Deposit Protection Corporation

DEPOSIT PROTECTION CORPORATION

2024 ANNUAL REPORT

Ensuring Safety, Inspiring Confidence

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

9 June 2025

The Minister,
Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion
Mgandane Dlodlo Building
6th Floor, Block B
Cnr. Samora Machel Avenue & Simon V. Muzenda Street
HARARE

Attention: The Honourable Professor Mthuli Ncube

DEPOSIT PROTECTION CORPORATION 2024 ANNUAL REPORT

In accordance with Section 12(1) of Part II Schedule of the Deposit Protection Corporation Act [Chapter 24:29], I have the honour to submit, on behalf of the Board of Directors**, the Annual Report and the Audited Financial Statements** of the Deposit Protection Corporation for the year ended 31 December 2024.

In line with Section 35(7) of the Public Finance Management Act [Chapter 22:19], we advise that by this minute, we have submitted copies to your office.

Yours Sincerely,

....
Canan F. Dube (Mr.)
Board Chairperson
Deposit Protection Corporation

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AFDB	African Development Bank
ARC	African Regional Committee
BAZ	Bankers Association of Zimbabwe
CIs	Contributory Institutions
CPC	Consumer Protection Commission
DTMFI	Deposit-Taking Microfinance Institution
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
GoZ	Government of Zimbabwe
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
IADI	International Association of Deposit Insurers
ICT	Information, Communication And Technology
IMF	International Monetory Fund
IPEC	Insurance and Pensions Commission
IRBM	Integrated Results Based Management
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IT	Information Technology
MoFEDIP	Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion
NCD	Negotiable Certificate of Deposit
NDS	National Development Strategy
OPC	Office of the President and Cabinet
PRAZ	Procurement Regulatory Authority of Zimbabwe
RBZ	Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe
SCV	Single Customer View
SECZIM	Securities and Exchange Commission of Zimbabwe
SERA	State Enterprises Restructuring Agency
UNSDGs	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
ZACC	Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission

CONTENTS

CORPORATE INFORMATION

REGISTERED OFFICE:
29 Rayl Road
Borrowdale
Harare

BULAWAYO REGIONAL OFICE:
34 Lawley Road Cnr Leopold Takawira Avenue
Suburbs
Bulawayo

CONTACTS:

Phone: +263 242 250900-1, +263 716 801 310 (Cell)
+263 292 231 817/8 (Bulawayo Regional Office)
Toll Free Line: 08004408 (Landline only)
Email: info@dpcorp.co.zw
Website: www.dpcorp.co.zw

NATURE OF BUSINESS:
- Compensating depositors on insolvency and/or failure of a contributory institution.
- 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

1. OUR AFFIRMATIONS

VISION:

Distinguished deposit protection contributing to financial system stability by 2030.

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

VALUES:

DPC's values can be summarized by the acronym TAITEI.

Core Value	Application Context
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.
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].
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.
Teamwork	We are cooperative. We are open to different views, and we value diversity. We listen and share ideas. We recognize and work with stakeholders and regulators to accomplish our goals. We continually raise our interpersonal skills and positively interact to deliver breakthrough results.
Excellence	We are exemplary and model the way in our business. We strive to 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.
Integrity	Truthfulness, honesty, and reliability defines our work ethic to deliver on our mandate.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Canan F. Dube (Mr)
Board Chairperson

Philip T. Madamombe
Non-Executive Director

Annah Mashingaidze
Deputy Board Chairperson

Meluleki Sibanda
Non-Executive Director

Amos R.Manzai
Non-Executive Director

Hopewell Zinyau
Chief Executive Officer (Ex-officio)

RETIRED BOARD MEMBERS

Agmos Moyo
Retired Board Chairperson
Term Ended 31 October 2024

Judith Rusike
Retired Non-Executive Director
Term Ended 31 October 2024

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Hopewell Zinyau
Chief Executive Officer

Alfred Chaavure
Finance and Administration Director

Kiitumetsi Zawanda
Corporate Secretary/ Legal Counsel

Morris Murau
Acting Business Operations Director

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Noreen Muchena
Legal Services Manager

Harvey Sangano
Compliance Manager

Rusununguko Moyo
Enterprise Risk Manager

Ronald Magondo
ICT Manager

Olivia Kashangura
Finance Manager

Oripa Ameer
Human Resources
& Administration Manager

Freddy Nduna
Procurement Manager

Luckmore Mupakaviri
Internal Audit Manager

Allen Musadziruma
Public Relations Manager

Charles Kusaya
Manager- Bulawayo Regional Office

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Highlights

- Chairperson's Statement
- CEO's Report

CHAIRPERSON'S STATEMENT

During the year under review, we continued to align our operations with the Integrated Results-Based Management (IRBM) framework, reinforcing a culture of performance excellence and service delivery.

Canan F. Dube (Mr.)
Board Chairperson

Chairperson's Statement

It is my honour to present the Deposit Protection Corporation (DPC) Annual Report for the financial year ended 31 December 2024. Guided by our enabling legislation—namely the Deposit Protection Corporation Act [Chapter 24:29], the Public Entities Corporate Governance Act [Chapter 10:31], Public Entities Corporate Governance (General) Regulations, and the Public Finance Management Act [Chapter 22:19]— we continue our journey towards fulfilling the goals of the National Development Strategy 1 (2021-2025) and Vision 2030.

Our strategic priorities remained focused on three key outcomes: improved organisational efficiency, enhanced depositor protection, and strengthened bank resolution frameworks.

These pillars continue to define our relevance and resilience amid an evolving financial landscape. On behalf of the Board, I extend our appreciation to all stakeholders for their ongoing trust and support.

2024 Business Landscape

The global economy in 2024 demonstrated notable resilience, achieving an estimated growth rate of 3.2% despite persistent macroeconomic challenges. A significant easing of inflationary pressures—declining from 9.4% in 2022 to 5.9% by year-end (IMF) - enabled several central banks to consider loosening monetary policy, contributing to a more stable global financial environment.

Domestically, Zimbabwe's economic growth decelerated to 2%, down from 5.3% in 2023, (AFDB) largely due to El Niño-induced droughts that severely impacted agricultural output and declining international commodity prices that weighed on the mining sector. However, sectors such as real estate, financial services, and health continued to exhibit resilience and growth.

The first half of 2024 was characterized by significant currency volatility and elevated inflation. In response, monetary and fiscal authorities introduced stabilization measures in the first half of the year. Key among these was the launch of the Zimbabwe Gold (ZWG) currency - backed by gold, foreign reserves, and other mineral assets—alongside an increase in the policy rate from 25% to 35% and tighter statutory reserve requirements. These interventions brought about greater exchange rate and relative price stability.

Within this improving macroeconomic environment, the Deposit Protection Corporation (DPC) made significant institutional strides. Notable achievements included the finalisation of the liquidation of four Contributory Institutions, the attainment of ISO 9001:2015 Quality Management certification, and substantial progress on the Single Customer View (SCV) implementation with Contributory Institutions to improve payout efficiency and depositor data integrity. The Corporation also relocated to its new Borrowdale office, which was officially commissioned by the Honourable Minister of Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion, Professor Mthuli Ncube in October 2024.

Financial Highlights for the Year Ended 2024

	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
	(ZWG)	(ZWG)	(ZWG)	(ZWG)
Year	2024	2023	2024	2023
Total Income	264,127,600	254,967,736	319,703,479	21,776,137
Surplus	123,301,809	187,042,212	363, 723, 607	22,894,966
Total Assets	495,199,723	350,386,685	488,955,554	32,119,712
Staff Costs to Revenue	19%	20%	10%	13%

The Corporation recorded an inflation adjusted surplus of ZWG123.30 million in 2024, compared to ZWG187.04 million in 2023. On a historical cost basis, the Corporation achieved a surplus of ZWG363.72 million in 2024, up from ZWG27.89 million in 2023.

Total income increased from ZWG254.97m to ZWG264.12m in inflation adjusted terms. This positive performance was largely driven by premium income , which rose from ZWG157m in 2023 to ZWG234m in 2024. Other income sources, including rental income and investment returns, also contributed to overall income growth.

The USD and ZWG premium rates remained at 0.3% per annum during the year under review. On the other hand, operating expenses increased from ZWG71.6m to ZWG84.2m due to the impact of business growth on the corporation `s cost base. Due to this strong financial performance, the Corporation was able to continue executing its mandate of protecting depositors and contributing to financial stability effectively.

Investments

In 2024, the Corporation navigated an investment environment shaped by tight market liquidity and macroeconomic interventions from the Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion and the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe. These measures aimed to stimulate real sector growth, dampen speculative behaviour, and contain inflationary pressures. Ultimately these interventions brought stability in the capital markets.

Despite subdued trading activity on the formal Exchanges, capital markets demonstrated underlying resilience. The Victoria Falls Stock Exchange (VFEX) registered a 117% increase in trade volumes, highlighting investor preference for USD-denominated assets and diversified listings. Conversely, the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange (ZSE) experienced a 33% decline in trade volumes due to liquidity constraints and shifting market sentiment.

Amid these dynamics, the Corporation maintained a strategically diversified investment portfolio across real estate, equities, Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), and money market instruments. Notably, real estate positions provided a strong hedge against inflation and currency volatility, contributing to sustainable returns and supporting the long-term stability of the fund. In line with evolving market trends, DPC continues to explore alternative asset classes to enhance portfolio agility and resilience, and generate real returns.

Risk Management

In 2024, the Corporation achieved a major milestone with the successful attainment of ISO 9001:2015 certification on 5 August 2024. This internationally recognized standard affirms our commitment to robust, standardized risk management, quality assurance, and compliance processes. The certification has strengthened our institutional capacity to assess and respond to emerging risks, while reinforcing a culture of operational excellence and continuous improvement across the organisation. It also plays a pivotal role in safeguarding depositor confidence and ensuring the long-term resilience of the Deposit Protection Scheme.

Sustainability and Board Developments

Following the commissioning of our Sustainability policy in 2023, the Corporation remains committed to embedding sustainable, people-centric, and environmentally responsible practices across its operations. We have begun the adoption of Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDG)sustainability reporting frameworks to enhance transparency and accountability.

On 31 October 2024, the Corporation bid farewell to two esteemed Board members, Mr. Agmos Moyo and Mrs. Judith J. Rusike, whose leadership and dedication we deeply appreciate. Mr. Agmos Moyo was the Chairperson of the Board. Ms. Meluleki Sibanda and myself joined the Board effective 1 November 2024. Our appointments signal continued strengthening of our governance framework as we advance DPC's mandate with renewed focus.

Relocation of DPC Head Office

In the year under review, the Corporation (DPC) successfully relocated its offices to the Borrowdale suburb in Harare. The new premises were officially opened by the Minister of Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion, Professor Mthuli Ncube. This significant milestone was further complemented by the DPC achieving ISO certification, marking a major step forward in enhancing operational standards and public trust.

Appreciation

On behalf of the Board, Management, and Staff, I extend sincere gratitude to the Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion, and all our stakeholders, for their continued support and guidance. We also thank our outgoing Board members, Mr. Agmos Moyo and Mrs. Judith Rusike, for their dedicated service, and warmly welcome new Board Members to the Corporation.

I commend the DPC Board for their leadership and the Management and Staff for their commitment to achieving our strategic goals. With the successful attainment of ISO 9001:2015 certification and continued progress on ESG implementation, we remain focused on delivering our mandate and look forward to ongoing collaboration in the year ahead.

Canan F. Dube (Mr.)
Board Chairperson

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

Deposit protection cover levels for CBIs were pegged at USD1,000 (One Thousand United States Dollars) and ZWG equivalent per deposit class after the Corporation adopted an exchange rate driven cover level mechanism for local currency deposits.

Hopewell Zinyau (Mr.)
Chief Executive Officer

Operating Environment

The operating environment in 2024 was marked by early-year economic volatility, characterised by elevated inflation, exchange rate instability, and intermittent currency weaknesses. In response, the monetary and fiscal authorities introduced significant policy interventions, including the launch of a new currency—Zimbabwe Gold (ZWG), recalibration of the RBZ policy rate to 35%, and an increase in statutory reserve requirements. These measures restored macroeconomic stability in the second half of the year, with month-on-month inflation easing to 3.7% by December 2024 and notable exchange rate stability enhancing overall business confidence.

Membership

Membership to the deposit protection scheme was at 27 during the year, being 19 Contributory Banking Institutions (CBIs) and eight (8) Deposit- Taking Microfinance Institutions (DTMFIs). Mukuru Financial Services Zimbabwe Limited became a member of the scheme in October 2024 after their licencing by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe. We welcome the financial institution to the Deposit Protection Scheme.

Financial Performance

The DPC fund closed the financial year at USD15.2m up from USD7.8m as at 31 December 2023.This was mainly due to the increase in premium income received from contributory institutions. The Corporation posted a net surplus of ZWG123.30m down from ZWG187m prior year. The staff cost to revenue ratio improved from 20% to 19% in inflation adjusted terms.Total assets increased from ZWG350.4m to ZWG495.2m as at 31 December 2024.

Deposit Protection Cover Level

Deposit protection cover levels for CBIs were pegged at ZWG equivalent of USD1,000 (One Thousand United States Dollars) per deposit class. The USD cover level remained at USD1,000 while cover levels for Deposit-Taking Microfinance Institutions (DTMFIs) were pegged at ZWG equivalent of USD500 (Five Hundred United States Dollars) per deposit class. At the current cover levels, 99.6% of ZWG and 96.7% of USD of the CBIs depositors and 99.95% of ZWG, and 99.97% of USD of deposit-taking microfinance depositors respectively were covered in full.

The Board and Management will continue to drive fund growth with a view of improving cover limits to boost market confidence in the banking sector.

Deposit Protection Funding

The Corporation's funding is derived from premium levies, rental income, and returns on investments. Premium contribution rates for both Zimbabwe Gold (ZWG) and foreign currency (FCA) deposits were set at 0.3% of the annual average deposits eligible for premium assessment. Effective 31 December 2023, the FCA premium rate was aligned with the ZWG rate at 0.30%, in line with international best practices as outlined in the International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI) Core Principles for Effective Deposit Insurance Systems.

Liquidation of Closed Banks

During the period under review, the Corporation continued to effectively discharge its mandate as liquidator for five (5) closed banks through asset recoveries and the disbursement of liquidation dividends to creditors and uninsured depositors. Four (4) liquidation assignments were successfully concluded during the year. Total recoveries comprising cash, treasury bills, and properties, amounted to ZWG 9.4 million.

Dividends paid to creditors of the five (5) failed contributory banking institutions under liquidation increased by 25%, from ZWG 90,400 in December 2023 to ZWG 113,500 in December 2024. This equates to an average dividend payout of 250 cents per dollar to concurrent creditors, all of whom received full liquidation dividends plus interest. Additionally, the residual assets of Afrasia, Interfin, and Trust Bank were formally handed over to their respective shareholders.

Public Awareness and Financial Inclusion

Throughout the year, the Corporation significantly enhanced public confidence in the financial system through robust public awareness campaigns. Key initiatives included Global Money Week Celebrations, which engaged over 10,000 students across cities like Harare and Bulawayo, emphasizing financial inclusion and literacy. Additionally, participation in the Zimbabwe Agricultural Show and Insurance Weekend Games allowed us to showcase our services and deepen public engagement, further establishing our role as a pivotal player in the financial ecosystem.

The Corporation collaborated with ZB Financial Holdings at the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Expo on 29 July 2024 in the Midlands Province, using the event as a platform to promote its Deposit Protection Scheme. Additionally, DPC presented its role and the details of the Deposit Protection Scheme to the Bulawayo Metropolitan Provincial Development Committee in July 2024, where the meeting was well-received and chaired by the Secretary for Provincial Affairs & Devolution. The Corporation also participated in the Climate Change Management Bill workshop in Bulawayo on 27 July 2024 , contributing to national discussions on vital environmental and legislative issues. Our ongoing expansion on digital platforms and traditional media like radio and newspapers continues to strengthen our visibility and reinforce the importance of deposit protection in building public trust.

