, economic development and other goals. Yet conditions for expanding access are improving: private sector participation is growing, and innovative technologies and business models are making solutions more affordable and scalable. Initiatives like the landmark summit on Clean Cooking Africa in Paris in May 2024 are providing a roadmap to achieve universal access to electricity and clean cooking[25].

Refer to the 2024 Climate Report for an overview of net zero plans and Just Transition approaches in Africa

South African response

South Africa's Low-Emission Development Strategy 2050 includes moving the country towards a goal of net zero carbon emissions by 2050.

In 2025, South Africa made notable strides in its climate change response, navigating a complex landscape of legal reform, energy transition and international diplomacy. A major milestone was the enactment of the **Climate Change Act, 22 of 2024**, which came into effect in March 2025. This legislation provides a comprehensive framework for South Africa's transition to a low carbon and climate-resilient economy. It mandates the development of sectoral carbon budgets, municipal adaptation plans and national mitigation strategies, laying the groundwork for enforceable climate action[36]. In August 2025, the government published **Draft Carbon Budget and Mitigation Plan Regulations**, which propose mandatory emissions limits for high-emitting sectors and outline technical guidelines for mitigation planning[37].

South Africa submitted its updated Nationally Determined Contribution in July 2025, introducing a slightly more ambitious 2035 emissions target of **350 $MtCO_2e$** to **420 $MtCO_2e$**. However, experts from the Presidential Climate Commission argued that deeper cuts of up to 30% more would be necessary to align with a net zero pathway by 2050[38]. The country's current trajectory remains close to, but not fully aligned with, a 1.5 °C compatible pathway, highlighting the need for stronger implementation and international support.

While the government aims to expand renewable capacity from **11 GW** in 2023 to **28 GW** by 2030, coal still dominates the energy mix, accounting for over 80% of electricity generation in 2024[39]. Approved in March 2025, the **South African Renewable Energy Masterplan** outlines a vision for inclusive industrial development, targeting 25 000 new jobs and R15 billion in investment by 2030[40]. However, concerns persist over the pace of coal phase-out and the expansion of fossil gas infrastructure.

South Africa's electricity market reforms – most notably lifting the licensing requirement for embedded power up to 100 MW at the end of 2022 – unlocked a surge in private renewable energy investment. Complementing this regulatory shift, the Electricity Regulation Amendment Act took effect at the start of 2025 to break Eskom's monopoly and open the grid to independent power producers, further catalysing private sector participation. Together, these reforms have ignited a transformative increase in corporate and industrial investment in renewable infrastructure across South Africa[41].

South Africa played an active role in global climate diplomacy, particularly in the lead-up to COP30 in Brazil. At the **Copenhagen Climate Ministerial in May 2025**, the Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment emphasised the country's commitment to a Just Transition, advocating for increased climate finance, biodiversity protection and community resilience[42]. The country welcomed the $300 billion annual climate finance commitment made at COP29, which is expected to unlock new carbon market opportunities and support green technology investments.

Climate context *continued*

Financial sector response

Across investors, insurers and risk managers, financial institutions are uniquely positioned to play an important role in supporting the transition to net zero. Old Mutual is well placed to influence investee companies to transition in a just and steady manner.

Most GHG emissions for financial institutions come from their financed emissions. Financial institutions face several key challenges in aligning with climate goals:

- While various initiatives offer sector-specific decarbonisation pathways, there is no consensus on whether these collectively achieve a net zero economy by 2050. This lack of coherence creates uncertainty in long-term planning and investment strategies
- The absence of universally accepted scientific benchmarks for sectors is compounded by ambiguity around what net zero means in the context of historical GHG emissions and responsibility. This makes it difficult to set fair and credible targets across regions and industries
- Current sectoral decarbonisation frameworks often overlook critical equity considerations, failing to incorporate the principles of fair share contributions or the Just Transition, which are essential in ensuring that climate action does not disproportionately impact vulnerable communities or economies. Without integrating these social dimensions, financial institutions risk supporting transitions that are technically sound but socially unjust, undermining public trust and long-term sustainability

The financial sector responded to these challenges by creating platforms that support the net zero goal[43].

UN-convened NZAOA	Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative (NZAMI)
NZAOA is a member-led initiative of institutional investors committed to transitioning their investment portfolios to net zero GHG emissions by 2050 – consistent with a maximum global warming temperature rise of 1.5 °C	NZAMI is a global coalition of asset managers overseeing over $57 trillion in AUM. NZAMI partners with asset owner clients to support net zero emissions by 2050 or earlier. In January 2025, it suspended operations following major exits, most notably BlackRock, citing legal pressure and confusion around climate practices[44]. The pause, driven by rising political and regulatory tensions, especially in the United States, led to a halt in signatory tracking and the removal of public commitments. Despite the disruption, NZAMI reaffirmed its dedication to guiding investors through climate risk and the low carbon transition. The ongoing review seeks to strengthen its framework and relevance in a changing global context. While its future remains uncertain, there is cautious optimism that reforms will yield a more transparent and resilient platform for sustainable investing

In 2025, many banks and insurers deepened their climate risk management practices, driven by updated regulatory expectations such as the United Kingdom's Prudential Regulation Authority's consultation paper (CP10/25), which expanded supervisory focus to include governance, scenario analysis and disclosures. Institutions increasingly integrated climate considerations into their business models, with insurers leading in physical risk management and banks enhancing their transition planning. At the same time, the Net-Zero Banking Alliance ceased operations following a mass withdrawal of major members amid political and legal pressures, reflecting broader shifts in voluntary climate coalitions[45].

Financing the renewables transition

Despite these challenges, climate finance continued to grow globally. The Climate Policy Initiative estimated that climate finance flows reached $1.3 trillion annually, which falls short of the $2.4 trillion needed to meet global climate goals[27]. Falling costs of renewables and rising demand for green bonds and sustainable investments helped maintain momentum. South Africa averaged R188.3 billion in annual climate finance between 2022 and 2023, largely driven by private investment in renewable energy. Over 70% of funds went to energy, and less than 10% supported key adaptation sectors including water, agriculture, forestry and transport. Achieving climate goals may require up to R499 billion annually, leaving a gap of R311 billion, especially in adaptation and Just Transition efforts. Over 60% of climate finance came from domestic sources, with commercial banks contributing R36.6 billion (39%), corporations 22.9% and households 16.2%[46].

South African financial institutions are increasingly shaping the climate transition through large-scale capital allocation. Between 2019 and 2024, seven of the 10 Net Zero Finance Tracker tracked institutions set climate-related targets, and eight took at least one implementation action. Notably, five showed strong progress across multiple areas – up from none in 2019. This shift highlights growing awareness that effective climate strategies require more than targets; they must be embedded in core business functions such as governance, risk management, incentives and disclosure[46].

According to the UN report, Seizing the Moment of Opportunity, the world is on the brink of a major shift from fossil fuels to low-cost, homegrown renewables. By 2023, 96% of new utility-scale solar and wind projects were cheaper than new coal and gas plants, and 75% outperformed existing fossil fuel facilities. In 2024, renewables made up 92.5% of new power capacity and 74% of global electricity growth. In 2025, renewables are set to surpass coal in electricity generation. This clean energy shift is boosting gross domestic product, creating jobs and decoupling growth from emissions[47]. With falling costs and abundant resources, especially in developing countries, there is a unique opportunity to invest in policies and infrastructure to accelerate the global energy transition, particularly in developing countries where renewable potential is high and energy needs are greatest[47].

Reporting landscape

In June 2023, the International Sustainability Standards Board released its first two disclosure standards, namely **IFRS S1** and **IFRS S2,** establishing a global baseline for sustainability reporting focused on investor needs. IFRS S2 aligns closely with the TCFD framework, which was disbanded in December 2023 after the Financial Stability Board tasked the International Sustainability Standards Board with monitoring climate-related disclosures from 2024.

We continue to follow the TCFD framework while tracking developments in the reporting landscape. **The Science Based Targets initiative** also introduced a Corporate Net-Zero Standard for financial institutions, requiring fossil fuel phase-outs and deforestation assessments, marking a shift toward stricter climate accountability. Given that South Africa's financial sector generally aligns with global trends, Old Mutual is closely monitoring international implementation of these standards to inform the most appropriate trajectory for our future disclosures.

Refer to page 53 for this section's references

Executive summary: Old Mutual's response to climate change

An extract from our Climate Change Positioning Statement

Our climate change response considers the social and economic implications of our actions in line with a Just Transition, the urgency articulated through climate change science and our responsibility to manage risks and opportunities appropriately

We are committed to the imperatives of a Just Transition to ensure the shift to a low carbon economy is fair and inclusive, addressing the social and economic impacts on workers and communities. This includes creating decent work and quality jobs in line with nationally defined development priorities provided for in the Paris Agreement.

We embrace the findings of the sixth assessment report issued by the IPCC, which warns that immediate action is needed to reduce GHG emissions in the coming decades. This is in line with the Paris Agreement's goal of limiting global warming to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels.

Climate change risks are integrated into our existing risk management processes, considering the long-term horizons against which we manage risk. Our approach incorporates a measure of flexibility, which recognises the unique circumstances of the emerging market economies in which we operate.

For more information, please refer to the Group Climate Change Positioning Statement published in March 2022

Our approach and commitments

Our governance structures ensure our climate change strategy receives the attention it requires and that operational structures are entrenched.

Refer to page 18 for information on our governance structures

As the custodian and asset owner of the lifetime savings and investments of millions of customers across Africa, we are a proud member of the NZAOA. We are committed to reducing emissions in the real economy to achieve the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5 °C.

Refer to our Asset Owner Responsible Investment Climate Change Action Statement

Old Mutual Investment Group's listed equity active stewardship function engages companies with high carbon emissions on their long-term transition strategies.

Refer to Old Mutual Investment Group's Responsible Investment Report

Through our Old Mutual Alternative Investments boutiques, we were early participants in South Africa's Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP). We continue to search for mechanisms to proactively manage environmental risk, including investing in the development of energy-efficient housing and less carbon-intensive investment products.

As a responsible property owner and investor, we have tracked our carbon footprint since 2010, focusing on reducing our carbon intensity. We prioritise energy efficiency, renewable energy deployment and improvements in water and waste management across our property portfolio. Our operational footprint is reported in line with international best practice, in accordance with the GHG Protocol, and through the CDP.

Addressing climate change demands continuous evolution in our approach, knowledge and understanding. We are committed to identifying and managing climate-related risks through a systemic lens, with a focus on ongoing improvement. This report outlines our processes for risk assessment, stress testing, scenario analysis and monitoring. It highlights acute risks and the mitigation actions taken to date, particularly within Old Mutual Insure, while acknowledging the emerging chronic risks in areas such as health, regulation and technology.

We are actively refining our scenario planning to strengthen our Climate Risk Management Framework. By enhancing our ability to anticipate and respond to future climate-related challenges, we aim to ensure our strategies remain proactive and resilient. Our commitment to robust scenario planning reflects our broader goal of integrating climate considerations into decision making and safeguarding long-term sustainability across our operations.

Refer to page 21 for information on Group risk management

Our approach to transitioning our investments to net zero considers the regional contexts within which we invest. We recognise that engaging with and stewarding our investee companies towards setting decarbonisation targets and reporting on progress is a more appropriate response than excluding them, particularly in our listed equity holdings. We endeavour to reduce our exposure to thermal coal, guided by our Climate Change Action Statement, while investing in climate solutions and renewable energy. We exclude new exposure to greenfield thermal coal, oil and upstream gas infrastructure in private markets.

This approach places greater emphasis on the Just Transition, ensuring that our climate strategy supports inclusive and equitable change. Rather than focusing solely on achieving absolute decarbonisation within our investment portfolio, which could lead to disinvestment without meaningful impact, we are committed to supporting transitions that drive real-world emissions reductions. This helps us balance environmental integrity with social responsibility, reinforcing our long-term commitment to sustainable development.

Partnerships and affiliations

We inform and guide our approach through our commitment to local and international environmental management guidelines and good international industry practice, including:

- National development plans of the countries where we operate
- CDP
- UN PRI
- UN Global Compact
- Second Code for Responsible Investing in South Africa 2
- TCFD recommendations

By working with responsible business partners across our supply and distribution chain, our collective actions can result in real-world outcomes with a lasting impact on future generations.

Executive summary: Old Mutual's response to climate change *continued*

Climate action as a strategic pillar

Through our climate action pillar, we seek to enable prosperity by catalysing green growth opportunities and building resilience against climate risks through three themes. Refer to page 30 for more information on our priorities and activities related our climate action themes

Building resilience against climate change

Enabling the transition

Decarbonising our portfolios and our operations

Old Mutual is exposed to transition and physical climate risks across Life and Savings, Old Mutual Insure (Property and Casualty) and our investment portfolios, as well as material opportunities to finance and insure an orderly Just Transition.

Old Mutual Group-level climate risks

Transition risk – policy, market and disclosure shifts

Stricter climate policy, carbon pricing, Just Transition requirements and international mechanisms such as the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism create devaluation risk for carbon-intensive sectors in which we invest and underwrite.

Emerging climate change reporting frameworks, including IFRS S2 and JSE climate disclosure guidance, increase expectations for climate considerations to be integrated into strategy, risk management and fiduciary duty, with potential compliance, capital and reputational impacts if the Group is perceived as lagging.

Physical risk – systemic impact on economies and portfolios

Africa is already experiencing more frequent heatwaves, droughts and flooding, with knock-on impacts on food security, health, infrastructure and productivity in key sectors such as agriculture, mining, forestry and fisheries.

These impacts can weaken economic growth, increase lapses and affordability constraints, and affect credit quality across the markets where we operate.

Climate enterprise risk

Climate change is a top Group risk that amplifies almost all other risks in our profile, including market, credit, insurance, operational and reputational risks.

Limitations in climate data, scenarios and models in African markets create model risk and uncertainty in quantifying climate-related financial impacts.

Risks and opportunities for Old Mutual's lines of business

Life and Savings

Key risks

Climate-related macroeconomic shifts and higher transition risk in South Africa can affect investment returns, solvency and demand for savings and protection products.

Chronic physical impacts (heat stress, food insecurity, vector and water-borne diseases) can influence morbidity and mortality trends over the long term, potentially affecting claims experience.

Key opportunities

Align proprietary portfolios with a net zero pathway and reallocate capital towards transition-aligned assets and green infrastructure.

Differentiate savings and investment products through climate-aware and ESG offerings that attract domestic and international capital.

Old Mutual Insure (Property and Casualty)

Key risks

Old Mutual Insure is directly exposed to more frequent and severe extreme weather events (such as river flooding in the North and East, and wildfire and extreme heat in the West of South Africa), which can increase catastrophe claims and earnings volatility.

Concentration and accumulation of insured exposures in high-risk regions and sectors raise the risk of outsized losses and challenges to affordability and availability of cover.

Key opportunities

Enhance pricing, underwriting and reinsurance strategies through advanced peril-specific climate risk models and analytics.

Develop climate-resilient and transition-linked insurance products that support customer risk management and generate new premium pools.

Old Mutual Investments

Key risks

As a significant institutional investor, Old Mutual is exposed to transition and physical risks in its investment portfolios, including potential asset value erosion in high-emitting or climate-vulnerable issuers and sovereigns.

Failure by investee companies to develop credible transition plans, or misalignment with emerging climate taxonomies, could increase portfolio risk and constrain long-term returns.

Key opportunities

Scale investment in renewable energy, climate-resilient infrastructure and Just Transition projects across Africa to support long-term returns and societal resilience

Strengthen active ownership and engagement to influence investee companies' transition strategies and improve portfolio risk-adjusted returns over time

Executive summary: Old Mutual's response to climate change *continued*

Climate change presents a challenge and an opportunity for sustainable growth. We recognise the risks it poses to our business, the communities we serve and the countries where we operate. Our approach builds on an established foundation of delivery, reflecting steady progress in implementing climate-related commitments and integrating climate considerations into our business practices. We see climate change as a catalyst for innovation and responsible leadership, guided by the climate action pillar of our sustainability strategy and our Climate Change Positioning Statement.

