TRANSLATED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS

For the half year ended 30 June 2025

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT
For the half year ended 30 June 2025

The first half of the year has affirmed the strength of our business model, and the value of the trust placed in us by our customers. Despite an uncertain operating environment, we have continued to grow, adapt, and deliver solid progress across key areas of our strategy.

Operating environment
The operating environment in the first half of 2025 was influenced by the ongoing implementation of monetary reforms initiated in 2024. While the early stages of transition were marked by uncertainty, the past several months have seen a gradual consolidation of the new currency framework and a measured return of pricing stability in key sectors.

Market confidence, though still fragile, has shown signs of improvement, supported by tighter monetary policy, increased fiscal discipline, and enhanced regulatory oversight. Within the prevailing multi-currency regime, United States dollar (USD) transactions remained dominant, continuing to account for a substantial share of economic activity.

In this operating environment, CABS remained proactive and resilient. We focused on preserving value for our stakeholders, managing risks effectively, and strengthening our ability to support customers through responsive, accessible, and reliable financial services.

Financial performance
The Society posted a profit after tax of ZWG396.53 million for the half year ended 30 June 2025, reflecting a strong performance driven by enhanced operational efficiency and disciplined cost management. This marks a significant improvement compared to the ZWG110.43 million profit recorded for the same period in 2024, which had been adversely affected by IFRS-related adjustments and currency translation effects following the adoption of the USD as the Society's functional currency.

The transition to a stable reporting currency has enhanced comparability and improved transparency in financial performance. The 2025 results reflect the underlying strength of the Society's core operations, supported by sustained growth in net interest income, prudent credit risk management, and increasing customer uptake of digital banking platforms.

Human resources
At CABS, we remain committed to cultivating a skilled and motivated workforce. Our people are the cornerstone of our resilience, innovation, and customer satisfaction. During the period under review, the Human Capital function focused on deepening a culture of high performance, learning, and inclusion.

We continued to invest in staff development through structured learning programmes, wellness initiatives, and internal career growth. The Society has also enhanced its future-ready capabilities by embracing agile ways of working and strengthening leadership pipelines, ensuring that our team is equipped to deliver in an increasingly digital and fast-changing environment.

Corporate governance
Strong governance remains central to our operations. The Board of Directors and its sub-committees, including Audit, Risk and Compliance, and Management Committees, actively discharged their oversight responsibilities throughout the period. These structures ensure the adequacy of internal controls, compliance with laws and regulations, and strategic alignment with stakeholder expectations.

The Society is committed to upholding the highest standards of integrity, transparency, and accountability in all its undertakings.

Sustainability update
CABS is committed to its transformation into a sustainable banking business through the Sustainability Standards and Certification Initiative (SSCI) under the auspices of both the European Organisation for Sustainable Development (EOSD) and the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe.

Our 2024 Sustainability Report, available for download on the CABS website, demonstrates the significant strides we have made in setting up a sustainability programme that will inform our net zero route in line with guidance under the Zimbabwe National Climate Policy. The report also demonstrates our ongoing commitment to embedding sustainability in our banking practices and promoting environmental stewardship, through our products and engagements with key stakeholders.

The Society continues to develop and refine our reporting and data collection mechanisms, as set out in the Society's Sustainability Strategy.

Compliance
The Society remained largely compliant with all applicable regulatory requirements during the review period. We continue to work closely with regulators and stakeholders to ensure full alignment with the evolving legal and policy environment.

Outlook
The economic outlook remains mixed, with signs of improvement in monetary discipline and market stability. The introduction of the ZWG presents both opportunities and challenges, and the Society will continue to adapt accordingly. We remain optimistic about the long-term prospects of the Zimbabwean economy. CABS is well-positioned to support economic recovery and growth through responsive financial products, inclusive banking, and continued digital innovation.

Appreciation
On behalf of the Board, I extend my heartfelt gratitude to our valued customers for their enduring trust, to our regulators and partners for their collaboration, and to our management and staff for their unwavering dedication and professionalism. Together, we will continue to build a stronger, more inclusive, and resilient financial institution.

Washington Matsaira
Chairman

26 August 2025

CB 011024

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S REPORT
For the half year ended 30 June 2025

I am pleased to present the Society's translated unaudited half-year results for the period ending 30 June 2025. Building on the momentum from our 75th anniversary celebrations held in 2024, this period reflects our continued focus on sustainable growth, responsible innovation, and a focus on continuously improving our customer service. Since our founding in 1949, CABS has evolved in response to both local and global developments, yet we remain grounded in our mission to deliver value to our customers, staff, shareholder, and communities.

Financial results
The Society delivered strong financial performance in the first half of 2025, demonstrating strategic focus and continued resilience. The introduction of the ZWG currency in 2024 contributed to the stabilisation of inflationary pressures. During the six months ended 30 June 2025, the Society recorded profit after taxation amounting to ZWG396.53m, a significant increase from ZWG110.43m recorded in the same period in 2024. This growth reflects improved revenue generation and disciplined cost management. Net interest income increased to ZWG421.69m (June 2024: ZWG78.96m), supported by a combination of increased lending and better asset-liability management. Similarly, net fee and commission income increased by 88.8% to ZWG647.89m (June 2024: ZWG343.02m), driven largely by augmented digital transaction volumes and improved service uptake across customer segments.

Operating expenses rose to ZWG768.34m (June 2024: ZWG249.56m), in response to movements in the USD to ZWG exchange rate – from USD1:ZWG13.56 at point of introduction in April 2024 to USD1: ZWG26.95 at 30 June 2025 – as well as effects of currency conversion on expenses incurred prior to April 2024.

The Society's balance sheet continued to strengthen, recording growth of 18.3% from ZWG12,858.88m as at December 2024 to ZWG15,215.27m by June 2025. This growth was largely driven by credit line drawdowns and increased lending to productive sectors of the economy.

In response to the new legislation that now requires building societies to pay corporate tax, CABS has been compliant with effect from 1 January 2025 and to date corporate tax amounting to USD1.92m and ZWG52.7m has been paid.

Investing in innovation
We continued to deliver digital innovation through ongoing transformation programmes designed to enhance customer convenience, strengthen system reliability, and drive operational efficiency.

Our digital banking landscape continues to evolve, and we remain deliberate about enhancing our product offering:
- We launched the Corporate Internet Banking platform with key features that include digital tokens and bulk payments;
- We launched digital account opening, facilitating instant account opening for customers;
- The mobile banking suite now supports additional services such as City Parking; and
- We progressed the rollout of deposit-taking and offsite automated teller machines (ATMs), bringing our total deployment to over 80 ATMs countrywide.

Investing in the economy
We continue to play a proactive role in financing key sectors of the economy.
- Women-led small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) empowerment: Under the Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa (AFAWA) initiative, CABS partnered with the African Development Bank (AfDB) to develop targeted financial products and capacity-building programmes. This took place in 2025, furthering CABS's commitment to advancing gender-inclusive investments.
- Productive sector financing: we extended tailored credit and guarantee schemes, drawing on Government facilities including the Targeted Finance Facility (TFF). Though the initial work was done in 2024, the disbursements were done in the first half of 2025, facilitating more loans through our network.
- On 8 June 2025, we expanded our outward payment capabilities, adding five new currencies – Australian Dollar, Canadian Dollar, Swiss Franc, Japanese Yen and New Zealand Dollar – to our existing United States Dollar, Euro, Great Britain Pound, South African Rand, Botswana Pula, and Chinese Yuan options. This milestone brings total supported currencies to 11, facilitating smoother international transactions for our customers.
- Our efforts in driving financial inclusion were recognised through two national awards. CABS was named Best Financial Institution Supporting SMEs by the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce (ZNCC) and Leading Local Financial Institution Brand by Buy Zimbabwe. These awards reflect our continued commitment to driving access to financial services across the country.

Environmental stewardship - Going green at Northridge Park
In line with our sustainability agenda and national energy objectives, we took a significant step towards environmental stewardship by adding a solar power plant at our head office, Northridge Park. The solar plant now provides clean and renewable energy to power day-to-day operations, reducing our greenhouse gas emissions. This investment supports our commitment to carbon neutrality and also delivers long-term cost savings on fuel and maintenance.

Investing in our people
The strength of our institution lies in the commitment and capability of our people. In 2025, we continued to prioritise a holistic Employee Value Proposition (EVP) by fostering a work environment that values career development, work-life balance, wellness, and competitive remuneration.

To maintain high levels of employee engagement, we ran wellness campaigns, training programmes, and internal recognition initiatives that support professional growth and staff well-being. Our support for employee well-being extended to sports, where our employees proudly secured 19 medals at the 2025 Interbank Games, demonstrating excellence beyond the workplace.

Investing in the communities we serve
Our commitment to corporate social responsibility (CSR) remains central to how we operate and engage with the communities around us. We believe that long-term growth involves making a lasting difference in people's lives through inclusive and sustainable development.

- In the first half of 2025, we advanced our support for cancer treatment, awareness, and care through our partnership with TM Pick n Pay. We donated to Kidzcan Zimbabwe, an organisation that supports the fight against childhood cancer. We also collaborated with TM Pick n Pay and the Cancer Association of Zimbabwe to deliver a Cancer Screening and Awareness Campaign, reaching over 700 women in both rural and urban communities with free screenings and life-saving education.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S REPORT (continued)
For the half year ended 30 June 2025

- Environmental sustainability, education, sports, and culture remain key pillars of our corporate social investment. Key initiatives included:
  - The National Institute of Allied Arts (NIAA) Speech and Drama Festival, which empowers young Zimbabweans to express themselves and showcase their talents; and
  - Sports development programmes in schools.
- We partnered with the AfDB on the AFAWA programme to empower women through financial literacy and improve their access to financial services. More than 1,000 women-led small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) were trained under this initiative.

As we look ahead, we remain deeply committed to uplifting, empowering, and sustainably supporting the communities we serve.

Appreciation
I extend my sincere gratitude to our customers for their continued and valued support. My appreciation also goes to the Board of Directors for their guidance and insights. I also thank our staff for their dedication and professionalism. As we move forward, we remain committed to building a stronger, inclusive, and more sustainable financial institution.

M Mpofu
Managing Director

26 August 2025

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT
For the half year ended 30 June 2025

The Board adheres to the principles of corporate governance derived from the Banking Act [Chapter 24:20] as amended in 2015, Banking Regulations 2000, Building Societies Act [Chapter 24:02], Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act [Chapter 22:15], the Reserve Bank Corporate Governance Guidelines, the Zimbabwean National Code on Corporate Governance, the Old Mutual Group Governance Framework (GGF) as well as corporate governance best practice. The aforementioned Acts, Regulations, RBZ and National Corporate Governance Codes, CABS Code of Conduct and CABS Board Charter are available to Directors for reference regarding their fiduciary duties and obligations.

The Board and Director evaluation process is carried out annually as prescribed in the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Board and Director Evaluation Framework.

Board Composition
As of 30 June 2025, the Board comprised three (3) Executive Directors, two (2) Non-Executive Directors and six (6) Independent Non-Executive Directors, as shown in the table below. All Board Committees were chaired by Independent Non-Executive Directors.

The Chairman of the Society is an Independent Non-Executive Director. The Chairman does not have any relationship with the Society or with its Directors, staff, or business associates, which might reasonably be regarded as compromising his independence. The Board continues to monitor the independence of all independent directors.

Board and Board Committee meeting attendance
During the period ended 30 June 2025, the Board and its five (5) Committees met at least two (2) times.

		Board	Audit Committee	Risk and Compliance Committee	Credit Committee	Loans Review Committee	ICT Committee
	Number of meetings held	**2**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**2**
1.	Mr W Matsaira***	2	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Mr M Mpofu*	2	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Mr CT Ndoro*	2	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Ms VC Muyambo*	2	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Mr MJR Dube***	2	2	-	-	2	-
6.	Mr W Gillwald***	2	-	-	3	-	2
7.	Mr S Matsekete**	2	-	-	-	2	-
8.	Mrs T Mutaviri**	2	-	-	3	-	2
9.	Mr JC Tapambgwa***	2	2	2	3	-	-
10.	Mrs DK Shinya***	2	2	2	-	1	-
11.	Mr ST Hosack***	2	-	2	-	-	2

Key
*Executive Director
**Non-Executive Director
***Independent Non-Executive Director

Board Committee Composition
The Board Committee Composition as of 30 June 2025 appears below.

Board Audit Committee

DK Shinya	Chairman
JC Tapambgwa	Member
MJR Dube	Member

Board Risk and Compliance Committee

JC Tapambgwa	Chairman
ST Hosack	Member
DK Shinya	Member

Board Credit Committee

JC Tapambgwa	Chairman
T Mutaviri	Member
W Gillwald	Member

Board Loans Review Committee

MJR Dube	Chairman
S Matsekete	Member
DK Shinya	Member

Board ICT Committee

W Gillwald	Chairman
ST Hosack	Member
T Mutaviri	Member

Board Committees
The Board has appointed the following Board and Management committees to assist it in discharging its responsibilities:

Board Audit Committee
The Board Audit Committee is responsible for the integrity of the Society's financial statements and the effectiveness of the systems of governance, risk management and internal control, and for monitoring the effectiveness and objectivity of the internal and independent auditors. Every year, the Board Audit Committee reviews the authority, resources and scope of work of the internal audit and approves the internal audit plan. It considers the appointment and fees of both audit and non-audit services for the independent auditors, who have unrestricted access to it. It also monitors internal and independent auditors' performance against expectations.

The members of this Committee comprise three (3) independent non-executive Directors. The Committee met two (2) times during the period ended 30 June 2025.

Board Risk and Compliance Committee
The primary purpose of the Committee is to review, on behalf of the Board, management's recommendations on risk, particularly concerning the structure and implementation of the Society's risk framework, including the quality and effectiveness of internal controls, risk appetite limits, risk profile, ICT risk, sustainability and climate risk and the capital management processes. The Committee reports to the Board, identifying any matters in respect of significant risks to the Society, for which it considers that action or improvement is needed, and makes recommendations as to the adequacy of the risk mitigation plans. The Committee works closely with the Board Audit and ICT Committees concerning the systems of risk management and internal controls.

The Board Risk and Compliance Committee comprises three (3) independent non-executive Directors. The Committee met two (2) times during the period ended 30 June 2025.

Board Credit Committee
The Board Credit Committee is responsible for the management of credit risk. It reviews and recommends for approval by the Board, reasonable and prudent lending policies, strategies, standards and procedures in respect of loans, to avoid undue credit risks and potential losses and to obtain a reasonable return. It further reviews the loans granted to ensure that the Society's lending policies are adhered to and that loans are granted within normal risk parameters.

