DPC Annual Report | 2023

The safety net for your hard-earned money

PROTECTING YOUR DEPOSITS

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Corporate Information

REGISTERED OFFICES

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Harare, ZIMBABWE

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Facebook: www.facebook.com/dpczw

NATURE OF BUSINESS

Deposit Protection, that is, compensating depositors on insolvency and/or failure of a contributory institution and contributing towards the stability of Zimbabwe's financial system.

AUDITORS

PKF Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe)

ATTORNEYS

- Muvirimi Law Chambers
- Mawere Sibanda Legal Practitioners
- Muvingi & Mugadza Legal Practitioners

BANKERS

- Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe Limited
- CBZ Bank Limited

Mission & Vision

MISSION

"To protect depositors, enhance public confidence and stability in the financial system by promoting sound business practices and speedy resolution of failed contributory institutions."

VISION

"Distinguished deposit protection contributing to financial system stability by 2025."

Values

T

Transparency

We hold ourselves to the highest level of openness in whatever we do and will disseminate all information necessary to enable our stakeholders to make informed decisions in their dealings with us.

A

Accountability

We are answerable for our actions as we dutifully carry out our mandate as enshrined in the Deposit Protection Corporation Act [Chapter 24:29].

I

Innovation

We approach and embrace the demands of our fast-changing environment with an open mind,maintaining a high level of awareness and sensitivity to the need to embrace change in the manner we conduct our business.

T

Teaming

We are cooperative. We are open to different views, and we value diversity. We listen and share ideas. We recognize and work with partners to accomplish our goals. We continually raise our interpersonal skills and positively interact to deliver breakthrough results.

E

Excellence

We are exemplary and model the way in our business. We exceed expectations. We are committed and always give our best. We develop a reputation for excellence in all we do. In this endeavour, mediocrity is not tolerated.

I

Integrity

Truthfulness, honesty and reliability defines our work ethic so as to deliver on our mandate.

Board of Directors

Agmos Moyo
Board Chairperson

-BL (Hons)
-LLB (UZ)
Legal Practitioner

Philip Madamombe
Non-Executive Director

-BBS(Hons) UZ
-EMBA (NUST)
-AIOBZ

Judith Rusike
Non-Executive Director

-Bsc Hons (Econs) UZ
-MBA (UZ)

Annah Mashingaidze
Non-Executive Director

-LLB (UNISA)
-MBL (UNISA)
-ACMA (CGMA)
-BAcc (Hons) (UZ)

Amos Manzai
Non-Executive Director

-BA (Hons) Economics (UK)
-Chartered Accountant CA (Z)

Sithembile Pilime
Deputy Chairperson

-Bsc Social Science & Admin
-Diploma in Management Studies

Hopewell Zinyau
Chief Executive Officer (Ex-officio)

-MBA(UZ)
-LLB(UNISA)
-BA English & Communications (UZ)
-Dip Personnel Management
-Dip Training Management

Executive Management

Hopewell Zinyau
Chief Executive Officer

Gift Chirozva
Business Operations Director

Alfred Chaavure
Finance and Administration Director

Kiitu Zawanda
Corporate Secretary/ Legal Counsel

Managers

Noreen Muchena
Legal Services Manager

Harvey Sangano
Compliance Manager

Blessing Nkomo
Policy, Research and International Affairs Manager

Rusununguko Moyo
Enterprise Risk Manager

Ronald Magondo
ICT Manager

Charles Kusaya
Manager - Bulawayo Regional Office

Olivia Kashangura
Finance Manager

Wisdom Mandizvidza
Bank Resolution & Recoveries Manager

Oripa Ameer
Human Resources & Administration Manager

Freddy Nduna
Procurement Manager

Morris Murau
Risk Assessment and Monitoring Manager

Luckmore Mupakaviri
Internal Audit Manager

Allen Musadziruma
Public Relations Manager

Agmos Moyo | Chairperson

Chairperson's Statement

It is with great pleasure that I present the Deposit Protection Corporation (DPC) Annual Report for the financial year ended 31 December 2023. The Corporation continues to be guided by the DPC Act (Chapter 24:29), the Public Entities Corporate Governance Act (Chapter 10:31), Public Entities Corporate Governance General Regulations, the Public Finance Management Act (Chapter 22:19), as well as the National Development Strategy 1 (2021-2025), and Vision 2030, amongst other legislation and guidelines.

The Corporation continued to execute its mandate of protecting depositors and contributing to financial stability during the year under review. In line with the Integrated Results Based Perfomance Management system, the Corporation diligently pursued the achievement of its three major outcomes, namely; improved organisational efficiency and effectiveness, improved deposit protection, and improved bank resolution.

The Business Landscape

The domestic economy was characterised by high inflation and continued depreciation of the local currency. This was compounded by the El Nino induced drought, which continued to dampen the economic growth prospects of the country during the year under review. Government instituted a number of macroeconomic stabilisation measures in order to address the prevailing macroeconomic challenges. The Bank policy rate remained relatively high as the Central Bank maintained a tight monetary policy stance to fight inflation. The extension of the use of the multi-currency regime to 2030 ensured certainty in the economy, particularly in the banking sector. Foreign currency deposits dominated total banking sector deposits as domestic foreign currency denominated transactions overtook local currency transactions.

Globally, there was a downward trend in inflation as most central banks maintained a tight monetary policy, in order to ensure sustained disinflation. Global economic growth was estimated at 3.2% in 2023, which is below the historical average of 3.8%. Bank failures in the US and Switzerland underscored the importance of robust financial safety nets.

In view of these developments, the Corporation continued to review the local currency cover level to align it with the prevailing macroeconomic conditions and thus, afford credible cover to depositors.

"The Corporation continued to execute its mandate of protecting depositors and contributing to financial stability during the year under review"

Financial Highlights for the Year 2023

	HISTORICAL COST		INFLATION ADJUSTED	
	2023 (ZWL)	2022 (ZWL)	2023 (ZWL)	2022 (ZWL)
Total Income	54,412,558,317	3,137,360,180	58,643,491,352	20,494,319,612
Staff Costs to Income Ratio	13%	16%	20%	18%
Surplus	57,433,090,042	2,793,626,622	43,020,378,211	7,904,092,634
Total Assets	80,258,299,342	4,551,220,237	80,590,190,154	22,821,055,005
Accumulated fund	60,876,617,584	3,443,527,543	65,595,562,883	22,575,184,672

The Corporation recorded an inflation adjusted surplus of ZWL43.02 billion in 2023 from an adjusted surplus of ZWL7.90 billion in 2022. On a historical cost basis, the Corporation achieved a surplus of ZWL57.43 billion in 2023 up from ZWL2.80 billion in 2022. Total income increased by 1634% from ZWL3.14 billion in 2022 to ZWL54.41 billion in 2023. The increase is attributable mainly to revaluation gains on investment properties, as well as a significant increase in the total deposit base and premium income from contributory institutions. The FCA premium rate was, adjusted to 0.3% in the last quarter of the year up from 0.2%. Other funding sources included rental income and returns from investments. Operating expenses increased from ZWL1.13 billion in 2022 to ZWL9.76 billion in 2023 in historical cost basis. Due to the positive financial performance, the Corporation was able to execute its mandate successfully.

Investments

Capital and investment markets were shaped by both the fiscal and monetary policy interventions undertaken by the Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion and the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe. These aimed at promoting the real sector, curbing speculative activity, and containing inflation. Investment market performance was, therefore, capped by tight market liquidity.

To preserve value and enhance the Fund's investment returns, the Corporation purchased a property at No. 15 Downie Avenue, Belgravia, Harare to boost its real estate portfolio. This is in line with the DPC's mandate to preserve the Fund's value from currency volatility and inflation risk, whilst creating the capacity to enhance investment income through rentals. Furthermore, the Finance and Administration Department was reorganized to include an Investment Section. This will capacitate the DPC to capitalize on investment opportunities, which have the potential to contribute to the growth of the investment portfolio.

Going forward, the Corporation will continue to mantain a balanced investment portfolio in Real Estate, Equities, Money Markets, REITS and alternative investments as a strategy to boost income, grow fund size and sustain operational costs.

Risk Management

The Corporation is at an advanced stage of implementing ISO (International Organization for Standardization) Standard 9001 (2015) and robust compliance risk programs to enhance strategic planning, risk management and reporting. The adoption of a Quality Management System (QMS) ensures standardized, strong and benchmarked policies & procedure manuals, processes, and eventual ISO certification. The Corporation advanced its risk management capabilities to Level 3 in 2023 and aims to be ISO 9001: 2015 certified in 2024. Certification will improve the risk management capabilities to Level 4.

Environmental, Social and Governance

Following the official commissioning of our Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) policy in 2023, the Board, Management and staff are excited to embark on this deliberate journey towards full adoption of sustainable, people centric, community-based, efficient, and environmentally friendly practices. We look forward to adopting an ESG reporting framework such as Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), or Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB).

The Corporation complied with the requisite legislative and corporate governance requirements including the recruitment of substantive Chief Executive Officer and Finance and Administration Director for the accounting period under review.

Appreciation

On behalf of the Board, management and staff, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion and all our stakeholders, for their continued guidance and support. I also wish to extend my appreciation to the DPC Board of Directors for their support and teamwork. I wish to commend the DPC management and staff for their dedication to duty and determination to achieve our strategic objectives. I look forward to the continued support of all our stakeholders as we chart the way into another promising year.

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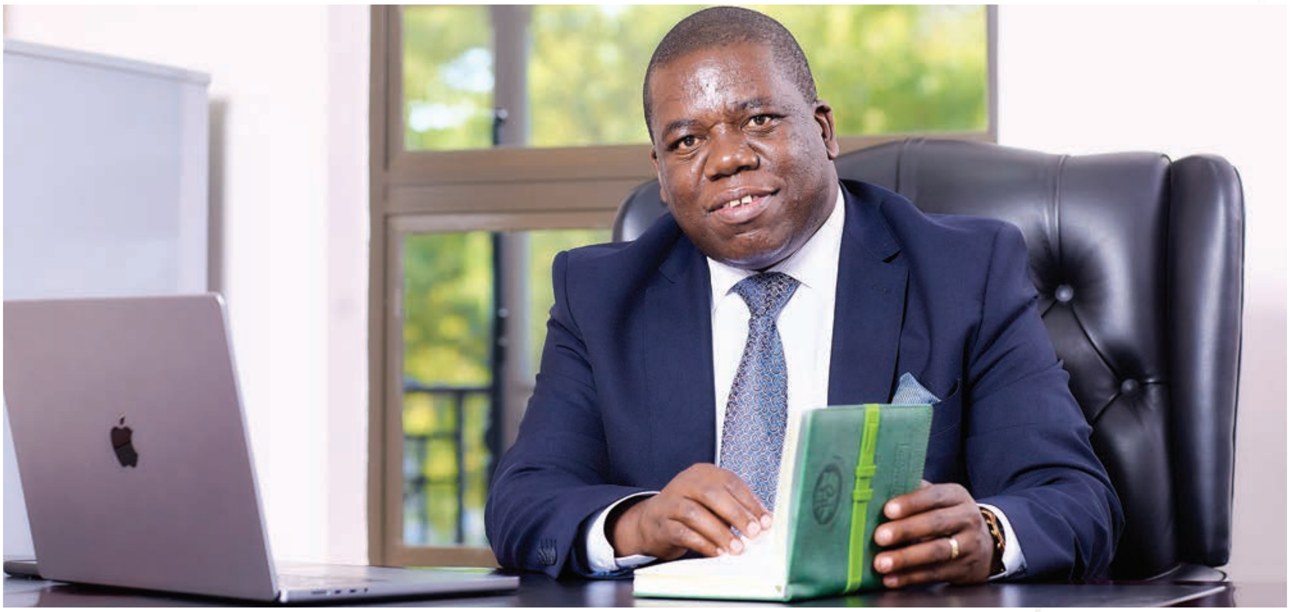
A. Moyo (Mr)

Board Chairperson



Hopewell Zinyau | C.E.O

Chief Executive Officer's Report

Operating Environment

The domestic economy faced significant challenges in the year under review , including high inflation, currency volatility and power outages. Despite these obstacles, economic growth remained robust , albeit slower than the previous year, at 5.5% in 2023 compared to 6.5% in 2022.Globally, economic growth also slowed to 3.2% in 2023 from an average of 3.8% in 2022. Encouragingly , global inflation continued to decline due to tight monetary policies and falling commodity prices. The risks posed by geopolitical tensions and adverse weather conditions continued to affect the economic outlook.

Despite the challenging global and domestic macroeconomic environment, the local banking sector remained safe and sound during the period under review. As of 31 December 2023, all banking institutions complied with the prescribed tier 1 and capital adequacy ratios of 8% and 12%, respectively.   The non-performing loans to total loans(NPL) ratio closed the year at 2.09% below the internationally acceptable threshold of 5%.

Total deposits eligible for premium assessment increased by 526% from ZWL670.6 billion in 2022 to ZWL4.2 trillion in 2023. Foreign currency deposits eligible for premium assessment also increased by 25% from USD1.6 billion to USD2 billion during the period under review. The growth in ZWL deposits mirrors the high liquidity conditions that persisted during the period under review.

Membership

As at 31 December 2023, the Deposit Protection scheme consisted of 26 members, down from 27 the prior year. Tetrad Investment Bank Limited's banking licence was cancelled on 31 August 2023, after the institution voluntarily surrendered its licence and requested its cancellation in terms of section 14 (4) of the Banking Act.

Deposit Protection Cover Level

Deposit protection cover levels for Contributory Banking Institutions (CBIs) were pegged at

"Despite the challenging global and domestic macroeconomic environment, the local banking sector remained safe and sound during the period under review."

ZWL1m and USD 1,000 per depositor, per deposit class, per bank, while cover levels for Deposit Taking Micro-Finance Institutions (DTMFIs) were pegged at ZWL100,000 and USD500. The ZWL cover levels were reviewed upwards in June 2023 from ZWL120,000 for CBIs and ZWL5,000 for DTMFIs respectively to maintain credible cover that inspires depositor confidence in the banking sector. At the revised cover levels, 98.1% of ZWL and 96.3% of USD of the CBIs depositors' accounts were covered in full.

Deposit Protection Funding

The Corporation's funding sources comprise of premium levies, rentals and investment income. Premium contribution rates for both ZWL and foreign currency deposits were pegged at 0.3% of annual average deposits eligible for premium assessment. The premium rate for foreign currency deposits was increased from 0.2% to 0.3% during the last quarter of 2023, to be in sync with the ZWL premium rate.

Total assessed premium income for the year was ZWL5.7 billion, up 375% from ZWL1.2 billion assessed in 2022 and USD3.8 million, up 52% from USD2.5 million assessed in 2022.

Liquidation of closed banks

The Corporation has made significant progress towards the winding up of the five institutions under Liquidation. Trust bank and Afrasia Bank concurrent creditors were paid in full a liquidation dividend plus interest. The Corporation has reached advanced stages of concluding Royal, Interfin and Allied Bank liquidation processes.

The Corporation expects to conclude the resolution of the remaining institutions by 31 December 2024.

Public Awareness

The Corporation managed to fulfil its publicity mandate and strategic deliverables by utilizing a variety of initiatives covering mass media advertising, exhibitions, digital marketing, and collaborations with other players in the financial services sector.

20th Anniversary

The Corporation celebrated its 20th Anniversary on the 1st of July 2023. This key milestone was an opportunity to reflect on past successes and challenges. Commemorating the achievement was also an opportunity to increase brand awareness through engagements in mass media channels, events, and social media. Public awareness of the Scheme remains a key driver for the success of the Scheme as increased awareness enhances public confidence and financial stability.

Financial Literacy and Inclusion

The Corporation played its role under the 'Financial Consumer Protection & Financial Capability' pillar of the National Financial Inclusion Strategy (NFIS) II 2022-2026. This was done through collaborations with other financial safety net players and stakeholders through joint publicity efforts during national and regional exhibitions, Global Money Week, Customer Service Week, public lectures, and awareness roadshows. Communication was disseminated in local languages and formats for better understanding by target audiences and people living with disabilities.

Deposit Insurance in Curricula

The introduction of deposit insurance in the schools' curricula continued to provide opportunities to increase brand visibility and informational awareness of deposit insurance. The Corporation conducted public lectures in eight universities and secondary schools as part of reaching out to the academia with information on the operations of the Scheme. There was a marked increase in the enrolment for the Governance, Risk, and Compliance Diploma being offered in partnership with The Chartered Governance and Accountancy Institute (CGI) and International Compliance Association (ICA). The Corporation continues to explore collaborative opportunities with academic institutions to incorporate deposit insurance in academic curricula.