A track record of delivery

2010
- Signed up with CDP and committed to a carbon reduction of 20% by 2020 from a 2010 baseline, which we achieved before a managed separation in 2018

2011
- Participated in drafting the Code for Responsible Investing in South Africa

2012
- Became a signatory to the UN PRI
- Published first proxy voting policy
- Published first responsible investment guidelines
- Embarked on building ESG data sets

2014
- Launched first Africa based ESG tracker fund
- Public disclosure of proxy voting results
- Completed proprietary governance research of JSE top 100

2015
- Publicly supported the goals of the Paris Agreement

2017
- Achieved a top ranking on Kigoda Responsible Investment Ranking for implementing responsible investment practices

2018
- Old Mutual Limited listed on JSE
- Launched proprietary impact measurement tool
- Launched South African ESG Index Fund
- Published an open letter to CEOs stating our commitment to responsible investment

2019
- Baseline set for GHG emissions

2020
- Launched South Africa's first ESG Equity Fund
- Launched South African low carbon fund
- Climate Change Task Force established

2021
- Expressed public support for the TCFD and its first report, published in 2022
- Finalised coal investment position, later published in 2022

2022
- Joined NZAOA and NZAMI
- Launched the global ESG Paris-aligned fund, called the Global ESG Active Fund
- Published Old Mutual's first Climate Change Positioning Statement
- Developed an Asset Owner Responsible Investment Policy

2023
- Won the Asset Owner of the Year category at the Africa Impact Investment Awards
- Joined NZAOA's steering committee
- Old Mutual Insure launched a renewable energy product
- Old Mutual Investment Group published its first NZAMI targets
- and was awarded Best Sustainable African Investment Manager 2023 at The European Global Business Awards
- Became a signatory to the Nairobi Declaration on Sustainable Insurance
- Submitted our first report to NZAOA and established targets

2024
- Published new Active Ownership Framework and oil and gas position paper
- OMLACSA own risk and solvency assessment risk project, undertaken to identify risks and opportunities
- Old Mutual Insure:
  - (i) Developed a wildfire model proof-of-concept and released a beta version;
  - (ii) Participated in the Western Cape consortium working against fires and the spread of wildfires
  - (iii) Set up a non-profit company in partnership with other insurers to increase resilience against wildfires

2025
- **Maintained B score** for CDP corporate integrated response
- Our global listed equity portfolio for retirement fund policyholders **achieved full Paris Agreement alignment**
- Policyholder listed equity sub-portfolio asset class **achieved intermediate decarbonisation targets**
- **Extended net zero sub-portfolio asset class**, engagement and climate solution investment **targets to 2030**
- Deployed the **wildfire model for South Africa**
- Old Mutual Insure developed and deployed an **internal exposure and location data quality management tool**

Executive summary: Old Mutual's response to climate change *continued*

Key highlights of our progress to date

Governance	• **Integration**: We are embedding climate change into executive forums and business units via the ESG practitioner forum and collaborating with risk and compliance teams • **Investment policies**: Our oil and gas position paper details the factors we consider when deciding whether to explore greenfield oil and upstream gas infrastructure investments • **Stewardship**: We enhanced our approach to reporting on investee company engagements through the Active Ownership Framework, requiring asset managers to describe the stage of engagement, rather than only counting the number of interactions • **Climate change-related working groups**: We integrated climate change working groups into regular business processes • **Training and awareness**: We provide ongoing sustainability and climate training to the Board, Executive committee and management, and sustainability updates are regularly shared with the Executive committee and Board committees
Risk management	• **Regulatory engagement**: Our risk and compliance teams maintain active engagement with regulators and industry bodies • **Risk monitoring**: We continue to track and refine climate risks, with a focus on fire risk, and we monitor physical and transition risks across equity and debt portfolios by asset owner Refer to pages 21 to 22 for information on risk management
Strategy	• **Modelling**: We are expanding our flood and wildfire modelling capabilities, with significant progress in the wildfire model, which was deployed in South Africa • **Collaboration**: We continued to engage with climate associations, including the UN PRI, NZAOA and NZAMI (although NZAMI suspended its operations during in January 2025, pending a strategic review of its framework). We continued contributing to technical committees and providing emerging market perspectives • **Investments**: We continue investing in renewable energy and low carbon technologies and the green economy • **Taxonomy alignment**: Our internal green economy taxonomy aligns with National Treasury standards and supports reporting to NZAOA Refer to pages 24 to 26 for information on modelling Refer to pages 35 to 38 and 51 for information on renewable energy investments
Metrics and targets	• **Emissions data**: We made significant efforts to improve direct emissions data using technology, and will focus on mapping financed emissions as they are the most material • **Internal capacity**: We continued to improve cross-functional collaboration and knowledge sharing to support climate risk analysis and decarbonisation • **Target reporting**: We submitted our third NZAOA report, sharing our progress on our emission reduction targets Refer to pages 44 to 50 for information on targets

Refer to the 2023 and 2024 Climate Reports for details on completed commitments

Governance

In this section

This section explains how we govern climate change and incorporate it into the Board and its sub-committee mandates and investment and subsidiary governance structures. We outline how we operationalise governance in the Group and management-level committees. We show how the governance structures of our subsidiaries, asset owners and asset managers incorporate climate risks into their investment decision-making processes.

Group and subsidiary governance structures

Group governance structures

Old Mutual's governance structures guide the Group on its response to climate change and climate action.

Board

Old Mutual Limited Board

- The Board is accountable for the Group's overall performance and is entrusted with providing direction and leadership on climate-related issues that arise within our operating environments. As described in the Corporate Governance Report, the Board has seven committees. The Responsible Business and Risk committees support the Board in its oversight of the sustainability and climate mandates

Responsible Business committee

- Supports the Board in overseeing the Group's activities in sustainable social and economic development, including environmental management and reporting
- Constituted as a statutory committee of the Board in terms of section 72(4) of the Companies Act, and as a Board committee in respect of all other duties assigned to it by the Board
- Meets quarterly and receives updates from management on Old Mutual's progress against responsible business focus areas

Risk committee

- Supports the Board in overseeing all material financial and non-financial risks within the Group on behalf of the Board, including climate-related financial and non-financial risks

Management

Executive Responsible Business committee

- A sub-committee of the Old Mutual Executive committee
- Supports the Executive committee with implementing the sustainability strategy and ensures adequate investment, resourcing and support for sustainability commitments
- Reports to the Board and the Responsible Business committee on the Group's sustainability activities and initiatives

Executive Risk committee

- A sub-committee of the Old Mutual Executive committee
- Provides executive-level oversight of all the Group's material financial and non-financial risks, including climate-related financial and non-financial risks and their mitigation
- Climate change is included in this committee's mandate, given its risk classification as a top residual risk
- Oversees quarterly and biannual reviews of Old Mutual's progress on climate change risk

Operational

Climate change management committees

In 2025, Old Mutual operationalised the Group sustainability strategy, which shifted responsibility from the Climate Change Task Force to management committees.

The previous Climate Change Task Force comprised senior management and four cross-functional workstreams that developed and guided the organisation's climate change efforts. The workstreams progressed to business-as-usual functions, working across the Group to advance our climate action commitments and report to the Board through various sub-committees

Subsidiary governance structures

Our subsidiary boards have integrated climate change into their governance structures to facilitate the implementation of our climate action strategic pillar.

Old Mutual Insure governance structure

Old Mutual Insure's board and its sub-committees are responsible for overseeing overall performance and providing direction and leadership on climate-related matters within the organisation's operational environment. It is supported by its People, Customer and Transformation committee and the Risk committee.

ESG goals are embedded in Old Mutual Insure's strategic objectives, with the climate strategy integrated into business planning and risk management. The Board and its sub-committees review climate and sustainability reports quarterly, covering risks, mitigations and community initiatives. These reviews inform strategic discussions and decision making.

The environmental action working group coordinates the business's response to climate change-related risks and opportunities, focusing on identifying, assessing and addressing them.

The organisation is structured to address climate-related issues at all levels. Old Mutual Insure established various workstreams that align to our Group-wide climate change initiatives.

Refer to page 19 of the 2024 Climate Report for details on the workstreams and their focus areas

Old Mutual (Africa) Holdings governance structure

The Old Mutual (Africa) Holdings' board is responsible for overseeing the overall performance of the businesses within Africa Regions. It plays a crucial role in providing direction and leadership on sustainability-related matters within our operational environment. This board entrusts mandates to the various country board Risk and Compliance committees across the portfolio.

An operational working group includes diverse workstreams such as strategy, risk (including enterprise risk management), responsible investment, insurers, carbon footprint, social enterprise development and banking responds to climate change-related risks and opportunities in a coordinated and structured manner.

The Old Mutual Africa Regions governance structure addresses climate-related issues at all levels and works to identify, address and mitigate climate change-related risks and opportunities

Refer to the full Corporate Governance Report for more detail on our approach to governance and Board committees

Asset owner responsible investment governance structures

Climate change is firmly incorporated into all asset owner investment governance structures.

Refer to page 20 of the 2024 Climate Report for details

As subsidiaries of Old Mutual Limited, each Old Mutual asset manager has its own governance structures that integrate climate change into investment committee decisions:

The **Old Mutual Investment Group** Executive committee governs the overall responsible investment strategy. The implementation of the strategy is linked to each executive's key performance scorecards. Its Responsible Investment committee ratifies key responsible investment policies, frameworks and reports, including those detailing our approach to dealing with climate change risk.

From an operational perspective, responsible investment professionals oversee and support the investment team to enhance efforts to maintain strong governance frameworks as a responsible investment manager

The **Old Mutual Alternative Investments** board oversees the business's investment strategy and performance, including implementing our ESG and climate change policies and overall ESG and impact management performance. Business unit heads are responsible for driving the responsible investment strategy and outcomes. The Old Mutual Alternative Investments Risk committee is the primary forum for considering risks, including climate-related risks.

At an operational level, investment professionals from each business unit are supported by the Head of Sustainability and dedicated sustainability managers to embed responsible investment and ESG considerations into the investment lifecycle and through the implementation of fit-for-purpose environmental and social management systems. The Investment and Credit committees interrogate the merits of each transaction in terms of risks and opportunities, evaluating financial and non-financial performance measures in their decisions

Futuregrowth's board oversees the responsible investment strategy and receives quarterly progress updates to ensure transparency and accountability.

Futuregrowth's governance structures are designed to provide direction and leadership in managing the climate-related risks associated with clients' investments.

The strategy and Governance Framework are supported by the Head of Sustainable Investment Practices, with oversight from the Head of Credit and Chief Investment Officer.

An additional governance layer includes the heads of analytical teams, such as private debt, listed debt and private equity, along with the Credit and Investment committees, which are responsible for allocating loan and equity investments

Risk **management**

In this section

In this section, we outline the Group's processes for identifying, assessing and managing climate change risks and how we integrate these risks into our Group and asset owner Risk Management Frameworks.

Applying our Group Risk Management Framework to climate change risk

Our Group Risk Management Framework covers climate change risk, incorporating varying time horizons over which climate change could impact our business.

Aligning business and risk strategy for climate change risk

We integrate the outcomes of our climate change risk assessment into our strategy, which informs our response to ensure we remain within our risk appetite and capitalise on climate-related opportunities.

Identifying climate change risk
Due to the uncertainty and evolving nature of climate change risks, we consider climate change in our standard and emerging risk methodologies.

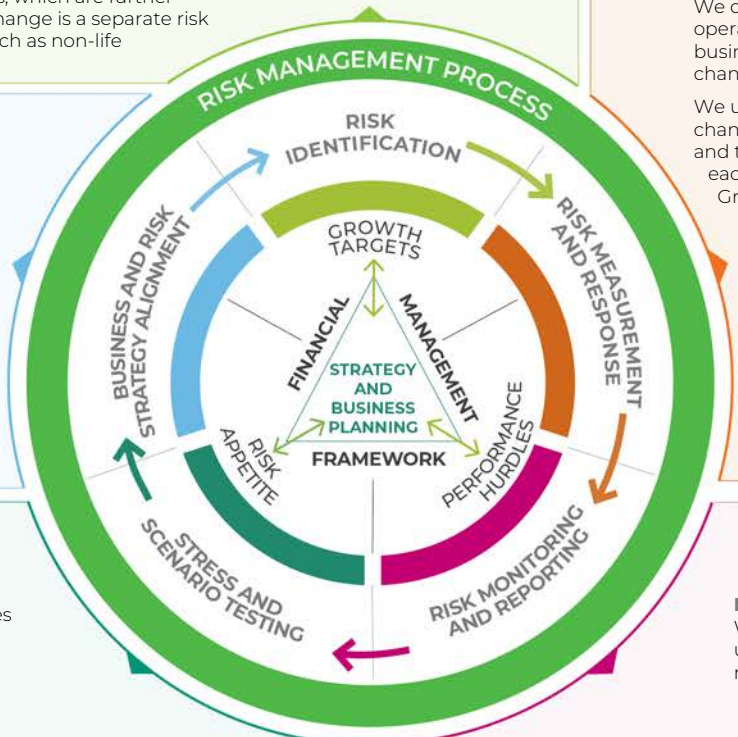
Old Mutual's Risk Classification Model comprises 12 level 1 risk categories, which are further broken into level 2 and, where appropriate, level 3 categories. Climate change is a separate risk category (level 2 external risk) but may be a cause for other risk types such as non-life insurance and operational risk

Climate change risk appetite and preference statement
We acknowledge climate change science and the economic and social implications of transitioning away from fossil fuels. We aim to timeously adapt to and address climate change risks, particularly within our non-life underwriting business. We aim to measure and manage financial and non-financial climate change risks and reduce our carbon based and fossil fuel footprint by setting targets and reducing carbon emissions related to our activities. We work towards managing our exposure to the fossil fuel (coal) industry in line with our national policy and international best practice. We seek to grow our renewable energy, green bonds and green property exposure. We work with our customers to ensure we secure a Just Transition and their exposure to climate risk is appropriately managed.

We continue to refine this climate change risk preference statement as the Group makes progress in setting measurable targets

Climate change risk stress and scenario testing
We conduct stress and scenario testing tailored to specific physical and transition risks that is adapted to geographic locations and different lines of business.

Refer to pages 24 to 26 and 31 for further details on scenario planning



Measuring and responding to climate change risk
We determine our exposure to physical and transition risks in our areas of operation by considering the financial and non-financial impacts on our business. We identify and track suitable actions to best mitigate our climate change risks.

We use impact and vulnerability assessments to understand our climate change risks and opportunities and inform our climate change strategy and target-setting processes. We categorise risks and opportunities within each cluster according to the TCFD and score them according to the Group's risk scoring process

Monitoring and reporting on climate
We continually monitor our external and internal environment to understand how it impacts our climate change risks. We identify and monitor appropriate indicators and respond as needed

The impact of climate risk is pervasive across our risk universe and risk categories due to external causal factors or contagion or second order impacts. While many of these risks might manifest over a longer time horizon, the Group considers the impact of these evolving risks on its strategy and operations. We assessed that, as an external risk, climate change impacts all risk types across strategic, insurance, growth, liquidity, market, credit and counterparty, information technology, people, operational, market conduct, and legal and regulatory risks.

Refer to pages 27 to 29 for details on the climate change risk process

Refer to the 2025 Integrated Report for details on the overarching risk management process

Applying our Group Risk Management Framework to asset owner climate change risk

Old Mutual is the custodian of the lifetime savings and investments of millions of customers across Africa. As an asset owner, we leverage the Group's Risk Management Framework to structure our investment risk management processes.

Old Mutual views climate change as a material, systemic investment risk with far-reaching physical and economic impacts. It affects asset types, sectors, returns, valuations and allocation strategies, with financial services, energy and infrastructure particularly exposed.

This section outlines our process for identifying, assessing and monitoring climate risk, including identifying carbon metrics to understand our investment portfolio's carbon profile, and details our engagement with appointed asset managers in South Africa and Old Mutual Africa Regions.

Identifying climate change as an investment risk

Recognising the inevitability of climate risks, we proactively protect our portfolios by factoring in shifting weather patterns, consumer trends, regulations and technology in our investment decisions. We assess transitional and physical risks and track key metrics to monitor climate performance.

Categorising our risks and our key metrics

Transition risks

- Quantifies exposure to low carbon transition categories

Key metrics identified:

- **Absolute financed carbon emissions**
- **Carbon footprint**
- **Carbon intensity**
- **Weighted average carbon intensity**
- **Implied temperature rise (ITR)**

Physical risks

- Identifies climate and weather-related hazards likely to occur over an investment period

Key metrics identified:

- **Climate value at risk**
- **Green revenue and thermal coal exposure**

Refer to pages 44 to 50 for detail on these metrics

Assessing climate-related risks

Transition risks in listed holdings

The low carbon transition refers to the global shift from carbon intensive to low or zero carbon operations. Using MSCI's Climate Lab Enterprise platform, we categorise transition risks into four areas, identifying key risks and opportunities companies may face. This helps us assess how portfolio companies are progressing toward a 1.5 °C aligned transition pathway.

Low carbon transition categories

- **Climate solutions**: Companies positioned to benefit from growing demand for low carbon products and services
- **Operational transition:** Companies facing higher costs from carbon taxes or mitigation investments, impacting profitability
- **Product transition**: Companies experiencing reduced demand for carbon-intensive products, with success defined by their ability to shift to low carbon alternatives
- **Asset stranding:** Risk of physical or natural assets becoming obsolete due to regulatory, market or technological changes

Physical risks

In collaboration with Group risk, the asset owner investigated the physical risk impacts of climate change on its portfolio and identified eight hazards:

We classified these risks as acute or chronic. By mapping asset geo-locations by province and industry, we identified risk scores by sector and time horizon. We continue refining our methodology, with the assessment playing a key role in monitoring weather-related impacts on portfolio performance.

Monitoring assessed climate risks

As an asset owner, we assess our portfolio's impact on climate-related systemic risk and the materiality of climate change impacts on our holdings. We track the carbon intensity of financed emissions and use defined metrics to monitor progress in managing transition and physical risks, while identifying climate solution opportunities.

We identified metrics to monitor the carbon profile of the portfolio:

- **Absolute financed carbon emissions** track our journey towards achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2050
- **Carbon footprint** and **carbon intensity** enable our understanding of the source of financed emissions and the efficiency with which our investee companies use their carbon emissions to generate revenue
- **Weighted average carbon intensity** aggregates each holding into a portfolio-wide view of our carbon footprint and carbon efficiency

We use the following metrics to allocate a financial measure to climate risks:

- **ITR** indicates the extent of warming contributed by our overall portfolio. We use this metric to illustrate the overshoot or undershoot of our portfolio carbon budget to 2050
- **Climate value at risk** is a forward-looking quantitative assessment model used to determine how climate change risks and opportunities could affect portfolio returns over the long term

We also measure:

- **Green revenue** as the percentage of investee company revenue generated from climate solutions
- **Thermal coal exposure**, being the percentage of investee company revenue generated from thermal coal investments

We use these indicators to determine how our portfolio deploys assets into the green economy.

Refer to pages 25 to 27 of the 2024 Climate Report for details on these metrics

Data coverage

To achieve our net zero goals, we need reliable, comprehensive GHG emissions data across our investment portfolio. Data availability varies by asset class: listed equities generally provide better transparency due to regulatory requirements, while fixed income and sovereign debt remain challenging. Across Old Mutual Africa Regions, limited climate data underscores the need for stronger data infrastructure and reporting standards.

Our Climate Report analyses the South African life business with profit policyholder and shareholder funds as at 31 December 2025, with prior years for comparison, covering 2024 and 2025 climate analyses. In our metrics and targets disclosure, we outline the percentage of AUM within scope and the proportion of data available from selected providers. This considers whether securities are listed in provider databases and whether emissions data is reported, estimated or inferred. We engage with providers to close data gaps, improve inference methods and enhance collection processes, especially for alternative assets.

Improved carbon reporting by investee companies will strengthen data accuracy, and we leverage stewardship to drive better emissions disclosure across our holdings.

Strategy

In this section

In this section, we provide an overview of the Group sustainability strategy's climate action pillar. We set out the climate-related risks we identified as part of the risk management process and show how we use the TCFD framework to assess how these impact our business. We provide an overview of scenario planning and modelling for climate resilience in our South African life and short-term insurance businesses.

Scenario analysis and climate resilience

Our scenario modelling is aligned to our lines of business requirements. We understand that physical risks are critical for our business, and we consider the relevant temperature and economic scenarios.

