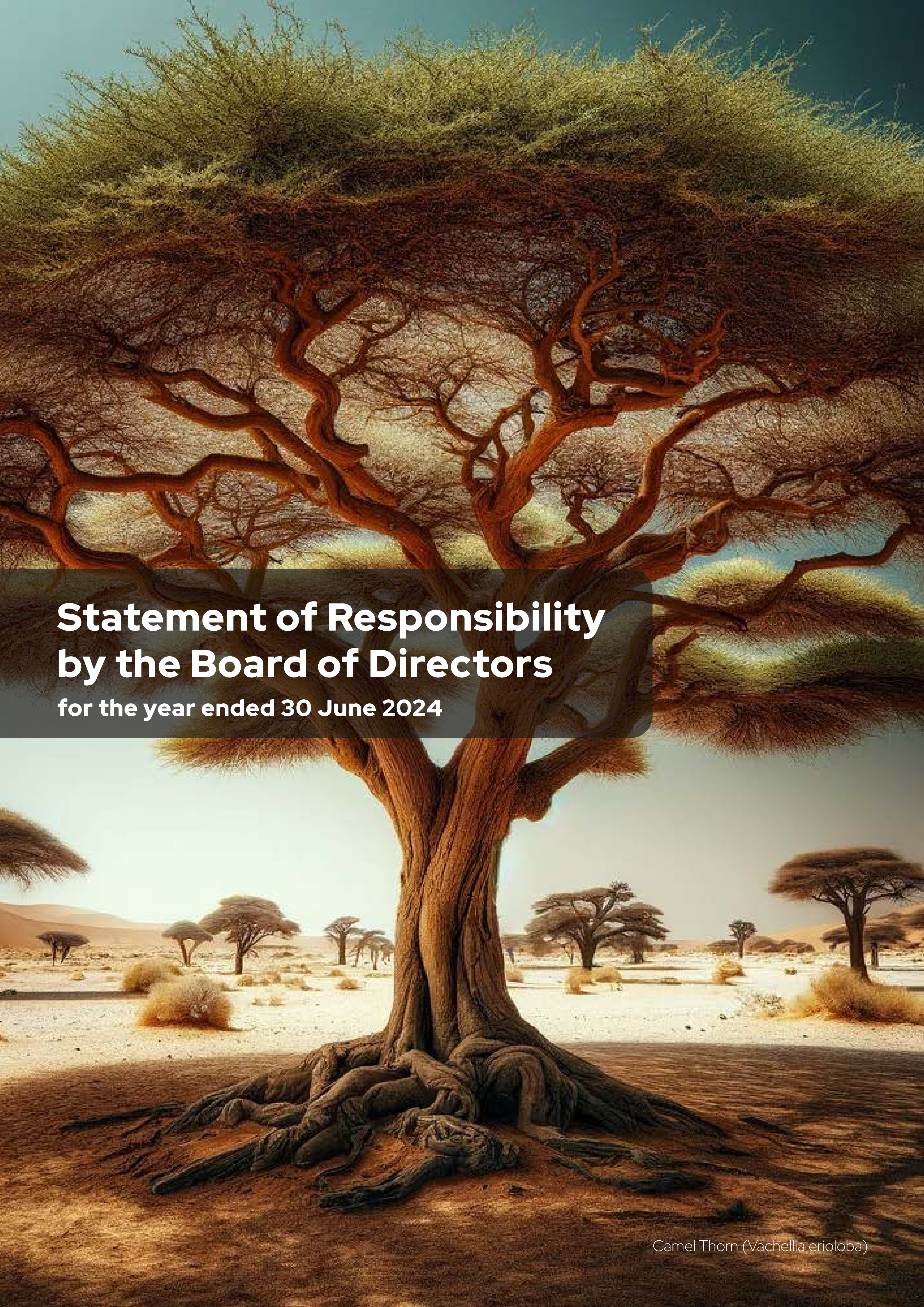
2024 Annual Report

Bank Windhoek
a member of Capricorn Group

Index

Statement of Responsibility by the Board of Directors

for the year ended 30 June 2024



Camel Thorn (*Vachellia erioloba*)

The directors are responsible for the preparation, integrity and objectivity of the financial statements that fairly present the state of affairs of the group and company at the end of the financial year, the profit and cash flow for the year and other information contained in this report.

To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities:

- the board and management set standards and management implement systems of internal control, accounting and information systems aimed at providing reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and the risk of error, fraud or loss is reduced in a cost-effective manner. These controls, contained in established policies and procedures, include the proper delegation of responsibilities and authorities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties;
- the group and company's internal audit function, which operates unimpeded and independently from operational management, and has unrestricted access to the board audit and board risk and compliance committees, appraises, evaluates and, when necessary, recommends improvements in the systems of internal control and accounting practices, based on audit plans that take cognisance of the relative degrees of risk of each function or aspect of the business; and
- the board audit and board risk and compliance committees of the group and company, together with the external and internal auditors, play an integral role in matters relating to financial and internal control, accounting policies, reporting and disclosure.

To the best of their knowledge and belief, based on the above, the directors are satisfied that no material breakdown in the operation of the systems of internal control and procedures has occurred during the financial year under review.

The group and company consistently adopt appropriate and recognised accounting policies and these are supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates on a consistent basis. Comprehensive insurance cover is in place as required by the Bank of Namibia BID 14 – 'Determinations on minimum insurance for banking institutions'.

The bank has complied in all material aspects with the requirements set out in BID 2 with regards to asset classification, suspension of interest and provisioning. The external auditors have not identified nor reported instances of non-compliance with BID 2 during the reporting period.

The directors of the group and company are responsible for the controls over, and the security of the website and, where applicable, for establishing and controlling the process for electronically distributing annual reports and other financial information to stakeholders.

The financial statements presented on pages 20 to 122 have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Namibian Companies Act and comply with IFRS Accounting Standards® ("IFRS").

The directors have no reason to believe that the group and company will not be going concerns in the year ahead, based on forecasts and available cash resources. These financial statements have accordingly been prepared on a going concern basis.

The financial statements have been audited by the independent auditing firm, PricewaterhouseCoopers, who was given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data, including minutes of all meetings of shareholders, the board of directors and committees of the board. The directors believe that all representations made to the independent auditor during the audit were valid and appropriate.
The independent auditor's report is presented on pages 16 to 19.

The financial statements, set out on pages 20 to 122, were authorised and approved for issue by the board of directors on, 3 September 2024 and are signed on their behalf:

J J Swanepoel
Chairperson

B R Hans
Managing Director

Corporate Governance Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2024

Mopane (Colophospermum mopane)

Bank Windhoek Ltd ("the company") and its subsidiaries ("the group") are committed to the principles of sound corporate governance, which are characterised by discipline, transparency, independence, accountability, responsibility, fairness and social responsibility. By subscribing to these principles, the group and company believe that all stakeholders' interests are promoted, and long-term value is created.

The board and its committees are responsible for establishing effective leadership and ethical practices, and for ensuring the application of appropriate governance practices to deliver the desired outcomes. Following a decision by the Namibian Stock Exchange (NSX) in 2018 to allow listed entities to select compliance either with the NamCode or the King IV™, the group and company have adopted King IV™.

The board accepts that the leadership tone is set from the top. The work done in embedding 'The Capricorn Way' signals the emphasis on creating an ethical culture with behaviours based on a common set of values.

Creating an ethical culture is our most pertinent material matter. The board sets the tone for an ethical culture through the group risk appetite statement, which includes ethics risk-related elements.

Operational risk priorities include building an effective risk culture to support dynamic risk management.

Board members and employees adhere to an updated Code of Ethics and Conduct Policy. The Procurement Policy was augmented with a Suppliers' Code of Conduct. Since its inception, the Group board social and ethics committee (BSEC) has been mandated to recommend policies and guidelines for addressing ethics issues to the board and escalate any ethics risks to the board risk and compliance committee (BRCC).

Key board practices and activities focus on:
- open and rigorous discussion;
- active participation;
- consensus in decision-making;
- independent thinking and alternate views; and
- reliable and timely information.

The board provides oversight and ensures sustainability by approving a clear strategy linked to performance objectives and targets. The operational risk management infrastructure was enhanced to support the group and company's strategy, which directs the evolution of the internal risk and control frameworks based on anticipated future operating dynamics. To achieve good performance as an outcome, the board evaluates its own performance, which includes the board committees' performance, and ensures that remuneration throughout the company is linked to the achievement of performance targets.

Effective control is embedded in the company's governance. The board follows a structured approach to meetings, supported by a timely flow of documents to ensure that the oversight responsibilities of the boards of subsidiaries, as well as the company board and its committees, are carried out effectively.

The board believes that the group and company earn legitimacy through consistent performance over time, a reputation for compliance, customer service, stakeholder- inclusivity and by acting as a connector of positive change.

Governance milestones for 2024
- Ongoing reviews and improvements in line with the King IV™ principles and related recommended practices.
- The ethics strategy was implemented, and a three- year action plan as approved by the board, is progressing well.
- Comprehensive internal evaluations of the boards, committees, directors and company secretaries were completed to ensure that the group and company operates efficiently, have robust conversations and to address any gaps.
- There was early involvement of non-executive directors in planning and setting the strategy for the next strategy cycle.

Our King IV™ journey
King IV™ focuses on outcomes as opposed to inputs in respect of good governance. It defines corporate governance as the exercise of ethical and effectiv leadership by the board towards the achievement of four corporate governance outcomes, namely:
- Ethical culture;
- Good performance (sustainable value creation);
- Effective controls; and
- Trust, a good reputation and the legitimacy of the company (its social license to operate).

The executive leadership and the board, with the assistance of a governance expert, reviewed King IV™ with a view to:
- ensure alignment in the understanding of the King IV™ philosophy, corporate governance outcomes, 17 principles and how to apply the principles through supporting practices;
- assess the appropriateness of current practices in support of the outcomes required by each of the 17 principles; and
- identify proposed changes and enhancements to current practices to ensure the more effective application of the principles.