Customer Satisfaction Survey

The Corporation is committed to the delivery of quality service. As part of the continuous improvement process, a client satisfaction survey was commissioned through an independent research agency. The satisfaction level for member institutions was at 93% and 63% for depositors. These results helped to reaffirm our commitment to the delivery of quality service to our stakeholders.

The Corporation's omnichannel helpdesk solution provided seamless customer experience and reduced resolution of customer queries. The corporate website was revamped to comply with technological changes and help provide a better user experience. As part of enhancing our social media suite, LinkedIn account was opened in addition to Facebook, X (formerly Twitter), YouTube, and WhatsApp platforms. Social media engagements were done as part of customer engagement, media relations, and community relations.

Publicity by Member Institutions

The law requires all member institutions to publicize membership to the Scheme to help the public make informed choices on where to place their deposits. All member institutions are required to advertise in print, radio, television, and digital platforms and display membership signs, brochures, and certificates in all branches. A snap survey conducted showed compliance level by member institutions was at 41% and engagements were made with various institutions to rectify compliance gaps and the process is still ongoing. The current amendments to the Corporation's legislation will go a long way in strengthening compliance and enhancing brand visibility and informational awareness to members of the public.

Industry Awards

The Corporation received the Best Corporate Governance Practices Award for State Enterprises and Parastatals for the year 2023. The Chartered Governance and Accountancy Institute in Zimbabwe conferred the award. The award helped to further cement the Corporation's commitment towards complying and maintaining good corporate governance practices that in turn will go a long way in strengthening our brand and help instil confidence in depositors and the financial services sector.

Staff

The Corporation values its people and appreciates their contribution towards the success of our business. The Corporation managed to retain key skills and will continue to benchmark the business' remuneration model as a key strategy to attract and retain critical skills relevant to the growth of the business. Training programmes meant to develop our staff were rolled out as part of our human capital development. Industrial relations remained cordial.

Stakeholder Engagements

The Corporation continued playing an active role in the Multi-Disciplinary Financial Stability Committee (MDFSC), which includes the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe, the Securities and Exchange Commission of Zimbabwe, and the Insurance and Pensions Commission of Zimbabwe thus, ensuring its contribution towards depositor protection and financial stability.

The Corporation also continued to participate in the International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI) activities including webinars, technical assistance workshops and surveys. Delegates engaged on study visits in Turkey and Rwanda for the risk-based premium system and single customer view, as well as, Financial Sector Development Strategy, respectively. Delegates also attended the Africa Regional Committee Annual General Meeting and Conference in Senegal, which focused on depositor re-imbursement, single customer view and crisis management, among other areas. The Corporation hosted delegations from the Deposit Protection Fund of Uganda and the Deposit Insurance Scheme of Botswana who visited DPC on benchmarking and study visits. The Corporation also concluded its Self-Assessment Technical Assistance Program review during the period under review which identified DPC strengths and recommended areas for improvement. This will assist in aligning the Corporation's operations to international best practice in deposit insurance.

Outlook

In pursuit of excellence, the Corporation will continue to comply with statutory obligations and seek to exceed the expectations of all its stakeholders. The Corporation is committed to provide the highest level of confidence and peace of mind to customers. To achieve this, the Corporation will continually improve its business processes, and customer service. Promulgation of the DPC Act Amendments, Fund growth, enhanced public awareness and financial inclusion, finalization of liquidations, ISO 9001: 2015 certification, implementation of the Single Customer View, system automation and benchmarking with international best practice will be major strateigic priorities for the forthcoming year. Accomplishment of the Corporation's mandate will further be enhanced through training, developing and retaining competent staff.

Appreciation

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all our stakeholders namely, the Government of Zimbabwe, Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Investment Promotion, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ), other financial safety net players, contributory institutions, depositors and the International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI) for their invaluable support to the Corporation. Finally, I would like to extend my appreciation to the Board, Management and staff for their resilience, responsiveness and determination towards the attainment of the Corporation's mandate during the year under review.

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H. Zinyau (Mr)

Chief Executive Officer

Corporate Governance

Corporate Governance Report

K. Zawanda | Corporate Secretary

Introduction

2023 was a celebratory year for the Corporation as we commemorated 20 years of Deposit Insurance and contributing to financial stability. It has been a largely successful 20 years as the Corporation has been able to effectively deliver on its mandate. The DPC introduced an ESG framework in June 2023 which was motivated by the realisation that our clients and stakeholders value non-financial contributions as well and they incorporate these factors (with relatively high weight) in their consumer choices.

The Board of Directors acknowledges that this 20-year milestone could not have been achieved without engraining a firm governance and compliance foundation. The Board has over the past years deliberately prioritised stakeholder collaboration, engagement and input, the stakeholders being *inter alia*, its employees, peer regulators, principals, suppliers, the banks, and most importantly, the ultimate beneficial stakeholders- the depositors.

DPC's Corporate Governance Framework

DPC recognises the positive relationship between good corporate governance and organisational performance which supports the Corporation's medium to long-term success. DPC subscribes to and is fully committed to the principles of good corporate governance and corporate citizenship. The Board of Directors bears the overall responsibility for setting governance standards.

Our internal Corporate Governance framework is underpinned by a robust compendium of charters, policies, terms of reference, procedure manuals which all draw reference to the laws, codes, core principles, circulars, guidelines, and best practices that apply in Zimbabwe. The Board also promotes the ethical and effective leadership behaviour of its agents and senior management as these aspects have a bearing on performance, internal relations, operational and reputational risk.

DPC's governance terms of reference

We derive our governance standards from:

a) The Constitution of Zimbabwe,
b) The Public Entities Corporate Governance Act [Chapter 10:31] and regulations as read with:
c) The Deposit Protection Corporation Act [Chapter 24:29] &
d) The Deposit Protection Corporation Regulations, 2013 [S.I 156/2013].

Our Corporate Strategy

The Board reviewed the Corporation's Strategic Plan, and evaluated the Corporation's past performance, identifying its strengths and weaknesses, opportunities, and threats as well as, considering the broad national objectives as guided by the National Development Strategy 1 2021-2025 (NDS 1) framework. Deposit protection, which involves guaranteed repayment of part or all deposits up to stipulated cover levels in the event of failure of a contributory institution, actively participating in the resolution of failing or failed member institutions; and liquidation of closed banks are the main responsibilities of the Corporation. Our dedication to fulfilling our statutory mandate is affirmed by the strategic programmes and outcomes that were undertaken during the period under review.

The Board will continue to provide strategic oversight and collaborate with its partners and stakeholders to achieve the desired outcomes in 2024. The Board also recognises the importance of our skilled personnel and commits to ensuring an optimal working environment for the successful implementation of this Strategic Plan.

Our approach to stakeholder engagement

Strong, open and respectful stakeholder engagement is essential to the long-term sustainability of the Corporation and the delivery of its mandate. We appreciate the importance of constructive stakeholder engagement at all levels from the community level, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe as the regulator, peer financial safety net players, and the International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI) to maintain our social licence and gunner public confidence in our deposit insurance promise. Being a public entity, we have a wide range of stakeholders. We have however, identified five key groups which we work most intimately with in the execution of our mandate.

Our approach to stakeholder communications is tailor made to suit the sensitivities, interests, and the demands of each of these groups. We have provided a summary of engagement methods, issues raised and outcomes below. We take stakeholder issues seriously and have incorporated the feedback in our 2021- 2025 Strategic Planning document.

Table 1: DPC stakeholder engagement strategy for the year ended 31st of December 2023

STAKEHOLDER	EXPECTATIONS	HOW WE ENGAGED
Ministry of Finance, Economic Development & Investment Promotion (MoFEDIP) **Accountant - General** **Auditor General**	Delivery on the mandate as per statutes and directives Implement policy pronouncements & contribute to policy making	Ministerial meetings with Board and Executive Management Board resolutions Statutory reports Financial Year (FY) 2022 AGM Site visits SMART Regulation Forum Zimbabwe Economic Development Conference (ZEDCON) DPC stakeholder engagement Seminar External Audit

STAKEHOLDER	EXPECTATIONS	HOW WE ENGAGED
Corporate Governance Unit (CGU) **SERA**	Delivery on the mandate as per statutes & directives Implementation of sound corporate governance principles	Governance training Board Resolutions. DPC stakeholder engagement Seminar Correspondence Social media
Management **Employees**	Capacity development Competitive remuneration Equal opportunities Credible succession plan/Career progression Sound labour practices Occupational safety and health Recognition and rewards Conducive working environment	Works Council Employee Engagement and satisfaction Surveys Internal communication Suggestion boxes Policies Ad hoc meetings CEO's quartely briefs
RBZ **IPEC** **SecZim** **ZIMRA** **FIU** **CPC** **PRAZ**	Contribution to financial sector stability Contribution to financial literacy Contribution to Bank Resolution Framework Co-operation and information sharing Deepening financial inclusion in the economy Information sharing Compliance with the law	Multidisciplinary Financial Stability Committee (MDFSC) DPC and RBZ MOU meetings Industry engagements
BAZ **Multi-lateral financial institutions (IMF, World Bank)** **Contributory Banking Institutions (CBIs) & Deposit Taking Microfinance Institutions (DTMFIs)**	Stability of the Financial System Prudent Fund management Transparency in the operations of the Fund Enhancement of Competition	DPC stakeholder engagement Industry events Annual General Meeting (AGM)

STAKEHOLDER	EXPECTATIONS	HOW WE ENGAGED
Suppliers	Adherence to the procurement law Adherence to contracts	Competitive bidding methods Correspondence Buy Zimbabwe
Depositors **The Unbanked**	Adequate protection of deposits Prompt compensation in the event of bank failure	Electronic and Print Media ZITF Exhibitions Global Money Week 2023 (GMW) Agricultural Show Exhibitions Invitational lectures The Chartered Governance Institute MOU Communication platforms

Governance Structure

The Board is established in terms of the provisions of the Public Entities Corporate Governance Act [Chapter 10:31] (PECGA) as read with section 6 (1) of the Deposit Protection Corporation Act [Chapter 24:29] (the Act) which provides that the operations of the Corporation shall be controlled by a Board of Directors consisting of:

a) One (1) Director to represent the Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion

b) One (1) Director to represent the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ)

c) Four (4) Directors to represent contributory institutions, and

d) The Chief Executive Officer *(ex officio)*.

The Board was fully compliant with this provision during the period under review. An approved Board Charter is in place clearly spelling out the roles and responsibilities of the Board, the corporate governance policies and practices, the Director attributes and the criteria for new Board members.

Our Board members

The table below provides details regarding the composition of the Board and Executive Management. The members of the Board were appointed meritoriously, and in line with the Public Entities Corporate Governance Act [Chapter 10:31] for their knowledge, skills and experience that brings independent judgement to the deliberations and decisions in deposit insurance matters.

Table 2: DPC Board and Executive Management composition 2023

Name	Gender	Position	Status	Region of Origin	Terms	Qualifications
NON- EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS						
Agmos Moyo	M	Chairperson	Independent	Midlands	2	-BL. (Hons) LLB (UZ) Legal Practitioner
Sithembile P. Pilime	F	Deputy Chairperson	Independent	Mash West	2	-Bsc Social Science & Admin -Diploma in Management Studies
Amos Manzai	M	Member	Independent	Manicaland	2	-BA (Hons) Economics (UK) -Chartered Accountant CA (Z)
Judith J. Rusike	F	Member	Non-executive	Mat South	2	-Bsc Hons (Econs) UZ -MBA (UZ)
Philip T. Madamombe	M	Member	Independent	Mash West	1	-BBS(Hons) UZ -EMBA (NUST) -AIOBZ
Annah Mashingaidze	F	Member	Independent	Manicaland	1	-LLB (UNISA) -MBL (UNISA) -ACMA (CGMA) -BAcc (Hons) (UZ)
Hopewell Zinyau (Ex- officio)	M	CEO	Executive	Manicaland	1	-MBA(UZ) -LLB(UNISA) -BA English & Communications (UZ) -Dip Personnel Management -Dip Training Management
EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT						
Gift Chirozva	M	Bus. Ops Director	Executive	Manicaland	-	-BBS (Hons) (UZ) -Master of Business (Finance (Edith Cowan, Australia)
Kiitumetsi Zawanda	F	Corporate Secretary	Executive	Mat South	-	-LLB (Hon) UZ -EMBA (MSU)
Alfred Chaavure	M	Finance & Admin Director	Executive	Masvingo	-	BBS(Hons) UZ ACMA, CGMA IOBZ Grad CIS

The Board and Executive Management at the 5th Annnual General Meeting 2023

Gender Balance, Regional Representation and Board Seats

In accordance with section 11(7) of the PECGA [Chapter 10:31], our Board of Directors is composed of an equal number of males and females of which none of them sits on more than two public entity boards as provided for in section 11(4) of the Act. The members are drawn from a diversity of professional fields and possess relevant skills to enrich DPC. The membership is a fair representation of Zimbabwe's geographic regions.

Board Committees

The Board has established and delegated specific oversight roles and responsibilities to five (5) Committees which are guided by terms of reference as approved by the Board and subject to review where necessary. The Committees are chaired by non-executive Directors and their terms of reference are drawn from the Public Entities Corporate Governance (General) Regulations, 2018.

Figure 1: DPC Board Committees 2023 & their key terms of reference.

Board Committee membership and meeting attendance record

The Board sat four (4) times during the year for quarterly meetings. The Board further met the line Minister twice in 2023, complying with Section 33 (4) of the Public Entities Corporate Governance Act [Chapter 10:31]. The agendas for the meetings with the Minister were to discuss the Corporation's performance and plans, the board's compliance with its strategic plan, and other matters of mutual interest.

Table 3: 2023 Board & Committee Meeting Attendance Register.

DIRECTOR	MEETINGS TO REVIEW FY2023 PERFORMANCE								
	Board of Directors	Human Resources Committee	Risk & Resolution Committee	Finance & Investment Committee	Audit Committee	Ethics & Integrity Committee **	Meetings with line Minister	FY2022 AGM	2024 Strategic Planning & review
Total # of meetings	4	4	4	4	4	1	2	1	1
Agmos Moyo	4	4		4		1	1	1	1
Sithembile P. Pilime	4	4	4				2	1	1
Annah Mashingaidze	4		4	4			2	1	1
Judith J. Rusike	4	4		4		1	2	1	1
Amos R. T. Manzai	4		2		4		2	1	1
Philip T. Madamombe	4		4		4	1	2	1	1
Hopewell Zinyau*	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	1	1

* CEO joined the Corporation on the 1st of July 2023

** Ethics and integrity committee was constituted in the 4th quarter of 2023

Key

	Not a member
	Attended

Board Ethics

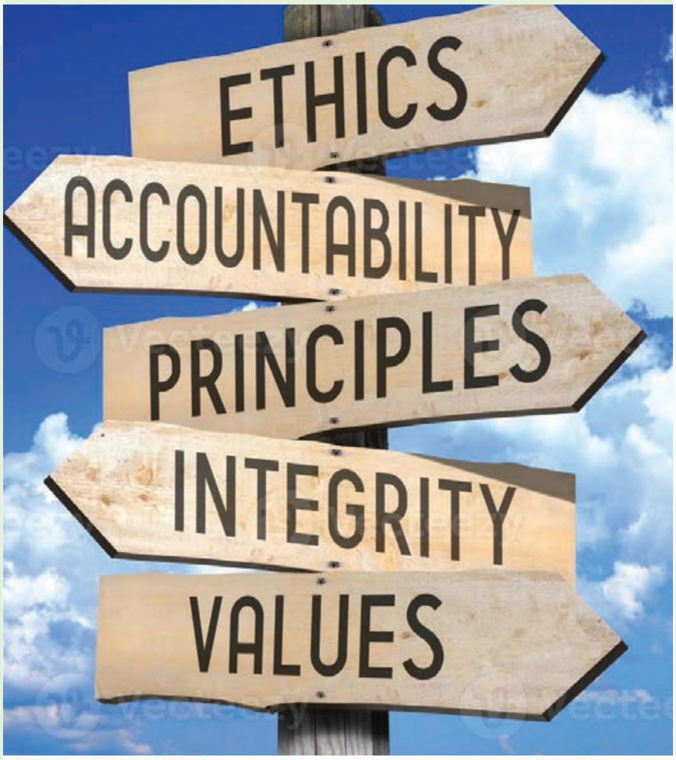
The Board strives to be exemplary on ethical conduct. Our commitment to high ethical standards is underpinned by our corporate values, which inform our value behaviours. DPC has a comprehensive set of annually reviewed policies, some of which are available to the public on the website and these form the basis for our ethical approach.

a) Ethics and Integrity - In 2023, the Board constituted an Integrity Committee to provide further oversight on ethics, integrity, and other associated risks. The Committee commenced duty in the first quarter of 2024 by reviewing the Corporation's performance for FY2023. The Corporation plans to embark on Board and Management training on various aspects such as business ethics, and white-collar crime in 2024.

b) Board Charter & Code of Ethics - DPC's Code of Ethics is structured in the language used in section 27 of the PECGA and is read with the DPC Human Capiatal Manual, specifically in the chapters that deal with conduct.

c) Whistle Blowing & Anti-Bribery Policy - We take a zero-tolerance approach to bribery and corruption and are committed to carrying out all business activities in an ethical manner. The Board strives to create a 'psychologically safe' workplace therefore, employees are encouraged to report any illegal or unethical behaviour, or contraventions of the law or policy to supervisors, managers or other appropriate personnel without fear of reprisal. The Corporation is working on an anonymous, externally facilitated whistleblowing hotline which we believe shall be rolled out in 2024. These policies apply to all employees, directors and contractors. Our policies dictate compliance with all legislation, internal rules and standard operating procedures.

d) Sexual Harassment- We have a zero-tolerance approach to sexual misconduct or sexual harassment and DPC is committed to providing a working environment in which all its employees are treated with respect and dignity. Our employees, directors, and contractors have the right to work in an environment free from any form of discrimination or harassment. As part of this commitment, the sexual harassment policy is aimed at preventing and resolving behaviour and conduct that constitutes harassment as defined in the Labour Amendment Act No.11 of 2023. The policy covers the workplace, work related social events, conferences, training seminars, and refers to all forms of communication.