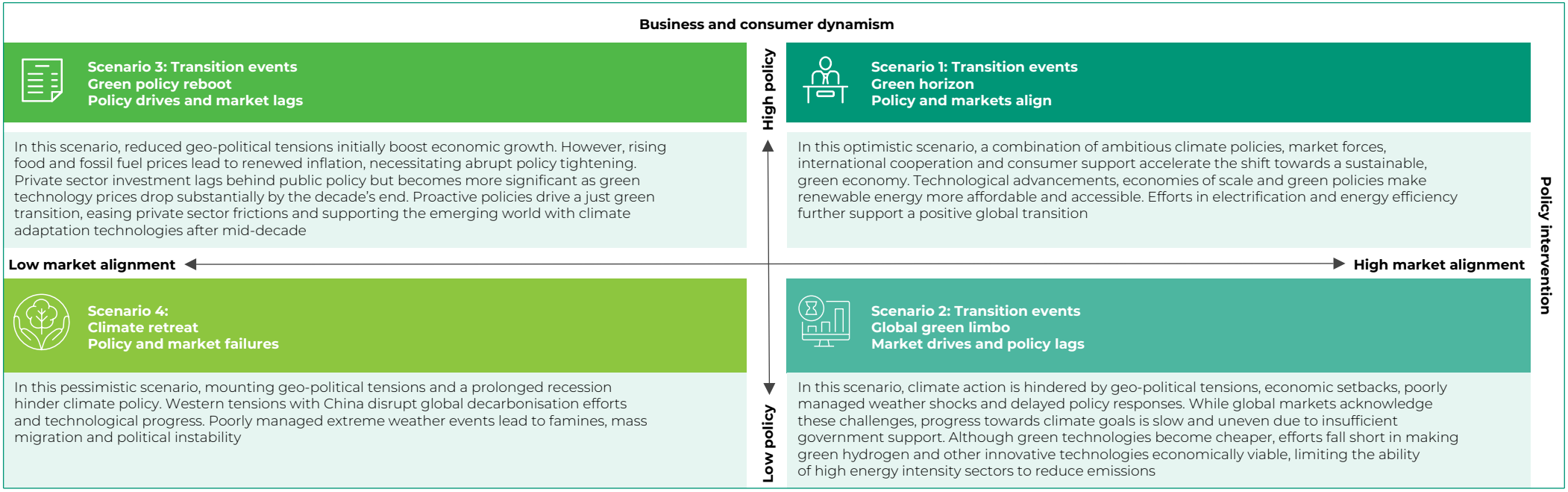
For our Life and Savings line of business, we applied alternative modelling frameworks outlined by the University of Exeter's Global Systems Institute. These narrative based, economic and political scenarios offer a more practical and relatable approach to climate scenarios over the short term to assess risks and opportunities. To assess our medium to longer-term climate risks, Old Mutual Insure applies the IPCC scenarios to determine how rises in temperature are likely to affect climate physical risks to 2100. We expect that the increase in physical risks will affect our profitability more than transition risks over the short term.

As part of their own risk and solvency assessments, OMLACSA and Old Mutual Insure developed climate risk scenarios to improve their strategic resilience to climate change. Climate risk scenarios allow financial institutions to develop strategic responses that create value for plausible future temperature rises. This remains an evolving field and continues to iterate as scenario insights improve.

Short-term climate risk scenarios

We use the scenarios to identify risks and opportunities to embed into transition planning and financial decision making. We focus on assessing transition risks in the short term (to 2030) and their interaction with acute physical risks. Over the short term, global temperature rise is not uncertain and will likely be similar (+0.1 °C) under most scenarios, as described below.

We use four scenarios to interrogate how different transition pathways impact our businesses, with low to high ranges for the degree of policy activism and business and consumer commitment in efforts towards achieving net zero. The below high-level explanation unpacks the physical and transition events envisaged by these scenarios.



Scenario analysis and climate resilience *continued*

We treat climate change from 2024 to 2030 as an eventuality, not an uncertainty, and baseline physical risks are assumed to be the same across all scenarios, dominated by El Niño and La Niña cycles over this period.

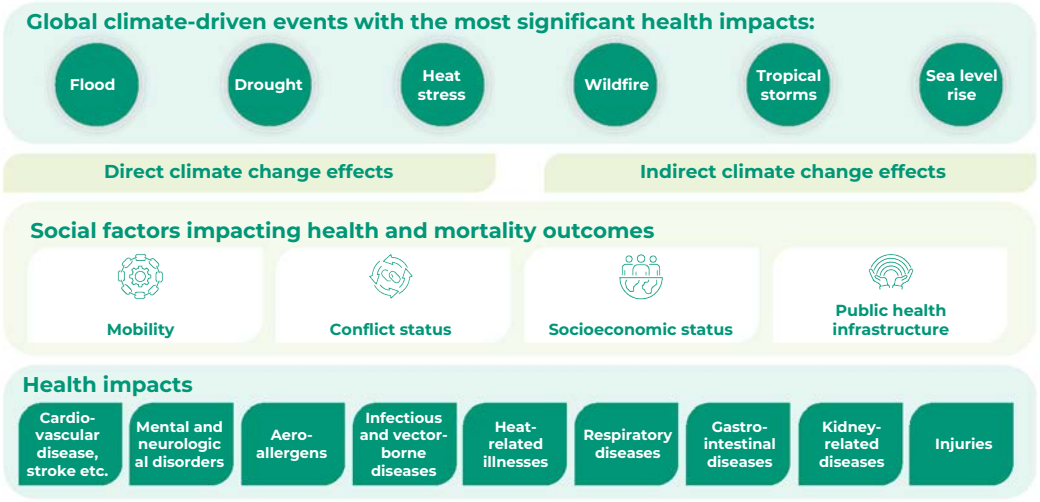
Across any of the four scenarios, we note physical risk events for South Africa in the short term to 2030 to include:

- Prolonged droughts in South-west South Africa, impacting crop yields and livestock
- Frequent (occasionally severe) flooding in Free State, Gauteng and Limpopo, causing critical damage to transportation infrastructure
- Energy insecurity from widespread blackouts for lengthy periods
- Sanitation issues due to damaged water treatment and sewerage infrastructure
- Recovery and reconstruction efforts that cost time and significant capital, which impact gross domestic product growth
- Severe wildfires in the central and Western regions of South Africa, impacting human health due to poor air quality, overburdened firefighting resources and prolonged recovery times

It was noted that taking climate action in the short term to reduce long-term exposure to physical risks may result in financial losses in the near term, whereas allowing GHG emissions to increase could reduce near-term financial losses but increase the risk of larger physical risks and disorderly transition risk impacts in the long term.

The most impactful physical risk hazards for South Africa were identified as river flooding, wildfire, water stress and heat stress. Further, in the short term, heat stress, water stress and wildfire risks will escalate over Western parts of the country, with river flooding more pronounced in northern parts of the country.

The health consequences of climate change were mapped as follows:



Key insights from OMLACSA include:

OMLACSA's asset and liability portfolio is reasonably well diversified. There are pockets of risk concentration that may be vulnerable to poorly managed physical and transition risks	Climate impacts (physical and transition) will vary and are uncertain, especially over the long term. Tail events are expected to be more significant and may impact capital requirements
Mortality and morbidity impacts are expected to be manageable but more variable, heavily influenced by health infrastructure availability, age, health and socioeconomic status	Climate risk will amplify other risk types that Old Mutual is exposed to
The impact on affordability will put pressure on persistency and growth, particularly on the lower-income market. Potential macroeconomic impact may also affect affordability	Difficulty in obtaining detailed quality data requires improvement to manage climate risk effectively
Insurers with a customer base that is generally healthier, financially secure, and younger are likely to demonstrate greater resilience	The impact on assets is likely to dominate, particularly in carbon-intensive sectors and those exposed to areas with high physical risks. Stranded asset risk is higher for illiquid assets

Scenario analysis and climate resilience *continued*

Old Mutual Insure tests its capital solvency and strategic resilience against a range of plausible future heating scenarios for the medium to long term.

Old Mutual Insure developed quantitative modelling to determine its exposure to physical risks, aligned with TCFD recommendations. It uses three reference scenarios from the IPCC, which are closely aligned with the Network for Greening the Financial System scenarios used by the broader Group. We selected the IPCC scenarios as they are particularly well suited to analysing physical risk, which is the primary climate-related threat to our non-life insurance business.

Our medium to long-term climate scenarios

These three scenarios represent potential future trajectories, allowing us to explore a range of physical and transition risks. The table below consolidates the narrative, warming trajectory and key risks of each scenario:

Old Mutual Insure climate scenarios		
Orderly transition **Shared socioeconomic pathway (SSP)1-2.6**	**Disorderly transition** **Shared socioeconomic pathway (SSP)2-4.5**	**Hot house world** **Shared socioeconomic pathway (SSP)5-8.5**
Global CO_2 emissions are reduced significantly but not quickly, reaching net zero after 2050. Temperatures stabilise to around 1.8 °C higher by 2100	CO_2 emissions remain at current levels before starting to fall by mid-century, but not reaching net zero by 2100. Temperatures rise by 2.7 ˚C by 2100	Current CO_2 emissions levels double by 2050. By 2100, the average global temperature would be 4.4 ˚C higher
Timeline		
1.5 °C by 2033	1.5 °C by 2031 2.0 °C by 2053	1.5 °C by 2028 2.0 °C by 2042 3.0 °C by 2065
Key risk profile		
Increased global temperatures lead to more frequent and intense weather events, particularly flood and windstorm related. Hail and fire risk increases	Risks of extreme weather events increase as per the orderly transition scenario; fire and drought risk increase substantially	Extreme physical risk from severe and frequent weather events, with drastic increases in fire and drought risk, plus added impacts of extreme temperatures

Quantitative modelling: key findings on physical risks

We initiated a quantitative modelling project in 2022 to assess the impact of climate change on our short-term insurance business, capital and responsible investment requirements. This detailed analysis is updated every two to three years to incorporate the latest data and modelling techniques. This section summarises our 2025 analysis.

The quantitative models, updated in 2024, assess the potential impact of these warming scenarios on key perils for our business, including wildfire, hail, flood and windstorm. Instead of presenting specific loss values, our key findings highlight the relative changes and strategic implications for our portfolio:

- **Wildfire** risk shows the most significant increase. Our analysis indicates that as the climate warms, potential losses from severe wildfire events are projected to escalate substantially. This effect is most pronounced under the higher warming scenarios (2 °C and 3 °C), underscoring a growing threat to our portfolio
- **Hail-related** losses are expected to rise. The modelling suggests a consistent, though more moderate, increase in the severity of hail events across all warming scenarios
- **Flood** risk presents a more complex, non-linear picture. While the 2 °C scenario points to a significant increase in potential flood losses, the 3 °C scenario suggests a decrease in some cases. This may reflect shifting regional rainfall patterns and increasing acidification in certain areas, highlighting the geographically specific nature of climate impacts
- **Windstorm** losses show a general trend of decreasing severity. For this peril, our current modelling suggests that potential losses may decrease, particularly for more extreme and less frequent events. This may be driven by similar regional impacts as seen for the flood risk peril

These results highlight the significant volatility in potential losses and demonstrate the importance of continually refining our models as data availability improves and models are updated.

In 2024, Old Mutual Insure embarked on a process of reviewing risk appetite metrics, which dictate how much capital is held, to ensure our balance sheet remains resilient to the impact of climate change. As a result of recent change to climate-related risk and reinsurance cover for these risks, the Old Mutual Insure target capital buffer (the amount of capital held in excess of the regulatory requirement) has increased by about 15%, which remained appropriate for 2025.

We are actively diversifying our income streams to lower our exposure to catastrophe risk.

Refer to pages 34 to 35 of our 2024 Climate Report for complete details on the methodology and findings of our previous assessment

Developing areas in our scenario analysis methodology

This area remains a developing field with data constraints, especially for life insurance. We are committed to iteratively improving our climate scenarios by incorporating enhancements into climate modelling approaches and data availability as appropriate.

Significant investment in data is necessary to assess and improve the pricing for climate risks in future. We are consolidating our climate change risk expertise centrally to ensure all long-term decision making (asset management, underwriting of long and short-term insurance or strategic decisions on future product offerings and territories of operation) considers climate risks and opportunities.

Over time, we plan to develop more quantitative scenarios that capture macroeconomic and financial market projections over different timeframes, building on existing narrative based scenarios. We see macroeconomic and financial market shocks as the largest likely impact on OMLACSA. We plan to enhance the framework for asset managers to assess physical and transition risks within investment portfolios to ensure climate risks are properly assessed in investment decisions. This would consider different scenarios. This work will assist in formulating practical dimensions to our sustainability strategy

Scoring and disclosing climate-related risks and opportunities

We use the TCFD framework and Sustainability Accounting Standards Board's Conceptual Framework to disclose our climate change-related risks and opportunities. We re-evaluate climate risk scores annually to reflect the changing market conditions, and note that our climate risks have not materially changed over the past year.

Scoring and disclosure of climate-related risks and opportunities

We use our enterprise risk management methodology to score risks and map the likelihood to our emerging risk methodology timelines in line with the TCFD recommendation to consider risks over the short, medium and long term.

Risk timelines		
Short term	Medium term	Long term
		
0 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	>5 years

We evaluate the **impact** of each risk against the Group Risk Management Framework, using the defined quantitative and qualitative thresholds (impacts) applicable to the cluster impacted.

We consider the financial and non-financial impacts of identified risks as follows:

Impact		
Financial impacts		
Reduction in revenue	Increase in expenditure	Asset devaluation
REV ↓	EXP ↑	ASSET ↓

Non-financial impacts		
Business resilience	Sustainability	Reputation
		

We score and prioritise **opportunities** using a method aligned with the Group's risk scoring methodology to aid prioritisation. This methodology scores the size of the opportunity and our ability to execute on it.

We continuously monitor climate and ESG risks. As part of this process, we integrated an ESG flag into our risk reporting tool to highlight ESG-related impacts and facilitate separate monitoring and reporting of ESG risks. We regularly report climate change risks to Executive committees and the Board.

Group physical risks

Acute risks

Risk	Insurance pay-outs are on the rise as extreme weather events become more frequent and intense, causing damage to insured items such as buildings and vehicles	Unidentified concentration and accumulation risk arises in regions susceptible to physical climate risks, such as damage to coastal property and infrastructure from rising sea levels	Concentration risk in highly vulnerable sectors exposes us to strategic, growth and shareholder investment risk	Extreme weather events disrupt business operations and energy supply, impacting our ability to service customers through our distribution channels, including impact on our intermediaries	Significant damages from climate-related events undermine confidence in the financial system, leading to prolonged economic depression. This could trigger financial risks for the Group such as liquidity or market shocks, and affordability constraints for our customers
Time-line	S/T, M/T, L/T	S/T, M/T	S/T, M/T, L/T	S/T, M/T, L/T	M/T, L/T
Impact	EXP ↑	EXP ↑ ASSET ↓	REV ↓ EXP ↑ ASSET ↓	REV ↓ EXP ↑	EXP ↑ ASSET ↓
Progress to date and planned mitigation	• Short-term weather budgeting provides a 12-month forward-looking view for budgeting for catastrophes • An advanced analytics roadmap prioritises high-value use cases, including claims underwriting and pricing	• Old Mutual Insure's Reinsurance sub-committee manages aggregation of insurance risk exposures • Developed and deployed a system to monitor and manage concentration and accumulation risk, and focus on data quality to enable the deployed system to operate as effectively as possible • Comprehensive asset and liability scan of material life insurance portfolios (for OMLACSA) to evaluate concentration risk across geographies and sectors • Climate screening of physical and transition risks to better assess exposure and resilience across key African markets in which we operate		• Initiative to boost renewable energy generation at key owner-occupied and investment properties across our property portfolio • Third-party risk assessments and mitigation plans to address critical risks and control gaps • Continued enhancement of business resilience measures to incorporate learnings from forward-looking climate-related weather scenarios and events	• Continued engagement with industry bodies, exploring various initiatives and opportunities that could be achieved through public-private partnerships • Proactively pursued strategies to expedite the transition to a low carbon economy where feasible • Conducted scenario testing to check if our liquidity, solvency and credit position remains adequate while enhancing provisioning for short and long-term insurance products

Chronic risks

Risk	Adverse physical climate events may lead to illness and long-term health complications, impacting morbidity and mortality and leading to an adverse claims experience for the insured population. Food security is at risk and could affect health, and extensive flooding may contribute to water-borne disease spread and increase the displacement of affected populations	Old Mutual Africa Regions faces climate-related risks in countries with economies that rely heavily on primary sector activities such as agriculture, mining, forestry and fishing. This vulnerability may result in lost revenue from key customers due to decreased productivity, leading to higher lapses. Reduced employment in affected sectors may result in social unrest	The escalating impacts of climate change may result in certain assets becoming uninsurable, prompting insurers to exit markets. This could also heighten adverse claims experience for the insured population, although we expect this to be immaterial
Time-line	M/T, L/T	M/T, L/T	M/T, L/T
Impact	EXP ↑	REV ↓ EXP ↑	REV ↓
Progress to date and planned mitigation	• Group reinsurance strategy adapted as an outcome of the analysis work with reinsurers to gain insight into the long-term health-related impacts of climate change • Further research to refine underwriting practices • Conducted a review of guarantees and policy conditions • Helped our customers adapt to climate change (including through climate education and hot weather warnings)	• Climate screening of physical and transition risks to better assess exposure and resilience across the key African markets in which we operate • Strengthening risk management and underwriting capabilities while optimising claims cost management • Introduced peril, catastrophe or climate-related excesses to avoid exiting certain markets • Collaborated with industry bodies to address the impacts of climate change, prioritising initiatives for climate adaptation and resilience through public-private partnerships • Actively pursued strategies that accelerate the transition to a low carbon economy • Considered alternative reinsurance structures, retention levels and cover limits where feasible, or considered an exit if unaffordable	