While no major gaps were found, management and the boards of each subsidiary company are implementing the proposed enhancements.

The company's King IV principles disclosure map is accessible at https://www.bankwindhoek.com.na/Pages/ Reports.aspx

Board of Directors

The board plays a pivotal role in the group and company's corporate governance system. Intellectual honesty is an overriding commitment in the board's deliberations and approach to corporate governance. We are also entrenching a risk culture that supports dynamic risk management.

The board is governed by the board charter, which regulates how the board conducts its business. The charter sets out the specific responsibilities to be discharged by the board members collectively and the managing director and chairperson in their respective capacities. The board is satisfied that it has fulfilled its responsibilities in terms of the board charter for 2024.

Role of the board

An important role of the board is to define the vision and purpose of the group and company (including its strategic intent and choices) and its values (manifested by 'The Capricorn Way'), which constitute its organisational culture, associated behaviours and norms to achieve its purpose. These are considered to be clear, concise and achievable. The group and company's strategies are considered, evaluated and agreed upon every year before the annual budget is approved. Implementation is monitored quarterly at the board and executive meetings.

The board also ensures that procedures and practices are in place that mitigate risk and protect the group and company's assets and reputation.

A schedule of matters reserved for the board's decisions is in place. It details key aspects of the group and company's affairs that the board does not delegate, including the approval of business plans and budgets, material expenditure and alterations to share capital. This schedule of matters clarifies roles and ensures the effective exercise of authority and responsibilities.

Board leadership and composition

The company has a unitary board, consisting of an appropriate mix of executive, non-executive and independent directors. The size of the board is dictated by the company's articles of association which requires a minimum of five directors. Currently, eight members constitute the board, with one executive director and seven non-executive directors, of which five are independent non-executive directors. The nominations committee, which includes the lead independent director (LID), assessed the independence of the non-executive directors classified as independent and confirmed their continued classification as independent.

All three members of the board audit committee are independent non-executive directors, and are qualified chartered accountants.

The board is satisfied that its composition reflects the appropriate mix of knowledge, skills, experience, diversity and independence.

As contemplated in paragraph 7.3 (c)(iii) of the JSE Debt Listings Requirements, independent directors are determined holistically, in accordance with the indicators provided in King IV™.

The company's conflict of interest and director's nominations policies ("the policies") are accessible at https:// www.bankwindhoek.com.na/Pages/Reports.aspx. The policies deals, inter alia, with i) the conflicts of interest of the directors and the executive management of Bank Windhoek Ltd and how such conflicting interests can be identified and managed or avoided; and ii) the process for the nomination and appointment of directors of the company. Since publication of the policies, there have been no amendments to the policies.

Bank Windhoek Ltd confirms that, as at 3 September 2024, there are no recorded conflicts of interest and / or personal financial interests of the directors and / or the executive management of the company, as contemplated in the policies and paragraphs 7.5 and 7.6 of the JSE Debt Listings Requirements. Accordingly, as at 3 September 2024, there is no "register of any conflicts of interest and / or personal financial interests", as contemplated in paragraph 7.6 of the JSE Debt Listings Requirements.

J J Swanepoel	
BCom (Hons) (Accounting), CA(SA), CA(Nam)	
INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE CHAIRPERSON	• Board credit committee • Group board remuneration committee • Group board nominations committee • Group board investment committee
Appointed to the board in 1999	

After joining Coopers & Lybrand (now PricewaterhouseCoopers ("PwC")) in 1980, Johan Swanepoel qualified as a chartered accountant in 1982. He was elected managing partner of the firm in Namibia in 1989. He was appointed as managing director of Bank Windhoek and a director of Capricorn Group on 1 July 1999. In 2005 he took up the position of Group managing director of Capricorn Investment Holdings. Upon his retirement from this position in 2017, he accepted the role of chairperson of the board of Capricorn Group, from which he retired on 31 December 2021, as well as the role of chairperson of Bank Windhoek, which he continues to hold.

Johan is a director of several companies in the Capricorn Group. He is also a director of:
- Capricorn Investment Holdings Ltd,
- Namibia Strategic Investments (Pty) Ltd,
- Kuiseb Investments (Pty) Ltd and
- Infocare International Ltd.

J C Brandt	
BA LLB	
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	• Board lending committee • Group board nominations committee • Group board investment committee
Appointed to the board in 1982	

Koos Brandt is a founding member of Bank Windhoek. He was appointed as chairperson of the board of Bank Windhoek on 1 April 1982 and was chairperson of Capricorn Group from its inception in 1996 until 30 June 2017. He practised as a commercial lawyer for more than 30 years at Dr Weder, Kruger and Hartmann (now Dr Weder, Kauta & Hoveka).

He is a director of several companies in the Capricorn Group and also holds board positions at:
- Capricorn Investment Holdings Ltd,
- Namibia Strategic Investments (Pty) Ltd and
- Infocare International Ltd.

D G Fourie	
BCom (Hons), CA(SA), CA(Nam)	
LEAD INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	• Board audit committee • Board risk and compliance committee • Board credit committee • Group board remuneration committee • Group board investment committee • Group board nominations committee
Appointed to the board in 2015	

Gerhard Fourie has 35 years' experience as a chartered accountant. He was a partner with EY (formerly Ernst & Young) for 28 years until his retirement as managing partner of EY Namibia in June 2015. Gerhard completed a post-graduate management development programme at the University of Cape Town Business School and an advanced leadership programme at the Gordon Institute of Business Science ("GIBS") and was a member of the ICAN (Institute of Chartered Accountants of Namibia) Council until 2015.

He is appointed as a chairperson at Capricorn Group, Namib Bou and Capricorn Foundation.

B R Hans	
BCom (Hons), CA (Nam)	
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	• Board credit committee • Group board HR committee • Group board IT committee
Appointed to the board in 2016	

Baronice Hans qualified as a Chartered Accountant (Nam), where after she joined NamPower to later hold the title of General Manager: Finance, Treasury and Property Management. She played a role with NamPower's listing of the inaugural bond on the NSX and BESA.
In 2009, she joined Standard Bank as the Chief Operating Officer, and later became the Executive Director and Head Personal and Business Banking in 2010.

She is currently Bank Windhoek's Managing Director, a title she holds since 2016 and a non-executive director of the Capricorn Foundation.

V J Mungunda	
BCom, HDipAcc, CA(Nam), CA(SA), AMP (Harvard)	
INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	• Board audit committee • Board risk and compliance committee
Appointed to the board in 2023	

Vetumbuavi Mungunda qualified as a chartered accountant (Nam) in 1998 and became a partner at Deloitte in 2001. He was the Managing Partner of Deloitte Namibia from 2007 to 2013 before joining Standard Bank Namibia as Chief Executive from 2014 to 2021. In May 2021, he founded Ombu Capital, a private equity firm.

He is a Non-Executive Director at Entrepo, Namibia Breweries, Oryx Properties, NIPDB, and Schoemans Investments.

G Nakazibwe-Sekandi	
LLB, Accredited public relations practitioner (APR)	
INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	• Group board remuneration committee • Group board sustainability and ethics committee
Appointed to the board in 2004	

Gida Nakazibwe-Sekandi joined the banking industry in August 2000 when she was appointed as executive officer: marketing and corporate communication at Bank Windhoek. In 2008, she was appointed as executive director of Capricorn Investment Holdings Ltd. Gida is a founding member of the Public Relations Institute of Southern Africa ("PRISA") Namibia. She has served in various executive roles, including as head of industrial relations and communications and head of corporate affairs at Rössing Uranium. She served in the Ministries of Justice in Uganda and Zimbabwe as state attorney and public prosecutor, respectively.

Until recently she served as the lead director of Allegrow Fund, a local unlisted private equity fund. She invests her time pro bono in various social institutions, including MSR and Women@Work.

Gida is a director of a number of companies in the Capricorn Group and also holds board positions with:
- Capricorn Foundation,
- Capricorn Investment Holdings Ltd and
- Welwitschia Insurance Brokers Ltd

J N Alders-Sheya	
BCom, MSc, CIA, CA (The Netherlands)	
INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	• Board audit committee • Group board social and ethics committee
Appointed to the board in 2024	

Justina Alders-Sheya is a Namibian with over 20 years of international experience in the financial services sector, focusing on Banking, Corporate Finance and investments (impact/sustainable investing). She is an expert on impact /sustainable investing and ESG integration.

She holds directorship positions on the following boards:
- Ninety-One Fund Managers Namibia Limited
- Ninety-One Asset Management Namibia (Pty) Ltd

D Nuyoma	
BA(Hons), MA	
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	• Board risk and compliance committee • Group board HR committee • Group board investment committee • Group board social and ethics committee • Group board IT committee
Appointed to the board in 2024	

David Nuyoma joined Capricorn Group in 2024 as Group CEO.
David held various senior roles in the public sector before being appointed as the founding CEO of the Development Bank of Namibia and most recently the CEO of the Government Institutions Pensions Fund.

He is a director on various boards in the Capricorn Group and the chairman of the Pupkewitz Holdings board.

Chairperson, lead director and managing director

The board chairperson, J J Swanepoel, is an independent non-executive director. The board has appointed Mr D G Fourie as lead independent director. His role and responsibilities are set out in the board charter. They include serving as a nexus between executive and non- executive directors, where a more stringent observation of independence is required. This relates to situations where the independence of the chairperson may be questionable or impaired, including discussions about the succession and performance appraisal of the chairperson.

The managing director is appointed by the board and the group board nominations committee, on advice from the group board remuneration committee, attends to her succession.

The board is of the opinion that the governance structures and processes in place provide adequate scope and means to challenge, review, balance, and mitigate against undue influence by any particular director. Board decisions are robustly deliberated and consensus-driven. The board is satisfied that the Delegation of Authority Framework contributes to role clarity and the effective exercise of authority and responsibilities.