Board Training and Evaluation

DPC is a learning, knowledge-based organisation and therefore training of both board and staff is of strategic importance. The Board received training from the CGU, Public Service Commission (PSC), Chartered Governance and Accountancy Institute of Zimbabwe (CGI) at a Board induction, and consultants during the period under review.

One of the Board members and a Senior Executive were trained in Risk- Based Premium System (RBPS) and Single Customer View (SCV) in Turkey.

We believe that for the Board to be effective in the execution of their duties, the members must have an end-to-end appreciation & technical grasp of the business, which can be achieved through training.

2023 highlights

The Board underwent a Board induction, RBPS, SCV, corporate governance, strategic planning, ESG, & Artificial Intelligence training.

Our contribution to the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

DPC believes that it has a part to play in the global objectives to foster "peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future" as espoused in the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs"). DPC does its part to contribute to the same under its ESG framework and related policies.

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

DPC's commitment

We are committed to cultivating a workplace that safeguards the physical, psychological and mental wellbeing of our employees and their dependents. DPC undertakes activities that are aimed to achieve these goals.

How we did in 2023

- Staff physical wellness day conducted.
- Breast Cancer awareness activities undertaken.
- DPC observed 'Movember' in November 2023 & promoted Men's Health in the same month.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

DPC's commitment

One of the Corporation's key strategic outcomes is to contribute to the enhancement of training and public awareness of the scheme. DPC provides staff training in deposit insurance, risk management, corporate governance, ESG and other ICT related trainings.

How we did in 2023

- All staff trained in Deposit insurance.
- 8 students from local Universities were enrolled for industrial attachment in the Business Operations, Finance, Human Resources & ICT Sections.

5 GENDER EQUALITY

DPC's commitment

We believe that gender equality is a powerful enabler for economic and social performance. Gender equality has been central to our internal governance and employer policy for the past 21 years. This policy is steered by the line Ministry's commitment to the cause and the Board's steadfast stance regarding this issue.

How we did in 2023

- 50% of the Non- Executive Board members are female.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

DPC's commitment

DPC recognises the exceptional talent of Zimbabweans and as such, it employs Zimbabwean citizens only. In addition, through the transparent remittance of taxes, we have always religiously contributed to the development of the wider Zimbabwean economy.

How we did in 2023

- 100% of DPC employees are Zimbabwe citizens.
- 100% of suppliers were from Zimbabwe.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

DPC's commitment

To address gender inequalities that existed in the Corporation's past, DPC promotes the empowerment of women and youth. This commitment is demonstrated by the DPC Board which has a 50:50 gender balance, & an increasing number of women being recruited or promoted to decision making positions.

How we did in 2023

- 62.5% of tertiary student attachés were female.
- Equal pay across gender.
- 50% of those promoted in 2023 were female. Out of 8 vacancies, 4 were women.

13 CLIMATE ACTION

DPC's commitment

DPC continues to find ways to be sustainable & relieve pressure off the national grid and Municipal water system. As our ESG framework matures, we shall be introducing measures to curtail our water usage, waste management, & overall environmental Management.

How we did in 2023

- Monthly National Clean- Up Days undertaken.
- The majority of DPC properties have boreholes.
- Our Bulawayo Office is partly off the grid with a 5kvA solar system

Enterprise Risk Management (ERM)

Our board is fully accountable for the risk management and internal controls. To this end, the Board has instituted the enterprise–wide risk management function, compliance function and independent internal audit function. The ERM approach is based on the globally accepted COSO Standard (Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission) Enterprise Risk Management – Integrating with Strategy and Performance (2017). These efforts resulted in the Corporation's ERM attaining maturity 'Level 3' during the period under review.

ISO 9001: 2015 Standard - The Corporation is pursuing the implementation of the ISO (International Organization for Standardization) Standard 9001 (2015) which will be adapted to Corporation's requirements for strategic planning, enhance risk management and management reporting.

'Value for Money' Procurement

The DPC Board has over the years kept a close eye on value for money procurement, right from the budgeting stage. To that end, we ensure that we derive maximum utility from every purchase or dollar spent. We do not base 'value for money' on the minimum purchase price (economy) only, but on the maximum efficiency and effectiveness of the purchase as well.

We look at procurement through four lenses namely, economy, efficiency, effectiveness, and equity (4 Es). DPC goes beyond merely 'not paying more than necessary for goods and services'. Our approach is concerned with cost minimization (economy), output maximization (efficiency), full attainment of the intended results (effectiveness) and the support of shareholder equity.

2023 highlights

DPC's procurement practices were consistent with the prevailing procurement laws and our approved procurement budget.

Remuneration & Allowances for the Board & Executive Management

Board fees for the period under review were paid in accordance with the remuneration framework and practice circulars provided by the CGU from time to time. In addition, in accordance with the PECGA law and corporate governance best practice, no non-executive board members were awarded any loans, allowances or any other remuneration outside of the regulated board remuneration framework. The remuneration of executive management was paid within the permissible thresholds of regulatory and budgetary approvals.

2023 highlights

The Corporation was awarded First Place Prize for the Best Corporate Governance Practices in State Enterprises and Parastatals category by the Chartered Governance and Accountancy Institute in Zimbabwe (formerly Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators in Zimbabwe, ICSAZ).

Transparency

DPC endeavours to be as transparent as possible by making pertinent disclosures on its website, in the press and other communication platforms. The DPC annual reports, procurement notices, employment opportunities, policy pronouncements and so forth are available for public scrutiny. DPC does not make any political donations as per the dictates of the law.

Statement Of Compliance

Based on information set out in the governance statement, the Corporation complied with the requisite legislative and corporate governance requirements throughout the accounting period.

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K. Zawanda

Corporate Secretary

Our People

Our Staff

DPC's human capital is a key asset of the Corporation. The skills and experience in our staff are essential contributors to achieve our strategic goals through operational efficiency, innovation, cost reductions and increased productivity. We aim to attract, train and develop a skilled and committed workforce and have put in place programmes that facilitate this endeavour.

Table 4: DPC staff statistics for 2023

KPI	Target 2023		Quarter 1 2023		Quarter 2 2023		Quarter 3 2023		Quarter 4 2023	
Diversity statistics by gender *** ♂ Male / ♀ Female	♂ 50%	♀ 50%	♂ 60%	♀ 40%	♂ 56%	♀ 44%	♂ 59%	♀ 41%	♂ 59%	♀ 41%
Turnover Rate for Highest Performers	0		0		0		0		0	
% of joiners leaving	0		0		0		0		0	
Actual versus budgeted expenditure (payroll costs)	100%		54%		91%		93%		84%	
Average length of service per member of staff	10.5 years		10.5 years		10 years		9 years		9 years	
Recruitment cost in ZWL dollars	Nil		1,212,821		5,788,814		6,575,771		0	
% of employees trained in company culture	100%		100%		100%		100%		100%	

Human Resource Planning

As we finalise the five liquidations that we have been working on, we realised that the Corporation's human capital needs have shifted as well and as a result, the Board reviewed the organisational structure to make way for skills in the 'investment' field. The Corporation strateigic thrust shifted to give much more weight on investments and thus, an Investment Analyst was recruited to superintend over investment portfolio and advise management and board of directors on prudent investment strategies.

Employee Relations

Our approach to responsible employment includes fair and transparent remuneration, upholding the human rights and the dignity of our people, respecting and embracing diversity, providing equal employment opportunities, preventing discrimination and preferential recruitment practices. Industrial relations were cordial throughout the reporting period. Executive Management engaged employees on a quarterly basis through a Works Council forum amongst other strategies.

Culture

Cultural alignment is crucial to maintaining good relations between management and our staff. Management enhanced its dissemination of important information to the lower staff levels which we believed went a long way towards addressing information gaps. The Corporation embarked on a team building exercise in July 2023 which was designed to foster interdepartmental cooperation, trust, and build a better rapport between individuals. Employee feedback is facilitated by suggestion boxes and departmental meetings at our offices as well as through the Works Council platform.

Fair Remuneration and Benefits

The Corporation endeavours to compensate employees fairly within the legislative and budgeting framework. In 2023, CGU Circular 4/2023 that clarified multicurrency remuneration thresholds assisted in easing the anxiety of our staff and helped them to improve their welfare. DPC continues to comply fully to the regulatory requirements regarding executive and lower-level staff remuneration. The Corporation pays competitive salaries and performance bonuse is paid based on the Integrated Results-Based Perfomance Management system (IRBM) evaluation outcome and as guided by CGU. The Corporation participates in salary surveys covering mainly financial institutions and financial safety net players as a salary health check and adjusts the remuneration framework in line with the salary survey outcomes depending on affordability.

Performance Management

All DPC employees are subject to perfomance management and they complete Integrated Results-Based Management system (IRBM) perfomance contracts as guided by Corporate Governance Unit at the start of each financial year. DPC was ranked number 13 out of 104 state owned enterprises in 2023.

Diversity

DPC's hiring practices include consideration of diversity across a number of areas, including gender. Employment opportunities are initially internally flighted and qualifying staff members can freely apply. Where we resort to external recruitment, the positions are advertised in the press, on our social media platforms and website. The Corporation, however, compliess with Section 17(3) read together with Section 18 of the Public Entities Corporate Governance Act Chapter 10(31) for all senior positions. This has helped us to attract an intergenerational workforce with diverse backgrounds.

Learning and Development

We recognise the importance of learning and development to the satisfaction and fulfilment of our employees. We aim to create a culture in which all our people take responsibility for developing their potential through our training and educational programmes in order to continually improve performance. DPC belongs to a global community of Deposit Insurers (IADI) and this community provides countless training opportunities virtually and physically. Our people are empowered to participate in these trainings at no cost to them. The Corporation also incentivises relevant personal academic development by way of a fees reimbursement policy upon the successful completion of the studies in question.

Safety and Health

We are committed to providing a safe and healthy working environment for all our internal and external customers. We have adopted policies and mandatory procedures across the organisation that reflect our core values and are aligned to international standards. The journey to embed these principles began when we adopted an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) system in 2020, which was solidified by the ISO 9001:2015 Standard adoption that is set to be completed in July 2024.

Among other initiatives, in 2023, we conducted a Wellness Day in partnership with our Medical Aid service provider. Staff consulted for dental, hypertension, diabetes, eye, and general health issues for free. The Corporation has endeavoured to develop a culture where all our people and stakeholders take responsibility for the health and safety of themselves and others, drawing lessons from the COVID 19 global pandemic.

Appropriate resources will continue to be provided to meet our health and safety commitments.

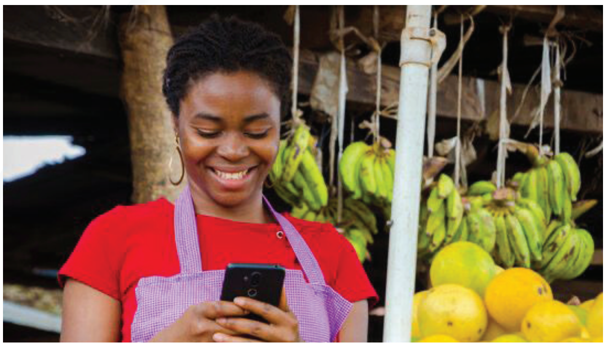
Our Communities & Society

Our Communities & Society

At DPC, we recognise the importance of regular engagement, strong relationships, and active involvement in the community. We are aware that our social licence to operate and the long-term success of our mandate relies on mutual communication, a supportive, open, and constructive relations with the people of Zimbabwe.

Financial Inclusion

Financial inclusion efforts seek to ensure that all households and businesses, regardless of income level, have access to and can effectively use the appropriate financial services they need to improve their lives. DPC contributes to the nation's financial inclusion efforts which benefit indigenous citizens through savings, insurance, credit, and payment systems such as mobile money. DPC's played its role under the 'Financial literacy' and 'Consumer Protection' pillars of the National Financial Inclusion Strategy (NFIS) 2016-2020. DPC participated at the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Financial Inclusion Summit.



2023 Global Money Week (GMW)

The youth in Zimbabwe (aged between 18 to 35 years) constitute 67% of the population, and thus possess great potential to make a meaningful contribution to society. DPC joined forces with the RBZ, CBIs and other financial safety net players and participated in the 2023 Global Money Week 2023 from the 20-26 March 2023 under the theme, "*Plan your money, plant your future.*" Learners and other youthful members of the public attended Reserve Bank Sports Club where they visited our exhibition, and we took the opportunity to preach the gospel of deposit insurance.

The GMW is an annual event where financial education events for young people are rolled out as a way of raising awareess. DPC plays its part in financial inclusion and youth empowerment.

Schools/tertiary outreach

We believe in catching them young. To this end, DPC employs a schools outreach strategy that has proved effective especially in the southern region where our Bulawayo Office team visited schools to address learners, their educators and in some instances, their parents on Deposit Insurance and the importance of banking. DPC conducts guest lectures in various local universities where we teach the students about the financial services sector and DPC's mandate.

DPC/ CGI partnership

To enhance financial system stability, The Chartered Governance Institute (formerly Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators in Zimbabwe) (CGI) partnered with the DPC and the International Compliance Association from the United Kingdom in launching the Governance, Risk & Compliance Diploma. The Diploma is tailor-made for all stakeholders in the banking industry and covers, *inter alia*, Corporate Governance for Financial Institutions, Models of Supervision in Financial Services Sector, and the Role of Deposit Protection Systems.

We are of the firm view that as these youngsters grow into productive members of society, they come armed with key financial skills and knowledge that are vital for and the nation’s economic growth.

Trade and Agricultural shows

The Corporation accessed its clients through exhibitions at trade shows such as the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair (ZITF) and agricultural shows that were held throughout the year. We got the opportunity to educate unsophisticated depositors, the unbanked and other small-scale businesspeople about the importance and the advantages of banking and the peace of mind offered by the deposit protection scheme. We got valuable feedback and the concerns of the public regarding the cover levels, which is an issue that the Corporation is hopeful can be resolved through a corresponding growth in the Fund size.

Translation of Reading Material to all 16 Languages.

Our claim forms are available in all our local languages to ensure that our depositors are able to understand the important message of deposit insurance, when and how to access our services. We also advertise on the print, radio, and television media in local languages to reach citizens of all walks of life. We intend to improve this in 2024 by being more visible across the country with messages in the various local languages.

Inclusion of the Visually Impaired

DPC has translated all its key information to braille to assist the visually impaired. We realised that visual impairment should not impede one's access to a vital financial safety net service like deposit insurance. In 2024, we are looking forward to improving accessibility for the hearing impaired people and putting in place accessibility ramps at our offices for those with physical challenges. Two-way communication cannot be achieved if we do not put the right infrastructure in place to facilitate effective dialogue.

POSB Compensation for Loss of Value (US$400 000)

Following DPC's proximity to depositors, our line Ministry partnered with us to undertake the noble exercise of compensating depositors who lost value in February 2019, through Statutory Instrument 33 of 2019.

The pilot project was funded to the tune of US$400 000 from the Corporation's dividend in Kuvimba Mining House profits. The first disbursement was to depositors of DTMFIs where about US$76 000 was disbursed. Thereafter, DPC managed to disburse US$316,641 to depositors of POSB. We believe that this intervention by the Government went a long way towards cushioning small depositors who were affected by the changes in the law.

Work Related Learning- Industrial Attachment.

