FSRA
FINANCIAL SERVICES REGULATORY AUTHORITY
Supervise. Grow. Protect

Quarterly Statistical Bulletin

Quarter 3 2024

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Abbreviations

AUA	-	Assets Under Advisory
AUM	-	Assets Under Management
AML/CFT	-	Anti Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism
CBE	-	Central Bank of Eswatini
BRs	-	Insurance Brokers
BS	-	Building Societies
CC Act	-	Consumer Credit Act, 2016 (As amended)
CISM	-	Collective Investment Schemes
CISF	-	Collective Investment Scheme Fund
CMA	-	Common Monetary Area
CMD	-	Capital Markets Development
CSI	-	Credit and Savings Institutions
CSO	-	Central Statistics Office
CPI	-	Consumer Price Index
ESE	-	Eswatini Stock Exchange
EMDE	-	Emerging Markets and Developing Economies
FATF		Financial Action Task Force
RF		Retirement Funds
FSRA	-	Financial Services Regulatory Authority
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GWP	-	Gross Written Premiums
IA	-	Investment Advisor
IMF	-	International Monetary Fund
INS	-	Insurance
IRF	-	Insurance and Retirement Funds
LT	-	Long Term
NBFI	-	Non-Bank Financial Institution
NPLs	-	Non-Performing Loans
OFS	-	Ombudsman of Financial Services
RF	-	Retirement Funds
SACCOs	-	Savings and Credit Cooperatives
ST	-	Short Term
WEO	-	World Economic Outlook

Organisational Identity

Vision
To have a fully inclusive, sound, and innovative non-bank financial sector with100% regulatory compliance



Mandate
We are an ethical and trusted regulator with a culture that promotes performance excellence, collaboration, innovation, accountability, fairness, and inclusiveness. Open communication and stakeholder satisfaction are important elements of our everyday actions.



Mission
We regulate and supervise financial services to protect stakeholders and foster a stable financial system in Eswatini.



Values

Service Excellence	We have a high-performance culture that strives for professional service delivery.
Fairness	We ensure a level playing field for industry participants.
Integrity	We base our conduct on ethical principles.
Collaboration	We work as a team with mutual respect and cooperation to satisfy our stakeholders.
Accountability	We respond in a transparent and honest manner and take responsibility for our actions.
Innovation	We adopt modern and emerging technologies to stay relevant.

STATISTICAL BULLETIN HIGHLIGHTS

E109.59 Bn ▲

E106.09 Billion : Q2 2024

NBFI LICENSED FSPs

573 ▲

CAPITAL MARKETS ASSETS

Assets Under Advisory

E28.93 Bn ▲

Assets Under Management

E8.80 Bn ▲

SACCOs Income Earning Assets

E2.7 Bn ▲

Building Societies

E3.68 Bn ▲

Credit Providers Assets

E4.72 Bn ▲

INSURANCE SECTOR ASSETS

E6.97 Bn ▲

DEVELOMENT FINANCE INSTITUTIONS ASSETS

E2.5 Bn ▲

RETIREMENT FUNDS CONTRIBUTIONS

E1.88 Bn ▲

RETIREMENT FUNDS ASSETS

E50.49 Bn ▲

RETIREMENT FUNDS ASSETS INVESTED IN ESWATINI

E23.53 Bn ▼

NB: Assets sourced from Retirement Funds, Insurers, SACCOs and Credit Providers have a double counting effect on the total assets as they are counted first under their respective sectors and under the administration and management of investment advisors and managers.

Preface

The FSRA Quarterly Statistical Bulletin is compiled to provide consolidated statistics and analysis relating to the quarterly performance of non-banking Financial Institutions and the trends observed by the Authority in the sector's performance.

This Report is based on the regulatory returns submitted to the FSRA by the licensed entities and on the supervisory and enforcement work conducted by the FSRA. The quality and depth of analysis depend on the accuracy and quality of the data submitted by the entities.

- The submission of accurately completed returns is important for supervisory purposes as it enables the FSRA to achieve the following:
- continuous monitoring of the financial soundness of regulated entities.
- Early identification of deteriorating financial positions.
- Identification and analysis of risks prevalent in the sector.
- The FSRA endeavours to publish the quarterly statistical bulletin within 2 months of receipt of returns. Regulated entities are therefore required to ensure that returns are accurately completed and submitted on time.

The FSRA thanks the licensed entities for the timely submission of accurately completed returns and requests that those who struggle with the completion and timely submission of the returns continue to liaise with the FSRA to address the challenges encountered.

We want to thank those entities that have reached out to us to give us feedback on the bulletin and request that you continue to reach out to us to enable us to continue to improve the quality of the results we produce for you.

Disclaimer

Whereas the Financial Services Regulatory Authority (FSRA) has taken all care in the preparation of this statistical bulletin, we do not, in any way whatsoever, warrant expressly or impliedly the accuracy and completeness of its contents and shall not be liable for any loss or damage (including, without limitation, damages for loss of business or loss of profits) arising in contract, tort or otherwise suffered by any person/entity relying on the information contained in this statistical bulletin or arising from any shortcoming, defect or inaccuracy, through inadvertence or otherwise. The contents of this statistical bulletin are meant for information purposes only.

The FSRA is in no way whatsoever providing financial or other professional advice through this publication and none of its contents should be interpreted or relied on as such. Any discrepancy may be brought to the notice of the FSRA at: research@fsra.co.sz. The FSRA reserves the right to revise/amend any information published in this Statistical Bulletin.

This Statistical Bulletin contains references to certain Acts of Parliament and secondary legislation and in the event of any discrepancy or inconsistency therein, the authoritative version of these Acts as published in the Government Gazette will prevail.

Executive Summary

In the current period, NBFI assets increased by 3.58%, bringing the total assets to E110 billion from E106 billion in the previous quarter. However, on a year-on-year basis growth of 9.82% was realized.

Quarterly growth was the result of growth in the capital markets due to asset appreciation and new funds which resulted in an overall increase of 8.31% with the highest growth emanating from assets under advisory. Short-term insurers and reinsurers also contributed to the growth with asset growth of 9.02% and 8.71% respectively, while long-term insurers realized a 6.41% growth. DFIs however experienced a 5.82% quarterly decline

The insurance sector was however the significant contributor to the year-on-year growth with short-term insurers experiencing growth of 18.62%, long-term insurers 13.97% and reinsurers 14.07%. Retirement funds growth contribution to the sector stood at 11.88% while investment advisors realized annual growth of 10.81% but CISs showing a slight annual decline of 0.11%. SACCOs also showed good annual performance realizing growth of 11.65%. The other sectors experienced growth ranging from 2.27% to 4.48%.

On a quarterly basis capital markets assets increased by 8.31% to E37.73 billion, driven by interest payments, bond coupons, and dividends. Domestic investments rose to 40.18%, while the Common Monetary Area and offshore markets portfolio declined. Collective Investment Schemes assets also showed an increase of 5.40% to E8.80 billion.

Capital markets continue to rely on the retirement funds sector as 74.81% of the assets held by the capital markets related to retirement funds assets.

Long-term insurance (LTI) gross written premiums (GWP) surged by 51.56% to E776.92 million, driven by retirement fund direct premiums. Net earned premiums increased by 65.25%, reflecting strong underwriting performance. Short-term insurance (STI) GWP grew by 41.96% to E939.84 million, with motor and engineering insurance being key contributors. Net claims incurred rose by 58.98%, primarily due to increased motor-related claims.

Retirement funds' total assets increased by 0.76% to E50.49 billion, with local assets declining slightly by 0.18% and foreign assets growing by 1.59%. Contributions rose by 12.88%, driven by employer contributions. The sector's investment allocation favored equities at 63.12% and long-term debt instruments at 21.09%, reflecting a focus on long-term growth and stability.

Savings and Credit Cooperatives saw a 1.53% increase in total assets to E2.98 billion, driven by financial investments and net loan portfolio growth. However, credit providers experienced a 12.45% decline in asset value due to reduced loans and advances. Building Societies' assets declined by 0.92% to E3.68 billion, but loans and advances increased by 0.51%. Non-performing loans (NPLs) in the sector decreased, indicating improved credit quality.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

2 Economic Development

2.1 Global Economic Development

The global economy showed great resilience with a steady real GDP growth rate projected to be 3%, with further projections of 3.1% in 2025. The 2024 GDP is supported by the continuous easing of inflation across the globe. Inflation is expected to ease down to 6.6% in the current period but may slow down as the year comes to a halt.

Advanced economies are on a stable growth projection, as the USA economy maintained a positive momentum and their GDP forecasted growth to be 2.3%. As for emerging economies, they showed stronger economic activity, and these were China, India and Brazil, but China continues to have challenges with its property sector, and this may have a negative impact in the long run. Geopolitics continue to pose downside risks, with the upcoming elections in the USA in November and the non-stop wars across the country.

While the global economy is navigating through a period of resilient growth, it faces several headwinds that may impact future stability and its growth prospects.

2.2 Global Financial Markets

The United States of America's economy showed mixed signals, with markets hoping for a no-recession soft-landing scenario even though, there are risks of a mild recession that has been projected later in the year in late 2024 or early 2025 due to the aggressive rate-tightening campaign by the Federal Reserve .

The outlook for the eurozone economies improved, with industrial activity picking up and inflation tracking towards the European Central Bank's comfort zone. European stocks were seen as attractively valued relative to U.S. stocks. On the other hand, the United Kingdom economy showed signs of improvement, but core inflation remained sticky, preventing the Bank of England from signaling near-term rate cuts. Stocks rebounded from an August dip, with a shift in leadership from big tech and growth stocks to value names and smaller stocks. Bonds also performed well due to easing inflation and most central banks have cut interest rates in the period.

2.3 South African Economy

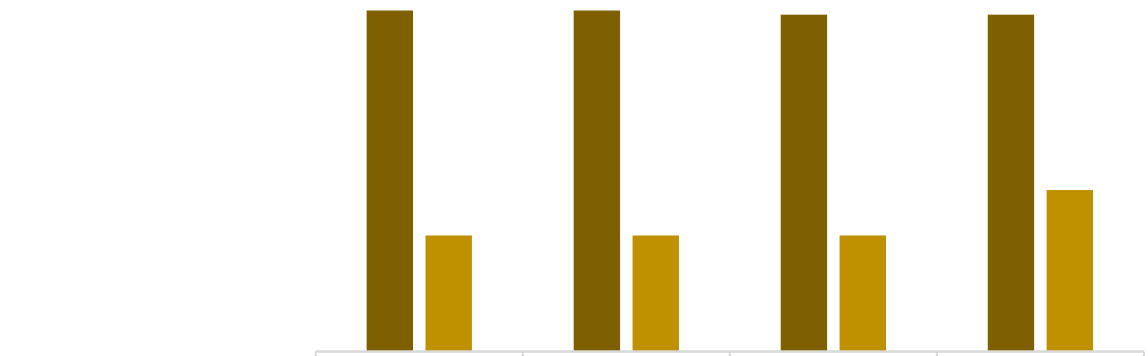
The economy grew by 0.5% quarter-on-quarter, slightly up from 0.4% when compared to Q2. This growth was driven by better operating conditions and firmer domestic demand, supported by falling inflation and a decrease in interest rates.

A significant factor in this positive performance was the consistent availability of electricity, which has been on for over eight months, Eskom managed to avoid load-shedding, thanks to an increased electricity supply and a shift towards renewable energy sources. There were marginal improvements in the country's logistical networks, as rail freight increased slightly, and transit times for road freight decreased across major transport corridors. The official unemployment rate improved to 32.1%, down by 1.4 percentage points from the previous quarter. The South African inflation as of the end quarter stood at 3.8% aligning with the set target of 3%-6%.

2.4 Domestic Financial Markets

The ESE All-Share Index decreased by 0.10% from 491.98 in the previous quarter to 491.47 at the end of the current period. Trading during the quarter was moderate, and no trades influenced the change in the All-Share Index. Inala Capital Limited's share price decreased, while the other listed companies' share prices remained unchanged over the period under review. Year-on-year, the All-Share Index increased from 469.88 to 491.47 reflecting a 4.59% increase.

Figure 1: ESE All Share Index

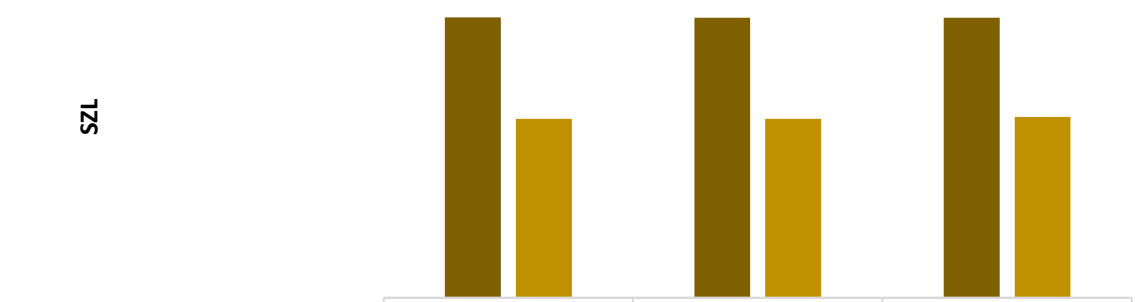


	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept
ESE All Share Index 2024	491.98	491.98	491.47	491.47
ESE All Share Index 2023	464.27	464.27	464.27	469.88

Source: ESE Trading Statistics, 2024

The ESE market capitalisation value decreased by 0.10% from SZL6,90 billion in the previous quarter to SZL6,89 as of Q3 2024. One share price decrease from Inala Capital Limited's share price led to the slight decline in the market capitalization. A year-on-year comparison shows that the market capitalisation realized a 54.75% gain from SZL4,46 to SZL6,90 at the end of September 2024, which is attributed to the listing of NPC and FNBE.

Figure 2: ESE Market Capitalisation



	Jul	Aug	Sep
ESE Market Capitalisation 2024	6,904,364,785	6,897,165,385	6,897,165,385
ESE Market Capitalisation 2023	4,403,722,628	4,403,722,628	4,456,906,342

Source: ESE Trading Statistics, 2024

2.6 Bonds Market

2.6.1 Corporate Bonds

On the corporate bonds side eleven new note issuances were realized but there were no re-opening. Five bonds matured in the period under review and this saw the cumulative corporate bonds outstanding as of 30 September 2024 increasing to E1.837 billion from the previous quarter's outstanding amount of E1.569 billion.

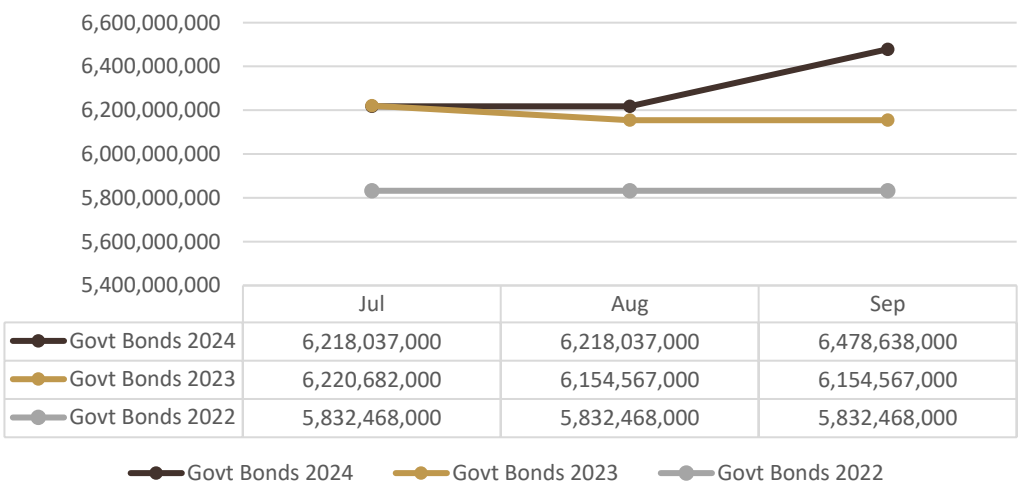
This marked a 17.10% increase in total corporate bonds outstanding. On a yearly basis, there was a 7.83% increase in bonds trading/outstanding from E1,70 billion at the end of September 2023 to E1,84 at the end of the current period.

2.6.2 Government Bonds

During the period under review, the Government through the Central Bank of Eswatini (CBE) maintained 31 bonds with different maturities, ranging from 3 to 10 years. The total outstanding bond value at the end of the period was E6.48 billion. There was a 4.19% increase from the previous quarter's close of E6,22 billion.

This was due to the higher value of new bonds and re-openings while the value of maturities was low in the period under review. Year-on-year, there was a 5.27% increase in the value of bonds trading from E6.16 billion at the end of Q3 2023 to E6.48 billion at the end of the current period.

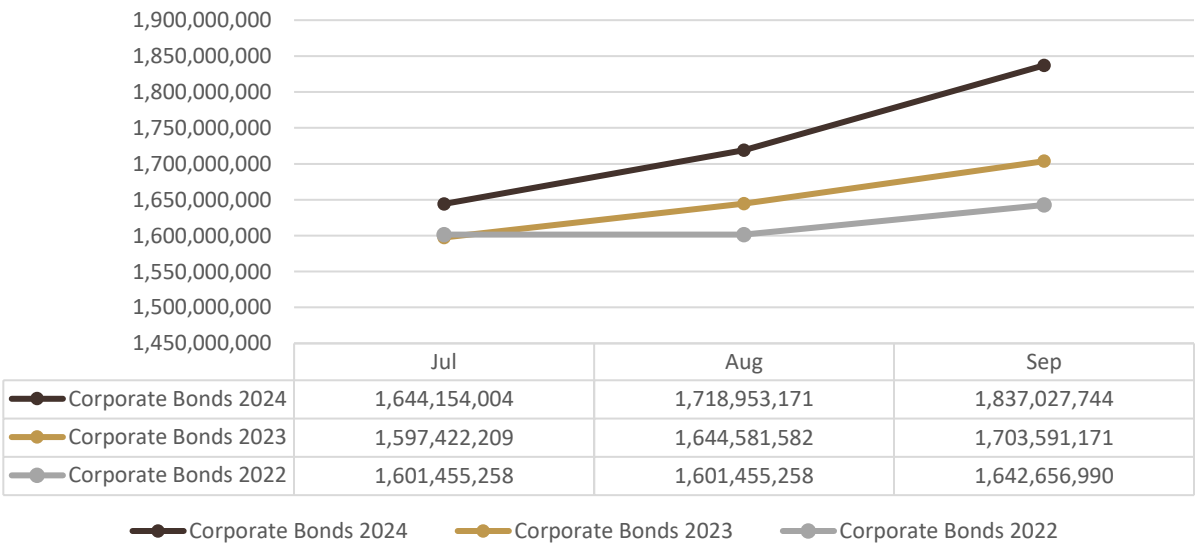
Figure 3: Government Bonds



	Jul	Aug	Sep
Govt Bonds 2024	6,218,037,000	6,218,037,000	6,478,638,000
Govt Bonds 2023	6,220,682,000	6,154,567,000	6,154,567,000
Govt Bonds 2022	5,832,468,000	5,832,468,000	5,832,468,000

Source: ESE Trading Statistics, 2024

Figure 4: Corporate Bonds



	Jul	Aug	Sep
Corporate Bonds 2024	1,644,154,004	1,718,953,171	1,837,027,744
Corporate Bonds 2023	1,597,422,209	1,644,581,582	1,703,591,171
Corporate Bonds 2022	1,601,455,258	1,601,455,258	1,642,656,990

Source: ESE Trading Statistics, 2024

Industry Development and Performance

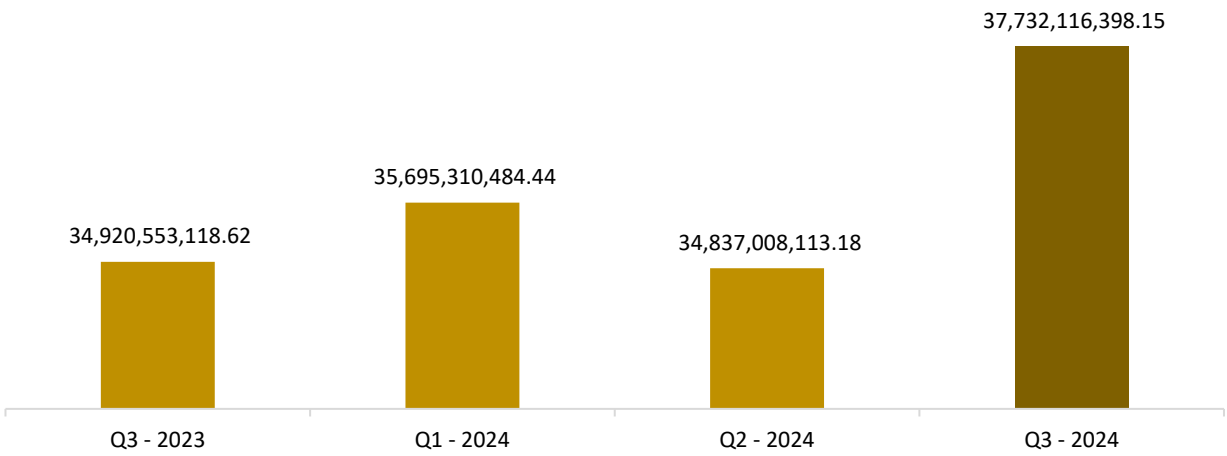
3. Industry Development and Performance

3.1 Capital Markets

3.1.1 Performance Overview

Total assets increased by 8.31% in the third quarter, which was an improvement from the 2.40% drop experienced in the previous quarter, this brought total assets to E37.73 billion, up from E34.84 billion during the last quarter. A look at the year-on-year comparison indicates an increase of 8.05% from the previous year's E34.92 billion. The interest rates influenced the increase, the payment of coupons from both government and corporate bonds coupled with dividends received from equities, and interest received from loans and deposits. Even though interest rates were cut during this period, this did not have an immediate effect on the total assets, but it may influence interest received in the following quarter.

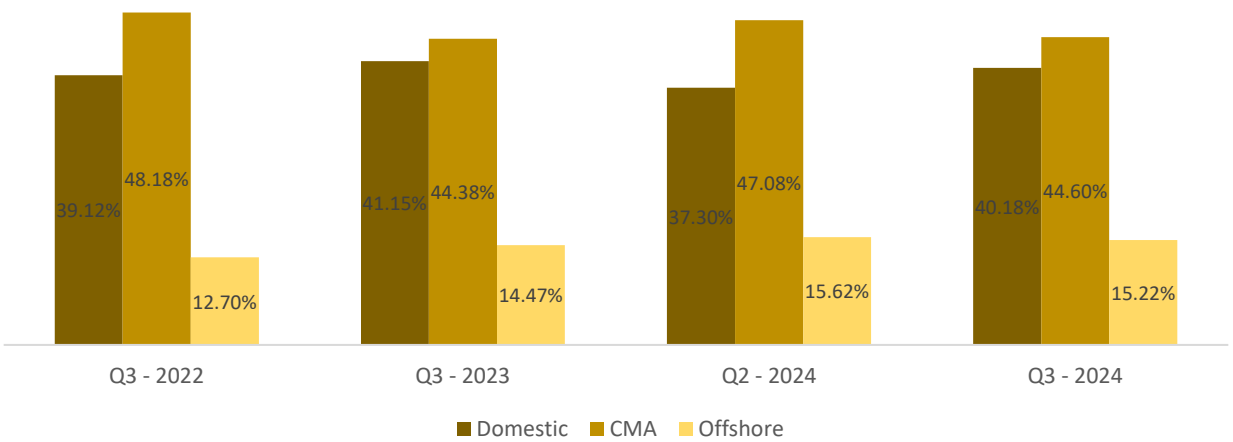
Figure 5: Evolution of Capital Markets Assets



3.1.2 Geographical Allocation of Assets

The domestic market experienced an increase in investments in the current period, moving from 37.30% in the previous quarter to 40.18%. A year-on-year comparison however indicates a slight decline as it stood at 41.15%. The common monetary area had a decline moving from 47.08% in the previous quarter to 44.60% in the current period, a year-on-year comparison also indicates a slight decline from 44.38%. The offshore market also showed a quarterly decline from 15.62% to 15.22% while on an annual basis the off-shore allocation increased slightly by 0.75 percentage points. .

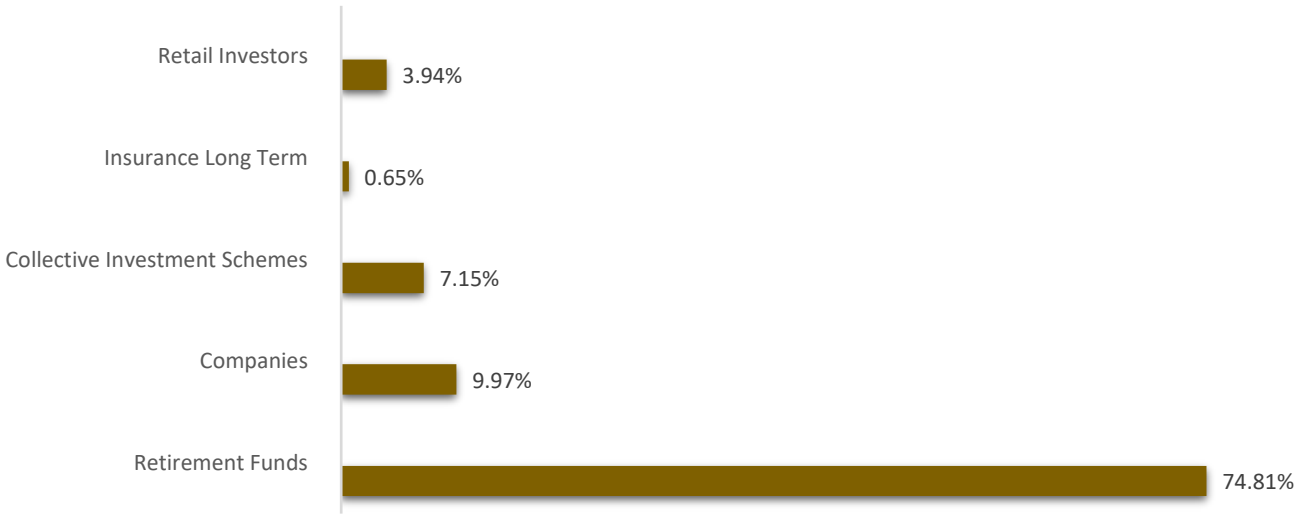
Figure 6: Geographical Allocation



3.1.3 Sources of Fund

Retirement funds increased their market share in terms of source of funds, moving from 67.70% in the previous quarter to 74.81% in the current period, companies had the opposite reaction moving from 12.38% to 9.97% and closing of the top three were collective investment schemes, however, they also showed a quarterly decline from 8.00% to 7.15%. Funds from the long-term insures showed the highest decline from 4.49% to 0.65% and retail investors funds also declining from 4.52% in the previous quarter to 3.94%.

Figure 7: Overall Sources of Funds



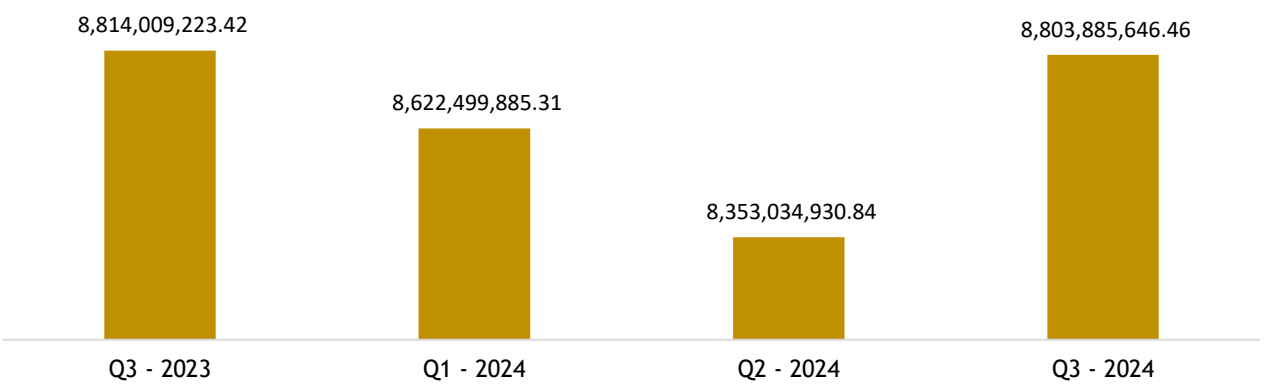
3.1.4 Collective Investment Schemes (CIS)

3.1.4.1 Value of AUM

A 5.40% increase in the value of assets under management was observed in the current quarter, moving from E8.35 billion to E8.80 billion in the current quarter. A year-on-year comparison however shows a decline of 0.11% moving from E8.81 billion to E8.80 billion.

The central bank of Eswatini recently implemented rate cuts, following international rate cuts and this could have impacted the change value of assets under management.

Figure 8: Value of Assets under Management

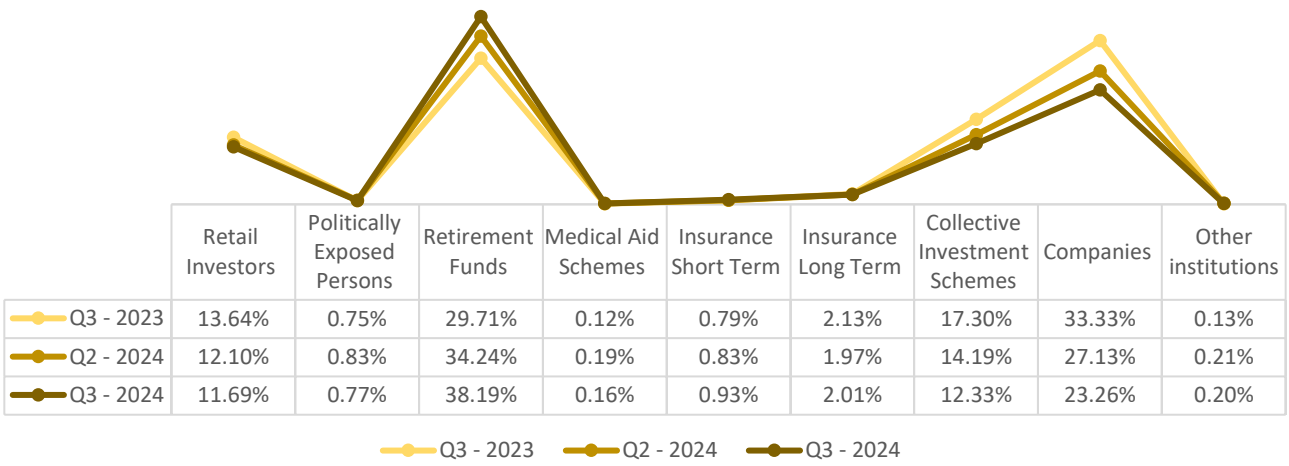


3.1.4.2 CIS Source of Funds

The CIS sector had an increase in funds from retirement funds, moving from 34.42% in the previous quarter to 38.19% in the current quarter, companies had the opposite trend decreasing from 27.13% in the previous quarter to 23.26% in the period under review, collective investment schemes also showed a decline from 14.19% to 12.33%.

CIS assets from high net-worth individuals also showed an increase moving from 6.68% to 8.25%. However, the other sources of CIS funds experienced declines with less than five showing an increase.