Stakeholder Engagements

Throughout 2024, the Corporation actively engaged with global partners in the deposit protection space through various international forums. We participated in the IADI Self-Assessment and Technical Assistance Program (SATAP) Review in Kigali, Rwanda from April 22-26, attended the Crisis Preparedness Program in Toronto, Canada from May 24 to June 2, and joined the IADI Executive Council and Committee Meetings in Rome, Italy from June 9-16. Concurrently, we were at the Egyptian Banking Institute Conference in Cairo, Egypt from May 31 to June 4.

In the third quarter, we had the pleasure of hosting the Deposit Insurance Corporation of Malawi from the 8th to the 10th of July 2024 for a study visit. We also participated in the IADI Africa Regional Committee meeting in Accra, Ghana from July 14-21, and attended the IADI Africa Regional Committee Conference and Annual General Meeting in Kampala, Uganda from August 25 to September 1.

The year concluded with our participation in the 2024 Annual General Meeting and Conference in Tokyo, Japan from November 11-15. These engagements enhanced our visibility, strengthened our readiness for financial emergencies, facilitated strategic discussions, and positioned us as a key player in the global financial safety net landscape.

Appreciation

On behalf of the Deposit Protection Corporation, I extend our profound gratitude to the Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion, and all our esteemed stakeholders for their unwavering support throughout 2024. This collaboration has been instrumental in advancing our strategic objectives and strengthening our role in the financial ecosystem. We also express our appreciation to the dedicated members of our Board, Management, and Staff, whose commitment has been pivotal in achieving our goals, including the significant milestone of obtaining ISO 9001:2015 certification and making strides in ESG implementation. Their hard work and dedication continues to drive our success and fulfil our mandate of safeguarding depositor interests effectively.

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Hopewell Zinyau (Mr.)
Chief Executive Officer


Deposit Protection Corporation
Safeguarding
Deposits,
Building Confidence

02

Leadership and Governance

- Governance Framework
- Statement of Compliance

2. GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

Figure 1: Governance Framework

The DPC's strategic objectives are achieved through the operation of the Management Committee which reports to the Executive Committee which in turn reports to the Board of Directors. Both the Executive Committee and the Management Committee are chaired by the CEO, with the Board being chaired by an Independent Chairperson.

2.1 Board Structure

The Board of Directors holds the responsibility for ensuring the credibility and integrity of the annual report and financial statements contained therein. However, this responsibility has been delegated to the Ethics and Integrity Committee, a sub-committee of the Board, which comprises independent non-executive directors.

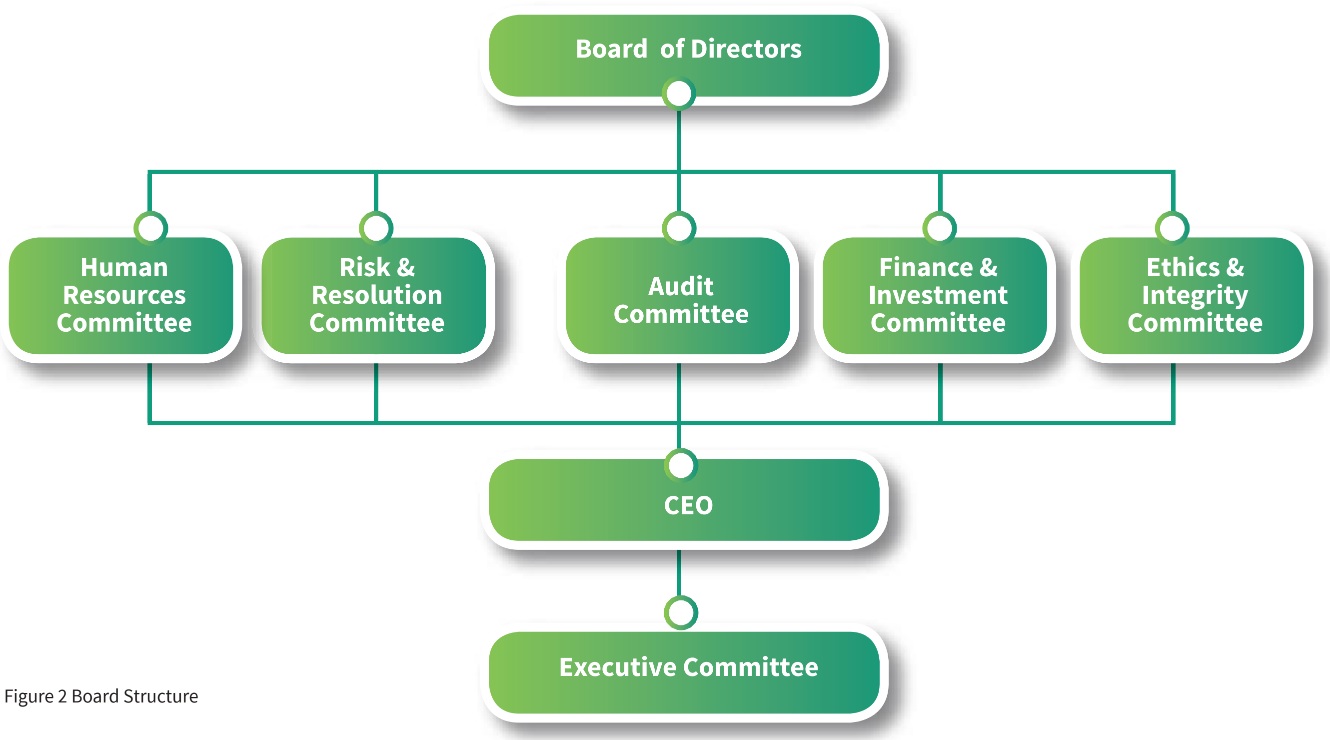

Figure 2 Board Structure

2.2 Our Board Committees Mandates

Table 1: Board Committees Mandates

Human Resources	The Committee's mandate is to establish a sound human capital and remuneration framework for the organisation as well as to administer remuneration policies for the Corporation's workforce.
Finance & Investment	The Committee was established to monitor the Fund, superintend over the Corporation's budget and investment activities, as well as to supervise the preparation of our financial statements and reports.
Audit	The Committee's role is to establish appropriate accounting procedures & controls in respect of our business activities, to ensure compliance with policies & regulations, to supervise the DPC's internal auditor & our internal audit systems and to advise the board in relation to those matters. The commitee also supervises the extenal auditor.
Ethics & Integrity	The Committee's major role is to supervise the Corporation's ethics, integrity, anti-corruption & sustainability efforts. This encompasses putting in place relevant policies, procedures and protocols for the attainment of a workplace that has zero tolerance to corruption.
Risk & Resolution	The Committee's role is to assess the risks that the Corporation is exposed to and develop strategies for combating or mitigating the risks and taking advantage of the opportunities; and to develop strategies for DPC to operate under conditions of volatility and to recover from shocks;

The Executive Committee and Board Members at the 2023 Annual General Meeting

2.3 Board Meeting Attendance Register

Table 2: Board Meeting Attendance Statistics

DIRECTORS' ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS IN 2024							
Board Member	ATTENDANCE						
		Committees					
	Main Board	Audit	Finance & Investment	Risk & Resolution	Human Resources	Ethics & Integrity	Statutory Ministerial Meeting
Number of Meetings in a Year	4	4	4	4	4	4	2
Chairperson							
Mr. Agmos Moyo*	3/3	–	-	-	3/3	3/3	1/1
Mr. Canan F. Dube **	1/1	-	1/1	-	1/1	1/1	-
Non-Executive Directors							
Mr. Philip T. Madamombe	4/4	4/4	-	4/4	-	4/4	2/2
Mrs. Judith Rusike *	3/3	-	3/3	–	3/3	3/3	1/1
Ms. Meluleki Sibanda **	1/1	-	1/1	-	1/1	1/1	-
Independent Directors							
Mr. Amos R. Manzai	4/4	4/4	-	4/4	3/3	–	1/2
Mrs. Annah Mashingaidze	4/4		4/4	4/4	-	–	2/2
Chief Executive Officer (Ex-Officio)							
Mr. Hopewell Zinyau	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	2/2
Overall attendance	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**83%**

** Retired from the Board effective 31 October 2024.*
*** Joined the Board on 01 November 2024.*
****Ms. Sithembile P. Pilime resigned from the board effective 31 January 2024.*
\- = *Not a member*

2.4 Board Diversity

The Board has six (6) directors comprising one (1) Executive Director (CEO), and five (5) Independent Directors. and is chaired by a Non-Executive Director. The Board has a strong mix of skills and experience.

Table 3: Board Diversity

Name	Gender	Position	Qualifications	Other Board Memberships (As at 31 December 2024)
Canan F. Dube	Male	Incoming Board Chairperson	LLB (Hons) UNILAG LLB (UZ) MBA (MSU) Legal Practitioner	• Hippo Valley Estates • NSSA • Edgars Store Ltd • Dube, Manikai and Hwacha
Agmos Moyo	Male	Outgoing Chairperson	BL (Hons) LLB (UZ) Legal Practitioner	• Credit Insurance Company • Zimbabwe Council for Tourism • Fidelity Life Asset Management Ltd
Annah Mashingaidze	Female	Deputy Chairperson	LLB (UNISA) MBL (UNISA) ACMA CGMA Bachelor of Accountancy (Hons) (UZ)	_
Meluleki Sibanda	Female	Incoming Non- Executive Director	LLB (Fort Hare, SA)	_
Judith J. Rusike	Female	Non- Executive Director	BSc Hons (Econs) UZ MBA (UZ)	IPEC
Amos R. Manzai	Male	Non- Executive Director	BA (Hons) Economics –Dunelm (UK) Chartered Accountant (ACA (Z)	• First Mutual Health Company • First Mutual Reinsurance Company (Botswana)
Philip T. Madamombe	Male	Non- Executive Director	BBS(Hons) UZ EMBA (NUST) AIOBZ	Aurex (Pvt) Ltd
Hopewell Zinyau	Male	Chief Executive Officer	LLB (UNISA) MBA (UZ) BA English and Communication (UZ) Dip in Personnel Management (IPMZ) Dip in Training Management (IPMZ)	_

2.5 Sustainability Governance

We are committed to adhering to the best global practices in corporate governance. The Directors are mindful of the importance of conducting the Corporation's operations with integrity and in accordance with generally accepted business practices. The Board provides oversight and strategic direction for all the business operations including sustainability matters within DPC. The DPC Board ensures that the Corporation complies with the relevant regulatory frameworks and internal governance standards.

2.6 Statement of Compliance

Based on the 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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Ms.K. Zawanda
Corporate Secretary/Legal Counsel

The New Head Office

03

Business Ethics & Conduct

- Background
- Reporting Frameworks
- Our Journey
- Enterprise Risk Management
- Sustainability-Related Risks and Opportunities
- Cybersecurity and Privacy Protection
- Disaster Preparation and Recovery
- Anti - Corruption

3.BACKGROUND

This report is presented in terms of the provisions of the Public Entities Corporate Governance Act [10:31], provides a comprehensive and accurate view of the Deposit Protection Corporation's ('DPC's) sustainability performance over the period ended 31 December 2024. It enables our stakeholders to make an informed assessment of our performance, impact, and contributions to the economy, environment, society, as well as outline the governance arrangements.

Any reference in this report to "our", "we", "us", "DPC", or "the Corporation", refer to Deposit Protection Corporation, enabled by the Deposit Protection Corporation Act [Chapter 24:29]. This report has been prepared following the guidelines set out in the Global Reporting Initiative ("GRI") reporting framework, hence the references, and aligns the Corporation's activities with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs).

3.1 Reporting Frameworks

This report was compiled with due consideration of the following:

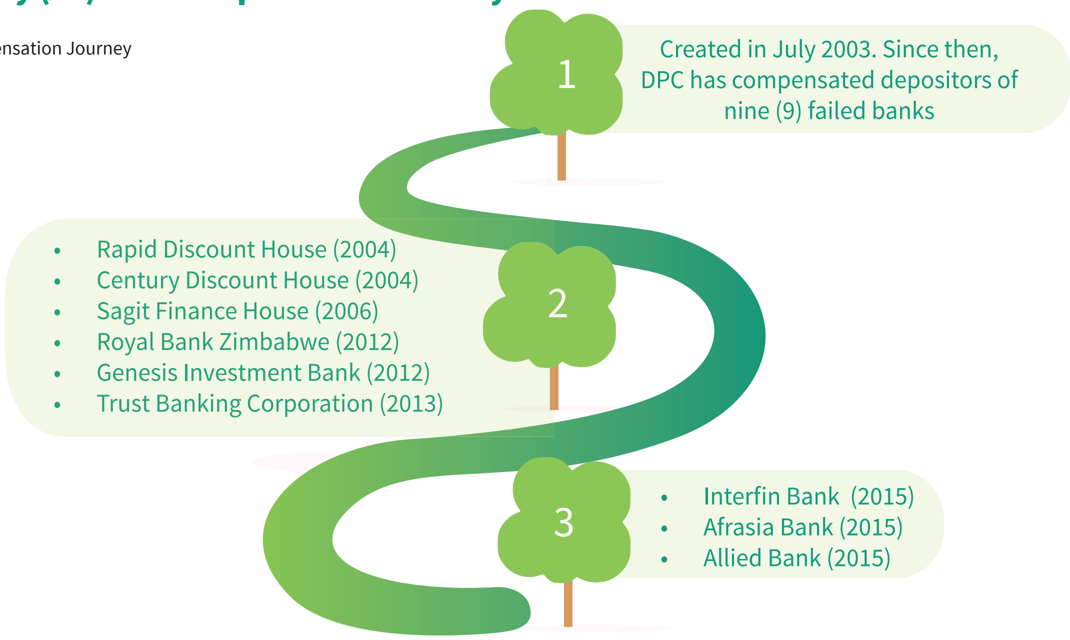
1. Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment (No. 20) Act, 2013.
2. The Deposit Protection Corporation Act [Chapter 24;29] and regulations.
3. The Public Entities Corporate Governance Act [Chapter 10:31] and regulations.
4. Public Finance Management Act [Chapter 22:19]
5. Global Reporting Initiative ("GRI") Standards; and
6. United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs).

3.2 Sustainability Data

The report was compiled by extracting qualitative and quantitative data from our policy documents, records, and personnel accountable for the material issues presented herein. In certain instances, estimations were employed and subsequently validated by our internal auditors to ensure alignment with the Corporation's operational activities, thereby guaranteeing consistency in the findings presented herein.

3.3 Twenty (20) Year Compensation Journey

Figure 2: Compensation Journey



** dates are as at when the bank was closed*

3.4 Deposit Protection Corporation at a glance

The Deposit Protection Corporation (DPC) was established in terms of the Deposit Protection Corporation Act [Chapter 24:29]. Our primary mandate is to protect depositors by providing a safety net for deposits held in registered banking institutions. We operate as a statutory body to promote confidence in the banking sector and contribute to financial stability.

3.5 Key Roles and Functions:

a. **Deposit Protection**: We insure deposits up to a prescribed limit and safeguard depositors' funds in the event of a bank failure.
b. **Bank Resolution**: We promptly compensate depositors in the event of a bank failure.
c. **Risk Mitigation**: We work hand in hand with the community of multidisciplinary safety net players to monitor and assesses risks within the banking and financial services sector to prevent systemic failures.
d. **Public Awareness**: We educate the public on deposit protection and promote financial literacy.
e. **Contribution to Financial Stability**: By ensuring depositor confidence, the DPC plays a critical role in maintaining trust in the banking system, which is essential for economic growth and stability in Zimbabwe.

In summary, the DPC acts as a key pillar in Zimbabwe's financial system, protecting depositors, enhancing public confidence, and supporting the overall health of the economy.