DPC runs an annual Work-Related Learning programme which is founded on the concept of experiential learning as it seeks to provide tertiary students an opportunity to "learn by doing". Its main focus is to expose students to real work situations so that they are able to not only integrate theory with practice but to develop the necessary repertoire of skills, behaviour and attitude that are critical for their specific career paths. This programme supports students who study mainly Banking and Finance, Accountancy, Human Resources, Risk, Statistics and ICT.

The programme is DPC's way of contributing towards the training of our nation's aspiring professionals, their empowerment and encouraging them to take up career opportunities in the financial services sector.

Environment

Environment

DPC endeavours to manage and minimise its impact on the natural environment. We take part in the monthly national clean up campaigns. We realise that our actions today greatly affect the world in the future. We do not trivialise our carbon footprint and have begun the conscious effort to develop 'Green consciousness' within the organisation.

Responsible Investments

One key aspect of our mandate is to grow the Deposit Protection Fund to achieve a target fund size of at least 2% of total deposits. The DPC investment strategy lists a variety of permissible investment vehicles, one of which is *alternative investments*. We believe that alternative investments that utilise the land to create profits must have a deliberate strategy to reduce, mitigate or eliminate negative externalities to the communities that they operate in for the sake of sustainability.

In 2024, in addition to investment property, money market and equity investments, DPC intends to move into alternative investments. The opportunities that we have identified we have satisfied ourselves that they are ethical, responsible, sustainable and take on a nation building approach to investment. DPC's investment due diligence standards limit the Corporation to investing in opportunities that demonstrate a commitment to community involvement, poverty reduction through employment creation, responsible consumption and sustainable land use, gender equity and investment in the preservation of the longevity of the life of agricultural/ mining land.

"The blind pursuit of profit at all costs is untenable. It is essential that we make money the right way. After all, if communities suffer as a result of a company's actions, those returns are not sustainable."

National Clean Up Day

As an administrative body, and in a bid to contribute towards upholding the provisions of section 73 of the Constitution of Zimbabwe, namely the "right to an environment that is not harmful to the health and well-being", DPC participates in the National Clean- Up Day held on every first Friday of each calendar month. Our people look forward to the exercise at the beginning of the month as it inadvertently doubles as a 'team building' exercise where we all get to interact in the team activity.

In 2024, we look forward to partaking in the Zimbabwe National Tree Planting Day held annually on the first Saturday of December. We intend to adopt this noble activity on our annual activity calendar as we recognise the need, and our role, to replenish the community and environment.

Our Paperless Boardroom

In 2019, the Corporation abandoned hardcopy Board packs for its meetings and related correspondence. We adopted a digital board portal for board meeting efficiency, management & collaboration. We believe that this was an exemplary step in the right direction. Since then and accelerated by the virtual workspace that was necessitated by the COVID 19 pandemic social distancing measures, our internal meetings have also been on boarded on the software system or simply shared via email.

Investment in Solar Energy

DPC invested in a 5KV solar system for its Bulawayo operations. We recognised that solar energy is a clean and renewable source of power, which significantly reduces greenhouse gas emissions compared to traditional fossil fuel-based energy generation. The Corporation endeavours to roll out solar power generation for all its operations by 2025 when the current strategic planning period ends. By embracing solar energy, the Corporation will not only

reduce its carbon footprint, contributing to a cleaner and healthier environment, it will also contribute towards relieving the national electricity grid.

Our deliberate shift towards sustainable energy sources aligns with our goal of deepening our ESG, demonstrating our commitment to environmental stewardship.

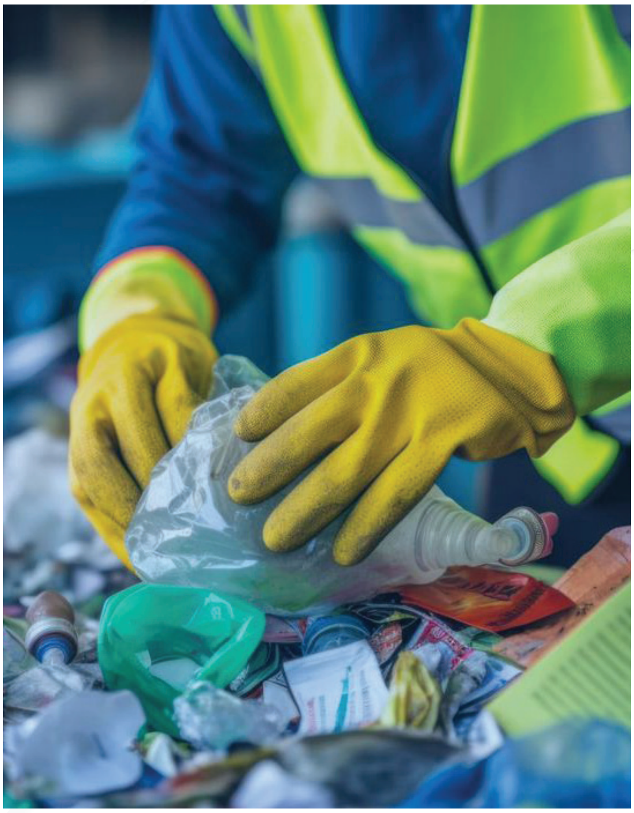
Sustainable Water Usage

In a bid to cut costs and to adopt environmentally friendly option, DPC has over the years sunk or purchased properties equipped with boreholes at the majority of its properties. Our boreholes allow us to access a sustainable natural water source that requires little energy to use. This has greatly supported our ESG strategy while saving on water costs and consumption.

In 2023, DPC contributed fully to the Upper Manyame Sub-Catchment Council (UMSCC) fund through underground water use fees in compliance with the provisions of the Water Act of 1998 [Chapter 20:24].

Waste Management

We realise that the solid waste that we generate



and dispose of through the City's refuse collection service is not only an environmental issue but also an economic and social issue. Therefore, the involvement of all stakeholders, namely, the government, local authorities and us in waste management is crucial. In 2024, DPC endeavours to put in place measures to address waste management.

In addition to the modest efforts, we made in 2023 to deal with waste management, as part of our risk training, we shall endeavour to engrain the *'Prevention, Re-use, Recycling, Recovery, & Disposal'* mindset in our people going forward. We intend to find measures to deal with biodegradable, recyclable material, and inert waste in the workplace.

As both our and the nation's waste management system matures, we hope to segregate waste at source to ensure the value of the various wastes are optimised through recovery, reuse and recycling. We have plans to provide an enabling environment by putting in place a three-prong waste segregation system with the three main waste streams being wet or biodegradable, dry (plastic, paper, metal and wood); and domestic hazardous wastes such as sanitary products, serviettes, tissues, empty containers of cleaning agents, etc.). Performance monitoring tools shall also be employed to determine the quantities and types of waste produced going forward. This information will be of paramount importance in the production of a long- term Waste Management Plan (WMP).

Conclusion

Following the official commissioning of our ESG policy in 2023, the Board, Management and staff are excited to embark on this deliberate journey towards full adoption of sustainable, people centric, community-based, efficient, and environmentally friendly practices. We look forward to adopting an ESG reporting framework such as Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), or Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB).

Business Operations

Risk Assessment and Surveillance

Members to the Deposit Insurance System

Membership to the Deposit Protection Scheme consists of all deposit taking institutions and Deposit-Taking Microfinance Institutions [DTMFIs] registered in terms of:

- Banking Act [Chapter 24:20],
- Building Societies Act [Chapter 24:02],
- Microfinance Act [Chapter 24:30] ,
- Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe Act [Chapter 24:14] and
- People's Own Savings Bank Act [Chapter 24:22].

As at 31 December, 2023 the Deposit Protection scheme consisted of 26 members, down from 27 the prior year. Tetrad Investment Bank Limited's banking licence was cancelled on 31 August 2023, after the institution voluntarily surrendered its licence and requested its cancellation in terms of section 14 (4) of the Banking Act.

Membership to the Deposit Protection Scheme was as shown in Figure 2 below:

Figure 2: Architecture of DPC membership as at 31 December 2023

Deposit Protection Funding

The Corporation's funding sources comprise of premium levies, rentals and investment income. Premium contribution rates for both ZWL and foreign currency deposits were pegged at 0.3% of annual average deposits eligible for premium assessment. The premium rate for foreign currency deposits was increased from 0.2% to 0.3% during the last quarter of 2023, to be in sync with the ZWL premium rate.

Total assessed premium income for the year was ZWL5.7 billion, up 375% from ZWL1.2 billion assessed in 2022 and USD3.8 million, up 52% from USD2.5 million assessed in 2022.

Deposit Protection Coverage

Conceptually the Corporation provides segregated deposit insurance cover to depositors of Contributory Banking Institutions (CBIs) and Deposit Taking Micro-Finance Institutions (DTMFIs) in both ZWL and USD currencies. The Deposit protection funds are segregated, in cognizance of the differences in capital requirements, risk mitigatory measures in place, as well as the currency of insured deposit.

Deposit Protection Cover Levels for Contributory Banking Institutions(CBIs)

Deposit protection cover refers to the maximum amount of compensation payable to an insured depositor in the event of a bank failure. Deposit protection cover levels for CBIs were pegged at ZWL1,000,000 and USD 1,000 per depositor, per deposit class per bank, while cover levels for Deposit Taking Micro-Finance Institutions (DTMFIs) were pegged at ZWL100,000 and USD500. The ZWL cover levels were reviewed upwards in June 2023 from ZWL120,000 for CBIs and ZWL5,000 for DTMFIs respectively. The review was necessary to maintain credible cover that inspire depositor confidence in the banking sector. At the current cover levels 98.1% (ZWL) and 96.3% (USD) of the CBIs depositors' accounts were covered in full as reflected in the Table 1 and graphically in figure below.

Table 5: Deposit Protection Cover for CBIs as at 31 December 2023

	ZWL FUND		FCA FUND	
Item	December 2023	Percentage	December 2023	Percentage
Total Number of Deposit Accounts	6.8m	100%	1.8m	100%
Total Number of Deposit Accounts Fully Covered.	6.6m	98.1%	1.7m	96.3%
Total Number of Deposit Accounts Partially Covered.	127.4k	1.9 %	64.3k	3.7%
Value of Deposits in Fully Covered Accounts	ZWL162.3b	3.9%	USD 74.2m	3.8%
Value of Deposits in Partially Covered Accounts.	ZWL4.0 trillion	96.1%	USD 1.9b	96.2%
Total Value of Insured Deposits	ZWL289.7b	6.9%	USD 138.5m	7.1%
Total value of deposits	ZWL4.2 trillion	100%	USD 2.0b	100%

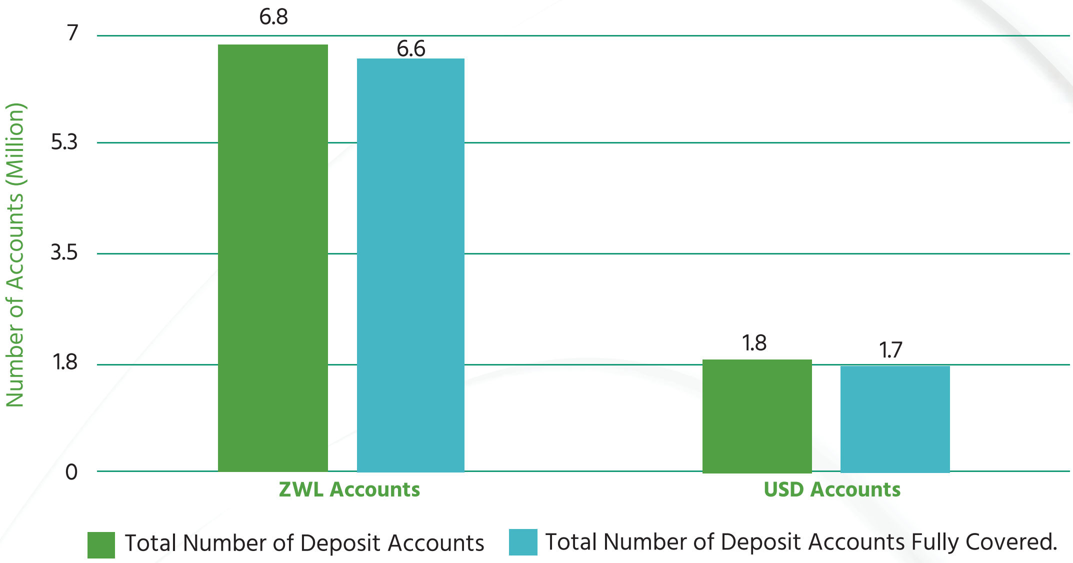


Figure 3: Fully covered versus total depositor accounts

Deposit Protection Cover Levels for Deposit Taking Microfinance Institutions (DTMFIs)

Deposit protection cover levels for DTMFIs were pegged at ZWL100,000 and USD500 per depositor per deposit class. At these cover level, 99.4% (ZWL) and 99.98% (USD) of the depositor accounts were covered in full as reflected in the Table 2 and graphically in figure 3 below.

Table 6: Deposit Protection Cover for DTMFIs as at 31 December 2023

	ZWL FUND		FCA FUND	
Item	December 2023	Percentage	December 2023	Percentage
Total Number of Deposit Accounts	274,218	100%	2.2 m	100%
Total Number of Deposit Accounts Fully Covered.	272,551	99.4%	2.2 m	99.98%
Total Number of Deposit Accounts Partially Covered.	1,667	0.6%	402	0.02%
Value of Deposits in Fully Covered Accounts	ZWL214.9 million	2.02%	USD 9.2 m	52.35%
Value of Deposits in Partially Covered Accounts.	ZWL 10.4 billion	98%	USD 8.4 m	47.65%
Total Value of Insured Deposits	ZWL 381.6 million	3.6%	USD 9.4 m	53.5%
Total Value of Deposits	ZWL 10.6 billion	100%	USD 17.6 m	100%

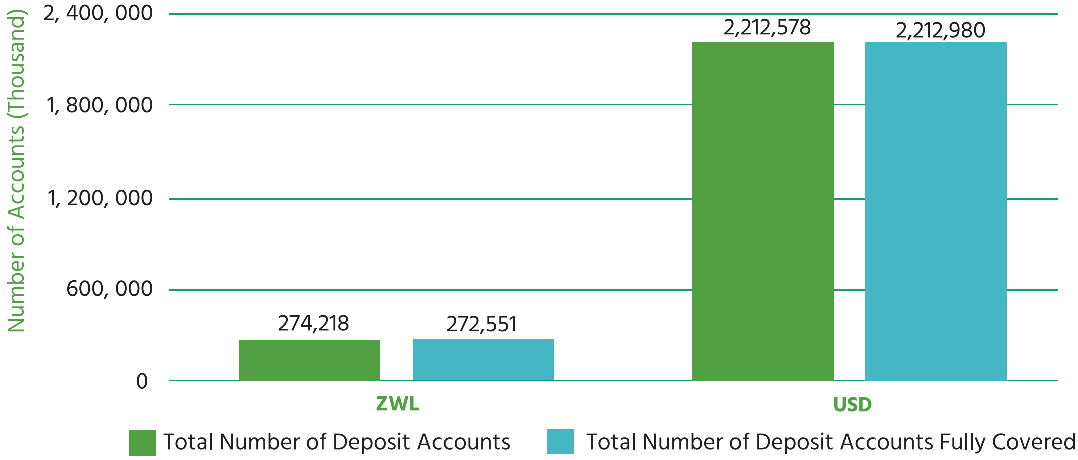


Figure 4: Fully covered versus total depositor accounts

Deposit Growth

Total deposits eligible for premium assessment (DEPA) increased by 526% from ZWL670.6 billion in 2022 to ZWL4.2 trillion. Foreign currency deposits eligible for premium assessment increased by 25% from USD1.6 billion to USD2 billion. The growth in ZWL deposits mirrors the high liquidity conditions that persisted during the period under review.