The Board Credit Committee currently comprises two (2) independent non-executive Directors and one (1) non-executive Director. The Board Credit Committee met three (3) times during the period ended 30 June 2025.

Board Loans Review Committee
The primary role of the Committee is to review loans granted to ensure compliance with granting limits, strategies, processes and procedures and includes evaluation of the entire lending function in the Society.

As of 30 June 2025, the Committee comprised two (2) independent non-executive Directors and one (1) non- executive Director. The Board Loans Review Committee met two (2) times during the period ended 30 June 2025.

Board ICT Committee
The primary role of the Committee is to oversee the activities and the impact of information technology on the business, as well as to review the cyber security measures implemented by the Society.

The Committee currently comprises two (2) independent non-executive Directors and one (1) non-executive Director. The ICT Committee met two (2) times during the period ended 30 June 2025.

TRANSLATED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS

For the half year ended 30 June 2025

INTERNAL AUDITOR'S STATEMENT

For the half year ended 30 June 2025

The purpose of Internal Audit is to strengthen the Society's ability to create, protect, and sustain value by providing the Board and Executive Management with independent, risk-based, and objective assurance, advice and insight. During the period under review the function fulfilled this purpose by covering both regulatory mandated and risk-based audits. As at 30 June 2025, the annual plan coverage stood at 45% of the planned 18 audits with an additional three reviews at reporting stage to achieve the targeted coverage of 60%. All significant risks identified were appropriately reported to the Board and Executive Management; and management commitment was obtained to mitigate the impact of such risks. The Internal Audit function enjoyed the desired level of independence and was adequately staffed throughout the first half of the year.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the half year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	30 June 2025 ZWGm	30 June 2024 ZWGm
Interest income	2	506.91	202.49
Interest expense	2	(101.47)	(82.52)
Net interest income before impairment on financial assets		405.44	119.97
Allowance for ECL	3	16.25	(41.01)
Income from lending activities		**421.69**	**78.96**
Fee and commission income	4.1	836.25	423.95
Fee and commission expense	4.1	(188.36)	(80.93)
Net fee and commission income		647.89	343.02
Other income	4.2	249.12	(11.20)
Net non-interest income before impairment on financial assets		897.01	331.82
Allowance for ECL	3	(17.25)	(3.27)
Income from non-lending activities		**879.76**	**328.55**
Operating income for the period		**1 301.45**	**407.51**
Operating expenses	5	(768.34)	(249.56)
Impairment on non-financial assets	3	14.78	(1.65)
Profit for the period before tax		**547.89**	**156.30**
Taxation	19.3	(151.36)	(45.87)
Profit for the period after tax		**396.53**	**110.43**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, net of tax		**5.91**	**(146.74)**
Movement in revaluation reserve		20.67	(145.44)
Movement in regulatory reserve		(14.76)	(1.30)
Total comprehensive income for the period		**402.44**	**(36.31)**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 June 2025

	Notes	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	3 952.17	3 571.65
Investment securities	9	1 261.12	1 086.22
Other assets	10	1 376.68	1 610.02
Loans and advances	11	6 784.41	4 953.99
Non-current assets held for sale	12	6.80	6.51
Property and equipment	13	1 184.06	1 072.64
Investment property	14	646.18	552.37
Intangible assets	15	3.85	5.48
Total assets		**15 215.27**	**12 858.88**
LIABILITIES			
Deposits	16	7 872.05	6 220.86
Credit lines	17	1 831.39	1 428.30
Trade and other liabilities	18	563.84	786.11
Current tax liability	19.1	44.45	-
Deferred tax liability	19.2	96.44	91.33
Total liabilities		**10 408.17**	**8 526.60**
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY			
Ordinary class "A" share capital	20.1	162.87	155.93
Retained earnings	20.2	3 758.61	3 362.36
Regulatory provision reserve	20.3	14.76	-
Non-distributable reserve	20.4	6.73	6.44
Revaluation reserve	20.5	837.12	781.69
Share-based payment reserve	20.6	27.01	25.86
		4 807.10	**4 332.28**
Total equity and liabilities		**15 215.27**	**12 858.88**

CB 011024

W MATSAIRA
CHAIRMAN

26 August 2025

DK SHINYA
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

26 August 2025

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the half year ended 30 June 2025

	Share capital ZWGm	Retained earnings ZWGm	Regulatory provision reserve ZWGm	Non-distributable reserve ZWGm	Revaluation reserve ZWGm	Share based payment reserve ZWGm	Translation reserves ZWGm	Total equity ZWGm
Balance as at 1 January 2025	**155.93**	**3 362.36**	**-**	**6.44**	**781.69**	**25.86**	**-**	**4 332.28**
Profit for the period	-	396.53	-	-	-	-	-	396.53
Transfer between reserves	-	(14.76)	14.76	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend	-	(134.73)	-	-	-	-	-	(134.73)
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	20.67	-	-	20.67
Effects of translation	6.94	149.21	-	0.29	34.76	1.15	-	192.35
Balance as at 30 June 2025	**162.87**	**3 758.61**	**14.76**	**6.73**	**837.12**	**27.01**	**-**	**4 807.10**

	Share capital ZWGm	Retained earnings ZWGm	Regulatory provision reserve ZWGm	Non-distributable reserve ZWGm	Revaluation reserve ZWGm	Share based payment reserve ZWGm	Translation reserves ZWGm	Total equity ZWGm
Balance as at 1 January 2024	**155.93**	**2 823.34**	**65.07**	**6.44**	**1 062.12**	**25.86**	**-**	**4 138.76**
Profit for the year	-	822.23	-		-	-	-	822.23
Transfer between reserves	-	65.07	(65.07)	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend	-	(348.28)		-	-	-	-	(348.28)
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	(280.43)	-	-	(280.43)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**155.93**	**3 362.36**	**-**	**6.44**	**781.69**	**25.86**	**-**	**4 332.28**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the half year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the period before income tax		547.89	822.23
Adjustments for:			-
Net interest income	2	(405.44)	(652.28)
Allowance for ECL on interest earning financial assets	3	(16.25)	86.57
Allowance for ECL on non-interest earning financial assets	3	17.25	18.58
Impairment reversal on non-financial assets	3	(14.78)	-
Fair value (gain)/loss on investment property	4.2	(1.89)	129.19
Fair value loss on non-current assets held for sale	4.2	-	2.65
Fair value (gain)/loss on equity investments	4.2	(32.61)	39.40
Depreciation and amortisation	5	38.84	85.34
Interest on lease liability		1.11	2.43
Other non-cash items		(0.54)	(42.70)
Unrealised foreign currency exchange gains		(8.89)	(450.63)
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		**124.69**	**40.78**
Decrease/(increase) in other assets		242.23	(2 250.09)
Increase in loans and advances		(1 856.76)	(1 728.32)
Increase in deposits		1 703.32	3 238.98
(Decrease)/increase in other liabilities		(180.96)	1 062.90
Operating cash flows after working capital changes		**32.52**	**364.25**
Interest income received	2	506.91	1 052.04
Dividend received	4.2	-	(4.59)
Interest expense paid	2	(101.47)	(270.23)
Income tax paid		(103.73)	-
Net cash flows from operating activities		**334.23**	**1 141.47**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Additions to property and equipment	13	(70.05)	(42.37)
Additions to investment property	14	(67.39)	-
(Purchase)/maturity of investment securities		(169.75)	966.51
Dividend received		-	4.59
Net cash flows utilised in investing activities		**(307.19)**	**928.73**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid		(134.73)	(348.28)
Lease payments		(5.98)	(10.84)
Credit lines received		1 037.41	1 436.72
Credit lines paid		(634.32)	(2 391.77)
Net cash flows from/(utilised in) financing activities		**262.38**	**(1 314.17)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**289.42**	**756.03**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		3 571.65	(562.30)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		**91.10**	**3 377.92**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**8**	**3 952.17**	**3 571.65**

NOTES TO THE TRANSLATED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS

For the half year ended 30 June 2025

1 Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Reporting entity

CABS (the Society) is a registered Building Society in terms of the Building Societies Act (Chapter 24:02) in Zimbabwe.

The parent company is Old Mutual Zimbabwe Limited (OMZIL), a company registered and incorporated in Zimbabwe.

Nature of business

The Society conducts principal businesses of mortgage lending, other lending, custodial services, deposit acceptance and investing. The Society provides loans and advances to individuals, corporates and investment institutions.

1.2 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below and have been consistently followed in all material respects.

1.3 Basis of preparation

The translated unaudited financial results have been presented in accordance with the Monetary Policy Statement of 6 February 2025 and have been translated from the USD functional currency financial statements using the closing ZWG/USD exchange rate.

The base financial statements used to prepare these translated unaudited financial results are based on statutory records that are maintained under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of of owner occupied properties, as well as the fair valuation of investment properties and financial instruments.

Conversion of foreign currency transactions and balances

The Society used the interbank rates prevailing at the dates of transactions to convert transactions in currencies other than the Society's functional currency.

1.4 Approval of translated unaudited financial results

The translated unaudited financial results were approved by the Board on 26 August 2025.

1.5 Functional currency

The translated unaudited financial results from which these results have been derived have been prepared in United States dollars which is the Society's functional currency as adopted on 1 January 2024.

Presentation currency

The translated unaudited financial results are presented in Zimbabwe Gold (ZWG) in order to enhance comparability with other market players and to comply with the Monetary Policy Statement (MPS) issued by the Reserve Bank Governor on 6 February 2025 which required all entities to adopt a common presentation currency.

In translating the USD numbers at 30 June 2025, the Society adopted the closing rate as at 30 June 2025 and translated all balances to ZWG (i.e. assets, liabilities, equity items, income and expenses). The comparative results have been adopted as published in the respective ZWG financial results of 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2024.

Except as otherwise indicated, financial information presented in million United States dollars and has been rounded to two decimal places.

1.6 Use of judgements and estimates

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

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future affected period.

A. Judgements

Information about some judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 19 - Taxation

B. Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the period ended 30 June 2025 is included in determination of fair value on financial and non-financial assets with significant unobservable inputs i.e. investment property and owner-occupied properties.

- Note 10.2 - Determination of fair value on investment in equity; and
- Note 21 - Determination of fair value on financial and non-financial assets with significant unobservable inputs i.e. investment property and owner-occupied properties.

TRANSLATED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS

For the half year ended 30 June 2025

NOTES TO THE TRANSLATED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS

For the half year ended 30 June 2025

		Note	30 June 2025 ZWGm	30 June 2024 ZWGm
2	**Net interest income**			
	Interest income		**506.91**	**202.49**
	Loans and advances		477.09	172.76
	Mortgage loans		45.96	16.49
	Term loans and overdrafts		431.13	156.27
	Investment securities		29.82	29.73
	Treasury bills		5.58	9.59
	Money market investments		24.24	20.14
	Interest expense		**(101.47)**	**(82.52)**
	Credit lines		(74.10)	(72.87)
	Money market deposits		(26.82)	(9.15)
	Savings deposits		(0.55)	(0.50)
	Net interest income		**405.44**	**119.97**
3	**Impairment reconciliation**			
	Allowance for ECL on interest earning financial assets		**16.25**	**(41.01)**
	Loans and advances		16.11	(10.83)
	Investment securities		0.14	(30.18)
	Allowance for ECL on non-interest earning financial assets		**(17.25)**	**(4.92)**
	Unauthorised overdrafts		(9.75)	(3.27)
	Reconciling items and cloned cards		(7.50)	(1.65)
	Impairment on non-financial assets		**14.78**	**-**
	Legacy debt impairment reversal		14.78	-
			13.78	**(45.93)**
4	**Net non-interest income**			
4.1	**Net fee and commission income**			
	Fee and commission income		**836.25**	**423.95**
	Commission fees		125.45	55.74
	Service fees		634.85	309.73
	Administration fees		75.95	58.48
	Fee and commission expense		**(188.36)**	**(80.93)**
	Transactional commission expense		(167.07)	(69.55)
	Other commissions and fee expense		(21.29)	(11.38)
	Net fee and commission expense		**647.89**	**343.02**
4.2	**Other income**			
	Housing projects trading profit	4.2.1	25.27	6.11
	Rental income from investment property	4.2.2	13.84	17.50
	Fair value gain/(loss) from equity investments	10.2	32.61	(0.83)
	Fair value loss on non-current assets held for sale	12	-	(1.36)
	Fair value gain/(loss) on investment property	14	1.89	(71.07)
	Dividend income from equity investments		-	0.14
	Foreign exchange gain		175.51	38.31
	Net other income		**249.12**	**(11.20)**

CB 011024

Rental income is ancillary to the Society's income.

		30 June 2025 ZWGm	30 June 2024 ZWGm
4.2.1	**Trading income**		
	Housing projects sales	28.33	6.37
	Cost of housing units sold	(0.75)	-
	Gross profit	27.58	6.37
	Project operating expenses	(2.31)	(0.26)
	Net trading profit	**25.27**	**6.11**
4.2.2	**Investment property**		
	Rental income	81.16	20.82
	Less expenses	(67.32)	(3.32)
	Net rental income	**13.84**	**17.50**
5	**Operating expenses**		
	Administration	430.38	153.30
	Depreciation and amortisation	38.84	4.48
	Staff costs	299.12	137.65
	Total operating expenses	**768.34**	**295.43**

The number of persons employed by the Society as at 30 June 2025 was 816 (Dec 2024: 808).