3.6 Standards, Certifications and Memberships

We are members of the following bodies:

a. International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI).
b. African Regional Committee (ARC of IADI).
c. International Organization for Standardization (ISO).
d. Multi-disciplinary Financial Stability Committee (MDFSC).
e. SMART Regulation Forum.

3.7 Business Ethics and Conduct

DPC is committed to operating in a sustainable, ethical, and legally compliant manner. Given the constantly evolving regulatory environment, there is a risk of overlooking compliance-related costs. To address this, the Board has established robust internal controls designed to mitigate compliance risks and ensure adherence to all legal, regulatory, and supervisory requirements.

The Corporation strictly follows DPC's internal HR policies and code of conduct, which outline the expected standards of behaviour for all employees. These guidelines emphasize core values such as dignity, honesty, integrity, and respect in all interactions with stakeholders. To cultivate a strong ethical and compliant culture, DPC mandates ongoing training for employees on topics such as business ethics, conduct, and compliance. This training is designed to deepen employees' understanding of these critical areas.

To support employees, suppliers, and partners in their daily operations and decision-making, DPC has developed a comprehensive framework of policies, standards, and procedures. This framework acts as a guiding tool, ensuring clarity and accountability in fulfilling roles and responsibilities. Regular compliance assessments are conducted to monitor legal and regulatory changes and evaluate their impact on new products and services. These assessments are vital for maintaining alignment with the ever-changing regulatory landscape.

In addition to compliance assessments, DPC carries out compliance assurance activities to evaluate the effectiveness of internal controls within the business. These activities help identify potential gaps or weaknesses in the control environment, enabling timely corrective actions. The organization is dedicated to ensuring that its internal policies and programs reflect the latest regulatory developments, particularly in areas such as anti- corruption and financial crime compliance.

Through these proactive compliance measures, DPC ensures that its internal systems and processes effectively mitigate potential risks, thereby upholding the trust and confidence of its stakeholders

3.8 Enterprise Risk Management (ERM)

As DPC, we recognize the critical role of Enterprise-wide Risk Management (ERM) in fostering effective ownership and oversight of risks, including those tied to sustainability. Our ERM efforts are aligned with the requirements of the Public Entities Corporate Governance Act [Chapter 10:31] that dictates the need for formidable ERM structures and control environments in state entities.

Our ERM framework is crafted to integrate strategy, capital, processes, people, technology, and knowledge, enabling us to assess business opportunities while systematically addressing uncertainties and threats. It ensures that risk and capital considerations are embedded in both strategic and operational decision-making processes.

Our ERM framework is built on the three lines of assurance principle, which assigns varying levels of risk management responsibility to all personnel within the organisation. The first line of assurance comprises risk and control owners who are accountable for the daily identification and management of risks. The second line of assurance focuses on establishing governance frameworks, providing risk oversight, offering advisory support, and monitoring and challenging the first line. The third line of assurance delivers independent and objective evaluations of the adequacy and effectiveness of internal control systems across the organization.

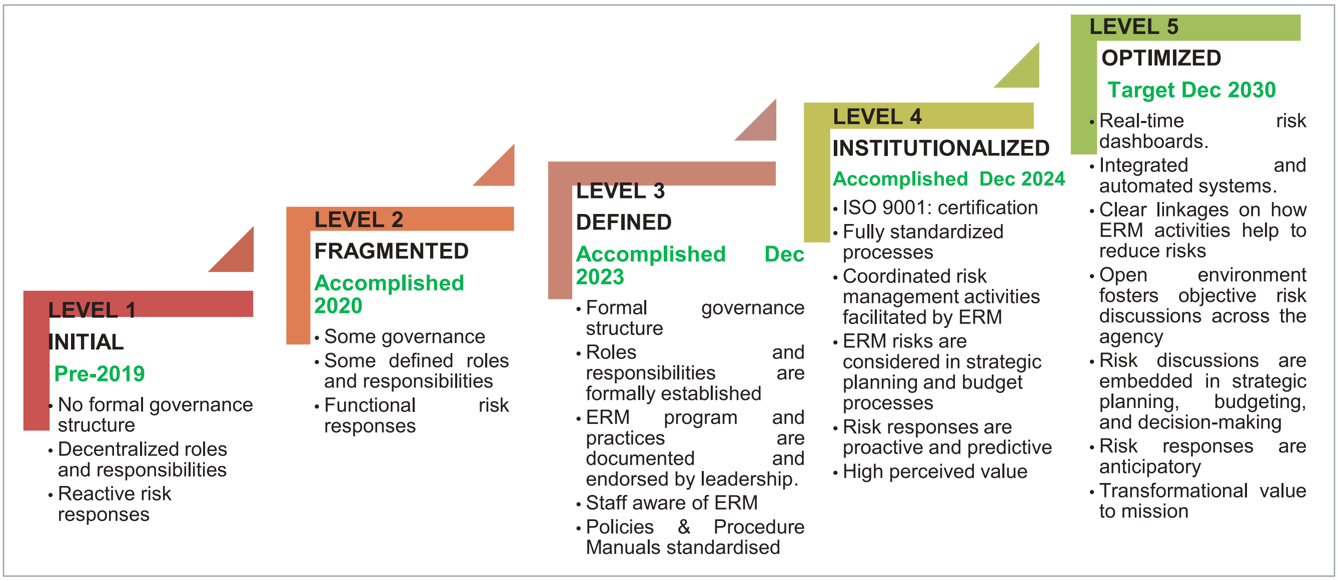
To identify, measure, mitigate, and oversee risks, we employ various processes such as self-assessments, key risk indicator tracking, reviews, combined assurance, and audits. We firmly believe that ERM is essential for effectively managing risks and fostering a sustainable business. Risk analysis and evaluation are integral to ERM, involving the assessment of risk likelihood and impact to determine risk ratings.

Controls and management actions are reviewed for their adequacy and effectiveness, with new controls implemented as necessary. Our framework ensures that senior management takes ownership of risks, risk-related information is reported in a timely manner, and risks are systematically identified, measured, mitigated, and overseen.

3.9 Our Achievements in ERM

a. The Corporation continues to enhance its risk management systems through building risk awareness, inculcating a strong risk culture, aligning strategic focus with the risk appetite and risk capacity, adopting performance management linked risk metrics, common risk language and keeping abreast with emerging issues such as ESG, Artificial intelligence (AI) and Cyber risks.
b. The Corporation was certified to the **ISO 9001:2015** International Standard on 5 August 2024, which culminated in the official handover of the certificate on 11 October 2024. The awarding of certification is a testament or endorsement of the Corporation's systems, processes and control environment to the requirements of **ISO 9001:2015** International Standard. Quality management system certification improves the risk management capabilities, reinforces the credibility and reputation of the deposit insurance scheme, improves operational efficiency & risk management, increases customer satisfaction and regulatory compliance.
c. The Corporation will ensure ongoing compliance with the provisions of the **ISO 9001:2015** quality management system.
d. The Corporation has embedded risk management in all its activities including the internalization of the use of ERM policy, risk categorisation framework, Key Risk Indicators (KRIs), aligning of all policies and procedure manuals with ISO 9001 and standardized risk reporting.
e. The Corporation advanced its risk management capabilities to **Level 4** in 2024 as depicted in the ERM Maturity Model Ladder below:

Figure 1: ERM Maturity Model Ladder



Official Launch of the New DPC Head Office

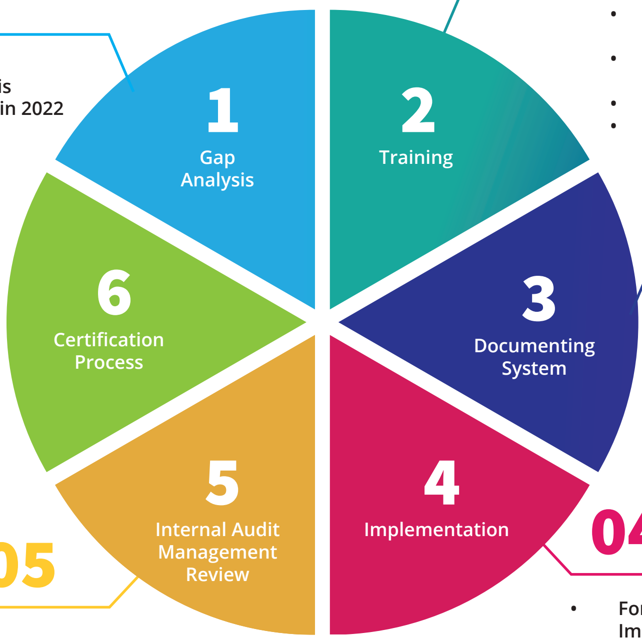
ISO9001:2015 Certification

01

- Gap Analysis Conducted in 2022

02

- QMS Awareness Training for all staff (Jun 23).
- System Development & Implementation Training (Apr 23).
- Internal Audit Training (Aug 23).
- Root Cause Analysis (Oct 23). Gap Analysis



03

- Developed Policies and Procedure Manuals for all functional areas.(2023-2024)
- Developed Quality Policy Manual & Procedures
- All Policies were approved by the Board whilst the procedures were approved by the CEO.

04

- Formal launch of ISO Implementation in October 2023
- Operationalisation of Policies & Procedure manuals.

05

- Conducted QMS Internal Audit in Nov/Dec 2023.
- Conducted Management review in Jan 2024.

06

- Certification on 5 August 2024.
- Certificate Handover 11 October 2024

Post Certification Activities

- Advertising certification
- Surveillance audits every 6 months
- Recertification every 3 years

Figure 2: DPC ISO 9001:2015 Certification Journey

Celebrating ISO 9001 Certification on 11 October 2024

3.10 Principal Residual Risks & Mitigants

Table 1: Principal Residual Risks & Mitigants

Risk category	Risk description	Risk mitigation measures
Environment	We appreciate the negative impact that natural disasters and extreme weather events can have on both property and lives of our stakeholders.	• Allocating resources to develop tools, build capacity, and enhance capabilities for managing and reducing climate-related risks. • Partnering with the GoZ and other stakeholders to execute a climate risk strategy, while investing in clean energy initiatives to counteract the impacts of climate change.
Information security	Cyber-attacks may lead to financial losses for the Corporation, either through identity theft or the theft of sensitive data.	• Engagements with the technology team to track and ensure full remediation. • Effective management of DPC's cyber security controls and implementation of ICT policies.
Compliance	The risk of bribery and corruption arises from insufficient procedures or improper handling of potential threats.	• Providing education and awareness programs for all employees, along with implementing internal controls to prevent and identify instances of bribery and corruption. • ZACC Anti-Corruption Pledges.
Third party	Third-party risk is generated by the behaviors or practices of outside entities within our ecosystem and supply chain.	• The Corporation established a Third-Party Risk management framework including a counterparty limits policy, and robust due diligence protocols to recognize, monitor, and handle risks posed by external parties.
Financial risk	Errors in processing, managing, or executing investment and day to day transactions can lead to significant risks and negative consequences.	• Establishing segregation of responsibilities and peer review in transaction processing. • Redesigning workflows and automating manual tasks and control handoffs.

3.11 Managing Sustainability Risks

The Corporation has established an Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Policy that outlines principles for addressing sustainability risks. The Board is responsible for ensuring compliance with the ESG policy, including adherence to responsible business practices. Oversight of sustainability risks is managed by the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee delivers quarterly reports on sustainability matters to the Board of Directors through the Ethics and Integrity Committee.

3.12 Cybersecurity and Privacy Protection

The Corporation acknowledges the critical role of cybersecurity in safeguarding customer data and privacy, viewing it as a strategic priority. Efforts to strengthen resilience, drive innovation, and gain a competitive edge have been implemented. These measures have boosted customer trust by prioritizing their safety and privacy.

To address these risks, DPC has established Information Security and Technology policies, along with regular risk assessments to identify and mitigate cybersecurity and privacy threats. Clear governance structures and frameworks are in place to manage these initiatives. Additionally, the Corporation has developed an incident response plan to effectively detect, respond to, and recover from cybersecurity incidents or data breaches.

3.13 Successful Initiatives

We are pleased to report several successful initiatives that have strengthened our ICT capabilities:

a. **Data Input Templates for Single Customer View (SCV):** We successfully developed and implemented data input templates that will streamline the process of gathering and managing customer data once the SCV project is fully operational.

b. **Upgrade of Internet Infrastructure:** Our internet infrastructure was significantly upgraded, resulting in improved connectivity and faster service delivery.

c. **Reconfiguration of ICT Infrastructure:** Following our relocation, we successfully reconfigured our ICT infrastructure at our new office location, ensuring seamless operations and minimal disruption.

d. **Website Upgrade:** We enhanced our website's functionality and content for improved user experience.

e. **Contract Management System:** The implementation of a new contract management system has improved our ability to oversee vendor contracts effectively.

f. **Cybersecurity Programs:** We upgraded our cybersecurity measures, including firewall enhancements and antivirus software, to better protect sensitive data and mitigate cyber risks.

3.14 Projects in Progress

Currently, we are working on the implementation of a new Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system. This project aims to integrate various organizational functions into a unified platform, enhancing data management and operational efficiency.

3.15 Making DPC Future Fit

To enhance our ICT capabilities which will ultimately improve our service delivery, the ICT team aims to undertake the following:

a. **Strengthen Vendor Relationships:** Establish clearer communication channels and expectations with vendors to ensure timely project execution and reduce delays.
b. **Enhance Training Programs:** Invest in training for staff to equip them with the skills needed to manage and leverage new technologies effectively.
c. **Implement Robust Project Management Practices:** Adopt structured project management methodologies to identify potential risks early and develop effective mitigation strategies.
d. **Explore Flexible Solutions:** Consider alternative solutions and vendors to ensure that critical projects, such as the bank surveillance system and SCV, can be executed without further delays.

We track progress towards our cybersecurity goals and targets using key performance indicators (KPIs) such as preventing successful cyberattacks, ensuring the effectiveness of security controls, maintaining compliance with security policies, achieving patch management compliance, and optimizing incident response times. Although many initiatives to meet these objectives are still ongoing, we are working towards achieving them by 2025. The Corporation actively engages with stakeholders through dialogues, webinars, seminars, regulatory interactions, and collaborative projects to shape and refine its cybersecurity policies and standards.

3.16 Compliance with Data Protection legislative framework

Statutory Instrument (S.I) 155 of 2024 Cyber and Data Protection Licensing Regulations was promulgated into law on the 13th September 2024 outlining a framework for the appointment of Data Protection Officers (DPOs). This statutory instrument represents a significant step in strengthening the legal and regulatory framework for data protection and cybersecurity in Zimbabwe following the enactment of the Cyber and Data Protection Act [Chapter 12:07] which came into effect on the 11th of March 2022.

At the end of 2024, we begun the journey towards full compliance with the recently promulgated laws. As at March 2025, four staff members were trained and certified by POTRAZ as Data Protection Officers. Our Data Protection implementation roadmap has fully been adopted.

3.17 Disaster Preparation and Recovery (DRP)

Disaster preparation and recovery entails the structured strategies and procedures established to anticipate, reduce, and address potential disasters or emergencies. Through initiatives like infrastructure enhancements, the Corporation can significantly lessen the impact of property damage resulting from such events.

The following form part of our DRP Evaluation Systems;

- Risk Assessments and Business Impact Analysis (BIA).

- Post-Incident Reviews and Analysis
- Vendor and Service Provider Management.
- Disaster Recovery (DR) Infrastructure and Technology Assessments.
- DR Plan Documentation and Maintenance.
- DR Testing and Exercises.
- Performance Metrics and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs.
- Employee Training and Awareness.
- Continuous Improvement and Innovation.

3.18 Anti-corruption

Anti-corruption acts as an accelerator to achieve the SDGs, which rely on effective, transparent and Our zero-tolerance policy approach to corruption. DPC's Anticorruption efforts are in line with the Constitution of Zimbabwe, ZACC regulation as well as the dictates of the PECG Act.