Figure 5 & 6 below compares deposit balances eligible for premium assessment for year ended December 2022 and 2023:

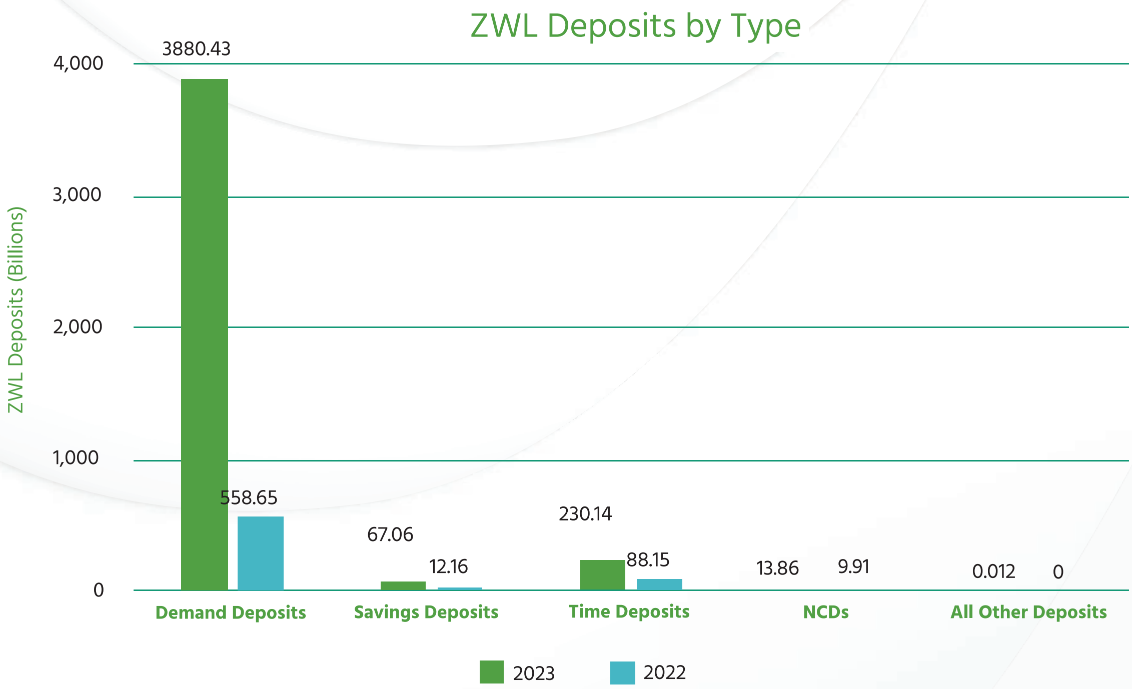


Figure 5: ZWL Deposits by type

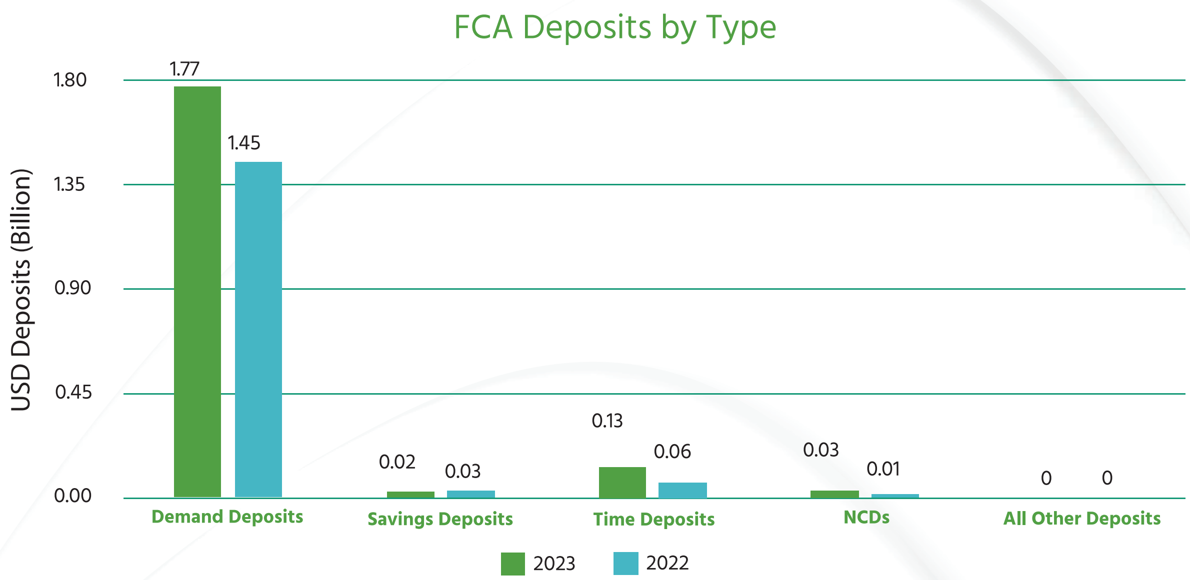


Figure 6: FCA Deposits by type

Distribution and Average Deposit Sizes

Table 7: Distribution and Average Size Deposits as at 31 December 2023

	ZWL DEPOSITS	FCA DEPOSITS
	Commercial Banks	
No. of Institutions	13	13
No. of Accounts	5.16 million	1.15 million
Total Deposits	ZWL3.53 trillion	USD1.75 billion
Average Deposit Size	ZWL684 thousand	USD1 522
	Building Societies	
No. of Institutions	4	4
No. of Accounts	497.21 thousand	309.21 thousand
Total Deposits	ZWL 571.04 billion	USD178 million
Average Deposit Size	ZWL1.15 million	USD576
	Infrastructure Development Banks	
No. of institutions	1	1
No. of Accounts	3.8 thousand	299
Total Deposits	ZWL10.38 billion	USD464.41 thousand
Average Deposit Size	ZWL2.73 million	USD1 553 thousand
	Deposit-Taking Microfinance Institutions	
No. of institutions	7	7
No. of Accounts	274.22 thousand	2.21 million
Total Deposits	ZWL10.63 billion	USD17.63 million

	ZWL DEPOSITS	FCA DEPOSITS
Average Deposit Size	ZWL38 764.5	USD7.98
	Savings Bank	
No. of Institutions	1	1
No. of Accounts	1.1 million	294.6 thousand
Total Deposits	ZWL78.72 billion	USD27.95 million
Average Deposits Size	ZWL71 563.64	USD94.8
	Market Aggregate	
No. of institutions	26	26
No. of Accounts	7.04 million	3.96 million
Total Deposits	4.2 trillion	2.44 billion
Average Deposit Size	ZWL596 5901	USD616

4.2 ZWL and FCA deposits were concentrated in the commercial bank sub-sector, which constituted 84% and 88.6% respectively of the total deposits. Figure 7 below shows market share of deposits by sub sector.

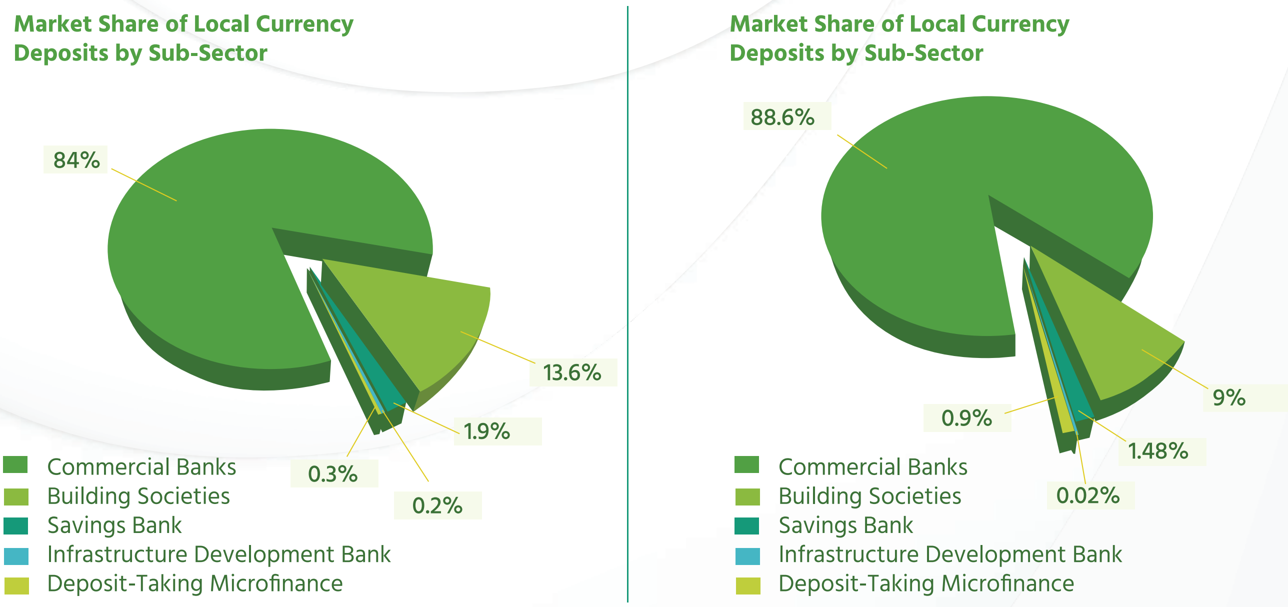


Figure 7: Market Share of Deposits by sub-sector as at 31 December 2023

5. Deposit Composition

5.1 Deposits eligible for premium assessment were dominated by demand deposits, which accounted for 93% and 90% of total ZWL and FCA deposit respectively. Time deposits were a distant 5% and 7% as illustrated in Figure 8 below:

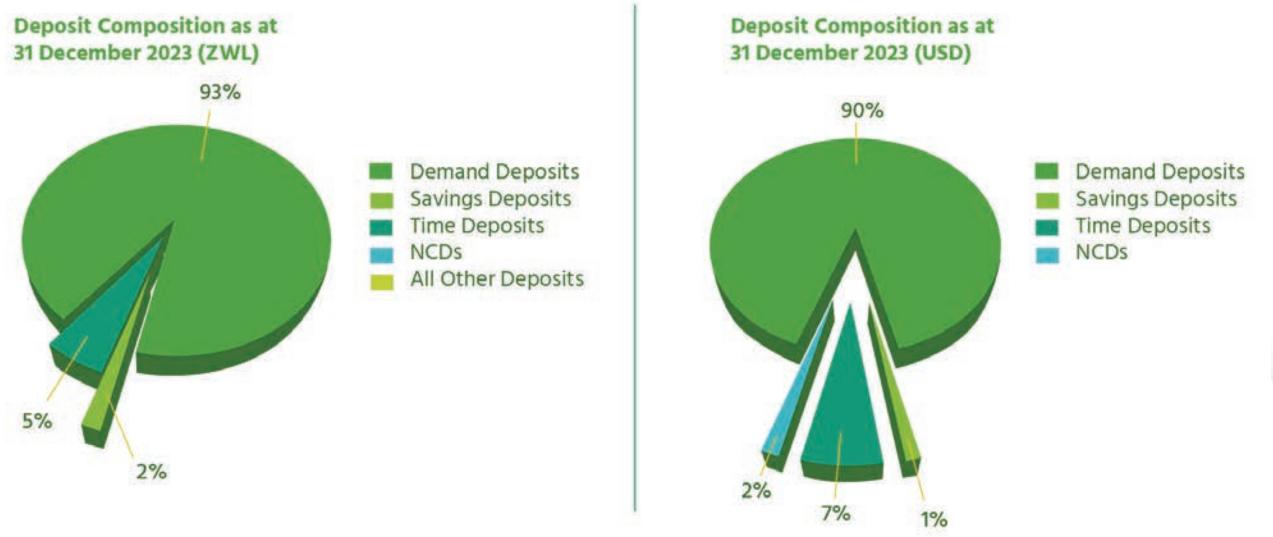


Figure 8: Deposit Composition as at 31 December 2023

Bank Resolution, Recoveries & Investigations

Overview

During the period under review, the Corporation continued to execute its mandate as liquidator of five (5) closed banks through the realization of assets and payment of liquidation dividends to creditors and uninsured depositors.

DPC payments to depositors take place on two fronts:

- The Deposit Protection Fund (DPF) up to the maximum insurable limit;
- Liquidation dividends on a pro-rata basis depending on debt recoveries and asset realisation.

There were no deposit insurance payments to insured depositors of closed banks during the period under review. Deposit insurance compensation to depositors of Afrasia, Interfin, Allied, Royal and Trust bank was terminated on 31 May 2022 in terms of section 38(5) (b) of the Deposit Protection Corporation (DPC) Act [Chapter 24:29], which limits the period within which a depositor must claim the amount of his or her protected deposit from the DPC.

Liquidation Of Closed Banks

Total recoveries in cash, treasury bills and properties were ZWL22.6 billion, which translate to an 8,663% recovery rate as at 31 December 2023. Total dividends paid out to creditors of the six (6) failed CBIs under liquidation increased by 11% from ZWL204.4 million in December 2022 to ZWL226 million in December 2023. This translates to an average dividend payout of ZWL1.22 per dollar to concurrent creditors.

The Corporation has made significant progress towards the winding up of the five institutions under Liquidation. Trust bank and Afrasia Bank concurrent creditors were paid in full a liquidation dividend plus interest and the residual assets were handed over to the shareholders. The Corporation has reached advanced stages of concluding Royal, Interfin and Allied Bank liquidation processes.

The corporation expects to conclude the resolution of the remaining institutions by 31 December 2024.

The specific status of each banking institution under resolution is discussed hereunder.

Table 8: Status of each banking institution under resolution

Bank	Update as at 31 December 2023
Afrasia Bank	The bank's concurrent creditors have been paid ZWL53.9 million or ZWL 1.40 per dollar Final Liquidation Account and Agreement of Sale of residual assets to shareholders was approved by the Master on 24 November 2023. As at report date, legal processes to transfer residual assets to shareholders had commenced and should be concluded by 31 March 2024.

Bank	Update as at 31 December 2023
Allied Bank	Concurrent creditors were paid ZWL11.5 million, which translate to ZWL1.19 per every dollar Final account was submitted to the Master of High Court for approval. Account re-advertised as lying for inspection from 26.01.2024 to 09.02.2024 after some amendments regarding unrealised assets. DPC expects Liquidation proceedings to be concluded in 2024 once the Final Account has been confirmed.
Trust Bank	The 6th and Final Liquidation & Distribution Account was approved by the Master of High Court on 27 November 2023. Concurrent creditors will be paid ZWL26.4 million or ZWL1.65. per dollar As at report date, payment of final dividends to concurrent creditors had commenced. As at report date, processes to transfer residual assets to shareholders were underway and should be concluded in 2024.
Interfin Bank	Concurrent creditors were paid ZWL129.2 million or ZWL1.62 per dollar DPC is engaging shareholders to transfer all the residual assets to them. Legal processes to transfer assets to shareholders should be concluded by 30 June 2024 once the Final Account and Agreement of Sale has been approved by the Master of High Court..
Royal Bank	The Amended Third and Final Liquidation Account was approved by the Master on 25 January 2024. A total of ZWL4m will be paid to concurrent creditors which translate to 39 cents per every dollar owed. The Payment of dividends to concurrent creditors is now in progress. DPC will return any unclaimed funds to Guardian's Fund after 30 April 2024 & apply for termination of Liquidation

Compensation for Loss of value

Government through Kuvimba Mining House availed USD400,000 (four hundred United States Dollars) to the Corporation for the compensation of small depositors for the loss of value incurred due to the exchange rate movement from USD1:RTGS1 to USD1:RTGS2.5 as at 20 February 2019.

In view of the resources that were available, the Corporation allocated the initial tranche of USD400,000 to eligible depositors in Deposit Taking Microfinance Institutions (DTMFIs).

All eligible depositors of DTMFIs who submitted their claims were duly compensated by their respective DTMFIs. On aggregate, the Corporation had processed **917** claims for DTMFI depositors with a cumulative value of **USD 83,356** leaving unclaimed balance of about **USD 316,641** from the availed tranche of USD400, 000.

Accordingly, the Corporation proceeded to avail USD316, 641 to POSB under phase 2 of the loss of value compensation exercise. The loss of value exercise for POSB was well received and the availed funds have since been exhausted. Further funding is still required from Treasury to meet POSB's exposure of USD25 million.

Single Customer View

A deposit protection scheme (DPS) should reimburse depositors' insured funds promptly, to contribute to financial stability. In terms section 35 of the DPC Act [Chapter 24:29], depositors should be reimbursed within 60 days from the date of insolvency. Best practice, per the International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI) guidance, however, recommends reimbursement of insured deposits within seven (7) working days of the revocation of a CBI's licence. Over the years, the Corporation has been unable to effect prompt payments mainly due to a lack of robust and readily available depositor information.

To achieve the statutory mandate of prompt payments, the DPC requires every CBI to have capacity to provide detailed information on their depositors and accounts in a standardised and prescribed format which will give DPC a Single Customer View of a depositor's database.

Single Customer View (SCV) files contain information for each (unique) account-holder; which data are essential for the DPC to discharge its statutory mandate, including compensation of depositors.

Accordingly, the Corporation developed a SCV framework and modalities of implementing the project are now in motion. The templates for SCV data input to be used by the banks have already been designed and the development of the web portal to be used for the submission of the electronic SCV templates will be outsourced.