Meeting attendance

Each board committee has an executive lead to coordinate meetings and prepare documentation. The board meets a minimum of four times a year, with board committee meetings normally held two weeks prior to board meetings.

Feedback reports from the committees to the board include feedback on key matters discussed, key decisions taken, and matters referred to the board.

Board and committee members as at 30 June 2024 and their attendance at these committees' meetings during the year are as follows:

Director	Category	Board of directors	Board audit committee	Board risk and compliance committee	Board credit / lending committee **	Group board HR committee	Group board remuneration committee	Group board nominations committee	Group board investment committee	Group board sustainability and ethics committee	Group board IT committee
Meetings held:		**8**	**6**	**4**	**46**	**7**	**12**	**4**	**6**	**5**	**5**
J J Swanepoel	Independent non-executive chairperson	8*			41*		12	4*	5		
J C Brandt	Non-executive	8						3	4		
D G Fourie	Independent non-executive	8	6	4*	43		12	4	6		
B R Hans	Managing director	8			40	4					6
G Nakazibwe-Sekandi	Independent non-executive	8					12*			5*	
V J Mungunda	Independent non-executive	8	6*	4							
J N Alders Sheya[1]	Independent non-executive	4								1	
D Nuyoma[2]	Independent non-executive	5		2		2			3	1	2

* Chairperson

** Loans are approved by the board credit committee up to N$390 million and thereafter by the board lending committee.

[1] J N Alders Sheya was appointed to the board on 9 February 2024.

[2] Mr Nuyoma, the Group CEO, was appointed to the board on 13 March 2024, replacing Mr Prinsloo on the board from that date.

Refer to the directors' report for full disclosure on the changes in directors for the financial year ended 30 June 2024.

Board appointments, induction and training

Procedures for appointment to the board are formal and transparent. Nominations for appointment as members of the board are recommended by the group board nominations committee (Nomco), which is chaired by the board chairperson.

The lead independent director is a member of the Nomco, and all members are non-executive directors. Background and reference checks are performed before the nomination and appointment of new directors.

New board members hold office until the next annual general meeting, when they become available for re- election. Executive directors are engaged on employment contracts, subject to short-term notice periods unless longer periods are approved by the board.

On appointment, all directors attend an induction programme to deepen their understanding of the group and company, business environment and markets in which the group and company operates. This includes background material, meetings with senior management and visits to the group and company facilities. All board members are expected to keep abreast of changes and trends in the economic, political, social, and legal landscape in which the group and company operates. Where appropriate, significant developments that impact the group and company and of which the board needs to be aware, are highlighted via the governance structures and process.

Board evaluation

During the financial year 2024, a formal evaluation was conducted for the board and board committees. The board and board committees had fruitful discussions. The summary reports were presented to Nomco and indicated a satisfactory appraisal outcome. Recommendations were converted into an action list for each board committee.

The board is satisfied that the evaluation process is improving the board's performance and effectiveness.

In accordance with paragraph 7.3(f) of the JSE Debt Listings Requirements, the company has a current policy on the evaluation of the performance of its board of directors and that of its committees, its chairperson, and its individual directors. The company considers and applies the aforementioned policy when appointments to its board and committees are made.

Access to independent advice

The company secretary is available to provide assistance and information on governance and corporate administration to the directors, as appropriate. The directors may also directly seek advice on these or other business-related matters from independent professional advisers should they so wish. This is in addition to the advice provided by independent advisers to the board's committees. No requests for external professional advice were received during the year.

The board has unrestricted access to the executive management team of the group and company to discuss and ask for advice on any matters on which they require additional information or clarification.

The board believes that these arrangements are effective for the optimal functioning of the board.

Board committees

The board as a whole remains responsible for the strategic direction of the group and company. To effectively discharge its responsibilities, it delegates certain functions to committees established by the board.

All committees are properly constituted, chaired by a non- executive director and act within agreed, written terms of reference that meet best practice standards and have been authorised by the board.

The key committees are:

- Board audit committee
- Board risk and compliance committee
- Board credit / lending committee
- Group board human resources committee
- Group board remuneration committee
- Group board nominations committee
- Group board investment committee
- Group board social and ethics committee
- Group board IT committee

Board audit committee (BAC):

Members of the committee	**Committee role, responsibilities and functions**
Chairperson: V J Mungunda D G Fourie J N Alders-Sheya* During the year under review, Ms Alders-Sheya replaced Mr Prinsloo as member of the BAC. *appointed in February 2024	The committee is responsible for the following key matters: 1. financial control, accounting systems and reporting, including management accounts, external reporting (interim and annual financial results); 2. review of the finance function; 3. ensure a combined assurance model is applied; 4. oversee the internal audit function; 5. engage with the external auditor; 6. oversee the assets and liability committee (ALCO); 7. review and recommend operational and capital budgets, including the capital plan for board approval; 8. review and recommend interim and final dividends for board approval. The committee is satisfied that it has fulfilled its responsibilities with its terms of reference for the year.

Further disclosures

The board audit committee (BAC) is satisfied that the external auditor is independent of the organisation.

The committee has approved a non-audit services policy that is strictly adhered to. Every quarter, management reports all payments made to the external auditor for all audit and non-audit fees to the BAC. Prior BAC approval is required for assignments exceeding the policy threshold.

The company and group have resolved to rotate external auditors in 2025, with the new auditor to shadow PwC in 2024. The group endorsed the proposed appointment of Deloitte with effect from the financial year ending 30 June 2025. The change in external auditor is in compliance with the Bank of Namibia's BID-10 regulation, which requires rotation of external auditors every ten years. The appointment of the new external auditor is subject to regulatory and shareholder approval at the next annual general meeting.

The BAC's views on the quality of the external audit are that the audit was executed in compliance with generally accepted audit standards.

The BAC's views on the effectiveness of the design and the implementation of internal financial controls are reflected in the statement of responsibility by the board of directors on pages 3 to 4. During the year under review, there was no serious incident that would indicate a breakdown of controls. This, and the results of the internal audit report and the external audit report, confirm that material internal financial controls were effective.

Having assessed the effectiveness of the finance functions in the group and company as well as the chief financial officer, the audit committee considered the overall finance function in the group and company to be competent, well capacitated and in compliance with benchmark standards and norms.

The committee satisfied itself in terms of paragraph 7.3(e)(i) of the JSE Debt Listings Requirements that the company's chief financial officer, Z. Kamberipa, as well as the group finance function, have the appropriate expertise and experience.

The committee ensured that the company has established appropriate financial reporting procedures, as contemplated in paragraph 7.3(e)(ii) of the JSE Debt Listings Requirements, and that those procedures are operating.

The committee has, in terms of paragraph 7.3(e)(iii) of the JSE Debt Listing Requirements, satisfied itself that the external auditor is independent of the company and suitable for reappointment for the year under review.

The committee has executed the responsibilities set out in paragraph 7.3(e) of the JSE Listings Requirements.

A combined assurance framework, based on the principles outlined in the King IV™, is in place. The committee believes that the framework is adequate to achieve the objective of an effective, coordinated approach for all assurance providers. The outcome from assurance activities of compliance monitoring, management assurance services and internal audit are reported to the BAC in a combined assurance report. The external auditors' annual audit activities are considered and coordinated with internal assurance providers. A process is underway to extend the combined assurance framework to identify an integrate other assurance role players and their envisaged contribution to combined assurance reporting.

Board risk and compliance committee (BRC):

Members of the committee	Committee role, responsibilities and functions
Chairperson: D G Fourie V J Mungunda D Nuyoma N van der Merwe (Group Executive: ERM) During the year under review, Mr Nuyoma replaced Mr Prinsloo as member of this committee.	The committee is responsible for the following key matters: 1. risk management, including IT risk, as referred by the IT committee; 2. compliance function; 3. non-trading losses; 4. determining risk appetite; and 5. review and recommend the internal capital adequacy and assessment process (ICAAP) in terms of Pillar II of Basel II for board approval. The committee is satisfied that it has fulfilled its responsibilities with its terms of reference for the year.

Group board human resource committee:

Members of the committee	Committee role, responsibilities and functions
Chairperson: G Menetté E Fahl B R Hans T B Liebenberg D Nuyoma During the year under review, Mr Nuyoma replaced Mr Prinsloo as member of this committee.	The committee is responsible for the following key matters: 1. consider and approve personnel policies; 2. consider and challenge the appointment, benefits and remuneration of management below executive level; 3. consider and approve remuneration and benefits of non-management; 4. consider and act on recommendation by the Capricorn Group Retirement Fund; 5. consider and act on recommendations regarding medical aid and group life benefits; 6. determine and approve criteria for performance management and incentives; 7. oversee implementation of the Group's employment equity policy; and 8. approve and monitor the framework policies and guidelines for environmental health and safety management. The committee is satisfied that it has fulfilled its responsibilities with its terms of reference for the year.

Group board remuneration committee:

Members of the committee	Committee role, responsibilities and functions
Chairperson: G Nakazibwe-Sekandi D G Fourie J J Swanepoel D T Kali During the year under review, Mr Kali was appointed as member of the committee.	The committee is responsible for the following key matters: 1. review and approve the group's remuneration philosophy, principles and the broad framework of remuneration; 2. oversee the establishment of the group's remuneration policy; 3. review and recommend remuneration and fees for services as directors; 4. oversee talent management at executive level; 5. consider and approve the remuneration of executive positions; 6. consider and approve incentive schemes; and 7. appointment and promotion of executive management. The committee is satisfied that it has fulfilled its responsibilities with its terms of reference for the year.