Part of our efforts is a whistleblower line which is available for employees, suppliers, and anyone to report incidents of bribery or corruption. In the first quarter of 2025, DPC Board and senior management underwent mandatory training with the Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission ('ZACC') which was followed by the signing of Integrity pledges. Training for the rest of staff to compliment the Board and senior staff trainings will be done later in the year.

Anti Corruption

04

Sustainability

4. Sustainability Strategy

Sustainability strategy is grounded in the Corporation's values that carry the acronym "TAITEI". TAITEI is a Shona word that begs the rhetorical question, what have we done? This question drives our efforts to make an impact in key areas such as depositor focus, employee engagement, risk and conduct, operational efficiency, financial performance, and social, environmental, and economic impact. We believe that taking action in these spaces will contribute positively to economic development, poverty eradication and the overall good health of the banking sector in Zimbabwe.

4.1 Sustainable Commitments

The Corporation has set targets and commitments for each strategic pillar, aligning them with relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to which we will contribute. Our aim is to effectively implement this strategy to realize the DPC's sustainable growth objectives.

The SDGs that we are aligned with including:

1 NO POVERTY — By protecting depositors' savings, the DPC helps prevent financial losses that could push individuals and businesses into poverty and bankruptcy respectively.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH — The DPC contributes to economic stability and confidence in the financial system, fostering sustainable economic growth and employment opportunities.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE — By ensuring the stability of the banking sector, the DPC supports the development of resilient financial infrastructure, which is essential for economic progress.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES — The DPC promotes financial inclusion by protecting depositors, particularly small and vulnerable savers, thereby reducing economic disparities.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS — The DPC strengthens the financial system by ensuring transparency, accountability, and trust in banking institutions, contributing to effective and inclusive governance.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS — The DPC collaborates with other financial institutions, regulators, and stakeholders to enhance financial stability and achieve sustainable development objectives.

National Tree Planting Day

4.2 Stakeholder Engagement

Our Stakeholder Engagement for the year 2024 was as follows:

Table 1: Stakeholder Engagement

Employees	GoZ and other regulators	Depositors
Engagement method • Works Council forum • Emails • Chief Executive town halls • Commemorative engagements • Physical Meetings **Issues covered** • Compensation and benefits • Work environment • New policy buy in • Opportunities for career development Engagement impact • Improved staff engagement • Improved team cohesion • Enhanced communication **Frequency of engagement** • Monthly • Quarterly • Ad hoc meetings	**Engagement method** • Emails • Statutory and ad hoc Meetings • Telephone **Issues covered** • Compliance • Regulation requirements & reporting • Payment obligations Engagement impact • Improved compliance • Strategic alignment • Policy formulation • Cooperation **Frequency of engagement** • Quarterly • Bi-annually • Monthly • Ad hoc meetings	**Engagement method** • Electronic Media • Social media • Website • Roadshows • Emails **Issues covered** • Cover levels • Payout modalities • Deposit protection **Engagement impact** • Information dissemination • Addressing the queries raised • Building depositor confidence **Frequency of engagement** • Monthly • Continually
Suppliers	**Banking institutions**	**IADI Community**
Engagement method • Emails • Telephone • Face to face **Issues covered** • Cost-saving measures • Sustainability initiatives • Anti-corruption • Safety **Engagement impact** • Achieving cost-savings • Specification reviews to ensure quality & sustainability **Frequency of engagement** • Ad hoc meetings	**Engagement method** • Emails • Telephone • Website • Physical Meetings **Issues covered** • Premiums • Investment opportunities **Engagement impact** • Goal alignment • Increased cooperation • Foster trust **Frequency of engagement** • Continually • Ad hoc meetings	**Engagement method** • Emails • Conferences • Webinars • Physical Meetings **Issues covered** • Best practice in Deposit insurance • Systems develop **Engagement impact** • Knowledge transfer • Improved mandate delivery • Cooperation **Frequency of engagement** • Ad hoc meetings • Quarterly

4.3 Sustainability Materiality Assessment (SMA)

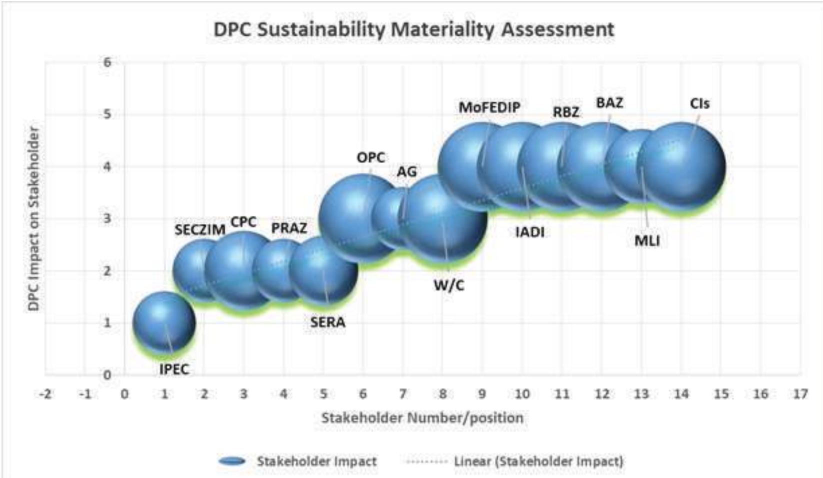


Figure 1: Sustainability Materiality Assesment.

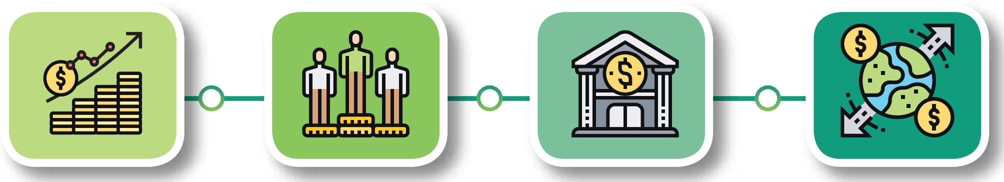
The bubble chart shows stakeholder positions on the horizontal axis and the impact of DPC sustainability initiatives on the stakeholders is represented on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble for each stakeholder shows how important our material topics are to the stakeholder in question.

We conducted an Sustainability Materiality Assesment or stakeholder engagement on the 21st of October 2024, which is a structured process that we use to identify, prioritize, and address the environmental, social, and governance (ESG) issues that are most significant to our business and stakeholders. The stakeholders engaged were from the BAZ, our line Ministry, depositors, Consumer Protection Commission, and so on.

It involves engaging with internal and external stakeholders to determine which sustainability topics have the greatest impact on the organization's operations, strategy, and value creation, as well as those that matter most to stakeholders. The results guide decision-making, strategy development, and reporting, ensuring the organization focuses on the most relevant and impactful sustainability initiatives.

4.4 Material Topics

We are focusing on 4 material topics:



ECONOMY **SOCIAL** **GOVERNANCE** **ENVIRONMENT**

National Tree Planting Day

4.5 Stakeholder Demands and Expectations

Table 2: Demands and Expectations

Stakeholders	Demands/ Expectations	Magnitude/ seriousness
MoFEDIP	• Delivery on the mandate as per statutes and directives • Collaboration with other financial safety net players • Compliance with IRBM principles • Implement policy pronouncements and contribute to policy making.	100% compliance
OPC	• Delivery on the mandate as per statutes and directives • Implementation of sound corporate governance principles • Compliance with IRBM principles • Positive and negative rewards	100% compliance
IADI	• Compliance with core deposit insurance principles • Payment of annual subscriptions • Contribution to financial literacy and research papers • Participation in IADI programs	100% compliance
RBZ	• 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	100% compliance
BAZ	• Building public confidence • Promoting sound banking practices • Creating a level playing field	100% need
SECZIM	• Enhance information sharing towards contributing to financial stability	100% need
IPEC	• Enhance information sharing towards contributing to financial stability • Enhance visibility of the Corporation by incorporating concepts of deposit insurance into High school curriculum • Protection of mobile money & insurance policy holder funds in trust accounts • Robust investment strategy • Resilient Corporation which can absorb financial shocks • Conduct stress tests and scenarios analyses to inform investment strategy • Implement risk-based premium system	100% need
Multi-lateral financial institutions (IMF, World Bank)	• A stable and strong financial system	100% need

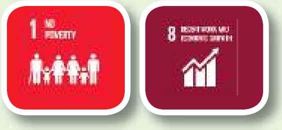
Stakeholders	Demands/ Expectations	Magnitude/ seriousness
CPC	• Protection of depositor's funds • Collaboration through Memorandum of Understanding • Consumer rights and education • Increased awareness of deposit protection scheme	100% need
Auditor - General	• Compliance with financial laws and reporting framework	100% compliance
Contributory Institutions (CIs)	• Stability of the financial system • Prudent fund management • Transparency in the administration of the Fund • Enhancement of competition	100%
PRAZ	• Compliance with Public procurement and disposal of public Assets Act and Regulations	100% compliance
SERA	• Delivery on the mandate as per statutes & directives • Implementation of sound corporate governance principles	100% compliance
Worker's Committee	• Competitive remuneration • Sound labour practices • Conducive working environment • Tools of trade	100% need

4.6 Linking our Material Topics to SDGs

During the period under review, the DPC assessed its material topics as per the observations of stakeholders to SDGs. The SDGs provide a global framework for addressing environmental, economic, social, and governance challenges. By aligning material topics with the SDGs, DPC demonstrates its commitment to facilitating effective reporting and structured assessment of sustainability performance, progress, and impacts. Integrating material topics with the SDGs ensures that sustainability initiatives deliver positive impacts on the economy, environment, and society.

National Clean Up Campaign

Table 3: Material Topics and SDGs

Material Topics	SDGs	Alignment
ECONOMIC		• Responsible investing • Supply chain & responsible procurement practices • Contributing to the stability of the financial services sector and economic growth • Contributing to poverty reduction through financial literacy and inclusion
SOCIAL		• Education & Training • Human Rights • Customer Welfare • Occupational Health & Safety • Employment creation • Employee Relations • Diversity & Inclusion • Corporate Social Responsibility
GOVERNMENTAL		• Water • Waste • Climate Change • Energy
ENVIRONMENT		• Business Ethics & Compliance • Anticorruption • Cybersecurity • & Privacy Protection • Innovation & Digitalisation • Legal & Regulatory Compliance

4.7 Linking our material topics to Vision 2030 and NDS1

Our material sustainability topics- economy, social, governance, and environment- align closely with the National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1: 2021-2025) and the Government's Vision 2030, which aims to transform Zimbabwe into an upper-middle-income economy by 2030. Below is how these sustainability pillars link to national priorities:

National Cleanup Campaign

Staff Bus

Table 4: Material Topics Alignment with NDS1 And Vision 2030

Material Topic	Alignment With NDS1 And Vision 2030
Economy	NDS1 & Vision 2030: Focus on macroeconomic stability, financial sector resilience, and inclusive economic growth. DPC's Role: • We safeguard depositors' funds enhances public confidence in the banking sector, supporting financial stability. • The Corporation contributes to financial inclusion by protecting small depositors, aligning with NDS1's goal of inclusive growth. • We support economic resilience by mitigating bank failures' systemic risks, crucial for Vision 2030's sustainable growth.
Social	NDS1 & Vision 2030: Emphasize poverty reduction, social protection, and improved livelihoods. DPC's Role: • We protect vulnerable depositors, reducing financial losses during bank failures (social safety net). • DPC promotes public trust in financial systems, encouraging savings and investment—key for wealth creation. • We support financial literacy initiatives, aligning with NDS1's human capital development objectives.
Governance	NDS1 & Vision 2030: Strengthen institutions, transparency, and accountability for sustainable development. DPC's Role: • DPC adheres to sound corporate governance, setting standards for the financial sector. • We ensure transparent and efficient deposit insurance, reinforcing regulatory frameworks under NDS1. • DPC promotes risk-based supervision, aligning with Zimbabwe's financial sector reforms for Vision 2030.
Environment	NDS1 & Vision 2030: Promote climate resilience, sustainable resource management, and green economy transition. DPC's Role: • We are working on models to integrate environmental risk assessments in bank stability monitoring (though indirect, supports sustainable finance). • We are in support of the RBZ's (as the bank supervisor) green banking initiatives among member institutions, contributing to Zimbabwe's climate action goals.

4.8 Delivering Sustainable Deposit Protection

Being the sole deposit insurance body in Zimbabwe, we strive to continually develop and deliver sustainable deposit insurance services by guaranteeing accessibility, customer satisfaction, financial inclusion and incorporation of ESG issues in managing the Scheme and investment strategies.

4.9 Brand Awareness and Customer Satisfaction Study

An independent research agency was commissioned in the last quarter of the year to undertake a national study to ascertain the brand awareness and customer satisfaction levels. Precise Management and Research Company conducted the research covering the country's ten provinces. The Corporation will utilise insights and recommendations from the study to tailor-make communication strategies for future campaigns. Summary of the results are shown in the table below;

Table 5: Barnd Awareness and Customer Satisfaction Study

Description	Target	Actual Performance
Sample size	1000 stakeholders	968 stakeholders
Brand Awareness	34%	39%
Customer Satisfaction index	70%	71%
Service Delivery Standards		
Speed of service	100%	100%
Staff courtesy	100%	100%
Complaint resolution	100%	100%
Accessibility	100%	95%
Information on service	100%	95%
Service delivery	100%	97%
Quality of service	100%	100%

4.10 Responsible Investing

At DPC, we integrate Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) principles into every financial decision and stakeholder engagement. Our investment strategy prioritizes businesses with robust ESG practices, applying a minimum ESG impact threshold for investment and project selection. To reinforce this commitment, we embed ESG criteria in investment screening, due diligence, valuation models, and actively encourage portfolio companies to phase out unsustainable practices while enhancing ESG transparency. Through ongoing dialogue, we collaborate with investees to drive meaningful progress on ESG priorities.

During the period under review, DPC made investments in the capital, money and property markets. We entered the Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) as well as part of our strategy to grow the fund in our phased approach.

4.11 Financial Inclusion

Financial inclusion isn't just about access- it's about resilience. Through innovative partnerships, digital solutions, and tailored products, DPC ensures that micro-entrepreneurs, rural communities, and vulnerable groups benefit from the safety net of deposit insurance. We are playing our part in turning systemic gaps into opportunities for stability and shared prosperity.

As part of efforts to enhance financial literacy and promote inclusion, engagements were held with vulnerable groups, including youth, women, and individuals with disabilities, to raise awareness of the Deposit Protection Scheme throughout the year.

Global Money Week- We participated in the annual Global Money Week Celebrations in March 2024 which ran with the theme, ***"Protect your money, secure your future."*** Bulawayo team visited Jairos Jiri Centre and made a presentation on the Scheme, money saving tips and entrepreneurship.

Financial Inclusion Conference: The Corporation strengthened its brand visibility by sponsoring and delivering a presentation at the 2nd Annual Financial Inclusion Conference, held from October 17–18, 2024, in Victoria Falls. The conference, themed ***"The Financial Inclusion Agenda: From Policy to Practice,"*** provided a dynamic platform for thought leaders, policymakers, regulators, financial service providers, fintech companies, mobile network operators, and development partners to discuss strategies for fostering a resilient and inclusive financial system. These discussions aligned with the country's vision of achieving an upper-middle-income economy.

Annual Financial Inclusion Conference 2024

4.12 Financial Literacy and Publicity

Trade shows- We attended numerous road shows, including the ZITF in Bulawayo, and the Zimbabwe Agricultural Show in Harare in order to meet the depositors, the unbanked and the young citizens and educate them about deposit insurance.