Bulawayo Regional Office

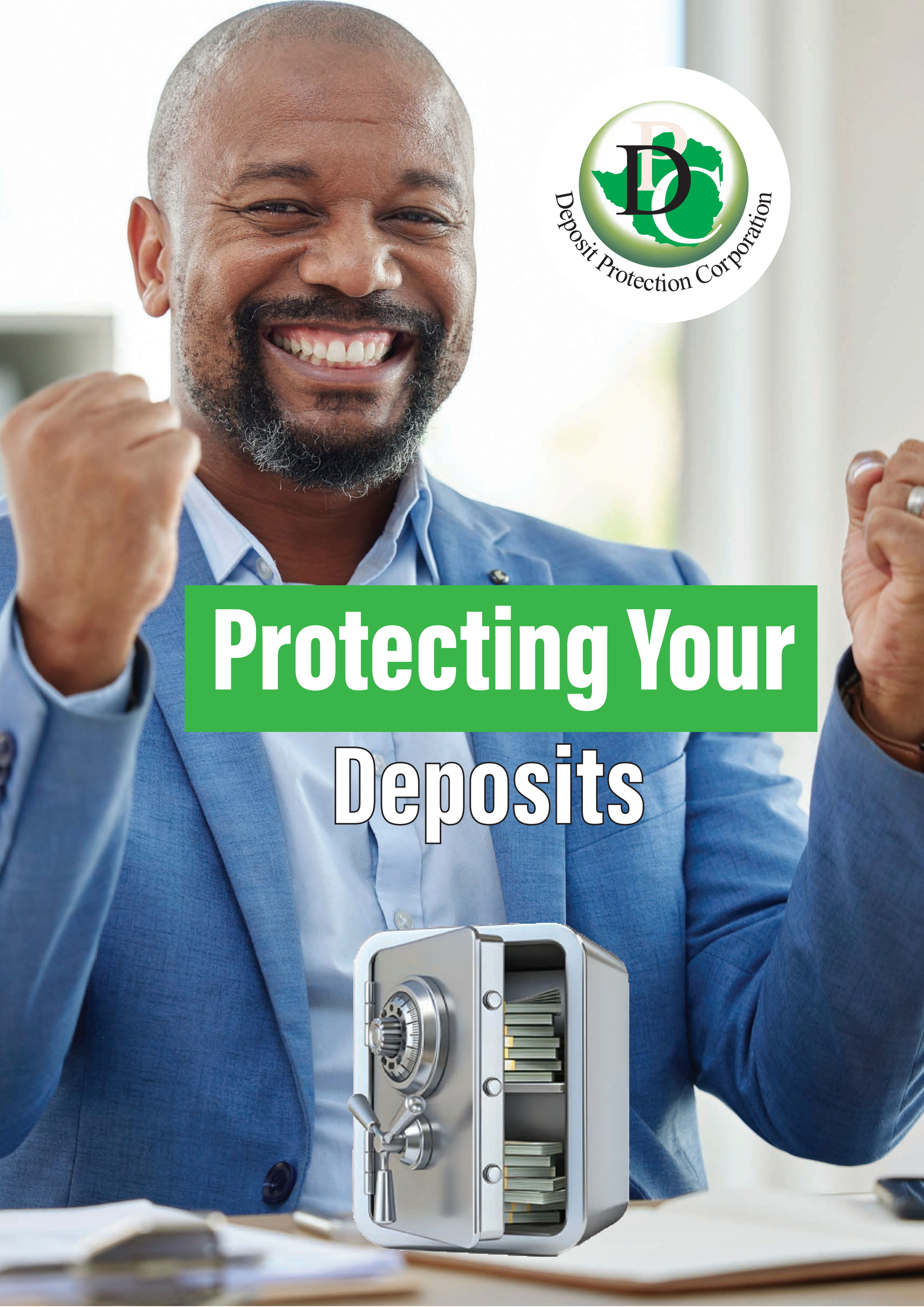
The existence of the regional office dovetails with the Government's thrust of devolution and decentralisation policy which, has been identified as a key pillar to the attainment of Vision 2030 of an upper middle income economy.

The devolution & decentralisation policy seeks to facilitate an inclusive economic participation of all regions, 'leaving no one and no place behind', and creating economic resilience against unforeseen shocks and externalities. The devolution process is envisaged to enhance financial & social inclusivity and economic participation by all citizens in line with the country's national development agenda enunciated in the NDS1.

The presence of the regional office helps the Corporation to get closer to the depositors and it also acts as a gateway communication channel for the Bulawayo Metropolitan Province and the surrounding provinces. Further, the office is also key in advancing the agenda of financial inclusion, which is critical for the achievement of inclusive growth.

The main objective of the office during the year 2023 was to promote awareness of the deposit protection scheme within the Bulawayo Metropolitan Province. As at end of December 2023, the office had conducted 14 outreach programmes. The outreach programmes covered 11 contributory institutions (CIs), two high schools and one event (the Imbizo District Schools Athletics Competitions).

In addition to the outreach programmes, the office together with the Public Relations Unit, attended the ZITF Exhibitions from 25-29 April 2023. The ZITF was held under the theme "*Transformative Innovation, Global Competitiveness*".


Deposit Protection Corporation
Protecting Your
Deposits

Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required in terms of the Deposit Protection Corporation Act [Chapter 24:29] to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the Corporation as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The directors acknowledge that they are responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the Corporation and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the directors set standards for internal controls aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost-effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the Corporation and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the Corporation's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the Corporation is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the Corporation. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the Corporation endeavors to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure,controls, systems, and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation ofthe financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The directors are satisfied that the Corporation has or had access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the company's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditors and their report is presented on pages 55 to 58.

The financial statements set out on pages 60 to 82 which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the directors on 5 June 2024 and were signed on their behalf by:

Approval of financial statements

....

Board Chairperson

....

Chief Executive Officer

....

Audit Committee Chairperson

PKF

chartered accountants
& business advisers

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS ON THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the members of the Deposit Protection Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Corporation set out on pages 60 to 82, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023 and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Deposit Protection Corporation as at 31 December 2023 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Deposit Protection Corporation Act (Chapter 24:29).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Corporation in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Zimbabwe. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in Zimbabwe. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. In addition to the matters described in our basis of qualified opinion paragraph, the key audit matters are tabulated below. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
Land & buildings and investment properties are carried at fair value. The corporation engaged a professional valuer to determine the fair values of these assets. The values are significant to the financial statements.	We assessed the competence and standing of the valuers. We reviewed the professional valuers report to understand the procedures undertaken and assessed the appropriateness of the procedures undertaken with respect to the properties. We agreed the details of the properties valued to title deeds and agreed the values to the financial statements.
Premium income is a major source of funding for compensating depositors on insolvency and/or failure of a contributory institution. Receiving premiums and honouring depositors' claims are the significant business processes for the Corporation and were key in our audit as a result.	We evaluated and tested the compliance to statutory regulations of quarterly premiums collections from members. We tested the design, existence and operating effectiveness of internal controls on all income categories. We tested individual transactions by reconciling them to external records. We performed analytical procedures and assessed the reasonableness of explanations provided by management.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information that may be presented along with these accounts. Other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially mis-stated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Deposit Protection Corporation Act (Chapter 24:29), and for such internal controls as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Corporation or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

We also:

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

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current

chartered accountants
& business advisers

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In terms of section 19 of the Deposit Protection Corporation Act (Chapter 24:29) we have obtained all information or explanations we required, and the accounts and records have been properly kept by the Corporation.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Lewis Hussein.

PKF Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe)

Registered Auditors (Zimbabwe)

Harare

PKF

Lewis Hussein

Engagement Partner

Registered Public Auditor (Zimbabwe)

PAAB Practicing Number 0347

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Eighth Floor, Takura House | 67 Kwame Nkrumah Avenue | Harare
PO Box CY 629 | Causeway | Harare | Zimbabwe

Financial Statements

Deposit Protection Corporation
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023

Statement of Financial Position

	Notes	Inflation Adjusted 2023 ZWL	Inflation Adjusted 2022 ZWL	Historical Cost 2023 ZWL	Historical Cost 2022 ZWL
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, vehicles and equipment	2	18,130,792,384	4,274,011,317	17,819,203,349	695,188,224
Investment property	3	36,480,000,000	8,680,595,960	36,480,000,000	1,806,434,925
Intangible assets	4	22,068,075	22,068,075	1,766,298	1,766,298
		54,632,860,459	12,976,675,352	54,300,969,647	2,503,389,447
Current assets					
Financial assets	5	12,066,836,445	3,009,393,526	12,066,836,445	626,255,799
Trade and other receivables	6	12,170,510,989	5,176,906,132	12,170,510,989	1,076,527,989
Cash and cash equivalents	7	1,719,982,261	1,658,079,995	1,719,982,261	345,047,002
Total current assets		25,957,329,695	9,844,379,653	25,957,329,695	2,047,830,790
Total assets		**80,590,190,154**	**22,821,055,005**	**80,258,299,342**	**4,551,220,237**
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES					
Reserves					
Accumulated fund		65,595,562,883	22,575,184,672	60,876,617,584	3,443,527,542
Non-distributable reserve		13,416,242,475	(145,235,366)	17,803,296,962	1,026,303,468
Total equity		79,011,805,358	22,429,949,306	78,679,914,546	4,469,831,010
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	8	1,575,037,075	375,018,647	1,575,037,075	78,041,506
Provision for protection payments	9	3,347,721	16,087,052	3,347,721	3,347,721
Total current liabilities		1,578,384,796	391,105,699	1,578,384,796	81,389,227
Total reserves and liabilities		**80,590,190,154**	**22,821,055,005**	**80,258,299,342**	**4,551,220,237**

....

Board Chairperson

..05..../....06..../..24....

Harare, Zimbabwe

....

Chief Executive Officer

..05..../....06..../..24....

Harare, Zimbabwe

....

Audit Committe Chairperson

..05..../....06..../..24....

Harare, Zimbabwe

Statement of Profit or loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	Note(s)	Inflation Adjusted 2023 ZWL	Inflation Adjusted 2022 ZWL	Historical Cost 2023 ZWL	Historical Cost 2022 ZWL
Revenue					
Premium income		36,203,765,131	14,940,253,966	23,984,890,191	2,305,247,623
Investment income	10	4,659,565,030	3,800,898,212	2,078,265,548	233,088,539
Fair value gain on property	3	16,517,362,311	1,475,824,714	27,497,812,332	563,575,439
Other income	11	1,262,798,880	277,342,720	851,590,246	35,448,579
Total income		58,643,491,352	20,494,319,612	54,412,558,317	3,137,360,180
Expenses					
Operating expenses	12	(16,474,286,291)	(8,181,612,333)	(9,764,511,549)	(1,126,782,336)
Provision for assessed losses	6.1	-	(88,613,461)	-	(18,440,491)
Exchange gains		15,033,379,945	5,427,943,524	12,785,043,274	801,489,268
Net monetary gain/(loss)		(14,182,206,795)	(9,747,944,708)	-	-
Surplus for the year		**43,020,378,211**	**7,904,092,634**	**57,433,090,042**	**2,793,626,621**
Other comprehensive income					
Revaluation surplus/(loss)		13,561,477,841	(25,770,921)	16,776,993,494	814,272,242
Total comprehensive income for the year		**56,581,856,052**	**7,878,321,714**	**74,210,083,536**	**3,607,898,863**

Deposit Protection Corporation
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023

Statement of Change in Reserves

	Accumulated fund ZWL	Non-distributable reserve ZWL	Total ZWL
INFLATION ADJUSTED			
Balance at 01 January 2022	**14,671,092,038**	**(119,464,445)**	**14,551,627,593**
Total comprehensive income for the year	7,904,092,634	(25,770,921)	7,878,321,713
Balance at 31 December 2022	**22,575,184,672**	**(145,235,366)**	**22,429,949,306**
Total comprehensive income for the year	43,020,378,211	13,561,477,841	56,581,856,052
Balance at 31 December 2023	**65,595,562,883**	**13,416,242,475**	**79,011,805,358**
HISTORICAL COST			
Balance at 01 January 2022	**649,900,921**	**212,031,226**	**861,932,146**
Total comprehensive income for the year	2,793,626,621	814,272,242	3,607,898,863
Balance at 31 December 2022	**3,443,527,542**	**1,026,303,468**	**4,469,831,010**
Total comprehensive income for the year	57,433,090,042	16,776,993,494	74,210,083,536
Balance at 31 December 2023	**60,876,617,584**	**17,803,296,962**	**78,679,914,546**

Deposit Protection Corporation
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023

Statement of Cashflows

	Note(s)	Inflation Adjusted 2023 ZWL	Inflation Adjusted 2022 ZWL	Historical Cost 2023 ZWL	Historical Cost 2022 ZWL
Cash flows from operating activities					
Surplus for the year		43,020,378,211	7,904,092,634	57,433,090,042	2,793,626,621
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation	2	358,948,451	337,568,246	82,305,149	11,347,180
(Profit)/loss on disposal of property, vehicles and equipment		(181,104)	(3,660,913)	(51,557)	(510,240)
Fair value adjustment		(16,517,362,311)	(1,475,824,714)	(27,497,812,332)	(563,575,439)
Accrued interest income on investments	5	(73,517,249)	(64,661,251)	(28,697,549)	(12,251,086)
Protection payments provision	9	-	-	-	-
Effects of IAS 29		2,415,218,096	6,820,929,649	-	-
		29,203,484,093	13,518,443,651	29,988,833,752	2,228,637,035
Movements in working capital:					
(Increase)/ decrease in trade and other receivables		(6,993,604,857)	(594,505,709)	(11,093,983,000)	(799,122,306)
Decrease /(Increase) in trade and other payables		1,200,018,428	(369,575,391)	1,496,995,569	32,965,843
Cash generated from operations		**23,409,897,664**	**12,554,362,551**	**20,391,846,321**	**1,462,480,573**
Net cash generated by operating activities		**23,409,897,664**	**12,554,362,551**	**20,391,846,321**	**1,462,480,573**
Cash flows from investing activities					
Property, vehicles and equipment additions: expansion	2	(656,086,768)	(2,476,868,731)	(429,677,904)	(19,274,236)
Intangible assets	4	-	(22,068,071)	-	(1,766,298)
Investment property	3	(11,282,041,729)	(3,845,610,696)	(7,175,752,742)	(800,272,873)
Investment in financial assets	5	(11,411,883,097)	(5,655,806,751)	(11,411,883,097)	(362,889,898)
Proceeds from disposal of property, vehicles and equipment		2,016,196	11,828,993	402,681	648,404
Net cash used in investing activities		**(23,347,995,398)**	**(11,988,525,256)**	**(19,016,911,062)**	**(1,183,554,901)**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**61,902,266**	**565,837,295**	**1,374,935,259**	**278,925,672**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1,658,079,995	1,092,242,700	345,047,002	66,121,330
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	7	**1,719,982,261**	**1,658,079,995**	**1,719,982,261**	**345,047,002**

1. General Information

The Deposit Protection Corporation (the 'Corporation'/ 'DPC') was established by the Deposit Protection Act [Chapter 24:29] on behalf of the Government of Zimbabwe for the purpose of compensating depositors on insolvency and/or failure of a contributory institution and contributing towards the stability of Zimbabwe's financial system.

The Corporation is incorporated and domiciled in Zimbabwe.

The financial statements are expressed in Zimbabwe dollars (ZWL)

1.1. Statement of compliance

The DPC's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee, (IFRIC) interpretations. The financial statements have also been prepared in accordance with the Public Accountants and Auditors Board (PAAB) guidelines. The financial statements are based on statutory records maintained under the historical cost convention.

1.2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements are based on statutory records that are maintained under the historical costconvention. Appropriate adjustments and reclassifications including restatement of changes in the general purchasing power of the Zimbabwean dollar for the purpose of fair presentation in compliance with International Accounting Standard 29, have been made in these financial statements to the historical cost financial information. Thus, the inflation adjusted financial statements represent the primary financial statements of the corporation. The historical cost financial statements have been provided by way of supplementary information.

International Accounting Standard 29 "Financial reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" requires that the financial statements that are prepared in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy be stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the balance sheet date, and that corresponding figures for previous periods be restated in the same terms.

One characteristic that necessitates the application of IAS 29, is that cumulative inflation over a three- year period should be approaching or exceeding 100%. The fact has been fulfilled in the situation of Zimbabwe. The conversion factors used to restate these financial statements are based on the CPI estimated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Zimbabwe. The indices and conversion factors used to restate the accompanying financial statements at 31 December 2023 are given below:

Date	Index	Conversion factor
31 December 2023	65 703.44	1.0000
31 December 2022	13 672.91	4.8054
31 December 2021	3 977.50	16.5184

The main procedures applied for the above-mentioned restatements are as follows:

Financial statements prepared in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy are restated in terms of the measuring unit current at the balance sheet date, and corresponding figures for the period are restated in the same terms.

Monetary assets and liabilities that are carried at amounts current at the balance sheet date are not restated because they are already expressed in terms of the monetary unit current at the balance sheet date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are not carried at amounts current at balance sheet date and components of shareholders' equity are restated by applying the relevant quarterly conversion factors.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated to Zimbabwe dollars at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, which are stated at historical cost, are translated into Zimbabwean dollars at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction.