Figure 9: CIS Sources of Funds

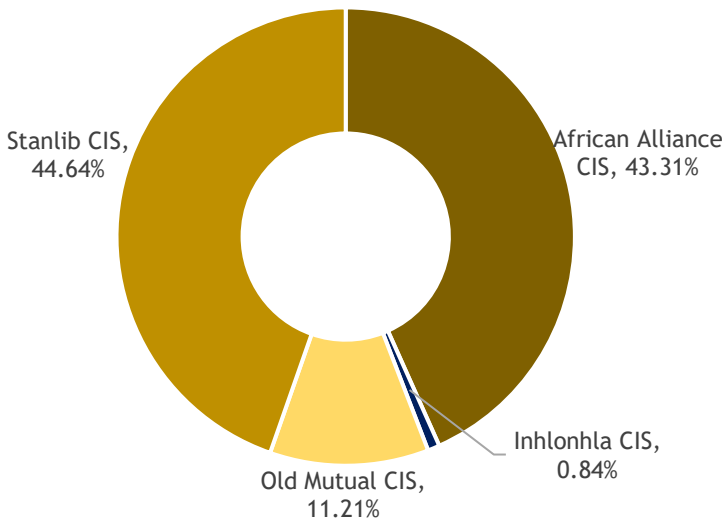


	Retail Investors	Politically Exposed Persons	Retirement Funds	Medical Aid Schemes	Insurance Short Term	Insurance Long Term	Collective Investment Schemes	Companies	Other institutions
Q3 - 2023	13.64%	0.75%	29.71%	0.12%	0.79%	2.13%	17.30%	33.33%	0.13%
Q2 - 2024	12.10%	0.83%	34.24%	0.19%	0.83%	1.97%	14.19%	27.13%	0.21%
Q3 - 2024	11.69%	0.77%	38.19%	0.16%	0.93%	2.01%	12.33%	23.26%	0.20%

3.1.4.3 CISs Market Share

Stanlib has consistently increased its market share in terms of assets under management increasing from 40.81% in the previous quarter to 44.64%, this growth was driven mainly by the significant increase in the source of funds from retail investors and retirement funds. African Alliance owned 43.41% of the market coming down from 46.94% which they owned in the previous period. This decline can be attributed to the decline in assets from short-term insurers. Annual comparison shows that African Alliance has lost 2.87 percentage points in market share from 46.02% in 2022 and 2023 and Stanlib probably picked up those assets and increased its markets share. Old Mutual maintained its 3rd position in the market with assets under management equivalent to 11.21% of the market and Inhlonhla managing 0.84% of the market's assets by the end of the period, moving down from 1.05% following a decrease in professional investors' source of funds.

Figure 10: CIS Market share in terms of AUM

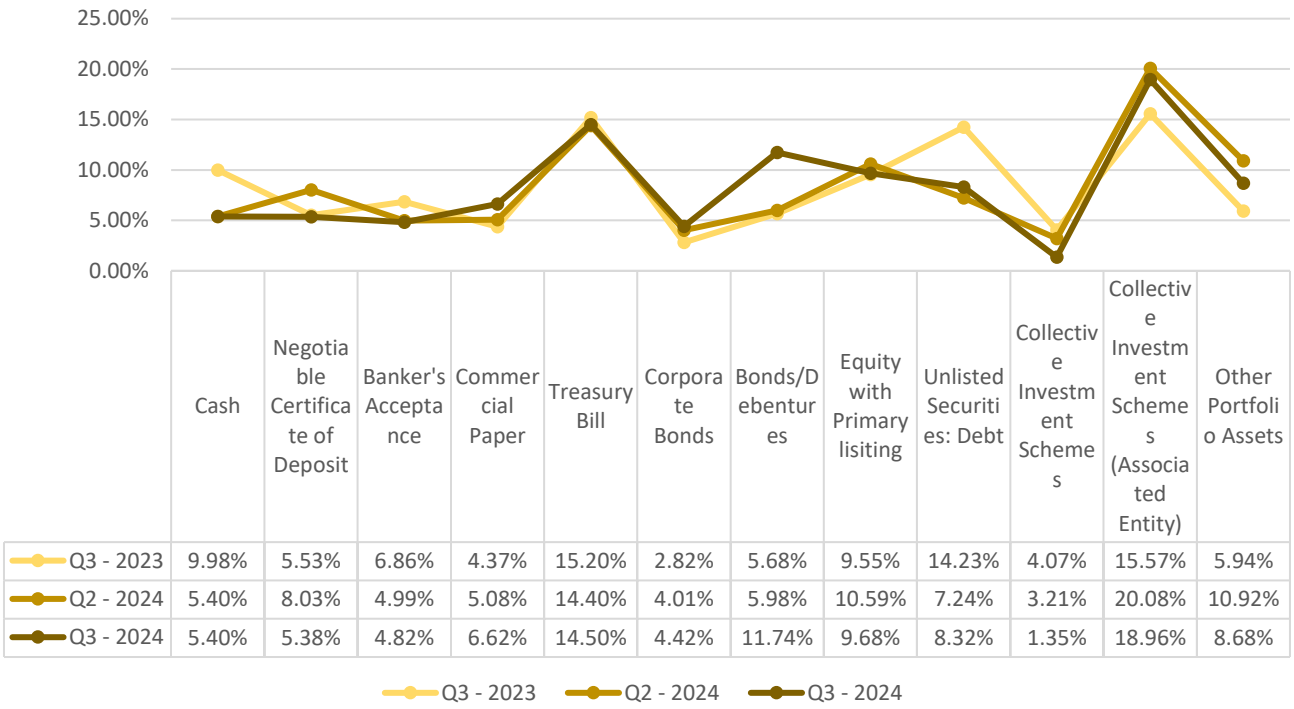


3.1.4.4 CIS Asset Allocation

Collective investment schemes in associated entities decreased, by 5.60% moving from 20.08% to 18.96% as of Q3 2024. Short-term instruments i.e., treasury bills increased by 0.10 points from 14.40% to 14.50%, this increase can be attributed to the decrease in interest rates yet there are

treasury bills currently offering a higher yield at a premium. Allocation to the bonds also increased of 5.76 points moving from 5.98% to 11.74%, which can also be attributed to the drop-in interest rates and the sale of premium bonds by the government which may have encouraged the uptake.

Figure 11: CISs Investment Allocation



	Cash	Negotiable Certificate of Deposit	Banker's Acceptance	Commercial Paper	Treasury Bill	Corporate Bonds	Bonds/Debentures	Equity with Primary lisiting	Unlisted Securities: Debt	Collective Investment Schemes	Collective Investment Schemes (Associated Entity)	Other Portfolio Assets
Q3 - 2023	9.98%	5.53%	6.86%	4.37%	15.20%	2.82%	5.68%	9.55%	14.23%	4.07%	15.57%	5.94%
Q2 - 2024	5.40%	8.03%	4.99%	5.08%	14.40%	4.01%	5.98%	10.59%	7.24%	3.21%	20.08%	10.92%
Q3 - 2024	5.40%	5.38%	4.82%	6.62%	14.50%	4.42%	11.74%	9.68%	8.32%	1.35%	18.96%	8.68%

3.2.3 CISs portfolio

In quarter 3, CIS Managers had twenty-one (21) portfolios with a minimum of two (2) portfolios amongst each CIS and a maximum of six (6).

The monthly debit orders into the portfolio start at E250.00. The risk criteria of the portfolio range from low risk to high risk.

It is worth noting that medium risk is mostly preferred by their clients in the economy as it strikes a good balance.

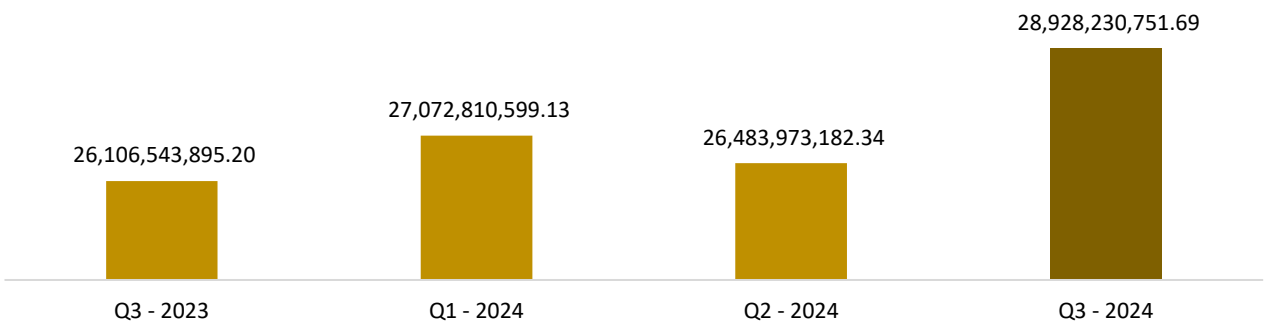
It is encouraged however to always assess your risk appetite to get maximum returns according to your lifestyle. Seek accredited financial advisors and planners before investing.

3.1.5 Investment Advisory

3.1.5.1 Value of Assets under Advisory (AUA)

Assets under advisory increased in the period under review moving from E26.48 billion to E28.93 billion in the period under review, a year-on-year comparison shows a 10.81% increase. The domestic market had the highest gain in the quarter increasing by 14.10% and ending up with a 32.70% market share. The CMA region declined by 5.15% moving down to 50.07% in market share and the offshore market also had a decline of 7.13% moving it to a market share of 17.23%.

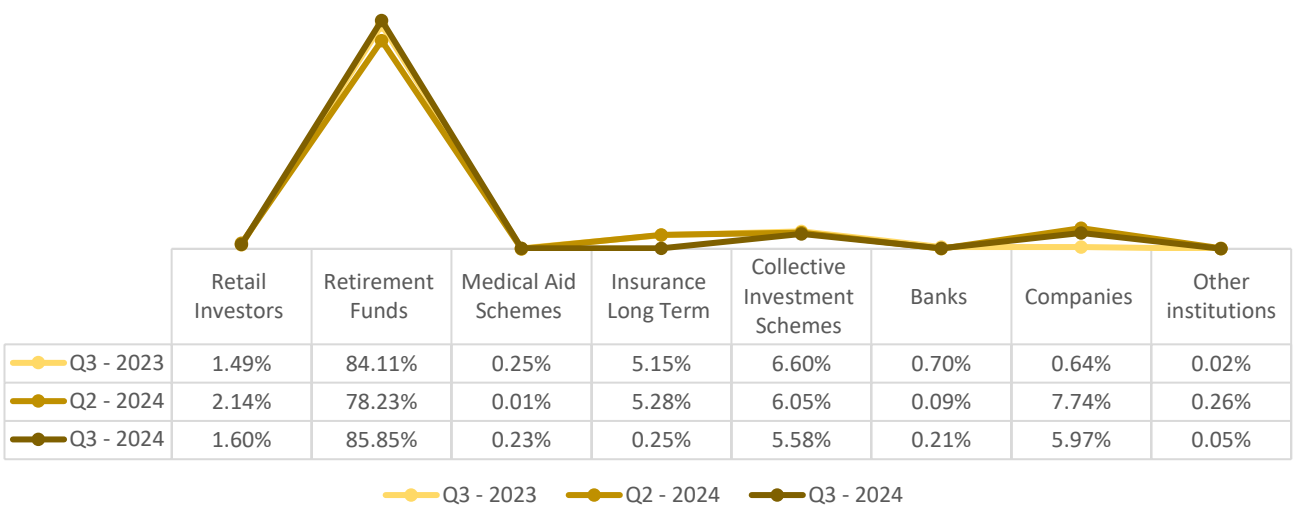
Figure 12: Value of Assets under Advisory



3.1.5.2 IA Source of Funds

Retirement funds increased their funding to investment advisors, as they increased their market share by 7.62 points from 78.23% to 85.85%. Companies had a market share of 5.97% which was a 1.77 points decline from the previous 7.74% it held in the previous period. Collective investment schemes held 5.58% a minor decline when compared to the last quarter's 6.05%.

Figure 13: IA Source of Funds



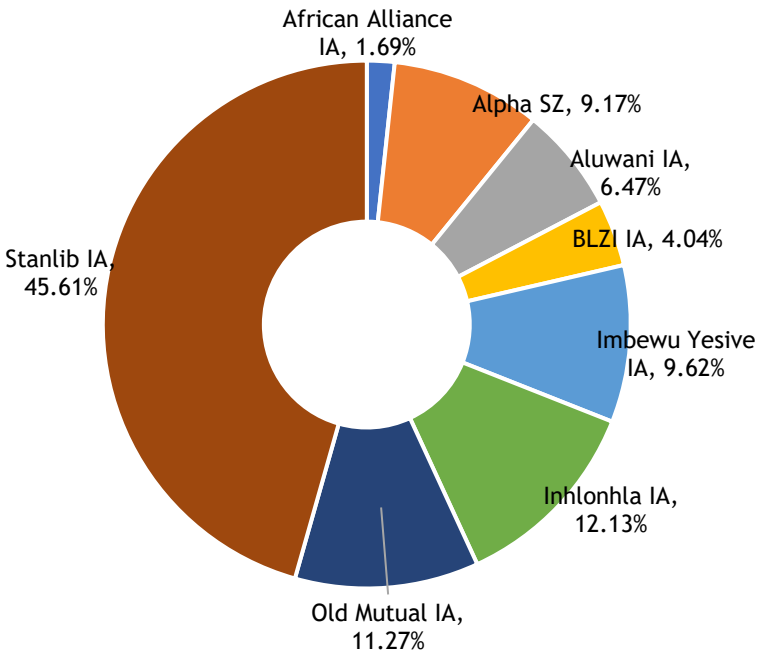
	Retail Investors	Retirement Funds	Medical Aid Schemes	Insurance Long Term	Collective Investment Schemes	Banks	Companies	Other institutions
Q3 - 2023	1.49%	84.11%	0.25%	5.15%	6.60%	0.70%	0.64%	0.02%
Q2 - 2024	2.14%	78.23%	0.01%	5.28%	6.05%	0.09%	7.74%	0.26%
Q3 - 2024	1.60%	85.85%	0.23%	0.25%	5.58%	0.21%	5.97%	0.05%

3.1.6.1 Market Share in terms of AUA

Stanlib's market share fell from 48.10% to 45.61% in the period, with Old Mutual gaining the most market share, moving from 8.58% to 11.27%, making them the third largest investment advisor with Inhlonhla being the second largest with a market share of 12.13%.

Imbewu yesive experienced an increase moving from 8.65% to 9.62% in the period under review. Unlike the notable change observed in market share under the CISs, there were not significant changes in respect of market share.

Figure 14: Market Share in terms of AUA

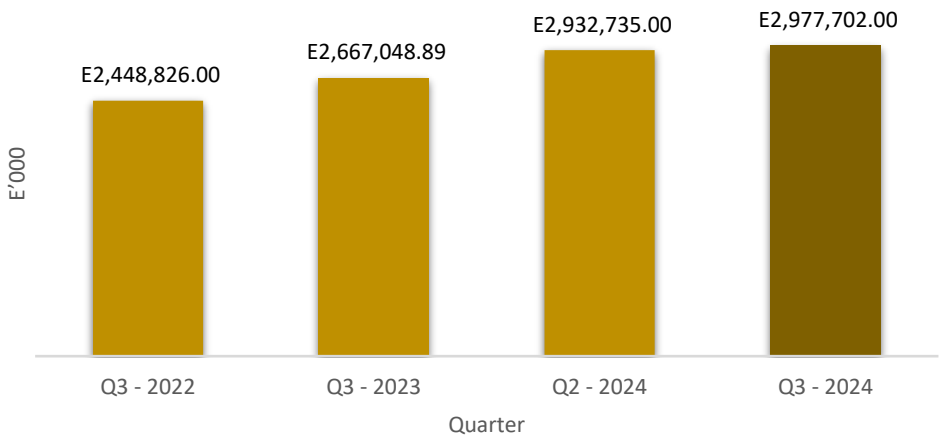


3.2 Credit and Savings Institutions

3.2.1 Savings and Credit Co-operative Societies Assets

Total Assets increased by 1.53% in the period under review, rising to E2.98 billion from the previous quarter's E2.93 billion. A year-on-year comparison indicates an increase of 11.65% as total assets stood at E2.67 billion in Q3_2023. Cash and Cash equivalents declined by 19.57% which was the second decline in a row following the previous quarter's decline, while the overall increase in assets may be attributed to the 8.88% increase in financial investments which can be linked to the payments of coupons from bonds and other interest-bearing assets. The net loan portfolio also increased by 1.77% while property, plant and equipment increased by 3.66%.

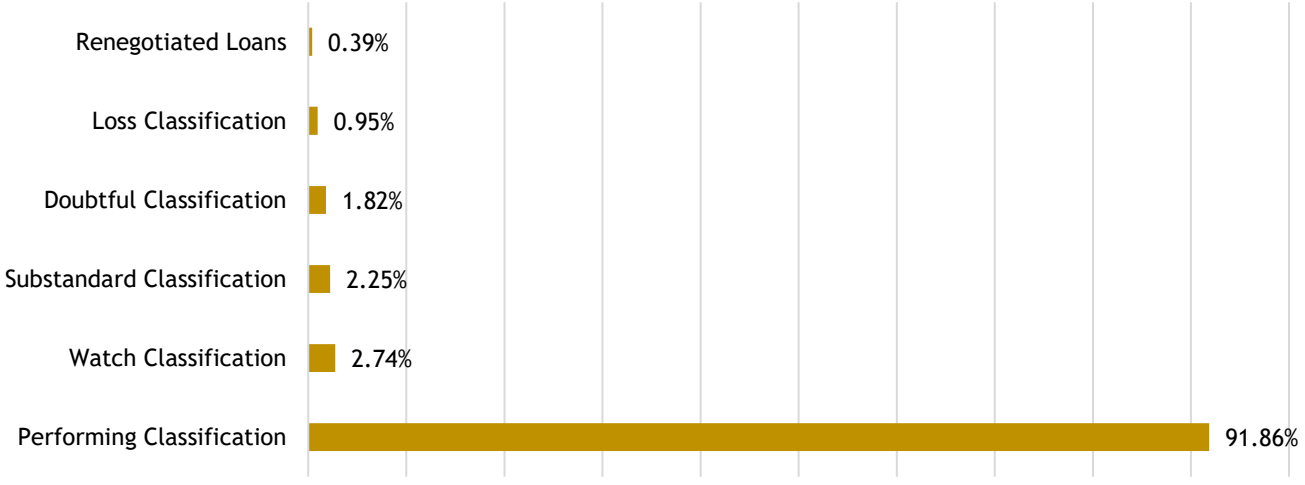
Figure 15: SACCO's Asset Evolution



3.2.2 Loans and Advances

Loans and advances increased by 1.51% when compared to the previous quarter from E2.19 billion to E2.22 billion. A year-on-year comparison shows an increase of 12.35% as total loans and advances stood at E1.98 billion as of Q3-2023. A slight improvement of 0.55 percentage points was observed in performing loans. Renegotiated loans however also increased slightly by 0.05 percentage points while all other classifications showed an improvement. This was due to a decrease in provision for loan loss as it declined by 11.35% in anticipation of improved recoveries from the members with outstanding loans. An improvement in the NPLs was also observed.

Figure 16: SACCO Loans and Advances

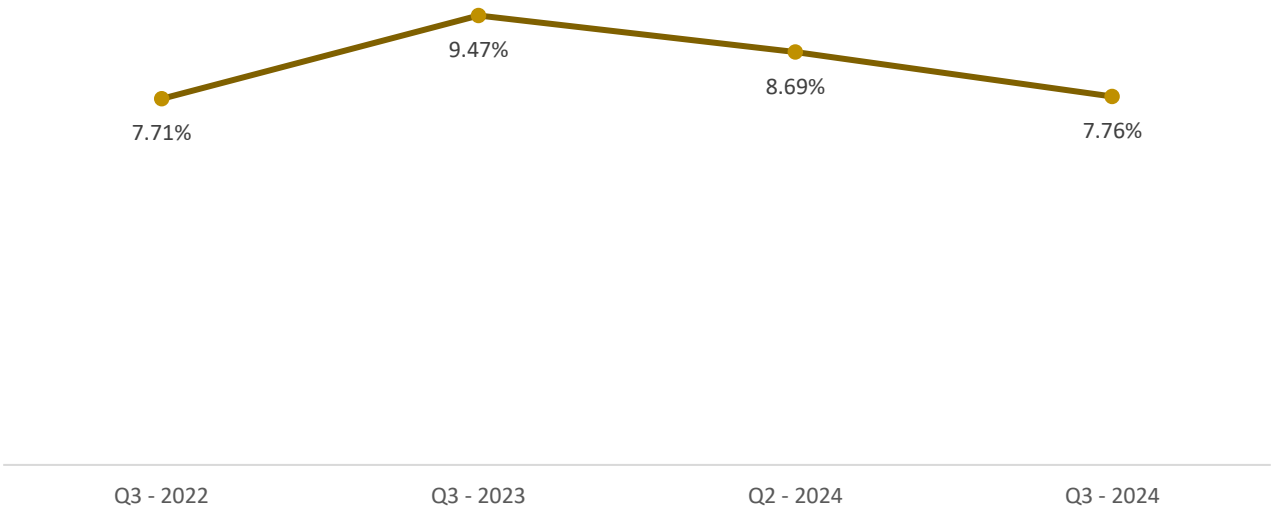


3.2.1.2 Portfolio at Risk

A decline of 0.93 percentage points was observed in the portfolio at risk, decreasing from 8.69% to 7.76% in the quarter under review.

A comparison with Q3_2023 also shows an improvement of 1.71 points declining from 9.47% to the current quarter's 7.76%.

Figure 17: SACCO's Portfolio at Risk



3.2.1.3 Investments

SACCO guidance notes issued by the FSRA provide guidance for prudent management of SACCOs assets and management of liquidity. SACCOs are required to at all times maintain a 15% minimum liquidity. In the quarter under review the sector's liquidity stood at 6.51% which is within the 15% prescribed liquidity.

In terms of asset allocation investments in non-earning assets should not be in excess of 15% of the institutional capital while investment in land and buildings should not exceed 10% of capital. Financial investments in non-government securities should not exceed 40% of institutional capital.

SACCOs Investment portfolio increased by 9.58% in the quarter under review from E374 million to E410 million. Financial investments for the sector significantly exceeded the 40% limit however compared to total assets they were equivalent to 13.81%.

SACCOs remain cognisant of these limits and hold over 90% of their financial assets in money market instruments with the different investment advisors and the government treasury bills.

Figure 18: SACCO's Investments

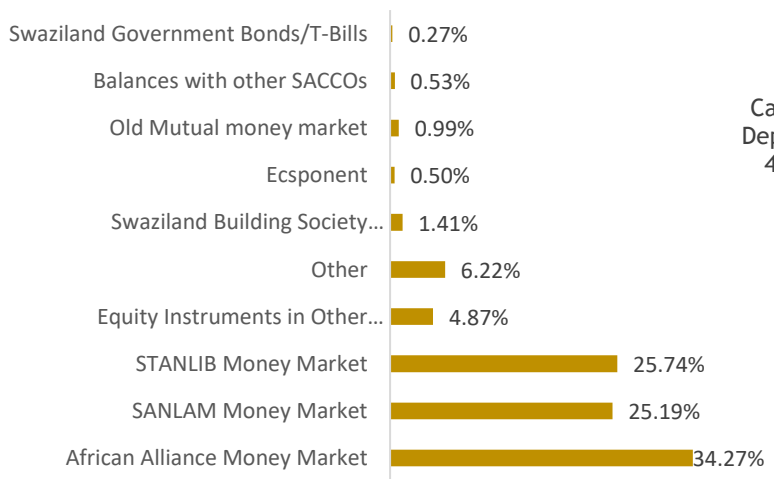


Figure 19: SACCOs Asset Structure

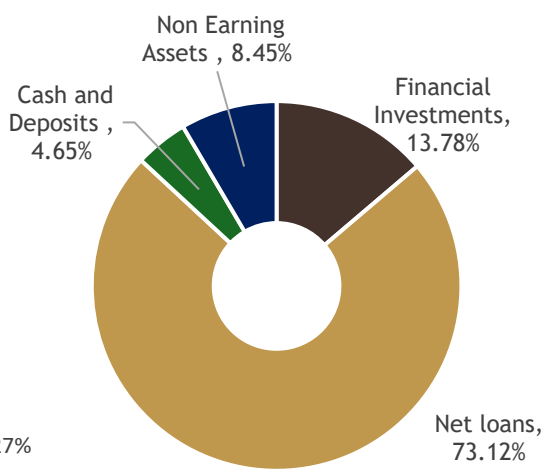
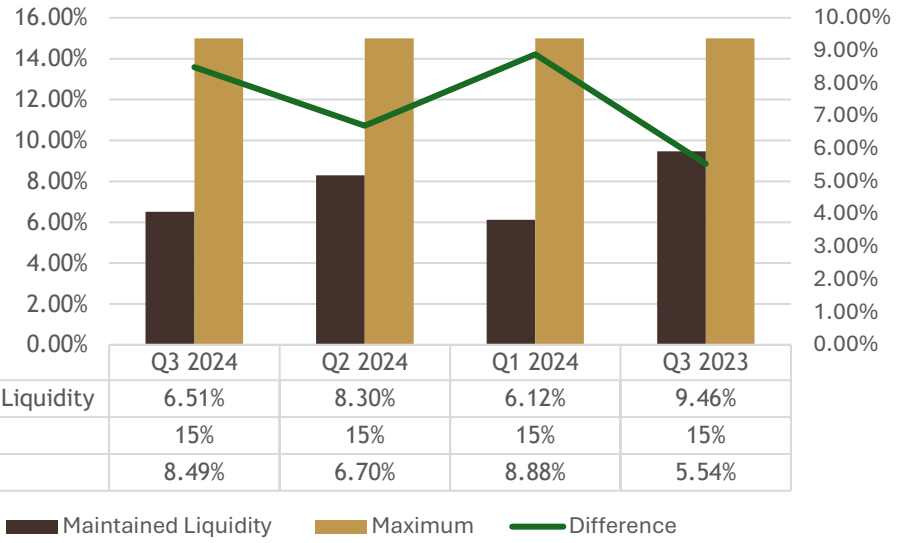


Figure 19: SACCO's Liquidity



	Q3 2024	Q2 2024	Q1 2024	Q3 2023
Maintained Liquidity	6.51%	8.30%	6.12%	9.46%
Maximum	15%	15%	15%	15%
Difference	8.49%	6.70%	8.88%	5.54%

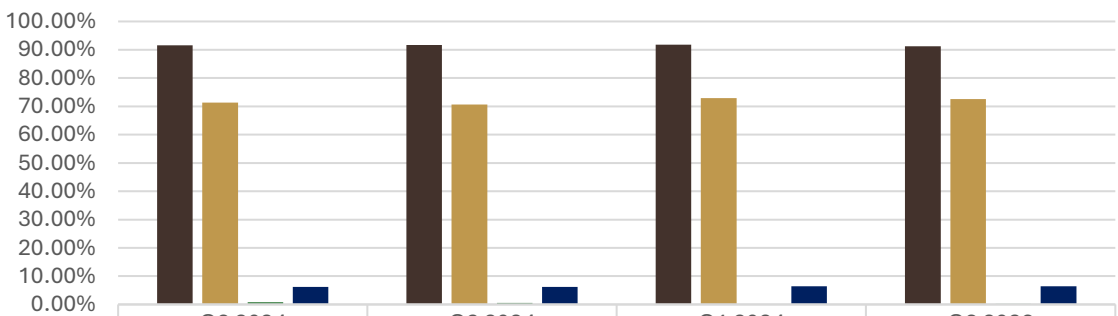
3.2.1.4 SACCOs Financial Structure

The effectiveness of the sector's financial structure was assessed based on the PEARLS monitoring system. An effective financial structure ideally enables the SACCOs to enhance their earning capacity, identify growth opportunities and strengthen their financial soundness.

In terms of assets PEARLS recommend holding 95% of SACCOs assets in productive assets and a maximum of 5% in non productive assets, with member liabilities ranging from 70-80% and member share capital to total assets below 20%.

A review of some of the indicators shows that SACCOs have consistently invested over 90% of their assets in productive assets that enable them to earn returns for their members. A high members savings ratio also shows the sectors ability finance assets through member savings and less reliance on external funding. This is also confirmed by the borrowed funds ratio of less than 1%.

Figure 20: Effective Financial Structure



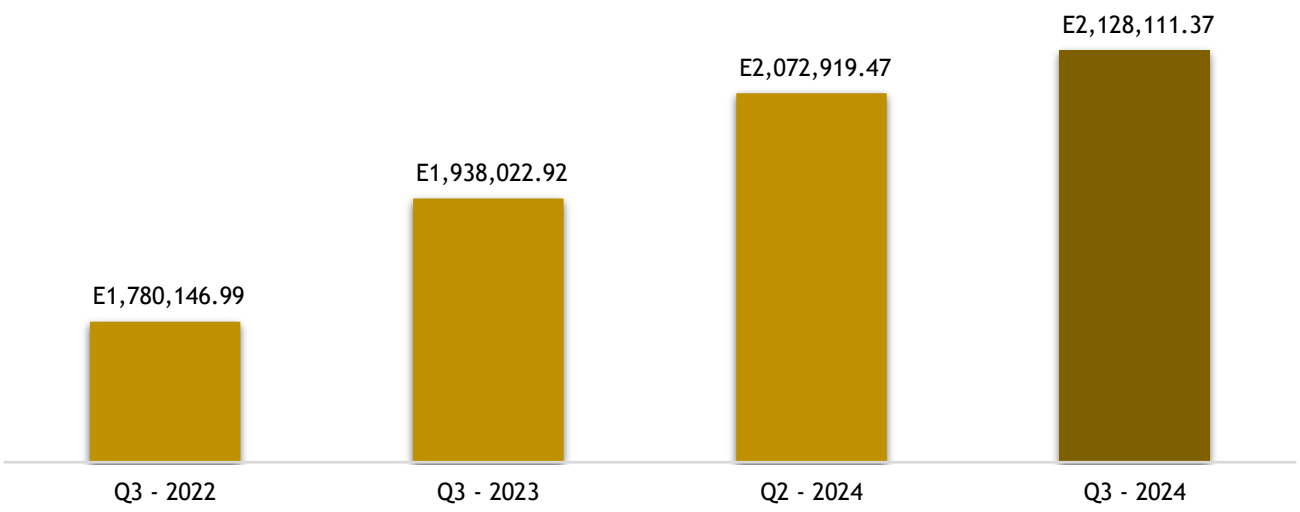
	Q3 2024	Q2 2024	Q1 2024	Q3 2023
Earning Asset Ratio	91.55%	91.67%	91.80%	91.28%
Members Savings Ratio	71.37%	70.68%	72.95%	72.62%
Borrowed Funds Ratio	0.73%	0.55%	0.11%	0.24%
Members share Ratio	6.26%	6.25%	6.45%	6.38%

3.2.1.4 SACCO's Savings

An increase of 2.66% was observed in the members' savings increasing from E2.07 billion in the previous quarter to E2.13 billion in the current quarter. A year-on-year comparison indicated an increase of 9.81% from E1.94 billion.