Group transition risks

Policy, legal and technology

Risk	Policy shifts lead to stranded assets that result in asset devaluations from highly exposed industries, including investments in fossil fuel and gas. Higher carbon taxes imposed by trading partners (such as the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism) will impact export costs. Policy shifts will also impact corporate customers in the fossil fuel and related industries, broader society through job losses and, consequently, our growth risks	Climate change affects economic growth and our customers' incomes. Reduced growth prospects in certain sectors will impact customer affordability, which may adversely impact persistency and loan repayments, while rising joblessness will affect social stability	As insurance and catastrophe risk models based on historical data do not consider future climate scenarios, the expected claim pay-outs may be underestimated
Time-line	S/T, M/T, L/T	M/T, L/T	S/T
Impact	ASSET ↓	REV ↓, ASSET ↓, EXP ↑	EXP ↑
Progress to date and planned mitigation	• The active stewardship and engagement strategy with investee companies continues to encourage and support their decarbonisation efforts • Evaluated the risk of stranded assets against the value of investments when determining whether to retain or exit investments • Enhanced the expertise of investment committees and portfolio managers to ensure they have the knowledge to make informed investment decisions • Ongoing monitoring of applicable local and international policy shifts	• Approach and methodology in place for a forward-looking analysis of climate projections across different warming scenarios, aiming to enhance our understanding of customer exposure across various clusters • Expanded our analysis of the carbon intensity of our investment portfolios, across asset classes on policyholder and shareholder portfolios, to better understand our decarbonisation pathway • Our work on climate continues to highlight the need for robust internal and external data. We are improving the quality of internal data to facilitate and enhance climate modelling and analysis	• Forward-looking climate data was incorporated into risk models, particularly for high-risk areas and pricing impacts • Old Mutual Insure used flood models and a wildfire model to incorporate climate scenarios

Reputation

Risk	The timing of adopting climate-adjusted pricing and an ambitious climate position could either be positive or detrimental. We face the competing risks of potentially losing market share to competitors with more ambitious climate positions or losing market share as a first mover by adopting climate-adjusted pricing earlier than peers	We may face litigation and associated reputational risk for funding fossil fuel companies or receive negative press from litigation against fossil fuel-funded companies. Further, we may face reputational risk from perceived greenwashing or inaction
Time-line	M/T, L/T	M/T, L/T
Impact	REV ↓	REV ↓, EXP ↑
Progress to date and planned mitigation	• Old Mutual Insure's peril, catastrophe or climate-related excesses help us remain price competitive while ensuring we continue offering coverage • Retained a clear climate change strategy and position with affiliations to recognised coalitions (RE100 and NZAOA) • Actively pursued innovation to increase capital flows towards climate solutions	• Established a defensible position on decarbonisation and fossil fuel funding • Set decarbonisation targets and metrics • Communicated our net zero commitments and embedded more granular and interim targets and metrics • Ongoing assessment and mitigation of potential litigation risks

Market

Risk	High carbon investments adversely impact other areas of our business. Fossil fuel investments that contribute to climate change pose a risk of profit erosion in the insurance business	The impact of climate change leads to increased doubt in investment decisions, leading to increased volatility in absolute and relative investment performance	Climate change uncertainty leads to increased commercial risks, affecting our ability to underwrite at appropriate prices and the timing and extent of pricing adjustments relative to our competitors
Time-line	M/T, L/T	S/T, M/T, L/T	M/T, L/T
Impact	REV ↓	REV ↓	REV ↓
Progress to date and planned mitigation	• Reviewed and adapted insurance contracts where possible based on assessments of exposure to climate-related events • Actively pursued strategies to accelerate the transition to a low carbon economy, particularly addressing high carbon investments	• Continued enhancing the expertise of investment committees and portfolio managers to ensure they have the knowledge needed for well-informed investment decisions • The outcomes of our carbon intensity and warming potential analysis for listed and unlisted investment portfolios are being used to inform investment decisions and further direct stewardship engagements where required	• Our strategy and position on climate change involved active participation with recognisable coalitions and industry bodies to exert influence where possible • Old Mutual Insure Group continued refining its reinsurance strategy as an outcome of climate analysis work with reinsurers • Continued to assess regulatory developments to ensure the Group is prepared for changes

Climate action pillar of our sustainability strategy

Our sustainability strategy aims to deepen our impact and accelerate our strategic delivery across three targeted impact areas to respond more effectively to build on our current strengths, aiming to make a sustainable impact on society, the environment and our financial performance. These are responsible investment, climate action and financial wellness.

Group risks and opportunities inform the sustainability strategy, with climate change covered by the climate action pillar and in the extensive climate change-related work undertaken through our responsible investment activities. Our most significant contribution to addressing climate change is the way we invest the capital entrusted to us by our customers. Through our responsible investment practices, we focus on reducing carbon emissions, building resilience and enabling the transition to a green economy across Africa.

Through our climate action pillar, we seek to enable prosperity by catalysing green growth opportunities and building resilience against climate risks through the three themes, as detailed below:

Building resilience against climate change

As climate change intensifies, property and casualty insurers face growing risks, ranging from severe storms and floods to wildfires, that threaten the stability of their operations and the security of their customers. Building resilience is our first priority because it safeguards our ability to deliver on commitments, maintain financial strength and support communities and society at large through increasingly unpredictable environmental challenges.

Our priorities for building resilience include using geo-location data and advanced climate models (flood, fire and drought) to inform underwriting, pricing and solvency protection. This will optimise our reinsurance strategy and provide live geographic aggregation accumulation management.

Our priorities for customer resilience include using modelling for early warning systems (for fire and flood) and enable better decisions through transparency and clear advice (such as advising customers on fireproof materials and flood zones).

Refer to pages 31, 35, 36 and 37 for more details.

Enabling the transition

Our priorities for societal resilience are to engage in partnerships to improve disaster response and resilience by sharing climate model risk data and developing government insurance solutions. We will also prioritise increasing consumer education on climate risks and resilience.
We focus on driving industry and policy change through thought leadership and engagement to influence industry and government actions to address climate change.

Through our capital allocation to green economy assets, we aim to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change and contribute towards employment opportunities to alleviate potential socioeconomic challenges posed by the transition.

We invested **R220.6 billion** of AUM in the green economy (2024: R178.6 billion) and **R33.9 billion** in renewable energy (2024: R31.6 billion[1]), which supports an increase in green employment.
By leveraging our expertise at Old Mutual Insure, we deepen efforts to help customers and communities build climate resilience, while exploring new market opportunities related to the green transition in African markets. We will continue with active industry participation and public sector partnerships to enhance risk mitigation and resilience measures.

We are developing green insurance solutions to support the transition in areas such as renewable energy and parametric products.

Refer to pages 32, 38 and 51 for more details.

Decarbonising our portfolios and our operations

Our commitment to responsible investment and achieving net zero is supported by our commitment to engagement and active stewardship. Being active owners of our holdings is key to effecting real-world outcomes, and we measure our commitment and ambition against these outcomes. We are committed to strengthening our influence as an asset owner by actively engaging with appointed asset managers to ensure responsible stewardship of the companies in which we invest.

To support decarbonisation across Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, our priorities are to reduce energy, water and waste volumes, focus on our financed emissions through our investment strategy and engagement, undertake supplier screening and engagement, and manage our underwritten emissions.

Although our direct environmental footprint is significantly smaller than the indirect impact of our investment activities, we recognise our responsibility to understand and manage our carbon footprint, and we continue to focus on decarbonising our operations. In 2025, we achieved a **23%** reduction (2024:22%) in the Group's CO_2e footprint and a **46%** reduction (2024: 30%) in grid-purchased non-renewable direct electricity usage when compared to the **2019 baseline.**

Refer to pages 40 to 42 and 45 to 50 for more details.

Refer to our sustainability report for more information on our sustainability strategy

1 *Number restated to exclude third-party funds that were included in the 2024 published figure*

Old Mutual Insure

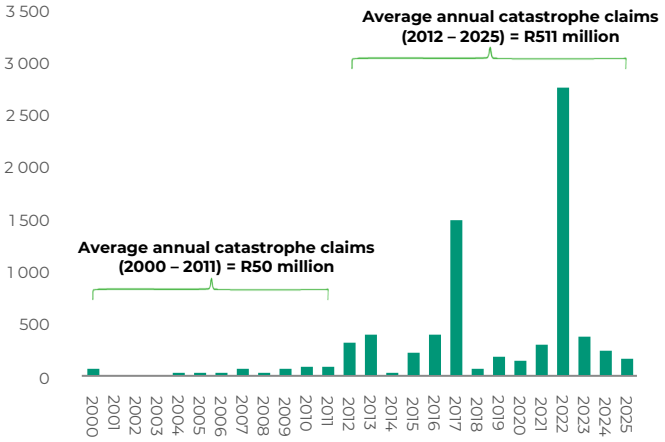
Building resilience against climate change: flood and wildfire modelling

Old Mutual Insure is committed to advancing our risk management capabilities to better predict, manage and mitigate the impacts of natural catastrophes and climate change. Our specialist catastrophe and climate modelling team is focused on developing a market-leading understanding of these evolving risks to safeguard our business and support our customers.

The frequency and severity of natural disasters continue to increase. Over the past decade, the severity of weather-related events increased tenfold, and the frequency of large catastrophe claims in South Africa increased from six to 36 per decade from 1982.

We recognise that, as climate change impacts continue to increase both in intensity and severity, they pose systemic risk in the insurance industry and for society broadly.

Average annual catastrophe claims per year (Rands)



Source: Old Mutual Insure pricing data (inflation and exposure-adjusted weather catastrophe claims). 2022 data includes a large (~R1 billion) facultative out loss

To address the challenge of climate change in respect of non-life insurance risk, Old Mutual Insure prioritised our response efforts by assigning executive-level ownership to our environmental action working group, which includes the following workstreams:

- **Modelling and analytics** – supporting climate change initiatives and risk management
- **Data –** adding geographic, weather and risk data into our exposure database
- **Customer education and communication –** engagement and thought leadership
- **Commercial strategy –** entering renewable energy and green economy markets and developing climate change-related products and tools
- **Disaster resilience and adaptation initiatives –** climate adaptation initiatives to improve relevant infrastructure to reduce materiality of loss and support disaster relief efforts for impacted communities
- **Transition –** regulated reporting and compliance risk management and reducing carbon emissions

Old Mutual Insure's climate action initiatives are based on: enhancing our technical risk management, embedding data-driven insights across our business, and contributing to broader societal resilience. Below and alongside, we summarise the major developments that our specialist catastrophe and climate modelling team is driving.

Advanced flood risk assessment and response

We significantly enhanced our understanding of flood risk across South Africa. In partnership with a global market leader in flood modelling, we completed a comprehensive flood risk assessment of our entire portfolio. This ongoing process allows us to continuously monitor our exposure and identify risk concentrations as our portfolio evolves.

Different areas of our business are embedding these insights into their core processes, including informing underwriting and pricing through risk based loadings or excesses in high-risk zones, and guiding portfolio-level strategic decisions.

To further increase our resilience, we integrated near-real-time satellite monitoring for major flood events. This capability enables us to assess the impact of a flood as it unfolds, allowing for a fast and proactive response to support our customers and manage claims efficiently.

Proprietary wildfire modelling

Recognising the unique wildfire challenges in South Africa, we developed a proprietary, in-house wildfire risk model. Following a pilot focused on the Western Cape, this model is being rolled out across the rest of South Africa. The model produces a granular map of fire risk by processing satellite imagery and historical climate data with advanced analytical techniques. This tool will aid us in refining our underwriting and managing our exposure concentrations. It will be embedded across our business in a similar manner to our flood capabilities.

A unified spatial intelligence platform

The foundation of our progress was developing a centralised spatial intelligence platform. This powerful internal hub provides a unified, location based view of all our catastrophe risks. It integrates multiple data sources and models, allowing us to analyse risk at various scales, from a national level down to a specific property.

This platform is invaluable for assessing portfolio concentrations for perils such as flood, wildfire, hail and earthquake risk. It also strengthens our data quality by systematically identifying the accuracy of location information, which is fundamental to all risk modelling.

Driving resilience through strategic partnerships

Managing climate risk requires collaboration beyond our own business. We partnered with the University of the Witwatersrand to establish an actuarial risk lab. This initiative will facilitate critical research into climate risk within a South African context, with the outputs helping to bolster our mitigation efforts and those of the broader industry.

In addition to our modelling work, we aim to drive climate-related resilience and adaptation initiatives through public-private partnerships, and awareness and education on climate-related issues. A key objective of our work is to contribute to social and environmental resilience by utilising our expertise and insights to support broader societal efforts in understanding and managing climate and catastrophe risks.

In collaboration with key industry peers such as Santam and Hollard, we established a non-profit organisation dedicated to improving fire risk management capacity within municipalities and local governments. Starting in the Western Cape, this initiative expanded to Mpumalanga. The organisation provides a structured platform for knowledge exchange, resource pooling and skills development aimed at reducing fire hazards in underserved regions. We co-sponsor an aerial rapid-response firefighting service providing numerous timely interventions to prevent loss of property . Our objective is to empower local governments with the tools and expertise necessary for efficient fire prevention, response and recovery measures, ultimately reducing the vulnerability of high-risk communities.

This collaboration has proven successful, with feedback from individuals and business owners indicating that our efforts have assisted on several occasions to control fire spreads and save property at risk. Further, a research report found the collaboration highly effective, having led to significant financial savings, the prevention of areas becoming uninsurable, and significant assistance to government efforts.

Old Mutual Insure *continued*

Enabling the transition: Opportunities

We adapt our climate action approach to the unique circumstances of our local markets and operating environments.

Africa contributes the least to global emissions but is set to be impacted the most by the climate crisis. In transitioning to a green economy, the challenge of reducing reliance on fossil fuels is compounded by affordability constraints, lack of energy security and social impact, with many Africans employed across the fossil fuel value chain. With vast renewable energy potential, a young workforce and abundant natural resources, Africa's unique economic assets provide high potential for climate-positive, economic and societal growth. To support this, Old Mutual Insure's differentiating factors include our intentional focus on driving green growth opportunities and building resilience against climate change.

Our potential positive climate action opportunities

Data-led climate risk mitigation

Our innovative, data-driven approach to understanding climate change risks enhances our ability to predict when these risks may occur, improve mitigation strategies, save lives and livelihoods, and reduce weather-related claims.

The Group is enhancing its climate change risk modelling and data analytics to better predict and mitigate climate change risks. Key initiatives include:

- **Enhancing climate scenario analyses** for acute weather hazards like flooding, wildfires and hailstorms
- **Building advanced internal climate change models** tailored to specific markets
- **Understanding the morbidity and mortality impacts** of climate change to develop mitigation measures for our customers

These results inform our pricing and underwriting assumptions, opening up markets which were previously considered uninsurable. We continue improving our access to and quality of internal risk and loss data, procuring external climate risk modelling/data for key perils and strengthening our actuarial team. We are also looking to build advisory capabilities to further support our corporate customers

Developing green solutions for our customers

We continuously seek to innovate in our product set to support the transition to a green economy. We believe there is a significant first-mover advantage to be gained by capturing new green insurance premium opportunities enabled through the transition, including:

- **Corporate:** Offering specialised risk transfer solutions for new green energy projects and infrastructure
- **Retail and small, medium and micro enterprises:** Developing green products for motor and homeowners, such as solar, battery storage and electric vehicle charging, with innovative coverage
- **New partnerships:** Embedding insurance coverages with green products through partnerships with like-minded providers

Old Mutual anticipates significant growth in market premiums from the climate transition, driven by green insurance premiums and business models. To achieve this, we are:

- **Embedding insurance coverages with green products** through partnerships with like-minded providers
- **Aligning risk appetite** and 'line sizing' for green energy assets
- **Enhancing technical capabilities** for green infrastructure asset underwriting
- **Establishing a reputation as a preferred provider** for green underwriting solutions
- **Creating funds focused on a low carbon economy**

Product innovations include our speciality renewable energy product, offered through Old Mutual Insure, which provides comprehensive insurance for solar and wind projects, covering equipment transport, construction, business interruption and liability that is already achieving traction in the market.

Old Mutual Insure's catastrophe peril or climate-related excesses are also helping us remain price competitive while ensuring we continue offering coverage

Asset owner

Net zero investment strategy

As a responsible investor and active owner of our assets, we incorporate the systemic risk of climate change into our investment and active stewardship decisions. Through our asset allocations to internal and external asset managers, our commitments are operationalised through the below net zero investment strategy.

Commitments	Commitment to net zero by 2050	Commitment to engagement		Commitment to no greenfield fossil fuel infrastructure investment	Commitment to the Just Transition
Investment objectives	Minimise climate change risk exposure	Support investee companies with their transition plans	Act responsibly to effect a Just Transition	Contribute towards real economy outcomes	Green economy investments
Action plan	• We actively track physical and transition risks and the absolute carbon emissions we are exposed to through our investee companies and engage according to net zero aligned transition pathways • Our portfolio investments favour renewable energy and exclude new exposure to greenfield upstream oil and gas infrastructure	• We engage with investees to disclose climate risks and develop credible transition plans across asset classes • We engage with top carbon emitters in the portfolio; seven of which have set and disclosed decarbonisation targets	• We participate in global and African industry bodies to apply the principles of the Just Transition, including maintaining a steering committee seat at NZAOA	• We continue to prioritise decarbonising our investment portfolio and impact on the real economy • We invest in developmental and social infrastructure funds and impact funds on education and housing • We prioritise stewardship and engagement over disinvestment	• Increase exposure to the green economy via allocations to renewable energy, green revenue derived from our equity holdings and the greening of our tenanted buildings → Directly held property assets have generated 19.8 MW (2024: 14.3 MW) of renewable energy, amounting to 17% to 19% (2024: 8.5%) of total energy consumption

Asset class	Listed equity	Publicly traded corporate debt	Sovereign debt	State owned entity (SOE) debt	Municipality debt	Directly held property	Infrastructure equity	Infrastructure debt	Private equity	Private debt
Action plans	• Extended our decarbonisation target for absolute financed emissions in the listed equity sub-portfolio to 25% by 2030, off a 2021 baseline • Aligned 78% of global listed equity portfolios with Paris Agreement transition pathways, achieving full alignment for all non-quantitative investment strategies	• Set sub-portfolio carbon intensity reduction target of 17.5% to 2030, off a 2022 baseline • Incorporated ESG factors into credit analysis, participated in green and sustainability-linked bonds • Continued to encourage new issuances of green bonds	• Considered and adopted the ASCOR[1] methodology to internally track sovereign climate risks	• Tracked financed emissions internally	• There is no recognised methodology to estimate carbon emissions; we continue to engage with issuers on this matter	• Continue to invest in renewable energy and new technologies that drive efficiencies and reduce the environmental impact of our properties	• Approved the exclusion of new exposure to greenfield upstream oil and gas infrastructure assets • Encourage infrastructure exposures to disclose Scope 1 and 2 emissions and increase our exposure to renewable energy and low carbon infrastructure	• Set a sub-portfolio absolute carbon emissions reductions target of 23% to 2030, off a 2022 baseline • Approved the exclusion of new exposure to greenfield upstream oil and gas infrastructure assets • Continued to encourage infrastructure exposure to disclose Scope 1 and 2 emissions and increase our exposure to renewable energy and low carbon infrastructure	• Encouraged private companies to disclose Scope 1 and 2 emissions • Increased our exposure to green economy assets and low carbon technologies	• Encouraged private companies to disclose Scope 1 and 2 emissions. • Increased our exposure to green economy assets and low carbon technologies

Engagement	We strengthened our commitment to engagement by developing our Active Ownership Engagement Framework. This reinforces our belief that engagement is a more impactful lever for achieving real-world sustainability outcomes than disinvestment and must be integrated into long-term financial performance. It provides a clear structure for tracking engagements with investee companies and escalation approaches, which include collaborative engagements and shareholder resolutions, highlighting our expectations for transparency, accountability and outcome based disclosures. Through this framework, we drive measurable progress on climate action, social impact and governance excellence.