Comparative financial statements are restated using general inflation indices in terms of the measuring unit, current at the latest balance sheet date.

All items in the income statement are restated by applying the relevant month, yearly average, or year-end conversion factor.

The effect of inflation on the net monetary position of the Corporation is included in the income statement as a monetary gain/(loss) adjustment.

1.3. Summary of significant accounting policies

In preparing the annual financial statements in terms of IFRS, management is required to make certain estimates and assumptions that may materially affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reported period and the related disclosures. The actual results often vary from these estimates due to the inherent uncertainty involved in making estimates and assumptions concerning future events. These estimates and judgments are based on historical experience, current and expected future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

As the estimates are reviewed on a regular basis, any changes to these accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised, if it impacts only on the current period. If the revision of the estimate impacts on both the current and future periods, then the change in estimate is recognized in the current and future periods.

Critical accounting judgments

The accounting policies itemized below have been identified as being particularly complex or involving subjective judgments or assessments.

Investment property

Investment property is recognised as an asset when, and only when, it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the investment property will flow to the enterprise, and the cost of the investment property can be measured reliably.

Investment property is initially recognised at cost. Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement.

Costs include costs incurred initially and costs incurred subsequently to add to, or to replace a part of, or to service a property. If a replacement part is recognised in the carrying amount of the investment property, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

1.3.1. Fair value

Subsequent to initial measurement, investment property is measured at fair value.

A gain or loss arising from a change in fair value is included in the net profit or loss for the period in which it arises.

1.3.2. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are separately acquired software licences. Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Software subscriptions are paid on an annual basis. Intangible assets are amortised over their useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that intangible assets may be impaired.

1.3.3 Property , plant and equipment

Property and equipment are tangible assets which the Corporation holds for its own use.

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property and equipment are initially measured at cost. Cost includes all of the expenditure which is directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the asset, including the capitalisation of borrowing costs on qualifying assets and adjustments in respect of hedge accounting, where appropriate.

Expenditure incurred subsequently for major services, additions to or replacements of parts of property, plant and equipment are capitalised if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Corporation and the cost can be measured reliably. Day-to-day servicing costs are included in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

Property and equipment are subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, except for land which is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent to initial recognition, property and equipment is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, except for land and buildings which are stated at revalued amounts. The revalued amount is the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

When an item of property and equipment is revalued, the gross carrying amount is adjusted consistently with the revaluation of the carrying amount. The accumulated depreciation at that date is adjusted to equal the difference between the gross carrying amount and the carrying amount after taking into account accumulated impairment losses.

Any increase in an asset's carrying amount, as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the revaluation reserve in equity. The increase is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss.

Any decrease in an asset's carrying amount, as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in profit or loss in the current year. The decrease is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation reserve in respect of that asset. The decrease recognised in other comprehensive income reduces the amount accumulated in the revaluation reserve in equity.

The revaluation reserve related to a specific item of property and equipment is transferred directly to retained income when the asset is derecognised.

Depreciation of an asset commences when the asset is available for use as intended by management. Depreciation is charged to write off the asset's carrying amount over its estimated useful life to its estimated residual value, using a method that best reflects the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed by the company. Leased assets are depreciated in a consistent manner over the shorter of their expected useful lives and the lease term. Depreciation is not charged to an asset if its estimated residual value exceeds or is equal to its carrying amount. Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier date that the asset is classified as held for sale or derecognised.

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Buildings	20 - 40 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years
Computers and office equipment	3-4 years
Vehicles (New)	5 years
Vehicles (second hand)	3 years

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting year. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

The depreciation charge for each year is recognised in profit or loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

Impairment tests are performed on property, plant, and equipment when there is an indicator that they may be impaired. When the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is assessed to be higher than the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss to bring the carrying amount in line with the recoverable amount.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its continued use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant, and equipment, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item, is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised.

1.1.4 Provision for protection payments.

The provision for protection payments represents the present value of the Directors best estimate ofthe future outflow of economic benefits that will be required under the Corporation's obligations as set out in the Deposit Protection Corporation Act. Management annually assesses the performance of the banks using the CAMELS rating system. The estimate of the exposure is based on the number of depositors of distressed institutions at the end of the year. Distressed banking institutions on the Central Bank's watch list with a CAMELS rating of four and above and under the corrective order by the RBZ were provided for at year end.

1.1.5 Recognition of subrogation fees

In terms of the DPC Act [Chapter 24:29] Section 46, the Corporation shall be subrogated up to the amount paid to depositors of failed banking institutions. The timing of the refund is dependent on the availability of cash from disposals of failed bank(s) assets and recoveries from the failed bank(s) debtors. The process can be protracted. In view of this timing uncertainty, subrogated income is not accrued but recognizedon date of receipt. During the year subrogation income was recognized on receipt of funds.

1.1.6 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of services inthe ordinary course of the Corporation's activities.

The Corporation recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Corporation's activities as described below.

Premium income

Premium income is recognised in the accounting period in which it accrues. Premiums are received in arrears.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method. When areceivable is impaired, the Corporation reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired loans is recognized using the original effective interest rate.

Subrogation income

Subrogation income is recognised when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and the Corporation has an irrevocable right to receive funds during with considerable certainty.

1.1.7 Cash and cash equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

1.1.8 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business. Trade and other payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business, if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

1.1.9 Provisions

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

1.1.10 Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Corporation has a contract under which unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

1.1.11 Financial risk management

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Corporation if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Corporation is exposed to credit risk on loans receivable, debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, trade and other receivables, contract receivables, lease receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loan commitments and financial guarantees.

Credit risk for exposures other than those arising on cash and cash equivalents, are managed by making use of credit approvals, limits, and monitoring. The Corporation only deals with reputable counterparties with consistent payment histories. Sufficient collateral or guarantees are also obtained when necessary. Each counterparty is analysed individually for credit worthiness before terms and conditions are offered. The analysis involves making use of information submitted by the counterparties, assessments by appropriate registering and regulatory authorities as well as external bureau data (where available). Counterparty credit limits are in place and are reviewed and approved by the executive committee. The exposure to credit risk and the credit worthiness of counterparties is continuously monitored.

Credit risk exposure arising on cash and cash equivalents is managed by dealing with well-established financial institutions with high credit ratings. Credit loss allowances for expected credit losses are recognised for all debt instruments but excluding those measured at fair value through profit or loss. Credit loss allowances are also recognised for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

In order to calculate credit loss allowances, management determines whether the loss allowances should be calculated on a 12 month or on a lifetime expected credit loss basis. This determination depends on whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk, then the loss allowance is calculated based on life time expected credit losses. If not, then the loss allowance is based on 12 month expected credit losses. This determination is made at the end of each financial period. Thus, the basis of the loss allowance for a specific financial asset could change year on year.

Management applies the principle that if a financial asset's credit risk is low at year end, then, by implication, the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition. In all such cases, the loss allowance is based on 12 month expected credit losses. Credit risk is assessed as low if there is a low risk of default (where default is defined as occurring when amounts are 90 days past due). When determining the risk of default, management considers information such as payment history to date, industry in which the customer is employed, period for which the customer has been employed, external credit references etc. In any event, if amounts are 30 days past due, then the credit risk is assumed to have increased significantly since initial recognition. Credit risk is not assessed to be low simply because of the value of collateral associated with a financial instrument. If the instrument would not have a low credit risk in the absence of collateral, then the credit risk is not considered low when taking the collateral into account. Trade receivable and contract assets which do not contain a significant financing component are the exceptions and are discussed below.

Where necessary, the assessment for a significant increase in credit risk is made on a collective basis. Management typically adopts this approach when information relevant to the determination of credit risk is not available on an individual instrument level. Often, the only information available on individual instruments which could indicate an increase in credit risk, is "past due" information. It is typical that more forward-looking information is generally more readily available on a collective basis. Therefore, making the determination on a collective basis helps to ensure that credit loss allowances are determined on the basis of lifetime expected credit losses before they reach the point of being past due. Forward looking, macro-economic information is applied on a collective basis when it is readily available without undue cost or effort. When loss allowances are determined on a collective basis, management determines the loss allowances by grouping financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics.

For trade receivables and contract assets which do not contain a significant financing component, the loss allowance is determined as the lifetime expected credit losses of the instruments. For all other trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables, IFRS 9 permits the determination of the credit loss allowance by either determining whether there was a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or by always making use of lifetime expected credit losses. Management have chosen as an accounting policy, to make use of lifetime expected credit losses. Thus, Management does not conduct annual assessment of whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition for trade receivables, contract assets or lease receivables.

1.1.12 Taxation

The Corporation is domiciled in Zimbabwe. Under the current laws of Zimbabwe there is no income,estate, capital gains or other taxes payable by the Corporation. This is with exception of Corporation's employees Pay As You Earn ("PAYE") which is due and payable when applicable.

1.1.13 Financial instruments

Financial instruments held by the Corporation are classified in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. Broadly, the classification possibilities, which are adopted by the corporation, as applicable, are as follows:

a. Financial assets which are equity instruments:

- Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss; or
- Designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income-This designation is not available to equity instruments which are held for trading, or which are contingent consideration in a business combination.

b. Financial assets which are debt instruments:

- Amortised cost.- This category applies only when the contractual terms of the instrument give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal, and where the instrument is held under a business model whose objective is met by holding the instrument to collect contractual cash flows; or
- Fair value through other comprehensive income- This category applies only when the contractual terms of the instrument give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal, and where the instrument is held under a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the instruments; or
- Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss- This classification automatically applies to all debt instruments which do not qualify as at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- Designated at fair value through profit or loss- This classification option can only be applied when it eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

c. Derivatives which are not part of a hedging relationship:

- Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss.

d. Financial liabilities:

- Amortised cost; or
- Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss-This applies to contingent consideration in a business combination or to liabilities which are held for trading; or
- Designated at fair value through profit or loss- This classification option can be applied when it eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch; the liability forms part of a group of financial instruments managed on a fair value basis; or it forms part of a contract containing an embedded derivative and the entire contract is designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time established by regulation or convention in the market place.

The specific accounting policies for the classification, recognition, and measurement of each type of financial instrument held by the Corporation are presented below:

a. Loans receivable at amortised cost

Loans receivables are classified as financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost.

They have been classified in this manner because the contractual terms of these loans give rise, on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding, and the company's business model is to collect the contractual cash flows on these loans.

b. Recognition and measurement

Loans receivables are recognised when the Corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the loan. The loans are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any. are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

The amortised cost is the amount recognised on the loan initially, minus principal repayments, plus cumulative amortisation (interest) using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance.

c. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables excluding, when applicable, VAT and prepayments, are classified as financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost.

They have been classified in this manner because their contractual terms give rise, on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding, and the company's business model is to collect the contractual cash flows on trade and other receivables.

d. Recognition and measurement

Trade and receivables are recognised when the Corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the receivables. They are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

The amortised cost is the amount recognised on the receivable initially, minus principal repayments, plus cumulative amortisation (interest) using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance.

e. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables, excluding VAT and amounts received in advance, are classified as financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost.

f. Recognition and measurement

They are recognised when the Corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions and are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any.

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

1.1.14 Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Remuneration paid to employees in respect of services rendered during the reporting period is recognized as an expense in that reporting period. Accruals are made for accumulated leave and are measured at the amount that the Corporation expects to pay when the leave is used.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are charged against income when the Corporation is demonstrably committed to terminating the employment of an employee before their normal retirement date.

Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

Retirement, provident and pension fund contributions to defined contribution plans in respect of services rendered during a reporting period are recognised as an expense in that period.

1.1.15 New accounting policies adopted

Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) that are effective for the current year.

In the current year, the Corporation has applied a number of amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2023. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

Below are the standards that were effective in the current year.

Pronouncement	Effective Date
Classification of Liabilities as current or non-current (amendment to IAS1)	01 January 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	01 January 2023
Amendments to IAS1 and IFRS practice statement	01 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 8 (Definition of accounting estimate	01 January 2023

Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) in issue but not effective.

Several new standards or revised/ amended standards are effective for annual years beginning after 01 January 2024 and earlier application is permitted. The Corporation has not early adopted the new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements. The following standard(s) are expected to have no material impact on the Corporation's separate financial statements in the year of first application.

Pronouncement	Effective Date
Presentation of financial statements (amendments to IAS 1)	01 January 2024
Leases (amendments to IFRS 16)	01 January 202

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Notes to the Financial Statements

2. Property, Plant and Equipment

2.1 PROPERTY, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT-Inflation Adjusted	Vehicles	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture and fittings	Land & Buildings	Total
Year ended 31 December 2023	**ZWL**	**ZWL**	**ZWL**	**ZWL**	**ZWL**	**ZWL**
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2022	79,043,266	47,996,016	165,552,540	188,790,117	3,792,629,378	**4,274,011,317**
Revaluation	-				13,561,477,841	**13,561,477,841**
Additions	-	2,835,074	476,599,483	30,758,570	145,893,641	**656,086,768**
Disposals	-	(613,754)	(1,560,801)	-	-	**(2,174,555)**
Depreciation charge 2023	(30,987,274)	(17,365,708)	(64,314,691)	(14,973,371)	(231,307,407)	**(358,948,451)**
Disposal Depreciation	-	339,463	-	-		**339,463**
Net Book Value	**48,055,992**	**33,191,091**	**576,276,531**	**204,575,316**	**17,268,693,453**	**18,130,792,384**
As at 31 December 2023						
Cost	768,460,153	214,816,197	985,882,257	358,398,420	17,268,693,453	**19,596,250,481**
Accumulated Depreciation	(720,404,161)	(181,625,106)	(409,605,726)	(153,823,104)	-	**(1,465,458,097)**
Net Book Value	**48,055,992**	**33,191,091**	**576,276,531**	**204,575,316**	**17,268,693,453**	**18,130,792,384**
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Year ended 31 December 2022						
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2021	112,086,202	44,488,211	195,989,997	198,258,951	3,240,008,457	**3,790,831,818**
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	(25,770,921)	**(25,770,921)**
Additions	-	24,861,029	94,675,793	17,036,087	2,340,295,822	**2,476,868,731**
Disposals	-	(15,237,078)	(6,924,126)	-	-	**(22,161,204)**
Transfers	-	-	-	-	(1,622,181,980)	**(1,622,181,980)**
Depreciation charge 2022	(33,042,936)	(14,267,286)	(124,031,103)	(26,504,921)	(139,722,000)	**(337,568,246)**
Disposal Depreciation	-	8,151,140	5,841,980	-	-	**13,993,120**
Net Book Value	**79,043,266**	**47,996,016**	**165,552,540**	**188,790,117**	**3,792,629,378**	**4,274,011,317**
As at 31 December 2022						
Cost	768,460,153	212,594,877	510,843,575	327,639,850	3,792,629,378	**5,612,167,833**
Accumulated Depreciation	(689,416,887)	(164,598,861)	(345,291,035)	(138,849,733)	-	**(1,338,156,516)**
Net Book Value	**79,043,266**	**47,996,016**	**165,552,540**	**188,790,117**	**3,792,629,378**	**4,274,011,317**

The valuation of Land and buildings was done at 31 December 2023 by Diamond Reef Investments, a qualified independent valuer.