This increase was a result of an increase in non-withdrawable savings which were valued at E1.89 billion at the close of the quarter. Term deposits however showed another decline from the previous quarter's E255 million to E237 million at the close of the quarter.

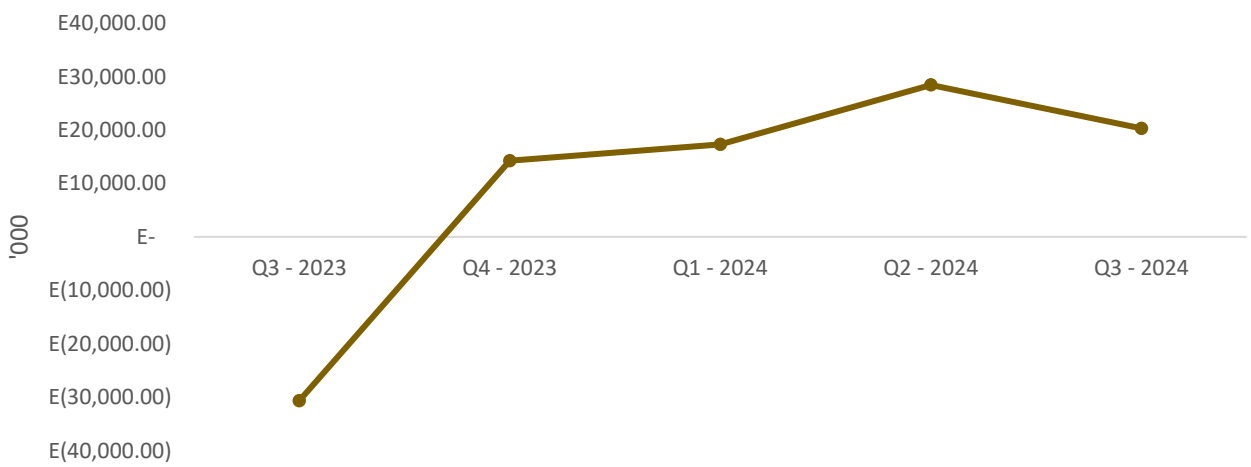
Figure 21: SACCO's Savings Trend



3.2.1.5 SACCO's Profitability

The sector remained profitable during the period under review with a net income of E20.32 million. This is a significant improvement when compared to Q3 2023 where the sector had incurred a net loss of E31.21 million. This improvement is the result of the 12.04% increase in financial income from the loan portfolio and the 38.74% increase in the investment portfolio. On the hand the sector was able to apply prudent expenditure management strategies as the financial expenses showed an annual decline of 13.68%. In line with he improvement observed in NPLs above the allowance for loan losses declined showing an improvement in the performance and recovery of loans also contributing to the improved profitability. Operating expenses however showed an annual increase of 10.09%, driven mainly by the increase in personnel expenses and governance expenses.

Figure 22: SACCO's Profitability

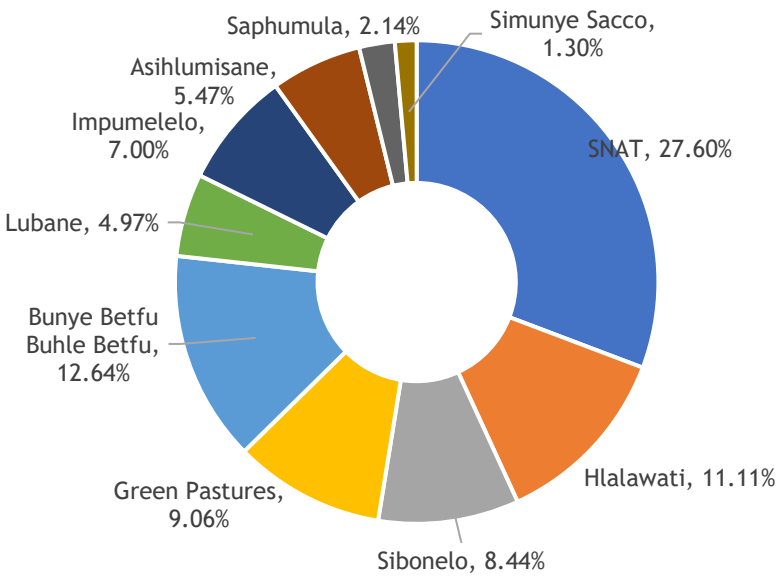


3.2.1.6 SACCO's Market Share

SNAT improved its competitive advantage by gaining a few percentages from 27.13% to 27.60%, followed by Bunye Betfu which dropped a few points but maintained its second position moving from 13.13% to 12.64%, Hlalawati picked up a few points moving from 11.01% to 11.11% in the period, Green Pastures lost a few points on the way but maintained as the fourth largest SACCO in the country

and closing of the top 5 is Sibonelo which gained over the period moving from 8.18% to 8.44% in terms of market share. The HHI continues to indicate the competitiveness amongst the SACCO's as the index went to 1311. The figure below indicates the top 10 SACCOs.

Figure 23: SACCO's Market Share

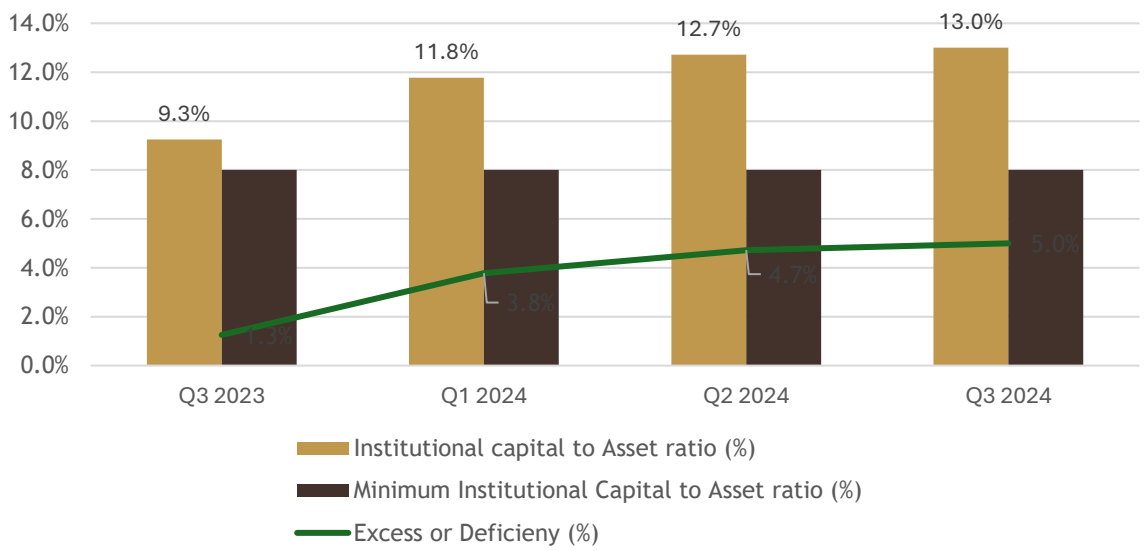


3.2.1.7 SACCOS Capital Adequacy

According to the SACCOs guidance notes, SACCOs must maintain institutional capital of not less than 8% of total assets. The sector has consistently complied with this provision and showed improvements over the periods under review.

A year-on-year comparison shows significant improvement in the capital adequacy provision increasing from 1.3% to 5.0% at the close of Q3 2024. There are however several SACCOS that are currently under intervention for failure to meet this capital adequacy requirements.

Figure 24: Institutional Capital to Assets



3.2.2 Credit Institutions

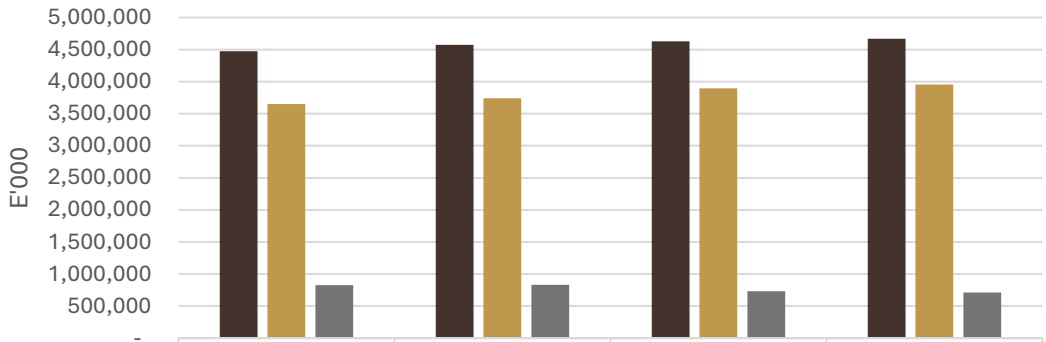
3.2.2.1 Credit Institutions Assets and Liabilities

As of September 2024, credit institutions assets increased by 0.87% from the previous quarter to E4.67 billion and inclined by 4.30% year-on-year from E4.48 billion. The incline in long-term loans and advances primarily drove this increase.

Liabilities however recorded a minimum quarterly increase of 1.49%, moving from E3.90 billion to E3.96 billion. On a year-on-year basis, they increased by 8.32% from E3.65 billion, driven mainly by increased amounts owed to related parties and other financial liabilities, which account for 64.97% of total liabilities.

Equity saw a minimum decline of 2.42% from the previous quarter and a 13.52% decrease year-on-year. This drop was mainly driven by changes in share capital, both quarterly and annually, which constitutes a major portion of total equity.

Figure 25: Credit Institutions Assets



	Q3-2023	Q1-2024	Q2-2024	Q3-2024
Assets	4,475,931	4,573,038	4,627,999	4,668,340
Liabilities	3,651,530	3,739,550	3,897,380	3,955,368
Equity	824,401	833,488	730,618	712,973

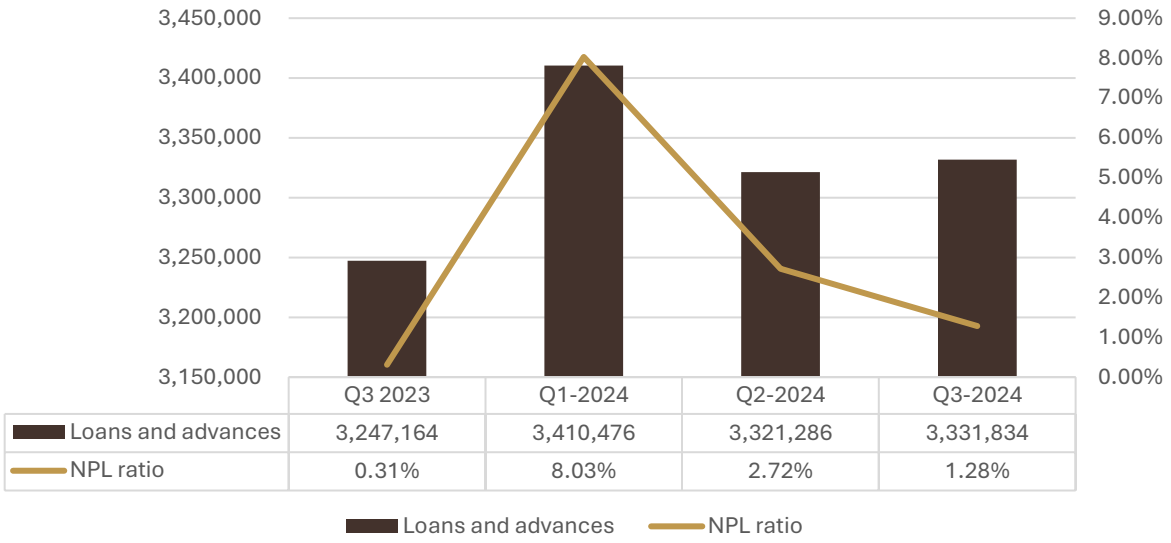
N/B: Credit institutions figures have been restated following res-submission of accurately completed returns by other entities

3.2.2.2 Credit Institutions Loans and Advances

A review of the sector's loans and advances shows a 0.59% quarterly decline in the long-term portion, reflecting reduced lending activity. In contrast, the short-term portion grew by 6.41% during the quarter. On an annual basis, long-term loans and advances increased by 2.51%, while the short-term portion recorded a modest increase of 3.25%.

The non-performing loan (NPL) ratio decreased by 1.44% from the previous quarter, driven by a significant 52.95% decline in nonperforming loans. However, on a year-on-year basis, the NPL ratio rose by 0.99%, attributed to a significant increase in NPLs.

Figure 26 : Credit Institutions Net Loans and NPL Ratio



	Q3 2023	Q1-2024	Q2-2024	Q3-2024
Loans and advances	3,247,164	3,410,476	3,321,286	3,331,834
NPL ratio	0.31%	8.03%	2.72%	1.28%

3.2.2.3 Credit Institutions Market Share

Select remains the industry leader in total assets, holding the largest share at 38.28%, reflecting a 1.44% decrease from the previous quarter. It is followed by First Finance and Letshego. Meanwhile, SRIC and Getbucks saw their market share of total assets decline as other institutions gained.

Figure 27: Credit Institutions Market Share in terms of Total Assets

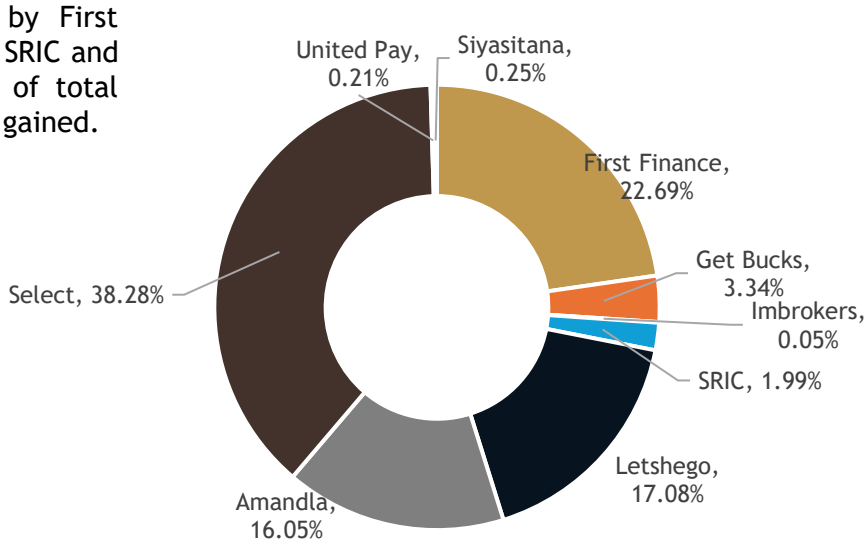
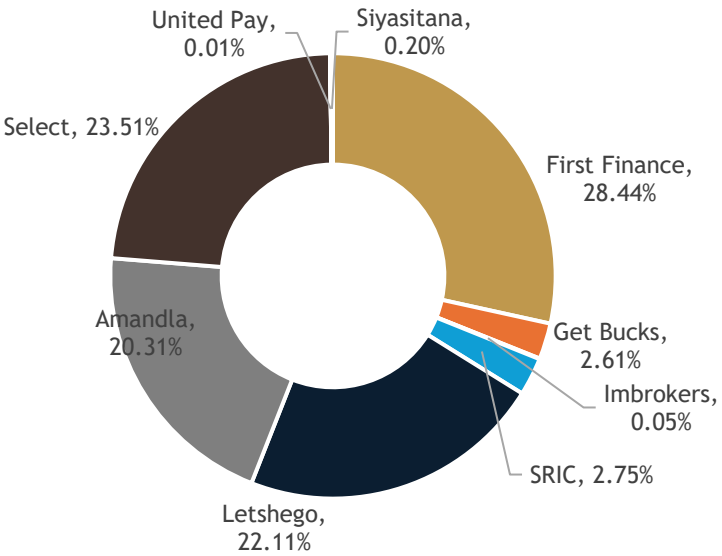


Figure 28: Credit Institutions Market share in terms of Loans and Advances



First Finance continues to lead the market in terms of loans and advances with an impressive 28.44% market share. First Finance is followed by Select, Letshego and Amandla. United pay and Imbrokers continue to hold the least shares in the market.

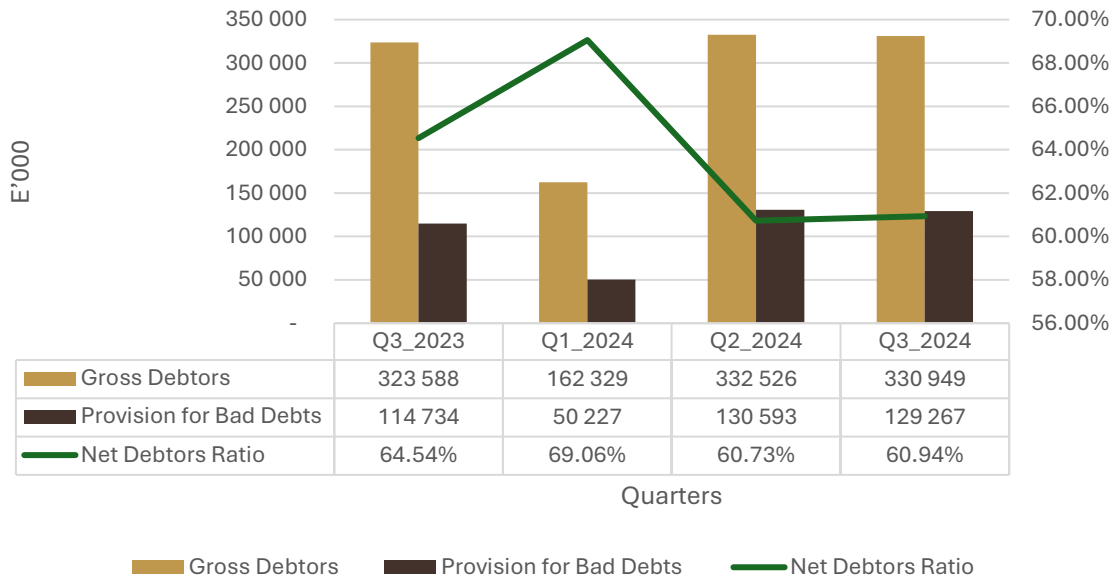
3.2.3 Retail Outlets

3.2.3.1 Retail Outlets Gross Debtors and Liabilities

Gross debtors showed a slight quarterly decline of 0.47% from the previous quarters E332.53 million to E330.95 million. However a 2.27% annual growth was observed indicating a steady rise in credit exposure. Meanwhile, the provision for bad debts saw a slight quarterly decline from E130.6 million to E129.3 million.

However, on an annual basis, it surged by 13% to E330.9 million, reflecting a more cautious approach to managing potential credit risks over the long term.

Figure 29: Debtors and Bad debts Provision



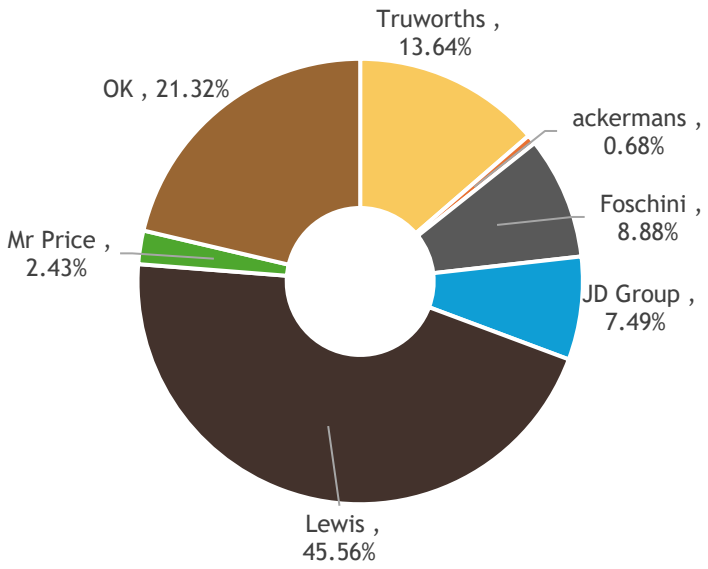
Net debtors also showed a quarterly decline of 0.12% and annual decline of 3.43%. The net debtors ratio showed an increase from 60.73% in the previous quarter to 60.94%

Annual comparison however shows that the net debtors ratio declined by 3.60 points from 64,54% to 60.94%.

3.2.3.2 Retail Outlets Market Share based on Credit Extension

Household selling outlets continue to lead the industry with majority of market share in terms of credit extension with a combined market share of 66.89% and Lewis continued to be the market leader.

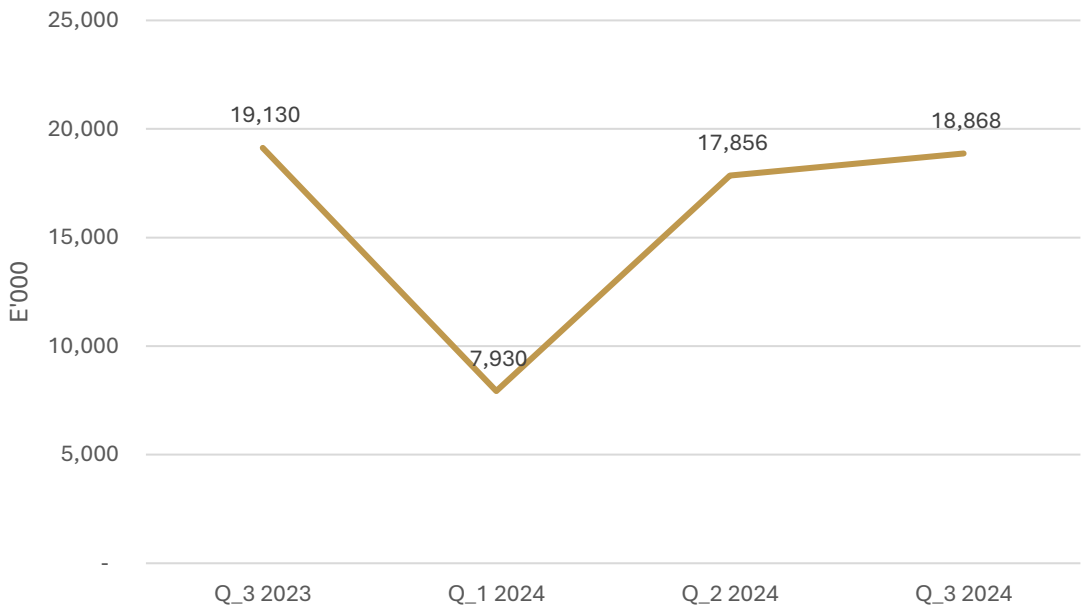
Figure 30: Retail Outlets Market Share in terms of Credit Extension



3.2.3.3 Retail Outlets Credit Extension income

Income from credit extension inclined by 5.67% quarter-on-quarter, indicating a short-term speedup. However, on a year-on-year basis, it decreased by 1.37% reflecting a decline in revenue from lending activities . This decrease signifies inefficient lending operations and a weakening demand for credit from these institutions.

Figure 31: Retail Outlets Credit extension income



3.2.4 Building Society

3.2.4.1 Building Societies Assets

As of September 2024, Building Societies' assets stood at E3.68 billion, reflecting a 0.92% decline from E3.71 billion in the previous quarter. This decrease was driven by an 8.61% drop in domestic investments.

However, on a year-on-year basis, assets grew by 6.91% from E3.44 billion, primarily due to an 8.45% increase in gross loans and advances, which comprise 73.87% of the sector's total assets.

3.2.4.2 Building Societies Liabilities

Building Society's total liabilities saw a slight quarter-on-quarter decline of 0.05%, decreasing by approximately E920,000.

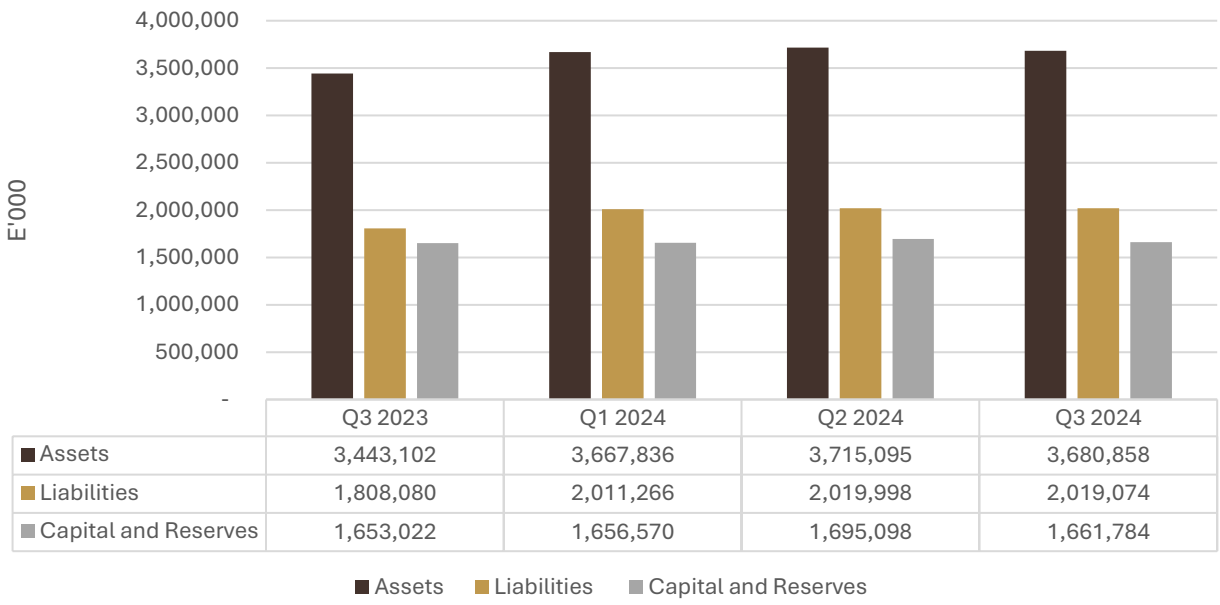
However, on a year-on-year basis, liabilities increased by 11.67%, rising from E1.81 billion to E2.02 billion. This growth was mostly driven by an increase in transmission and term deposits.

3.2.4.3 Building Societies Capital and Reserves

The sector maintained its solvency in the third quarter, with capital and reserves totalling E1.66 billion as of September 2024. This marked a slight 1.97% decline from the previous quarter, primarily due to a reduction in retained income.

However, on a year-on-year basis, capital and reserves grew by 1.64%%, reflecting overall financial stability and resilience.

Figure 32: Building Societies Financial Position



	Q3 2023	Q1 2024	Q2 2024	Q3 2024
Assets	3,443,102	3,667,836	3,715,095	3,680,858
Liabilities	1,808,080	2,011,266	2,019,998	2,019,074
Capital and Reserves	1,653,022	1,656,570	1,695,098	1,661,784

3.2.4.4 Building Societies Performance

Total interest income rose by 2.97% quarter-on-quarter but declined by 60.96% on an annual basis. The quarterly increase was driven by a 3.77% rise in interest and fee income on mortgages quarterly. However, the significant year-on-year decline was primarily due to a 66.65% drop in mortgage-related income, particularly from personally owned and commercially owned parastatals.

Net income after tax showed a significant decline of E2.31 million from the previous quarter and grew by E2.69 million annually. The quarterly declined was as a result of the rise in interest expense and tax and the fall non-interest expense. The yearly incline was caused by a fall in interest expense and tax.

3.2.4.5 Building Societies Credit Provision

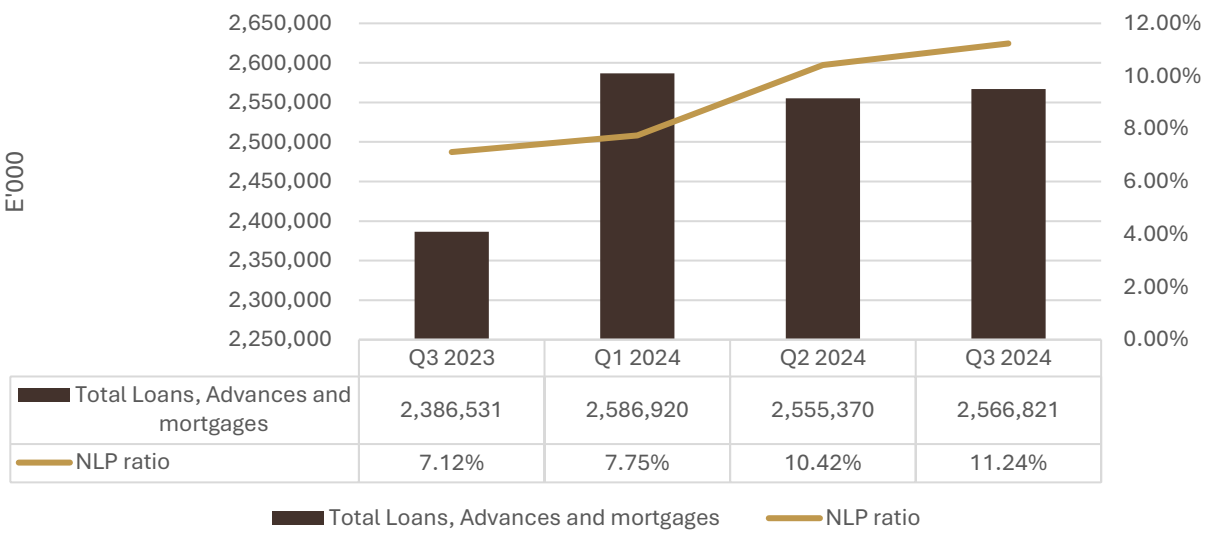
Loans and advances recorded a minimum quarterly increase of rising from E678.39 million to E681.86 million. On an annual basis, a considerable growth on loans to residents was observed. This increase is because of the increase in loans and advances to residents which accounts for 90.92% of loans and advances .

Meanwhile, mortgages experienced a minor quarterly incline of 0.43% and showed a 6.89% year-on-year increase, increasing from E1.76 billion to E1.88 billion.

This increase is a result of an increase of mortgages to residents and locally owned commercial entities.

NLP ratio showed a 0.78% points increase quarterly and showed a 7.11% points increase annually due to the increase in the amount of non-performing loans quarterly and annually.