Roadshows – In November, the Corporation collaborated with ZBC Radio Services to conduct nationwide roadshows covering areas such as Chiredzi, Lupane, Filabusi, Masvingo, Zvishavane, and Epworth. These roadshows aimed to enhance brand visibility and engagement. The events were broadcast live across ZBC's radio stations, reaching an estimated audience of six million listeners. Additionally, the roadshows were live-streamed on ZBC's digital platforms, which have a following of over one million users.

Great Zimbabwe Marathon – The renowned marathon took place on October 20, 2024, with the Corporation as a key sponsor, leveraging the event for enhanced brand visibility through extensive media coverage. Staff members actively participated in the race, while branded merchandise was prominently displayed along the race route and during the prize-giving ceremony.

DPC at Great Zimbabwe Marathon

Bulawayo Publicity Activities - During the year, the Regional Office conducted 23 public awareness programmes covering areas that include Umguza, Tsholotsho, Plumtree, Gwanda, Gweru, Silobela, Zhombe Central, Zhombe East and Zhombe West. The office also attended three (4) expos namely: Zimbabwe International Trade Fair, Bulawayo MSMEs & Insurance Expo and the ZB Midlands MSMEs Expo.

The regional office enables the Corporation to interact and communicate with depositors from the provinces of Bulawayo Metropolitan, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South and Midlands, to promote awareness of the Deposit Protection Scheme and the national agenda of financial inclusion, which is critical for the achievement of inclusive growth and development.

Presentations and Focus Group Discussions- On December 11, 2024, Mr. Kusaya, Bulawayo Regional Office Manager delivered a presentation on the Deposit Protection Scheme at the Women's Financial Inclusion Seminar, held at Bata Club in Gweru. The seminar, co-hosted by the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce (ZNCC) and the Women Alliance of Business Associations in Zimbabwe (WABAZ), aimed to enhance financial literacy among women in business. Other speakers included representatives from the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ), CBZ Bank, Ecobank, POSB, FBC, AFC, and the Gender Institute at Midlands State University.

Mr Kusaya Delivering a Presentation

Workshops for banks and media: As part of its efforts to enhance informational awareness among the media, staff of member institutions, and other key stakeholders, the Corporation conducted workshops in Manicaland and Midlands regions. These sessions featured presentations on the latest developments in the deposit insurance sector, providing participants with valuable insights.

Beyond information sharing, the workshops fostered meaningful engagement between the Corporation and its stakeholders. Attendees included representatives from churches, women's groups, youth centres, community working groups, and individuals living with disabilities. Their contributions enriched the discussions, helping the Corporation strengthen its financial literacy and inclusion initiatives while effectively fulfilling its mandate.

DPC CEO Mr. Hopewell Zinyau making a presentation at a stakeholder workshop for banks and media.

Advertising- The Corporation enhanced its public presence through digital platforms, newspaper advertisements, and sponsored articles on deposit insurance, as well as television broadcasts, radio advertisements, and outdoor signage. Various campaigns were launched across these channels to strengthen brand visibility, promote financial literacy, and drive financial inclusion. Additionally, the Corporation featured in the Monthly Financial Sector Bulletin, a valuable resource covering key developments in the banking sector.

05

Staff Members

5.Staff Members

We value our staff members who make DPC what it is today. They dedicate themselves to providing our stakeholders with the best services and delivering desired results at all times.

5.1. Human Capital Resource Management

Our Human Capital Management strategy focuses on attracting, nurturing, and retaining exceptional talent through equal opportunities at every career stage. We believe diversity and inclusion elevate both workplace excellence and employee quality of life. Building on this strategy we have created comprehensive wellness programs supporting physical, mental, and financial health - because when our team thrives, our Corporation thrives.

At the heart of our approach is a culture of open communication, mutual respect, and genuine collaboration. By actively listening to our staff members and addressing their needs, we have fostered an environment where everyone feels valued, supported, and empowered to do their best work.

At DPC, we adhere to a recruitment and selection process that is professional, fair, and consistent. Our ongoing commitment to talent excellence ensures we attract and retain individuals who align with our organizational values and goals. To maintain the highest level of integrity, we have implemented mandatory background screening, fitness and probity testing, and security vetting for all staff members, reinforcing trust and accountability across our workforce. Our remuneration framework is designed to drive performance and align with our strategic objectives. Through careful benchmarking, we ensure our compensation practices remain competitive and equitable within the industry, albeit within the framework set by regulatory authorities from time to time.

5.2 Performance Management

Every employee undertakes a quarterly Integrated Results Based Management (IRBM) performance appraisal, combining financial and non-financial metrics. These appraisals are evaluated through our structured performance management system, with results directly influencing payment of perfomance bonuses.

5.3 FY2024 Performance Score

In the year 2024, the Corporation attained a score of 4.46 compared to 4.48 in 2023. The Corporation thus mantained an average perfomance of 4.47. Strategies to address and counter the endogenous and exogenous factors that led to our performance decline were enunciated in the FY2025 strategic planning document and have been deployed in FY2025.

5.4 Industrial Relations

We prioritize building professional and positive relationships with our staff members, understanding that strong employee relations are key to motivation, satisfaction, and business success. Poor management in this area can lead to disruptions due to workplace deviant behaviour, harming service quality, reputation, and productivity. Therefore, we foster a supportive work environment where staff members feel valued and heard. Our approach follows our Code of Conduct and complies with the Labour Act [Chapter 28:01] to ensure fair practices. We promote collaboration through works council meetings, thereby encouraging open dialogue between management and staff.

Our objective is to cultivate a highly engaged workforce, aiming for an employee engagement score above 65%. Currently, we’ve achieved 63% and remain committed to fostering inclusive strategies and stakeholder involvement to surpass this benchmark and ensure employee growth.

5.5 Staff Training and Development

Investing in training and development is a strategic initiative that empowers us to cultivate and strengthen the expertise of our workforce. By implementing structured learning programs, the Corporation gains a more skilled and capable team, driving higher performance and delivering exceptional financial advice to clients.

As staff members expand their knowledge and refine their abilities, they achieve greater proficiency in their roles. They develop a stronger grasp of our products, services, pertinant regulatory standards, and industry best practices. Moreover, these initiatives promote a culture of ongoing learning and professional growth, ensuring staff members feel valued and motivated. This commitment to development not only enhances job satisfaction and engagement but also reinforces our ability to provide exceptional service to depositors.

Staff members during IRBM Training.

DPC male staff members during Father's Day Celebrations at Mazowe Dam.

5.6 Youth, Diversity & Inclusion

DPC prioritizes diversity and inclusion, striving to create an inclusive environment that embraces individuals of varying ages, both genders, skills, and ethnicities. This approach leverages the cultural richness of a diverse workforce, enhancing creativity and innovative problem-solving. Gender balance is a key focus, with a workforce comprising 48% female and 52% male staff members. The Corporation is committed to fairness, equitable compensation, and transparency to foster a sense of equality and reduce employee turnover.

DPC's code of conduct ensures a workplace free from unfair discrimination. Staff members are encouraged to contribute their unique identities without fear of bias. Managers are provided with guidelines to address discrimination effectively, and progress in diversity and inclusion is regularly assessed to ensure goals are met. The Corporation remains dedicated to fostering a safe, inclusive, and respectful work environment.

CGU Board Induction and Governance Training Nyanga 2024

06

Sustainable Operations

6.Sustainability

We are committed to minimizing our environmental impact. By closely monitoring our operations, we optimize the use of natural resources like energy and water, enhancing both operational efficiency and long-term sustainability.

6.1 Energy

The Corporation focuses on efficient energy planning, monitoring, and control to ensure sustainable and cost-effective operations. Key strategies include energy conservation, efficiency improvements, and adopting renewable energy sources, such as solar power at the Harare and Bulawayo Offices. These efforts are reducing carbon emissions, decreasing reliance on external electricity, reducing the load on the national electricity grid and helping the Corporation to reduce costs. We must admit that we are still working on our reliance on diesel to fuel generators when the solar systems are overwhelmed and there are ZETDC power cuts.

We are working on monitoring our solar energy measurement which is vital for us to determine what interventions are required for improvement. Moving forward, the Corporation aims to enhance energy management practices to minimize environmental impact, boost operational efficiency, and secure long-term financial benefits, contributing to energy security and a sustainable future.

Solar Panels on New Head Office Building

Solar Batteries and Inverters at New Head Office Building

6.2 Water

At DPC, we are committed to responsible water management and reducing our impact on water systems. To ensure access to clean water, we have drilled boreholes across our properties. Unfortunately, the Borrowdale Head Office is in a dry area and drilling efforts did not yield underground water. We intend to introduce borehole water metering to track and optimise water usage, enabling us to identify high-consumption areas and implement efficiency measures.

Water Tanks

6.3. Waste

In 2024, the Corporation reaffirmed its commitment to sustainable waste management through proactive reduction, responsible disposal, and innovative recycling initiatives. We will be implementing enhanced waste segregation systems, expanding e-waste recycling partnerships, and transitioning to largely paper-light operations because our commitment to protecting the environment aligns with our mission of safeguarding depositors. This year, we will measure progress through our 10% waste reduction target while tightening clean energy solutions, because a sustainable future demands action today.

Waste Bins

6.4. Responsible Procurement

The DPC has demonstrated a strong commitment to responsible and sustainable procurement practices, fully aligned with Zimbabwe's Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Act (Chapter 22:23) and the regulations set by the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority of Zimbabwe (PRAZ). By ensuring transparency, competitive bidding, and value for money in all procurement processes, DPC has upheld the principles of fairness, accountability, and efficiency as mandated under Section 4 of the Act. Additionally, DPC's emphasis on local supplier participation aligns with Zimbabwe's local content policies, fostering economic empowerment and sustainable development. Through strict compliance with legal frameworks and the integration of ethical, social, and environmental considerations, DPC continues to enhance public trust and deliver procurement excellence in service of national development goals.

07

Climate Change

Climate Change

DPC recognizes the growing impact of climate change on financial stability and economic resilience. Through various pipeline initiatives with fellow financial safety net players, we aim to explore opportunities to support more digital financial service platforms. Furthermore, we seek to collaborate on financial inclusion initiatives that empower vulnerable communities—often disproportionately affected by climate shocks—with adaptive financial tools.

Key elements covered

Internal Efforts: DPC partnered with the Zimbabwe Sunshine Group (ZSG) to develop a climate change road map for the Corporation. ZSG conducted a Sustainability materiality assessment and gap analysis, assisted in the development of climate change policies and conducted training for staff members and Management on sustainability. We are targeting a 20% reduction in paper-based transactions by 2026, among other key climate change targets.

Economic Influence: Digitalisation plays a huge role in mitigating climate change. As such, DPC has steadily progressed in automating processes and utilising digital platforms for transacting, premium assessment and other administrative functions.

Social Equity: During the period under review, DPC invested in projects that have built communities, created employment and changed the economic outlook for underserved communities in areas such as Mazowe in Mashonaland Central. We continue to invest with entities that have demonstrated their commitment to observing green practices and the betterment of vulnerable communities.

Policy Alignment: By aligning our efforts with Zimbabwe's National Climate Policy and the SDGs, the DPC is committed to fostering a financial ecosystem that prioritizes both economic growth and environmental sustainability

08

Sustainable Deposit Protection

A Risk Assessment and Surveillance

8.1. Membership to the Deposit Protection Scheme

Membership to the Deposit Protection Scheme consisted of 27 deposit taking institutions following the licensing of Mukuru Financial Services Zimabwe Limited as a Deposit - Taking Microfinance Institution (DTMFI). The institution commenced operations on the 16th of December 2024.

Membership to the Deposit Protection Scheme is mandatory for all deposit taking institutions registered in terms of the Banking Act [Chapter 24:20], Building Societies Act [Chapter 24:02], Microfinance Act [Chapter 24:30] for Deposit-Taking Microfinance Institutions [DTMFIs], Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe Act [Chapter 24:14] and People's Own Savings Bank Act [Chapter 24:22]. The architecture of membership to the Deposit Protection Scheme is shown in Figure 1 below:

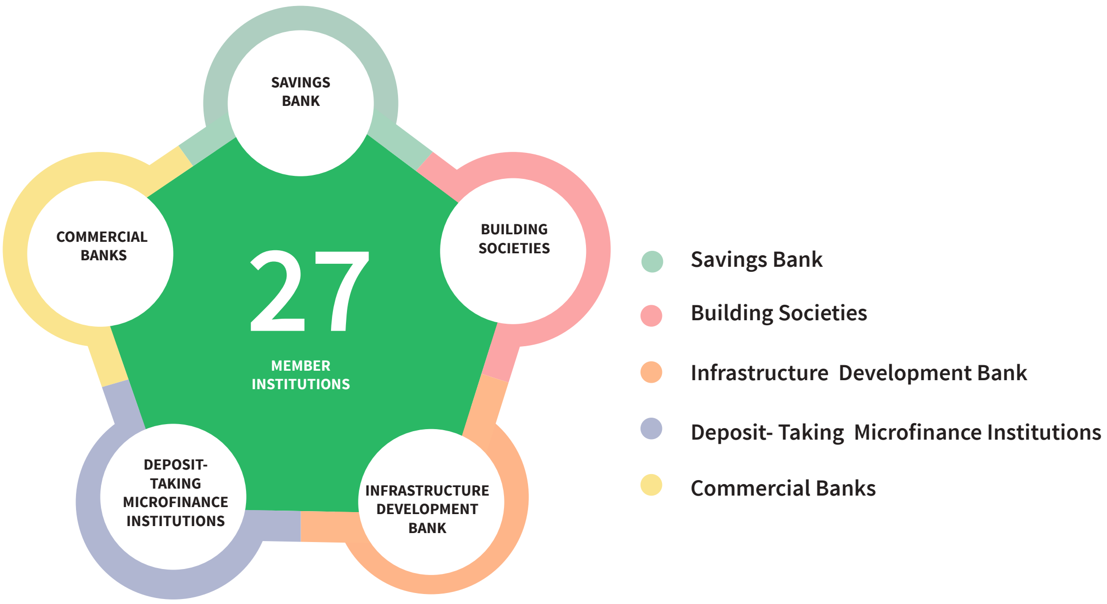


Figure 1: Architecture of DPC membership as at 31 December 2024

8.2. Deposit Protection Funding

Funding for the Corporation is derived from premium levies, rentals, money market and equities investment income. Premium contribution rates for both ZWG and foreign currency deposits remained pegged at 0.3% of annual average deposits eligible for premium assessment.

Total assessed premium income for the year was ZWG25.7 million and USD6.6 million.

8.3. Deposit Protection Coverage

Deposit protection cover refers to the maximum amount of compensation payable to an insured depositor in the event of a bank failure. The Corporation provides segregated deposit insurance cover to depositors of Banking Institutions (CBIs) and Deposit - Taking Microfinance Institutions (DTMFIs) in terms of level of cover and currency type.