6 Custodial and trustee services

The Society provides custodial and trustee services to individuals and institutions by holding assets on behalf of customers. Included in fee and commission income, as well as operating expenses, are CABS custodial and trustee revenue and expenses as detailed below:

	30 June 2025 ZWGm	30 June 2024 ZWGm
Statement of trading income and expenses		
Income	**19.02**	**10.71**
Custodial revenue	14.43	8.79
Trustee revenue	4.59	1.92
Less operating expenses	**(3.13)**	**(1.01)**
Custodial expenses	(2.90)	(0.99)
Trustee expenses	(0.23)	(0.02)
Net trading profit	**15.89**	**9.70**
Analysis of funds under management		
Funds held for related parties	16 694.06	6 569.73
Funds held for third parties	12 578.97	7 010.68
Total funds under management	**29 273.03**	**13 580.41**

NOTES TO THE TRANSLATED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS

For the half year ended 30 June 2025

7 Financial instruments analysis

7.1 Classification of financial assets and liabilities

	Note	Fair value through profit or loss ZWGm	Amortised cost ZWGm	Total carrying amount ZWGm
As at 30 June 2025				
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	8	-	3 952.17	3 952.17
Investment securities	9	-	1 261.12	1 261.12
Other financial assets	10	148.74	530.18	678.92
Loans and advances	11	-	6 784.41	6 784.41
		148.74	**12 527.88**	**12 676.62**
Liabilities				
Deposits	16	-	7 872.05	7 872.05
Credit lines	17	-	1 831.39	1 831.39
Other liabilities	18	-	482.84	482.84
		-	**10 186.28**	**10 186.28**
As at 31 December 2024				
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	8	-	3 571.65	3 571.65
Investment securities	9	-	1 086.22	1 086.22
Other financial assets	10	111.12	722.71	833.83
Loans and advances	11	-	4 953.99	4 953.99
		111.12	**10 334.57**	**10 445.69**
Liabilities				
Deposits	16	-	6 220.86	6 220.86
Credit lines	17	-	1 428.30	1 428.30
Other liabilities	18	-	720.54	720.54
		-	**8 369.70**	**8 369.70**

7.2 Composition of gains and losses on financial instruments

	Note	Fair value through profit or loss ZWGm	Amortised cost financial assets ZWGm	Amortised cost financial liabilities ZWGm	Total ZWGm
June 2025					
Interest income	2	-	506.91	-	506.91
Dividends received	4.2	-	-	-	-
Fair value gain	4.2	32.61	-	-	32.61
Total income		**32.61**	**506.91**	**-**	**539.52**
Interest expense	2	-	-	(101.47)	(101.47)
Allowance for ECL	3	-	16.25	-	16.25
Total expenses		**-**	**16.25**	**(101.47)**	**(85.22)**
June 2024					
Interest income	2	-	202.49	-	202.49
Dividends received	4.2	0.14	-	-	0.14
Fair value gain	4.2	(73.26)	-	-	(73.26)
Total income		**(73.12)**	**202.49**	**-**	**129.37**
Interest expense	2	-	-	(82.52)	(82.52)
Allowance for ECL	3	-	(41.01)	-	(41.01)
Total expenses		**-**	**(41.01)**	**(82.52)**	**(123.53)**

		30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
8	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Cash balances	776.14	1 016.87
	Bank balances	1 069.74	805.18
	Statutory reserves	2 101.92	1 745.08
	ZiG balances	4.37	4.52
		3 952.17	**3 571.65**

Gold-backed digital token balances held as at 30 June 2025 were entirely made up of the Society's customer deposits.

		Note	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
9	**Investment securities**			
	Money market investments		766.40	955.10
	Treasury bills		498.87	135.13
			1 265.27	1 090.23
	Allowance for ECL	9.2	(4.15)	(4.01)
			1 261.12	**1 086.22**

		30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
9	**Investment securities**		
9.1	**Maturity analysis - gross**		
	On demand to 3 months	569.31	434.96
	1 to 3 months	0.27	65.74
	3 months to 6 months	55.77	15.14
	6 months to 1 year	-	11.56
	1 year to five years	604.19	526.54
	Over 5 years	35.73	36.29
		1 265.27	**1 090.23**

The Society classifies bankers' acceptance as loans and advances. The Society does not, at present, trade in derivatives of any form.

9.2 Impairment analysis

	30 June 2025					
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Total	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Allowance For ECL	Gross Carrying Amount	Allowance For ECL	Gross Carrying Amount	Allowance For ECL
At the beginning of the period	**1 090.23**	**(4.01)**	**-**	**-**	**1 090.23**	**(4.01)**
	63.36	3.82	111.68	(3.96)	175.04	(0.14)
Purchases and interest accruals	1 153.60	(0.19)	111.68	(3.96)	1 265.28	(4.15)
Repayments	(1 138.73)	4.31	-	-	(1 138.73)	4.31
Effects of translation	48.49	(0.30)	-	-	48.49	(0.30)
Balance at the period	**1 153.59**	**(0.19)**	**111.68**	**(3.96)**	**1 265.27**	**(4.15)**

	30 June 2024		31 December 2024	
	Stage 1		Stage 1	
	Gross carrying amount ZWGm	Allowance for ECL ZWGm	Gross carrying amount ZWGm	Allowance for ECL ZWGm
At the beginning of the period	**1 113.82**	**(26.49)**	**2 118.84**	**(50.38)**
	(207.15)	**(16.80)**	**(1 028.61)**	**46.37**
Purchases and interest accruals	906.67	(43.29)	1 090.23	(4.01)
Repayments	(1 113.82)	26.49	(2 118.84)	50.38
Effects of translation	-	-	-	-
At the end of the period	**906.67**	**(43.29)**	**1 090.23**	**(4.01)**

The Society does not have any investment securities that were subject to stage 3 ECL.

TRANSLATED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS

For the half year ended 30 June 2025

NOTES TO THE TRANSLATED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS

For the half year ended 30 June 2025

10 Other assets

	Note	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
Other overdrafts and tenants debtors	10.1	0.85	-
Investment in equity	10.2	148.74	111.12
Housing projects	10.3	52.22	50.01
Statutory receivable	10.4	-	33.81
Prepayments		177.09	125.12
Other financial assets		529.33	722.71
Other non-financial assets		468.45	567.25
		1 376.68	**1 610.02**

- Included in other financial assets are amounts receivable with respect to daily settlements from payment platforms.
- Included in other non-financial assets are prepayments with respect to capital expenditure and services.

10.1 Other overdrafts and accrued rental income

	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
Gross other financial assets at amortised cost	49.67	43.23
Allowance for ECL	(48.82)	(43.23)
Net other financial assets at amortised cost	**0.85**	**-**

10.2 Investment in equity

	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
Opening balance	111.12	163.10
Disinvestment	-	(12.58)
Fair value (loss)/gain	32.61	(39.40)
Effects of translation	5.01	-
Closing balance	**148.74**	**111.12**

CABS investments in equity are neither listed nor are they tracked on an active market. All investments in equity are valued at fair value and the resulting gains or losses are included in other income in the profit and loss statement. Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive income is established, and this is also presented in other income.

10.3 Inventory work in progress

	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
- Budiriro housing project	34.76	33.28
- Pumula housing project	17.46	16.73
	52.22	**50.01**

10.3.1 Housing projects - inventory work in progress

	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
Opening balance	50.01	58.03
Cost of sales	0.70	(8.02)
Write down	(0.75)	-
Effects of translation	2.26	-
	52.22	**50.01**

Inventory is held at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

CB 011024

10.4 Statutory receivable

	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
Principal amount	58.84	56.24
Expungement	(58.84)	-
Exchange gain	-	0.10
Gross amount due	**-**	**56.34**
Loss allowance	-	(22.53)
Net amount due	**-**	**33.81**

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development expunged the Society's Legacy debt full balance of USD2.18m by converting the debt to Treasury bills in April 2025.

11 Loans and advances

	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
Gross amount owing	6 907.55	5 088.24
Allowance for ECL	(123.14)	(134.25)
Loans and advances	**6 784.41**	**4 953.99**
11.1 Maturity analysis		
Less than one month	282.48	258.33
1 to 3 months	560.00	395.52
3 to 6 months	702.67	496.29
6 months to 1 year	1 101.36	777.93
1 year to five years	4 110.26	3 087.23
Over 5 years	150.78	72.94
	6 907.55	**5 088.24**
11.2 Concentration		
Housing	620.08	425.58
Individuals	1 140.41	990.70
Commercial and industrial	5 147.06	3 671.96
	6 907.55	**5 088.24**

11.3 Sectorial analysis of loans and advances

The Society monitors concentrations of credit risk by sector. An analysis of concentrations of credit risk from loans and advances at the balance sheet date is shown below:

Sector

	Note	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
Agriculture		2 784.84	1 461.36
Construction Transport & Communication		255.39	179.19
Distribution		344.30	520.54
Financial Services		148.71	99.90
Manufacturing		586.29	421.70
Mortgages		524.57	470.37
Private/Individuals		1 297.11	1 090.44
Services		93.41	109.23
Mining		271.18	329.54
Energy		601.75	405.97
Total		**6 907.55**	**5 088.24**
Allowance for ECL	11.6	(123.14)	(134.25)
		6 784.41	**4 953.99**

NOTES TO THE TRANSLATED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS

For the half year ended 30 June 2025

11 Loans and advances (continued)

11.4 Age analysis of loans and advances

The table below gives an aged analysis of loans and advances representing primarily the exposures of the Society's operations:

	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
Neither past due nor impaired	6 518.20	4 033.85
Past due but not impaired	329.07	977.50
Past due but less than 1 month	181.92	693.72
Past due greater than 1 month but less than 3 months	147.15	283.78
Impaired loans and advances (non-performing loans)	60.28	76.79
Gross loans and advances	**6 907.55**	**5 088.14**
Allowance for ECL	(123.14)	(134.15)
Total net loans and advances	**6 784.41**	**4 953.99**

The performance of the loan book remained satisfactory as at 30 June 2025.

	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
11.5 Commitment for loans and advances	**393.82**	**96.78**

The Society anticipates moderate demand for USD-denominated loans in H2 along with the envisaged 6% economic growth for 2025.

11.6 ECL analysis

Unsecured loans

	Stage 1 Gross carrying amount ZWGm	Stage 1 Allowance for ECL ZWGm	Stage 2 Gross carrying amount ZWGm	Stage 2 Allowance for ECL ZWGm	Stage 3 Gross carrying amount ZWGm	Stage 3 Allowance for ECL ZWGm	Total Gross carrying amount ZWGm	Total Allowance for ECL ZWGm
As at 1 January 2025	**3 682.52**	**20.93**	**187.98**	**(30.74)**	**5.98**	**(5.21)**	**3 876.48**	**(15.02)**
	1 826.43	**(30.01)**	**67.61**	**(5.42)**	**9.91**	**(1.67)**	**1 903.95**	**(37.10)**
Originations and interest accruals	1 709.51	(34.35)	111.66	(13.37)	5.45	(13.80)	1 826.62	(61.52)
Repayments and derecognitions	12.49	3.16	(109.09)	14.03	(24.45)	13.55	(121.05)	30.74
Transfer to:								
Stage 1	12.27	(0.07)	(12.27)	1.85	-	-	-	1.78
Stage 2	(70.27)	0.31	70.50	(6.88)	(0.23)	0.14	-	(6.43)
Stage 3	(1.33)	-	(1.55)	0.32	28.89	(1.32)	26.01	(1.00)
Effects of translation	163.76	0.94	8.36	(1.37)	0.25	(0.24)	172.37	(0.67)
As at 30 June 2025	**5 508.95**	**(9.08)**	**255.59**	**(36.16)**	**15.89**	**(6.88)**	**5 780.43**	**(52.12)**

Secured loans

	Stage 1 Gross carrying amount ZWGm	Stage 1 Allowance for ECL ZWGm	Stage 2 Gross carrying amount ZWGm	Stage 2 Allowance for ECL ZWGm	Stage 3 Gross carrying amount ZWGm	Stage 3 Allowance for ECL ZWGm	Total Gross carrying amount ZWGm	Total Allowance for ECL ZWGm
As at 1 January 2025	**939.15**	**(2.36)**	**204.93**	**(48.01)**	**67.68**	**(68.86)**	**1 211.76**	**(119.23)**
	(44.49)	**(2.08)**	**(17.83)**	**9.97**	**(22.32)**	**40.32**	**(84.64)**	**48.21**
Originations and interest accruals	16.24	(2.06)	9.03	(3.22)	-	-	25.27	(5.28)
Repayments and derecognitions	(92.76)	(0.04)	(45.11)	16.62	(25.94)	43.65	(163.81)	60.23
Transfer to:								
Stage 1	10.92	(0.06)	(10.92)	1.79	-	-	-	1.73
Stage 2	(20.64)	0.21	20.64	(3.25)	-	-	-	(3.04)
Stage 3	(0.01)	-	(0.58)	0.16	0.60	(0.29)	0.01	(0.13)
Effects of translation	41.76	(0.13)	9.11	(2.13)	3.02	(3.04)	53.89	(5.30)
As at 30 June 2025	**894.66**	**(4.44)**	**187.10**	**(38.04)**	**45.36**	**(28.54)**	**1 127.12**	**(71.02)**

Unsecured loans

	Stage 1 Gross carrying amount ZWGm	Stage 1 Allowance for ECL ZWGm	Stage 2 Gross carrying amount ZWGm	Stage 2 Allowance for ECL ZWGm	Stage 3 Gross carrying amount ZWGm	Stage 3 Allowance for ECL ZWGm	Total Gross carrying amount ZWGm	Total Allowance for ECL ZWGm
As at 1 January 2024	**3 473.86**	**(18.70)**	**148.74**	**(19.51)**	**65.37**	**(17.31)**	**3 687.97**	**(55.52)**
	208.66	**39.63**	**39.24**	**(11.23)**	**(59.39)**	**12.10**	**188.51**	**40.50**
Originations and interest accruals	1 760.35	13.68	119.90	(23.00)	(0.50)	(0.10)	1 879.75	(9.42)
Repayments and derecognitions	(1 534.34)	7.41	(92.90)	8.87	(64.00)	14.83	(1 691.24)	31.11
Transfer to:								
Stage 1	13.27	(0.01)	(13.07)	2.33	(0.20)	0.10	-	2.42
Stage 2	(28.02)	0.42	28.18	(1.45)	(0.16)	0.08	-	(0.95)
Stage 3	(2.60)	0.05	(2.87)	0.45	5.47	(1.02)	-	(0.52)
Changes in risk parameters	-	18.08	-	1.57	-	(1.79)	-	17.86
As at 31 December 2024	**3 682.52**	**20.93**	**187.98**	**(30.74)**	**5.98**	**(5.21)**	**3 876.48**	**(15.02)**

Secured loans

	Stage 1 Gross carrying amount ZWGm	Stage 1 Allowance for ECL ZWGm	Stage 2 Gross carrying amount ZWGm	Stage 2 Allowance for ECL ZWGm	Stage 3 Gross carrying amount ZWGm	Stage 3 Allowance for ECL ZWGm	Total Gross carrying amount ZWGm	Total Allowance for ECL ZWGm
As at 1 January 2024	**589.17**	**(2.97)**	**183.24**	**(57.49)**	**25.80**	**(38.74)**	**798.21**	**(99.20)**
	349.98	**0.61**	**21.69**	**9.48**	**41.88**	**(30.12)**	**413.55**	**(20.03)**
Originations and interest accruals	578.92	(6.66)	51.75	(14.28)	2.50	(1.82)	633.17	(22.76)
Repayments and derecognitions	(138.45)	0.56	(44.86)	21.29	(36.31)	5.47	(219.62)	27.32
Transfer to:								
Stage 1	0.03	(0.15)	(0.03)	0.02	-	-	-	(0.13)
Stage 2	(33.28)	0.38	36.95	(13.80)	(3.67)	2.67	-	(10.75)
Stage 3	(57.24)	0.18	(22.12)	7.31	79.36	(19.67)	-	(12.18)
Changes in risk parameters	-	6.30	-	8.94	-	(16.77)	-	(1.53)
As at 31 December 2024	**939.15**	**(2.36)**	**204.93**	**(48.01)**	**67.68**	**(68.86)**	**1 211.76**	**(119.23)**

Despite the increase in the loan book by 36%, the overal ECL went down by 8%, reflecting an improvement in the quality of the book.