Figure 33: Building Societies Credit Provision and NPL



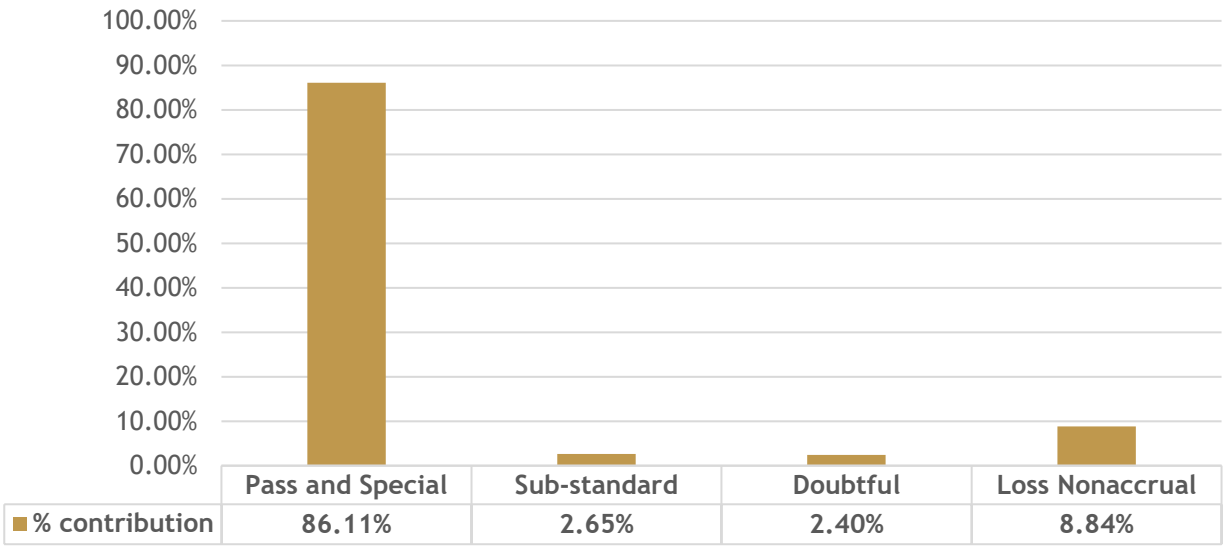
	Q3 2023	Q1 2024	Q2 2024	Q3 2024
Total Loans, Advances and mortgages	2,386,531	2,586,920	2,555,370	2,566,821
NLP ratio	7.12%	7.75%	10.42%	11.24%

3.2.4.4 Loan Classification

The sector continues to uphold prudent credit underwriting, with pass loans standing at 86.11%, reflecting a strong loan portfolio. Sub-standard loans showed signs of improvement, decreasing by 3.42 percentage points from the previous quarter.

However, the combined ratio of doubtful and non-accrual loans rose by 0.78% quarter-on-quarter, highlighting the need for increased loan provisioning and potential additional capital buffers to mitigate the impact of future write-offs.

Figure 34: Classification of loans advances and Mortgages

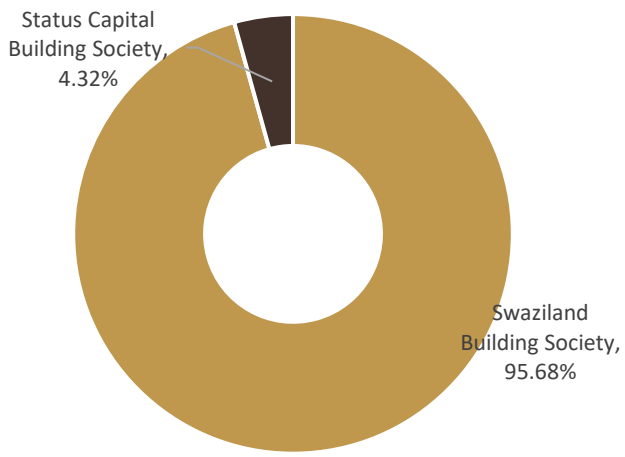


	Pass and Special	Sub-standard	Doubtful	Loss Nonaccrual
% contribution	86.11%	2.65%	2.40%	8.84%

3.2.4.5 Market Share

As of September 2024, there was no change in terms of market share in the sector as Swaziland Building Society continues to the leader, holding most assets.

Figure 35: Building Societies Market Share



3.2.5 Development Finance Institutions

3.2.5.1 DFI's Lending Income and Expenses

As of Q3 2024, DFIs gross income from lending stood at E101.56 million. A comparison with Q3 2023 shows that gross income increased significantly by 72.79% from the E58.78 million recorded in 2023. This was largely influenced by the 71.87% increase and the 93.76% increase in the interest on loans and income from administration fees, respectively.

Annual comparison also shows an improvement in the performance of the loan portfolio as the provision for impairments on loans and advance showed a decline of 6.50%.

A significant increase in the cost of debt relating to funds that sector raises through either bonds or loans from the banking sector rose by over 90% when compared to Q3 2023 from E30.88 million to E59.26 million.

3.2.5.2 DFIs Financial Income and Expenses

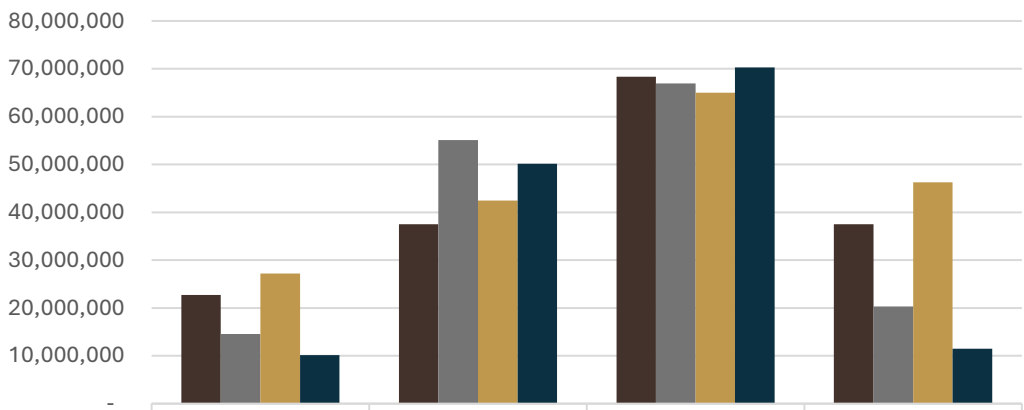
Financial income earned for the quarter was valued at E16.16million, this marks a slight increase of 0.23% when compared to Q3 2023 where the financial income of E16.12 million was earned.

Financial income earned from deposits with financial institutions showed a significant improvement when compared to Q3 2023 increasing from E8.00 thousand to E1.13 million, while income from other investments which the most significant contributor to the DFIs financial income showed an increase of 24.03%.

Annual comparison shows that the sector's total income increased by 26.63% with the highest income earned from lending which is the core business for the sector. Despite the observed increase in the sector's income profitability in Q3 declined by 26.43% when compared to Q3 2023 where the sector had earned profit of E10.74 to this quarter's profit of E7.90 million.

The decline in the net profit was mainly driven by the increases in the operating expenses which all showed increases ranging from 18% to 84% leading to a collective increase of 55.81%.

Figure 36: DFI's Income and Expenses

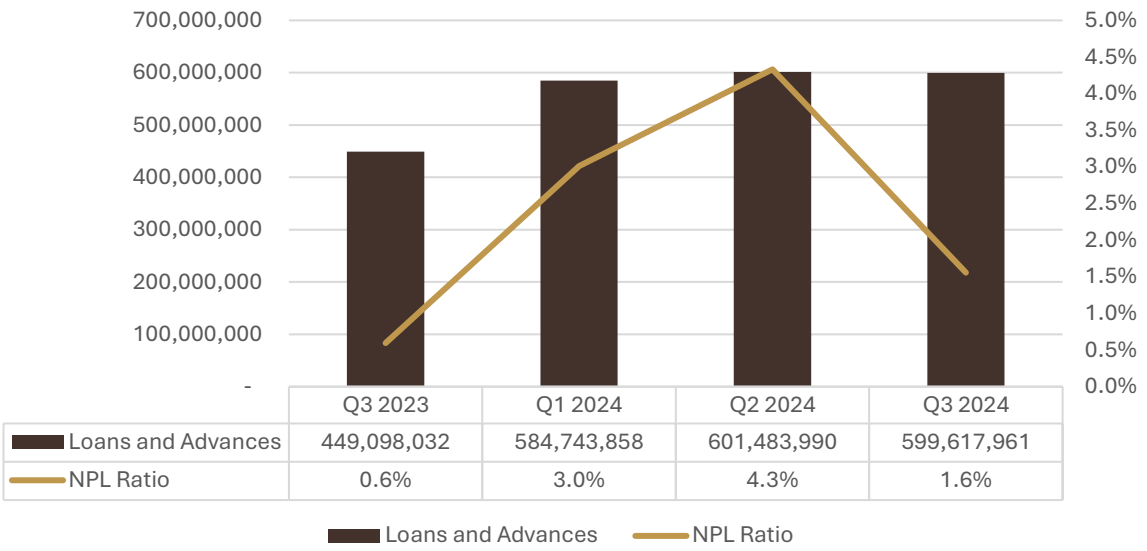


	Q3 2023	Q1 2024	Q2 2024	Q3 2024
Net Income from Lending	22,750,390	37,483,888	68,334,171	37,492,335
Net Financial Income	14,585,636	55,132,715	66,910,964	20,282,344
Operating Expenses	27,211,528	42,469,736	64,992,581	46,258,272
Operating Profit	10,124,498	50,146,867	70,252,553	11,516,407

NB: Q2 figures were adjusted as one of the entities had to adjust their submitted returns

3.2.5.2 DFI Market Share in terms of Loans and Advances

Figure 37: DFI Loans and Advances Trend



	Q3 2023	Q1 2024	Q2 2024	Q3 2024
Loans and Advances	449,098,032	584,743,858	601,483,990	599,617,961
NPL Ratio	0.6%	3.0%	4.3%	1.6%

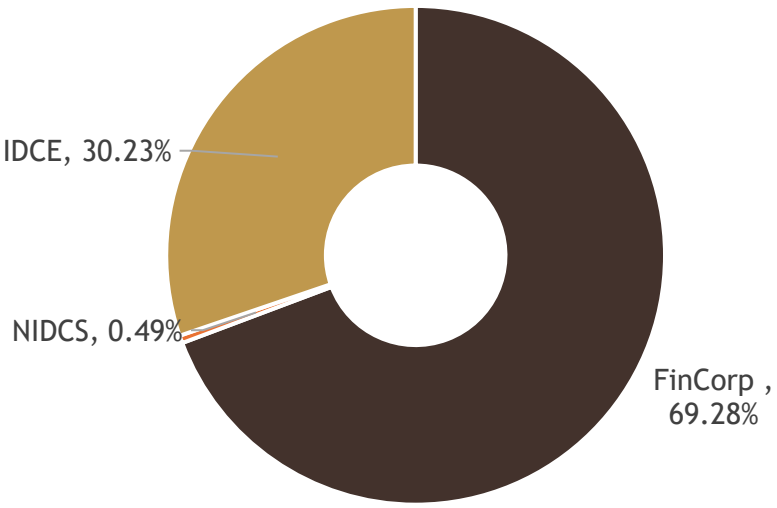
The previously published NPL ratio erroneously included cost of funds to the value of impaired loans and will be excluded going forward

3.2.5.2.1 : DFI's Market Share in terms of Loans and Advances

A slight decline of 0.33% was observed in the DFIs loan portfolio declining from the previous quarter's E601.48 million to E599.62 million in the quarter under review.

A year-on-year review however shows that the sector continues to grow as the loan portfolio grew from EE449.10 million as of Q3 2023.

Figure 38: DFI's Market Share in terms of Loans and Advances



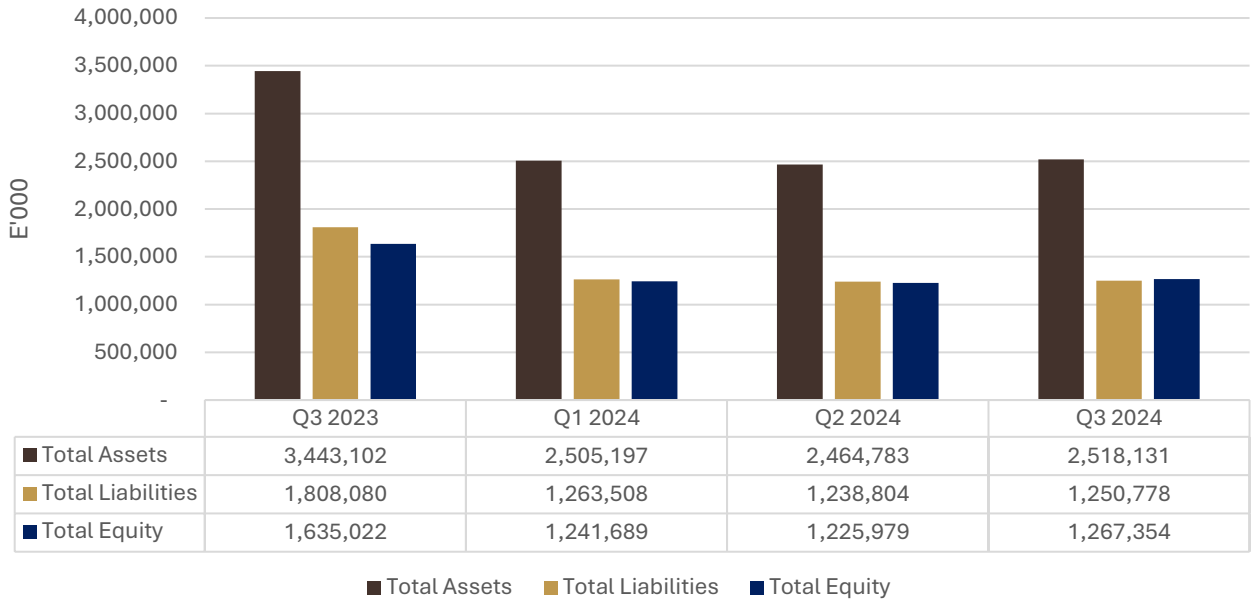
The sector market share remained dominated by FINCORP at 69.28%, with IDCE gaining and moving to 30.23%, as in previous years the shift in market domination seems to be changing ever more slowly.

3.2.5.3 DFI Solvency

The DFI sector assets increased by 2.16% when a quarterly analysis was done. Non-current assets continue to play a pivotal role, as they increased by 2.33% due to the rise in investments in subsidiaries from E1.08 billion to E1.12 billion.

Liabilities however showed a slight quarterly increase of 0.97% from the previous quarter, leading to an overall increase of 3.37% in the sector's net equity position.

Figure 39: DFI Solvency

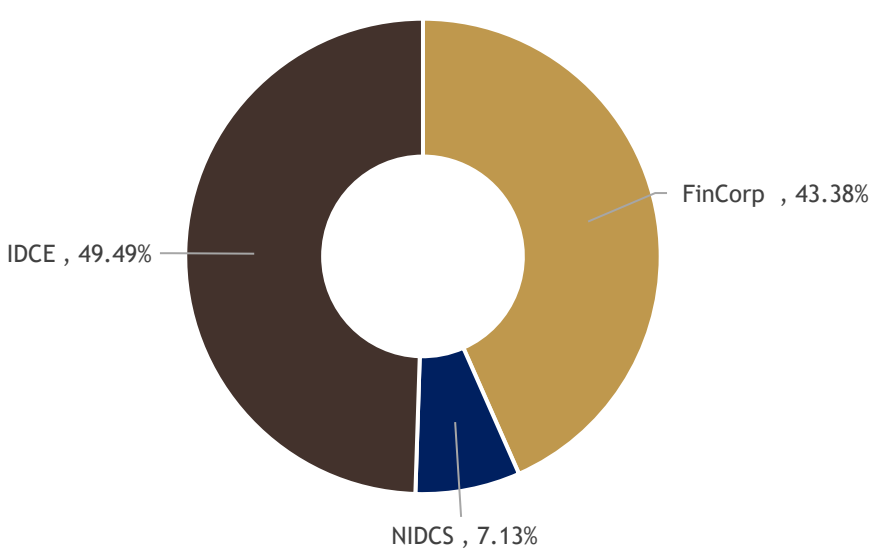


	Q3 2023	Q1 2024	Q2 2024	Q3 2024
Total Assets	3,443,102	2,505,197	2,464,783	2,518,131
Total Liabilities	1,808,080	1,263,508	1,238,804	1,250,778
Total Equity	1,635,022	1,241,689	1,225,979	1,267,354

3.2.5.4 DFI Market Share in terms of Assets

The DFI's total assets stood at E2.52 billion as of Q3 2024. IDCE continues to be the market leader in terms of total assets while Fincorp is the market leader in terms of loans and advances. The differences in the market share shows that both entities despite being competitors in the development finance space their business models for development differs, wherein Fincorp supports development largely through provision of finance for development with IDCE's preference being direct holdings/investment.

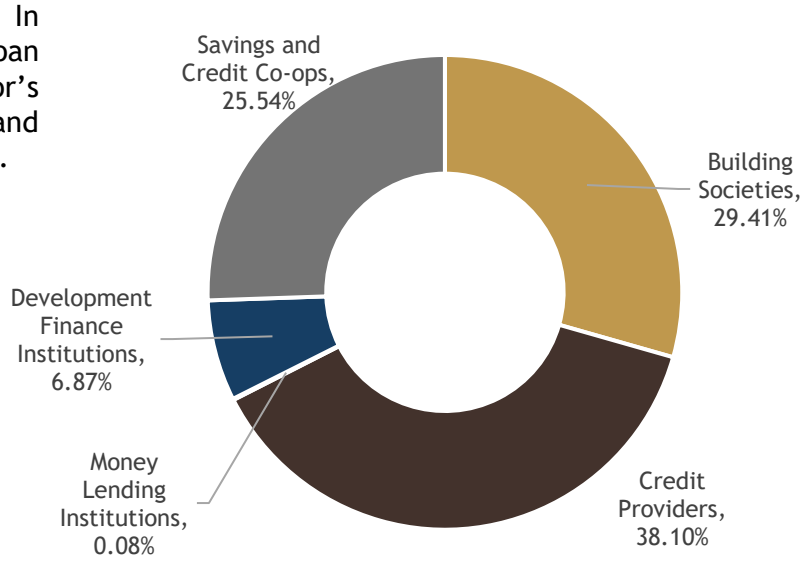
Figure 40: DFI Market Share in Terms of Assets



3.2.5.5 NBFI Loan Portfolio

As of Q3 2024 the NBFI loan portfolio was valued at E8.72 billion, an increase of 0.65% from the previous quarter's E8.67 billion. In terms of distribution, credit providers loan book accounts for 38.10% of the sector's portfolio followed by building societies and SACCOs at 29.41% and 25.54% respectively.

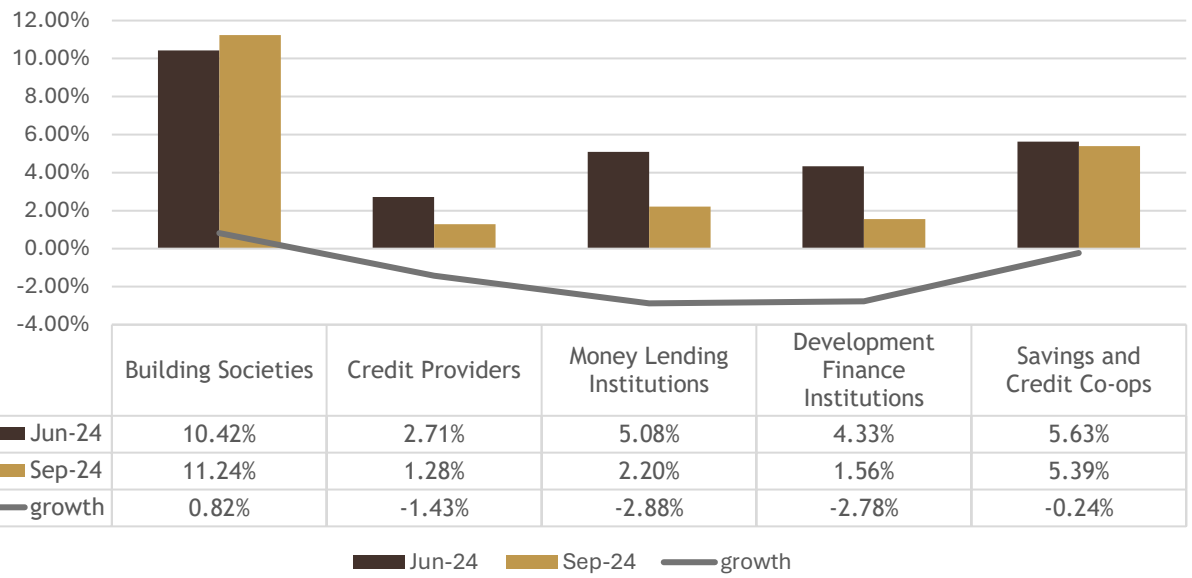
Figure 41: NBFI Loan Portfolio Distribution



3.2.5.6 Non-Performing Loans

As of Q3 2024, non-performing loans decreased by 8.93% from E506.01 million as of June 2024 to E460.82 million in the current quarter. The NPL ratio also showed a slight decrease of 0.56 % points from 5.84% to 5.28% points. The building societies sector showed the highest NPL ratio above 10% and Micro Lending Institutions recorded the most drop in NPL of 2.88%.

Figure 42: NBFI NPLs Ratio



	Building Societies	Credit Providers	Money Lending Institutions	Development Finance Institutions	Savings and Credit Co-ops
Jun-24	10.42%	2.71%	5.08%	4.33%	5.63%
Sep-24	11.24%	1.28%	2.20%	1.56%	5.39%
growth	0.82%	-1.43%	-2.88%	-2.78%	-0.24%

3.3.1 Long-term Insurance

3.3.1.1 Gross Written Premiums

Gross premiums recorded a significant quarter-over-quarter increase of 51.56%, while experiencing a slight year-over-year decline of 2.40%, reaching E776.92 million in the review period. As observed in the previous quarter, this growth was primarily driven by a 57.94% rise in retirement fund direct premiums, as this product category holds the largest share at E200.10 million, representing 25.76% of total GWP.

Given its significant weight, fluctuations in this product impact overall GWP valuations. Other key contributors to quarter-over-quarter premium growth included funeral with a 63.04% increase, credit life with 43.94%, and group life with 67.42%. It is important to note that these four product lines collectively accounted for over 70% of the total GWP contributions in the review period.

Net earned premiums saw a strong quarter-on-quarter increase of 65.25%, despite a slight year-on-year decline of 3.31%, reaching E719.20 million in the current quarter, up from E435.22 million in the previous quarter.

Meanwhile, premiums ceded to reinsurers dropped by 25.44% on a quarterly basis but rose by 10.58% year-on-year, totalling E57.71 million in the review period The growth in net earned premiums indicates a strong performance driven by higher retained premiums reflecting shifts in underwriting profitability and reinsurance dynamics.

The yearly decline was primarily driven by a 47.23% drop in unit-linked savings consumption, along with an 8.53% decrease in credit life consumption on a year-on-year basis. Additionally, annuity consumption fell by 25.81% annually, despite a significant 62.51% quarterly increase, contributing to the overall 2.40% year-on-year decline in GWP.

Table 1: LTI Gross Written Premiums

Gross Premiums	Q3 2022	Q3 2023	Q2 2024	Q3 2024
	E'000			
Annuities	43 314	54 872	25 050	40 710
Assistance			-	-
Credit life	123 961	123 881	78 727	113 317
Disability	10 282	15 924	1 019	1 528
Endowment	26 832	22 922	15 447	26 627
Funeral	135 805	135 613	92 772	151 251
Group life	81 429	96 356	61 677	103 260
Health			5 134	8 393
Individual life	99 337	95 084	57 797	99 384
Retirement fund	177 252	190 104	126 698	200 106
Unit linked savings	123 824	61 289	48 305	32 345
Other			-	-
Total	**822 036**	**796 045**	**512 627**	**776 921**

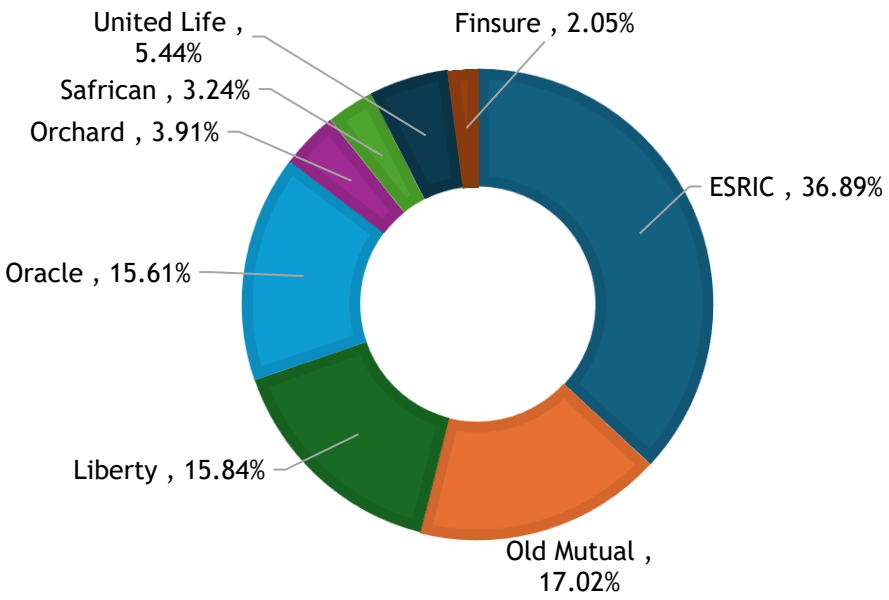
3.3.1.2 Market Share in terms of GWP

ESRIC strengthened its market leadership, increasing its share by 4.81 percentage points quarter-on-quarter to maintain a dominant position with 36.89% of total GWP in the quarter under review.

Old Mutual followed in second place with 17.02%, while Liberty ranked third at 15.84%. Oracle gained 3.61 percentage points, rising from 12.00% in the previous quarter to 15.61%, marking the highest average increase over the last two quarters—more than double to its initial market.

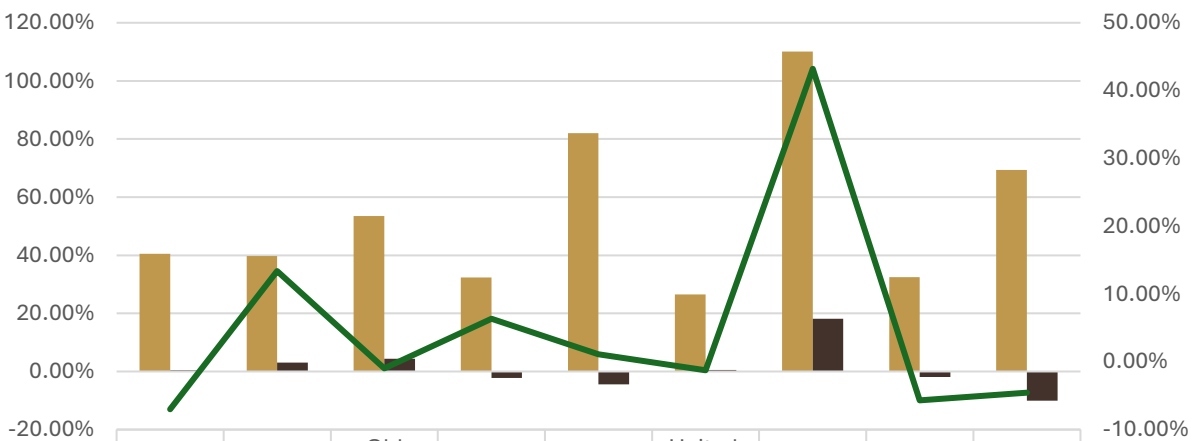
The remaining competitors remained relatively stable compared to the previous quarter, with United Life at 5.44%, Orchard at 3.91%, Safrican at 3.24%, and Finsure at 2.05%, showing minimal fluctuations.

Figure 43 - LTI Market Share in terms of GWP



A comparison of the sector's premiums to claims shows that the LTI sector has consistently maintained a loss ratio above 60% from Q3 2023 to the quarter under review. An annual review of the loss ratio shows that it has declined by 4.58 percentage points from 73.95% as of Q3 2023 to 69.37% that it has declined by 4.58 percentage points from 73.95% as of Q3 2023 to 69.37% with Oracle, Liberty, Orchard and ESRIC showing increases while the other entities showed an improvement in their loss ratios. In determining the loss ratio the change in the policy liabilities was excluded and only insurance benefits and claims were included.

Figure 44 - LTI Loss Ratio



	Finsure	Liberty	Old Mutual	Orchard	ESRIC	United Life	Oracle	Safrican	Industry
Q3 2024	40.46%	39.75%	53.54%	32.34%	82.02%	26.52%	110.09%	32.45%	69.37%
QoQ Change	0.41%	3.11%	4.38%	-2.18%	-4.44%	0.56%	18.12%	-1.95%	-10.10%
YoY Change	-7.00%	13.38%	-0.96%	6.34%	1.09%	-1.26%	43.21%	-5.70%	-4.58%

Q3 2024 QoQ Change YoY Change

3.3.1.3 LTI Net Claims and Policy Benefits

The LTI industry experienced a 51.81% quarter-on-quarter surge in claims, rising from E262.95 million to E498.92 million. However, on a year-on-year basis, claims declined by 15.39% from E795.04 million. The quarterly increase was driven by the significant growth in claims for retirement fund, funeral, and group life products, which rose by 329.61%, 72.75%, and 54.32%, respectively.

Conversely, the yearly decline was primarily due to sharp reductions in claims for disability, credit life, and funeral products, which fell by 97.47%, 71.23%, and 62.69%, respectively. Notably, all product lines recorded a year-on-year decrease in claims incurred.

Table 2: Claims and Policy Benefits

	Q3 2022	Q3 2023	Q2 2024	Q3 2024
	E'000			
Annuities	43 314	54 872	30 580	46 425
Assistance			-	
Credit life	123 961	123 881	23 098	35 644
Disability	10 282	15 924	183	403
Endowment	26 832	22 922	10 550	14 318
Funeral	135 805	135 613	29 289	50 598
Group life	81 429	96 356	30 798	41 437
Health			1 819	5 635
Individual life	99 337	95 084	55 218	85 780
Retirement fund	177 252	190 104	39 820	171 070
Unit linked savings	123 824	61 289	41 597	47 613
Other			-	
Total	**822 036**	**796 045**	**262 952**	**498 923**

3.3.1.4 Total Assets and Liabilities

The LTI sector's assets were valued at E5.46 billion in the reviewed quarter, reflecting a 6.41% increase from the previous quarter and a 13.97% rise year-on-year. This growth was primarily driven by a 5.86% quarterly increase in investment assets and cash, which also grew by 15.08% annually.

Investment assets accounted for 93.76% of total assets in the reviewed quarter, highlighting their significant impact on overall asset valuations, where even slight fluctuations in this component can lead to notable changes.

Premiums receivables and amounts due from related parties rose by 55.49% and 16.25%, respectively, on a quarter-on-quarter basis, together contributing 2.42% to total assets.

Loans receivables declined by 2.65% quarterly but increased by 5.83% year-on-year. Consistent with the previous quarter, these three asset classes were the primary contributors to total asset valuations during the review period.

Total liabilities increased by 6.33% quarterly and 11.01% annually, reaching E4.57 billion in the reviewed period. This growth was mainly driven by a 0.06% rise in insurance contract liabilities and an 8.92% increase in investment contract liabilities.