Group board nominations committee (Nomco):

Members of the committee	Committee role, responsibilities and functions
Chairperson: J J Swanepoel J C Brandt D G Fourie No changes in members during the year under review.	The committee is responsible for the following key matters: 1. consider and recommend director nominations and related matters; 2. evaluate director performance; and 3. consider director succession plans. The committee is satisfied that it has fulfilled its responsibilities with its terms of reference for the year.

Group board investment committee:

Members of the committee	Committee role, responsibilities and functions
Chairperson: H M Gaomab II J C Brandt D G Fourie J Maass J J Swanepoel D Nuyoma During the year under review, Mr Nuyoma replaced Mr Prinsloo as member of this committee.	The committee is responsible for the following key matters: 1. consider and recommend all prospective investments and disinvestments above a certain value; 2. evaluate and monitor the performance of investments; 3. measurement and oversight of equity investment portfolio; and 4. review and approve investment strategies. The committee is satisfied that it has fulfilled its responsibilities with its terms of reference for the year.

Group board social and ethics committee:

Members of the committee	Committee role, responsibilities and functions
Chairperson: G Nakazibwe-Sekandi D T Kali H M Gaomab II N J van der Merwe D Nuyoma J N Alders-Sheya During the year under review, Mr Nuyoma replaced Mr Prinsloo and Ms Alders-Sheya was appointed as member of this committee.	The committee is responsible for the following key matters: 1. consider and approved the group and company sustainability strategy and philosophy, good corporate citizenship and ethics; 2. promotion of equality, prevention of unfair discrimination and reduction of corruption; 3. monitoring social and economic development activities; 4. monitoring environment, health and public safety activities; 5. monitoring consumer relationships and public relations; and 6. monitoring compliance with human rights conventions and ethical breaches internally and externally. The committee is satisfied that it has fulfilled its responsibilities with its terms of reference for the year.

Group board IT committee (GBITC):

Members of the committee	Committee role, responsibilities and functions
Chairperson: E Solomon B R Hans J Maass M J Prinsloo D J Reyneke E Slabbert J van Zyl D Nuyoma O Makhupe During the year under review, Ms Makhupe replaced Mr Coetzee and Mr Nuyoma was appointed as member of this committee.	The committee is responsible for the following key matters: 1. review and recommend the group and company IT strategy (a group board material matter); 2. consider and approve the group and company IT reference architecture; 3. consider and approve the group and company application portfolio; 4. assess and approve the group and company IT organisational and governance structures; 5. overseeing IT risk management, IT compliance and information and cybersecurity; 6. consider and approve strategic projects; 7. consider and recommend significant outsourcing; 8. ensure the adequacy of IT resources; and 9. oversee IT systems and infrastructure stability (a group board material matter). The committee is satisfied that it has fulfilled its responsibilities with its terms of reference for the year.

Board credit / lending committee:

Members of the committee	Committee role, responsibilities and functions
Chairperson: J J Swanepoel E King D G Fourie B R Hans A Theunissen **Board Lending Committee (BLC):** BCC members J C Brandt M J Prinsloo During the year under review Mr Prinsloo was appointed as member of the board lending committee.	The committee is responsible for the following key matters: 1. implementation of the board's credit responsibility; 2. to ensure that credit management, the extension, controls and maintenance of credit, as well as the process of provision and writing-off of bad debts is executed in a proper way and in accordance with laid-down policy; 3. to assess and approve credit applications in excess of the credit mandate of the Executive Officer: Credit; 4. delegation of a credit mandate to the Executive Officer: Credit; 5. delegation of mandates in respect of legal accounts; 6. delegation of authority to the Managing Director and Executive Officer: Credit to approve credit mandates for branch managers and credit managers; and 7. review and approval of the Credit Risk Framework. The BCC and BLC both fulfil the same role, but in terms of different mandates. The committee is satisfied that it has fulfilled its responsibilities with its terms of reference for the year.

Further disclosures

Technology and information are governed in a way that supports Capricorn Group in setting and achieving its strategic objectives. GBITC is well established to fulfill the required oversight of financial services technology including banking and meets quarterly. IT oversight is part of every GBITC agenda, and IT policies are reviewed and approved by GBITC.

GBITC actively monitors the delivery against the platforms' priorities. Platform progress updates are provided at every GBITC meeting, and specific actions were noted and tracked to completion. All other focus areas were reviewed and actioned.

Capricorn has Group policies that guide IT, service delivery, change management, information security, disaster recovery and acceptable use. It also has a Technology Risk Framework.

The digital transformation programme, #gobeyond, to transform the banking entities in the Group was considered and approved. The architecture in line with "digitising the core" was reviewed and approved. Various large business cases were reviewed and approved for implementation.

Planned areas of future focus are:

- Further enhancing Agile, DevOps and platforms execution
- Continue investing in the various platforms to support the Group's strategy with particular focus on #gobeyond
- Continued oversight for expanding platform capacity in line with business demand and to enable the delivery of the strategy
- Continuing reviews of platform execution and delivery against strategy
- Continuing focus on enhancing systems and infrastructure stability
- Continual review and improvement of information and cybersecurity and supporting the cyber resilience programme.

Appointment of debt officer

The company's debt officer, as contemplated in paragraphs 6.39(a) and 7.3(g) of the JSE Debt Listings Requirements, is J D Kruger. The board of directors duly considered and satisfied itself with the competence, qualifications, and experience of J D Kruger before he was appointed as the debt officer of the company. The contact details of the debt officer is +264 61 299 1641.

Audit and Compliance Report

Systems of internal control

The group and company maintain control systems over financial reporting and the safeguarding of assets against unauthorised acquisition, use or disposition. These systems are designed to provide reasonable assurance to the group and each subsidiary's management and board of directors about the reliable preparation of financial statements and safeguarding of the group and company's assets.

The systems include a documented organisational structure and division of responsibility, established policies and procedures, communicated throughout the group and company, and employees' proper training and development.

There are inherent limitations in the effectiveness of any internal control system, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of controls. Accordingly, even effective internal control systems can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance concerning the preparation of the financial statements and the safeguarding of assets. Furthermore, the effectiveness of an internal control system can change with circumstances.

The group and company continuously assess its internal control systems, through reports from management, internal assurance providers and external audit, concerning effective internal control and risk management as the basis of the preparation of reliable financial reporting. No material breakdown in controls was identified during the year. Based on its assessment, and the results of the internal and external audit reports, the group and company believe that, as at 30 June 2024 its systems of internal control over financial reporting and safeguarding of assets against unauthorised acquisitions, use or disposition, were adequate.

Internal Audit

The group internal audit services (GIAS) are an independent and objective assurance and consulting function created to improve the internal control systems across the group and company. GIAS helps the group and company achieve its objectives by systematically reviewing current processes by using a risk-based approach to establish whether the risk management process, the management control process and the governance process are adequate, effective and appropriate. The internal audit function has sufficient knowledge and experience to execute on the BAC approved internal audit charter. The charter is aligned with King IV™ and adheres to the requirements of the Institute of Internal Auditors.

GIAS reports to the BAC and has unrestricted access to the BAC chairperson. A risk-based internal audit plan is approved annually by the BAC. It is reassessed bi-annually for the internal audit function to remain focused on the relevant risks and the material matters for the board. The BAC satisfied itself that the internal audit function was appropriately independent and approved the internal audit plan for the financial year.

EY Namibia acts as co-source partner to GIAS, supporting the Head: GIAS by providing technical support, training, resource capability, and reporting to the BAC.

External auditor

The BAC approved the external auditor's terms of engagement, scope of work and the 2024 annual audit strategy and agreed on the applicable levels of materiality. Based on written reports submitted, the committee reviewed the findings of the external auditor's work with the firm and confirmed that all significant matters had been satisfactorily resolved. The BAC's view on the quality of the external audit is that the audit was executed in compliance with international standards on auditing.

The committee assessed the external auditor's independence and concluded that the external auditor's independence was not impaired during the reporting period and up to the date of signing of the consolidated annual financial statements. The BAC has approved a non-audit services policy that is strictly adhered to. Every quarter, management reports all payments made to the external auditors for audit and non-audit fees to the BAC. Prior BAC approval is required for assignments exceeding the policy threshold. Non-audit services received, and fees paid by the group during the financial year amounted to N$0.6 million (2023: N$ 1.7 million).

The appointment of the external auditors is considered on an annual basis. The appointment is tabled as a resolution at the annual general meeting and approved by the board of directors.

The external auditor is responsible for reporting on whether the financial statements are fairly presented in all material respects in accordance with the applicable frameworks as adopted by the group and company. The audit opinion is included in the consolidated annual financial statements on pages 16 to 19.

Independent Auditor's Report

for the year ended 30 June 2024

Marula (Sclerocarya birrea)

To the Members of Bank Windhoek Limited

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and separate financial position of Bank Windhoek Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (together the Group) as at 30 June 2024, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and its consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of Namibia.

What we have audited

Bank Windhoek Limited's consolidated and separate financial statements set out on pages 20 to 121 comprise:

- the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2024;
- the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 30 June 2024;
- the consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements section of our report.

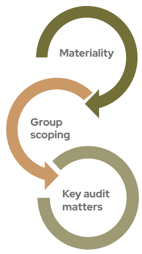
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standard) (Code of Conduct) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Namibia. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Conduct and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in Namibia.

Our audit approach

Overview



Overall group materiality

- Overall group materiality: N$ 87,575,800, which represents 5% of consolidated profit before income tax.

Group audit scope

- The group audit scope included a full scope audit of the Company, due to its financial significance to the Group, and full scope audits of the remaining components in the Group based on statutory audit requirements.

Key Audit Matter

- Expected credit losses (ECL) on loans and advances.

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated and separate financial statements. In particular, we considered where the directors made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.
Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall group materiality for the consolidated financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate on the financial statements as a whole.