Metrics			
	Asset class/sub-portfolio decarbonisation targets	Engagement targets	Investments in climate solutions

1 Assessing sovereign climate-related opportunities and risks

Asset owner *continued*

Our commitment to active ownership

Our commitment to responsible investment and achieving net zero is supported by our commitment to engagement and active stewardship. Being active owners of our holdings is key to effecting real-world outcomes, and we measure our commitment and ambition against these outcomes. We are committed to strengthening our influence as an asset owner by actively engaging with appointed asset managers to ensure responsible stewardship of the companies in which we invest.

Our asset managers are encouraged to first engage with investee companies to develop their individual transition pathways towards decarbonisation, before considering disinvestment. Our intention is to steward the companies in which we invest to publicly disclose their carbon emissions and their Just Transition plans to reduce their carbon emissions. Where we find such engagement and stewardship efforts unsuccessful, we consider disinvestment.

Asset manager engagement

Our Active Ownership Framework includes an enhanced reporting requirement for managers to disclose the impact of their engagement with investee companies through a progress metric.

For listed equity mandates, we require investee companies to:

- Enhance climate change disclosures and report climate change risk exposures according to the TCFD framework
- Commit to short, medium and long-term science based carbon emissions reduction targets according to long-term transition strategies
- Align their executive remuneration to the Group climate transition strategy

We continue to set proactive assessment frameworks and stewardship strategies to measure investee companies' progress along net zero commitments and real-world decarbonisation. The Active Ownership Framework includes an escalation approach and proxy voting guidance.

Old Mutual Investment Group NZAMI engagement commitments

We believe active ownership is a critical lever for reaching net zero and continue reporting on our NZAMI commitments despite its suspension. This continues our public commitment made in February 2023 to manage our customers' assets in alignment with our net zero commitments to NZAMI. Through engagements with our top 10 emitters on setting net zero targets with strategies for achieving these, we share the following engagement outcomes. Of the top 10 emitters as at the end of 2025:

- Eight have net zero targets, where our focus is on setting interim targets and strategies
- Two have carbon-neutral targets, where our focus is on progressing to net zero commitments

Collaborative engagement

Old Mutual Investment Group officially endorsed **Climate Action 100+**, making it part of a global coalition to push for change on climate issues. There are three African companies of interest – Dangote, Eskom and Sasol. We are leading in engaging Dangote Cement on behalf of Climate Action 100+ and are collaborative investors on the Sasol and Eskom engagements

Investee company engagement

Old Mutual Investment Group commits to proactively engaging companies with the highest ESG risks. Proxy voting and engagement activities are integral parts of Old Mutual Investment Group's investment strategy to enhance the sustainable long-term value of our investee companies. Constructive dialogue with investee companies remains a core part of the stewardship strategy. It enables us to better understand ESG risks and opportunities within the business and drive impactful outcomes. These engagements also inform our voting responses.

Where we have appointed external managers, such as for some of our clients' global assets, we require our appointed asset managers to be active stewards of the assets that they manage on our behalf.

Despite the suspension of NZAMI, we remain committed to supporting real economy emissions reductions aligned with the 1.5 °C goal by 2050, including targeted engagement with our top ten emitters on credible net zero targets and climate progress

Industry engagement

- Old Mutual served its second, two-year term on NZAOA's Steering Committee, assisting on target-setting protocol enhancements, engagement outcomes and the formation of the Policy Track, as well as approving an observer status to allow non-NZAOA signatories to develop their own net zero approach
- Old Mutual continues to provide advisory consultation to the PRI's Asset Owner Technical Advisory committee and local industry engagements

Climate Action 100+

Listed equity asset manager coalitions joined through Climate Action 100+

Over 600 investors engaging the world's largest GHG-emitting companies

169 focus companies

80% of focus companies have set a long-term GHG reduction target

91% of focus companies disclose board committee oversight of climate change risks and opportunities

Asset manager integration

Building resilience against climate change

Our asset managers integrate climate change risk and opportunity management into investment decision making as deemed appropriate for the asset classes they manage.

Asset class	Listed equity	Fixed income		Alternative investments	Directly held property
Asset manager	**Old Mutual Investment Group**	**Old Mutual Investment Group (Liability-Driven Investments)**	**Futuregrowth**	**Old Mutual Alternative Investments[1]**	**Old Mutual Property**
About	Old Mutual Investment Group is a leading African investment manager with **R586.6 billion** (2024: R516 billion) of AUM. It offers a range of investments for institutional and retail investors, giving customers exposure to listed equity markets. It also manages interest-bearing assets for the asset owners' profit annuities business through the Liability-Driven Investments portfolio		Futuregrowth is a leading fixed interest asset manager, with **R250.3 billion** (2024: R224.9 billion) of AUM invested across interest-bearing and developmental impact strategies in both debt and equity. These include money market, vanilla, inflation-linked and high-yielding bonds, including infrastructure investments across private debt and equity	One of Africa's leading private alternative investment managers, Old Mutual Alternative Investments has **R158.4 billion** (2024: R147.6 billion) of AUM in infrastructure, private equity, private debt, hybrid equity and impact funds. It manages a diversified portfolio of alternative credit assets across all specialist debt financing capabilities on behalf of shareholders and policyholders	Old Mutual Property is a property investment, development and management specialist. Its approach to property investments is built on the three pillars of performance, people and planet
Climate change risk integration	As a responsible investment manager, we acknowledge that climate-related risks affect the long-term value of our clients' investments. Using the TCFD framework as guidance, as well as performing assessments in terms of our Sustainability Risk Management Framework, we set out some of the climate-related risks we are exposed to, our assessment thereof and the processes that we follow to manage these risks		Futuregrowth integrates and assesses non-financial analysis risks as part of its fundamental analysis process across a wide range of fixed income sectors and its equity investments. As a responsible allocator of capital, Futuregrowth recognises that climate change presents a systemic risk to clients' investments. It uses various tools and inputs to ensure that non-financial risks to new and existing loans or investments are appropriately priced for and mitigated. Refer to page 37 for more information on stewardship and engagement	Climate-related transition risks are primarily driven by sector selection. They are dealt with proactively in a fund's investment strategy by linking its mandate to identified climate change risks and strategic outcomes. Old Mutual Alternative Investments conducts climate mitigation and adaptation analysis through the investment process. Refer to page 37 and 51 for more information on how we are driving the transition to a cleaner energy mix with a focus on renewable energy investments	Old Mutual Property continuously evaluates environmental and social risks and opportunities throughout the full life cycle of ownership – from acquisition to active management, new developments and divestment. Old Mutual Property has been measuring the carbon emissions generated by its buildings since 2010. It constantly explores new technologies that drive efficiencies and reduce its environmental impact

1 *Numbers quoted include client commitments*

Asset manager integration *continued*

Building resilience against climate change

Old Mutual Investment Group

Through Old Mutual Investment Group, we integrate environmental risks and opportunities into the investment process to support and enhance each fund's investment strategy.

Old Mutual Investment Group screens its investment universe using its proprietary ESG quantitative scoring tool. Outcomes focus on qualitative and fundamental ESG research and give dimension to identified risks in terms of the material and financial impacts over different time periods. Old Mutual Investment Group's qualitative research process assesses thematic sector-level green economy headwinds or tailwinds and company-level ESG risks and operational practices. Old Mutual Investment Group undertakes dedicated ESG portfolio screening regularly to focus on the most material ESG risks and opportunities in its client portfolios.

For the asset owner's locally listed equity passive portfolio, we track the Capped SWIX Top 40 Index and leverage Old Mutual Investment Group's listed equity stewardship service to encourage investee companies' transition plans and decarbonisation targets.

Below is a view of the Old Mutual Investment Group's ESG-focused products

ACTIVE ESG SOLUTIONS WITH LOW CARBON TILTS[1]		RULES BASED SOLUTIONS WITH ESG EXCLUSIONS[1]	
Old Mutual ESG Equity Fund	**Old Mutual Global ESG Active Fund**	**Old Mutual MSCI World ESG Leaders Index Strategy**	**Old Mutual MSCI Emerging Markets ESG Leaders Index Strategy**
Targets listed South African companies with superior ESG credentials relative to the FTSE/JSE Capped SWIX benchmark	**Targets listed global companies with high governance ratings and low carbon emissions (Paris Agreement aligned)**	**Tracks an index of equity stocks across 23 developed markets with high ESG performance scores relative to their sector peers**	**Tracks an index of equity stocks across 24 emerging markets with high ESG performance scores relative to their sector peers**
R265.9 million[2] (2024: R197.5 million)	**$55.6 million[2]** (2024: $43.5 million)	**$2.2 billion[2]** (2024: $1.8 billion)	**$285.1 million[2]** (2024: $209.5 million)
20% (2024: 20%) greater exposure to high-rated ESG companies using Old Mutual's proprietary ESG profile score (relative to the benchmark)	**53%** (2024: 49%) lower weighted average carbon intensity relative to the MSCI All World Country Index benchmark	**7.4/10** ESG quality score (2024: 7.9)	**7.3/10** (2024: 7.0) ESG quality score
183.1 tCO_2e/$1 million sales (2024: 102.9 tCO_2e/$1 million sales) lower weighted average carbon intensity compared with the benchmark of 261.9 tCO_2e/ $1 million sales	**0%** (2024: 0%) holdings in primary producers of fossil fuels	**55.9 tCO_2e/$1 million sales** (2024: 57.4 tCO_2e/$1 million sales) lower weighted average carbon intensity compared with the benchmark of 91.1 tCO_2e/$1 million sales	**223.8 tCO_2e/$1 million sales** (2024: 234.0 tCO_2e/$1 million sales) lower weighted average carbon intensity compared with the benchmark of 275.8 tCO_2e/$1 million sales
MSCI ESG rating: AA (2024: AA)	**9.1/10** ESG quality score (2024: 8.9/10)	**MSCI ESG rating: AA** (2024: AA)	**MSCI ESG rating: AA** (2024: A)
	51.9 tCO_2e/$1 million sales (2024: 58.2 tCO_2e/$1 million sales) lower weighted average carbon intensity compared with the benchmark of 111.3 tCO_2e/$1 million sales		
	MSCI ESG rating: AAA (2024: AAA)		

Liability-Driven Investments

As an asset manager that forms part of Old Mutual Investment Group, Liability-Driven Investments manages our interest-bearing assets linked to the with profit annuities business. Liability-Driven Investments follows Old Mutual Investment Group's engagement and stewardship priority list. We engage with targeted listed counterparties in the industrial, mining and consumer goods sectors.

Liability-Driven Investments continues to provide guidance to arranging banks and bond issuers on structuring climate bonds and sustainability-linked bonds. Through Liability-Driven Investments, Old Mutual Investment Group manages investors' assets relative to their liabilities (or investment goals), aiming to ensure their assets either perform in line with or outperform their liabilities.

Screening	We assess the favourability of an investment from an ESG perspective at inception. Old Mutual uses a self-developed screening tool to consider nuances in the fixed income markets
Integrating ESG risks	These risks are incorporated into the Group's traditional financial analysis, and the Group measures their impacts to determine whether they can be priced or mitigated
Active ownership	This is a critical component of Old Mutual's responsible investing philosophy. The Group does not buy assets and allow them to run their course; instead, we are active owners that drive appropriate behaviour and promote sustainable outcomes

1 *Funds under management as at 31 December 2025. Portfolio information is publicly available data sourced from MSCI as at 31 December 2025. MSCI ESG ratings range from AAA to CCC; MSCI ESG quality score ranges from 0 to 10; MSCI weighted average carbon intensity (tCO_2e/$1 million sales)*
2 *Includes client commitments*

Asset manager integration *continued*

Building resilience against climate change

Futuregrowth

ESG integration and screening

As an asset owner, we invest in fixed income through Futuregrowth's Liability-Driven Investments. Futuregrowth's approach integrates responsible and sustainable investment practices, including non-financial (ESG) analysis, screening and engaging investee companies on their practices. These are key components in managing non-financial risks, including climate change-related risks.

Futuregrowth's position on climate change risk recognises that global warming is a material consideration affecting investment risk and return. Its goal of reducing carbon-emitting investments is integrated into its responsible and sustainable investment strategy. Futuregrowth supports a Just Transition to a low carbon and sustainable economy by considering environmental and social impacts through actively participating in sectors that promote infrastructure development to address structural inequalities, pricing for climate change-related risks and engaging companies in carbon-intensive industries or sectors on mitigation and transitioning to a low carbon economy.

In addition, Futuregrowth seeks ways to actively participate in sectors that promote infrastructure development, recognising that structural inequalities will continue to exist where the focus is only on the environmental impact of climate. Futuregrowth considers the environmental and social impact to address climate adaptation.

Stewardship

Futuregrowth supports investment opportunities that advance a low carbon economy. It identified high emitters in its portfolio across listed and unlisted issuances and describes its engagement process below.

Futuregrowth's bondholder stewardship and engagement approach
Industry and market engagement • Engaging the broader capital market and industry role players to promote the adoption of responsible and sustainable practices that promote transparency, disclosure and the improvement and protection of bondholder rights
Company-specific engagement • Pricing for risks to ensure they are sufficiently mitigated; in some instances, the interest rate is linked to achieving financial and non-financial improvements • Engaging on issues and providing recommendations and guidance on aligning to industry best practice • Monitoring, measuring and reporting on improvements over an agreed period with agreed targets and milestones
Engaging Eskom on a low carbon energy transition Eskom has resumed engagement with institutional investors, including Futuregrowth, with recovery progressing under the Generation Recovery Plan. The utility reaffirmed its low-carbon strategy, appointing a Head of Renewable Energy and planning major renewable expansion. Alongside coal decommissioning, these measures aim to cut emissions by about 40% by 2030 nationally

The Futuregrowth Power Debt Fund

The fund specialises in energy-related industries and sectors and forms part of Futuregrowth's suite of developmental impact funds. The Fund invests in a diverse range of energy technologies, which represents a strategic intent to foster sustainability, drive innovation and contribute to the transition towards a low carbon economy.

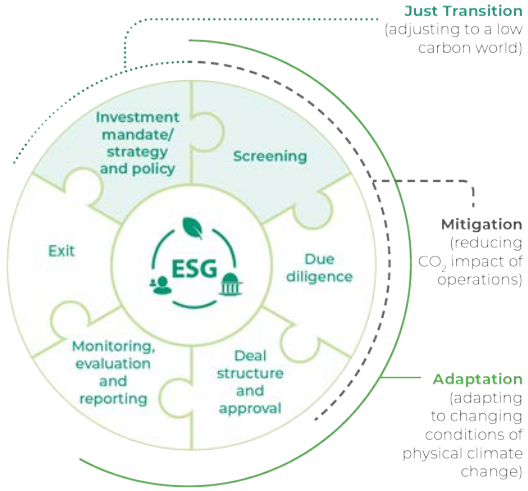
The Power Debt Fund has committed to R9.5 billion renewable energy deals held across three provinces.

Old Mutual Alternative Investments

ESG risks and opportunities

Old Mutual Alternative Investments undertakes a portfolio-level materiality assessment that uses a materiality matrix to identify investments with the highest risk from physical and transition effects. Prioritisation allows a focused input into strategic decision making. Where high climate change risks are identified, it undertakes deeper investigation. The approach includes identifying risks through due diligence and implementing portfolio-specific and company-specific actions to build climate adaptation and resilience.

Old Mutual Alternative Investments uses various sources of climate change risk forecast data to identify, calibrate and understand those risks for future climate scenarios and to implement appropriate actions. The business uses several complementary physical risk data models and tools, and implements climate change risk management through its environmental and social management system.



Old Mutual Alternative Investments partners with service providers to understand the carbon footprint of alternative assets where direct data from holdings is not available. This allows us to plot possible decarbonisation pathways for these assets and, depending on the nature of the holding, we co-create strategies and evaluate the technical feasibility of decarbonisation plans.

Case study: IDEAS driving South Africa's energy renewal

Since 2010, African Infrastructure Investment Manager's R27.8 billion IDEAS Fund, together with African Clean Energy Developments and Energy Infrastructure Management Services, has completed and managed 17 majority owned utility-scale renewable energy projects, with four more under construction. With over 1.6 GW operational or under construction and 1.1 GW nearing financial close, the platform holds around 20% market share in South Africa's renewable energy sector, spanning the REIPPPP and private offtake markets.

In 2024, the team reached financial close on its 432 MW Northern Cluster Wind projects, among the largest in Southern Africa, equivalent to 200 MW of Eskom coal-fired power and capable of mitigating 20% of one load shedding stage. The platform is targeting an additional 3 GW or more by 2030, bringing total capacity to over 6 GW and reinforcing its position in the large-scale utility renewables market.

African Infrastructure Investment Manager noted that, despite the progress, renewable energy projects still face challenges in securing access to the Eskom grid. These constraints are being addressed as the state owned utility undertakes national grid restructuring.

Storage remains a key challenge for reliability, but with all operational plants already grid-connected, the rollout of lithium battery infrastructure presents a strong future opportunity. Emerging regulatory changes in South Africa are also advancing, supporting the development of the wholesale (merchant) electricity market and reinforcing the case for battery storage.

Old Mutual Africa Regions

Enabling the transition

Old Mutual Africa Regions is committed to delivering positive customer outcomes while supporting local environmental, social and economic challenges through deliberate capital allocation.