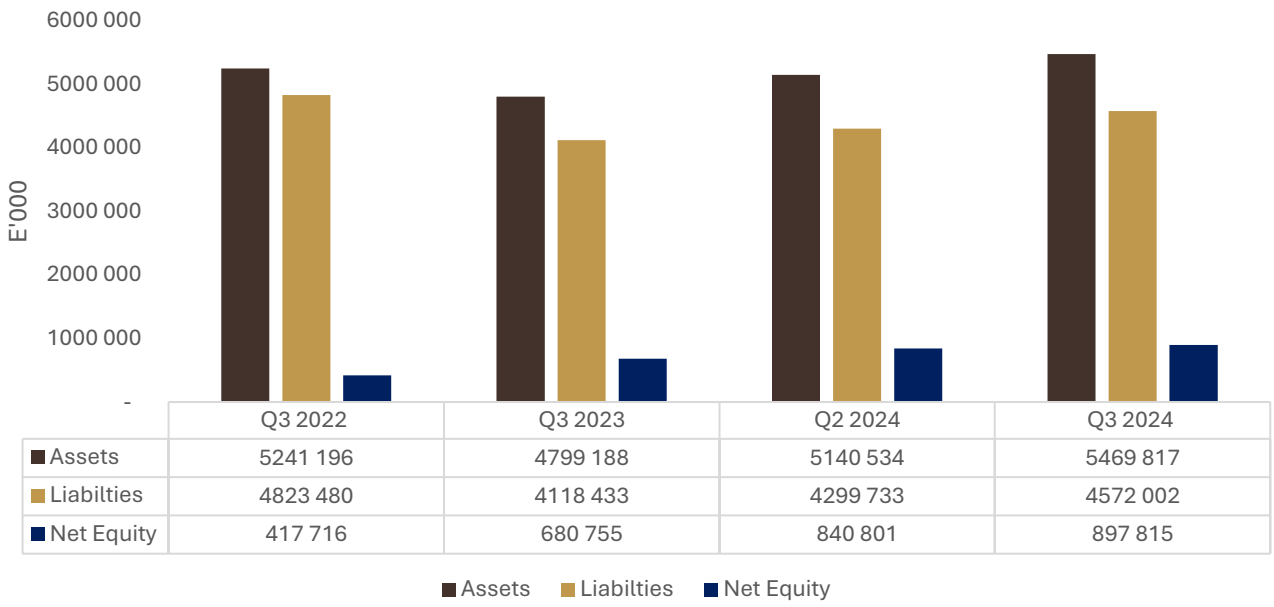
Together, these two liability categories accounted for a substantial 93.93% of total liabilities, meaning that even small fluctuations in them can significantly impact overall liability valuations.

3.3.1.5 LTI Solvency

The sector's solvency benchmark is set by the minimum requirement for insurers' net equity positions, mandating that each regulated entity maintain a positive net equity of at least E2 million.

During the review period, all LTIs met this threshold and remained solvent. An improvement of 6.78% was also observed in the sub sector's net equity position.

Figure 45: Industry Solvency Position



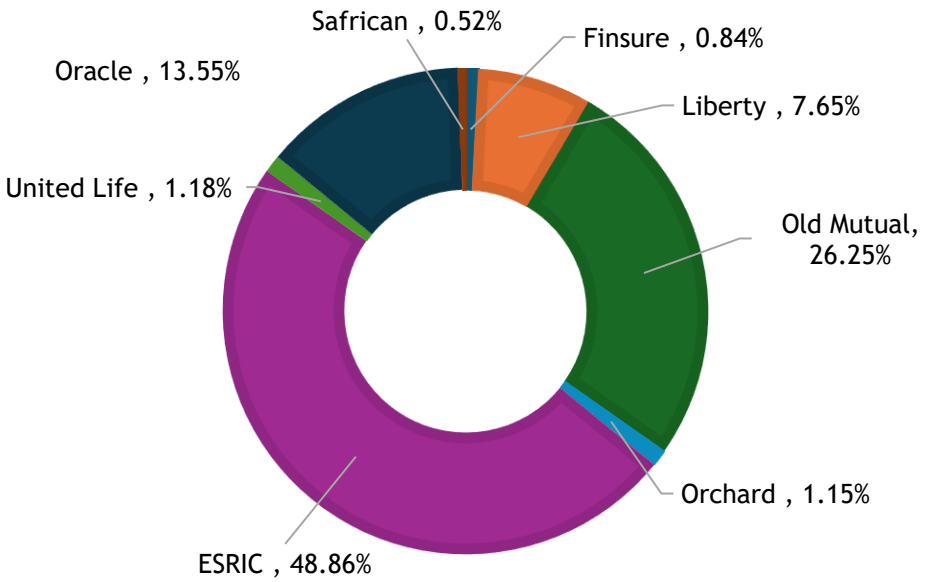
	Q3 2022	Q3 2023	Q2 2024	Q3 2024
Assets	5241 196	4799 188	5140 534	5469 817
Liabilties	4823 480	4118 433	4299 733	4572 002
Net Equity	417 716	680 755	840 801	897 815

3.3.1.6 Market Share in terms of Assets Held

LTI market share in terms of assets shows that ESRIC continued to dominate, holding nearly half of the sector's assets at 48.86% in the reviewed period. Old Mutual maintained its second position with 26.25%, despite a slight decline of 0.60 percentage points quarter-on-quarter.

Oracle gained 0.77% in market share, moving into third place with 13.55%. Liberty retained its fourth position, holding just over 7% of the total market share. The remaining market share of 3.69% was split among other entities: United Life, Orchard, Finsure, and Safrican.

Figure 46: Market Share in terms of Assets Held



3.3.1.7 Underwriting Results and Profitability

The LTI sector sustained its profitability in the reviewed period, recording a net profit after tax of E214.19 million, reflecting a quarterly increase of 72.91% and a 41.36% rise year-on-year.

This growth was driven by strong financial market performance, with investment income increasing by 121.75% quarter-on-quarter and 98.84% year-on-year, reaching E398.81 million for the quarter.

However, the overall profitability was tempered by corresponding rises in insurance claims and benefits, as well as higher management expenses, which contributed to the reported profit level.

Table 3: LTI Underwriting Results

	Direct premiums	Premiums ceded	Net premiums	Claims and Policy benefits	Net commission and other acquisition costs	Net Underwriting Results
	E1,000	E1,000	E1,000	E1,000	E1,000	E1,000
Annuities	40 710		40 710	46 425	356	(6 071)
Assistance	-					-
Credit life	113 317	12 204	101 113	35 644	6 440	59 029
Disability	1 528	611	917	403		514
Endowment	26 627		26 627	14 318	2 310	9 999
Funeral	151 251	21 750	129 501	50 598	3 067	75 836
Group life	103 260	19 411	83 849	41 437	7 492	34 920
Health	8 393		8 393	5 635		2 758
Individual life	99 384	3 739	95 645	85 780	8 217	1 648
Retirement fund	200 106		200 106	171 070	3 670	25 366
Unit linked savings	32 345		32 345	47 613	834	(16 102)
Other	-				138	(138)
Total	776 921	57 715	719 206	498 923	32 524	187 759

NB: 1. Commission and acquisition costs are net of the reinsurance commission received. 2. Results per class of business are exclusive of Investment income, Other income, and Management Expenses as the Regulatory returns do not require the items to be broken pre-class of business.

3.3.1.8 LTI Financial Health and Soundness Indicators

The LTI sector financial health and soundness indicators are calculated by Focusing on capital adequacy, asset quality, reinsurance, earnings, and liquidity.

Table 4 - LTI Financial Health and Soundness Indicators

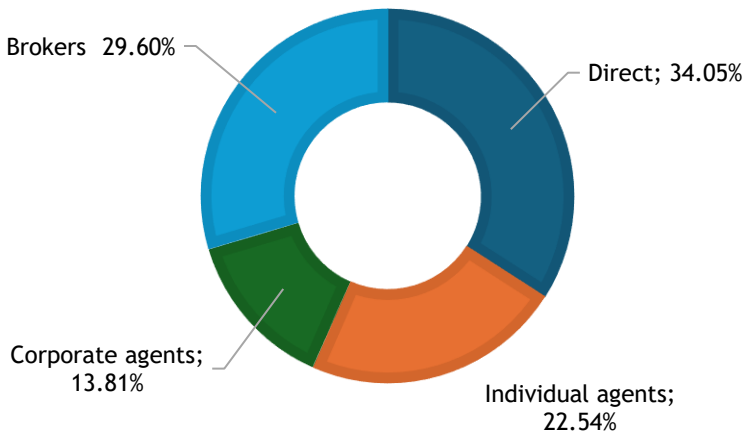
Indicators	Q3 2022	Q3 2023	Q2 2024	Q3 2024
Claims ratio	65,00%	73,95%	79,68%	90,70%
Gross claims ratio	63,00%	77,80%	74,79%	83,96%
Expense ratio	25,00%	29,17%	35,17%	30,86%
Investment income ratio	-13,80%	26,96%	41,32%	55,45%
Investment income/ average assets	-2,20%	4,50%	35,08%	7,78%
Return on equity (ROE)	-5,80%	29,46%	14,73%	23,86%
Return on assets (ROA)	-0,50%	4,18%	2,41%	3,92%
Personnel expenses / GWP	5,80%	3,83%	7,68%	7,49%
Operating expenses / GWP	19,20%	23,22%	25,38%	24,38%

3.3.2.8 Distribution of Products

The LTI sector largely relies on intermediation services to distribute its products to potential customers. As of September 2024, insurance intermediation accounted for over 60% of total gross written premiums (GWP). Meanwhile, direct business saw a slight increase from the previous quarter, rising from 32.65% to 34.05%.

Business generated through brokers experienced a modest decline of 1.22 percentage points, settling at 29.60% during the review period. The remaining share of business was sourced through individual agents at 22.54% and corporate agents at 13.81%.

Figure 47: Distribution of LTI Products



3.3.2 Short Term Insurance

3.3.2.1. STI GWP's

The ST sector experienced an impressive 41.96% quarter-on-quarter growth in GWP, reaching E939.84 million from E662.04 million in the previous quarter, along with a 10.52% increase year-on-year. This robust quarterly growth was driven by significant expansion in key business classes, including motor insurance, which rose by 37.47% and engineering premiums, which grew by 65.41%.

Together, these two classes accounted for over 30% of the total written premiums. Other business lines that saw GWP increases in the reviewed period included health with 33.84%, property with 20.59% and liability with 61.59%.

Notably, there were no declines in any business classes in the quarter-on-quarter comparison of total GWP. Additionally, premiums ceded to reinsurers surged by 46.99% on a quarterly basis, growing from E265.31 million to E389.99 million in the reviewed period, with a year-on-year increase of 3.37%.

In terms of total GWP contribution, the smallest contributors were travel with 0.15%, legal expenses with 0.05%, and agriculture with 0.03%. Major contributors in the reviewed period included motor with 23.25%, Workman's compensation with 13.17%, and engineering with 9.87%.

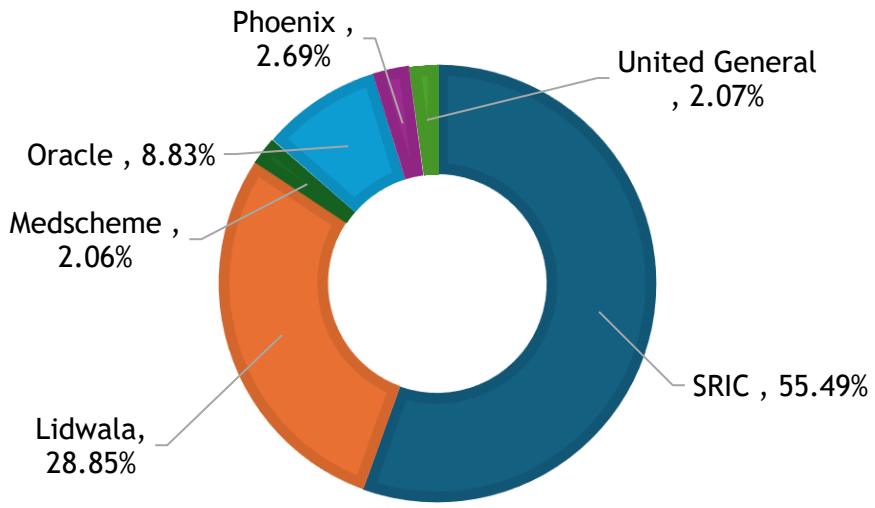
Table 5: STI GWP's

	Q3 2022	Q3 2023	Q2 2024	Q3 2024
	E1,000	E1,000	E1,000	E1,000
Accident	21 447	18 439	14 198	18 741
Agriculture	9 124	8 655	156	241
Engineering	49 249	16 085	56 103	92 802
Guarantee	27 057	26 095	24 988	36 619
Health	24 967	53 730	46 456	62 179
Legal expenses	428	469	308	462
Liability	43 391	46 417	23 666	38 242
Motor	162 739	153 991	158 981	218 545
Property	280 845	310 333	55 941	67 458
Transportation	8 631	16 371	14 695	19 917
Travel		-	931	1 442
Workman's compensation	104 073	117 878	121 774	123 820
Other	36 712	43 687	143 847	259 376
Totals	**768 663**	**850 418**	**662 044**	**939 844**

3.3.2.2. STI Market Share in terms of GWP's

Consistent with the last quarter, ESRIC and Lidwala continued to hold a dominant market share, collectively accounting for 84.34% of total GWP in the reviewed period. Despite leading with 55.49%, ESRIC saw a loss of 3.68 percentage points in market share which was gained by Lidwala, whose share increased by 2.39 percentage points on a quarter-on-quarter basis. Oracle experienced a quarterly increase of 2.06%, rising from 6.77% in the previous quarter. The remaining players collectively accounted for 6.82% in the reviewed period.

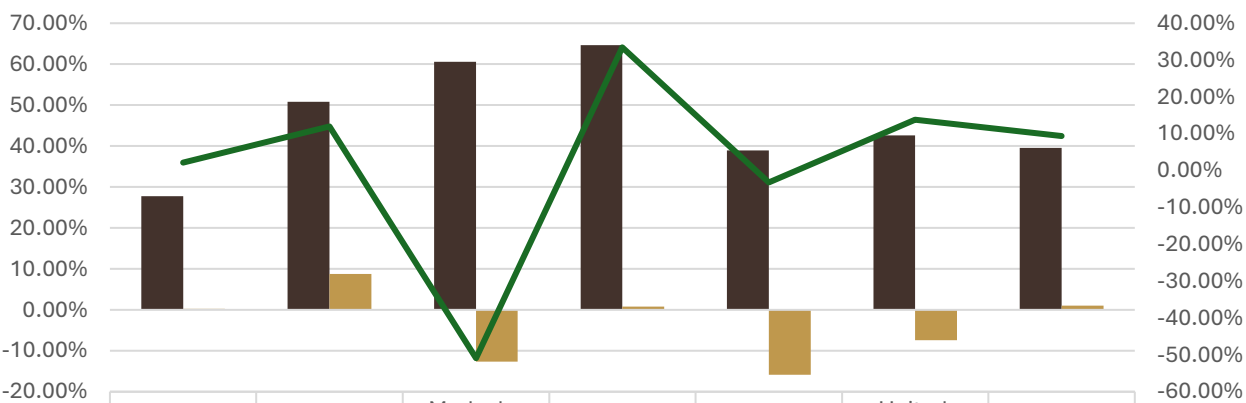
Figure 48 - STI Market Share in Terms of GWP



A comparison of the STI sub sector's premiums earned to the claims paid shows that the sector has been profitable as it has maintained a loss ratio ranging from 30% and 40% between Q3 2023 and Q3 2024. On a quarterly basis, only Lidwala's loss ratio increased above average while on an annual basis the highest growth in the loss ratio related to Oracle.

Medscheme's loss ratio remains the highest however in the quarter under review a significant improvement of 50.90 percentage points was observed. Consistent with its maturity in the business ESRIC consistently maintained a loss ratio ranging between 25% and 27%.

Figure 49 - STI Loss Ratio



	SRIC	Lidwala	Medscheme	Oracle	Phoenix	United General	Industry
Q3 2024	27.73%	50.78%	60.55%	64.67%	38.90%	42.64%	39.56%
QoQ Change	0.27%	8.76%	-12.68%	0.80%	-15.84%	-7.39%	1.04%
YoY Change	2.17%	12.00%	-50.90%	33.45%	-3.18%	13.85%	9.38%

Table 6 - Net Claims Incurred

On a quarter-on-quarter basis, net claims increased 58.98% whilst on a year-on-year basis a 48.74% increase was experienced rising from E118.82 million to E188.89 million in the current quarter. This increase was primarily driven by a 62.73% increase in motor related claims.

Health-related claims increased by 31.96% every quarter whilst experiencing 170.70% yearly. This claim type becomes 2nd by contributing 19.66% of total net claims in the reviewed period. However, other products like accident and property experienced a decrease in claims every quarter by 0.54% and 3.31%.

3.3.2.3 STI Net Claims Incurred

	Q3 2022	Q3 2023	Q2 2024	Q3 2024
	E'000			
Accident	1 041	4 278	2 533	2 520
Agriculture	1 117	1 237	3	6
Engineering	3 178	4 969	538	738
Guarantee	2 258	2 805	1 535	3 231
Health	13 311	13 720	28 146	37 140
Legal expenses	204	79	102	142
Liability	4 072	4 940	3 136	3 538
Motor	40 752	32 764	35 505	57 777
Property	38 337	12 809	21 174	20 474
Transportation	187	969	213	703
Travel	-		-	-
Workman's compensation	17 812	15 073	11 273	17 466
Other	1 194	1 644	14 664	45 162
Totals	**123 463**	**126 997**	**118 822**	**188 898**

3.3.2.4 Assets and Liabilities

The STIs assets increased by 9.02% quarter-on-quarter and 18.72% year-on-year, rising to E1.51 billion from E1.39 billion. The year-on-year growth was primarily driven by a 24.59% increase in investment assets, while the quarterly growth was fuelled by an 18.43% rise in premium receivables. These two components together accounted for nearly 70% of total assets in the reviewed period.

The sector's total liabilities grew by 9.85% quarter-on-quarter and 21.74% year-on-year, reaching E851.77 million.

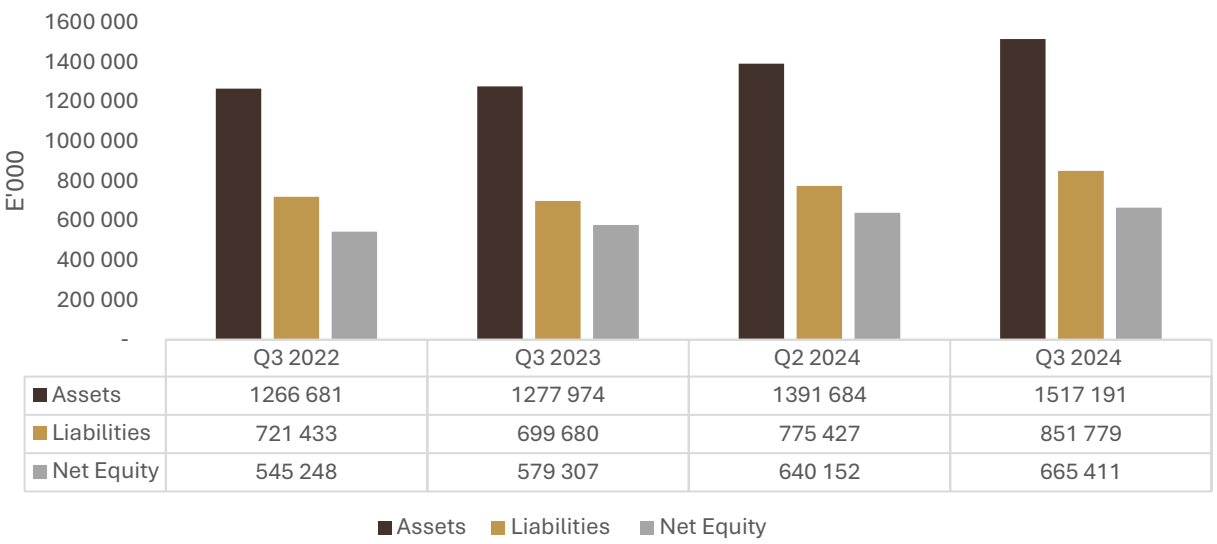
The annual increase was driven by a 22.26% rise in insurance liabilities and technical provisions, along with a 15.67% increase in reinsurance liabilities. Insurance liabilities and technical provisions made up 79.53% of total liabilities, meaning even small changes in these areas significantly impact the overall liability valuations.

3.3.2.5 STI Solvency

The STI sector's solvency is determined by insurers' net equity positions, with each entity required to maintain a positive net equity exceeding the minimum of E2 million or 15% of the insurer's net premium from the previous financial year or the 12 months preceding the calculation date.

According to the net equity formula, all insurers' solvency margins were within acceptable coverage limits during the reviewed period, except for one insurer. On a quarterly basis, net equity increased by 3.95%, while year-on-year, the rise was 14.86%.

Figure 50: STI Solvency Position

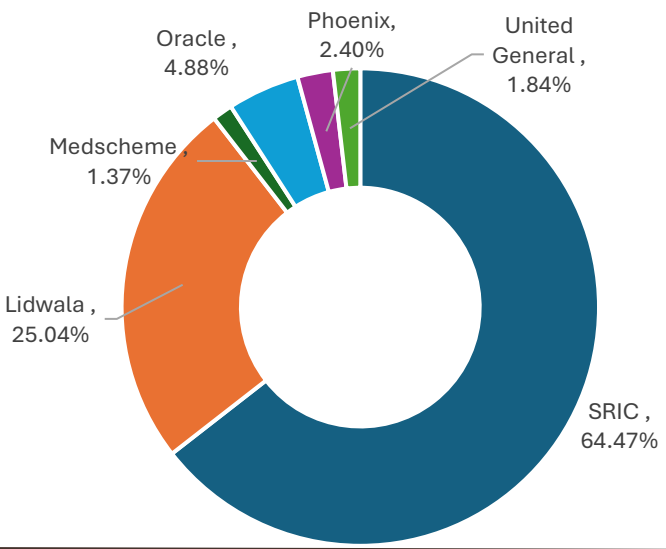


	Q3 2022	Q3 2023	Q2 2024	Q3 2024
Assets	1266 681	1277 974	1391 684	1517 191
Liabilities	721 433	699 680	775 427	851 779
Net Equity	545 248	579 307	640 152	665 411

3.3.2.6 STI Market Share in Terms of Assets

Market share in terms of assets held indicates that ESRIC continues to dominate the market in terms of assets held, contributing 64.47% of the market share, followed by Lidwala with 25.04% market share, then Oracle with 4.88%, and the rest are Phoenix, UGI, and Medscheme with 2.40%, 1.84%, and 1.37% respectively. Compared to Q2 2024, ESRIC has lost market share by 6.24 points, and Lidwala has gained by 5.71 points together with Oracle gaining 0.87 points in the current quarter.

Figure 51: STI Market Share in Terms of Assets



3.3.3.6 Underwriting Results and Profitability

The STI sector remained profitable during the quarter under review, achieving a net income after tax of E96.65 million, reflecting a 40.16% quarterly increase, despite an 18.52% year-on-year decline. Five insurers remained profitable, mainly due to improved underwriting income, while one incurred a net loss after tax.

The E96.65 million represents a significant increase compared to the E68.96 million profit after tax recorded in the previous quarter.

This substantial growth was primarily driven by a large increase in gross written premiums and a slower rise in net claims incurred compared to the previous quarter. As shown in the FHSI table below, the sector's combined ratio increased by 35.01% quarter-on-quarter and 47.12% year-on-year, reaching 107.05% in the reviewed period.

Despite these fluctuations, the sector continued to show strong performance, maintaining positive returns on equity (ROE), return on assets (ROA), and investment income ratios.

Table 7 - Net Underwriting Results

	Direct premiums	Premiums ceded	Net premiums	Change in unearned premium and unexpired risk	Net Earned Premiums	Net claims incurred	Net commission and other acquisition costs	Net underwriting results
				E'000				
Accident	18 741	13 691	5 050	-1 185	6 235	2 520	-1 031	4 746
Agriculture	241	131	110	-21	131	6	0	125
Engineering	92 802	57 094	35 707	-6 240	41 948	738	663	40 547
Guarantee	36 619	23 294	13 324	-2 399	15 724	3 231	-409	12 902
Health	62 179	23 263	38 916	-3 732	42 649	37 140	2 965	2 544
Legal expenses	462	346	115	2	114	142	-64	36
Liability	38 242	19 144	19 098	-2 976	22 074	3 538	2 770	15 766
Motor	218 545	54 401	164 145	-12 763	176 908	57 777	13 803	105 328
Property	67 458	26 352	41 106	-5 134	46 241	20 474	3 184	22 583
Transportation	19 917	14 023	5 895	-397	6 291	703	622	4 966
Travel	1 442	784	658	-126	784		-2	786
Workman's compensation	123 820	-	123 820	-22 646	146 466	17 466	5 616	123 384
Other	259 376	157 476	101 901	-14 694	116 594	45 162	-38	71 470
Totals	**939 844**	**389 999**	**549 845**	**-72 311**	**477 534**	**188 897**	**28 079**	**260 558**

Table 8 - FHSIS for STI

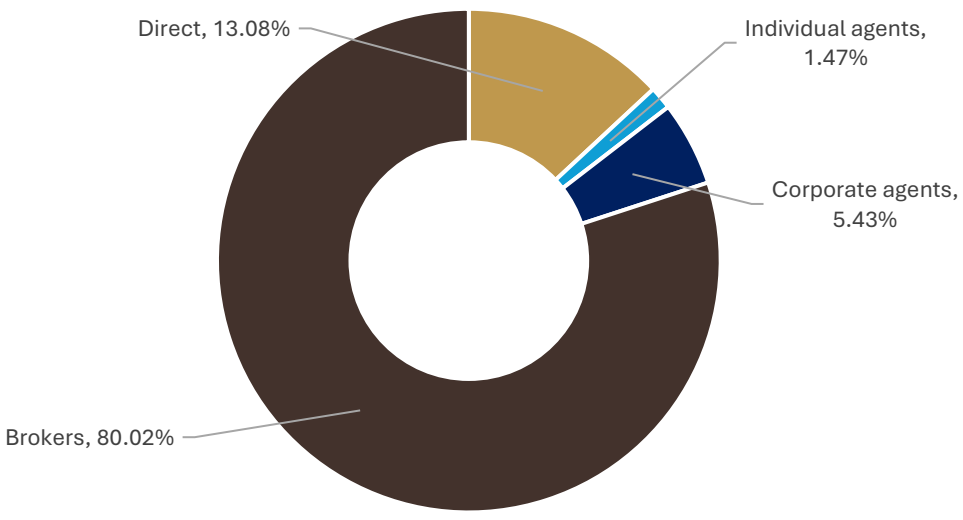
Indicators	Q2 2022	Q3 2023	Q2 2024	Q3 2024
Claims ratio	32,15%	30,18%	38,51%	39.56%
Gross claims ratio	22,45%	20,92%	17,95%	21,54%
Expense ratio	44,09%	42,58%	40,78%	44,28%
Investment income ratio	5,20%	6,94%	5,94%	7,92%
Investment income / average invested assets	3,64%	5,57%	8,88%	5,92%
Combined ratio	54,60%	72,76%	79,29%	83.83%
Operating ratio	49,40%	65,82%	73,35%	75,91%
Profitability ratio	27,79%	28,19%	22,35%	20.24%
Return on equity (ROE)	19,57%	20,48%	10,77%	14,53%
Return on assets (ROA)	8,43%	9,28%	4,96%	6,37%
Risk retention ratio	56,85%	55,63%	46,60%	50.81%
Reinsurance recoveries + reinsurance commissions ratio	26,77%	31,69%	29,34%	26,94%

3.3.2.7 STI Distribution of Products

Insurance intermediaries play a crucial role in connecting insurance companies with consumers, facilitating the placement and purchase of policies. Brokers remained the primary channel, contributing 80.02% of premiums. Direct business, on the other hand, contributed 13.08%, showing a decline of 2.92 percentage points from the previous quarter.

Corporate agents and individual agents maintained their shares of the insurance business as in the previous quarter, with 5.43% and 1.47% respectively, showing slight movements. This analysis highlights the continued reliance of insurance companies on intermediation services to provide policyholders with easy access to insurance products.

Figure 52: STI Product Distributions



3.3.3.7 Reinsurance Business

3.3.3.7.1 Reinsurance Performance

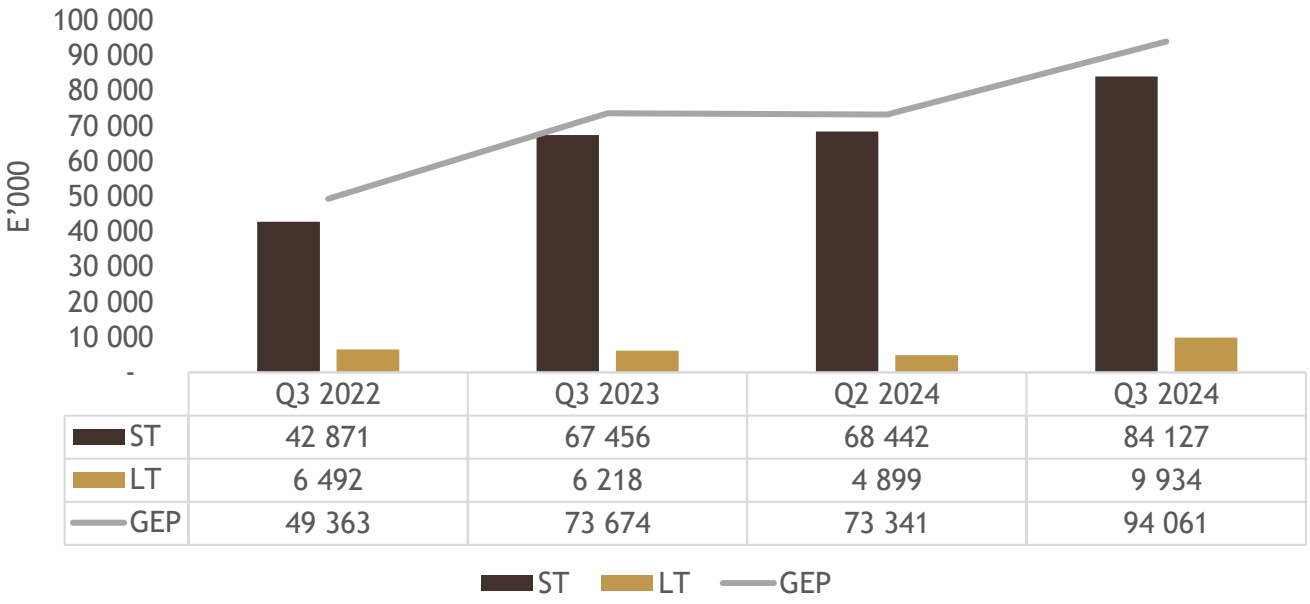
As of September 2024, gross written premiums (GWP) for the short-term reinsurance business saw a 24.71% year-on-year increase, rising from E67.45 million to E82.12 million in the current quarter. On a quarter-on-quarter basis, the ST reinsurance business experienced a notable increase of 22.92%, growing from E68.44 million.

This quarterly growth was primarily driven by increase in cessions relating to the property, engineering, and motor classes.

In comparison, Ezulwini Re accounted for 75.84% of reinsurance premiums, while Eswatini Re contributed 24.16%.

For long-term reinsurance, gross written premiums of E9.93 million were recorded, marking a 102.77% quarter-on-quarter increase from E4.89 million. On a year-on-year basis, a significant 59.76% increase was seen, rising from E6.21 million.