12 Non-current assets held for sale

	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
Opening valuation	**6.51**	**9.16**
Fair value (loss)/gain	-	-
Effects of translation	0.29	(2.65)
Closing valuation	**6.80**	**6.51**

Non-current assets held for sale comprise repossessed properties that were held as collateral on defaulted loan facilities. The Society seeks to dispose of these properties in a sale transaction.

TRANSLATED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS

For the half year ended 30 June 2025

NOTES TO THE TRANSLATED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS
For the half year ended 30 June 2025

13 Property and equipment

	Land at fair value ZWGm	Buildings at fair value ZWGm	Leased buildings at cost ZWGm	Office equipment ZWGm	Vehicles ZWGm	Total ZWGm
Six months ended at 30 June 2025						
Opening net book value	101.69	822.81	15.93	90.58	41.63	1 072.64
Additions	0.73	5.88	-	42.45	20.99	70.05
Modifications	-	-	0.54	-	-	0.54
Revaluation gain	2.44	27.60	-	-	-	30.04
Depreciation charge	-	(8.48)	(2.01)	(17.85)	(8.64)	(36.98)
Effects of translation	4.48	36.76	0.78	4.00	1.75	47.77
Closing net book value	**109.34**	**884.57**	**15.24**	**119.18**	**55.73**	**1 184.06**
Cost or valuation	109.34	884.57	39.67	377.86	122.71	1 534.15
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(24.43)	(258.68)	(66.98)	(350.09)
Net book value	**109.34**	**884.57**	**15.24**	**119.18**	**55.73**	**1 184.06**
31 December 2024						
Opening net book value	134.54	1 088.53	18.57	94.62	49.75	1 386.01
Additions	-	-	-	34.76	7.61	42.37
Reclassifications to investment property	(2.00)	(16.15)	-	-	-	(18.15)
Modifications	-	-	10.93	-	-	10.93
Revaluation loss	(30.85)	(236.16)	-	-	-	(267.01)
Depreciation charge	-	(13.41)	(13.57)	(38.80)	(15.73)	(81.51)
Closing net book value	**101.69**	**822.81**	**15.93**	**90.58**	**41.63**	**1 072.64**
Cost or valuation	101.69	822.81	37.41	322.74	97.42	1 382.07
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(21.48)	(232.16)	(55.79)	(309.43)
Net book value	**101.69**	**822.81**	**15.93**	**90.58**	**41.63**	**1 072.64**

Owner-occupied property is carried on the balance sheet at its fair value, determined annually through independent valuations conducted by both external and internal professionals. These valuers possess relevant professional qualifications and possess recent experience in valuing properties of a similar type and location. Fair values for the Society's owner-occupied property are estimated by referencing recent market transactions involving comparable properties within the same locale.

Key assumptions applied in the valuation process include:
- The underlying valuation has been prepared in USD;
- Rentals input used was the passing rentals in the market; and
- Cap rates for selected properties were slightly adjusted to reflect property specific factors.

Property valuations adhered to International Valuation Standards. Income-generating properties were valued using the Direct Capitalization Method (DCM), while landholdings and residential properties were assessed through the market approach. This valuation methodology remains consistent with the approach employed in December 2024.

Valuation inputs used were based on observed market transactions during prior and current periods. The rentals remain stable during the period under review reflecting a stable currency.

Capitalization rates employed in this valuation were derived from an analysis of historical transaction data, supplemented by a limited number of recent market sales. These rates were then refined to account for the unique characteristics of the subject properties and their respective individual performances.

The property market continues to be resilient with steady occupancy levels across sectors despite the office CBD reporting significant void level relative to other sectors. Looking ahead office parks and industrial sectors remain resilient despite the tough operating environment while main development activity continues on the residential sector.

13.1 Leased assets

Property and equipment include leased buildings.

13.1.1 Right of use assets

Property	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
Balance at the beginning of the period	**15.93**	**18.57**
Modifications	0.54	10.93
Depreciation charge for the period	(2.01)	(13.57)
Balance at the end of the period	**14.46**	**15.93**

13.1.2 Lease liabilities

	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
Balance at the beginning of the period	**16.65**	**15.03**
Lease modifications	2.21	7.44
Lease expense paid	(1.68)	(10.84)
Finance cost	0.42	2.43
Exchange gain	(4.43)	2.59
Balance at the end of the period	**13.17**	**16.65**

13.2 Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial position

	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
Current	8.79	8.90
Non-current	4.38	7.75
Total	**13.17**	**16.65**

13.3 Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
Interest on lease liabilities	0.42	2.43
Depreciation charge for the period	2.01	13.57
	2.43	**16.00**

The Society paid a total of ZWG1.68m towards rental and other operating costs.

14 Investment property

	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
Opening fair value	552.37	663.40
Additions	67.39	-
Fair value adjustment	1.89	18.16
Impact of change in functional currency (see note 1.5)	-	(129.19)
Effects of translation	24.53	-
Closing fair value	**646.18**	**552.37**

The Society's current lease arrangements, which are entered into on an arm's length basis, and which are comparable to those for similar properties in the same location, are considered. Rentals are reviewed regularly in response to inflation.

Details of the valuation methodology have been disclosed in notes 13 and 21.

A full list of locations where land and buildings are situated can be viewed at the Society's head office at Northridge Park, Harare. The properties are leased out under operating leases to various tenants. The initial contracts are for a minimum period of twelve months after which they may be extended as negotiated.

Assets pledged as security are disclosed in note 17.

15 Intangible assets

	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
Opening carrying amount		
Cost	116.49	116.33
Accumulated amortisation	(111.01)	(107.17)
	5.48	**9.16**
Movement in intangible assets		
Additions	-	0.15
Effects of translation	0.23	-
Amortisation charge	(1.86)	(3.83)
	(1.63)	**(3.68)**
Closing carrying amount		
Cost	121.67	116.49
Accumulated amortisation	(117.82)	(111.01)
	3.85	**5.48**

Intangible assets comprise right of use licences.

NOTES TO THE TRANSLATED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS
For the half year ended 30 June 2025

16 Deposits

	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
Money market deposits	1 326.46	767.73
Savings deposits	6 541.20	5 448.61
ZiG deposits	4.39	4.52
	7 872.05	**6 220.86**
Maturity analysis		
Less than 1 month	7 634.20	6 005.14
1 to 3 months	102.29	102.91
3 to 6 months	105.76	87.30
6 months to 1 year	29.80	-
1 to 5 years	-	25.51
Over 5 years	-	-
Gross nominal outflow	**7 872.05**	**6 220.86**
Concentration		
Financial institutions	1 679.34	1 441.48
Companies	4 662.42	3 509.94
Individuals	1 530.29	1 269.44
	7 872.05	**6 220.86**

	30 June 2025 %	31 December 2024 %
Concentration		
Financial institutions	22%	23%
Companies	59%	57%
Individuals	19%	20%
	100%	**100.00%**

17 Credit lines

	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank)	305.82	835.07
European Investment Bank (EIB)	970.58	335.24
Trade and Development Bank (TDB)	554.99	257.99
	1 831.39	**1 428.30**
Maturity analysis		
Less than 1 month	50.31	101.53
1 to 3 months	313.34	217.40
3 to 6 months	644.73	142.35
6 months to 1 year	606.81	591.13
1 year to five years	216.20	375.89
	1 831.39	**1 428.30**

	Currency	Nominal amount	Maturity date
Afreximbank - ZETDC Syndicated Facility	US$	40 000 000	1 December 2025
Afreximbank - ZETDC Syndicated Facility	US$	10 000 000	30 January 2026
Afreximbank - Trade Finance Facility	US$	40 000 000	19 March 2027
Afreximbank - Trade Finance Facility	US$	20 000 000	22 August 2027
EIB - Trade Finance Facility	EUR	15 000 000	28 February 2028
TDB - Trade Finance Facility	US$	50 000 000	13 July 2026

18 Trade and other liabilities

	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
Trade creditors	384.16	314.98
Other financial liabilities	87.93	388.91
Deferred revenue	81.00	16.65
Lease liabilities	10.75	65.57
	563.84	**786.11**

Included in other financial liabilities are employee related accruals.

19 Taxation

The Government of Zimbabwe introduced taxation of non-mortgage income effective 1 January 2025 through section 23 of the Finance (No.2) Act 7/2024, and the Society was affected.

Current taxation
The amount of tax due is determined using the taxable profit for the year using the applicable tax rules and rates as enacted as at the reporting date.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised in respect of assets and liabilities temporary differences between the carrying amounts for financial reporting and taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of settlement or other realisation of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities.

	Balance at 1 January 2025 ZWGm	Charge to profit or loss ZWGm	Recognised in OCI	Taxation paid ZWGm	Balance at 30 June 2025 ZWGm
19.1 Current tax liability					
Income tax	-	148.18	-	(103.73)	44.45
Total	**-**	**148.18**	**-**	**(103.73)**	**44.45**
19.2 Deferred tax liability					
Property and equipment	55.49	(9.43)	1.93	-	47.99
Investment property	39.56	13.19	-	-	52.75
Right of use asset	-	2.75	-	-	2.75
Provisions	-	(7.25)	-	-	(7.25)
Lease liabilities	-	(5.68)	-	-	(5.68)
Other	0.34	9.60	-	-	9.94
Effects of translation	(4.06)	-	-	-	(4.06)
Total	**91.33**	**3.18**	**1.93**	**-**	**96.44**
19.3 Amounts recognised in statement of comprehenive income	**-**	**151.36**	**1.93**	**-**	**-**

20 Share capital and reserves

20.1 Ordinary class "A" share capital

	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
Comprising 35 000 000 authorised, issued and fully paid shares of $1 each.	**162.87**	**155.93**

The Board may, at its discretion from time to time, issue Ordinary class "A" shares in denominations of $1 each or multiples thereof and all such shares shall carry dividends payable out of the available distributable reserves of the Society.

20.2 Retained earnings

	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
As at the beginning of the period	3 362.36	2 823.34
Net profit for the period	396.53	822.23
Transfer between reserves	(14.76)	(348.28)
Dividend	(134.73)	65.07
Effects of translation	149.21	-
As at the end of the period	**3 758.61**	**3 362.36**

20.3 Regulatory provision reserve

	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
As at the beginning of the period	-	65.07
Transfer between reserves	14.76	(65.07)
As at the end of the period	**14.76**	**-**

20.4 Non-distributable reserve

	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
Non-distributable reserve	**6.73**	**6.44**

The reserve relates to amounts which are not available for distribution to shareholders.

20.5 Revaluation reserve

	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
As at the beginning of the period	781.69	1 062.12
Revaluation of properties	-	(280.43)
Transfer between reserves	20.67	-
Effects of translation	34.76	-
As at the end of the period	**837.12**	**781.69**

20.6 Share-based payment reserve

	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
As at the beginning of the period	25.86	25.86
Effects of translation	1.15	-
As at the end of the period	**27.01**	**25.86**

The reserve relates to the cost incurred by the Society for transactions which are equity settled (note 24).

TRANSLATED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS

For the half year ended 30 June 2025

NOTES TO THE TRANSLATED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS

For the half year ended 30 June 2025

21 Determination of fair value of financial and non-financial assets

21.1 Fair value hierarchy

Description of hierarchy	Types of instruments classified in the respective levels
Level 1 – quoted market prices: financial assets and liabilities with quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.	Listed equity securities, listed government securities and other listed debt securities and similar instruments that are actively traded.
Level 2 – valuation techniques using observable inputs: financial assets and liabilities with quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets and financial assets and liabilities valued using models where all significant inputs are observable.	Unlisted equity and debt securities where the valuation is based on models involving no significant unobservable data, with a majority determined with reference to observable prices.
Level 3 – valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs: financial assets and liabilities valued using valuation techniques where one or more significant inputs are unobservable.	Unlisted equity and securities with significant unobservable inputs, securities where the market is not considered sufficiently active, including certain inactive pooled investments.

The judgement as to whether a market is active may include, for example, consideration of factors such as the magnitude and frequency of trading activity, the availability of prices and the size of bid/offer spreads. In inactive markets, obtaining assurance that the transaction price provides evidence of fair value or determining the adjustments to transaction prices that are necessary to measure the fair value of the asset or liability requires additional work during the valuation process. All businesses have significant processes in place to perform reviews of the appropriateness of the valuation of Level 3 instruments.

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

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

The Society deems a transfer to have occurred between Level 1 and Level 2 when an active traded primary market ceases to exist for that financial instrument. A transfer between Level 2 and Level 3 occurs when the majority of the significant inputs used to determine fair value of the instrument become unobservable.

The table below analyses assets measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised. Financial instruments whose carrying amount approximate fair value have been excluded from the analysis below.

		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		ZWGm	ZWGm	ZWGm	ZWGm
As at 30 June 2025					
Assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Investment in equity	10.2	-	-	148.74	148.74
Investment property	14	-	-	646.18	646.18
Non-current assets held for sale	12	-	-	6.80	6.80
Assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Owner occupied property (land and buildings)	12	-	-	993.90	993.90
		-	**-**	**1 795.62**	**1 795.62**
As at 31 December 2024					
Assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Investment in equity	10	-	-	111.12	111.12
Investment property	14	-	-	552.37	552.37
Non-current assets held for sale	12	-	-	6.51	6.51
Assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Owner occupied property (land and buildings)	13	-	-	924.49	924.49
		-	**-**	**1 594.49**	**1 594.49**

21.2 Reconciliation of level 3 items

	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
	ZWGm	ZWGm
Balance as at the beginning of the period	1 595.49	2 058.74
Additions	73.97	-
Disposal of non current assets held for sale	-	-
Depreciation recognised on owner occupied property	(8.48)	(13.41)
Gains or losses for the period:		
Fair value gain through profit or loss	34.52	(183.83)
Revaluation gain on owner occupied property	30.04	(267.01)
Closing balance	**1 725.54**	**1 594.49**

The fair value of the Society's properties are categorised into Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy through their use of unobservable units.