We operate distinct asset management businesses in Namibia, Eswatini, Malawi, Kenya, Uganda and Zimbabwe, owned by Old Mutual (Africa) Holdings Proprietary Limited through country-level holding companies. We offer our markets relevant investment propositions and occupy market-leading positions in Malawi, Namibia and Zimbabwe, where we implement responsible investment practices by leveraging our Group capabilities.

Refer to pages 39 to 40 in the Sustainability Report for information on Old Mutual Africa Regions' climate-related and ESG initiatives

Financing the development of Namibia's largest wind farm

Through funds under its management, Old Mutual Investment Group Namibia advanced funding to Diaz Wind Power Proprietary Limited to finance the development, construction and operation of the 44 MW Diaz Wind Farm located near Lüderitz. When it reaches commercial operation in 2026, the Diaz Wind Farm will be Namibia's largest wind-powered electricity generation facility.

This investment represents a significant contribution to Namibia's energy generation capacity, supporting the country's objectives of energy security, self-reliance and decarbonisation, while delivering long-term, sustainable value for Namibian institutional investors.

The project is being developed in partnership with InnoVent SAS, an experienced international renewable energy sponsor. This partnership enables the effective deployment of Namibian institutional capital to support the development of large-scale renewable energy infrastructure in Namibia, while advancing the country's renewable energy and climate change objectives.

The transaction is a major investment in the //Kharas region. Beyond the significant employment opportunities created during the construction phase, the project will support long-term operational jobs in Lüderitz. It prioritises local procurement and employing local labour and skills where possible, contributing meaningfully to regional economic development

Old Mutual Renewable Energy Fund: catalysing investment into renewable energy

Old Mutual Investment Group Zimbabwe structured the Old Mutual Renewable Energy Fund, a nationally anchored blended finance initiative, to unlock private sector investment in renewable energy while delivering measurable development and advancing progress on the Sustainable Development Goals. The fund is a first-of-its-kind partnership, with $8 million in seed capital deployed from the UN's Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund through the UN Capital Development Fund, $8 million from Old Mutual Life Assurance Company Zimbabwe and $1 million from the government of Zimbabwe. Programme coordination support, technical assistance and ecosystem development is provided by the other participating UN agencies, coordinated by the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in partnership with UN Development Programme and UN Women. In 2025, we deployed $4.8 million towards Mater Dei Hospital and Guruve Solar.

At Mater Dei Hospital in Bulawayo, a 750 kW solar PV plant with a 1 MW battery energy storage system generates approximately 1.33 GWh of clean electricity annually, offsetting 22 000 tCO_2 per year. The system secures reliable power for a 169-bed hospital, ensuring continuity of critical services such as theatres, intensive care units and life support systems.

Guruve Solar Park, a 10 MW utility-scale solar plant, produces 22 000 MWh annually, offsetting 24 000 tCO_2 per year. The project created 40 construction jobs and sustains 15 long-term operations and maintenance jobs, with 90% youth participation and 70% women participation. Notably, the project is 100% women owned, representing a landmark achievement for gender inclusion in the energy sector

Group metrics **and targets**

In this section

In this section, we detail our Scope 1, 2 and calculated Scope 3 GHG emissions as well as our Group GHG emission, waste and water reduction initiatives.

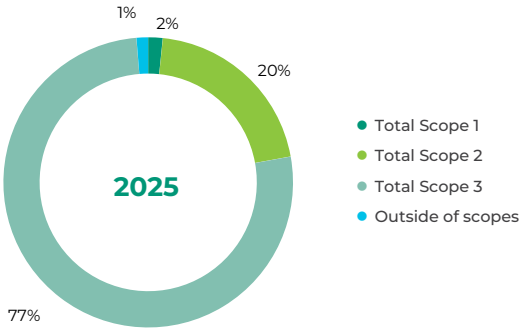
Group GHG emissions

The GHG emissions we directly control are significantly smaller than the indirect financed emissions from our investment activities.

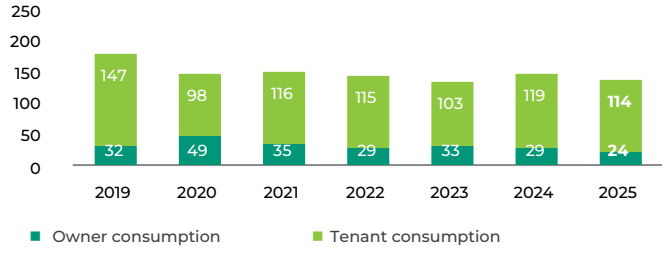
Our investment property portfolio accounts for most of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Our South African carbon footprint

Old Mutual Limited's South African 2025 GHG emissions (tCO_2e)

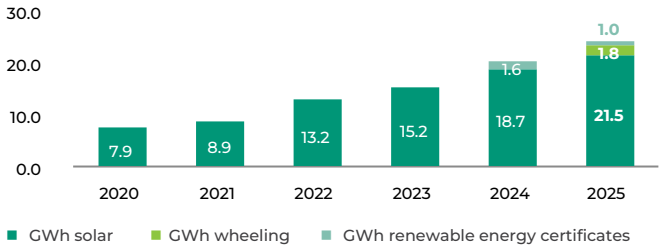


Purchased grid electricity per year (GWh)



Total emissions reduced by 23% (2024: 22%) against the 2019 baseline

Renewable electricity per year (GWh)



The graph above shows Old Mutual's progress on its commitment to reducing Scope 2 emissions. Since 2023, the primary focus has been on identifying and implementing solutions such as wheeling and the purchasing of Renewable Energy Certificates. The impact of these initiatives is reflected in the 2024 and 2025 data. Consistent investment into on-site solar generation has directly resulted in less grid consumption.

Our reporting boundary

We calculate our operational carbon footprint according to the international GHG Protocol's Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, using the operational control consolidation approach. Emissions per square metre of occupied and investment portfolios are also included as a comparable measure.

We continually improve our data collection capabilities to support emissions reporting across the Group. We will be undertaking further work to increase the scope of reporting to ensure accurate and complete data.

Property portfolio

2021 to 2025 saw reduced employee headcount in our offices due to the hybrid work-from-home policy. The reduced demand for electricity, coupled with optimised energy management resulted in a further decrease in direct emissions. Increased load shedding between 2021 and 2023 reduced consumption of municipality-supplied electricity and increased dependence on diesel fuel to keep facilities operational.

The reduction in Scope 2 emissions over 2024 and 2025, despite an increase in occupancy levels due to third-party tenant leases, is attributable to the procurement of wheeled solar at Mutualpark and energy reduction initiatives to support extended operations.

Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions for Old Mutual Africa Regions

Old Mutual Africa Regions has employee-occupied and investment properties, with consumption from our own operations and tenants. Our focus in Old Mutual Africa Regions remains on the completeness and accuracy of data. We collate data quarterly and use actual consumption for electricity and water where possible. We track our African operating countries, excluding South Sudan, with the largest span in data across Kenya and Zimbabwe.

We aligned with our South African portfolios using the operational control approach.

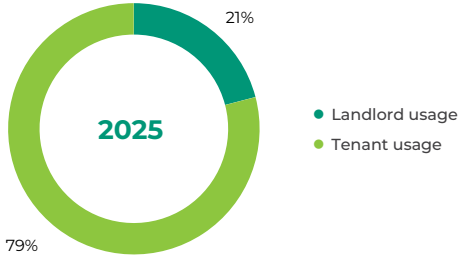
We collect emissions data for Scope 1 and 2 and part of Scope 3 where data can be verified.

For reporting, we:

- Continually analyse kWh of purchased electricity for completeness and accuracy of the split between owner and tenant consumption
- Monitor our tenants' consumption at pre-paid metering level
- Track the solar power we generate in these regions and continue to improve data quality for reporting
- Include African countries in our reporting boundary for disclosures such as CDP

We continue to implement initiatives to reduce our own and tenant-purchased electricity demand, and stationary and mobile fuel consumption.

Old Mutual Africa Regions grid purchased electricity split (GWh)



Group GHG emissions *continued*

Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions

We set 2019 as the baseline year for our South African operations, as this was the first full year of the Group in its current form following the managed separation from Old Mutual plc.

The below table details the carbon footprint of our South African portfolio:

		Metric tonnes of CO_2e					% change		Notes
		2025	2024	2023	2022	2019 base year	2025 vs 2019	2025 vs 2024	
Stationary fuel		**583**	1 475	6 425	2 798	634	(8%)	(60%)	1
Fugitive gas		**1 128**	1 058	1 412	827	369	>100%	7%	
Mobile fuel		**1 695**	1 205	1 270	1 239	1 139	49%	41%	2
On-site renewable		–	–	–	–	–	N/A	N/A	
Total Scope 1		**3 406**	**3 737**	**9 107**	**4 864**	**2 142**	**59%**	**(9%)**	
Purchased electricity	Employee-occupied	**27 743**	32 904	31 104	34 211	46 153	(40%)	(16%)	
Location-based	Investment properties	**22 015**	28 985	33 023	30 511	33 175	(34%)	(24%)	
Total Scope 2 location-based		**49 758**	**61 890**	**64 127**	**64 722**	**79 328**	**(37%)**	**(20%)**	
Purchased electricity	Employee-occupied	**21 031**	26 733	27 185	31 599	46 153	(54%)	(21%)	
Market-based	Investment properties	**22 015**	28 985	33 023	30 511	33 175	(34%)	(24%)	3
Total Scope 2 market-based		**43 046**	**55 718**	**60 208**	**62 110**	**79 328**	**(46%)**	**(23%)**	**4**
Total Scope 1 and 2 market-based		**46 453**	**59 456**	**69 315**	**66 974**	**81 470**	**(43%)**	**(22%)**	
Downstream electricity		**135 833**	119 140	104 081	120 186	153 514	(12%)	14%	5
Paper consumption		**91**	34	34	33	26	>100%	>100%	
Water consumption		**794**	935	910	895	1 146	(31%)	(15%)	
Waste generation		**2 232**	2 521	2 245	3 163	6 595	(66%)	(11%)	
Waste recycling and compost		**29**	38	75	63	54	(47%)	(25%)	6
Business travel		**7 710**	11 793	14 229	7 742	18 516	(58%)	(35%)	
Fuel and energy-related emissions		**13 767**	15 583	19 220	7 391	7 695	79%	(12%)	7
Total Scope 3		**160 455**	**150 043**	**140 794**	**139 474**	**187 547**	**(14%)**	**7%**	
Total Scope 1, 2 and 3		**206 908**	**209 499**	**210 109**	**206 464**	**269 017**	**(23%)**	**(1%)**	
Outside of Scopes		**2 727**	277	931	460	629	>100%	>100%	8
Grand total		**209 635**	**209 776**	**211 040**	**206 923**	**269 646**	**(22%)**	**—%**	
Scope 1 and 2 emissions per square metre (tCO_2/m^2)		**0.043**	0.056	0.064	0.063	0.075	(42%)	(22%)	
Grand total emissions per square metre (tCO_2/m^2)		**0.196**	0.196	0.195	0.194	0.247	(21%)	(7%)	
Kilowatt hours excluding renewables per square metre (kWh/m^2)		**153.157**	165.962	150.305	164.151	205.323	(25%)	(8%)	
Kilowatt hours including renewables per square metre (kWh/m^2)		**175.854**	185.178	164.376	176.466	212.405	(17%)	(5%)	

Notes

1 *The reduction in stationary diesel driven was by Mutual Place and Old Mutual Property; partially offset by an increase at Mutualpark*
2 *Mobile diesel consumption increased at Old Mutual Insure in 2025*
3 *Reduction in purchased grid electricity by Old Mutual Property is due to increased investment in renewables; increased tenant space was allocated for Mutualpark and Mutual Place*
4 *Location based Scope 2 emissions reflect the average emissions intensity of grids on which consumption occurs, while market based Scope 2 emissions reflect the business decision to purchase renewables and are therefore lower than location based emissions*
5 *Tenant consumption increased at Mutualpark, where landlord space was converted to tenant space; reporting was expanded to include well-to-tank emissions to conform to best practice. The return of employees to office also resulted in an increase in paper consumption.*
6 *Decreased waste emissions due to decreases in landfill disposal and recycling volumes*
7 *Transmission and distribution losses and well-to-tank are combined into fuel and energy losses; emission factors were updated to account for the full fuel life cycle rather than reported separately. The comparatives have been restated to align with this basis*
8 *Comprises fugitive gas refills and system maintenance, and bagasse emissions from renewable energy. OMP air conditioning refilling and the procurement of Bagasse RECs caused an increase in our out of scope emissions.*

Group GHG emission, waste and water reduction initiatives

Progress to date

	Employee-occupied properties	Investment properties in South Africa
Solar	• Completed phase 1 of the solar installation at Mutualpark in 2017, delivering 1.1 MWp and supplying 13% of energy demand • Completed phase 2 of the solar installation at Mutualpark in 2023, delivering a further 2.2 MWp • Concluded a wheeling agreement with Eskom/Energy Exchange to wheel green energy from Eston and Sezela sugar mills in KwaZulu-Natal to Mutual Place • Concluded a wheeling agreement with energy trader Energy Exchange to supply green energy from Eston and Sezela sugar mills in KwaZulu-Natal to Mutual Place in Sandton • Concluded a wheeling agreement in June 2025 with SOLA GROUP as the generator for Mutualpark. The Solar PV plant, known as project Springbok and located in the Free State, went live in July, with the wheeling agreement becoming active in September 2025 • Participating in the City of Cape Town load curtailment programme to maximise the use of solar energy	• Completed solar installations at 19 properties, totalling 19.8 MWp (DC) and contributing between 17% and 19% of total energy consumption • Started an assessment to implement additional balance of solar opportunities at the properties • Concluded an energy supply agreement with NOA for wheeling to Kagiso Mall, which is our only property supplied directly by Eskom and therefore within a wheeling framework • Completed assessments for self-wheeling within the City of Cape Town municipal grid • Completed feasibility studies for battery energy storage systems for arbitrage and generator offset in 2024 • Implementing wheeling agreements to provide renewable power across the portfolio, which will be seen from 2026
Energy efficiencies	• Implemented energy efficiency through the installation of energy-efficient LED lighting across campuses • Improved controls through daylight sensors, motion sensors and timers • Optimised heating, ventilation and air conditioning system operations to maximise benefits from time-of-use tariffs, and upgraded building management system and installed variable air volume diffusers • Progressed with the upgrade from T5 to LED light fittings • Installed gas reticulation for on-site food vendors • Mutualpark recertified as a Six Star Green Building in December 2024 and won the Green Building Council of South Africa award for highest rated project in the assessment year • Installed new light mast structures equipped with LED technology for the Mutualpark sports field	Implemented energy efficiency through: • LED lighting retrofit controls, including daylight sensors, timers and motion sensors • Improvement in heating, ventilation and air conditioning controls and building management systems
Waste	• Set the strategic aim to achieve zero waste to landfill at Mutualpark by separating wet and dry waste at source and categorising waste as recyclable or non-recyclable • Consistently increased and surpassed our waste diverted from landfill target of 70% at Mutualpark since 2021, reaching 85% in 2023, and completed an upgrade of the waste area to improve sorting in 2024, with the aim to achieve 90% diversion from landfill • Consistently diverted over 80% of waste from landfill at Mutual Place • Enforced a policy for on-site vendors to use 100% plant based biodegradable containers • Appointed a new International Organization for Standardization-accredited waste service provider to provide an accurate, real-time electronic waste management system in Mutual Park in 2022	• Continued active management of waste streams in major retail centres • Improved diversion of waste from landfill from 31% in 2019 to 76% in 2025, driven by recycling, organic waste composting and implementing separation at source
Water	• Implemented a wastewater treatment plant at Mutualpark with a capacity to supply 800 000 litres per day of clean water suitable for human consumption (South African National Standards 241 compliant) in 2018 • Built a wastewater treatment plant at Mutual Place in 2021 and finalised a water service intermediary agreement with the municipality. The plant feeds the facility's greywater system, accounting for approximately 70% savings in municipal water consumption • Initiated 24-hour operations to ensure the plant can handle the increased load from the longer hours spent on site by third-party tenants • Upgraded Mutualpark's toilet facilities by equipping 18 bathrooms with water-efficient toilet systems, waterless urinals and water-saving taps	• Reduced potable water by 15% across the portfolio • Implemented improvements to existing water management infrastructure at Cavendish Square, Gateway, Vincent Park, Riverside Mall and The Zone through blackwater and greywater recycling plants between 2022 and 2024 and at Phumulani Mall and Kagiso Mall in 2025 • Added additional water meters and conducted audits on existing infrastructure • Reduced the reliance on municipal water through various initiatives • Increased harvested water storage capacity

Future focus areas

Solar

The City of Cape Town approved wheeling in April 2025 and Eskom approved virtual wheeling in May 2025. We issued a tender for the supply of renewable energy to Mutualpark and are evaluating competitive commercial and legal proposals, with the earliest supply anticipated by the third quarter of 2026.

In addition, we negotiated early supply, short-term (12 months) wheeling through a bilateral agreement with an independent power producer in Cape Town. These negotiations are at an advanced legal stage. We are also awaiting a cost estimate from the municipality to enable power generation at Montague Gardens for wheeling to Cavendish Square.

Following the sale of one site, we are on track to achieve renewable energy installations totalling 19.5 MWp and generating approximately 18% of total consumption.

Water

We plan to upgrade borehole treatment plants in 2026.

Asset owner and **asset manager metrics and targets**

In this section

In this section, we show the outcomes of the metrics identified as part of our risk management process at an asset class level. We disclose our Scope 3 Category 15 financed emissions and unpack our progress against our engagement targets.

Climate change metrics for asset owner proprietary investment portfolios

As an asset owner, we are maturing in our target-setting approach and in tracking climate change metrics. We are introducing a proposed schedule for setting new targets to achieve our total portfolio decarbonisation ambitions, aligned with NZAOA's target-setting protocol. We expanded our asset classes from four macro asset classes (listed equity, fixed income, alternatives and property) to the below sub-portfolio asset classes, with a runway to target setting.