Overall group materiality	N$ 87,575,800
How we determined it	5% of consolidated profit before income tax.
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We chose profit before income tax as the benchmark because, in our view, it is the benchmark against which the performance of the Group is most commonly measured by users, and it is a generally accepted benchmark. We chose 5% which is consistent with quantitative materiality thresholds used for profit-oriented companies in this sector.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, Registered Auditors
Unit No. 156, Maerua Mall, Centaurus Street, Windhoek, Khomas Region, Republic of Namibia P O Box 1571, Windhoek, Khomas Region, Republic of Namibia T: + 264 (61) 284 1000, F: +264 (61) 284 1001, www.pwc.com/na

Country Senior Partner: Chantell N Husselmann
The Firm's principal place of business is at Unit No. 156, Maerua Mall, Centaurus Street, Windhoek, Khomas Region, Republic of Namibia
Partners: Anna EJ Rossouw (Partner in charge: Coast), Gerrit Esterhuyse, Samuel N Ndahangwapo, Hans F Hashagen, Willem A Burger, Nina A Coetzer
Practice Number 9406, VAT reg no. 00203281-015

How we tailored our group audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates.

The consolidated financial statements are a consolidation of the Company and its five subsidiaries (each considered a 'component' for purposes of our group audit scope). A full scope audit was performed on the Company which was considered to be financially significant to the Group based on its contribution to the consolidated profit before income tax. Full scope audits were performed on the remaining components due to statutory audit requirements.

In establishing the overall approach to the group audit, we determined the type of work that needed to be performed by us, as the group engagement team. The group engagement team performed the audits of all the components within the Group.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Expected credit losses (ECL) on loans and advances **The key audit matter relates to the consolidated and separate financial statements.** **Refer to the following accounting policies and notes to the consolidated and separate annual financial statements as it relates to this key audit matter:** • **Note 3.2 (Credit risk);** • **Note 4 (Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies); and** • **Note 15 (Loans and advances to clients).** We considered the ECL on loans and advances a to be a matter of most significance to our current year audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements due to the following: • the magnitude of the loans and advances and corresponding ECL balances and post model adjustments in relation to the consolidated and separate financial statements; • the significant judgement and assumptions applied by management in determining the ECL; and • the effects that ECL has on the Group and Company's credit risk management processes. As at 30 June 2024, the Group and Company recognised gross loans and advances amounted to N$ 38,878,069,000 and N$ 38,310,046,000 respectively. The Group and Company also recognised an ECL of N$ 1,407,737,000 and N$ 1,357,572,000, respectively, against the gross loans and advances to clients. The measurement of ECL on loans and advances requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour. The significant judgements and assumptions applied by the Group and Company in determining the ECL on loans and advances to clients are described in note 3.2.2 and 4(a) to the consolidated and separate financial statements and includes judgements and assumptions applied in the: • evaluation of significant increase in credit risk ("SICR"), • assessment of the input assumptions applied to estimate the probability of default ("PD"), exposure at default ("EAD") and loss given default ("LGD") within the ECL measurement; • incorporation of forward-looking information into the ECL models; • determination of the write-off point; and • application of post model adjustments to the ECL balances. • assessing the ECL recognised for stage 3 loans and advances. ***Evaluation of SICR*** The Group and Company apply judgement in the determination of the quantitative, qualitative and backstop criteria that is considered when evaluating whether loans and advances have experienced a SICR. ***Assessment of the input assumptions applied to estimate the PD, EAD and LGD within the ECL measurement*** The Group and Company apply judgement in determining the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques to estimate the PD, EAD and LGD. ***Incorporation of forward-looking information into the ECL models*** Significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour are applied in the ECL models. ***Determination of the write-off point*** Judgement is applied in the determination of the indicators applied in the determination of the write-off point in the ECL models.	Our audit procedures addressed the key audit matter as follows: With the assistance of our actuarial expertise, we independently recalculated the ECL and compared this to management's ECL calculation. We noted no material differences. ***Evaluation of SICR*** With the assistance of our actuarial expertise, we assessed the appropriateness of the quantitative, qualitative and backstop criteria which the Group and Company considered when evaluating whether loans and advances have experienced a SICR. This was achieved by assessing the appropriateness of the transfer of accounts between different stages. We noted no matters requiring further consideration. ***Assessment of the input assumptions applied to estimate the PD, EAD and LGD within the ECL measurement*** We assessed the reasonableness of the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques applied in the measurement of ECL by performing the following procedures: • Through discussions with management and inspection of Group and Company's documented methodologies, we obtained an understanding of how the PD, EAD and LGD are applied in the measurement of ECL. Our understanding obtained included how the ECL models were calibrated to use historical information and forward-looking information to estimate future cash flows. ***Inclusion of forward-looking information and macro-economic variables in the ECL calculation*** • We compared the assumptions used in the forward-looking economic model to our own actuarial and economic statistics and independent market data. We noted no matters requiring further consideration. ***Determination of write-off point*** We assessed the indicators used in determining the write off point by performing the following procedures: • We tested write-offs that took place during the current year on a sample basis by agreeing the amount written-off to management's policy, which states the assessment of write-off point. We noted no material exceptions. • We considered whether loans are included in the correct loan stage by recalculating the days in arrears for a sample of loans.We noted no material exceptions. ***Application of post model adjustments*** For all clients on which post-model adjustments were made, we performed the below procedures: • We compared management's rationale provided for post-model adjustments of specific clients with elevated risk, to supporting documentation. No material exceptions were noted. • We assessed the security values in place to recalculate the unsecured exposure and, with reference to these, we evaluated the provision raised as a post-model adjustments. We noted no matters requiring further consideration. • With the assistance of our actuarial experts, we used lower and upper bound distressed PD's and a probability of write-off per client sector, in order to recalculate the post model adjustment. • Utilising our actuarial expertise, we calculated a range of post-adjusted ECLs and compared management's post-adjusted ECL recognised to our determined range of ECL values. We noted no material variance from our calculated range. ***Assessing the ECL recognised for stage 3 loans and advances*** • Where ECL was raised for individual exposures, we tested significant judgements and assumptions made by management in their assessment of the recoverability of the exposure. For a sample of stage 3 exposures, we independently recalculated the ECL based on our assessment of the expected cash flows and recoverability of collateral at an individual exposure level. We noted no matters requiring further consideration. • For the sample above, we also assessed management's determination of stage 3 exposures with reference to the group accounting policy and the methodology applied in the industry and the requirements of IFRS 9. We noted no matters requiring further consideration.

Application of post model adjustments Adjustments are made to the ECL balances as part of the year-end reporting process to reflect late updates to market data and expert credit judgement. ***Assessing the ECL recognised for stage 3 loans and advances*** The Group and Company estimates provision for impairments for stage 3 (non-performing loans) on an individual basis. Each loan's impairment is calculated as exposure less a discounted value of collateral held.	• We considered the adequacy and consistent application of the watchlist methodology by reviewing the minutes of the monthly meetings held where all watchlist clients are discussed and minuted. We assessed the reasons for being included on the watchlist and assessed the reasons to be valid. • For collateral held, we inspected a sample of legal agreements and other underlying documentation to assess the existence thereof and the Group's legal right to the collateral held. No material exceptions were noted.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Bank Windhoek Limited Annual Report 2024". The other information does not include the consolidated or the separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.Our opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated and separate financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the consolidated and separate financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of Namibia, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group and/or the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Registered Accountants and Auditors
Chartered Accountants (Namibia)
Per: Nina A Coetzer
Partner

Windhoek
Date: 3 September 2024

Directors’ Report

for the year ended 30 June 2024

Quiver Tree (Aloe dichotoma)

The directors herewith submit their report with the annual financial statements of Bank Windhoek Ltd (group and company) for the year ended 30 June 2024.

1. General review

Bank Windhoek Ltd conducts business as a registered bank and provides comprehensive banking services to its customers in Namibia. Although Bank Windhoek Ltd is an autonomous Namibian company, the bank also provides international banking services through direct liaison with financial centers and institutions worldwide.

The following business activities are conducted through the company's subsidiaries:

- Bank Windhoek EasyWallet Accounts Trust
- Bank Windhoek Nominees (Pty) Ltd (Dormant)
- Bank Windhoek Properties (Pty) Ltd (Property holding)
- BW Finance (Pty) Ltd (Term lending)
- Grape Orchard Farming (Pty) Ltd (Dormant)

Registered address of Bank Windhoek Ltd:
6th floor
Capricorn Group Building
Kasino Street
Windhoek
Namibia

Company registration number: 79/081

Country of incorporation: Republic of Namibia

2. Financial results and dividends

The directors report that the group's profit for the year from the above business activities for the year ended 30 June 2024 amounted to:

	2024	2023
	N$'000	N$'000
Profit for the year	1,247,929	1,090,639

During the year under review, ordinary dividends of 9,599.6 cents per share (2023: 6 516.3 cents per share) amounting to a total of N$472.3 million (2023: N$320.6 million) were declared by the group and company. Refer to events subsequent to year-end for final dividends declared after year-end.

Full details of the financial results of the group and company are set out on pages 23-122.

3. Share capital

3.1 Ordinary shares

There were no changes to the ordinary share capital during the current and previous year.

All the unissued shares are under the control of the directors in terms of a general authority to allot and issue them on such terms and conditions and at such time as they deem fit. This authority expires at the forthcoming annual general meeting on 12 November 2024, when the authority can be renewed.

3.2 Preference shares

There were no changes to the authorised preference share capital during the current and previous year.

4. Holding company

Bank Windhoek Ltd is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Capricorn Group Ltd. Capricorn Group Ltd is listed on the Namibian Stock Exchange and is 43.3% (2023: 44.4%) owned by Capricorn Investment Holdings Ltd and 26.9% (2023: 26.8%) owned by the Government Institutions Pension Fund, its non-listed major shareholders which are incorporated in Namibia.

5. Subsidiaries

For details relating to the subsidiaries of Bank Windhoek Ltd refer to note 17 of the annual financial statements.