21.3 Fair value estimation

The table below analyses assets carried at fair value by the valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows; quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1) inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (that is as prices or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2) and inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

Effect of changes in significant unobservable assumptions to reasonable possible alternatives

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

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

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

Type of property	Key observable inputs	Inter-relationships between unobservable inputs and key fair value measurements
Office and retail properties *Valuation approach:* Income capitalisation	*Office* • Capitalisation rates: 7.5% to 11.0% • Market rentals per m2: USD3.00 to USD9.00 • Vacancy rates: 0% to 82% *Retail* • Capitalisation rates: 7.00% to 11.50% • Market rentals per m2: USD2.50 to USD8.00 • Vacancy rates: 0% to 54%	The estimated fair value would increase/(decrease) if >net rental income increased/(decreased) >capitalisation rates are lower/(higher) >vacancies decreased/(increased) The estimated fair value would decrease if the unobservable inputs changed the other way.
Residential *Valuation approach:* Direct comparison/ Market approach	Residential rent from USD200 to USD1,800	The estimated fair value would increase/(decrease) if prices for comparable properties increased/(decreased).
Land *Valuation approach:* Direct comparison/ Market approach	Land value per m2: USD 0.16 to USD70.00	The estimated fair value would increase/(decrease) if prices for comparable properties increased/(decreased).

NOTES TO THE TRANSLATED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS

For the half year ended 30 June 2025

21 Determination of fair value of financial and non-financial assets (continued)

21.3 Fair value estimation (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

The table below shows a sensitivity analysis of the property values.

Sensitivity analysis - Valuation inputs	US$m
Sensitivity analysis	**Fair value increase/(decrease)**
An increase of 1% in capitalisation rates would decrease the fair value by:	(5.49)
A decrease of 1% in capitalisation rates would increase the fair value by:	6.97
A 10% increase in market rentals per m^2 would increase the fair value by:	5.23
A 10% decrease in market rentals per m^2 would decrease the fair value by:	(5.23)
An increase of 10% in land value per m^2 would increase the fair value by:	0.61
A decrease of 10% in land value per m^2 would decrease the fair value by:	(0.61)

21.4 Fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

Certain financial instruments of the Society are not carried at fair value principally treasury bills investments securities loans and advances credit lines and other financial assets and financial liabilities at amortised cost.

Treasury bills and investment securities

For investment securities and treasury bills presented within note 9 at amortised cost in terms of IFRS 9 and therefore not carried at fair value the fair value has been determined based either on discounted cash flow analysis where an instrument is not quoted or the market is considered to be inactive (Level 3).

Loans and advances

Loans and advances presented within note 11 at amortised cost in terms of IFRS 9 and therefore not carried at fair value principally comprise of fixed rate financial assets and are classified as Level 3.

Loans and advances are not actively traded in most markets and it is therefore not possible to determine the fair value of these loans and advances using observable market prices and market inputs. Due to the unique characteristics of the loans and advances portfolio and the fact that there have been no recent transactions involving the disposals of such loans and advances there is no basis to determine a price that could be negotiated between market participants in an orderly transaction. The Society is not currently in the position of a forced sale of such underlying loans and advances and it would therefore be inappropriate to value the loans and advances on a forced-sale basis.

For specifically impaired loans and advances the carrying value as determined after consideration of the Society's IFRS 9 credit impairments is considered the best estimate of fair value.

Credit lines

Credit lines presented within note 17 as financial liabilities at amortised cost in terms of IFRS 9 are not carried at fair value. The fair value is determined using either available market prices (Level 1) or discounted cash flow analysis where an instrument is not quoted or the market is considered to be inactive (Level 2).

22 Related party disclosures

Group companies

The Society is a wholly owned subsidiary of Old Mutual Zimbabwe Limited, a company with interests in insurance, asset management, unit trusts and property management. The ultimate holding company is Old Mutual Limited which is a Company incorporated and registered in South Africa.

A number of banking transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These include loans, deposits and money market investments. The Society's assets are insured through a related party (Old Mutual Insurance Company (Private) Limited), a subsidiary of the holding company. Other fellow group companies are as follows:

Subsidiaries of parent company

- Old Mutual Investment Group Zimbabwe (Private) Limited;
- Old Mutual Life Assurance Company Zimbabwe Limited;
- Old Mutual Property Zimbabwe (Private) Limited;
- Old Mutual Securities (Private) Limited;
- Old Mutual Finance (Private) Limited;
- Old Mutual Funeral Services (Private) Limited;
- Old Mutual Digital Services (Private) Limited; and
- Old Mutual Insurance Company (Private) Limited).

Key management personnel

Key management personnel include members of the executive committee who are the Managing Director, Deputy Managing Director, Chief Finance Officer, General Manager Commercial Services, Head of Digital Banking, Head of Risk, Head of Human Capital, Head of Treasury, Head of Compliance, Head of Credit, Head of Operations, Head of Retail Banking, Head of Custodial Services, Head of Marketing, Chief Internal Auditor, Head of ICT and Company Secretary.

		30 June 2025	31 December 2024
		ZWGm	ZWGm
22.1	**Loans to Directors**		
	Opening balance	157.59	21.35
	Issued during the period	51.59	137.46
	Interest and insurance charges	10.37	0.80
	Repayments during the period	(25.87)	(2.02)
	Closing balance	**193.68**	**157.59**

Loans and advances to Directors are made on the same terms and conditions as in the normal course of business at arm's length, except for the executive Directors' that are in accordance with staff loan schemes.

		30 June 2025	31 December 2024
		ZWGm	ZWGm
22.2	**Balances with group companies**		
	During the period the Society had transactions with group companies and the outstanding balances at year end were:		
	Amounts due to fellow subsidiaries	22.65	49.20
	Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	8.33	3.41
	Amounts due to the holding company	5.09	3.99
22.3	**Transactions with group companies**		
	The Society entered into normal business transactions with Group companies. Income earned and interest paid in respect to these transactions as listed below:		
	Interest payable to fellow subsidiaries	2.51	3.35
	Outsourced services to Group companies	19.66	29.41
22.4	**Loans to executives and senior management**	26.88	11.31
	These loans were granted in accordance with staff loan schemes.		
22.5	**Compensation of key management personnel**		
	The remuneration of Directors and other members of key management during the period was as follows:		
	Short term benefits	28.56	22.41
	Post employment benefits	2.69	0.26
	Total compensation	**31.25**	**22.67**

The CABS remuneration policy aims to attract, motivate and retain high-performing employees by competitively and fairly rewarding their contributions to the organisation's strategic goals and stakeholder value. This is achieved through transparent structures, covering both direct and indirect remuneration, that drive prudent decision-making.

		30 June 2025	31 December 2024
22.6	**Directors' fees**	**4.73**	**10.67**
23	**Post employment employee benefits**		
	Old Mutual Group Pension Fund	11.36	25.84
	NSSA	6.57	10.46
		17.93	**36.30**

Old Mutual Group Pension Fund - Defined contribution fund

The pension fund is a defined contribution pension fund and the amount of benefits is determined by contributions made into the fund plus profits that are declared from time to time by the fund's trustees. The contributions to the pension fund by the employer are charged to the statement of profit or loss.

National Social Security Authority (NSSA)

All employees are members of the National Social Security Authority, which includes the Workmen's Compensation Fund, to which both the employer and the employees contribute.

TRANSLATED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS

For the half year ended 30 June 2025

NOTES TO THE TRANSLATED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS
For the half year ended 30 June 2025

24 Share-based payments

24.1.1 OMZIL Management Incentive Share Scheme

This scheme operates for the benefit of management and its primary purpose is to attract, reward and retain senior and middle management. Share allocations vest three years after the allocation date, subject to the condition that the participant remains in the OMZIL Group's employment for the three years. Prior to vesting, participants are to be paid dividends in respect of the shares allocated.

24.1.2 Composition of share-based payment liabilities

	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
Total liability	**27.01**	**25.86**

25 Risk management

The CABS risk management framework is enshrined in the three lines of assurance principle of enterprise risk management, where all officers in the institution are responsible for risk management, albeit with differing levels of responsibility.

The eight principles of CABS' enterprise risk management policy are: risk management skills, competencies and resources; risk governance; risk culture; risk strategy and appetite; risk identification, assessment, management, monitoring and reporting; risk acceptance; risk transfer; and combined assurance.

The CABS risk universe is clearly defined, monitored and managed through the Society's risk management framework. The Society's major risks are:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk;
- Market risk;
- Compliance risk;
- Operational risk;
- Information Technology risk;
- People risk;
- Strategic risk;
- Reputational risk;
- Model risk;
- Legal risk;
- Anti-money laundering risk;
- Climate risk; and
- Conduct risk.

25.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Society if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Society's loans and advances to customers and other banks and investment securities. For risk management reporting purposes, the Society considers and consolidates all elements of risk exposure (such as individual obligor default risk, country and sector risk). Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG), as well as Climate risk related issues are also considered when assessing credit risk.

Impaired loans and securities

Impaired loans and securities are loans and securities for which the Society determines that it is probable that it will be unable to collect all principal and interest due according to the contractual terms of the loan/securities agreements.

Past due but not impaired loans

These are loans and securities where contractual interest or principal payments are past due but the Society believes that impairment is not appropriate, on the basis of the level of security/collateral available and/or the stage of collection of amounts owed to the Society.

Exposure to counterparties

The Society is also exposed to counterparties arising from money market trading.

Loans and advances renegotiated

Restructuring of loans include extended repayment arrangements, modifications and deferral of repayments. Restructuring policies and practices are based on indicators and criteria that in the judgment of management, indicate that repayments will most likely continue. These policies are kept under continuous review.

The Early Alert and Classified Accounts Committees

The main function of the Early Alert Committee is to timely identify, promptly report and proactively manage credit risk with a view to identifying accounts with potential to deteriorate in terms of asset quality, on an ongoing basis. The Classified Accounts Committee reviews and monitors non-performing loans including the recover.

The Management Credit Committee

The Management Credit Committee (MCC) is responsible for implementing the Board approved risk management strategies and policies for the management of credit risk under the oversight of the Board Credit Committee. The applicable activities include:

- Formulating credit policies in consultation with business units covering collateral requirements, credit assessment, risk grading and reporting, documentary and legal procedures and compliance with regulatory and statutory requirements;
- Establishing the authorisation structure for the approval and renewal of credit facilities. Authorisation limits are allocated to senior managers, members of MCC, the Board Credit Committee and the Board of Directors according to the size of facility;
- Reviewing and assessing credit risk. The Society's Board Credit Committee assesses all credit exposures in excess of designated limits prior to facilities being committed to customers. Renewal and review of facilities are subject to the same review process;
- Limiting concentration of exposure to counterparties and industries (for loans and advances), as well as by issuer, credit rating band, market and liquidity (for investment securities);
- Reviewing compliance with agreed exposure limits including those for selected industries and product types. Regular reports are provided to the Society's Board Credit Committee on the credit quality of local portfolios and appropriate corrective action is taken;
- Providing advice, guidance and specialist skills to promote best practice throughout the Society in the management of credit risk;
- Overseeing the development and implementation of appropriate management reporting system (Credit MIS) within the institution;
- Regular audits of the Society's credit processes are undertaken by Internal Audit Department; and
- Capital requirements for credit risk are subject to Basel II Modified Standardised approach. The Society is progressively migrating to the advanced IRB approaches.

Write-off policy

The Society writes off a loan when the Classified Accounts Committee determines that the loans/securities are uncollectible. The determination is reached after considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the borrower/issuer's financial position such that the borrower/issuer can no longer pay the obligation, or that proceeds from collateral will not be sufficient to pay back the entire exposure.

Credit risk mitigation

Credit risk mitigation refers to the actions that can be taken by the Society to manage its exposure to credit risk so as to align such exposure with its risk appetite. This is influenced by external forces such as the economic cycle or internal factors such as a change in risk appetite. Credit risk mitigation normally focuses on taking on collateral, as well as the management of such collateral.

In granting a credit facility, the Society considers both the counterparty's collateral and financial position. Should a counterparty be unable to settle its obligations, the Society takes possession of collateral as full or part settlement of such amounts. In general, the Society seeks to dispose the collateral which is not readily convertible into cash as soon as the market for the relevant asset permits. Non-current assets held for sale (note 12) represent repossessed collateral property which the Society intends to convert into cash within the coming year. The Society generally segregates collateral received into the following two classes:

Financial collateral

The Society takes financial collateral to support credit exposures in the trading book. This includes cash and debt securities in respect of derivative transactions. These transactions are entered into under terms and conditions that are standard industry practice in securities borrowing and lending activities.

Non-financial collateral

In secured financial transactions the Society takes other physical collateral to recover outstanding exposure in the event of the borrower being unable or unwilling to fulfil its obligations. This includes mortgages over property (both residential and commercial), liens over business assets (including, but not limited to, plant, vehicles, aircraft, inventories, trade debtors and financial securities that have a tradable market, such as shares and other securities) and guarantees from parties other than the borrower.

The valuation and management of collateral is governed by the Credit Policy. The total registered collateral value for advances was ZWG4 926.92 inclusive of guarantees (2024: ZWG4 303.50m).

The Society holds collateral and other credit enhancements against certain of its credit exposures. The following table sets out the principal types of collateral held against different types of financial assets.

Collateral held and other credit enhancements

Percentage of exposure subject to collateral requirements

Type of credit exposure	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm	Principal type of collateral held
Treasury bills	0%	0%	None
Fixed deposits	100%	100%	Treasury bills
Mortgage loans	100%	100%	Property
Corporate loans	84%	84%	Property
Consumer loans	85%	85%	Insurance

The following tables stratify credit exposures from mortgage loans and advances by ranges of loan-to-value (LTV) ratio. LTV is calculated as the ratio of the gross amount of the loan – or the amount committed for loan commitments – to the value of the collateral. The valuation of the collateral excludes any adjustments for obtaining and selling the collateral. The value of the collateral for loans and advances is based on the collateral value at origination updated based on changes in house price indices.

The general creditworthiness of a corporate customer tends to be the most relevant indicator of credit quality of a loan extended to it. However, collateral provides additional security and the Society generally requests that corporate borrowers provide it. The Society may take collateral in the form of a first charge over real estate, floating charges over all corporate assets and other liens and guarantees. Because of the Society's focus on corporate customers' creditworthiness, the Society does not routinely update the valuation of collateral held against all loans to corporate customers. Valuation of collateral is updated when the loan is put on a watch list and the loan is monitored more closely.

For credit-impaired loans, the Society obtains appraisals of collateral because it provides input into determining the management credit risk actions.

Assets obtained by taking possession of collateral

Details of financial and non-financial assets obtained by the Society during the period by taking possession of collateral held as security against loans and advances and held at period end are shown below.