Figure 53: Reinsurance Premiums



	Q3 2022	Q3 2023	Q2 2024	Q3 2024
ST	42 871	67 456	68 442	84 127
LT	6 492	6 218	4 899	9 934
GEP	49 363	73 674	73 341	94 061

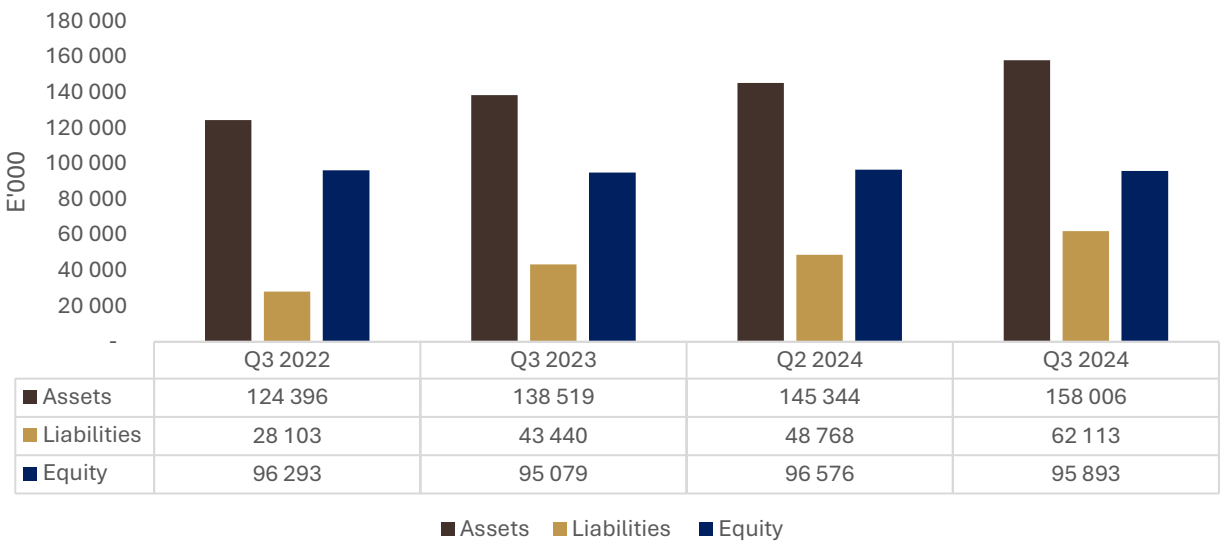
3.3.3.7.2 Reinsurance Assets and Liabilities

Reinsurance assets increased by 8.71% quarter-on-quarter and 14.07% year-on-year, reaching E158.01 million in the reviewed period. This growth was largely driven by a 41.09% year-on-year increase in premiums receivables for the short-term reinsurance business.

For the long-term reinsurance business, growth was supported by a 60.51% quarterly increase in investment assets, which grew by 29.96% year-on-year. On the liability side, the reinsurance sector saw a 27.36% quarterly increase and a 42.99% year-on-year rise reaching E62.11 million in the reviewed quarter for both short-term and long-term reinsurance businesses. The notable year-on-year growth was mainly driven by a more than 40% increase in insurance contract liabilities for both short-term and long-term business.

The sector remained solvent with equity of E95.89 million, reflecting a slight year-on-year decrease of 0.86%, despite a 0.71% quarterly decline.

Figure 54: Reinsurance Solvency



	Q3 2022	Q3 2023	Q2 2024	Q3 2024
Assets	124 396	138 519	145 344	158 006
Liabilities	28 103	43 440	48 768	62 113
Equity	96 293	95 079	96 576	95 893

3.3.3.7.3 Reinsurance Profitability

The ST reinsurance sector reported a positive net income of E7.63 million, up from E6.27 million in the previous quarter, reflecting a 21.59% quarterly increase. This growth was partly driven by strong investment income, which rose by 25.04% quarter-on-quarter.

In contrast, the LT reinsurance sector experienced a quarterly decline in net income, reporting a net loss of E208 thousand in the reviewed period, compared to a net profit of E176 thousand in the previous quarter. This decrease was primarily driven by a significant 118.87% quarterly increase in total expenses, which outpaced the growth in net earned premiums.

3.3.3.7.4 Reinsurers Market Share

A review of the sector's market share focuses only on the short-term reinsurance business as Eswatini has not started underwriting long-term business.

Market share in terms of gross premiums written under the short-term reinsurance sector shows that 79.90% of the reinsurance premiums were written by Ezulwini Re with 20.10% written by Eswatini Re.

Figure 55: Market Share in Terms Gross Written Premiums

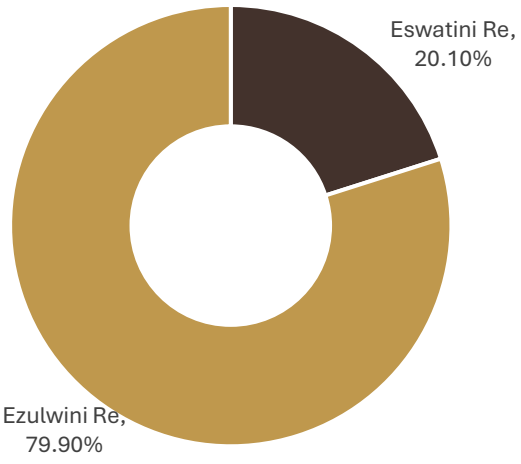
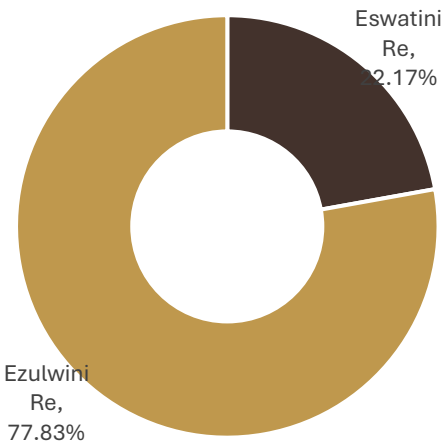


Figure 56: Market Share in Terms of Assets



Market share in terms of assets also shows that Ezulwini Re's assets account for 77.83% of the sector's assets while 22.17% of the assets relate to Eswatini Re's assets.

3.3.3.7.3 Bancassurance

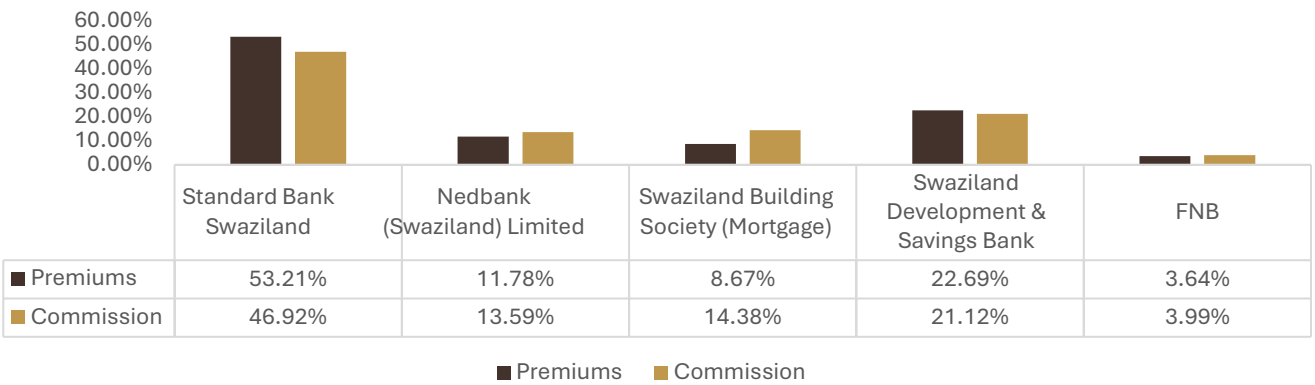
Bancassurance is a partnership between banks and insurance companies that enables customers to purchase insurance products through their banks. This collaboration allows banks to expand their product offerings while insurance companies gain access to a larger customer base. In our jurisdiction, the regulator issues licenses to banks, permitting them to sell both short-term and long-term products, depending on the conditions of the license.

The regulator is closely monitoring the impact of this partnership on brokers, as banks, with their substantial resources, have the potential to acquire a large client base, which could significantly affect the profitability and sustainability of brokers in the market.

Banks primarily sell credit life insurance as an extension of the loans they offer to customers, including personal loans, mortgages, commercial loans, and vehicle loans. These agency agreements allow banks to earn commissions from insurers.

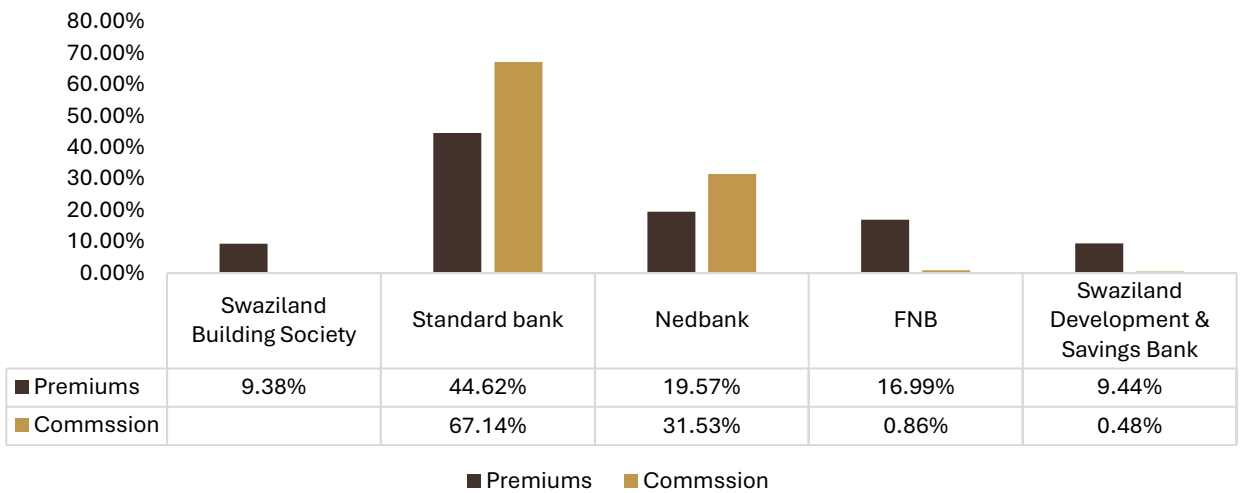
In the quarter under review premiums of E84.00million were generated through bancassurance and 76.48% of the premiums related to the long-term business specifically credit life business.

Figure 57: Short-term Insurance



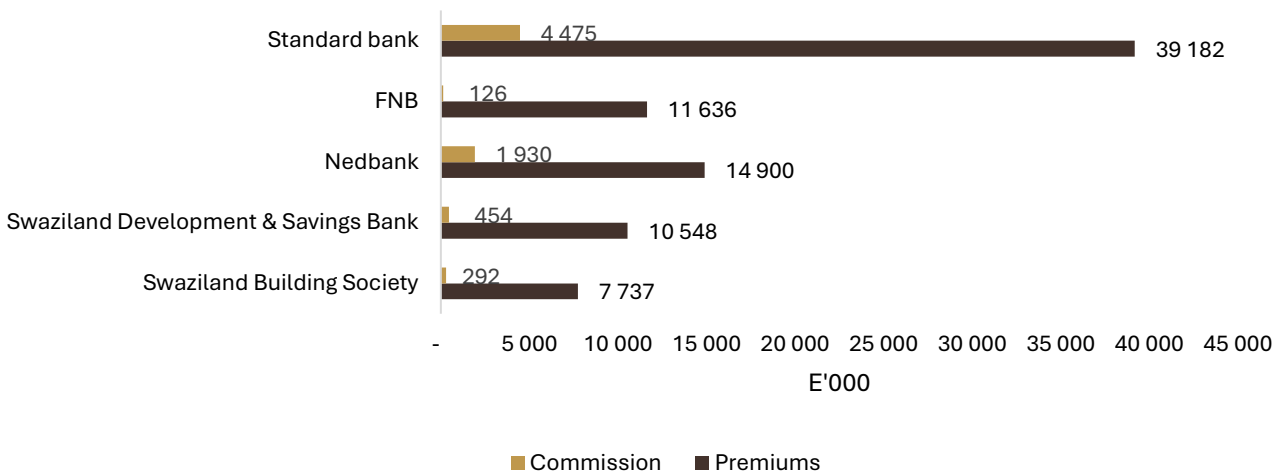
	Standard Bank Swaziland	Nedbank (Swaziland) Limited	Swaziland Building Society (Mortgage)	Swaziland Development & Savings Bank	FNB
Premiums	53.21%	11.78%	8.67%	22.69%	3.64%
Commission	46.92%	13.59%	14.38%	21.12%	3.99%

Figure 58: Long-term Insurance



	Swaziland Building Society	Standard bank	Nedbank	FNB	Swaziland Development & Savings Bank
Premiums	9.38%	44.62%	19.57%	16.99%	9.44%
Commssion		67.14%	31.53%	0.86%	0.48%

Figure 59: Total Bancassurance Premiums and Commission



3.4 Retirement Funds Sector

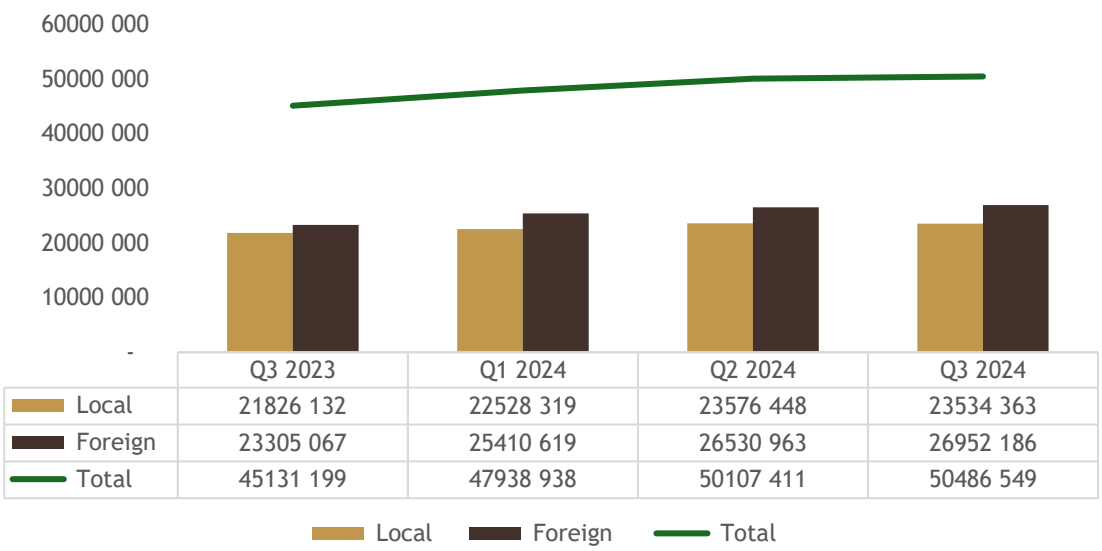
3.4 Retirement Funds Sector

On the back of decelerating inflation and a stronger exchange rate, the retirement funds sector continued to experience an upward trend. Retirement funds' total assets increased by 0.76% during the period under review, rising from E50.11 billion in the previous quarter to E50.49 billion. Year-on-year, there was an 11.87% increase, with assets standing at E45.13 billion as Q3 2023.

This growth in assets was attributed to interest received from various financial instruments. Despite the decrease in interest rates, the financial markets remained positive, contributing to the increase in assets. Local assets experienced a slight decline of 0.18% during the period under review, decreasing from E23.58 billion to E23.53 billion.

However, a year-on-year comparison shows a 7.83% increase, as they previously stood at E21.83 billion. In contrast, foreign assets increased by 1.59% during the period, rising from E26.53 billion in the previous quarter to E26.95 billion in the current quarter. Year-on-year, total foreign assets saw a 15.65% increase, up from E23.31 billion.

Figure 60: RF Assets by Geographic Location



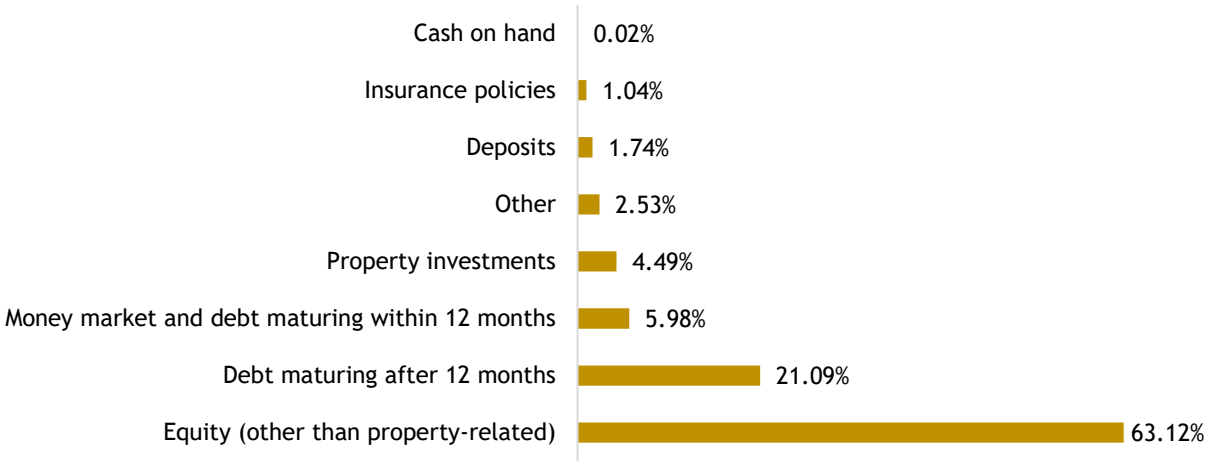
	Q3 2023	Q1 2024	Q2 2024	Q3 2024
Local	21826 132	22528 319	23576 448	23534 363
Foreign	23305 067	25410 619	26530 963	26952 186
Total	45131 199	47938 938	50107 411	50486 549

3.4.2 Allocation Of Investments

The key question is always how and where returns can be maximized. Examining the allocation of retirement fund investments provides some insight. The majority of the funds, 63.12%, are held in equity, up from 61.69% in the previous period. Additionally, 21.09% is allocated to debt maturing after 12 months.

Together, these two asset classes comprise over 82% of the total funds, reflecting a long-term investment strategy that aligns with the purpose of retirement funds. Debt maturing in less than 12 months accounts for 5.98%.

Figure:61 Overall Investment Allocation



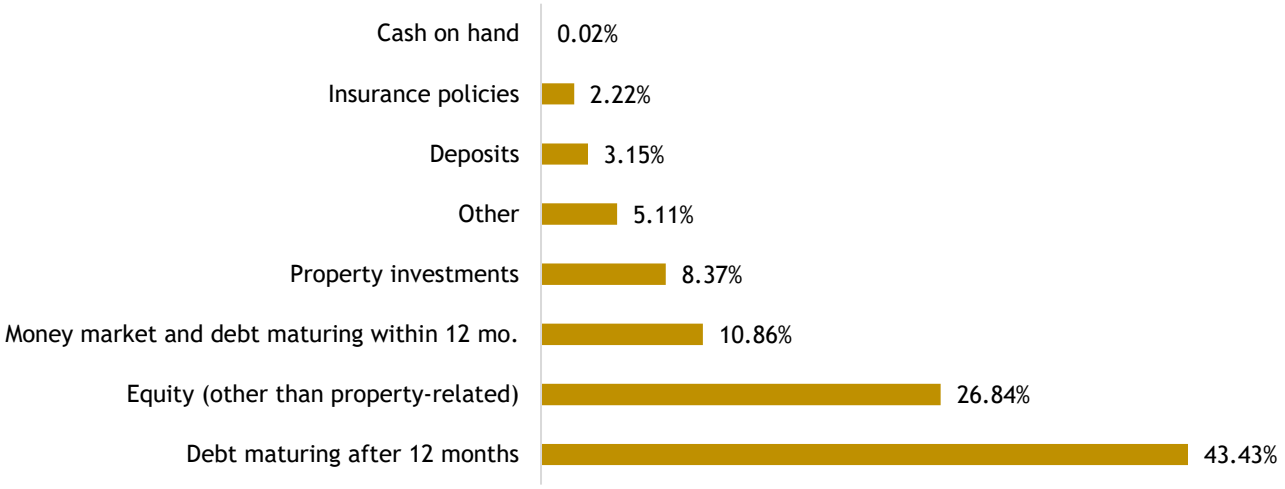
3.4.2.1 Local Investment Allocation

At the end of the third quarter, local asset allocation decreased from E23.58 billion in the previous quarter to E23.53 billion, reflecting a decline of 0.18%. This decline was due to a 14.12% drop in debt instruments maturing within twelve months, resulting from a withdrawal of bank debt or loans in the period and a 73.81% fall in the government of Eswatini debt. Additionally, there was a 9.06% drop in other assets.

However, there was a 0.69% improvement in long-term instruments, increasing from E10.15 billion to E10.22 billion as of Q3 2024, due to a 3.88% growth in the value of debt or loans extended to NBFIs. Investment in equities also increased by 5.95% compared to the preceding quarter, rising from E5.96 billion to E6.32 billion in the current quarter.

This was driven by a 10.93% increase in ordinary shares in listed companies and a 4.48% increase in unlisted preference shares, which grew from E4.48 billion to E4.71 billion. In the same way, cash upscaled by 86.95% in the period following the maturity of bonds.

Figure 62: RF Local Investment Allocation



3.4.2.2 Foreign Investment Allocation

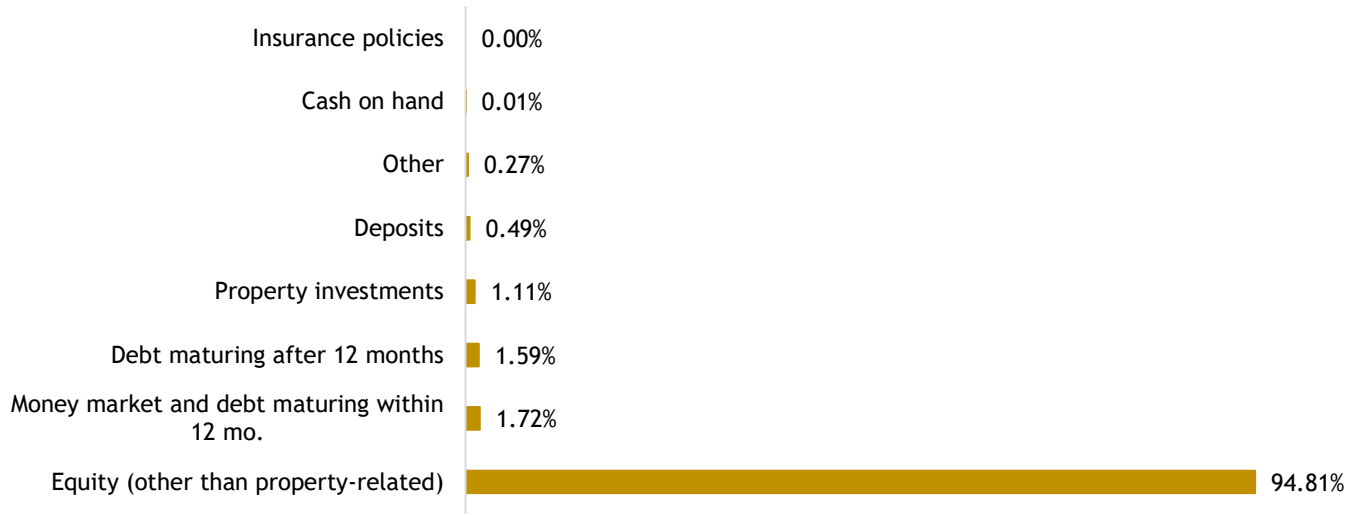
The period wrapped up with a 1.59% increase in foreign investment allocation, rising from E26.53 billion in the previous period to E26.95 billion in the current period. The increase in foreign investment was mainly driven by a 12.18% growth in property investments, which rose from E26.60 billion in 2024Q2 to E29.84 billion in the current quarter.

Moreover, a 2.42% increase in foreign equity contributed to the overall gain in foreign investment allocation. The rise in property investments was further supported by a 17.52% increase in shares of property developers.

However, these gains were offset by declines in long-term debt, short-term debt, and deposits. Long-term debt dropped by 22.40%, decreasing from E550 million in the previous quarter to E427 million in the review period, and short-term debt also declined by 13.45% due to the withdrawal of national governments and international agencies in the period.

Similarly, deposits decreased by 3.75%, falling from E138 million in the previous quarter to E133 million in the review period.

Figure 63: RF Foreign Investment Allocation

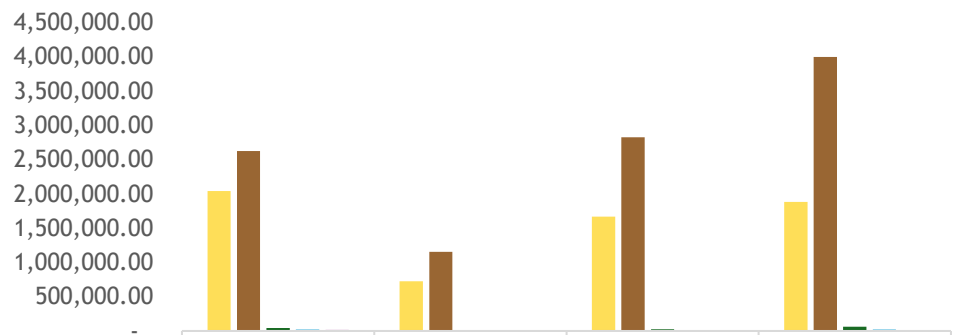


3.4.3 Retirement Fund Income & Expenditure

At the end of the period, contributions increased by 12.88%, reaching E1.88 billion in Q3 2024, following a 135.12% rise in the previous quarter. Employee contributions accounted for 26.7%, while employer contributions surged by 138.00%. Investment income remained a major source of revenue, increasing by 41.49%, driven by net realized fair gains on financial assets, dividends, and net unrealized fair value gains on financial assets.

Additionally, transfers to the fund and benefits paid by insurers to the fund both increased by 135.72% and 171.63%, respectively. Consequently, total income improved by 2.34% year-on-year and showed a cumulative increase of 211.83% in the quarter, compared to the 161.80% recorded in Q2 2024.

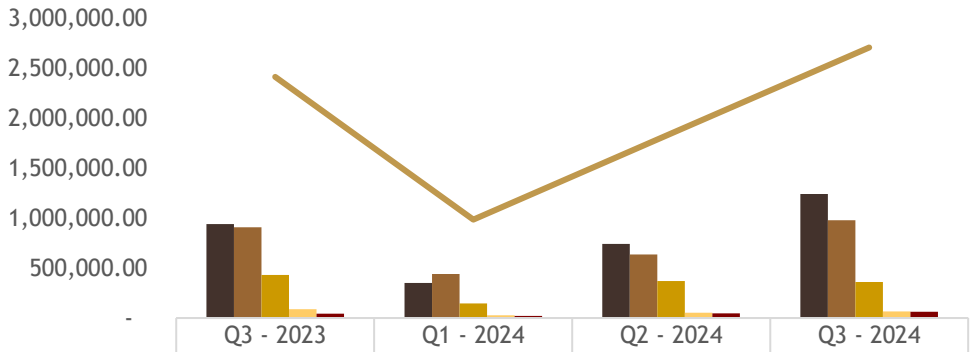
Figure 64: RF Income



	Q3 - 2023	Q1 - 2024	Q2 - 2024	Q3 - 2024
Contributions	2,043,046.00	725,086.00	1,669,255.00	1,884,288.84
Investment income	2,625,431.00	1,153,877.00	2,826,189.00	3,998,880.88
Transfers to the fund	41,823.00	13,145.00	26,454.00	62,356.65
Benefits paid by insurers (to the fund)	18,474.00	8,200.00	7,986.00	21,692.73
Other income	13,700.00	1,185.00	1,395.00	2,789.86

Total expenses continued to rise during the review period, showing a quarterly increase of 137.13%. This is a significant jump compared to the 53.51% increase in the previous quarter and a 3.87% increase on an annual basis. This growth was largely driven by payment of lump-sum benefits, which increased by 110.78% in the quarter, fuelled by withdrawals and transfers to other retirement funds, as well as a 95.48% increase in management-related expenditures. Total periodic payments also recorded a stellar growth in the quarter, primarily due to increases in retirement benefits.

Figure 65: RF Expenditure

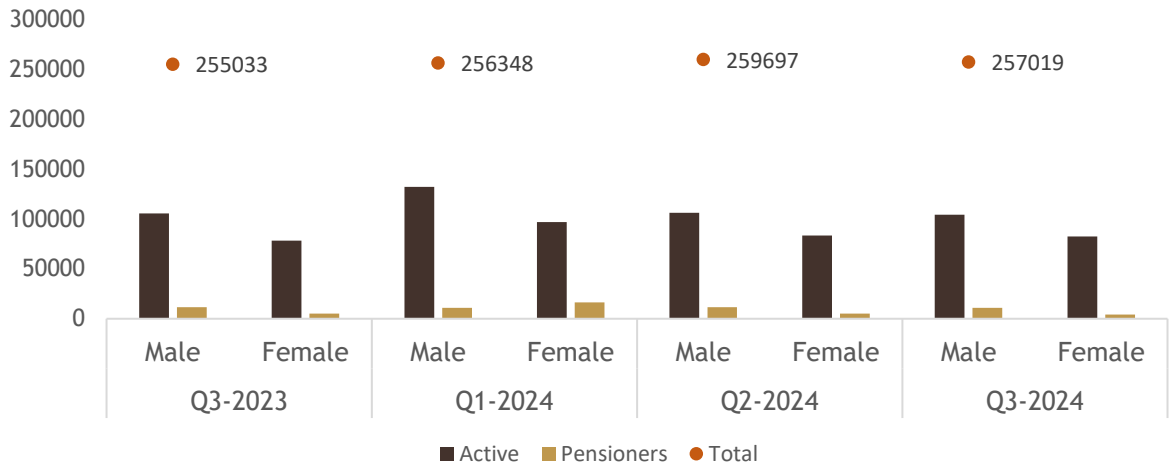


	Q3 - 2023	Q1 - 2024	Q2 - 2024	Q3 - 2024
Lump-Sum benefits	942,894.00	350,257.00	742,286.00	1,242,255.37
Periodic Payments	908,065.00	441,412.00	635,341.00	978,808.76
Management Expenses	433,020.00	146,808.00	370,745.00	361,187.68
Premiums for insured benefits	88,574.00	27,500.00	51,706.00	67,255.32
Other transfers	42,482.00	20,126.00	48,314.00	61,265.82
Total Expenses	2,415,035.00	986,103.00	1,848,392.00	2,710,772.94

3.4.5 Retirement Funds Membership

As of September 2024, the total number of retirement fund members stood at 257, 019, reflecting a 1.03% decrease from the 259,697 members recorded in June 2024. Males continue to dominate the active membership category, comprising 55.98% compared to 44.02% for females.