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023
Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

2.2 PROPERTY, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT-Historical Cost

Year ended 31 December 2023	Vehicles ZWL	Office equipment ZWL	Computer equipment ZWL	Furniture and fittings ZWL	Land & Buildings ZWL	Total ZWL
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2023	2,982,762	3,311,837	9,415,133	1,988,109	677,490,383	**695,188,224**
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	16,776,993,494	**16,776,993,494**
Revaluation of Properties transfers	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Additions	-	601,936	329,613,364	8,835,521	90,627,084	**429,677,904**
Disposal	-	(174,725)	(444,333)	-	-	**(619,058)**
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Depreciation charge 2023	(1,169,330)	(1,293,004)	(33,993,497)	(738,179)	(45,111,139)	**(82,305,149)**
Disposal Depreciation	-	72,074	195,860	-	-	**267,934**
						-
Net Book Value	**1,813,432**	**2,518,118**	**304,786,527**	**10,085,451**	**17,499,999,822**	**17,819,203,349**
As at 31 December 2023						
Cost	6,475,027	5,483,710	344,061,632	11,241,968	17,550,262,524	**17,917,524,861**
Accumulated Depreciation	(4,661,595)	(2,965,592)	(39,275,105)	(1,156,518)	(50,262,702)	**(98,321,512)**
Net Book Value	**1,813,432**	**2,518,118**	**304,786,527**	**10,085,450**	**17,499,999,822**	**17,819,203,349**
Year ended 31 December 2022						
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2022	4,229,664	2,577,707	6,755,489	799,802	196,141,040	**210,503,702**
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	814,272,242	**814,272,242**
Additions	-	1,988,113	6,297,866	1,382,980	9,605,278	**19,274,236**
Disposal	-	(249,040)	(142,998)	-	-	**(392,038)**
Transfer	-	-			(337,376,613)	**(337,376,613)**
Depreciation charge 2022	(1,246,902)	(1,138,168)	(3,615,873)	(194,673)	(5,151,563)	**(11,347,180)**
Disposal Depreciation	-	133,225	120,649	-	-	**253,874**
	-	-				
Net Book Value	**2,982,762**	**3,311,837**	**9,415,133**	**1,988,109**	**677,490,383**	**695,188,224**
As at 31 December 2022						
Cost	6,475,027	5,056,499	14,892,601	2,406,447	682,641,946	**711,472,520**
Accumulated Depreciation	(3,492,265)	(1,744,662)	(5,477,468)	(418,339)	(5,151,563)	**(16,284,297)**
Net Book Value	**2,982,763**	**3,311,837**	**9,415,133**	**1,988,108**	**677,490,383**	**695,188,224**

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023
Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

	Inflation Adjusted 2023 ZWL	Inflation Adjusted 2022 ZWL	Historical Cost 2023 ZWL	Historical Cost 2022 ZWL
3. Investment property				
At 1 January	8,680,595,960	1,737,939,646	1,806,434,925	105,210,000
Fair value adjustment	16,517,362,311	1,475,824,714	27,497,812,333	563,575,439
Additions	11,282,041,729	3,845,610,696	7,175,752,742	800,272,873
Transfers	-	1,621,220,905	-	337,376,613
At 31 December	**36,480,000,000**	**8,680,595,960**	**36,480,000,000**	**1,806,434,925**

The valuation of Investment property was done at 31 December 2023 by Diamond Reef Investments, a qualified independent valuer.

	Inflation Adjusted 2023 ZWL	Inflation Adjusted 2022 ZWL	Historical Cost 2023 ZWL	Historical Cost 2022 ZWL
4. Intangible Assets				
At 1 January	22,068,075	-	-	-
Additions	-	22,068,075	1,766,298	1,766,298
At 31 December	**22,068,075**	**22,068,075.00**	**1,766,298**	**1,766,298**

Intangible asset comprise right to use the licence

	Inflation Adjusted 2023 ZWL	Inflation Adjusted 2022 ZWL	Historical Cost 2023 ZWL	Historical Cost 2022 ZWL
5. Financial assets				
At 1 January	3,009,393,526	4,148,107,552	626,255,799	251,114,816
Disposal/Additions	11,411,883,097	5,655,808,034	11,411,883,097	362,889,897
Accrued interest	73,517,249	64,661,251	28,697,549	12,251,086
Effects of IAS 29	(2,427,957,427)	(6,859,183,311)	-	-
At 31 December	**12,066,836,445**	**3,009,393,526**	**12,066,836,445**	**626,255,799**

Analysis of financial assets:

Held to maturity investments carried at amortized cost

	Inflation Adjusted 2023 ZWL	Inflation Adjusted 2022 ZWL	Historical Cost 2023 ZWL	Historical Cost 2022 ZWL
Gross money market funds (i)	4,038,457,052	2,045,091,895	4,038,457,052	425,584,308
Treasury bills and bonds (ii)	11,515,389	55,335,756	11,515,389	11,515,389
Equities (iii)	7,870,316,963	782,633,621	7,870,316,963	162,866,318
Gold coins	146,547,041	126,332,254.00	146,547,041	26,289,784
	12,066,836,445	**3,009,393,526**	**12,066,836,445**	**626,255,799**

(i) The Corporation holds unit trusts through Old Mutual in a Money Market Gross Fund. These have been measured at amortized cost at the reporting date.
(ii) The Corporation holds Treasury bills and bonds and these have been measured at cost on the reporting date.
(iii) The Corporation holds shares listed on the Victoria Falls Stock Exchange(VFEX) and the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange(ZSE)

	Inflation Adjusted 2023 ZWL	Inflation Adjusted 2022 ZWL	Historical Cost 2023 ZWL	Historical Cost 2022 ZWL
6. Trade and other receivables				
Trade receivables	12,188,953,235	4,463,494,286	12,188,953,235	928,854,655
Other receivables	-	802,033,741	-	166,115,580
Impairment loss recognized (note 6.1)	(18,442,246)	(88,621,895)	(18,442,246)	(18,442,246)
	12,170,510,989	**5,176,906,132**	**12,170,510,989**	**1,076,527,989**
6.1 Assessed credit losses				
Balance at the biginning of the year	88,621,895	28,991	18,442,246	1,755
Effects of IAS29	(70,179,649)	-	-	-
Impairment loss for the year	-	88,592,904	-	18,440,491
Balance at the end of the year	18,442,246	88,621,895	18,442,246	18,442,246

Deposit Protection Corporation
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023
Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

	Adjusted 2023 ZWL	Adjusted 2022 ZWL	Cost 2023 ZWL	Cost 2022 ZWL
7. Cash and cash equivalents				
Cash on hand	164,828	9,611	164,828	2,000
Cash at bank	1,719,817,433	1,658,070,384	1,719,817,433	345,045,002
	1,719,982,261	**1,658,079,995**	**1,719,982,261**	**345,047,002**
8. Trade and other payables				
Employee & other accruals	1,575,037,075	375,018,647	1,575,037,075	78,041,506
	1,575,037,075	**375,018,647**	**1,575,037,075**	**78,041,506**

The carrying amount of trade and other payables approximate fair value.

	Adjusted 2023 ZWL	Adjusted 2022 ZWL	Cost 2023 ZWL	Cost 2022 ZWL
9. Provision for protection payments				
Opening balance	16,087,052	16,087,052	3,347,721	3,347,721
Current year provision	-	-	-	-
Payments	-	-	-	-
Effects of IAS 29	(12,739,331)	-	-	-
Closing balance	**3,347,721**	**16,087,052**	**3,347,721**	**3,347,721**

9.1 The provision for protection payments represents the present value of the Directors best estimate of the future outflow of economic benefits that will be required under the Corporation's obligations as set out in the Deposit Protection Corporation Act. Management annually assesses the performance of the banks using the CAMELS rating system. The estimate of the exposure is based on the number of depositors of distressed institutions at the end of the year. Distressed banking institutions on the RBZ watchlist with a CAMELS rating of 4 or 5 and under the corrective order by the RBZ were provided for at year end.

Deposit Protection Corporation
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023
Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

	Inflation Adjusted 2023 ZWL	Inflation Adjusted 2022 ZWL	Historical Cost 2023 ZWL	Historical Cost 2022 ZWL
10. Investment income				
Interest income:				
Held to maturity investments	4,659,565,030	3,800,898,212	2,078,265,548	233,088,539
	4,659,565,030	**3,800,898,212**	**2,078,265,548**	**233,088,539**
11. Other income				
Interest on staff loans	19,412,669	42,207,765	7,837,335	5,822,615
Sundry income	984,243,788	212,654,281	631,765,672	25,401,538
Profit (loss) of disposal of assets	181,104	3,660,913	51,557	510,240
Recoveries from subrogation	-	6,502,022	-	442,245
Liquidation fees	258,961,319	12,317,739	211,935,682	3,271,942
	1,262,798,880	**277,342,720**	**851,590,246**	**35,448,579**
12. Operating expenses				
Included in profit or loss for the year are the following items:				
Administration expenses:				
- Utilities	557,624,414	76,821,558	336,275,582	12,574,818
- Cell phone charges and internet services	220,453,254	62,155,744	126,897,983	9,376,888
- Other administration expenses	1,636,886,767	3,219,272,602	888,494,010	489,384,233
Staff costs (note 12.1)	11,704,532,729	3,711,368,862	7,143,557,853	494,562,987
Other expenses:				
- Board fees	363,932,235	120,590,072	222,089,197	19,486,021
- Audit fees	107,862,084	45,167,197	41,886,341	3,684,385
- Depreciation	358,948,451	337,568,246	82,305,149	11,347,180
- Consultancy fees	241,825,889	263,843,890	118,032,637	40,243,261
- Foreign travel	926,257,329	92,078,516	576,600,313	14,185,424
- Subscriptions to professional organizations	189,442,592	135,134,956	128,181,295	17,656,923
- Repairs and maintenance	166,520,547	117,610,690	100,191,189	14,280,216
- Liquidation expenses	-	-	-	-
	16,474,286,291	**8,181,612,333**	**9,764,511,549**	**1,126,782,336**
12.1 Staff costs				
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	11,151,883,024	3,535,797,569	6,792,574,124	468,690,566
National Social Security Authority cost	98,054,299	39,491,244	58,790,122	6,111,446
Pension costs	454,595,406	136,080,049	292,193,607	19,760,975
	11,704,532,729	**3,711,368,862**	**7,143,557,853**	**494,562,987**

13. Pension fund

Contributions are made to the following funds by both the employees and the Corporation:

The Deposit Protection Corporation Pension Fund

The pension fund to which all permanent employees and the Corporation contribute to is a defined contribution plan which is administered by Old Mutual Zimbabwe. This fund is subject to the Pension and Provident Funds Act (Chapter 24:09). Contributions by the Corporation amount to 12% and those by employees amount to 6% of pensionable emoluments.

National Social Security Authority

The Corporation and its employees contribute to the National Social Security Authority scheme. This is a social security scheme which was promulgated under the National Social Security Authority Act (Chapter 17:04). The Corporation's obligations under the scheme are limited to specific contributions legislated from time to time.

	Inflation Adjusted 2023 ZWL	Inflation Adjusted 2022 ZWL	Historical Cost 2023 ZWL	Historical Cost 2022 ZWL
Pension fund	454,595,406	136,080,049	292,193,607	19,760,975
National Social Security Authority	98,054,299	39,491,244	58,790,122	6,111,446
	552,649,705	**175,571,293**	**350,983,729**	**25,872,421**

14. Related Party Transactions

	Inflation Adjusted 2023 ZWL	Inflation Adjusted 2022 ZWL	Historical Cost 2023 ZWL	Historical Cost 2022 ZWL
Key management compensation shown below:				
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	1,285,122,203	836,116,863	853,769,527	110,832,161
Defined contribution plan	102,445,727	29,140,386	72,500,276	4,231,645
	1,387,567,930	**865,257,249**	**926,269,803**	**115,063,806**

The Corporation has provided several of its key management personnel with short-term loans at a rate of 6%p.a. Further information has been set out below:

	Inflation Adjusted 2023 ZWL	Inflation Adjusted 2022 ZWL	Historical Cost 2023 ZWL	Historical Cost 2022 ZWL
Loans to key management	22,112,729	104,694,810	22,112,729	21,787,025
	22,112,729	**104,694,810**	**22,112,729**	**21,787,025**

15.1 Credit risk

Potential concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of short-term cash investments and accounts receivable. Credit risk arises from the risk that a counter party may default or not meet its obligations timeously. The Corporation minimizes credit risk by ensuring that counterparties are banking institutions of the highest quality, that appropriate credit limits are in place for each counter party and that short term cash investments are spread amongst a number of different counterparties. Banking counterparty limits are reviewed annually by the Board.

The carrying amount of the financial assets represents the Corporation's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into consideration any collateral provided:

	Inflation Adjusted	Inflation Adjusted	Historical Cost	Historical Cost
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Financial assets	ZWL	ZWL	ZWL	ZWL
Cash and bank balances	1,719,982,261	1,658,079,995	1,719,982,261	345,047,002
Gross money market funds carried at amortized cost	4,038,457,052	2,045,091,895	4,038,457,052	425,584,308
Equity Funds	7,870,316,963	55,335,756	7,870,316,963	11,515,389
Treasury bills and bonds	11,515,389	782,633,621	11,515,389	162,866,318
Gold coins	146,547,041	126,332,254	146,547,041	26,289,784
Loans and receivables	12,170,510,989	5,176,906,132	12,170,510,989	1,076,527,989
	25,957,329,694	**9,844,379,652**	**25,957,329,694**	**2,047,830,790**
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	1,575,037,075	375,018,647	1,575,037,075	78,041,506

15.2 Interest rate risk

The Corporation's exposures to interest rates on financial assets and financial liabilities are detailed in the liquidity risk management section of this note.

15.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will be unable to meet a financial commitment in any location or currency. This risk is minimized through the holding of cash balances and financial assets.In addition, detailed cash flow forecasts are regularly prepared and reviewed by management. The cash needs of the Corporation are managed according to its requirements.

The following table details the Corporation's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. The table has been compiled based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Corporation can be required to repay the liability. The cash flows include both the principal and interest payments.

	Less than 12 months	Total	Less than 12 months	Total
Non derivative financial instruments	ZWL	ZWL	ZWL	ZWL
2023				
Trade and other payables	1,575,037,075	1,575,037,075	1,575,037,075	1,575,037,075
	1,575,037,075	**1,575,037,075**	**1,575,037,075**	**-**
2022				
Trade and other payables	78,041,506	78,041,506	375,018,647	375,018,647
	78,041,506	**78,041,506**	**375,018,647**	**375,018,647**

15.4 Financial instruments

	Inflation Adjusted 2023 ZWL	Inflation Adjusted 2022 ZWL	Historical Cost 2023 ZWL	Historical Cost 2022 ZWL
Maximum credit risk				
Financial assets and other credit exposures				
Other financial assets	12,066,836,448	3,009,393,526	12,066,836,445	626,255,799
Trade and other receivables	12,170,510,989	5,176,906,132	12,170,510,989	1,076,527,989
Cash and cash balance	1,719,982,261	1,658,079,995	1,719,982,261	345,047,002
	25,957,329,698	**9,844,379,653**	**25,957,329,695**	**2,047,830,791**

16. Going Concern

The Directors have assessed the ability of the Corporation to continue operating as a going concern and believe that the preparation of these financial statements on a going concern basis is still appropriate. However, the Directors believe that under the current economic environment, a continuous assessment of the ability of the Corporation to continue to operate as a going concern will need to be performed to determine the continued appropriateness of the going concern assumption that has been applied in the preparation of these financial statements.

In the past, the Government (shareholder) injected USD10 million in Treasury bills as capital to the entity in February 2017.

If the Corporation is faced with a huge payout which is in excess of available funds, there are three options that can be pursued individually or collectively as follows:

16.1 In terms of the DPC Act [Chapter 24:29] Section 31, there is a provision to levy supplementary contributions from all banking institutions to fund the shortfall.

16.2 In terms of the DPC Act, Second Schedule Paragraph 7, the Corporation has an ancillary power to borrow money for the purposes of the DPC Fund.

16.3 In a systemic crisis, that is, a situation where several large banks fail at the same time and the fund level is inadequate even after invoking (1) and (2) above, then the Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion will provide funding.

17. Events after reporting date

The monetary authority (RBZ) introduced a new functional currency (ZiG) effective 5 April 2024. The impact of this fundamental change is that the local currency (ZWL) ceased to be the country's functional currency with effect from 5 April 2024. All the ZWL balances that were converted to ZiG, a gold backed structured currency, at the swap rate will be guided by the closing interbank exchange rate and the price of gold as of 5 April 2024 (rate of 1:2498.7242). In accordance with IAS10 the event does not warrant an adjustment to the current set of financial statements. The change in currency is anticipated to have an impact on the 2024 financials.

NOTICE OF

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Sixth Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Deposit Protection Corporation (DPC/the Corporation) will be held on the **27th of June 2024 at 10.00 hours**, at Crown Plaza Monomotapa Hotel in Harare, for the purpose of transacting the following business:

AGENDA

1. **Chairman's welcome remarks.**

2. **Adoption of the Notice convening the Annual General Meeting.**

3. **Confirmation of the Minutes of the 2023 Annual General Meeting.**

4. **Chairman's report**
   To receive, consider and adopt the Chairman's report for the year ended 31 December 2023.

5. **Report on DPC operations.**
   To receive, consider and adopt the Chief Executive Officer's report on the operations of the DPC for the year ended 31 December 2023 and update on 2024 activities.

6. **Financials.**
   To receive, consider and adopt the audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

7. **Auditor's fees.**
   To note and confirm auditor's fees for the year ended 31 December 2023.

8. **Directors' fees.**
   To note and confirm directors' remuneration for Non-Executive Directors for the year ended 31 December 2023.

9. **Appointment of Auditors.**
   To seek the confirmation by the Auditor General of the re- appointment of the PKF Chartered Accountants Zimbabwe as the auditor for the DPC for the year ending 31 December 2024.

By order of the Board,

Ms. K. Zawanda
Corporate Secretary/ Legal Counsel

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2023 in Pictures


DEPOSIT PROTECTION CORPORATION
MEMBERS:


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Deposit Protection Corporation

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