	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
Property	**6.80**	**6.51**

CB 011024

NOTES TO THE TRANSLATED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS
For the half year ended 30 June 2025

25 Risk management (continued)

25.1 Credit risk (continued)

The Society's policy is to pursue timely realisation of the collateral in an orderly manner. The Society does not generally use non-cash collateral for its own operations.

Regulatory loan loss provisioning

Provisioning is determined on the basis of account classification whereby provisions are uniformly determined for specific grades. The Society establishes an allowance for impairment based on the class of each loan and in line with the RBZ guidelines on provisions. The provisioning methodology is summarised below:

30 June 2025

Credit Risk grade	Type	Provisioning criteria	Gross loans ZWGm	Allowance for impairment ZWGm	Net loans ZWGm
Grade A B C	Pass	1-2% general provision	6 073.05	(59.94)	6 013.11
Grade D E F G	Special mention	3-10% general provision	774.22	(48.35)	725.87
Grade H	Sub standard	20% specific provision on balance less security value	19.46	(4.65)	14.81
Grade I	Doubtful	50% of total outstanding balance less security value	32.50	(18.10)	14.40
Default	Loss	100% of total outstanding balance less security held	8.32	(6.86)	1.46
		Portfolio total	**6 907.55**	**(137.90)**	**6 769.65**

31 December 2024

Credit Risk grade	Type	Provisioning criteria	Gross loans ZWGm	Allowance for impairment ZWGm	Net loans ZWGm
Grade A B C	Pass	1-2% general provision	4 162.37	(41.41)	4 120.96
Grade D E F G	Special mention	3-10% general provision	848.99	(51.56)	797.43
Grade H	Sub standard	20% specific provision on balance less security value	22.04	(5.92)	16.12
Grade I	Doubtful	50% of total outstanding balance less security value	40.56	(21.44)	19.12
Default	Loss	100% of total outstanding balance less security held	14.28	(11.92)	2.36
		Portfolio total	**5 088.24**	**(132.25)**	**4 955.99**

The Society also takes into account provisioning requirements of IFRS 9 (Financial Instruments) and makes the most prudent provisions for its loans and advances based on the two methods. Where the regulatory provisions are higher than the IFRS 9 impairment, the excess is treated as an appropriation from retained earnings.

25.2 Climate Risk

Climate risk is defined as the financial impact of a changing climate, including more frequent extreme weather events and gradual changes in climate, as well as of environmental degradation, such as air, water and land pollution, water stress, biodiversity loss and deforestation. Climate risk is usually divided into two (2) broad categories: physical risk and transition risk, these are defined as follows:

- Physical risks arise from the physical climate (and weather) impacts that result from the changing climate. Physical risks result from hazards that are usually subdivided into acute and chronic hazards. The former includes weather- related or weather-exacerbated events, whose incidence increase with climate change, such as floods, hurricanes, droughts, and wildfires. The latter includes gradual, long-term trends such as rising average temperatures and sea levels.
- Transition risks arise from the economic transformation and any dislocation needed to drastically reduce, and eventually eliminate, net greenhouse gas emissions to reach net zero emissions - a goal that many countries including Zimbabwe have set for themselves to reach by 2050. The drivers of transition risk include factors such as tighter government policies to reduce emissions (e.g., through carbon taxes), technological changes (e.g., cheaper renewables making fossil fuel–based power generation less economical by comparison), and bottom-up consumer pressures for sustainable products.

Climate risk has spill-over effects that manifest in different risks, these include:

- Credit risk - defaults by businesses and individuals, increased insurance gap and collateral depreciation;
- Operational risk - supply chain disruptions, forced facility closure, among others;
- Liquidity risk - increased demand for liquidity and refinancing risk.

The Board is ultimately responsible for the institution's climate risk management and is supported by the Board Risk and Compliance Committee (BRCC) in executing their mandate to oversee climate risk. The Board Loans Review Committee (BLRC) will oversee credit related climate risk aspects. Reporting to the BRCC and BLRC is done quarterly.

The Executive Committee (Exco) is responsible for providing recommendations to the Board on the institution's objectives, plans, strategic options, and policies as they relate to climate risks that are assessed to be material. Reporting to Exco on climate risk is to be done monthly.

Sustainability Steering Committee

The main function of the Committee is to develop the Society's ESG (including climate) Strategy which is aligned to the Society's overall business strategy and goals; monitor progress against the Climate Risk Implementation Plan as well as implementation of the Climate strategy; and climate metrics against the agreed thresholds. The Sustainability Steering Committee meets monthly to deliberate on sustainability (including climate risk) matters. The Sustainability Committee is assisted by the Sustainability Working Group which is comprised of representation from various departments within CABS. The Sustainability Working Group also meets monthly.

Climate risk is governed by the Climate Risk Policy which is subordinate to the bank's Environmental Social and Governance (ESG) Policy (to be renamed the Sustainability Policy).

25.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Society will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations for its financial liabilities. The key measures used by the Society for managing liquidity risk are the liquidity gaps and monitoring of key liquidity risk metrics that include liquidity ratio and the loan to deposit ratio (LDR). The institution has also adopted the Basel III metrics which are liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) and the net stable funding ratio (NSFR). Stress and scenario testing is a key risk management process being used to compliment the Society's sound liquidity risk management.

Liquidity ratio

The liquidity ratio is the ratio of net liquid assets to deposits from customers and other short term liabilities. For this purpose, net liquid assets are considered as including cash and cash equivalents and short term dealing and investment securities for which there is an active and liquid market less any deposits from banks, other borrowings and liabilities maturing within the same short term period.

Liquidity gap

The liquidity gap is the difference between assets and liabilities in a given maturity period.

The Society manages its contractual liquidity gap through treasury operations to acquire deposits of suitable tenor and price from the market. As a contingency, the Society has also entered into liquidity support arrangements with suitable counter parties, to which it has ready access, in need.

Loan to deposit ratio

The loan to deposit ratio is used to assess the Society's level of total loans against total deposits. The metric also assists to assess the level of liquid assets held to survive a liquidity crisis.

Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO)

ALCO is responsible for the management of liquidity risk under the oversight of the Board Risk and Compliance Committee and the Board. All liquidity policies and procedures are subject to review and approval by ALCO, the Board Risk and Compliance Committee and the Board.

The Society's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Society's reputation. The daily liquidity position of the Society is managed by the treasury department in liaison with the relevant departments.

The Society monitors liquidity risk by compliance with liquidity regulations of the Building Societies Act (Chapter 24:02) and the Banking Regulations as well as the submission of monthly liquidity returns to the RBZ. In addition, the Society matches long term liabilities to long term investments and this is monitored through the Board Risk and Compliance Committee.

Details of the liquidity ratio as at 30 June are given below:

	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
Total liquid assets	7 714.52	4 789.34
Total liabilities to the public	9 915.85	7 562.76
Liquidity ratio	77.80%	63%
Maximum for the period	88.20%	74%
Minimum for the period	77.80%	40%
Average for the period	83.00%	57%

TRANSLATED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS

For the half year ended 30 June 2025

NOTES TO THE TRANSLATED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS

For the half year ended 30 June 2025

25 Risk management (continued)

25.3.1 Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)

The liquidity coverage ratio has the underlying objective of promoting the short-term resilience of the liquidity risk profile of banking institutions by ensuring that they have an adequate stock of unencumbered high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) to survive a significant stress scenario lasting for thirty (30) calendar days.

The LCR as at 30 June 2025 is shown below.

Category	Sub-category	Total weighted value ZWGm	Total weighted value ZWGm
High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)		**30 June 2025**	**31 December 2024**
	Total HQLA, of which:	**1 237.11**	**1 136.77**
	Level 1 assets	1 237.11	1 136.77
	Level 2A assets	-	-
	Level 2B assets	-	-
Cash outflows			
	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	**89.40**	**64.08**
	Stable deposits	89.04	63.96
	Less stable deposits	0.36	0.12
	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	**952.42**	**834.77**
	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banking institutions	-	-
	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	952.42	834.77
	Unsecured debt	-	-
	Secured wholesale funding	**50.31**	**101.53**
	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	-	-
	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-
	Credit and liquidity facilities	-	-
	Other contractual funding obligations	50.31	101.53
	Other contingent funding obligations	-	-
	Total cash outflows	**1 092.13**	**1 000.38**
Cash inflows			
	Total cash inflows	**3 689.40**	**3 422.95**
	Reverse repo and other secured lending transactions	-	-
	Credit or liquidity facilities provided to the reporting bank	-	-
	Operational deposits held at other financial institutions	-	-
	Other inflows by counterparty	3 689.40	3 422.95
	Other contractual cash inflows	-	-
	Total HQLA	**1 237.11**	**1 136.77**
	Total net cash outflows	**273.03**	**250.10**
	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	**453.10%**	**454.53%**

Main drivers of LCR

The main drivers of LCR are a healthy buffer of HQLA and lower outflow which is buoyed by higher funding sources from demand deposits which contributed 83.14% of total deposits as at 30 June 2025.

Composition of HQLA

The composition of HQLA is as follows as at 30 June 2025:

- Coins and bank notes;
- Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ) balances;
- Treasury bills; and
- Open Market Operation bills.

Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)

The split of HQLAs as at 30 June 2025 is shown below:

Asset	Composition	
	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
	ZWGm	ZWGm
Coins and bank notes	62.74%	92.35%
RBZ balances	11.08%	0.18%
Treasury bills	1.07%	7.47%
Open Market Operation bills	25.11%	0%

Concentration of funding sources

The Society's funding profile is largely skewed towards relatively cheaper retail deposits as at 30 June 2024. The Society does not have significant funding concentration from any counterparty.

Description of the degree of centralisation of liquidity management

The CABS Board has the overall responsibility for ensuring there are sufficient processes in place for the identification, measuring, monitoring and management of liquidity risk. The Board delegated responsibility for on-going monitoring of the effectiveness of liquidity risk management to the Board Risk and Compliance Committee, which meets on a quarterly basis and to ALCO, which meets monthly.

Monitoring exposure to liquidity risk is done through reports tabled to management and with frequency ranging from daily to monthly. Liquidity management is a central function of CABS Treasury.

25.3.2 Liquidity gap analysis

Liquidity gap analysis as at 30 June 2025	On demand to 3 months ZWGm	3 months to 1 year ZWGm	1 year to 5 years ZWGm	Over 5 years ZWGm	Non-determinant maturity ZWGm	Total ZWGm
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	3 952.17	-	-	-	-	3 952.17
Investment securities	565.43	55.77	604.19	35.73	-	1 261.12
Loans and advances	842.46	1 804.03	4 110.26	27.66	-	6 784.41
Trade and other assets	494.66	-	-	-	882.02	1 376.68
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	3.85	3.85
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	1 184.06	1 184.06
Investment property	-	-	-	-	646.18	646.18
Non-current assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	6.80	6.80
Total assets	**5 854.72**	**1 859.80**	**4 714.45**	**63.39**	**2 722.91**	**15 215.27**
Liabilities						
Deposits	7 736.49	135.56	-	-	-	7 872.05
Credit lines	363.65	1 251.54	216.20	-	-	1 831.39
Trade and other liabilities	384.16	-	-	-	179.68	563.84
Current tax liability	44.45	-	-	-	-	44.45
Deferred liability	-	-	-	-	96.44	96.44
Shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-	4 807.10	4 807.10
Total liabilities	**8 528.75**	**1 387.10**	**216.20**	**-**	**5 083.22**	**15 215.27**
Net liquidity gap	**(2 674.03)**	**472.70**	**4 498.25**	**63.39**	**(2 360.31)**	**-**
Cumulative liquidity gap	**(2 674.03)**	**(2 201.33)**	**2 296.92**	**2 360.31**	**-**	**-**

While the market profile of deposits is skewed to transitory deposits, behaviourally these tend to be sticky. The mismatch in the liquidity gap analysis is managed through the liquid asset and liquid coverage ratios, in line with regulatory and internal thresholds.

NOTES TO THE TRANSLATED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS

For the half year ended 30 June 2025

25 Risk management (continued)

25.3.2 Liquidity gap analysis

Liquidity gap analysis as at 31 December 2024	Audited ZWG					
	On demand to 3 months ZWGm	3 months to 1 year ZWGm	1 year to 5 years ZWGm	Over 5 years ZWGm	Non-determinant maturity ZWGm	Total ZWGm
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	2 932.27	632.23	7.15	-	-	3 571.65
Investment securities	507.08	26.71	526.54	25.89	-	1 086.22
Other assets	691.06	-	-	-	918.96	1 610.02
Loans and advances	519.60	1 274.22	3 087.23	72.94	-	4 953.99
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	5.48	5.48
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	1 072.64	1 072.64
Investment property	-	-	-	-	552.37	552.37
Non-current assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	6.51	6.51
Total assets	**4 650.01**	**1 933.16**	**3 620.92**	**98.83**	**2 555.96**	**12 858.88**
Liabilities						
Deposits	6 005.15	190.21	25.50	-	-	6 220.86
Credit lines	101.53	950.88	375.89	-	-	1 428.30
Trade and other liabilities	314.99	-	-	-	471.12	786.11
Deferred taxation	-	-	-	-	91.33	91.33
Shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-	4 332.28	4 332.28
Total liabilities	**6 421.67**	**1 141.09**	**401.39**	**-**	**4 894.73**	**12 858.88**
Net liquidity gap	**(1 771.66)**	**792.07**	**3 219.53**	**98.83**	**(2 338.77)**	**-**
Cumulative liquidity gap	**(1 771.66)**	**(979.59)**	**2 239.94**	**2 338.77**	**-**	**-**

25.4 Market risk

Market risk is the risk of adverse changes to the CABS statement of financial position or future earnings resulting, directly and indirectly, from fluctuations in the market prices of financial instruments. This occurs when exchange rates change between the time a society's trading position is opened and the time when it is squared off, affecting exchange profit/ loss. The two major components of market risk that affect the Society are foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk.

The Society's transactions are mainly exposed to the following foreign exchange risk types:

Translation risk is the risk to earnings or capital arising from the translation of the Society's assets and liabilities to local currency. Transaction risk which occurs when exchange rates change between the time that an obligation is incurred and the time it is settled, thus affecting cash flows. Economic Exposure which reflects the change in the present value of the institution's future expected cash flows as a result of unexpected changes in exchange rates.

Interest rate risk (IRRBB) is the risk arising from repricing and/or maturity mismatches of on-and-off balance sheet components across the Society.

CABS uses the Standardized Approach to calculate the regulatory capital requirements relating to general market risks. Market risk is governed by Board-approved policies that cover management, identification, measurement and monitoring. Market risk limits are approved at Board level and are reviewed periodically, but at least annually.