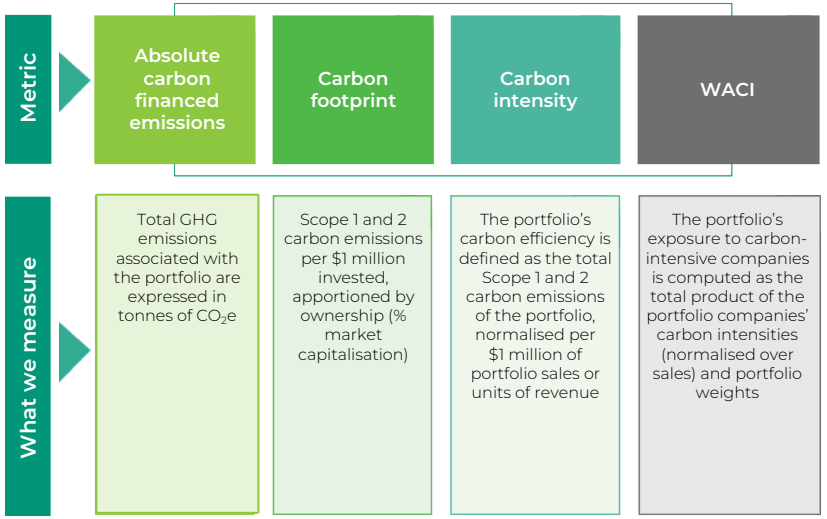
Sub-portfolio targets[1]

Since making our commitment to net zero and joining NZAOA in 2022, Old Mutual asset owners have set or extended four sub-portfolio targets, namely listed equity, directly held property, publicly listed corporate debt and directly held infrastructure debt. In 2025, we postponed setting infrastructure equity and debt, with the goal to align with a total infrastructure sub-portfolio target in 2026, in accordance with the NZAOA target-setting protocol. We continue tracking sovereign debt climate risks via the ASCOR framework, without tracking carbon emissions until approved methodologies for sovereign emissions are confirmed.

Sub-portfolio asset classes	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Listed equity	Target set on 2021 baseline		Target extended to 2030			
Directly held property	Target set on 2021 baseline		Target extended to 2030			
Publicly listed corporate debt		Target set to 2030, off 2022 baseline				
Direct infrastructure debt		Target set to 2030, off 2022 baseline				
State owned entity (SOE) debt		No targets – tracking emissions				
Direct infrastructure equity			Postponed to 2026	To be set		
Indirect infrastructure debt			Postponed to 2026	To be set		
Indirect infrastructure equity				To be set		
Private equity funds					To be set	
Private credit funds					To be set	
Real estate					To be set	
Sovereign debt			No targets – tracking climate risks		No targets – tracking emissions	
Sub-sovereign debt					No targets – tracking emissions	

1 *Our commitment to net zero and NZAOA is made with the expectation that governments will follow through on their commitments to ensure the objectives of the Paris Agreement are met*

Carbon metrics



Data providers

We used climate data and calculation methodologies from third-party service providers.

Effective data coverage

This metric provides a representation for which the carbon metric relates to the asset owner portfolios and sub-portfolio asset classes. Not all publicly listed and private companies publish climate-related information due to different markets having varying approaches to regulated and voluntary climate reporting requirements. Data providers assist with data estimates or inferences. Occasionally, they are unable to provide an investee company's climate data, which affects data coverage. Effective data coverage is the percentage of the portfolio eligible for carbon data analysis multiplied by the availability of carbon data for those eligible securities.

Scope

The scope of analysis includes the total global investment portfolios of the South African policyholder and shareholder asset owners.

Climate change metrics for asset owner proprietary investment portfolios

continued

Listed equity

Listed equity target	Metric	Units	Policyholder					Baseline to 2025	Shareholder					Baseline to 2025	Combined asset owner baseline to 2025
			2021	2022	2023	2024	2025		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025		
To decarbonise listed equity absolute emissions by 25% to 2030, off a 2021 baseline	Absolute emissions	Metric tonnes of CO_2e	1 867 558	1 387 598	956 624	957 217	**1 227 185**	**(34%)**	91 099	80 387	88 341	82 130	**81 881**	**(10.1%)**	(33%)
	Data coverage	Percentage	84.3%	95.9%	79.7%	76.5%	**87.3%**	**4%**	100%	100%	100%	100%	**100%**	**— %**	3%
	Carbon footprint	Tonnes of CO_2e/ $1 million invested	189.5	167.3	144.7	134.8	**141.3**	**(25%)**	114.0	133.1	174.4	168.4	**153.3**	**47.7%**	(22%)
	Thermal coal	Percentage of AUM exposed to thermal coal revenue	8.3%	7.0%	6.2%	5.8%	**3.4%**	**(59%)**	7.4%	6.2%	7.8%	8.9%	**4.8%**	**19.5%**	(58%)
	Green revenue	Percentage of AUM exposed to green revenue	1.7%	1.6%	2.6%	3.8%	**7.1%**	**>100%**	0.2%	0.5%	0.9%	1.3%	**2.7%**	**>100%**	>100
	ITR	Degrees Celsius	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.6	**2.8**	**(13%)**	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.5	**2.4**	**(4%)**	(12%)

In 2025, the policyholder and shareholder combined asset owner portfolios successfully delivered a **33% reduction in absolute financed emissions, achieving their target of 8% absolute financed emission reductions** for 2021 to 2025. To continue our net zero journey, in 2025, we extended the listed equity sub-portfolio to reach 25% absolute financed emission reductions by 2030, from the same baseline year of 2021. Although we are already ahead of our target of a 25% absolute financed emissions reductions by 2030, we believe the target remains appropriate, following our commitment to engagement over disinvestment. Old Mutual recognises that stewarding companies along a transition pathway is a more effective way of driving real-world decarbonisation than by disinvesting from high-emitting companies. We engage with the investee companies that contribute 80% of our sub-portfolio total absolute financed emissions in accordance with our Asset Owner Active Ownership Framework, which focuses on outcomes and escalation processes before disinvestment is considered. As investment teams take advantage of market dynamics to generate positive policyholder and shareholder investment outcomes, our absolute financed emissions rise and fall with portfolio holdings. The target of 25% carbon reductions by 2030 considers the Just Transition, South Africa's Nationally Determined Contributions, rates of decarbonisation within our underlying holdings and the decarbonisation commitments of the companies we invest in.

The policyholder portfolio transitioned its globally listed equity portfolios to tracking a Paris Agreement-aligned benchmark across our non-quantitatively invested strategies, achieving our three-year ambition set in 2022, to transition one third of globally listed equities per year to tracking a Paris Agreement-aligned benchmark, ended in 2025. We excluded our globally listed equity quantitative strategies from this ambition due to the dynamics required to run a successful quantitative strategy, considering that Paris Agreement-aligned benchmarks do not have sufficient historical data for thorough modelling. Total policyholder global listed equity assets, including quantitative strategies, are aligned to the Paris Agreement benchmark at **88% of total global listed equity sub-portfolio**. On a look-through basis, our holdings in quantitative investment strategies are also on transition pathways, although are not tracked to a Paris Agreement-aligned benchmark.

Policyholder absolute financed emissions in 2025 increased by 28% year on year from 2024 but **remain 34% down from our baseline year**. The increase in absolute financed emissions in 2025 is due to an increased exposure to mining and metals, particularly gold and precious metals to capture the investment opportunities those sectors provided. All companies in these sectors are a part of our engagement strategy and have each developed climate transition plans with decarbonisation targets. Our strategy to engage over disinvestment is critical for South Africa's Just Transition and investment outcomes for policyholders. The **total portfolio's exposure to thermal coal reduced by 58% from our baseline year,** and **green revenue increased by over 300% to 7.1% of the sub-portfolio generating green revenue from operations.**

Our shareholder portfolio, which has significantly less financed emissions in its portfolio in comparison to policyholder portfolios, is on track for its decarbonisation target of 25% from 2021 to 2030, by **achieving a 10.1% decarbonisation rate over the target period**. The shareholder listed equity follows a passive equity strategy that tracks the Capped SWIX Top 40 Index. Given the nature of the passive index tracking strategy, no active tilts or investment decisions can be taken to any specific sector. Unless the underlying investee companies' carbon emissions decrease, our carbon metrics are expected to move in line with the overall JSE index at the pace of transition of the general local equity market. The rate of decarbonisation reflects the reduction of financed emissions in the Capped SWIX Top40 Index.

The combined asset owner collectively reduced the temperature of its portfolios by 12% to a combined ITR of 2.8 °C.

Climate change metrics for asset owner proprietary investment portfolios

continued

Listed fixed income – publicly listed corporate debt

Publicly listed corporate debt target	Metric	Units	Policyholder				Baseline to 2025	Shareholder				Baseline to 2025	Combined asset owner baseline to 2025
			2022	2023	2024	**2025**		2022	2023	2024	**2025**		
To decarbonise listed corporate debt carbon footprint by 17.5% to 2030	Absolute emissions	Metric tonnes of CO_2e	65 558	119 019	39 609	**3 641**	(94%)	52 721	51 739	42 186	**14 444**	(73%)	(85%)
	Data coverage	Percentage	22.0%	17.8%	22.6%	**38.9%**	77%	38.9%	50.0%	57.7%	**70.4%**	81%	80%
	Carbon footprint	Tonnes of CO_2e/ $1 million invested	32.3	59.7	66.2	**17.7**	(45%)	72.6	63.0	75.0	**33.4**	(54%)	(51%)
	Thermal coal	Percentage of AUM exposed to thermal coal revenue	0%	0%	0%	**0%**	0%	0%	0%	0%	**0%**	0%	0%
	Green revenue	Percentage of AUM exposed to green revenue	1.1%	1.2%	0.5%	**2.5%**	66%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	**3.6%**	99%	105%
	ITR	Degrees Celsius	2.1	2.3	2.6	**2.0**	(5%)	2.6	2.3	2.6	**2.3**	(12%)	(9%)

In 2023, asset owners set a reduction in carbon intensity target from a 2022 baseline to 2030. We noted at the time that climate data coverage for this asset class is severely limited and reported on selected issuers which had the most reliable climate data. This is reflected in the low coverage figures in 2022, policyholder 22% and shareholder 38.9%. Over the period to 2025, data coverage improved as our data provider started covering more issuers in their fixed income indexes. In 2025, MSCI rebalanced its ESG data coverage, including carbon metrics, causing many of our original issuers to not be analysed for carbon data. While our data coverage rises in 2025, some of the largest emitters in our portfolio are no longer included.

Policyholder sub-portfolio absolute emissions decreased by 94%, from 65 558 $MtCO_2e$ in 2022 to only 3 641 $MtCO_2e$ in 2025, largely due to changes in coverage, rather than underlying decarbonisation or investment actions. Shareholder portfolios declined 73% from 52 721 $MtCO_2e$ in 2022 to 13 967 $MtCO_2e$ in 2025. Of the remaining portfolio issuers in coverage scope, we show a carbon intensity improvement of 45% in policyholder portfolios from 32.3 tCO_2e/$1 million invested in 2022 to 17.7 tCO_2e/$1 million invested in 2025. Similarly, shareholder portfolios improved their carbon intensity from 72.6 tCO_2e/$1 million invested in 2022 to 33.4 tCO_2e/$1 million invested in 2025, totalling a combined improvement for the asset owner portfolios, tracking a 51% improvement in carbon intensity against a 17.5% target to 2030.

Old Mutual will no longer maintain publicly listed corporate debt targets to 2030 until data coverage improves and remains stable in this asset class. However, we continue to track emissions internally and aim to reset new targets with a more stable baseline.

Climate change metrics for asset owner proprietary investment portfolios

continued

Listed fixed income – SOE debt

In 2024, we started monitoring the sizeable carbon emissions from SOE debt issuers without setting targets for this period, to support our SOE engagement efforts.

SOE	Metric	Units	Policyholder		Year on year change	Shareholder		Year on year change	Combined asset owner baseline to 2025
			2024	**2025**		2024	**2025**		
Monitoring carbon emissions	Absolute emissions	Metric tonnes of CO_2e ($MtCO_2e$)	1 489 121	**1 402 252**	**(6%)**	202 544	**10 689**	**(95%)**	(16%)
	Data coverage	Percentage	54 %	**59 %**	**10%**	55%	**54%**	**(2%)**	8%
	Carbon footprint	Tonnes of CO_2/$1 million invested	4 013	**3 815**	**(5%)**	1 805	**132**	**(93%)**	(21%)
	Green revenue	Percentage of AUM exposed to green revenue	6.9%	**7.4%**	**7%**	5.0%	**1.9%**	**(62%)**	(5%)
	ITR	Degrees Celsius	8.6	**10**	**16%**	5.5	**2.9**	**(47%)**	89%

In 2025, **shareholder absolute financed emissions declined from 202 544 $MtCO_2e$ to 10 689 $MtCO_2e$** as a result of asset disposals, **reducing the shareholder sub-portfolio carbon footprint by 93%** from 1 805 $MtCO_2e$/$1 million invested in 2024 to 132 $MtCO_2e$/$1 million invested in 2025.

SOEs play a critical role in the South African economy, particularly in infrastructure, energy, transport and utilities. Their stability and functionality are vital to the country's development and long-term economic growth. Despite the considerable emissions generated across both portfolios, supporting SOEs through their debt issuance gives Old Mutual **an opportunity to engage with these entities, advocating for and influencing the shift toward sustainability**. While the high carbon emissions of some SOEs are a concern, they also present an opportunity for our asset managers, namely Futuregrowth, to drive change by pushing for better environmental governance and more sustainable practices. Furthermore, these investments provide potential for long-term returns, especially if SOEs align with government-backed green initiatives, such as the Just Energy Transition Investment Plan.

By remaining invested in SOEs and monitoring carbon emissions, our asset managers can help ensure these entities secure the necessary capital for projects that are often of national importance, such as the **renewable energy transition, infrastructure development and social services**, which benefit the economy and society.

Directly held property

Directly held property target	Metric and units	Policyholder					Baseline to 2025	Shareholder					Baseline to 2025	Combined asset owner baseline to 2025
		2021	2022	2023	2024	**2025**		2021	2022	2023	2024	**2025**		
To decarbonise directly held property absolute emissions by 15% from 2021 to 2030	Absolute financed emissions – tonnes of CO_2e	162 856	164 782	144 618	158 900	**144 703**	(11%)	28 595	29 079	25 038	22 431	**16 956**	(41%)	(16%)

In 2025, we **extended the directly held properties decarbonisation target to 15% by 2030,** off a 2021 baseline, after narrowly missing the previous target of 8% off the same baseline due to reduced load shedding in 2024. The sub-portfolio remains on track to meet its new 15% absolute emissions reduction target by 2030 across both policyholder and shareholder portfolios, supported by on-site solar, the progressive rollout of wheeled renewable energy and changes in tenant mix.

Within the policyholder sub-portfolio, **emission trends in 2025 were driven primarily by changes in occupancy, tenant energy intensity and new solar installations.** Several assets have already benefited from operational solar, water and waste efficiency improvements from earlier years. Our largest solar project at Gateway Shopping Centre reached completion, with decarbonisation benefits expected from 2026. Old Mutual Property efficiency interventions, on average, **returned 28% return on investment on the capital expenditure.**

In the shareholder sub-portfolio, accelerating decarbonisation was largely driven through the large-scale renewable energy interventions of onboarding **two wheeling power purchase agreements, which achieved a 72% consumption of electricity from renewable sources,** within the first month of operations. The combined asset owner actions reinforce our decarbonisation trajectory and underpin progress towards the 2030 emissions reduction target.

Climate change metrics for asset owner proprietary investment portfolios

continued

Infrastructure debt

Infrastructure debt	Infrastructure target	Metric	Units	Shareholder			Baseline to 2024
				2022	2023	**2024**	
High carbon-intensive energy assets – directly held infrastructure debt	To reduce carbon intensity by 23.5% from 2022 to 2030	Absolute emissions	Metric tonnes of CO_2	574 919	192 453	**107 669**	(81%)
Directly held infrastructure debt	No target yet set	Absolute emissions	Metric tonnes of CO_2	18 119	17 885	**13 759**	(24%)

Old Mutual reports its carbon emissions in infrastructure debt and alternative asset classes with a one-year lag due to the timing of our private market assets disclosing their carbon data.

The shareholder exposure to infrastructure debt forms part of the guaranteed policyholder assets. The majority of the exposure is to non-carbon-intensive energy assets. In line with NZAOA requirements, a target has been sub-set for directly held high carbon-intensive energy infrastructure debt.

Within the carbon-intensive exposures, **absolute carbon emissions of 107 669 $MtCO_2$ in 2025 reduced by 81% from December 2022.** The reduction is primarily due to **improved data quality** where actual emission data has been obtained for more assets, reducing reliance on inferred emissions, as well as a reduced need for peaking energy from the independent power producer peaking plants. Within the portfolio, the overall level of emissions is primarily driven by loans invested in two fossil fuel-powered projects.

In 2013, Old Mutual provided loan funding to two peaking power projects, developed and owned by an independent power producer, for which we will not undertake any refinancing. The power plants consist of open-cycle gas turbines. The nature of the power plants allows them to be switched on and off, when required by the grid during peak times and grid emergencies. **While the emissions are high relative to the rest of the portfolio, these power projects provide critical services to the national grid, especially during heightened load shedding**. As these represent amortising loan investments with regular capital redemptions, the investments will be fully exited by 2031.

Alternative assets

Alternative assets are the private market asset classes, excluding infrastructure debt, for which we have not set sub-portfolio carbon emission targets yet. These assets will be disclosed separately in subsequent climate reports in accordance with the target-setting schedule above. Old Mutual reports its carbon emissions in infrastructure debt and alternative asset classes with a one-year lag due to the timing of our private market assets disclosing their carbon data.

Target	Metric	Units	Policyholder			Change	Shareholder			Change	Combined asset owner
			2022	2023	**2024**		2022	2023	**2024**		
Targets will be set for each sub-asset class according to the target-setting schedule on page 44	Absolute emissions	Metric tonnes of CO_2	239 630	141 884	**253 761**	6%	136 451	126 409	**270 840**	98%	39%

Financed emissions from the alternative investments sub-portfolio show **higher financed emissions** for policyholder and shareholder portfolios, but the **recent increases should be viewed as a constructive outcome of better information and stronger engagement with private market managers** rather than purely as a deterioration in climate performance. Policyholder-linked **alternative investments emissions totalled 253 761 $MtCO_2$ in 2024, a 6% increase from 2022**. Emissions were concentrated in impact-oriented and other private equity strategies and, most notably, hybrid capital exposures to high-emitting companies where improved financial look-through sharpened the attribution of emissions to our holdings. Shareholder-funded alternative investments total **270 840 $MtCO_2$ in 2024, a 98% increase from 2022,** largely driven by a small number of carbon-intensive hybrid capital and credit positions for which we now have more complete operational and financial data, allowing us to recognise a greater share of the underlying emissions than in prior years. Across both policyholder and shareholder portfolios, **the higher reported emissions primarily reflect better data coverage,** refined Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials-aligned attribution factors and deeper engagement with general partners and underlying companies, which is already surfacing concrete opportunities to work with private market asset managers on decarbonisation plans, disclosure expectations and future target-setting for each sub-asset class.