Figure 66: RF Membership

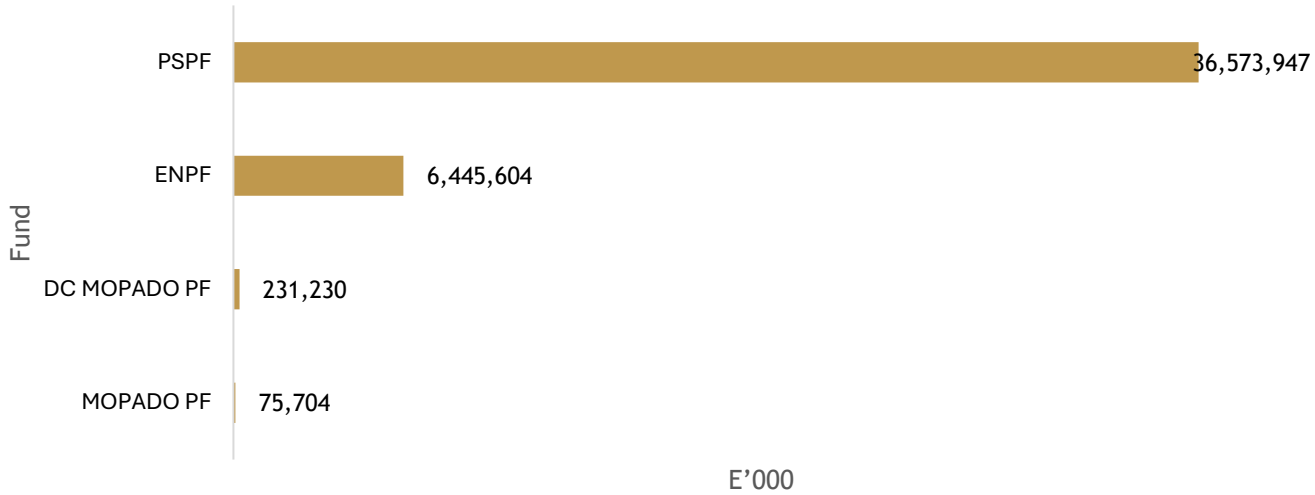


NB: Do note the double counting effect in the number of RF members represented in the statutory fund - ENPF and again in standalone funds

3.4.6 Retirement Funds Market Share

Statutory funds, comprising of PSPF, ENPF, MOPADO PF, and DC MOPADO PF, controlled 85.82% of the total assets, valued at E43.32 billion during the review period, compared to E41.58 billion in the preceding quarter. All the funds realised growth during the quarter except for the members of parliament funds which realised a combined decline of 10.53%.

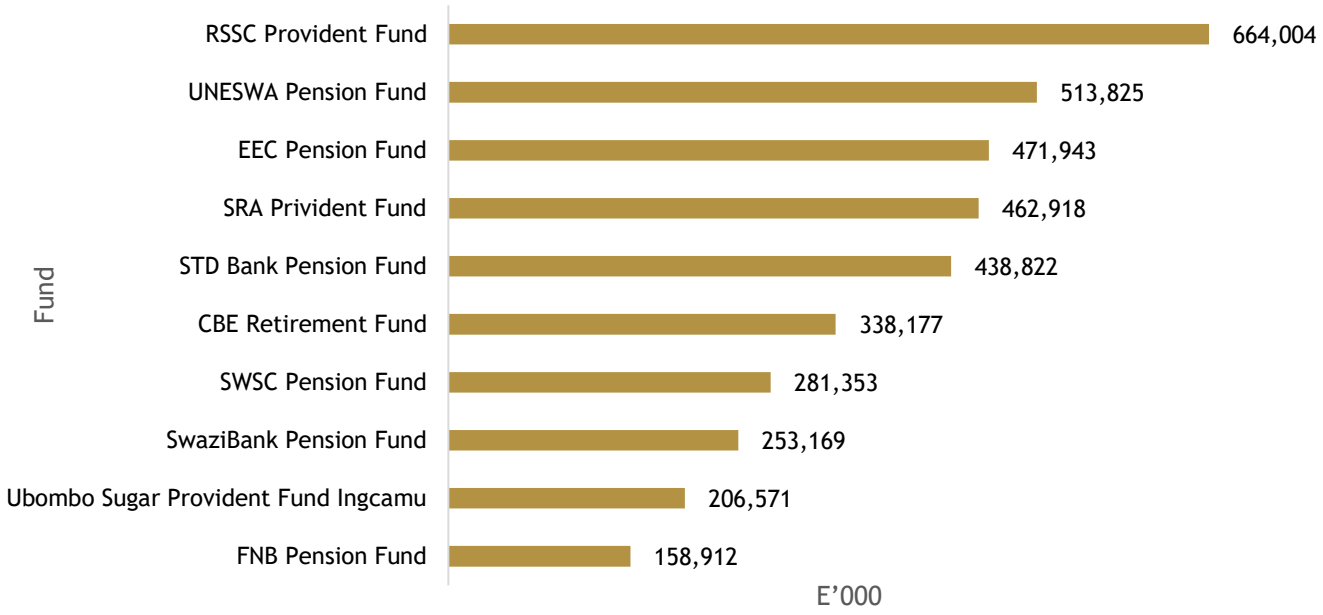
Figure 67: RF Statutory Funds



3.4.7 Standalone Funds

The value of assets held by the top 10 standalone funds increased by 7.51% compared to the previous quarter, primarily due to a 40.17% increase in the Central Bank of Eswatini pension fund's following the previous quarter's decline indicating a previous under reporting of the fund's assets.

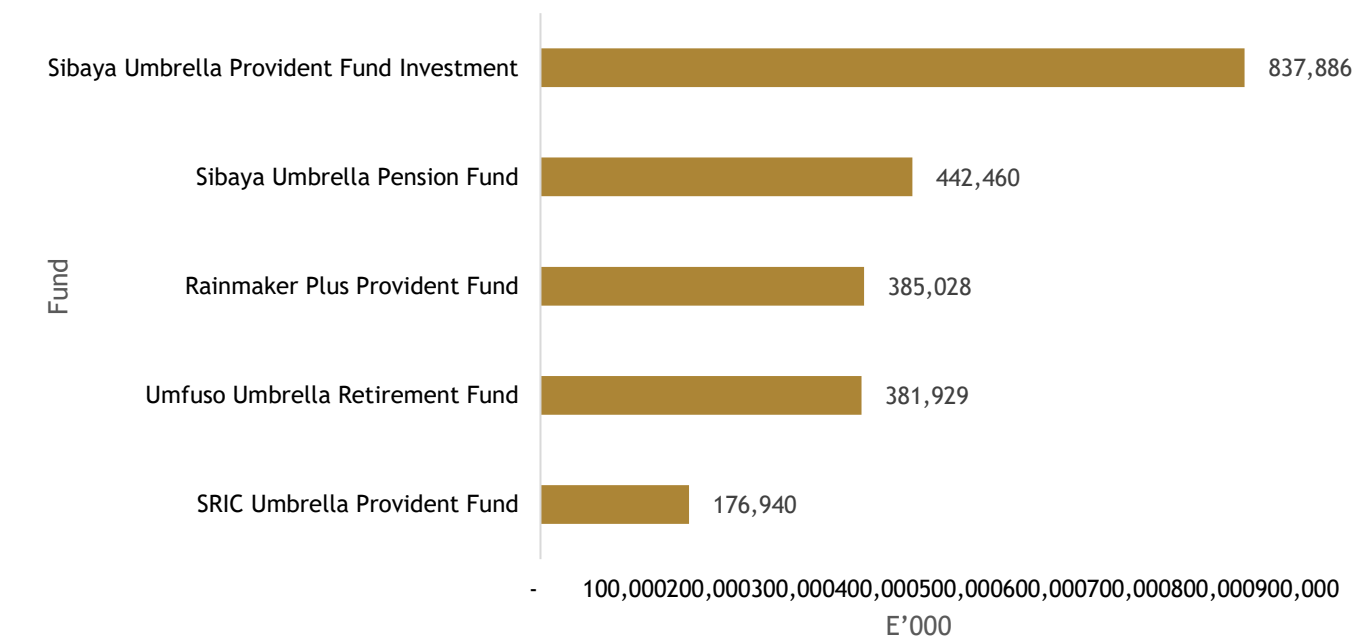
Figure 69: RF top 10 standalone Funds



3.4.7 RF Top 5 Umbrella Funds Market Share

The asset value of the top 5 multi-employer pension funds saw a slight increase, reaching E2.22 billion in September 2024, up from E2.12 billion in June 2024. This represents 4.41% of the total sector assets.

Figure 70: RF Top 5 Umbrella Funds market share



NBFI SECTOR EXPOSURES

4. NBFI Sector Exposures

4.1 NBFI Exposure to the Economy

Non-bank financial institutions (NBFIs) are essential to the local financial system, expanding access to credit and driving economic growth. However, their financial vulnerabilities may have increased in recent years due to prolonged low interest rates, high interconnectedness, and dependence on a limited number of institutions for funding and investment.

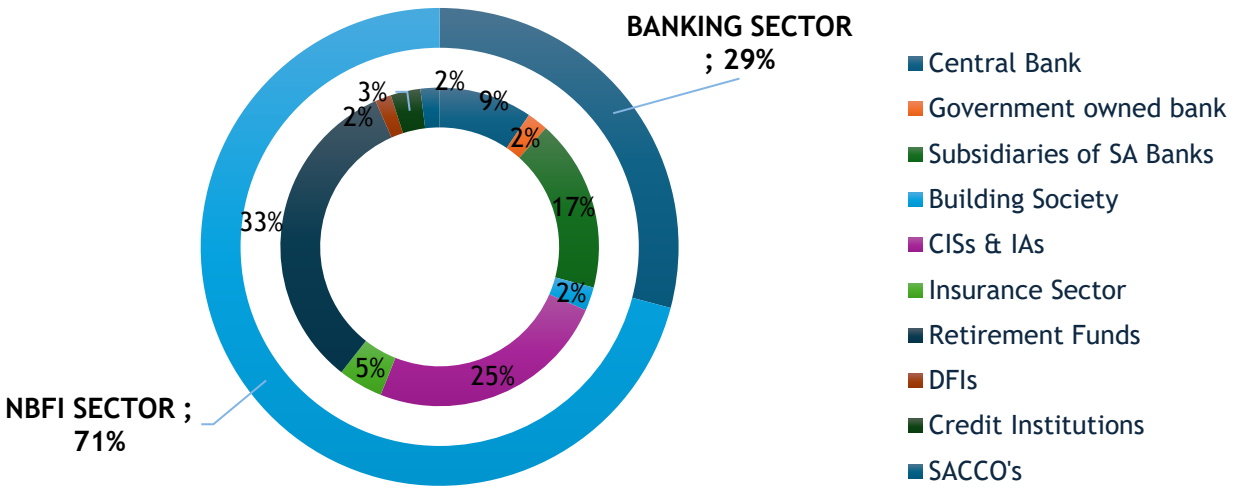
This interconnectedness can amplify spillover effects, heightening systemic risks. In the current landscape of high inflation and tighter financial conditions, regulators face complex challenges in balancing financial stability with maintaining a resilient and well-regulated NBFI sector, particularly during periods of market stress.

When NBFIs concentrate a significant portion of their investments in a single institution, they heighten their exposure to potential financial losses if that institution faces distress.

Such concentrated risks can have widespread repercussions across the NBFI sector, especially when the invested entity is a major and influential market player. This highlights the importance of diversification in investment portfolios as a key strategy for mitigating systemic risks and enhancing financial resilience.

This exposure analysis focuses exclusively on the domestic assets and their diversification within the Kingdom.

Figure 71: Financial Sector



Source: Financial Services Regulatory Authority and Central Bank of Eswatini

4.2 Retirement Funds

The retirement fund sector remains a key pillar of the financial system, accounting for over 30% of total financial sector assets. During the review period, 46.62% of these assets were allocated to domestic investments, directly contributing to economic activity. However, domestic investment declined by 11.29%, falling to E23.53 billion from E26.7 billion in the previous quarter.

Despite this quarterly drop, the sector recorded an annual increase of 7.82% from E21.82 billion in the same period of 2023. Retirement funds continue to expand their presence and influence in the financial sector, playing a vital role in promoting economic growth and stability.

4.2.1 Banking and Building Societies

The retirement funds' exposure to banks and building societies saw a slight increase of 0.33 percentage points, rising from 4.45% in the previous quarter to 4.81% of total local assets during the review period. This exposure, primarily concentrated in deposits and loans, remains moderate and well within acceptable thresholds.

FNB claimed the top position with a 1.02% share, replacing Swaziland Building Society, which moved to second place with 0.94%.

Standard Bank followed with 0.49%. Among other banks, Nedbank held 0.38% of total local assets, maintaining its fourth position despite a 0.12 percentage point decline from the previous quarter. Eswatini Bank, on the other hand, improved slightly, increasing by 0.07 percentage points to 0.31% from 0.24% in the previous quarter.

Table 9: RF's deposits and loans to banks and building societies

Bank and Building Societies	RF's deposits and loans in banks and building societies	
	E '000	% of total local assets
First National Bank	239,470	1,02%
Nedbank	90,151	0,38%
Eswatini Bank	72,579	0,31%
Standard Bank	114,529	0,49%
Swaziland Building Society	221,752	0,94%
Loans to banks	392,469	1,67%
Total	1,130,951	4,81%

4.2.2 Local Asset Managers

The retirement funds' exposure to local investment managers increased by 1.17 percentage points, rising from 9.06% in the previous quarter to 10.23% during the review period. However, on a year-on-year basis, this represents a decline of 1.13 percentage points from 11.36% recorded in the same period last year. Despite this exposure, retirement funds continue to favour investments through segregated mandates with investment advisors. As highlighted in the capital markets section, over two-thirds of assets under advisory are linked to retirement funds. While diversification remains crucial for mitigating portfolio risk, a high concentration of assets with a select group of managers could introduce concentration risk.

4.2.3 Government and Corporate Bonds

Retirement funds' exposure to government bonds and treasury bills continued its upward trend this quarter, rising by 0.55 percentage points to 15.26% of total local assets, up from 14.71% in the previous quarter. These instruments are regarded as low-risk investments due to government backing and a strong repayment commitment, offering stability and security for investors.

This reliability makes government securities a preferred choice for retirement funds seeking steady returns while preserving capital.

The recent increase in exposure may indicate growing demand for government bonds, with some funds shifting their investments accordingly. However, the close relationship between retirement funds and government securities also carries implications for broader market stability.

In contrast, commercial bonds had minimal exposure, accounting for 2.42% of total local assets—a slight decline of 0.34 percentage points from 2.58% in the previous quarter.

4.2.4 Other NBFIs

Retirement funds' exposure to other financial companies, particularly nonbank financial institutions (NBFIs) and private equity, continues to play a growing role in the local investment landscape, offering both opportunities and risks. Currently, 16.41% of total local investments are allocated to private equity, with retirement funds accounting for 16.24% of this share. This is significant, as private equity focuses on privately held companies, aiming for higher returns compared to traditional investments.

Private equity investments provide diversification benefits and the potential for greater returns than stocks and bonds. However, they also carry higher risks due to their illiquid nature and long-term investment horizon. The recent 1.18 percentage point increase in exposure, from 15.23% in the previous quarter, along with a steady upward trend in recent years, indicates that retirement funds may be increasingly seeking higher-yield opportunities.

4.3 Insurers

The insurance sector demonstrated significant interconnectedness through its exposures across various economic sectors. Combined short-term and long-term local assets reached E2.33 billion, marking a substantial 29.52% quarter-over-quarter increase. Short-term insurers allocated 28.68% of their assets to local investment managers, primarily in money market instruments, aligning with their short-term liability model. Meanwhile, their exposure to local banks saw a slight decline of 1.57 percentage points, decreasing from 46.41% in the previous quarter to 44.84%. . In contrast, long-term insurers allocated 27.73% of their assets to local investment managers, reflecting a notable increase of 9.12 percentage points compared to the previous quarter. However, their exposure to treasury bills and other risk-free instruments declined from 26.04% to 21.55% during the review period.

Table 10: Value of deposits as a % of local assets

Exposures	Short term		Long term	
	Insurers		Insurers	
	E'000	As a % of local assets	E'000	As a % of local assets
First National Bank	29,820	6,68%	65,228	3,45%
Nedbank	1,701	0,38%	43,857	2,32%
Eswatini Bank	26,625	5,97%	1,108	0,06%
Standard Bank	120,073	26,91%	35,608	1,88%
Swaziland Building Society	21,851	4,90%	30,567	1,61%
Total Exposure as a % to local assets	200,070	44,84%	176,369	9,32%

4.4 SACCOs

SACCOs' interconnectedness is evident in their local asset holdings, totaling E2.97 billion. The majority (71.37%) is deposited in banks, underscoring the sector's emphasis on liquidity to accommodate members' frequent credit needs. A notable 11.95% is invested with local investment managers, reflecting a strategy aimed at growing members' savings through returns.

Conversely, SACCOs have minimal exposure to building societies (0.19%) and hold only 0.04% in treasury bills and government bonds. This cautious investment approach highlights their focus on maintaining liquidity and stable returns while limiting exposure to riskier or long-term assets.

4.5 Overall NBFI Sector Exposure

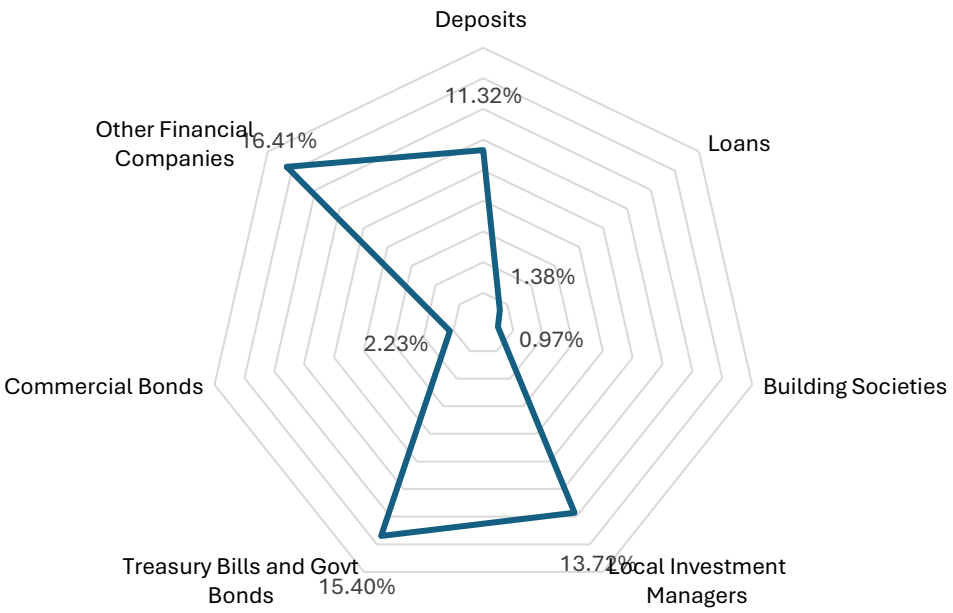
The asset value of the nonbank financial institutions sector plays a vital role in ensuring economic stability, making effective supervision of licensed entities essential to mitigating risks. A key concern is the high concentration of assets within the local economy, particularly in the nonbanking sector and specific asset classes.

This concentration heightens the risk of financial contagion, increasing the sector's vulnerability to economic shocks if not properly managed. As the financial system continues to expand, regulators and policymakers must take an active role in safeguarding stability. Regular engagements with key stakeholders through dedicated forums is crucial for ongoing monitoring, strategic advisement, and the implementation of risk mitigation measures.

This proactive approach strengthens the sector's resilience and long-term stability. while the exposure analysis provides a broad assessment of the financial sector's performance, it may be skewed due to disparities in the sizes of different entities. Larger institutions may disproportionately influence the overall perception of market health, potentially masking vulnerabilities within smaller entities.

A deeper analysis of interconnections among financial players offers a more accurate and nuanced understanding of sector dynamics. The accompanying figure highlights these disparities, illustrating variations in size and influence across the financial market.

Figure 72: NBFI Exposures



ANNEXURES

Annexure 1: Number of Licensed Financial Service Providers

Licensed Financial Services Providers	Count
Credit Bureau	1
Debt Counsellors	0
SACCOs	47
Building Societies	2
Retail Outlets	7
DFIs	3
Credit Providers	97
Pawn Brokers	0
Investment Advisors	13
Collective Investment Schemes	4
Dealers	3
Exempt Dealers	1
Trustee Custodian	3
Securities	1
Re-Insurance	2
Short Term Insurance	5
Composite Insurance	1
Long Term Insurance	7
Micro Insurance	3
Insurance Brokers	25
Individual Agents	231
Umbrella Funds	12
Stand Alone Funds	27
Insured Funds	22
Foreign Funds	28
Beneficiary Funds	2
Medical Aid Schemes	1
Fund Administrators	6
Corporate Agents	21
TOTAL	575

Annexure 2: CISs Funds under Management

Funds under Management	Sep-24	Jun-24
Geographic Allocation		
Domestic	5,701,226,284.05	5,403,451,243.21
Common Monetary Area	2,346,563,210.73	2,421,703,189.40
Offshore	756,096,151.68	527,880,498.23
Total Assets under Management	8,803,885,646.46	**8,353,034,930.84**
Asset Allocation		
Cash	475,731,172.08	450,671,782.19
Negotiable Certificate of Deposit	473,222,148.51	670,342,030.63
Banker's Acceptance	424,334,178.08	417,039,103.55
Commercial Paper	582,895,748.95	424,161,185.53
Treasury Bill	1,276,388,445.97	1,202,855,865.09
Corporate Bonds	389,217,643.83	335,299,410.96
Bonds/Debentures	1,033,998,217.84	499,727,554.31
Equity with Primary listing	852,298,763.74	884,841,874.46
Equity with Secondary Listing	9,843,629.00	4,911,931.00
Equity Index-Linked Securities	-	-
Listed Securities: Debt	-	-
Unlisted Securities: Equity	-	-
Unlisted Securities: Debt	732,590,115.53	604,465,830.27
Collective Investment Schemes	119,111,469.52	268,052,136.97
Collective Investment Schemes (Associated Entity)	1,669,138,992.83	1,677,590,070.12
Property - Shares	779,177.00	779,177.00
Property - Land	-	-
Property - Buildings	-	-
Other Portfolio Assets	764,335,943.58	912,296,978.76
Total	8,803,885,646.46	8,353,034,930.84

Annexure 3: CIS Sources of Funds

CISs Source of Funds	Sep-24	Jun-24
Retail Investors	1,019,076,559.83	1,008,823,004.52
Politically Exposed Persons	66,732,355.40	69,058,492.17
High Net worth Individuals	719,019,560.05	556,501,969.67
Professional Investors	-	6,321,171.32
Institutional - Retirement Funds	3,329,292,975.22	2,853,432,468.38
Institutional - Medical Aid Schemes	13,982,029.67	16,064,903.00
Institutional - Insurance Short Term	80,722,529.99	69,092,874.67
Institutional - Insurance Long Term	174,859,206.02	164,503,878.51
Collective Investment Schemes	1,074,909,495.91	1,182,813,743.04
Institutional - Credit Providers	-	-
Institutional - SACCOs	194,466,202.60	128,730,770.35
Institutional - Banks	-	-
Companies	2,027,416,153.71	2,261,613,860.08
Institutional - Other	17,048,942.77	17,813,833.45

Annexure 4: Funds under Advisory

Annexure 4: IAs - Funds under Advisory		
	Sep-24	Jun-24
Geographic Allocation		
Domestic	9,459,157,315.68	7,589,954,859.32
Common Monetary Area	14,483,654,873.95	13,979,317,392.32
Offshore	4,985,418,562.06	4,914,700,930.71
Total Assets under Management	28,928,230,751.69	26,483,973,182.34
IA Source of Funds		
Retail Investors	462,385,374.09	565,967,909.50
Politically Exposed Persons	30,593,648.00	1,024,373.53
High Net worth Individuals	0.00	0.00
Professional Investors	0.00	0.00
Institutional - Retirement Funds	24,835,173,677.36	20,717,972,927.27
Institutional - Medical Aid Schemes	66,303,163.00	1,734,952.60
Institutional - Insurance Short Term	45,486,619.74	37,123,630.84
Institutional - Insurance Long Term	71,486,546.76	1,398,087,260.10
Collective Investment Schemes	1,615,179,020.65	1,603,158,036.83
Institutional - Credit Providers	2,088,626.43	16,802,272.34
Institutional - SACCOs	0.00	0.00
Institutional - Banks	59,686,094.64	24,255,859.42
Companies	1,725,596,422.20	2,049,281,918.21
Institutional - Other	14,251,558.81	68,564,041.71
Total	28,928,230,751.69	26,483,973,182.34

Annexure 5: Savings and Credit Co-operatives Societies Statement of Financial Position

Savings and Credit Co-operative Societies	Sep-24	Jun-24
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	SZL'000	SZL'000
Cash & Cash Equivalents (Note 1)	138,388.89	172 057,96
	8,166.66	
Prepayments & Sundry Receivables	410,385.16	4 372,91
Financial Investments (Note 2)	2,177,288.71	376 930,82
Net Loan Portfolio	2,222,527.12	2 139 398,64
Gross Loan Portfolio	45,238.41	2 190 430,38
Less: Provision for Loan Loss	114,818.42	51 031,74
Accounts Receivables	70,827.79	115 856,04
Unremitted Salary Deductions	2,851.66	79 209,19
Staff loans	639.47	2 852,98
Tax Recoverable	94.65	-
Unallocated Funds	40,421.85	- 211,30
Other Accounts Receivables	128,658.97	34 005,17
Property Plant Equipment & Other assets	106,099.20	124 118,61
Land & Buildings	15,064.49	107 415,63
Plant & Equipment	14.13	13 932,93
Prepaid Lease rentals	487.22	7,13
Intangible Assets	7,017.93	19,00
Other Assets	2,977,701.82	2 743,92
Total Assets	2,125,316.03	2 932 734,98
Total Deposit liabilities (Note 3)	219,556.89	2 072 919,47
Short Term Liabilities	35,333.52	233 765,86
Accounts payable	4,311.45	36 979,52
Tax Payable	138,364.11	5 347,48
Dividends Payable	2,023.55	149 582,66
Retirement Benefits Liability	6.00	1 806,97
Bank Overdraft	39,541.27	-
Other Short term liabilities	-	40 049,23
Total Short Term Liabilities	2,344,877.79	2 306 685,32
Long Term Liabilities	21,699.58	16 264,50
External Borrowings	2,222.23	3 052,32
Other Long Term Liabilities	19,486.35	13 212,18
Total Liabilities	2,366,577.37	2 322 949,82
EQUITY	186,259.83	183 342,91
Permanent and Non-withdrawable share (Note 4)	185,315.83	182 261,77
Capital Grants and Donations	950.00	1 081,13
Retained Earnings	133,507.24	167 159,81
Prior Retained Earnings	113,167.54	138 717,77
Current Surplus	20,343.70	28 442,04
Other Equity Accounts	291,376.22	259 281,46
Statutory Reserve	89,440.64	74 740,33
General Reserves	141,443.91	120 568,32
Revaluation Reserves (Not part of core capital)	14,671.21	14 295,52
Share Transfer Fund	23,873.58	20 817,95
Education Fund	22,065.72	17 994,01
Central Cooperative Fund	3,933.19	3 113,32
Adjustment to Equity	- 4,032.03	7 752,00
Total Equity	611,143.29	609 784,17
Total Liabilities and Equity	2,977,720.65	2 932 733,99

Annexure 6: Savings and Credit Co-operatives Societies Statement of Financial Performance

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	Q2 2024 SZL'000	Q3 2024 SZL'000
Financial Income	254 264,33	134 775,26
Financial income from Loans Portfolio	214 547,65	109 393,78
Interest on Loan Portfolio	211 834,21	108 239,02
Fees & Commission on Loan Portfolio	2 713,44	1 154,76
Financial Income from Investments in:	22 784,51	12 926,62
Income from Government Securities	31,94	80,74
Income from Deposits with Banks and other FIs	17 097,48	8 247,07
Income from other Investments	5 655,09	4 598,82
Other Financial Income	16 932,17	12 454,86
Financial Expense	113 468,24	58 492,36
Interest expense on Savings and Deposits	104 818,53	54 011,57
Cost of External Borrowings	23,42	75,56
Dividend Expenses (on member shares)	5 786,92	2 704,91
Fees & Commission Expense	2 410,96	1 256,43
Other Financial Expenses	428,41	443,88
Net Financial Income/Loss	140 796,09	76 282,90
Allowance for Loan Loss	19 932,11	11 987,13
Provision expense for Loan Losses	20 281,00	12 144,49
Value of loans Recovered	348,89	157,36
Operating Expenses	97 234,39	41 578,51
Personnel Expenses	31 132,00	15 367,49
Governance Expenses	16 109,09	8 031,74
Marketing Expenses	2 311,46	2 261,68
Depreciation and Amortisation Charges	2 836,22	566,31
Administrative Expenses	44 845,61	15 351,28
Net Operating Income	23 629,59	22 717,27
Net Non-Operating Income/(Expense)	4 806,91-	2 408,95
Non-Operating income	5 830,82	525,36
Less: Non-Operating Expense	1 023,91	2 934,30
Net Income (Before Donations)	28 436,49	20 308,32
Add: Income Donations	5,55	8,00
Net Income/(Loss)	28 442,04	20 316,32

Annexure 7: Credit Institutions Statement of Financial Position

Assets	Sep-2024	Jun-2024
Property, Plant and Equipment	60,417,014	60,337,190
Investments in Subsidiaries	261,603,731	262,705,735
Deferred Tax	7,284,019	6,401,522
Loans and Advances (long term) portion)	2,873,074,266	2,890,147,002
Other Assets	214,901,370	215,683,544
Total Non-current Assets	3,417,280,400	3,435,274,993
Current Assets		
Amounts Owing by Related Parties	507,523,328	446,643,092
Current Tax Receivable	10,537,705	25,785
Loans and Advances (short term) portion)	458,760,037	431,139,320
Trade and other Receivables	58,229,190	58,364,812
Cash at Bank (with financial institutions)	214,984,528	246,908,769
Cash in Hand	1,025,123	9,641,772
Total Current Assets	1,251,059,912	1,192,723,550
Total Assets (1.6 & 2.7)	4,668,340,312	4,627,998,543
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity	-	-
Share Capital	142,166,293	143,046,815
Reserves	76,593,186	76,055,269
Retained Income	494,213,301	511,516,040
Total Equity	712,972,781	730,618,124
Non-current Liabilities		
Security Deposits	34,000	42,800
Amounts Owing to Related Parties	1,636,882,102	1,604,904,799
Other Financial Liabilities	1,184,104,982	1,200,801,826
Deferred Tax	- 29,461,458	- 46,170,325
Total Non-current Liabilities	2,791,559,626	2,759,579,100
Current Liabilities		
Amounts owing to Related Parties	15,590,828	8,394,073
Trade and Other Payable	111,915,755	147,664,325
Current tax payable	19,269,277	3,108,013
Other financial liabilities	1,017,032,046	978,634,910
Total Current Liabilities	1,163,807,906	1,137,801,321
	3,955,367,533	3,897,380,421
Total Liabilities and Equity (4.4, 5.5 & 6.5)	4,668,340,314	4,627,998,545