These limits include the following:

- Dealer and trading limits;
- Counterparty limits;
- Limits on maturity profiles.

The Society employs both an earnings and economic-value perspective to measure interest rate sensitivity on a monthly basis. This includes a repricing profile analysis, simulated modelling of the bank's NII and EVE for a standard interest rate shock, and stress-testing of NII and EVE for multiple stressed-interest-rate scenarios.

The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimising the return on risk.

ALCO is responsible for the management of market risk under the oversight of the Board Risk and Compliance Committee and the Board. All market risk policies and procedures are subject to review and approval by ALCO, the Board Risk and Compliance Committee and the Board.

25.4.1 Exposure to interest rate risk

The management of interest rate risk against interest rate gap limits is supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of the Society's financial assets and liabilities to various standard and non-standard interest rate scenarios. Capital requirements for market risk are subject to Basel II standardised approach.

Sensitivity analysis

At the reporting date, the net interest income sensitivity of the banking book for a 2% parallel movement in interest rates measured over 12 months is highlighted below:

	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
Increase/(decrease) in interest rates on interest income		
0.5%	0.72	1.21
1%	0.36	2.41
2%	0.18	4.82
(2)%	(0.18)	(4.82)
(1)%	(0.36)	(2.41)
(0.5)%	(0.72)	(1.21)

Interest rate repricing gap

The Interest Rate Repricing Gap is the difference between interest bearing assets and interest bearing liabilities in a given maturity interval.

Interest rate repricing and gap analysis June 2025	On demand to 3 months ZWGm	3 months to 1 year ZWGm	1 year to 5 years ZWGm	Over 5 years ZWGm	Total ZWGm
Assets					
Investment securities	565.43	55.77	604.19	35.73	1 261.12
Loans and advances	842.46	1 804.03	4 110.26	27.66	6 784.41
Total assets	**1 407.89**	**1 859.80**	**4 714.45**	**63.39**	**8 045.53**
Liabilities					
Deposits	7 736.49	135.56	-	-	7 872.05
Credit lines	363.65	1 251.54	216.20	-	1 831.39
Total liabilities	**8 100.14**	**1 387.10**	**216.20**	**-**	**9 703.44**
Net liquidity gap	**(6 692.25)**	**472.70**	**4 498.25**	**63.39**	**(1 657.91)**
Cumulative interest rate repricing liquidity gap	**(6 692.25)**	**(6 219.55)**	**(1 721.30)**	**(1 657.91)**	**-**

Interest rate repricing and gap analysis December 2024	Audited ZWG				
	On demand to 3 months ZWGm	3 months to 1 year ZWGm	1 year to 5 years ZWGm	Over 5 years ZWGm	Total ZWGm
Assets					
Investment securities	507.08	26.71	526.54	25.89	1 086.22
Loans and advances	519.60	1 274.22	3 087.23	72.94	4 953.99
Total assets	**1 026.68**	**1 300.93**	**3 613.77**	**98.83**	**6 040.21**
Liabilities					
Deposits	6 005.15	190.21	25.50	-	6 220.86
Credit lines	101.53	950.88	375.89	-	1 428.30
Total liabilities	**6 106.68**	**1 141.09**	**401.39**	**-**	**7 649.16**
Net liquidity gap	**(5 080.00)**	**159.84**	**3 212.38**	**98.83**	**(1 608.95)**
Cumulative interest rate repricing liquidity gap	**(5 080.00)**	**(4 920.16)**	**(1 707.78)**	**(1 608.95)**	**-**

TRANSLATED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS

For the half year ended 30 June 2025

25 Risk management (continued)

25.4.2 Exposure to foreign currency risk

The Society is exposed to exchange rate movement of various currencies against the United States dollar. Below are the foreign currency exposures for the Society as at 30 June 2025.

	Exchange rate	
	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
	Base currency USD	Base currency USD
Currency name		
Zimbabwe Gold (ZWG)	26.95	25.80
South African Rand (ZAR)	17.75	18.79
Great British Pound (GBP)	1.37	1.25
Euro (EUR)	1.17	1.04
Botswana Pula (BWP)	13.35	13.99
Chinese Yuan (CNY)	7.16	7.30

	Assets Cash and cash equivalents 2025	Assets Cash and cash equivalents 2024	Net USD equivalent as at 2025	Net USD equivalent as at 2024	Effect on profit of 10% depreciation 2025	Effect on profit of 10% depreciation 2024	Effect on profit of 10% appreciation 2025	Effect on profit of 10% appreciation 2024
ZWG	ZWGm	ZWGm	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
	(243.85)	(220.70)	(9.05)	(8.55)	0.90	0.86	(0.90)	(0.86)
ZAR	ZARm	ZARm	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
	33.77	38.77	1.90	2.06	(0.19)	(0.21)	0.19	0.21
GBP	GBPm	GBPm	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
	0.11	0.19	0.15	0.24	(0.01)	(0.02)	0.01	0.02
EUR	EURm	EURm	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
	0.34	0.23	0.39	0.24	(0.04)	(0.02)	0.04	0.02
BWP	BWPm	BWPm	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
	210.14	1.53	15.07	0.11	-	(0.01)	1.51	0.01
CNY	CNYm	CNYm	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
	-	0.36	-	0.05	(0.10)	-	-	-

25.5 Compliance risk

Compliance risk is the risk that the Society fails to comply with the letter and spirit of all statutes, supervisory requirements and industry codes of conduct which apply to its business.

The Society seeks to bring the highest standards of compliance best practice in all areas of its operations. As part of the Compliance Risk Management Framework, the Society has an independent compliance function that proactively ensures compliance with all regulatory requirements that are overseen by the Board Risk and Compliance Committee, the Board Audit Committee and the Board.

CABS financial crime compliance statement

The Society recognises that economic crimes have an adverse effect on individuals and communities wherever they take place. The Society does not tolerate any deliberate breach of financial crime laws and regulations (bribery, corruption, and money laundering, sanctions, or tax evasion facilitation) that apply to the transactions we undertake. The Society has a dedicated Financial Crime function, which sits within Compliance. The Financial Crime function facilitates risk-based expert support and oversight to the business. The Society adopted a holistic approach to Financial Crime Compliance anchored on AML policy framework that sets the minimum control requirements in four key risk areas: anti-bribery and corruption (ABC); anti-money laundering & counter-terrorist financing (AML); anti-tax evasion facilitation and sanctions.

Compliance environment

The Society's compliance risk is managed through a Board-approved Compliance Programme. There are policies such as the Anti Money Laundering (AML), Countering the Financing of Terrorism (CFT), and Sanctions Screening Programme (SSP) as well as other internal policies and processes, which cover legal, regulatory, and other technical requirements relevant to the business. The Society's AML/CFT and SSP are also geared towards ensuring the Society meets best practice with regards to AML/CFT using integrated Financial Crime solutions. Customer Acceptance and management of the Society's financial crime compliance is managed through the AML Committee, a sub-committee of the CABS EXCO.

The Compliance function, through the Regulatory Change Management Process, assists Management to identify, assess and mitigate regulatory risks associated with current or emerging regulations. The Compliance function also independently monitors departments to ensure adherence to policies,procedures and other regulatory and technical requirements mindful of the impact that regulatory breaches have on the CABS brand, relationships with key regulators, third party banking partners and customers.

The Society was issued with a written warning on 17 April 2025 relating to the failure to publish business conditions for the second half of 2024. The warning was concluded without any further regulatory action.

Sustainability compliance

The Compliance function also plays a pivotal role in ensuring we comply with sustainability standards and best practice measures as directed in the Board-approved ESG Framework. The Compliance function advises the business on all matters of sustainable financing and governance as they relate to CABS services and products including the customers who bank with the Society. We additionally advise all these stakeholders on their role in meeting and maintaining ESG standards.

Following the Regulator's call for financial institutions to adopt measure to enforce sustainability in the financial sector, CABS is working with various local and international stakeholders to further develop and finetune the current ESG Framework. CABS is currently collaborating with Regulators, and we are engaged in sustainability certification with the Sustainability Standards and Certification Initiative (SSCI) managed by the European Organisation for Sustainable Development (EOSD).

25.6 Operational risks

Operational risk is the risk of a loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems and external events. This includes legal risk but excludes reputational risk and strategic risk.

The Society has an operational risk policy that is supported by several supplementary and detailed risk policies covering information security risk, damage to physical assets, financial crime risk, model risk, people risk, process risk and systems risk. The Society has a low preference for operational risk, however there is zero-tolerance for some sub- components of the risk. The risk preferences and appetite limits are set out in the Society's Risk Strategy and Appetite Statement. This is reviewed at least annually by the Board, upon recommendation by the Board Risk and Compliance Committee.

The Society has an independent Operational Risk Management Function (ORMF) that is responsible for the design, maintenance and ongoing development of the Operational Risk Framework. The Operational Risk Framework has methodologies and tools that are applied to identify and assess risks as well as provide information used in the determination of mitigating measures.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to the Management Executive Committee (EXCO) under the oversight of the Board Risk and Compliance Committee. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- Risk and control self-assessments (RCSA) that are conducted quarterly to proactively identify and actively mitigate risks. These self-assessments cover assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of controls designed to mitigate risks;
- Key risk indicators for monitoring operational risks which act as an early indicator of a potential increase in risk exposure and/or a potential breakdown of controls.
- Risk event data collection, reporting and escalation. Risk events are reported at least monthly to EXCO and quarterly to the Board Risk and Compliance Committee;
- Departmental risk meetings; Periodic on-site risk reviews;
- Audit Findings Tracking (AFT) Committee; and
- Stress testing of operational risk losses to identify potential vulnerabilities in the control environment.

In addition to the onsite risk reviews, regular monitoring of activities is conducted by the Operational Risk Department. The Internal Audit Department provides independent assurance that controls and systems are functioning efficiently and as intended. The controls maintained by the Society which are subjected to evaluation include:

- Reconciliation and monitoring of transactions;
- Appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorisation of transactions;
- Compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements;
- Documentation and record retention;
- Escalation and reporting of operational losses and risk events;
- Risk mitigation, including insurance where this is cost effective;
- Business continuity management and development of contingency plans;
- Training and professional development; and
- Ethical and business standards.

The Society applies the Standardised Approach for operational risk capital assessment.

25.7 Information Technology (IT) risk

IT risk is the risk of loss due to failure of systems and/or related processes, and inadequate or inefficient information security. The fast-paced digitalisation of the financial services sector, characterised by device interoperability and faster digital technology adoption, has resulted in proliferation of technology related risks, key amongst them cybercrime. Cybercrime risk is the risk relating to criminal and fraudulent activities involving online and information technology. It is a sub-component of information security risk (which is in turn a sub-component of information technology risk), which is the risk of failure to protect the confidentiality, integrity and/or availability of information technology assets from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction.

The Executive and ICT Steering Committees have the primary responsibility to oversee implementation of technology and information security controls and mitigate cyber and other technology related threats and failures under the oversight of the Board ICT Committee. The Information Technology Risk Policy, Information Security Risk Policy and the Financial Crime Risk Policy are complementary in governing technology and cybersecurity risks.

25.8 People risk

People risk is the risk relating to the business workforce resourcing, utilisation/productivity, skills, competencies, and behaviours to manage and operate the business, including engaging with customers. It includes issues related to the loss of essential skills, failure to fill certain positions and inability to retain and/or attract skilled staff who can meet the demands of a changing environment. The risk also includes the lack of adequate backup or succession plans, which may affect continuity and quality of work.

The Society has a People Risk Policy that is supported by various standards including the Maadili Charter (Code of Ethics) to sustainably acquire and retain appropriate skills. The Maadili Charter underpins the behaviours that are consistent with the values of the Society and serves to guide how the Society's people interact amongst each other, with customers, communities and other stakeholders.

CB 011024

NOTES TO THE TRANSLATED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS
For the half year ended 30 June 2025

25 Risk management (continued)

25.9 Strategic risk

The CABS Managing Director is mandated to oversee implementation of the CABS Strategic Risk Policy by the Board Risk and Compliance Committee (BRCC). The Managing Director is supported by the EXCO to develop strategic and significant operational objectives, and related initiatives and coordinates its resources to enable the Society to deploy available capability and capacity to meet its strategic and operational objectives. EXCO assists the Managing Director to monitor the Society's progress in achieving its strategic and operational objectives and conducts risk assessments to identify material Strategic, External and Growth (Business) risks when formulating and monitoring delivery of the strategy and business plans. Where EXCO believes that any such strategic and operational objectives will not be achieved, they recommend appropriate remedial actions, monitor and report to the Board. The Board plays an active role in overseeing strategy formulation and business planning in fulfilment of their fiduciary duties to the business and ensure that CABS operates within the Board-approved risk preferences and appetite limits set out in the CABS Risk Strategy and Appetite Statement.

25.10 Reputational risk

The Board has delegated responsibility for effective management of reputational risk to the BRCC and to EXCO. Board approved reputational risk related policies are in place. Line management has the primary responsibility for reputational risk identification and mitigation. Reputational risk management and monitoring is done in the following ways:

- Communication of information about the Society to the public or press releases is done in line with the provisions of the internal and external communications guidelines and with approval from EXCO. This facilitates building the Society's reputational capital (through positive information) and minimizing the impact of adverse reputational risk events;
- All material events that have a potential to impact the Society's reputation are immediately escalated to the Marketing Executive, Managing Director, Head of Compliance and Head of Risk; and
- Any exposures to reputational risk are captured in the internal risk events log, with controls to mitigate the risk.

25.11 Conduct risk

Conduct risk refers to the likelihood of harm arising out of the decisions and actions of CABS, which harm may befall customers, employees, the Society itself and its shareholders, as well as the market in which CABS operates.

CABS EXCO has the primary responsibility to implement the Society's Market Conduct Framework under the oversight of the Board Risk and Compliance Committee.

Conduct risk emerges where there is insufficient consideration of outcomes of strategy or its execution on the various stakeholders that the Society owes obligations to. The Society has no appetite for negative conduct risk outcomes and has put in place measures, through a Board-approved Market Conduct Risk Framework, that include policies and procedures to safeguard Treating Customers Fairly (TCF) principles within the Society and all third parties who deal with the Society. The TCF principles emanate from the Banking Act, the Consumer Protection Framework under the supervision of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe. The Society has a dedicated Compliance Function responsible for monitoring compliance with conduct risk regulations and policies.

25.12 Model risk

Model risk is the risk of loss resulting from the incorrect development, implementation, or use of financial models in decision-making processes. It arises due to errors in model design, assumptions, input data, or inappropriate application of models. Model risk is a sub-component of operational risk and is managed within the Society's Model Risk Policy. The Society's Model Risk Policy sets out governance requirements, including the model development, validation, approval, and ongoing monitoring processes. Model risk management is integrated into the risk management framework to ensure that models used for pricing, risk assessment, capital allocation, and other key financial decisions are robust, transparent, and fit for purpose.