8.4.Deposit Protection Cover Levels: Banking Institutions (CBIs)

The Deposit protection cover levels for banking institutions were pegged at USD1,000 (One Thousand United States Dollars) for Foreign Currency (FCA) deposits and ZWG equivalent for local deposits, per deposit class per contributory institution. At this cover level 96.7% of FCA and 99.6% of ZWG depositor accounts at CBIs were covered in full. Table 1 and figure 2 below depicts some salient deposit insurance parameters as at 31 December 2024:

Table 1: Deposit Protection Cover for CBIs as at 31 December 2024

Item	ZWG Fund December 2024	Percentage	FCA Fund December 2024	Percentage
Total Number of Deposit Accounts	4,168,515	100%	2,285,576	100%
Total Number of Deposit Accounts Fully Covered.	4,150,260	99.6%	2,210,173	96.7%
Total Number of Deposit Accounts Partially Covered.	18,255	0.4%	75,403	3.3%
Value of Deposits in Fully Covered Accounts	ZWG 1.8 billion	13.9%	USD 93.3 million	3.7%
Value of Deposits in Partially Covered Accounts.	ZWG 11.1 billion	86.1%	USD 2.4 billion	96.3%
Total Value of Insured Deposits	ZWG 2.4 billion	18.6%	USD 168.7 million	6.7%
Total value of deposits	ZWG 12.9 billion	100.00%	USD 2.5 billion	100.0%

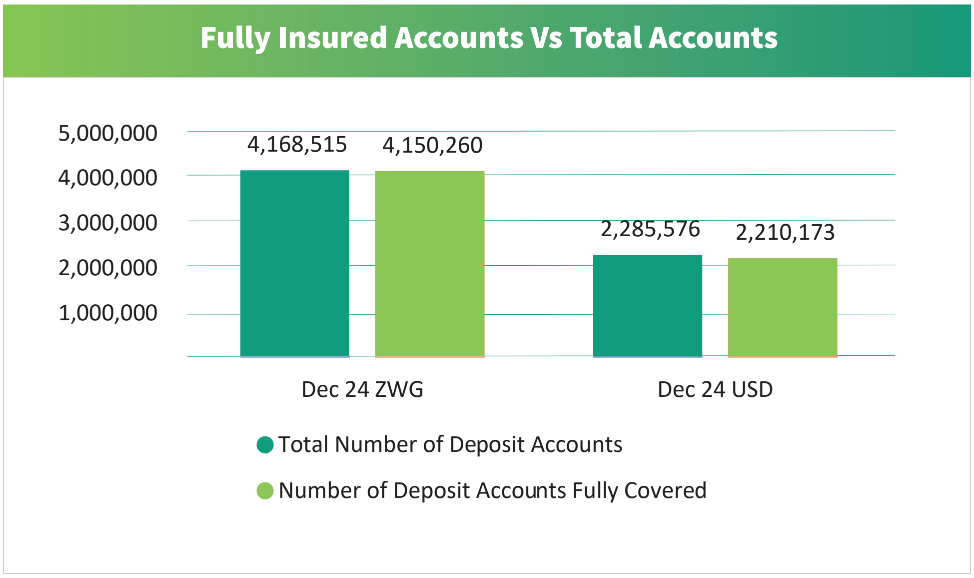


Figure 2: Fully Covered Compared to Total Deposits Accounts.

8.5.Deposit Protection Cover Levels: Deposit -Taking Microfinance Institutions (DTMFIs)

Deposit protection cover levels for DTMFIs were pegged at USD500 (Five Hundred United States Dollars) for FCA deposits and ZWG equivalent for local deposits, per deposit class per contributory institution. At this cover level, 99.97% of FCA and 99.95% of ZWG deposit accounts were covered in full. Table 2 and figure 3 below depicts some salient deposit insurance parameters for the DTMFI sector:

Table 2: Deposit Protection Cover for DTMFIs as at 31 December 2024

Item	ZWG FUND December 2024	Percentage	FCA FUND December 2024	Percentage
Total Number of Deposit Accounts	267,503	100%	2,602,615	100%
Total Number of Deposit Accounts Fully Covered.	267,382	99.95%	2,601,867	99.97%
Total Number of Deposit Accounts Partially Covered.	121	0.05%	748	0.03%
Value of Deposits in Fully Covered Accounts	ZWG 2.8 million	5.6%	USD 13.2 million	26.1%
Value of Deposits in Partially Covered Accounts.	ZWG 47.7 million	94.4%	USD 37.4 million	73.9%
Total Value of Insured Deposits	ZWG 4.4 million	8.7%	USD 13.6 million	26.8%
Total Value of Deposits	ZWG 50.5 million	100.00%	USD50.6 million	100.00%

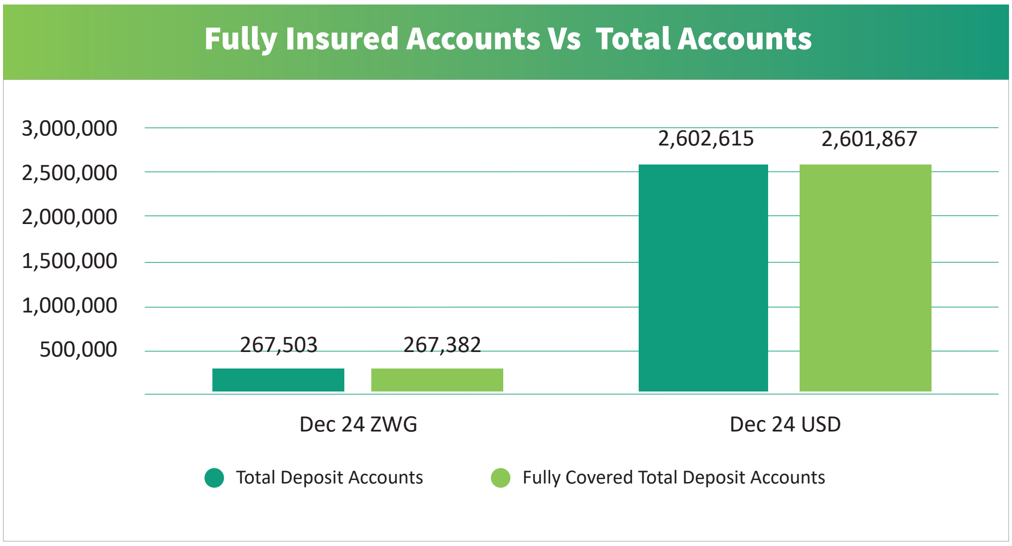
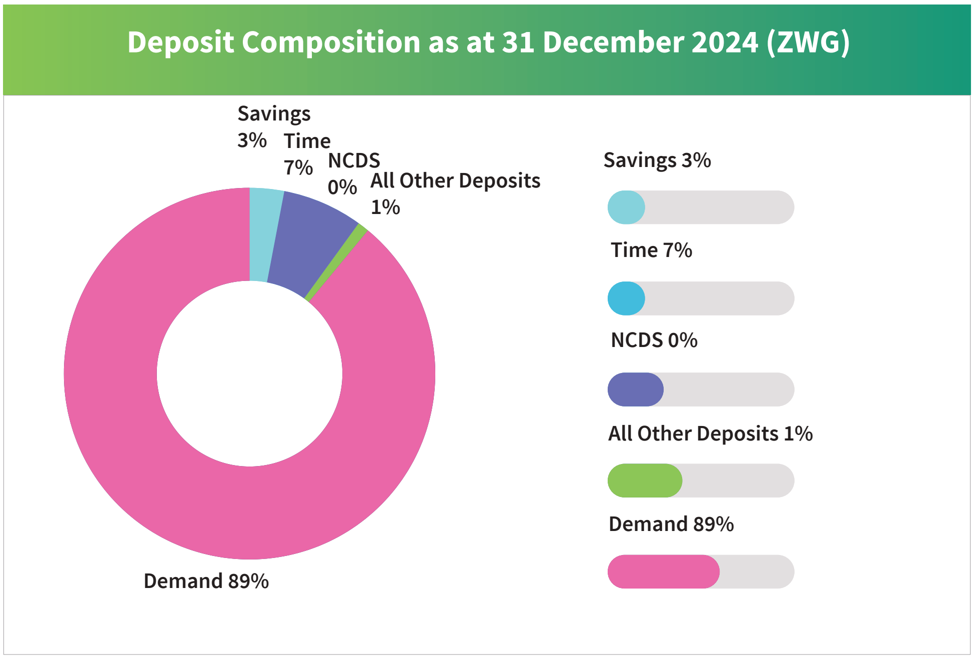


Figure 3: Fully Covered Compared to Total Deposit Accounts

8.7 Deposit Composition

The bulk of the Deposits were concentrated in demand deposits, which accounted for 89% and 87% of total ZWG and FCA deposit respectively. Time deposits were a distant 7% and 10% respectively as illustrated in Figure 6 & 7 below:



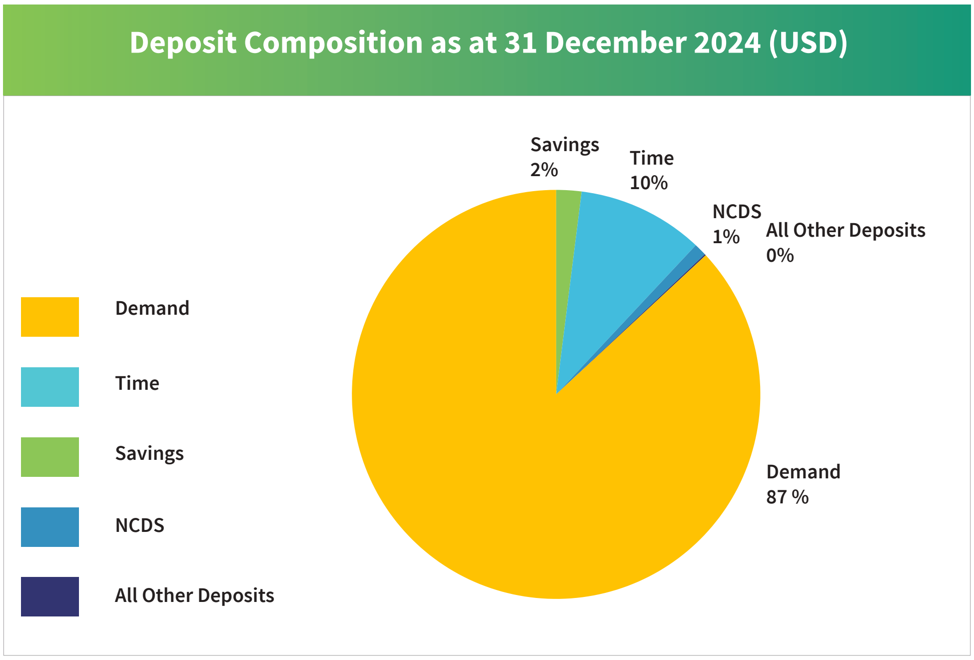


Figure 6 & 7: Deposit Composition as at 31 December 2024

8.8 Sectorial Distribution and Average Deposit Sizes

Average deposit size per account for the entire market was ZWG 2, 915.77 and USD 530.22. The Infrastructure Development Bank had the highest average deposit size per account of ZWG8, 481.47 and USD16, 752.76 respectively.

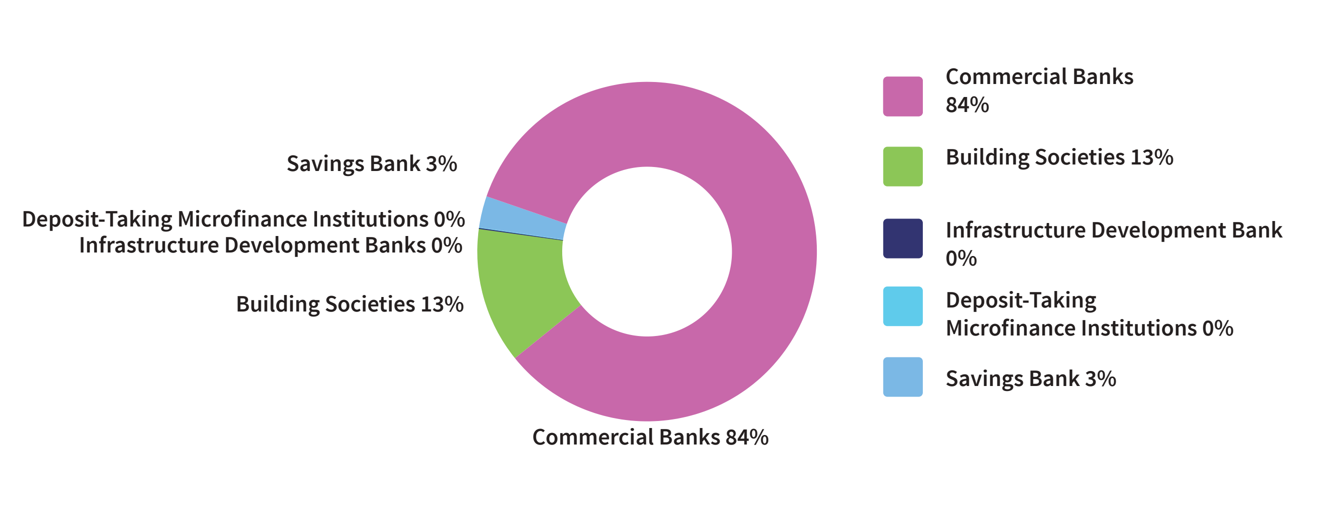
The sectoral distribution and average deposits sizes per account are shown in table 3.

Table 3: Distribution and Average Deposits Size as at 31 December 2024

	ZWG DEPOSITS	FCA DEPOSITS
Commercial Banks		
No. of Institutions	13	13
No. of Accounts	3.3 million	1.7 million
Total Deposits	10.8 billion	2.2 billion
Average Deposits Size per Account	3,264.12	1,316.78
Building Societies		
No. of Institutions	4	4
No. of Accounts	431,471	341,926
Total Deposits	1.7 billion	304.4 million
Average Deposits Size per Account	3,837.77	890.11
Infrastructure Development Bank		
No. of institutions	1	1
No. of Accounts	3,335	315
Total Deposits	28.3 million	5.3 million
Average Deposits Size per Account	8,481.47	16,752.76
Deposit-Taking Microfinance Institutions		
No. of institutions	8	8
No. of Accounts	267,503	2,602,615
Total Deposits	50.5 million	50.6 million
Average Deposits Size per Account	188.97	19.44
Savings Bank		
No. of Institutions	1	1
No. of Accounts	410,036	277,351
Total Deposits	350.8 million	37.9 million
Average Deposits Size per Account	855.56	136.57
Market Aggregate		
No. of institutions	27	27
No. of Accounts	4.4 million	4.9 million
Total Deposits	12.9 billion	2.6 billion
Average Deposit Size per Account	2,915.77	530.22

ZWG and FCA deposits were concentrated at commercial banks, which constituted 84% and 86% of total deposits respectively. Figure 8 & 9 shows distribution of deposits by sub sector.

Distribution of ZWG Deposits by Sub-Sector



Distribution of FCA Deposits By Sub-Sector

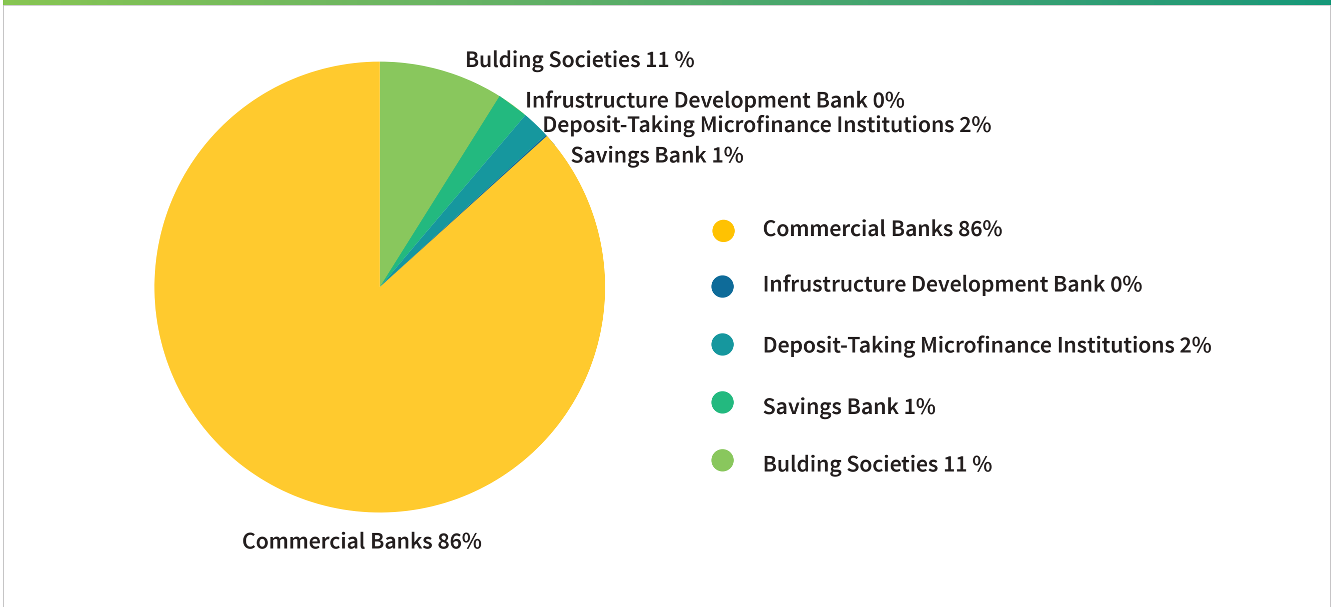


Figure 8 & 9: Distribution of Deposits by Sub-sector as at 31 December 2024

B. Bank Resolution, Recoveries & Investigations

8.8. Liquidation of Closed Banks

During the period under review, the Corporation continued to execute its mandate as the liquidator of five (5) closed banks through the realization of assets and payment of liquidation dividends to creditors and uninsured depositors. Four (4) liquidation assignments were successfully completed. Total recoveries in cash, treasury bills and properties were ZWG 9.4 million, which translate to an 8,684% recovery rate.