Engagement targets

Asset owner engagement targets

Commitment	Target extended to 2030	Progress
Engagement	To engage the top 80% of the portfolios listed financed emissions	On track

Throughout 2022 to 2025, Old Mutual Investment Group successfully engaged all companies contributing to the top 80% of the combined asset owners' total listed equity absolute financed emissions. These engagements totalled 15 individual companies, predominantly in the mining and minerals sectors, and retailers. Key outcomes from these engagements include 11 companies now have decarbonisation targets, and they are tracking their progress with our asset managers.

94 of our listed equity investee companies have commitments to decarbonisation, with targets to either the near term (2030), or long term (2040 to 2050).

The asset owners leverage their Asset Owner Active Ownership Framework to enhance climate change disclosure, identify climate change-related risks and opportunities, and set targets towards transitioning to net zero by 2050. We drive our engagement commitments in listed holdings through the commitments of our asset managers, namely Old Mutual Investment Group (which manages most of our listed equity holdings), Futuregrowth and Liability-Driven Investments.

In 2025, we continued towards our target to engage the top 80% of portfolio financed emissions to 2030.

Asset manager engagement targets

Old Mutual Investment Group, as a member of NZAMI, set engagement targets off a 2022 baseline. Old Mutual Investment Group's engagement targets focus on outcomes, including disclosing their climate change engagements result in net zero commitments and targets.

Targets set for financed emissions under stewardship to align to net zero pathways

Time period	Target for net zero aligning or aligned[1]	Progress to date
2025	• 100% of domestic listed equity holdings will be subject to direct or collaborative engagement and stewardship actions • 80% of domestic listed equity portfolio financed emissions will have a net zero commitment or at least be net zero aligned or in the process of aligning	• 100% of our domestic listed equity holdings were subject to stewardship actions • 80% of our domestic listed equity portfolio financed emissions have a net zero commitment or a commitment to be at least net zero aligned or in the process of aligning
2030	100% of domestic financed emissions will have a net zero commitment or at least be net zero aligned or in the process of aligning	On track
2040	75% of our domestic and offshore holdings in material sectors will be at least net zero aligned or in the process of aligning	In progress
2050	100% of domestic and offshore financed emissions in material sectors will be net zero by 2050	In progress
Portfolio coverage – illustrating percentage of AUM aligned or aligning to net zero		
2025	24% (AUM in material sectors) aligned or aligning to net zero	Complete

Climate solutions

Commitment	Target extended to 2030	Progress
Investing in climate solutions	Increase capital allocated to climate solutions over the period 2021 to 2030	On track

In 2025, no new renewable energy or climate solution projects were financed due to the non-availability of new transactions, but market values have increased over the period and no asset disposals were carried out.

1 'Aligned' refers to portfolios that are already aligned with a Paris Agreement net zero benchmark; 'Aligning' refers to portfolios currently managed against a benchmark which has yet to align to the Paris Agreement net zero benchmark

Climate change transition risks for asset owner portfolios

Transition risks metrics

The transition from a carbon-intensive global economy to a zero or low carbon economy presents our portfolios with climate-related risks and opportunities. Transition risks are economic or financial risks that arise from changes in the policy or legal environments, market demand or supply chain, technological or regulatory changes as economies move towards low carbon economies. We monitor these transitory risks and opportunities using MSCI's Climate Lab Enterprise platform, dividing transition risks into four categories. Monitoring our exposure to each category provides an understanding of the key focus areas within our portfolios based on the underlying portfolio companies' progress towards the 1.5 °C aligned transition pathway. Investee companies are assessed each year for their transition risks and, as the macro environment changes around them, their risks may change between the categories.

The policyholder and shareholder portfolios saw an **increase in climate-related transition risks in 2025, increasing by 10% for policyholder listed equity holdings** and 140% for shareholders' passive exposure to the Capped SWIX Top40 benchmark, due to a combination of factors ranging from:

- Geo-political risks
- Enhanced carbon emission regulations and policies
- Market forces such as the energy transition to low carbon technologies are gaining momentum
- Financial sector responses to fossil fuels and green or sustainable lending practices

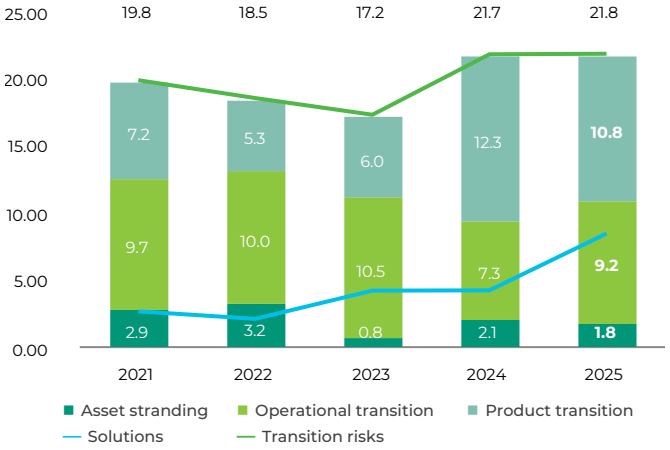
These macro trends are likely to persist, ensuring that transition risks remain volatile.

Our actions to decarbonise the asset owner portfolios by engaging with investee companies on transition plans and tilting our energy exposure towards renewables, are in alignment with managing these risks, ensuring long-term policyholder and shareholder value.

Policyholder

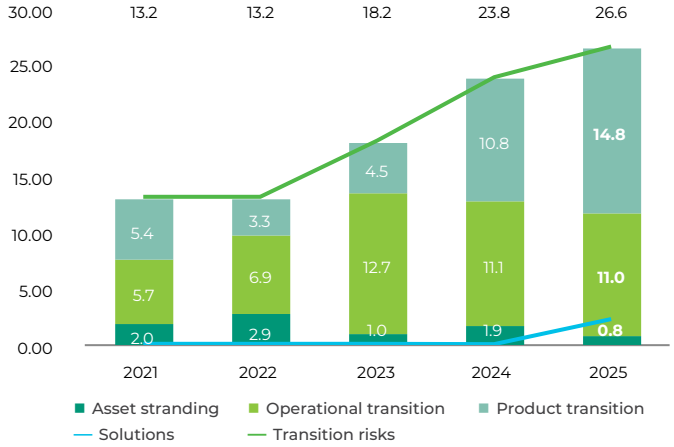
Policyholder listed equity sub-portfolios were analysed for climate change-related transition risks, showing an **increase of nearly 10% from 19.8% in 2021 to 21.8% in 2025**. Our exposure to climate solutions doubled over the year, and our **exposure to stranded assets improved down to 39%.** Our most prominent transition risk, at **10.8%** of our sub-portfolio, is the percentage of our holdings in companies that are likely to experience **product transitions to 2050.** These risks may affect our investee companies' revenue potential to 2050.

Policyholder transition risks (%)



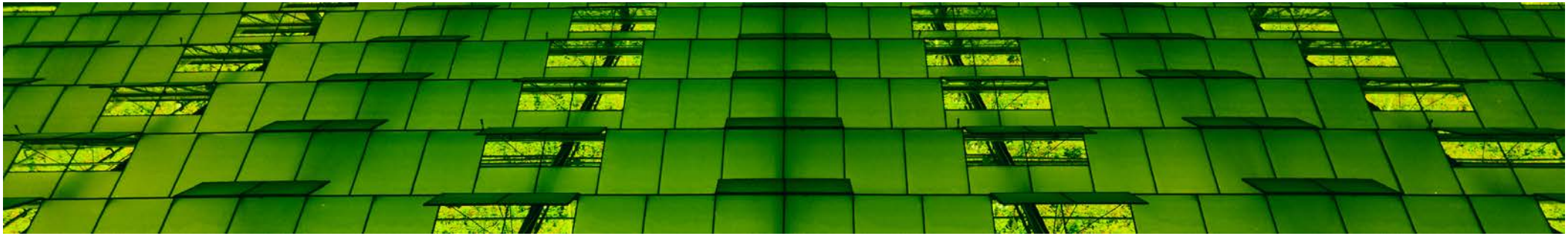
Shareholder

Shareholder listed equity transition risks (%)



Total shareholder-listed equity exposure to companies that are exposed to transition risks **increased from 13.2% in 2021 to 26.6% in 2025**. This increase is primarily driven by a **171% increase in operational transition risks from 5.4% in 2021 to 14.8% in 2025**. Operational transition risks are potential disruptions, increased costs, or failures in business processes, technology or supply chains during shifts toward a low carbon, net zero economy. These risks threaten operational continuity, brand reputation, and financial stability, requiring robust mitigation strategies.

Through our Asset Owner Engagement Framework and engagement commitments, we continue to push for climate transition plans that reduce transition risks from our underlying investee companies, to ensure they remain competitive and align with a low carbon economy.



Old Mutual Alternative Investments

Committed to climate action and driving the energy transition

Old Mutual Alternative Investments implements the TCFD framework for climate change risk management. Its Climate Change Policy sets out its climate action commitments, including undertaking Paris Agreement-aligned investments with an ambition of reaching the goal of limiting global warming to no higher than 1.5 °C by 2050.

Old Mutual Alternative Investments uses the IPCC representative concentration pathways 8.5, 7, 6 and 4.5 and the Network for Greening the Financial System's current policies scenarios as the core scenarios for physical risk analysis. Open-source physical risk sources are used to assess risks as part of integrating climate risk analysis into our investment processes. Old Mutual Alternative Investments works with Old Mutual Group to continue refining its assessment of physical risks across the unlisted portfolio using a global climate change risk modelling and assessment vendor.

For transition risks, Old Mutual Alternative Investments uses the Network for Greening the Financial System's disorderly scenarios of divergent net zero and delayed transition, and the orderly scenarios of net zero 2050 and below 2 °C. We work to better understand energy transition risks and the headroom within carbon budgets to undertake Paris Agreement-aligned investments. At a high level, approximately 7% of Old Mutual Alternative Investments' investments carry a high transition risk. We now use an in-house inference model to assist with assessing the ITR of our portfolios, notwithstanding that not many unlisted companies publicly disclose net zero commitments. We expand coverage on actual reported emissions annually, enabling us to compare greater volumes of actual data with the model's inferences and improve the model each year. We work with our portfolio companies to drive decarbonisation strategies and the transition to cleaner, low carbon energy.

Old Mutual Alternative Investments is a funder of over 40% of South Africa's installed renewable energy capacity as at the end of 2024[1].

Old Mutual Alternative Investments uses open-source data for physical risk modelling and continues to trial proprietary tools for risk modelling over 2025.

Old Mutual Alternative Investments continues to track key climate change risk-related metrics aligned to the GHG Protocol and IPCC. An ESG data management system stores data and measures carbon footprint, emissions reductions and carbon offset calculations.

Main climate-specific metrics tracked by portfolio companies and aggregated at fund level[2]		
11 705 GWh of total energy produced, of which renewable energy is 65% (2023: 10 130 GWh)	**3.4** GW installed renewables capacity (2023: 3.3 GW)	**8 594** GWh renewable energy produced – equivalent to powering 2.5 million middle-income homes with clean energy (2023: 5 678 GWh)
2.1 million tCO_2e Scope 1 emissions (2023: 2.0 million tCO_2e)	**254 429** tCO_2e Scope 2 emissions (2023: 332 671 tCO_2e)	**9.3** million tCO_2e emissions offset through renewable energy production (2023: 6.2 million tCO_2e)

Note: Data essential for 2024 alternative asset analysis is sourced from private investee companies that release information subsequent to our reporting period

Shareholder investments

Renewable energy debt (managed by Old Mutual Alternative Investments)

Our shareholder portfolios are invested in renewable energy debt with some of our policyholder investments.

Apart from the equity investments managed on behalf of policyholders, Old Mutual Alternative Investments also manages a portfolio of long-dated project finance loans extended to 23 renewable energy projects across South Africa and Africa for the shareholder. Old Mutual has invested in similar project finance loans since the first bid window under the South African REIPPPP in 2012, with a total portfolio market value of R16.4 billion as at 31 December 2025. This is in addition to the investment made by Futuregrowth for policyholders.

Old Mutual Alternative Investments' project finance investments cover all major technologies, including solar PV, concentrated solar, wind and battery energy storage system technology, with a total installed capacity of 2 201 MW. Most investments are in South Africa, with one in North Africa. All renewable energy projects are performing well.

Old Mutual Alternative Investments is developing a pipeline of renewable energy project finance investments related to traditional government procurement programmes and projects selling power to private companies and private power aggregators. This is in line with the gradual deregulation of the South African electricity supply industry. Most financing relates to new, greenfield renewable energy projects with long-dated funding that enables cost-effective electricity tariffs.

Technology	Size (MW)
Solar PV	1 167
Hybrid solar PV and battery energy storage system	150
Wind	434
Concentrated solar power	450
Total	**2 201**

1 *Based on the 2024 South African Utility-scale power generation statistics in South Africa as reported by The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, available at https://www.csir.co.za/sites/default/files/2025-09/Utility%20Statistics%20Report_Jan%202025_Final.pdf*
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Additional **information**

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Glossary of terms

Defined term	Description
Adaptation	The process of preparing or adjusting systems to a new environment to moderate risk exposure while maintaining awareness and capacity to act on new opportunities resulting from those environmental changes
CDP	The CDP (formerly the Carbon Disclosure Project) is an international non-profit organisation based in the United Kingdom, Japan, India, China, Germany and the US that helps companies and cities disclose their environmental impact
Climate change	Any significant change in primary climate conditions (temperature, precipitation, wind patterns etc) that occurs over an extended period (multiple decades or more)
Climate modelling	Predicting future climate events or conditions through analysing equations and physical laws that govern climate and ecological systems
Climate risk	The risk that global warming, extreme weather events and the transition to a low carbon economy will adversely impact economic growth, asset valuations and insurance profitability. These, in combination with increased costs of doing business, could threaten the resilience and sustainability of our business
Climate scenarios	A scenario developed as a plausible representation of future climate conditions used to investigate and prepare for the associated impact and consequences
Climate system	The physical components that make up the climate – atmosphere, biosphere, cryosphere, hydrosphere and lithosphere
Concentration	The proportion of chemicals in a particular substance relative to the rest of that substance
Conference of the Parties	A conference of world leaders to negotiate their climate commitments and actions, past and proceeding
Emissions	The substances, usually in gaseous form, released into the atmosphere from resource consumption activities
Global warming	The global increase in average temperature near the Earth's surface
Green economy	A low carbon, resource-efficient and socially inclusive economic growth path for improved human wellbeing and social equity while reducing environmental risks. It is an alternative concept to typical industrial economic growth, focusing on increasing gross domestic product above other goals
Green economy taxonomy	Governs which financial instruments can be called green and defines their categories and qualifying characteristics
Green finance	The process of increasing financial flows towards sustainable and impact-related financial development
Greenhouse gas	Any gas in the atmosphere that absorbs and stores infrared radiation
IPCC	A panel developed to provide policymakers with scientific assessments on climate change and future impacts and associated risks
Just Transition	Greening the economy in a way that is as fair and inclusive as possible to everyone concerned, creating decent work opportunities and leaving no one behind. A Just Transition involves maximising the social and economic opportunities of climate action, while minimising and carefully managing any challenges – including through effective social dialogue among all groups impacted, and respect for fundamental labour principles and rights. Ensuring a Just Transition is important for all countries at all levels of development. It is also important for all economic sectors – by no means limited to energy supply – and in urban and rural areas alike
Mitigation	A human intervention actively focused on reducing the level of human impact on the climate system and surrounding environment
NZAOA	An international group of 71 institutional investors representing $10.4 trillion AUM. Old Mutual is one of the first asset owners in Africa to become a member of this alliance.
NZAMI	A voluntary initiative for asset managers committed, in their individual contexts, to supporting investing in line with the global goal of net zero greenhouse gas emissions.
Net zero	Net zero is a state of balance where GHG emissions are reduced to an amount that is as close to zero as possible, while any remaining emissions are reabsorbed from the atmosphere.
Network for Greening the Financial System	A global network of financial institutions and banks aiding in accelerating an increase in green finance implementation and development recommendations for central banks' role in climate change
Physical climate change risk	Risks resulting from climate change that can be event-driven (acute) or due to longer-term shifts (chronic) in climate patterns. These risks may carry financial implications for entities, such as direct damage to assets and indirect effects of supply chain disruption. Entities' financial performance may also be affected by changes in water availability, sourcing and quality, and extreme temperature changes affecting entities' premises, operations, supply chain, transportation needs and employee safety
Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures	A task force developed to create consistent climate-related financial disclosures to aid organisations in climate change strategy integration and increase transparency in organisations to all stakeholders
Transitional climate change risk	The potential financial and operational risks that arise as economies and industries shift towards a more sustainable, low carbon future. These risks can stem from several factors, including policy and legal changes, technological advancements, market dynamics, and reputational risks

List of acronyms

Defined term	Description
AUM	Assets Under Management
CDP	Formerly Carbon Disclosure Project
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CO_2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
ESG	Environmental, social and governance
EU	European Union
GHG	Greenhouse gases
GW	Gigawatt
GWh	Gigawatt hour
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ITR	Implied temperature rise
JSE	Johannesburg Stock Exchange

Defined term	Description
kW	Kilowatt
kWh	Kilowatt hour
MW	Megawatt
MWh	Megawatt hour
MWp	Megawatt peak
NZAMI	Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative
NZAOA	Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance
OMLACSA	Old Mutual Life Assurance Company (South Africa) Limited
PRI	Principles for Responsible Investment
PV	Photovoltaic
REIPPPP	Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme
SOE	State owned entity
TCFD	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures
UN	United Nations

Disclaimer

As an asset owner, we act in accordance with our fiduciary duty, in alignment with mandates and considering market conditions, liquidity and portfolio construction constraints and the resultant portfolio impacts. Reliance is placed on interpretation and the quality and accuracy of the information supplied by external service providers in assessing the relevant metrics contained in this report.

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