The Society applies the following controls to mitigate model risk:

- A formal model development and validation process, including independent model review and approval.
- Regular back-testing and benchmarking of models against actual outcomes to ensure accuracy and reliability.
- Ongoing monitoring and periodic reassessment of models to ensure continued effectiveness in a changing business environment.
- A model inventory and documentation process to ensure transparency in model governance and lifecycle management.
- Escalation and reporting of model limitations and weaknesses to the Group Model Risk Committee; Executive Committee; and Board Risk and Compliance Committee.
- Stress testing of key models to assess their sensitivity to extreme conditions and potential financial impacts.

The Society adopts a conservative approach to model risk and ensures that all models undergo rigorous assessment before implementation.

25.13 Anti-money laundering (AML) risk

AML risk is the risk that the Society may be used to facilitate money laundering, terrorist financing, or other illicit financial activities. It arises from inadequate systems, processes, or controls in place to detect, prevent, and report suspicious transactions. The Society is committed to maintaining a robust AML framework in line with regulatory requirements and international best practices. The Financial Crime Risk Policy guides Society's approach to preventing financial crime and ensuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Key measures implemented to manage AML risk include:

- Customer due diligence (CDD) and flagging politically exposed people.
- Transaction monitoring to detect and report suspicious activity.
- Regular training programs to ensure employees are aware of AML risks and compliance requirements.
- Regulatory reporting of suspicious activity to the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) and relevant authorities.
- Ongoing risk assessments to identify emerging threats and update control measures accordingly.

The CABS Board of Directors and BRCC, through the Anti-Money Laundering Committee (AMLCOM) oversees the overall management of AML/CTF compliance risks, including the approval and implementation of AML/CFT measures. New customers are accepted with due care, and CABS operations are protected from abuse by criminal organisations and individuals. By proactively identifying and mitigating financial crime risks, we aim to protect our customers, our reputation, and the overall stability of the Zimbabwean financial sector. CABS co-operate fully with local and international competent authorities and law enforcement agencies in combating money laundering and countering financing of terrorism.

25.14 Legal risk

Legal risk is the risk of loss resulting from non-compliance with laws, regulations, contractual obligations, or adverse legal actions. It arises due to changes in regulatory requirements, contractual disputes, litigation, or failure to adequately manage legal exposures. The Society has a Legal Risk Policy that ensures compliance with applicable laws and regulations while protecting the society from potential legal challenges. The Legal Department plays a key role in providing oversight, guidance, and proactive risk management. The controls include continuous monitoring of regulatory changes, legal review of contracts, compliance frameworks, engagement with legal advisors, employee training, and escalation of legal issues to the Board Risk and Compliance Committee. These measures ensure that the organization remains compliant with evolving legal requirements and reduces exposure to legal liabilities.

Key areas of legal risk include:

- **Contracts** - Ensuring that all contracts and agreements are legally sound, align with regulatory requirements, and are reviewed by legal experts to mitigate contractual risks.
- **Competition Law** - Adhering to fair competition practices and avoiding anti-competitive behavior that could result in legal and financial penalties.
- **Litigation** - Managing potential and ongoing legal disputes effectively to minimize financial and reputational damage.

The Society adopts a proactive approach to legal risk management by embedding compliance into business processes and ensuring that all regulatory requirements are adhered to effectively.

25.15 Risks and ratings

The RBZ conducts regular examinations of the banks and financial institutions it regulates. The latest onsite examination of the Society was in May 2018 and the overall assessment resulted in a rating of 2 (Satisfactory) on the CAMELS scale. The CAMELS rating evaluates financial institutions on capital adequacy, asset quality, management, earnings, liquidity and sensitivity to market risk.

The CAMELS and Risk Assessment ratings are summarised below:

CAMELS Component	May 2018 Ratings
Capital	1 - Strong
Asset quality	3 - Fair
Management	3 - Fair
Earnings	1 - Strong
Liquidity	2 - Satisfactory
Sensitivity to market risk	2 - Satisfactory
Overall composite rating	**2 - Satisfactory**

Key

1. Strong	2. Satisfactory	3. Fair	4. Weak	5. Critical

Summary of risk matrix from RBZ Onsite Inspection of June 2023

Type of risk	Level of inherent risk	Adequacy of risk management systems	Overall composite risk	Direction of overall composite risk
Credit	**Low**	**Acceptable**	**Low**	**Stable**
Liquidity	**Moderate**	**Acceptable**	**Moderate**	**Stable**
Foreign exchange	**Low**	**Acceptable**	**Low**	**Stable**
Interest rate	**Moderate**	**Acceptable**	**Moderate**	**Increasing**
Strategic risk	**Moderate**	**Acceptable**	**Moderate**	**Stable**
Operational risk	**High**	**Acceptable**	**High**	**Stable**
Legal and compliance	**Moderate**	**Acceptable**	**Moderate**	**Stable**
Reputation	**Moderate**	**Acceptable**	**Moderate**	**Stable**
Overall	**Moderate**	**Acceptable**	**Moderate**	**Stable**

Interpretation of the Risk Matrix

Levels of inherent risk

Low	Reflects lower than average probability of an adverse impact on a banking institution's capital and earnings. Losses in a functional area with low inherent risk would have little negative impact on the institution's overall functional condition.
Moderate	Could reasonably be expected to result in a loss, which could be absorbed by a banking institution in the normal course of business.
High	Reflects a higher than average probability of potential loss. High inherent risk could reasonably be expected to result in a significant and harmful loss to the banking institution.

TRANSLATED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS

For the half year ended 30 June 2025

NOTES TO THE TRANSLATED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS
For the half year ended 30 June 2025

25 Risk management (continued)

25.15 Risks and ratings (continued)

Adequacy of risk management systems

Weak	Risk management systems are inadequate or inappropriate given the size, complexity and risk profile of the banking institution. Institution's risk management systems are lacking in important ways and therefore a cause of more than normal supervisory attention. The internal control systems will be lacking in important aspects, particularly as indicated by continued exceptions or by the failure to adhere to written policies and procedures.
Acceptable	Management of risk is largely effective but lacking to some modest degree. While the institution might be having some minor risk management weaknesses, those have to be recognised and are being addressed. Management information systems are generally adequate.
Strong	Management effectively identifies and controls all types of risk areas posed by the relevant functional areas or per inherent risk. The Board and senior management are active participants in managing risk and ensure appropriate policies and limits are in place. The policies comprehensively define the banking institution's risk tolerance. Responsibilities and accountabilities are effectively communicated.

Overall composite risk

Low	This would be assigned to low-risk areas. Moderate risk areas may be assigned to a low composite risk where internal controls and risk management systems are strong and effectively mitigate much risk.
Moderate	Risk management systems appropriately mitigate inherent risk. For a given low risk area, significant weaknesses in the risk management systems may result in a moderate composite risk assessment. On the other, a strong risk management system may reduce the risk so that any potential financial loss from the activity would have only a moderate negative impact on the financial condition of the organisation.
High	Risk management systems do not significantly mitigate the high level of, thus, the activity could potentially result in a financial loss that would have a significant impact on the banking institution's overall condition.

Direction of overall composite risk

Increasing	Based on the current information, risk is expected to increase in the next twelve months.
Decreasing	Based on the current information, risk is expected to decrease in the next twelve months.
Stable	Based on the current information, risk is expected to be stable in the next twelve months.

26 Capital management

The RBZ sets and monitors capital requirements for the Society through quarterly BSD1 returns. In implementing current capital requirements, the RBZ required the Society to maintain a minimum capital adequacy ratio of 12% as measured by the ratio of total capital to risk weighted assets and a minimum capital requirement of US$30 million from 31 December 2021 onwards. The Society was compliant with respect to the minimum capital requirement by 31 March 2021 and remained compliant at 30 June 2025.

CABS was designated as a Domestic Systemically Important Institution (D-SIB) for the period January to December 2025 and, thus, required to maintain a minimum Tier 1 ratio of 9%. This included a surcharge of one percentage point for Higher Loss Absorbance (HLA) that needed to be maintained throughout 2025. The Society was compliant during the period ending 30 June 2025.

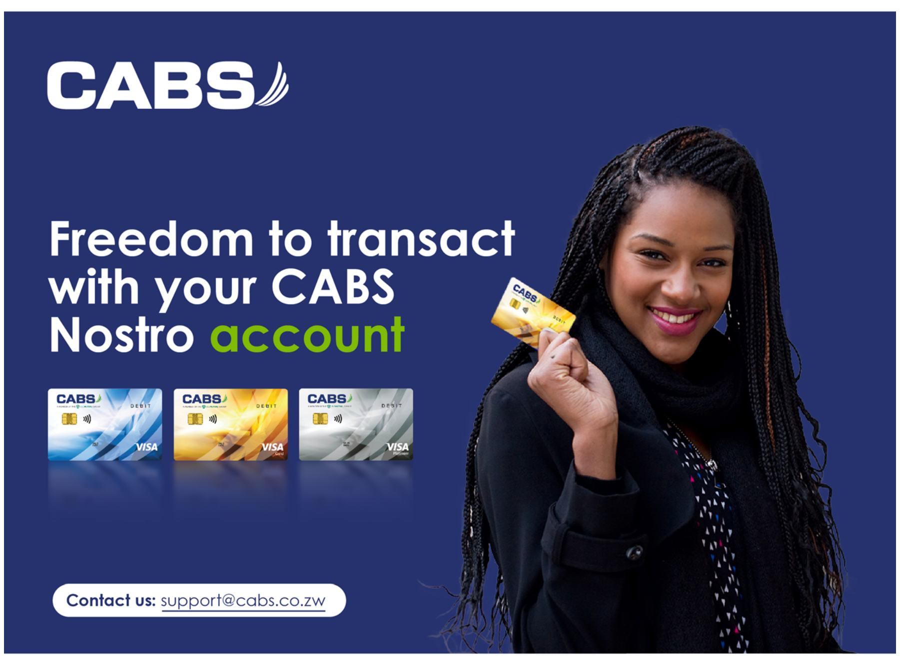
The Society's regulatory capital is analysed into two tiers:

- Tier 1 capital which includes ordinary paid up capital, share premium, retained earnings and general reserves after deducting goodwill, intangible assets and exposure to insiders and connected counterparties.
- Tier 2 capital which includes revaluation reserves and subordinated debt.

The Society's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain depositor confidence and sustain future developments of the business. The Society's regulatory position as at 30 June 2025 was as follows:

	30 June 2025 ZWGm	31 December 2024 ZWGm
CAPITAL ADEQUACY		
Tier 1 capital		
Ordinary class "A" share capital	0.01	0.01
Retained earnings	3 392.97	2 993.32
Exposures to insiders and connected parties	(193.67)	(139.03)
Less Tier 1 allocated to market risk	(181.19)	(167.44)
Les Tier 1 allocated for operational risk	(57.61)	(57.61)
Total Tier 1 capital	**2 960.51**	**2 629.25**
Tier 2 capital		
Revaluation reserve (Limited by Tier 1)	937.73	897.68
General provisions	156.12	143.47
Other	-	-
Total Tier 2 capital	**1 093.85**	**1 041.15**
Tier 3 capital		
Allocation of capital for market risk	181.19	167.44
Allocation of capital for operational risk	57.61	57.61
Total Tier 3 capital	**238.80**	**225.05**
Deductions from total capital		
Encumbered assets	(538.91)	(515.97)
Equity investments in non subsidiary companies	(15.97)	(9.49)
Total from total capital	**(554.88)**	**(525.46)**
Total regulatory capital	**3 738.28**	**3 369.99**
Total risk weighted assets	**12 489.76**	**11 486.98**
Capital adequacy ratio	**29.93%**	**29.34%**
Regulatory minimum capital adequacy ratio	**12.00%**	**12.00%**

CB 011024



NOTES TO THE TRANSLATED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS
For the half year ended 30 June 2025

27 External credit rating

The Society is assessed by the Global Credit Rating Company (GCR), a credit rating agency accredited by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe. Below are the ratings by the GCR for the Society for the past 3 years:

Rating class	Rating scale	Ratings	Rating outlook	Issue date
Long-term	National	AA-	Stable	Jul 2025
Long-term	National	A+	Stable	Jul 2024
Long-term	National	A+	Evolving	Jul 2023

The stable outlook is premised on CABS stable financial profile. An additional factor supporting the outlook is the expectation of the end of hyperinflation in the operating locale.

28 Going concern

The Society has a strong brand, as the largest and oldest building society in Zimbabwe, and benefits from the association and strong support from its parent, Old Mutual Zimbabwe Limited. The Society has a comprehensive banking product presence which enables it to maintain stable revenue streams and strong capital and liquidity positions.

In terms of managing liquidity, the Society ensures as far as possible that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet both its short term and long term liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Society's reputation. In terms of capital management, the Society is adequately capitalised and always ensures compliance with regulatory benchmarks.

The Directors have assessed the ability of the Society to continue operating as a going concern and are satisfied it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. The Directors have engaged themselves to continuously assess the Society's ability to continue as a going concern and to determine the continued appropriateness of the going concern assumption that has been used in preparation of the translated unaudited financial results. Therefore, the preparation of these translated unaudited financial results on a going concern basis is still appropriate.

29 Foreign currency denominated transactions and balances

Statutory Instrument 218 of 2023 saw the Government of Zimbabwe extend the use of the multi-currency system, and the ZWG and USD have proved to be the dominant currencies. Due to increased volumes in USD, the Society adopted the USD as its functional currency effective 1 January 2024. Below is a summary of the foreign currency transactions and balances included in the financial results, other than the ZWG, presented in USD.

	June 2025 USDm	December 2024 USDm
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	63.74	120.20
Investment securities	29.57	39.12
Statutory receivable	60.37	2.18
Loans and advances	234.30	179.29
Other assets	15.70	4.94
Total assets	**403.68**	**345.73**
Liabilities		
Lines of credit	67.97	55.36
Deposits	227.07	200.12
Other liabilities	24.88	9.11
Total liabilities	**319.92**	**264.59**

	June 2025 USDm	June 2024 USDm
Transactions denominated in foreign currency		
Revenue		
Interest income	14.53	13.61
Fee and commission income	19.99	18.69
Other income	6.48	0.02
Total revenue	**41.00**	**32.32**

30 Subsequent events

There were no significant subsequent events affecting the financial statements for the half year ended 30 June 2025.

WE'LL HELP YOU GET THERE
CABS
A MEMBER OF THE OLDMUTUAL GROUP