Annexure 8: Credit Institutions Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Sep-2024	Jun-2024
Income		
Interest Income from Loans	134,960,449	159,583,010
Income from Administration Fee	21,621,712	43,784,012
Fees & Commission on Loan Portfolio	34,120,993	32,635,918
	190,703,153	236,002,943
Less:	-	-
Impairment of loans and advances	123,441,928	200,332,040
Bad debts write off	87,162,035	26,414,904
Provision raised/reversed in current period	- 41,753,958	67,879,586
Bad debts recovered	2,625,277	4,072,390
Interest paid (cost of funds)	80,659,128	110,109,940
Net Income from Lending	67,261,225	35,670,903
	-	-
Financial Income	-	-
Income from Government Securities	-	-
Income from Deposits with Banks and other FIs	5,655,047	3,823,513
Income from other Investments	8,034	5,164
Other Income	3,548,893	1,857,043
Total Financial Income	9,211,974	5,685,721
	-	-
Financial Expenses	29,542,551	39,224,325
Fees & Commission Expense	28,059,514	40,102,843
Other Financial Expenses	1,485,587	- 877,228
Net Financial Income/Loss	- 20,330,577	- 33,538,604
	-	-
Total Income (1.8 & 2.3)	46,930,648	2,132,299
	-	-
Operating Expenses	-	-
Personnel	15,990,367	21,552,830
Marketing	5,726,592	7,578,761
Depreciation	1,887,118	2,052,682
Administrative	24,863,026	31,493,851
Total Operating Expenses	48,467,102	62,678,123
Net Operating Income	- 1,536,455	- 60,547,440
Less Tax	20,991,531	- 28,574,194
Net Income after Tax	- 22,527,986	- 31,973,246

Annexure 9: Development Finance Institutions Statement of Financial Position

Assets	Sep-2024	Jun-2024
Property, Plant and Equipment	140,447,564	134,367,885
Investments in Subsidiaries	1,123,995,654	1,085,110,257
Deferred Tax	29,404,781	27,161,238
Loans and Advances (long term) portion)	597,730,441	601,244,115
Other Assets	30,119,300	30,119,300
Total Non-current Assets	1,921,697,740	1,878,002,795
Total Loan and Advances	-	-
Current Assets	-	-
Amounts Owing by Related Parties	467,350,659	457,211,747
Current Tax Receivable	2,997,507	2,997,507
Loans and Advances (short term) portion)	1,887,520	239,875
Trade and other Receivables	8,620,616	6,716,578
Cash at Bank (with financial institutions)	113,893,320	118,961,303
Cash in Hand	1,684,020	653,336
Total Current Assets	596,433,642	586,780,346
	-	-
Total Assets (1.6 & 2.7)	2,518,131,383	2,464,783,141
	-	-
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	-	-
Equity	-	-
Share Capital	93,049,690	93,049,690
Reserves	683,945,011	648,270,065
Retained Income/accumulated loss	490,358,991	484,659,255
Total Equity	1,267,353,693	1,225,979,009
	-	-
Non-current Liabilities	-	-
Security Deposits	7,314,503	7,325,473
Amounts Owing to Related Parties	32,126,861	36,491,070
Other Financial Liabilities	1,134,991,143	1,127,768,600
Deferred Tax	-	-
Total Non-current Liabilities	1,174,432,507	1,171,585,143
	-	-
Current Liabilities	-	-
Amounts owing to Related Parties	-	-
Trade and Other Payable	68,978,781	62,349,950
Current tax payable	4,558,607	2,061,240
Other financial liabilities	2,807,804	2,807,804
Total Current Liabilities	76,345,192	66,181,423
Total Liabilities	1,250,777,699	1,238,804,137
Total Liabilities and Equity (4.4, 5.5 & 6.5)	2,518,131,392	2,464,783,147

Annexure 10: Development Finance Institutions Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Sep-2024	Jun-2024
Income		
Interest Income from Loans	82,075,601	126,435,052
Income from Administration Fee	18,984,291	19,670,721
Fees & Commission on Loan Portfolio	502,910	2,227,358
Gross Income from Lending (1.1 to 1.3)	101,562,802	148,333,131
Less:	-	-
Impairment of loans and advances	4,814,925	22,500,998
Bad debts write off	-	2,318,275
Provision raised/reversed in current period	9,328,758	23,737,764
Bad debts recovered	4,513,833	3,555,041
Interest paid (cost of funds)	59,255,543	57,497,963
Net Income from Lending	37,492,335	68,334,171
Financial Income		-
Income from Government Securities	-	-
Income from Deposits with Banks and other FIs	1,432,324	9,377,968
Income from other Investments	15,729,696	55,205,708
Other Income	3,222,178	5,409,889
Total Financial Income	20,384,198	69,993,565
Financial Expenses	101,854	3,082,601
Fees & Commission Expense	41,178	3,825
Other Financial Expenses	60,676	3,078,776
Net Financial Income/Loss	20,282,344	66,910,964
Total Income (1.8 & 2.3)	57,774,678	135,245,134
Operating Expenses		
Personnel	24,829,329	38,842,879
Marketing	1,305,772	2,040,545
Depreciation	1,213,441	1,671,796
Administrative	18,909,729	22,437,362
Total Operating Expenses	46,258,272	64,992,581
Net Operating Income	11,516,407	70,252,553
Less Tax	3,247,466	12,189,715
Net Income after Tax	8,268,941	60,846,530

Annexure 11: Retail Outlets Statement of Financial Position

Assets	Jun 2024 E'000	Sept 2024 E'000
Property, Plant and Equipment	58,237	56,192
Investments	-	-
Gross Debtors (credit extension)	332,526	330,949
Provision for bad debt	130,593	129,267
Net debtors	521,356	201,682
Other assets	521,968	409,893
Cash and cash equivalents	56,683	44,149
Total Assets	838,822	711,915
Equity		
Share Capital	190	190
Retained Income	557,986	581,030
Total Equity	558,176	581,220
Liabilities		
Borrowings	3,226	3,222
Other payables and financial Liabilities	277,420	127,473
Total Liabilities	280,646	130,695
Total Liabilities and Equity	838,822	711,915

Annexure 12: Retail Outlets Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Sep-2024	Jun-2024
Income	E'000	E'000
Interest Income from credit extension	16,262	15,156
	2,606	2,700
Fees & Commission on credit extension	18,868	17,856
Gross income from credit extension		
	14,694	5,801
Bad debts write off	1,134	783
Bad debts recovered	(6,357)	(365)
Provision for bad debts	996	1,566
Interest paid (cost of funds)	10,669	11,637
Net Income from credit extension		
	-	-
Other Income	3,441	6,789
Other Interest Income	125,756	117,750
Other Income	129,197	124,539
Total Other Income		
	139,866	136,176
Total Income		
Operating Expenses	16,332	14,679
Personnel Expenses	3,857	3,584
Marketing Expenses	7,056	6,095
Administrative Expenses	90,540	96,421
Other expenses	117,785	120,779
Total Operating Expenses		
	22,081	15,397
Net Operating Income	4,818	5,653
Less Taxation	17,263	9,744
Net Income after Tax	17,263	9,744

Annexure 13: Building Societies Statement of Financial Position

ASSETS	June 2024	Sept 2024
NOTES AND COINS	45,397	50,015
Emalangeni Notes and Coin	45,397	50,015
Rands	-	-
DUE FROM BANKS 'NOSTRO'	94,333	71,063
Central Bank of Swaziland	19,577	5,299
Domestic Commercial Banks	74,333	65,335
Nonresident Banks	423	430
INVESTMENTS	562,317	518,160
Domestic	506,956	463,296
Foreign	55,361	54,864
BILLS RECEIVABLE	-	2,892
NET LOANS AND ADVANCES	2,522,903	2,546,058
Gross Loans & Advances	2,694,111	2,719,212
Less: General Provisions	20,763	20,763
Less: Other Deductions	150,445	152,391
UNCLEARED EFFECTS	-	-
FIXED ASSETS (Net of Depreciation)	344,069	344,217
Land and Buildings	182,162	182,162
Furniture, Fixtures, Equipment and Vehicles	161,907	162,055
OTHER REAL ESTATE OWNED	12,690	12,690
OTHER ASSETS	133,387	135,764
TOTAL ASSETS	3,715,095	3,680,858
LIABILITIES	-	-
DEPOSITS	1,821,370	1,703,136
Transmission/Demand	95,820	103,716
Savings	1,052,858	1,071,642
Term	672,692	527,778
DUE TO BANKS 'VOSTRO'	391	2,942
Central Bank of Swaziland	-	-
Domestic Commercial Banks	391	2,942
Nonresident Banks	-	-
BILLS PAYABLE	1,874	6,660
INTERBRANCH BALANCES IN SWAZILAND (If Net Credit Balance)	-	-
OTHER BORROWINGS	-	-
OTHER LIABILITIES	196,362	306,336
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,019,998	2,019,074
CAPITAL AND RESERVES	1,695,098	1,661,784
Paid Up / Issued Share Capital	1,174,755	1,190,289
Permanent Shares	1,132,312	1,144,501
Subscription Shares	42,443	45,787
Statutory Reserves	44,463	44,463
Retained Income (Prior Years)	398,313	353,580
Income (Loss) to Date	- 7,661	- 11,775
Revaluation Reserves	85,228	85,228
Other Reserves	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES, CAPITAL AND RESERVES	3,715,096	3,680,858
TOTAL LIABILITIES, CAPITAL AND RESERVES	**3,715,096**	**3,680,858**

Annexure 14 Building Societies Statement of Comprehensive Income

INTEREST INCOME	June 2024 E'000	Sept 2024 E'000
(a) Interest and Fee Income on Loans and Advances	24,165	23,848.72
1. Swaziland Government	-	-
2. Swaziland Parastatals	-	-
3. Guaranteed by Govt/CBS	-	-
4. Real Estate Secured:	76	75.68
a. Personal - Swaziland Residents	76	75.68
b. Personal - Non-Residents	-	-
c. Commercial - Swaziland Residents	-	-
d. Commercial - Non-Residents	-	-
5. Personal - Swaziland Residents:	24,089	23,773.03
a. Unsecured	38	38.03
b. Other	24,051	23,735.00
6. Personal - Non-Residents:	-	-
a. Unsecured	-	-
b. Other	-	-
7. Commercial (Non-real estate secured):	-	-
a. Swaziland Residents	-	-
b. Non - Residents	-	-
	-	-
(b) Interest and Fee income on Mortgages	44,931	46,624.65
1. Swaziland Government	-	-
2. Swaziland Parastatals	-	-
3. Govt / CBS Guaranteed	-	-
4. Personal - Swaziland Residents	23,836	24,260.32
5. Personal - Non-Residents	-	-
6. Commercial - Swaziland Residents	21,094	22,364.33
7. Commercial - Non-Residents	-	-
	-	-
(c) Interest and Fee Income on Bills Receivable(Purchased or Discounted)	-	-
(d) Interest and Fee Income on Due From Banks "Nostro" Balances	220	253.00
(1) Local / Domestic (Including Central Bank of Swaziland)	220	253.00
(2) Non-Resident Banks	-	-
(e) Interest and Dividend Income on Investments;	16,671	17,810.79
(1) Domestic Investments	14,116	15,266.13
(2) Foreign Investments	2,555	2,544.66
(f) TOTAL INTEREST INCOME	85,986	88,537.16

Annexure 14: Building Societies Statement of Comprehensive Income cont.

	June 2024 E'000	Sept 2024 E'000
2. INTEREST EXPENSE:	-	-
(a) Interest Paid on Deposits:	22,985	26,409.03
(1) Demand	4,005	5,492.42
(2) Savings	7,451	7,840.00
(3) Time / Fixed Deposits	11,529	13,076.61
(b) Dividends Payable	17,957	19,063.00
(1) Permanent Share Deposits	17,727	18,433.00
(2) Subscription Share Deposits	230	630.00
(c) All Other Interest Expense	-	-
(d) TOTAL INTEREST EXPENSE	40,942	45,472.03
3. NET INTEREST INCOME	45,044	43,065.13
4. PROVISIONS FOR BAD DEBTS	2,370	5,223.00
(a) General Provision	-	-
(b) Specific Provision	2,370	5,223.00
5. NON-INTEREST INCOME:	-	-
(a) Lending Related Fees and Commissions	8,405	9,506.00
(b) Charges and fees on Deposit Accounts	16,431	17,299.00
(c) Other Non-interest Income	85	246.00
(d) TOTAL NON-INTEREST INCOME	24,921	27,051.00
6.NON-INTEREST EXPENSE:	-	-
(a) Salaries and Employee Benefits	36,103	35,498.04
(b) Fixed Asset Expense	7,445	7,831.35
(c) Education and Training	515	515.00
(d) Audit, Legal and Professional Fees	2,460	2,335.00
(e) Insurance	2,032	1,961.66
(f) Frauds and Forgeries	-	-
(g) Other Non-interest Expense	21,985	17,874.30
(h) TOTAL NON-INTEREST EXPENSE	70,540	66,015.35
7. INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	-	-
OTHER ADJUSTMENTS AND TAXES	- 2,945	- 1,122.22
8. EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS AND OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	-	-
9.NET INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE TAX	- 2,945	- 1,122.22
10. APPLICABLE TAXES	- 2,411	1,726.00
11.NET INCOME (LOSS) AFTER TAX	- 534	- 2,848.22
12. TRANSFER TO STATUTORY RESERVE	-	-
13.DIVIDENDS DECLARED	-	-
14.OTHER TRANSFERS	-	-
15.RETAINED EARNINGS (FOR THIS PERIOD)	- 534	- 2,848.22
16.RETAINED EARNINGS (AT BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD)	395,189	350,711.67
17.TOTAL RETAINED EARNINGS	394,655	347,863.45
	E 394,655	**E 347,863**

Annexure 15: Retirement Funds Statement of Financial Position

	Jun-24	Sept-24
TOTAL INVESTED ASSETS AND CASH	49,082,449	50,071,973
Fixed assets:		
Motor vehicles	6,660	3,255
Land and buildings used in the business	252,583	268,804
Office furniture and equipment	5,117	5,579
Computer equipment and software	2,930	2,973
Total fixed assets	267,290	280,611
Accounts receivable:		
Member contributions (Note 5)	133,035	143,964
Employer contributions (Note 5)	407,215	436,793
Investment income (Note 5)	249	149
Other (Note 5)	6,852	6,100
Total accounts receivable	582,383	615,665
Other assets (explain in Note 6)	9,866	5,284
TOTAL ASSETS	49,941,987	50,973,534
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable:		
Expenses (investment and administration)	-	-
Current benefits (Note 7)	329,262	352,035
Other (Note 8)	214,665	237,820
Total accounts payable	543,927	589,854
Future benefits:		
Defined benefits	840,109	696,946
Additional voluntary contributions	-	-
Defined contributions - account values	11,447,878	11,351,478
Other	73,958	93,327
Total future benefits liabilities	12,361,945	12,141,751
Other liabilities (explain in Note 9)	-	-
Provision for taxes	-	-
Reserves	35,374,868	36,795,037
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND RESERVES	48,280,740	49,526,643
NET SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	1,661,247	1,446,891

Annexure 16: Retirement Funds Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Jun-24	Sept-24
INCOME	E'000	E'000
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS (from C13)	1,669,255	1,884,289
Investment income(Note 1)	2,826,189	3,998,881
Transfers to the fund	26,454	62,357
Benefits paid by insurers (to the fund)	7,986	21,693
Other income(Note 2)	269	2,790
TOTAL INCOME	1,914,503	5,970,009
EXPENSES		
Management expenses(Note 3)	185,720	361,188
Premiums for insured benefits (Note 4)	49,540	67,255
Annuities purchased from insurers	-	-
Lump-sum benefits:		
Withdrawal - cash	150,235	210,465
Withdrawal - transfers to other retirement funds	4,732	535,405
Accident and sickness	-	-
Disability	2,834	658
Death	34,995	82,001
Retirement	176,688	365,810
Voluntary early retirement	219,884	47,917
Total lump-sum benefits	589,367	1,242,255
Periodic payments:		
Disability	535	793
Death	161	167
Retirement	48,226	977,849
Total periodic payments	48,922	978,809
Other transfers	14,206	61,266
TOTAL CURRENT BENEFITS	652,495	2,282,330
Change in future benefits liability	358,395	304,698
TOTAL EXPENSES	1,246,150	2,954,970
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENSES	668,354	3,015,039

Annexure 17: Retirement Funds Investment

	Jun-24	Sept-24
Invested Assets-Local	E'000	E'000
Cash on hand	2,669.07	4,989.80
Deposits:		
First National Bank	150,898	239,470
Nedbank	131,622	90,151
Eswatini Bank	62,379	72,579
Standard Bank	149,772	114,529
Swaziland Building Society	219,248	221,752
Other banks (explain)	3732	-
Other non-bank financial institutions (explain)	2,464	1,907
Total deposits	720,114.79	740,388.70
Money market and debt maturing within 12 mo.:		
Central Bank of Eswatini	34,828	54,663
Government of Eswatini	179,525	47,023
Local authorities	3,945	4,000
Parastatals		-
Money market collective investment schemes	1,802,840	1,706,132
Banks (debt of or loan to banks, other than deposits)	60124	-
Non-bank financial institutions (debt of or loan to NBFIs, other than deposits)		-
Commercial paper and bonds	426,014	519,102
Other (explain)	468,838	224,846
Total money market and debt maturing within 12 mo.	2,976,114	2,555,766
Debt maturing after 12 months:		
Central Bank of Eswatini	60,618	61,772
Government of Eswatini	2,955,691	2,875,156
Local authorities	286,984	285,771
Parastatals	1,078,273	1,078,004
Fixed income collective investment schemes	689,606	891,469
Banks (debt of or loan to banks, other than deposits)	407,480	392,469
Non-bank financial institutions (debt of or loan to NBFIs, other than deposits)	4,292,486	4,459,179
Commercial bonds	380,277	177,667
Other (explain)	-	-
Total debt maturing after 12 months	10,151,415	10,221,488

Annexure 17: Retirement Funds Investment Cont

	Jun-24	Sept-24
Equity (other than property-related):	E'000	E'000
Ordinary shares - listed	1,072,983	1,190,263
Ordinary shares - unlisted	4,484,623	4,706,772
Preference shares - listed	-	-
Preference shares – unlisted	62,861	64,984
Convertible debentures - listed	-	-
Convertible debentures - unlisted	-	-
Equity and balanced collective investment schemes	340,169	353,443
Total equity	5,960,637	6,315,462
Property investments:		
Land and buildings	1,750,551	1,784,856
Mortgages	-	-
Loans to property developers	171,584	165,464
Shares of property developers	19,110	19,110
Property collective investment schemes	-	-
Total property investments	1,941,245	1,969,430
Insurance policies	501,149	523,581
Other (explain)	1,323,105	1,203,258
TOTAL LOCAL ASSETS	23,576,448	23,534,364

Annexure 18: Retirement Funds Investment

Fixed Assets	Jun-24	Sept-24
	E'000	E'000
Cash on hand	-	3,139
Deposits	138,295	133,110
Money market and debt maturing within 12 mo.:	-	
Central banks	28,728	30,773
National governments and international agencies	1,727	
Local authorities		
Parastatals	-	-
Money market collective investment schemes	388,142	329,148
Banks (debt of or loan to banks, other than deposits)		
Non-bank financial institutions (debt of or loan to NBFIs, other than deposits)	-	-
Commercial paper and bonds	116,274	103,014
Other (explain)	-	
Total money market and debt maturing within 12 mo.	534,871	462,934
Debt maturing after 12 months:		-
Central banks	-	-
National governments and international agencies	4,014	-
Local authorities		-
Parastatals	-	-
Fixed income collective investment schemes	422,509	281,702
Banks (debt of or loan to banks, other than deposits)		22,089
Non-bank financial institutions (debt of or loan to NBFIs, other than deposits)	-	-
Commercial bonds	124,350	123,659
Other (explain)	-	-
Total debt maturing after 12 months	550,873	427,450
Equity (other than property-related):		
Ordinary shares - listed	18,539,781	22,768,931
Ordinary shares - unlisted	3,253,983	-
Preference shares - listed	-	-
Preference shares - unlisted	-	-
Convertible debentures - listed	-	-
Convertible debentures - unlisted	-	-
Equity and balanced collective investment schemes	3,156,583	2,784,106
Total equity	24,950,347	25,553,036

Annexure 18: Retirement Funds Investment Cont.

Property investments:	-	-
Land and buildings	-	
Mortgages		
Loans to property developers		
Shares of property developers	231,378	271,921
Property collective investment schemes	34,648	26,507
Total property investments	266,026	298,428
Insurance policies		
Other (explain)	90,551	74,089
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSETS	26,530,963	26,952,186
TOTAL ASSETS	50,107,411	50,486,550

Annexure 19: Retirement Funds Sector Licensed Entities

Standalone funds	27
Umbrella Funds	12
Insured funds	22
Beneficiary funds	2
Foreign Funds	28
Participating employers	318
Total	91

Annexure 20: Short-term Insurers Statement of Financial Position

Financial Position	Q2 2024	Q3 2024
Assets	E'000	E1'000
Property, plant and equipment	120 689,05	131 440,54
Intangible assets	5 735,26	6 503,07
Investment assets and cash note 8	716 764,04	735 247,61
Deferred acquisition costs note 9	17 303,70	12 924,21
Deferred income tax assetsnote 9	7 327,68	7 316,76
Prepaid taxes note 9	52 521,19	69 124,05
Reinsurance receivables note 9	130 476,57	151 753,18
Amounts due from related parties note 9	2 383,26	3 617,34
Premiums receivable note 9	268 665,53	318 182,34
Loans note 9	9 401,00	11 342,00
Other note 9	60 416,73	69 739,43
Total Assets	1 391 684,01	1 517 190,55
		-
Liabilities		-
Insurance liabilities and technical provisions note 10	660 741,61	677 422,06
Amounts due to related parties note 11	14 675,52	17 374,09
Reinsurance liabilities note 11	50 155,80	91 641,91
Borrowings note 11	-	-
Trade and other payables note 11	40 200,50	52 293,95
Current tax payable note 11	-	-
Deferred income tax liabilities note 11	-	-
Cell fund liabilities note 12	9 654,03	13 047,26
Total Liabilities	775 427,46	851 779,27
		-
Equity		-
Share capital note 13	27 462,00	27 462,00
Share premium note 13	23 729,75	23 729,75
Statutory reserves note 13	13 606,60	14 135,35
Other reserves note 13	17 540,00	10 882,00
Retained earnings note 13	557 813,55	589 202,61
Accumulated other comprehensive income note 13	-	-
Total Equity note 13	640 151,90	665 411,71
Total Equity and Liabilities	1 415 579,36	1 517 190,99

Annexure 21: Short-term Insurers Statement of Comprehensive Income

Financial Performance	Q2 2024	Q3 2024
	E'000	E'000
Gross premiums written (Note 1)	662 044,27	939 844,00
Direct premiums (Note 1)	662 044,27	939 844,00
Assumed reinsurance premiums (Note 1)	-	-
Less premiums ceded (Note 1)	265 317,68	389 996,94
Net insurance premiums revenue	396 726,59	549 847,06
Change in unearned premium and unexpired risk provision (Note 2)	- 88 204,87	- 72 311,28
Net earned premiums	308 521,72	477 535,78
Net incurred claims (Note 3)	118 821,86	188 897,71
Commission and other acquisition costs (Note 4)	72 144,21	107 514,44
Reinsurance commission received (Note 4)	52 208,41	79 436,32
Net commission expenses	19 935,80	28 078,12
Management expenses (Note 5)	105 878,98	183 364,60
Total underwriting expenses	244 636,64	400 340,43
Underwriting income/(loss)	63 885,07	77 195,35
Investment income (Note 6)	23 571,31	43 547,36
Other income (Note 7)	7 554,07	11 283,70
Income/(loss) before tax	95 010,45	132 026,41
Taxation	26 048,86	35 368,00
Net income for the period	68 961,59	96 658,42
Other comprehensive income net of tax	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	68 961,59	96 658,42

Annexure 22: Long-term Insurers Statement of Financial Position

Financial Position	Q2 2024	Q3 2024
Assets	E1,000	E1,000
Property, plant and equipment	12 331,79	12 559,59
Intangible assets	14 752,75	13 049,00
Investment assets and cash note 8	4 844 665,91	5 128 469,03
Deferred acquisition costs note 9	2 629,00	2 844,00
Deferred income tax assets note 9	7 863,37	7 670,73
Prepaid taxes note 9	3 668,85	2 233,00
Reinsurance receivables note 9	38 150,03	37 305,03
Amounts due from related parties note 9	72 384,53	84 144,90
Premiums receivable note 9	30 801,41	47 894,60
Loans note 9	95 358,47	92 834,47
Other note 9	17 927,47	40 812,59
Total Assets	5 140 533,59	5 469 816,94
	-	-
Liabilities	-	-
Insurance contract liablilities note10	1 907 385,87	1 908 545,44
Investment contract liabilities note10	2 190 800,27	2 386 283,49
Amounts due to related parties note 11	3 265,40	2 997,76
Reinsurance liabilities note 11	57 614,78	84 547,17
Borrowings note 11	4 845,95	8 104,40
Trade and other payables note 11	133 158,48	182 332,48
Current tax payable note 11	2 662,09	2 100,23
Deferred income tax liabilities note 11	-	- 2 909,46
Total Liabilities	4 299 732,84	4 572 001,51
	-	-
Equity	-	-
Share capital note 12	51 362,20	51 362,10
Share premium note 12	105 871,00	105 870,59
Statutory reserves note 12	2 400,00	2 400,00
Other reserves note 12	10 787,49	10 787,49
Retained earnings note 12	657 125,10	714 139,76
Accumulated other comprehensive income note 12	13 255,66	13 255,66
Total Equity note 12	840 801,44	897 815,59
Total Equity and Liabilities	5 140 534,28	5 469 817,10

Annexure 23: Long-term Insurers Statement of Comprehensive Income

Financial Performance	Q2 2024 E1,000	Q3 2024 E1,000
Gross earned premiums (Note 1)	512 627	776 921
Direct premiums (Note 1)	512 627	776 921
Assumed reinsurance premiums (Note 1)	-	-
Less premiums ceded (Note 1)	77 412	57 715
Net earned premiums	435 215	719 206
Investment income (Note 6)	179 848	398 816
Other income (Note 7)	47 913	31 835
Total income	662 976	1 149 856
Insurance benefits and claims (Note 2)	262 952	498 923
Change in policy liabilities (Note 3)	83 833	153 372
Total policy benefits	346 785	652 295
Commission and other acquisition costs (Note 4)	27 711	42 073
Reinsurance commission received (Note 4)	5 778	9 549
Net commission expenses	21 933	32 524
Management expenses (Note 5)	131 148	189 395
Total expenses	499 867	874 214
Income/(loss) before tax	163 109	275 642
Taxation	39 231	61 443
Net income for the period	123 878	214 199
Other comprehensive income net of tax	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	123 878	214 199

Annexure 24: Short-term Reinsurance Statement of Financial Position

Assets	Q2 2024	Q3 2024
	E'000	E1,000
Property, plant and equipment	1 590,00	1 135,00
Intangible assets	2,00	1,00
Investment assets and cash note 8	132 010,48	79 772,74
Deferred acquisition costs note 9	23,00	23,00
Deferred income tax assetsnote 9	15 294,62	8 550,31
Prepaid taxes note 9	3,00	3,00
Reinsurance receivables note 9	560,00	560,00
Amounts due from related parties note 9	-	-
Premiums receivable note 9	104 620,56	53 417,78
Loans note 9	-	-
Other note 9	9 168,00	4 584,00
Total Assets	263 271,66	148 045,83
	-	
Liabilities	-	
Insurance liabilities and technical provisions note 10	43 706,00	22 654,00
Amounts due to related parties note 11	16 072,00	16 072,00
Reinsurance liabilities note 11	30 939,00	16 500,00
Borrowings note 11	-	-
Trade and other payables note 11	5 013,00	3 010,00
Current tax payable note 11	-	-
Deferred income tax liabilities note 11	-	-
Cell fund liabilities note 12	-	-
Total Liabilities	95 730,00	58 236,00
	-	
Equity	-	
Share capital note 13	164 708,00	92 354,00
Share premium note 13	-	-
Statutory reserves note 13	-	-
Other reserves note 13	-	-
Retained earnings note 13	13 006,07	7 630,53
Accumulated other comprehensive income note 13	- 10 175,00	- 10 175,00
Total Equity note 13	167 539,07	89 809,53
Total Equity and Liabilities	263 269,07	148 045,53

Annexure 25: Short-term Reinsurance Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Q2 2024	Q3 2024
	E'000	E1,000
Gross premiums written (Note 1)	68 442	84 127
Direct premiums (Note 1)	66 893	82 141
Assumed reinsurance premiums (Note 1)	1 549	1 986
Less premiums ceded (Note 1)	23 858	39 661
Net insurance premiums revenue	44 584	44 466
Change in unearned premium and unexpired risk provision (Note 2)	1 157	4 310
Net earned premiums	45 741	48 776
Net incurred claims (Note 3)	5 050	7 060
Commission and other acquisition costs (Note 4)	24 055	28 091
Reinsurance commission received (Note 4)	1 925	12 230
Net commission expenses	22 130	15 861
Management expenses (Note 5)	13 413	20 112
Total underwriting expenses	40 593	43 032
Underwriting income/(loss)	5 148	5 744
Investment income (Note 6)	3 082	3 854
Other income (Note 7)	72	72
Income/(loss) before tax	8 302	9 670
Taxation	2 027	2 039
Net income for the period	6 276	7 631
Other comprehensive income net of tax	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	6 276	7 631

Annexure 26: Long-term Reinsurance Statement of Financial Position

	Q2 2024	Q3 2024
Assets	E1,000	E1,000
Property, plant and equipment	30,10	30,10
Intangible assets		-
Investment assets and cash note 8	4 862,87	7 805,42
Deferred acquisition costs note 9	-	-
Deferred income tax assets note 9	79,00	1 007,77
Prepaid taxes note 9	-	-
Reinsurance receivables note 9	-	-
Amounts due from related parties note 9	-	-
Premiums receivable note 9	3 979,00	432,00
Loans note 9	-	-
Other note 9	872,00	685,00
Total Assets	9 822,97	9 960,29
Liabilities		
Insurance contract liablilities note10	2 145,00	3 145,00
Investment contract liabilities note10	-	-
Amounts due to related parties note 11	-	-
Reinsurance liabilities note 11	1 080,00	732,00
Borrowings note 11	-	-
Trade and other payables note 11	131,00	-
Current tax payable note 11	-	-
Deferred income tax liabilities note 11	-	-
Total Liabilities	3 356,00	3 877,00
Equity		
Share capital note 12	6 291,00	6 291,00
Share premium note 12	-	-
Statutory reserves note 12	-	-
Other reserves note 12	-	-
Retained earnings note 12	176,43	- 208,09
Accumulated other comprehensive income note 12	-	-
Total Equity note 12	6 467,43	6 082,91
Total Equity and Liabilities	9 823,43	9 959,91

Annexure 27: Long-term Reinsurance Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Q2 2024	Q3 2024
	E1,000	E1,000
Gross earned premiums (Note 1)	4 899	9 934
Direct premiums (Note 1)	4 899	9 934
Assumed reinsurance premiums (Note 1)	-	-
Less premiums ceded (Note 1)	1 470	2 980
Net earned premiums	3 429	6 954
Investment income (Note 6)	177	345
Other income (Note 7)	-	-
Total income	3 606	7 299
Insurance benefits and claims (Note 2)	2 795	5 095
Change in policy liabilities (Note 3)	-	-
Total policy benefits	2 795	5 095
Commission and other acquisition costs (Note 4)	-	579
Reinsurance commission received (Note 4)	147	298
Net commission expenses	(147)	281
Management expenses (Note 5)	782	2 131
Total expenses	3 430	7 507
Income/(loss) before tax	176	(208)
Taxation	-	-
Net income for the period	176	(208)
Other comprehensive income net of tax	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	176	(208)

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