6. Directors and company secretary

The Bank Windhoek Ltd board composition during the year was as follows:

Non-executive		Nationality	Date appointed	Date of resignation
D G Fourie	Lead independent director	Namibian	29 October 2015	
G Nakazibwe-Sekandi		Ugandan	1 July 2005	
J C Brandt		Namibian	1 April 1982	
J J Swanepoel	Chairperson	Namibian	1 July 1999	
M J Prinsloo		South African	24 February 2016	13 March 2024
V J Mungunda		Namibian	7 February 2023	
D Nuyoma		Namibian	13 March 2024	
J N Alders- Sheya		Namibian	9 February 2024	
Executive		**Nationality**	**Date appointed**	**Date of resignation**
B R Hans		Namibian	24 February 2016	

All directors appointed since the last annual general meeting have to be reappointed at the next annual general meeting.

H G von Ludwiger was the company secretary during the year under review (appointed 1 February 2004). The business and postal addresses of the company secretary are:

6th Floor
Capricorn Group Building
Kasino Street
Windhoek
Namibia

P.O. Box 15
Windhoek
Namibia

7. Debt officer

J D Kruger who holds a BCom and Derivatives & Risk Management qualification as well as an ACI Dealing Certificate, was the debt officer during the year under review. He joined the group in 1988 and is currently the Head of Funding and Liquidity Management in the treasury department. He was appointed as the debt officer on 27 October 2020. The contact details for the debt officer is +264 61 299 1641.

8. Directors' fees

The directors' fees are reflected in note 9.1 of the consolidated and separate annual financial statements.

9. Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers was the appointed auditor for the 2024 financial year end in accordance with the Companies Act of Namibia.

Deloitte have been appointed as the auditors for the financial year ending 30 June 2025.

10. Management by third party

No business of the group and company or any part thereof or of a subsidiary has been managed by a third party or a company in which a director has an interest.

11. Events subsequent to year-end

i. In August 2024 final dividends of N$354 million (or 7,195.1 cents per share) were declared for the year ended 30 June 2024, payable before the end of September 2024.
ii. No other matters which are material to the financial affairs of the group and company have occurred between year-end and the date of approval of the consolidated and separate annual financial statements.

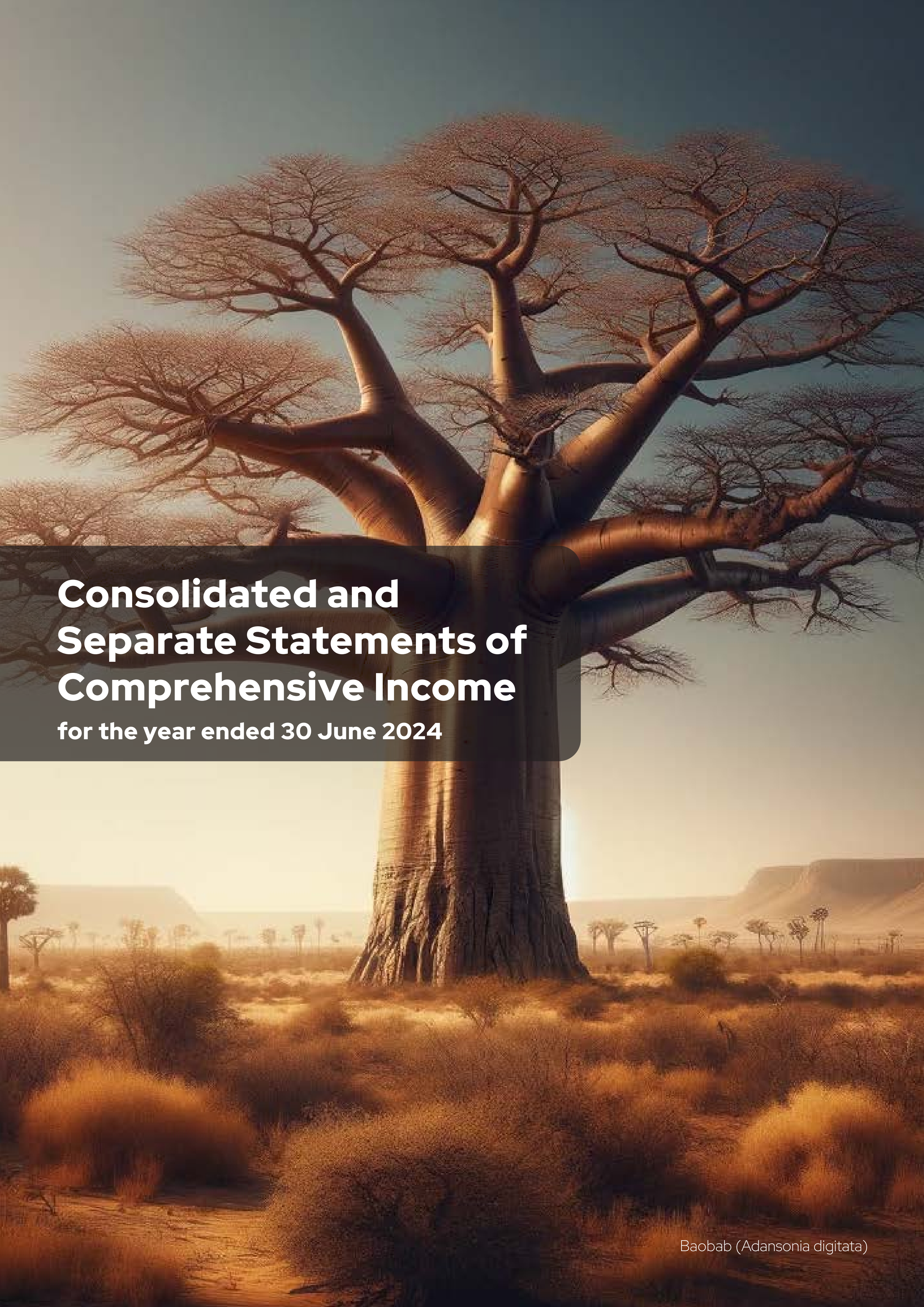
12. Going concern

The board performed a rigorous assessment of whether the group and company are a going concern in the light of the prevailing economic conditions and other available information about future risks and uncertainties.

The projections of the group and company have been prepared, covering its future performance, capital and liquidity for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these consolidated and separate annual financial statements, including performing sensitivity analyses.

Consolidated and Separate Statements of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2024

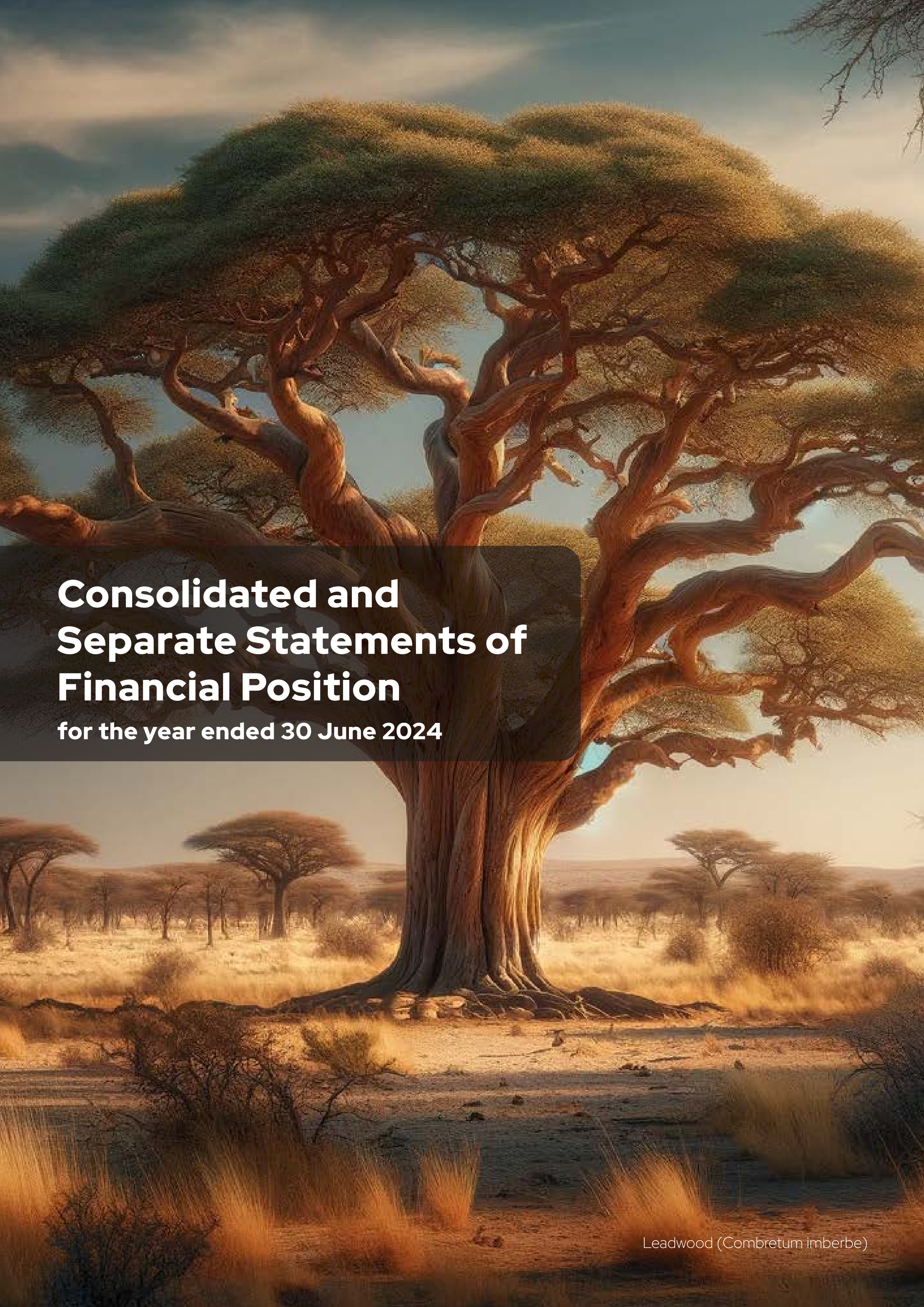


Baobab (Adansonia digitata)

Consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income

for the year ended 30 June 2024

		Group		Company	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
	Notes	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
Interest and similar income		**5,196,715**	4,400,918	**5,081,475**	4,312,220
Interest and similar expenses		**(2,796,956)**	(2,217,025)	**(2,796,956)**	(2,217,025)
Net interest income	5.	**2,399,759**	2,183,893	**2,284,519**	2,095,195
Credit impairment losses	6.	**(243,647)**	(200,586)	**(239,863)**	(175,892)
Net interest income after credit impairment losses		**2,156,112**	1,983,307	**2,044,656**	1,919,303
Non-interest income	7.	**1,619,947**	1,380,295	**1,607,560**	1,366,733
Fee and commission income	7.1	**1,312,499**	1,175,357	**1,303,069**	1,163,984
Net trading income	7.2	**241,561**	163,122	**241,561**	163,122
Other operating income	7.3	**65,887**	41,816	**62,930**	39,627
Operating income		**3,776,059**	3,363,602	**3,652,216**	3,286,036
Operating expenses	9.	**(2,024,543)**	(1,823,887)	**(1,995,388)**	(1,803,310)
Profit before income tax		**1,751,516**	1,539,715	**1,656,828**	1,482,726
Income tax expense	10.	**(503,587)**	(449,076)	**(473,804)**	(431,147)
Profit for the year		**1,247,929**	1,090,639	**1,183,024**	1,051,579
Other comprehensive income					
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss					
Changes in the fair value of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	14.	**41,213**	24,130	**41,213**	24,130
Income tax effect	10.	**(13,188)**	(7,722)	**(13,188)**	(7,722)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
Changes in fair value of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	14.	**253**	576	**253**	576
Income tax effect	10.	**(81)**	(184)	**(81)**	(184)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**1,276,126**	1,107,439	**1,211,221**	1,068,379



Consolidated and Separate Statements of Financial Position

for the year ended 30 June 2024

Leadwood (Combretum imberbe)

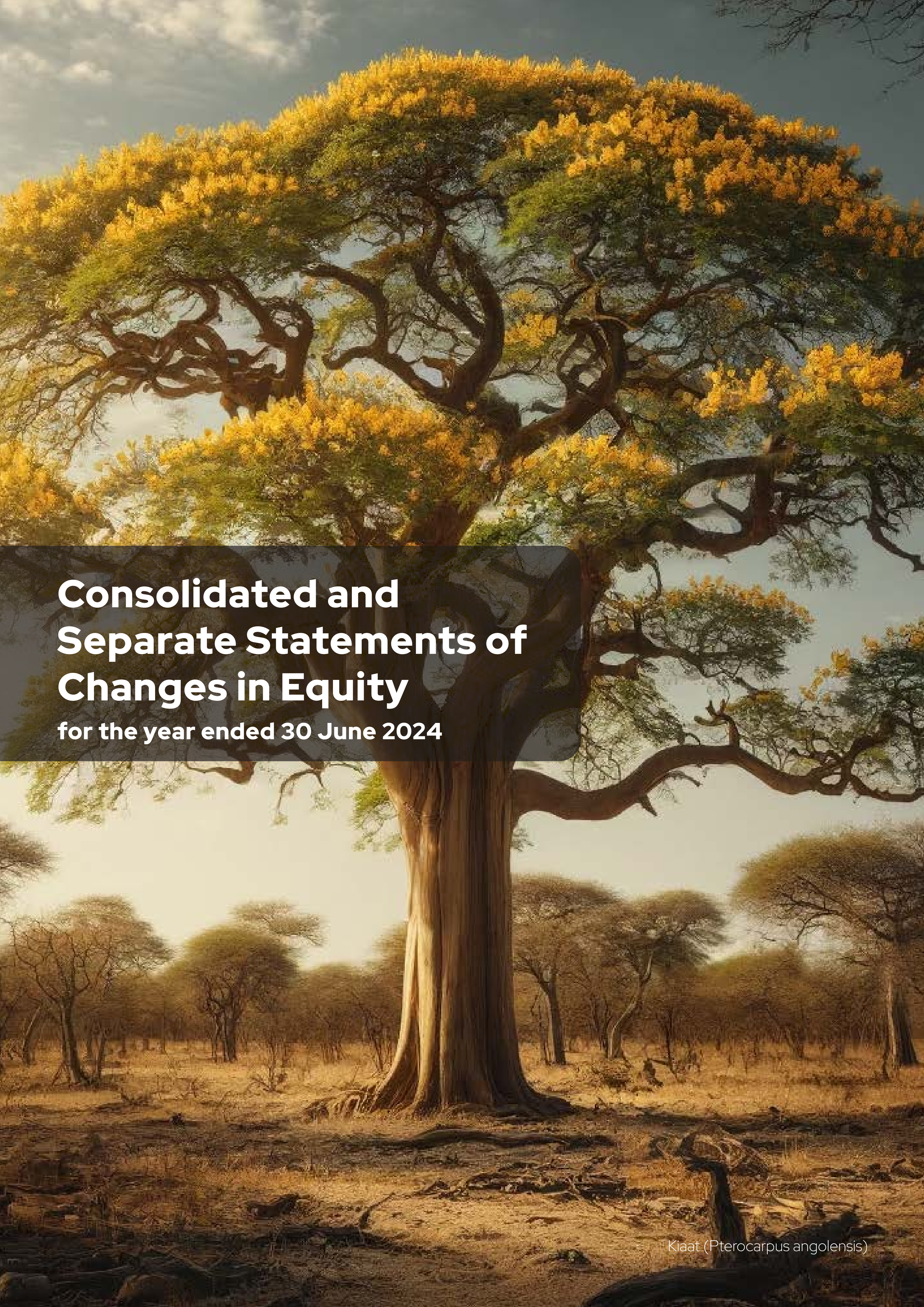
Consolidated and separate statements of financial position

as at 30 June 2024

	Notes	Group		Company	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
		N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	11.	**3,978,549**	3,569,268	**3,978,549**	3,569,268
Derivative financial instruments	12.	**36,777**	37,454	**36,777**	37,454
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	13.	**2,005,114**	1,736,095	**1,970,389**	1,703,962
Financial assets at amortised cost	13.	**864,359**	808,410	**864,359**	808,410
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	14.	**6,799,734**	4,915,603	**6,799,734**	4,915,603
Loans and advances to customers	15.	**37,470,332**	35,826,433	**36,930,104**	35,250,468
Other assets	16.	**470,092**	421,663	**482,319**	421,663
Loans to subsidiaries	17.	**-**	-	**-**	7,910
Investment in subsidiaries	17.	**-**	-	**382,799**	382,799
Intangible assets	18.	**438,656**	354,705	**438,656**	354,705
Property and equipment	19.	**428,305**	446,449	**418,010**	435,193
Current tax asset	25.	**95,837**	96,953	**95,883**	98,233
Deferred tax asset	25.	**84,672**	97,388	**79,160**	87,652
Total assets		**52,672,427**	48,310,421	**52,476,739**	48,073,320
LIABILITIES					
Derivative financial instruments	12.	**13,659**	14,241	**13,659**	14,241
Due to other banks	20.	**167,221**	609,543	**167,221**	609,543
Other borrowings	21.	**269,050**	213,082	**269,050**	213,082
Debt securities in issue	22.	**2,822,268**	3,447,052	**2,822,268**	3,447,052
Deposits	23.	**41,103,830**	36,564,875	**41,058,991**	36,523,390
Other liabilities	24.	**731,914**	701,916	**719,690**	701,828
Loans from subsidiaries	17.	**-**	-	**86,532**	-
Post-employee benefits	26.	**17,731**	17,061	**17,731**	17,061
Total liabilities		**45,125,673**	41,567,770	**45,155,142**	41,526,197
EQUITY					
Share capital and premium	27.	**485,000**	485,000	**485,000**	485,000
Non-distributable reserves	29.	**73,831**	65,346	**70,851**	62,366
Distributable reserves	30.	**6,987,923**	6,192,305	**6,765,746**	5,999,757
Total shareholders' equity		**7,546,754**	6,742,651	**7,321,597**	6,547,123
Total equity and liabilities		**52,672,427**	48,310,421	**52,476,739**	48,073,320

Consolidated and Separate Statements of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2024



Kiaat (Pterocarpus angolensis)

Consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity

for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	Share capital & premium	Non distributable reserves				Distributable reserves			Total equity
			Insurance fund reserve	Margin entitlement reserve	EasyWallet reserve	Credit risk reserve	Fair value reserve	General banking reserve	Retained earnings	
		N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
GROUP										
Balance at 1 July 2022		485,000	57,991	57	-	22,322	1,060	5,232,914	153,488	5,952,832
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	576	-	1,106,863	1,107,439
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,090,639	1,090,639
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	576	-	16,224	16,800
Transfer between reserves		-	3,515	803	2,980	(22,322)	-	765,207	(747,203)	2,980
Dividends paid for 2023	31.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(320,600)	(320,600)
Balance at 30 June 2023		485,000	61,506	860	2,980	-	1,636	5,998,121	192,548	6,742,651
Balance at 1 July 2023		**485,000**	**61,506**	**860**	**2,980**	**-**	**1,636**	**5,998,121**	**192,548**	**6,742,651**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**253**	**-**	**1,275,873**	**1,276,126**
Profit for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,247,929**	**1,247,929**
Other comprehensive income		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**253**	**-**	**27,944**	**28,197**
Transfer between reserves		**-**	**4,624**	**3,861**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**765,736**	**(773,943)**	**278**
Dividends paid for 2024	31.	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(472,300)**	**(472,300)**
Balance at 30 June 2024		**485,000**	**66,130**	**4,721**	**2,980**	**-**	**1,889**	**6,763,857**	**222,178**	**7,546,754**
		27.								