Cumulative dividends paid out to creditors of liquidated CBIs increased by 25% from ZWG 90, 400 in December 2023 to ZWG 113, 500 in December 2024. This translates to an average dividend payout of 250 cents per dollar to concurrent creditors. All concurrent creditors were paid in full the capital owed, plus interest. The Corporation concluded the resolution of Allied Bank in March 2025.

8.9. Deposit Insurance Payments

There were no deposit insurance payments to insured depositors of closed banks during the review period. Deposit insurance compensation to depositors of Afrasia, Interfin, Allied, Royal and Trust bank were terminated on 31 May 2022. The termination was carried out 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 insured deposit from the DPC.

8.10. Single Customer View

The Corporation developed a Single Customer View (SCV) framework and guidelines on how banking institutions should capture and store depositor data. A SCV is a consolidated record of a depositor's information from different accounts within a contributory institution (CI). The record would enable the deposit insurer to expeditiously identify and compute the depositor's insured amount to achieve an accurate and efficient compensation process, in case of failure of a CI.

The SCV framework requires CIs to reconfigure their IT systems and submit statutory returns to the Corporation on a quarterly basis. All CBIs have initiated the process of reconfiguring their IT systems and started submitting SCV statutory returns to comply with SCV requirements.

There are some data gaps in all institutions whose KYC data is either not updated or was not captured at the account opening stage. Upon full implementation, the SCV, will enable the Corporation to pay depositor compensation within seven days of a bank failure, compared to the current statutorily stipulated period of sixty days.

09

Forward Looking

As we reflect on the achievements of FY2024, the Corporation remains steadfast in its commitment to advancing sustainable deposit insurance and adopting sustainable business practices into its core operations. Looking ahead, we will continue to strengthen the resilience of the deposit insurance system by adopting innovative risk-based premium models, enhancing financial inclusion, and promoting responsible banking practices. We foresee our sustainability strategy contributing towards reducing operational environmental impacts, fostering transparency and good governance, and supporting financial stability through inclusive policies. By collaborating with fellow regulators, member institutions, and stakeholders, we aim to build a more sustainable and equitable financial safety net that safeguards depositors while contributing to long-term economic and social well-being. These efforts align with our vision of a stable, inclusive, and future-ready deposit protection framework.

PROTECTING YOUR DEPOSITS

Benchmarking Visit by a Malawian Delegation in July 2024

Financial Statements

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 as well as 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 of the 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 61 to 63.

The financial statements set out on pages 64 to 88 which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the Directors on 9 June 2025 and were signed on their behalf by:

Approval of Financial Statements

……………………………………………… ………………………………………………

Deputy Chairperson Chief Executive Officer

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Audit Committee Chairperson

PKF Chartered Accountants & Business Advisors
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67 Kwame Nkrumah Avenue
P O Box CY 629
Causeway
HARARE

+263 242 704 427 / 707 986 / 707 817
www.pkf.com

Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of Deposit Protection Corporation

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Deposit Protection Corporation set out on pages 64 to 88, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, statement of profit 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 Deposit Protection Corporation as at 31 December 2024, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Deposit 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' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (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 judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. 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 value of these assets. The values are significant to 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 with 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.
The Corporation transitioned its presentation currency from the Zimbabwe Dollar (ZWL) to the Zimbabwe Gold Currency (ZWG) pursuant to the 2024 Monetary Policy issued by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe on 6 February 2024, which requires all entities to adopt ZWG as the common presentation currency for financial reporting purposes. This transition constitutes a key audit matter due to the complexity of calculations, reliance on management's assumptions, and the potential material impact on reported financial results.	We tested the conversion rate used in the financial restatement to ensure compliance with the prescribed exchange rate methodology. We have recomputed the conversion calculations to verify their mathematical accuracy for all account balances in the trial balance. We have verified the restatement of comparative periods to ensure that prior-period ZWL balances are restated to ZWG using the correct exchange rates and methodologies

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the 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 Corporation Act (Chapter 24:29) and for such internal control 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 company 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 control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the 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.

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

PKF Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe)
Registered Public Auditors (Zimbabwe)
Harare

PKF

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9 June 2025

Lewis Hussein
Engagement Partner
Registered Public Auditor (Zimbabwe)
PAAB Practicing Number of Engagement Partner: 0347

Statement of Financial Position

	Notes	Inflation Adjusted 2024 ZWG	Inflation Adjusted 2023 ZWG	Historical Cost 2024 ZWG	Historical Cost 2023 ZWG
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, vehicles and equipment	2	91,581,667	78,828,305	85,337,498	7,131,321
Investment property	3	175,821,600	158,606,230	175,821,600	14,599,451
Intangible assets	4	-	95,951	-	707
		267,403,267	237,530,486	261,159,098	21,731,479
Current assets					
Financial assets	5	150,445,456	52,463,691	150,445,456	4,829,199
Trade and other receivables	6	71,574,561	52,914,443	71,574,561	4,870,690
Cash and cash equivalents	7	5,776,439	7,478,065	5,776,439	688,344
Total current assets		227,796,456	112,856,199	227,796,456	10,388,233
Total assets		**495,199,723**	**350,386,685**	**488,955,554**	**32,119,712**
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES					
Reserves					
Accumulated fund		408,495,472	285,193,663	388,086,687	24,363,080
Non-distributable reserve		65,376,654	58,330,125	79,541,270	7,124,955
Total equity		473,872,126	343,523,788	467,627,957	31,488,035
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	8	12,553,480	6,848,342	12,553,480	630,337
Provision for protection payments	9	8,774,117	14,555	8,774,117	1,340
Total current liabilities		21,327,597	6,862,897	21,327,597	631,677
Total reserves and liabilities		**495,199,723**	**350,386,685**	**488,955,554**	**32,119,712**

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Deputy Chairperson
9 / June / 2025
Harare, Zimbabwe

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Chief Executive Officer
9 / June / 2025
Harare, Zimbabwe

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Audit Committee Chairperson
9 / June / 2025
Harare, Zimbabwe

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	Note(s)	Inflation Adjusted 2024 ZWG	Inflation Adjusted 2023 ZWG	Historical Cost 2024 ZWG	Historical Cost 2023 ZWG
Revenue					
Premium income		234,190,744	157,405,227	150,568,507	9,598,855
Investment income	10	11,760,585	20,258,663	6,956,356	831,731
Fair value gain on property	3	13,428,231	71,813,502	158,896,966	11,004,741
Other income	11	4,748,040	5,490,344	3,281,650	340,810
Total income		264,127,600	254,967,736	319,703,479	21,776,137
Expenses					
Operating expenses	12	(84,281,777)	(71,626,217)	(51,746,189)	(3,907,799)
Provision for protection payments	9	(8,772,777)	-	(8,772,777)	-
Exchange gains		139,385,665	65,361,505	104,539,094	5,116,628
Net monetary gain/(loss)		(187,156,902)	(61,660,812)	-	-
Surplus for the year		**123,301,809**	**187,042,212**	**363,723,607**	**22,984,966**
Other comprehensive income					
Revaluation surplus/(loss)		7,046,529	58,962,030	72,416,315	6,714,224
Total comprehensive income for the year		**130,348,338**	**246,004,242**	**436,139,922**	**29,699,190**

Statement of Change in Reserves

	Accumulated fund ZWG	Non-distributable reserve ZWG	Total ZWG
INFLATION ADJUSTED			
Balance at 01 January 2023	**98,151,451**	**(631,905)**	**97,519,545**
Total comprehensive income for the year	187,042,212	58,962,030	246,004,242
Balance at 31 December 2023	**285,193,663**	**58,330,125**	**343,523,787**
Total comprehensive income for the year	123,301,809	7,046,529	130,348,338
Balance at 31 December 2024	**408,495,472**	**65,376,654**	**473,872,125**
HISTORICAL COST			
Balance at 01 January 2023	1,378,114	410,731	**1,788,845**
Total comprehensive income for the year	22,984,966	6,714,224	29,699,190
Balance at 31 December 2023	**24,363,080**	**7,124,955**	**31,488,035**
Total comprehensive income for the year	363,723,607	72,416,315	436,139,922
Balance at 31 December 2024	**388,086,687**	**79,541,270**	**467,627,957**

Statement of Cashflows

	Note(s)	Inflation Adjusted 2024 ZWG	Inflation Adjusted 2023 ZWG	Historical Cost 2024 ZWG	Historical Cost 2023 ZWG
Cash flows from operating activities					
Surplus for the year		123,301,809	187,042,212	363,723,607	22,984,966
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation	2	5,478,381	1,560,621	1,121,035	32,939
(Profit)/loss on disposal of property, vehicles and equipment		-	(787)	-	(21)
Intangiible asset written off		95,951		707	
Fair value adjustment		(13,428,231)	(71,813,502)	(158,896,966)	(11,004,741)
Accrued interest income on investments	5	(393,187)	(319,635)	(393,187)	(11,485)
Protection payments provision	9	8,772,777	-	8,772,777	-
Effects of IAS 29		76,422,394	10,500,785	-	-
		200,249,893	126,969,694	214,327,972	12,001,657
Movements in working capital:					
(Increase)/ decrease in trade and other receivables		(18,660,118)	(30,406,506)	(66,703,871)	(4,439,859)
Decrease /(Increase) in trade and other payables		5,705,138	5,217,390	11,923,145	599,104
Cash generated from operations		**187,294,913**	**101,780,578**	**159,547,246**	**8,160,903**
Net cash generated by operating activities		**187,294,913**	**101,780,578**	**159,547,246**	**8,160,903**
Cash flows from investing activities					
Property, vehicles and equipment additions: expansion	2	(12,057,292)	(2,852,506)	(7,422,188)	(171,959)
Investment property	3	(2,915,060)	(49,051,593)	(1,813,893)	(2,871,767)
Investment in financial assets	5	(174,024,187)	(49,616,112)	(145,223,070)	(4,567,084)
Proceeds from disposal of property, vehicles and equipment		-	8,766	-	161
Net cash used in investing activities		**(188,996,539)**	**(101,511,445)**	**(154,459,151)**	**(7,610,649)**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(1,701,626)**	**269,133**	**5,088,095**	**550,254**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		7,478,065	7,208,931	688,344	138,089
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	7	**5,776,439**	**7,478,065**	**5,776,439**	**688,344**

Accounting Policies

General Information

The Deposit Protection Corporation (the 'Corporation'/ 'DPC') was established by the Deposit Protection Act [Chapter 24:29] 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 Gold (ZWG).

During the period under review ,management looked at several factors in determining the functional currency of the Corporation. Some of the factors provided evidence which may suggest a change in functional currency from ZWG to USD for the year ended 31 December 2024. The Corporation looked at the sustainability of the use of the USD in the long term, requirement that all financial statements be published in ZWG, and the possibility of a mono currency before 31 December 2030 and DPC `s role in the regulation of the financial services sector. Management has maintained the ZWG as its functional currency for the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

1.1 Statement of compliance

The DPC's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the 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 cost convention. Appropriate adjustments and reclassifications including restatement of changes in the general purchasing power of the Zimbabwe Gold 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 company. The historical cost financial statements have been provided by way of supplementary information.

On the 5th of April 2024, the local currency(ZWL) was changed to Zimbabwe Gold(ZWG).

The Corporation transitioned from ZWL to ZWG as detailed below.

a. Closure of the ZWL Ledger

- The Corporation closed off the ZWL ledger as at 5 April 2024 and generated a historical cost trial balance as at that date. This marked the end of ZWL reporting period.

b. Transition to ZWG

- The figures of the ZWL Trial Balance were translated into ZWG using the exchange rate of 2498.7242. This rate was predetermined by the monetary authorities. This conversion established the opening balances for the new historical cost ledger in the new ZWG currency.

Accounting Policies (Continued)

c. Restatement of Prior Year Numbers

- In the absence of specific conversion factors for prior periods, the Corporation assumed that the conversion factor of 2498.7242 applied retroactively to all balances from previous period.

The Corporation reassessed the economic environment and the performance of the new currency post 5 April 2024 and concluded that the ZWG environment is still a hyperinflationary environment which is transitioning into a non-hyperinflationary environment. Following this assessment, the Corporation prepared inflation adjusted financial statements in line with IAS29.

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 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 (both ZWG and ZWL) 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 2024 are given below:

Period	Indices	Conversion factor as at 5 April 2024 before currency change	Conversion factor as at 31 December 2024 after currency change
CPI as at31 December 2023	65,703.44	6.5327	0.0026
CPI as at 5 April 2024	429,219.62	1	0.0004
CPI as at 6 April 2024	100.00	-	1.663
CPI as at 31 December 2024	166.30	-	1

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 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 current amounts 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 conversion factors.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated to Zimbabwe Gold(ZWG) 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 Gold(ZWG) 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

Accounting Policies (Continued)

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.

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

Accounting Policies (Continued)

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 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

Accounting Policies (Continued)

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.

1.3.4 Provision for Protection Payments.

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 Central Bank's watch list with a CAMELS rating of 4 and 5 and under the corrective order by the RBZ were provided for at year end.

1.3.5 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.

Accounting Policies (Continued)

1.3.6 Recognition of Premium from Troubled Banks

The DPC Act [Chapter 24:29] Section 28 provides that all contributory institutions including those under judicial management and curatorship are liable to contribute to the DPC Fund. Management assesses on a quarterly basis the probability of recoverability of premiums from troubled banks and banks under judicial management and curatorship.

1.3.7 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 theinstrument 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.

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.

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.

Accounting Policies (Continued)

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).

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.

1.3.12 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 credit management committees. 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 lifetime 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

Accounting Policies (Continued)

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.

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.

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 company, 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

Accounting Policies (Continued)

- 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 marketplace.

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

e. 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.

f. 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.

g. Trade and Other Receivables

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

Accounting Policies (Continued)

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.

h. 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.

i. 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.

j. 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.

1.3.5 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.

Accounting Policies (Continued)

1.3.16 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 2024. 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
Presentation of Financial Statements (amendments to IAS 1)	01 January 2024
Leases (amendments to IFRS 16)	01 January 2024

IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-Related Financial Information.

IFRS S1 sets out overall requirements for sustainability-related financial disclosures with the objective to require an entity to disclose information about its sustainability-related risks and opportunities that is useful to primary users of general-purpose financial reports making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity.

Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

IFRS S2 Climate-Related Disclosures

IFRS S2 sets out the requirements for identifying, measuring and disclosing information about climate-related risks and opportunities that is useful to primary users of general-purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity.

Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

Compliance with IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards

The Corporation's financial statements and those of the counters traded within its portfolio on both the Victoria Falls Stock Exchange (VFEX) and the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange (ZSE) have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards as issued by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB). The Corporation tracks the activities of the counters within its portfolio. The Corporation's external fund managers and internal investment endeavour to ensure that the portfolio is comprised of counters with the best sustainability practices. The Corporation issues a detailed sustainability report in the Annual Report that is presented at the Annual General Meeting (AGM).

Accounting Policies (Continued)

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 2025 and earlier application is permitted. The Corporation has not early adopted the new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements. The following standard is expected to have no material impact on the Corporation's separate financial statements in the year of first application.

Pronouncement	Effective Date
The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Amendments to IAS 21)	01 January 2025
Financial Instruments Disclosures – Financial Assets with ESG-linked features and Settlement of Financial Liabilities by Electronic payments (Amendments to IFRS 7)	01 January 2026
Financial Instruments – Classification and Measurement (Amendments to IFRS 9)	01 January 2026
Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements (Amendments to IFRS 18)	01 January 2027

Notes to the Financial Statements

2.1 PROPERTY, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT-Inflation Adjusted	Vehicles	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture and fittings	Land & Buildings	Total
Year ended 31 December 2024	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2023	208,936	144,307	2,505,510	889,444	75,080,108	**78,828,305**
Revaluation	-				7,046,529	**7,046,529**
Additions	7,390,830	143,095	955,372	44,088	3,523,908	**12,057,292**
Transfer in	-				7,508,652	**7,508,652**
Transfer out					(8,380,731)	**(8,380,731)**
Depreciation charge 2024	(952,903)	(15,578)	(327,430)	(31,127)	(4,151,343)	**(5,478,381)**
Net Book Value	**6,646,863**	**271,824**	**3,133,452**	**902,405**	**80,627,123**	**91,581,667**
As at 31 December 2024						
Cost	10,731,909	1,077,064	5,241,750	1,602,318	80,627,123	**99,280,165**
Accumulated Depreciation	(4,085,046)	(805,240)	(2,108,298)	(699,913)	-	**(7,698,497)**
Net Book Value	**6,646,863**	**271,824**	**3,133,452**	**902,405**	**80,627,123**	**91,581,668**
Year ended 31 December 2023						
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2023	343,661	208,675	719,782	820,814	16,489,437	**18,582,369**
Revaluation	-				58,962,030	**58,962,030**
Additions	-	12,326	2,072,139	133,731	634,310	**2,852,506**
Disposals	-	(2,668)	(6,786)	-	-	**(9,454)**
Transfers in	-				-	**0**
Depreciation charge 2023	(134,725)	(75,502)	(279,625)	(65,101)	(1,005,669)	**(1,560,622)**
Disposal Depreciation	-	1,476	-	-		**1,476**
Net Book Value	**208,936**	**144,307**	**2,505,510**	**889,444**	**75,080,108**	**78,828,305**
As at 31 December 2023						
Cost	3,341,079	933,969	4,286,378	1,558,230	75,080,108	**85,199,764**
Accumulated Depreciation	(3,132,143)	(789,662)	(1,780,868)	(668,786)	-	**(6,371,459)**
Net Book Value	**208,936**	**144,307**	**2,505,510**	**889,444**	**75,080,108**	**78,828,305**

The valuation of Land and buildings was done as at 31 December 2024 by Diamond Reef Investments, a qualified Independent valuer

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

2.2 PROPERTY, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT-Historical Cost

Year ended 31 December 2024	Vehicles ZWG	Office equipment ZWG	Computer equipment ZWG	Furniture and fittings ZWG	Land & Buildings ZWG	Total ZWG
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2024	726	1,008	121,977	4,036	7,003,574	**7,131,321**
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	72,416,315	**72,416,315**
Additions	4,390,761	85,298	702,005	39,271	2,204,852	**7,422,188**
Transfer in	-	-	-	-	4,402,247	**4,402,247**
Transfer out	-	-	-	-	(4,913,537)	**(4,913,537)**
Depreciation charge 2024	(550,630)	(4,678)	(77,956)	(1,444)	(486,328)	**(1,121,036)**
Disposal Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Net Book Value	**3,840,857**	**81,628**	**746,026**	**41,863**	**80,627,123**	**85,337,498**
As at 31 December 2024						
Cost	4,393,352	87,493	839,700	43,770	81,133,566	**86,497,881**
Accumulated Depreciation	(552,495)	(5,865)	(93,673)	(1,907)	(506,444)	**(1,160,383)**
Net Book Value	**3,840,857**	**81,628**	**746,027**	**41,863**	**80,627,122**	**85,337,498**
Year ended 31 December 2023						
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2022	1,194	1,325	3,766	796	271,135	**278,216**
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	6,714,224	**6,714,224**
Additions	-	241	131,913	3,536	36,269	**171,959**
Disposal	-	(70)	(178)	-	-	**(248)**
Depreciation charge 2023	(468)	(517)	(13,604)	(295)	(18,054)	**(32,938)**
Disposal Depreciation	-	29	78	-	-	**107**
Net Book Value	**726**	**1,008**	**121,975**	**4,037**	**7,003,574**	**7,131,321**
As at 31 December 2023						
Cost	2,591	2,195	137,695	4,499	7,023,689	**7,170,669**
Accumulated Depreciation	(1,866)	(1,187)	(15,718)	(463)	(20,115)	**(39,349)**
Net Book Value	**726**	**1,008**	**121,977**	**4,036**	**7,003,574**	**7,131,321**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

	Inflation Adjusted 2024 ZWG	Inflation Adjusted 2023 ZWG	Historical Cost 2024 ZWG	Historical Cost 2023 ZWG
3. Investment property				
At 1 January	158,606,230	37,741,135	14,599,451	722,943
Fair value adjustment	13,428,231	71,813,502	158,896,966	11,004,741
Additions	2,915,060	49,051,593	1,813,893	2,871,767
Transfer in	8,380,731	-	4,913,537	-
Transfer Out	(7,508,652)	-	(4,402,247)	-
At 31 December	**175,821,600**	**158,606,230**	**175,821,600**	**14,599,451**

The valuation of Investment property was done at 31 December 2024 Diamond Reef Investments a qualified independent valuer.

	Inflation Adjusted 2024 ZWG	Inflation Adjusted 2023 ZWG	Historical Cost 2024 ZWG	Historical Cost 2023 ZWG
4. Intangible Assets				
At 1 January	95,951	95,951	707.00	707
Write off to Income Statement	(95,951)	-	(707)	-
At 31 December	**-**	**95,951**	**-**	**707**

Intangible asset comprise right to use the licence

	Inflation Adjusted 2024 ZWG	Inflation Adjusted 2023 ZWG	Historical Cost 2024 ZWG	Historical Cost 2023 ZWG
5. Financial assets				
At 1 January	52,463,691	13,084,116	4,829,199	250,630
Disposal/Additions	174,024,187	49,616,112	145,223,070	4,567,084
Accrued interest	393,187	319,635	393,187	11,485
Effects of IAS 29	(76,435,609)	(10,556,172)	-	-
At 31 December	**150,445,456**	**52,463,691**	**150,445,456**	**4,829,199**

Analysis of financial assets:
Held to maturity investments carried at amortized cost

	Inflation Adjusted 2024 ZWG	Inflation Adjusted 2023 ZWG	Historical Cost 2024 ZWG	Historical Cost 2023 ZWG
Gross money market funds (i)	73,199,267	17,558,236	73,199,267	1,616,207
Treasury bills and bonds (ii)	4,609	50,066	4,609	4,609
Equities (iii)	77,241,580	34,218,237	77,241,580	3,149,734
Gold coins	-	637,152	-	58,649
	150,445,456	**52,463,691**	**150,445,456**	**4,829,199**

(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 2024 ZWG	Inflation Adjusted 2023 ZWG	Historical Cost 2024 ZWG	Historical Cost 2023 ZWG
6. Trade and other receivables				
Trade receivables	69,060,138	52,994,625	69,060,138	4,878,071
Other receivables	2,521,804	-	2,521,804	-
Impairment loss recognized (note 6.1)	(7,381)	(80,182)	(7,381)	(7,381)
	71,574,561	**52,914,443**	**71,574,561**	**4,870,690**

	Inflation Adjusted 2024 ZWG	Inflation Adjusted 2023 ZWG	Historical Cost 2024 ZWG	Historical Cost 2023 ZWG
6.1 Assessed credit losses				
Balance at the biginning of the year	80,182	385,307	7,381	7,381
Effects of IAS29	(72,801)	(305,125)	-	-
Impairment loss for the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	7,381	80,182	7,381	7,381

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

	Inflation Adjusted 2024 ZWG	Inflation Adjusted 2023 ZWG	Historical Cost 2024 ZWG	Historical Cost 2023 ZWG
7. Cash and cash equivalents				
Cash on hand	4,154	717	4,154	66
Cash at bank	5,772,285	7,477,348	5,772,285	688,278
	5,776,439	**7,478,065**	**5,776,439**	**688,344**
8. Trade and other payables				
Employee & other accruals	12,553,480	6,848,342	12,553,480	630,337
	12,553,480	**6,848,342**	**12,553,480**	**630,337**

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

	Inflation Adjusted 2024 ZWG	Inflation Adjusted 2023 ZWG	Historical Cost 2024 ZWG	Historical Cost 2023 ZWG
9. Provision for protection payments				
Opening balance	14,555	69,943	1,340	1,340
Current year provision	8,772,777	-	8,772,777	-
Payments	-	-	-	-
Effects of IAS 29	(13,215)	(55,388)	-	-
Closing balance	**8,774,117**	**14,555**	**8,774,117**	**1,340**

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 banks on the Reserve Bank Watch List with CAMELS rating of 4 and 5 and under the corrective order of the RBZ were provided for at year end.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

	Inflation Adjusted 2024 ZWG	Inflation Adjusted 2023 ZWG	Historical Cost 2024 ZWG	Historical Cost 2023 ZWG
10. Investment income				
Interest income:				
Held to maturity investments	11,760,585	20,258,663	6,956,356	831,731
	11,760,585	**20,258,663**	**6,956,356**	**831,731**
11. Other income				
Interest on staff loans	592,380	84,402	448,075	3,137
Rental & other Income	3,689,032	4,279,254	2,633,165	252,835
Profit (loss) of disposal of assets	-	787	-	21
Recoveries from subrogation	-	-	-	-
Liquidation fees	466,628	1,125,901	200,410	84,818
	4,748,040	**5,490,344**	**3,281,650**	**340,810**
12. Operating expenses				
Included in profit or loss for the year are the following items:				
Administration expenses:				
- Utilities	5,185,676	2,424,416	3,427,790	134,579
- Cell phone charges and internet services	1,966,891	958,478	1,262,932	50,785
- Other administration expenses	10,486,988	7,116,788	6,483,080	355,579
Staff costs (note 12.1)	50,482,467	50,888,481	32,412,048	2,858,882
Other expenses:	-			-
- Board fees	1,252,266	1,582,289	843,287	88,881
- Audit fees	766,175	468,958	580,275	16,763
- Depreciation	5,478,381	1,560,621	1,121,035	32,939
- Consultancy fees	1,061,639	1,051,401	597,531	47,237
- Foreign travel	6,011,875	4,027,143	4,002,780	230,758
- Subscriptions to professional organizations	561,122	823,651	324,475	51,299
- Repairs and maintenance	1,028,297	723,991	690,956	40,097
- Liquidation expenses	-	-	-	-
	84,281,777	**71,626,217**	**51,746,189**	**3,907,799**
12.1 Staff costs				
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	47,255,602	48,485,694	30,282,838	2,718,417
National Social Security Authority cost	576,942	426,316	386,671	23,528
Pension costs	2,649,923	1,976,471	1,742,539	116,937
	50,482,467	**50,888,481**	**32,412,048**	**2,858,882**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

14. 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 byemployees 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 2024 ZWG	Inflation Adjusted 2023 ZWG	Historical Cost 2024 ZWG	Historical Cost 2023 ZWG
Pension fund	2,649,923	1,976,471	1,742,539	116,937
National Social Security Authority	576,942	426,316	386,671	23,528
	3,226,865	**2,402,787**	**2,129,210**	**140,465**

	Inflation Adjusted 2024 ZWG	Inflation Adjusted 2023 ZWG	Historical Cost 2024 ZWG	Historical Cost 2023 ZWG
14. Related party transactions				
Key management compensation shown below:				
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	6,077,490	5,587,401	3,719,361	341,682
Defined contribution plan	551,860	445,409	357,878	29,015
	6,629,350	**6,032,810**	**4,077,239**	**370,697**
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:				
Loans to key management	1,024,592	96,141	1,024,592	8,850
	1,024,592	**96,141**	**1,024,592**	**8,850**
Directors fees paid to Non Executive Directors	1,252,266	1,582,289	843,287	88,881
	1,252,266	**1,582,289**	**843,287**	**88,881**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

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 2024 ZWG	Inflation Adjusted 2023 ZWG	Historical Cost 2024 ZWG	Cost 2023 ZWG
Financial assets				
Cash and bank balances	5,776,439	7,478,065	5,776,439	688,344
Gross money market funds carried at amortized cost	73,199,267	17,558,236	73,199,267	1,616,207
Equity Funds	77,241,580	34,218,237	77,241,580	3,149,734
Treasury bills and bonds	4,609	50,066	4,609	4,609
Gold coins	-	637,152	-	58,649
Loans and receivables	71,574,561	52,914,443	71,574,561	4,870,690
	227,796,455	**112,856,198**	**227,796,455**	**10,388,233**
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	12,553,480	6,848,342	12,553,480	630,337

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Non derivative financial instruments	Less than 12 months ZWG	Total ZWG	Less than 12 months ZWG	Total ZWG
2024				
Trade and other payables	12,553,480	12,553,480	12,553,480	12,553,480
	12,553,480	**12,553,480**	**12,553,480**	**12,553,480**
2023				
Trade and other payables	6,848,342	6,848,342	630,337	630,337
	6,848,342	**6,848,342**	**630,337**	**630,337**

15.4 Financial instruments

	Inflation Adjusted 2024 ZWG	Inflation Adjusted 2023 ZWG	Historical Cost 2024 ZWG	Historical Cost 2023 ZWG
Maximum credit risk				
Financial assets and other credit exposures				
Other financial assets	150,445,456	52,463,691	150,445,456	4,829,199
Trade and other receivables	71,574,561	52,914,443	71,574,561	4,870,690
Cash and cash balance	5,776,439	7,478,065	5,776,439	688,344
	227,796,456	**112,856,199**	**227,796,456**	**10,388,234**

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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Economic Development and Investment Promotion will provide funding.

17. Events after reporting date.

There were no significant events post the reporting date.

NOTICE OF
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Seventh Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Deposit Protection Corporation (DPC/the Corporation) will be held on the 12th of June 2025 at 0930hours in the Kariba Room, Holiday Inn, Harare, for the purpose of transacting the following business:

1. **Chairman's Welcome Remarks.**
2. **Adoption of the Notice convening the Annual General Meeting**
3. **Confirmation of the Minutes of the 2024 Annual General Meeting**
4. **Chairman's Report.**

To receive, consider and adopt the Chairman's report for the year ended 31 December 2024.

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 2024 and update on 2025 activities.

6. **Financials.**

To receive, consider and adopt the audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

7. **Auditor's Fees.**

To note and confirm auditor's fees for the year ended 31 December 2024.

8. **Directors' Fees**

To note and confirm Non-Executive Directors' remuneration for the year ended 31 December 2024

9. **Appointment of Auditors**

To seek the confirmation by the Auditor General of the re-appointment of tho PKF Chartered Accountants Zimbabwe as the auditors for the DPC for the year ending 31 December 2025.

By order of the Board,

Kzawanda

Ms.K. Zawanda
Corporate Secretary/Legal counsel

PROTECTING YOUR DEPOSITS
A Member of the International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI)


DEPOSIT PROTECTION CORPORATION


WELCOME TO

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