	Notes	Share capital & premium	Non distributable reserves				Distributable reserves			Total equity
			Insurance fund reserve	Margin entitlement reserve	EasyWallet reserve	Credit risk reserve	Fair value reserve	General banking reserve	Retained earnings	
		N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
COMPANY										
Balance at 1 July 2022		485,000	57,991	57	-	22,322	1,060	5,232,914	-	5,799,344
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	576	-	1,067,803	1,068,379
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,051,579	1,051,579
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	576	-	16,224	16,800
Transfer between reserves		-	3,515	803	-	(22,322)	-	765,207	(747,203)	-
Dividends paid for 2023	31.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(320,600)	(320,600)
Balance at 30 June 2023		485,000	61,506	860	-	-	1,636	5,998,121	-	6,547,123
Balance at 1 July 2023		**485,000**	**61,506**	**860**	-	**-**	**1,636**	**5,998,121**	**-**	**6,547,123**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	-	**-**	**253**	**-**	**1,210,968**	**1,211,221**
Profit for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,183,024**	**1,183,024**
Other comprehensive income		**-**	**-**	**-**	-	**-**	**253**	**-**	**27,944**	**28,197**
Transfer between reserves		**-**	**4,624**	**3,861**	-	**-**	**-**	**765,736**	**(738,668)**	**35,553**
Dividends paid for 2024	31.	**-**	**-**			**-**	**-**	**-**	**(472,300)**	**(472,300)**
Balance at 30 June 2024		**485,000**	**66,130**	**4,721**	**–**	**-**	**1,889**	**6,763,857**	**-**	**7,321,597**
		27.								

Consolidated and Separate Statements of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2024

African Wild Fig (Ficus sycomorus)

Consolidated and separate statements of cash flows
for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	Group		Company	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
		N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Receipts from customers*	32.1	**6,241,263**	5,826,612	**6,116,726**	5,726,682
Payments to customers, suppliers and employees*	32.2	**(4,612,551)**	(3,846,215)	**(4,584,357)**	(3,826,600)
Cash generated from operations	32.3	**1,628,712**	1,980,397	**1,532,369**	1,900,082
(Increase) / decrease in operating assets					
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss and amortised cost (excluding unit trust investments)		**(54,549)**	(48,333)	**(54,550)**	(716,538)
Proceeds from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		**23,573,878**	14,251,716	**23,573,878**	14,251,718
Purchases of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		**(25,254,116)**	(14,725,126)	**(25,254,116)**	(14,725,126)
Loans and advances to customers and banks		**(1,945,931)**	(881,112)	**(1,977,884)**	(198,261)
Net increase in derivatives		**(610)**		**(610)**	
Other assets		**(43,805)**	(39,352)	**(52,517)**	(40,959)
Increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities					
Deposits and due from other banks		**4,096,633**	944,859	**4,093,279**	942,913
Other liabilities		**24,394**	77,593	**10,837**	77,785
Net cash generated from operations		**2,024,606**	1,560,642	**1,870,686**	1,491,614
Dividends received		**13,152**	3,621	**10,561**	1,681
Income taxes paid	32.4	**(571,101)**	(484,405)	**(544,308)**	(464,102)
Income taxes refunds received	32.4	**68,077**	-	**68,077**	-
Net cash generated from operations		**1,534,734**	1,079,858	**1,405,016**	1,029,192
Cash flows from investing activities					
Additions to property and equipment	19.	**(86,141)**	(100,039)	**(86,141)**	(100,039)
Additions to intangible assets	18.	**(104,022)**	(119,725)	**(104,022)**	(119,725)
Redemption of unit trust investments		**-**	335,083	**-**	335,083
Additions to unit trust investments		**(120,000)**	(331,106)	**(120,000)**	(331,106)
Decrease / (Increase) in loans to subsidiaries		**-**	-	**129,718**	(50,666)
Net cash utilised in investing activities		**(310,163)**	(215,787)	**(180,445)**	(165,121)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from other borrowings	21.	**103,225**	81,659	**103,225**	81,659
Other borrowings capital repaid	21.	**(49,836)**	(31,286)	**(49,836)**	(31,286)
Redemption of debt securities in issue	22.	**(1,482,750)**	(810,000)	**(1,482,750)**	(810,000)
Proceeds from the issue of debt securities	22.	**863,000**	200,000	**863,000**	200,000
Principal payments on lease liability	24.	**(59,325)**	(50,371)	**(59,325)**	(50,371)
Dividends paid	31.	**(472,300)**	(320,600)	**(472,300)**	(320,600)
Net cash utilised in financing activities		**(1,097,986)**	(930,598)	**(1,097,986)**	(930,598)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**126,585**	(66,527)	**126,585**	(66,527)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**3,569,268**	3,826,316	**3,569,268**	3,826,316
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		**282,696**	(190,521)	**282,696**	(190,521)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	11.	**3,978,549**	3,569,268	**3,978,549**	3,569,268

* Interest and similar income of N$5.032 million (2023: N$4.404 million) is included in receipts from customers line item and interest and similar expenses of N$2.755 million (2023: N$2.204 million) is included in payments to customers, suppliers and employees line item.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

Poison Bush (*Euphorbia virosa*)

01 Basis of Presentation

The consolidated and separate annual financial statements of Bank Windhoek Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2024 have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards® ("IFRS"), interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRS IC") effective at the time of preparing these statements and in the manner required by the Namibian Companies' Act. The consolidated and separate annual financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss and all derivative contracts.

The preparation of consolidated and separate annual financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise their judgement in the process of applying the group and company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated and separate annual financial statements, are disclosed in note 4.

The level of rounding used for the amounts presented in the annual financial statements is N$'000, unless indicated otherwise.

1.1. Going concern

The group and company's forecasts and projections, taking account of the prevailing economic conditions, other available information about future risks and uncertainties and reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the group and company should be able to operate within the level of its current financing. The group and company continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its consolidated and separate annual financial statements.

1.2. Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the annual financial statements of each of the group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated and separate annual financial statements are presented in Namibia dollar (N$), which is the functional and presentation currency of the group and company.

1.3 Standards and interpretations issued

1.3.1 Standards and interpretations issued affecting amounts reported and disclosures in the current year

Title of standard	Nature of change	Impact	Mandatory application date / Date of adoption by group and company
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	The IASB issued IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts', and thereby started a new epoch of accounting for insurers. Whereas the current standard, IFRS 4, allows insurers to use their local GAAP, IFRS 17 defines clear and consistent rules that will significantly increase the comparability of financial statements. For insurers, the transition to IFRS 17 will have an impact on financial statements and on key performance indicators. Under IFRS 17, the general model requires entities to measure an insurance contract at initial recognition at the total of the fulfilment cash flows (comprising the estimated future cash flows, an adjustment to reflect the time value of money and an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk) and the contractual service margin. The fulfilment cash flows are remeasured on a current basis each reporting period. The unearned profit (contractual service margin) is recognised over the coverage period. Aside from this general model, the standard provides, as a simplification, the premium allocation approach. This simplified approach is applicable for certain types of contracts, including those with a coverage period of one year or less. For insurance contracts with direct participation features, the variable fee approach applies. The variable fee approach is a variation on the general model. When applying the variable fee approach, the entity's share of the fair value changes of the underlying items is included in the contractual service margin. Consequently, the fair value changes are not recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they occur but over the remaining life of the contract.	Assessed to have no impact on the group and company as its line of business does not include writing of insurance contracts.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 Adoption date by the group and company: 1 July 2023
IFRS 17, Insurance contracts Amendments	In response to some of the concerns and challenges raised, the Board developed targeted amendments and several proposed clarifications intended to ease implementation of IFRS 17, simplify some requirements of the standard and ease transition. The amendments relate to eight areas of IFRS 17, and they are not intended to change the fundamental principles of the standard.	Assessed to have no impact on the group and company as its line of business does not include writing of insurance contracts.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 Adoption date by the group and company: 1 July 2023
Amendments to IAS 12, Income Taxes: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	The amendments require companies to recognise deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences.	Assessed to have no impact on the group and company as it already treats deferred tax in line with the new amendment	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 Adoption date by the group and company: 1 July 2023

Narrow scope amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements', Practice statement 2 and IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors'	The amendments aim to improve accounting policy disclosures and to help users of the financial statements to distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates.	Assessed to have no significant or material impact on the group and company, however, assessment of accounting estimates to be based on the new definition for the year ended 30 June 2024.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 Adoption date by the group and company: 1 July 2023
Amendments to IAS 12 International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules	These amendments give companies temporary relief from accounting for deferred taxes arising from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) international tax reform. The amendments also introduce targeted disclosure requirements for affected companies.	Assessed to have no impact on the group and company as Namibia is not part of OECD yet.	The deferred tax exemption and disclosure of the fact that the exception has been applied, is effective immediately. The other disclosure requirements are effective annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Adoption date by the group and company: 1 July 2023

1.3.1 (a) Change in accounting estimate

During June 2024, the estimated total useful lives of certain items of equipment and intangible assets used were revised. The net effect of the changes in the current financial year was a decrease in depreciation of N$17.8million (2023: N$10.3 million).

Following the effect on profit or loss:

Group and company	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	N$'000	N$'000
Depreciation and amortisation	17,801	10,339
Income tax	(5,696)	(3,308)
Net effect on profit or loss	**12,105**	**7,031**

1.3.2 Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Title of standard	Nature of change	Impact	Mandatory application date / Date of adoption by group and company
IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information	This standard sets out overall requirements for sustainability-related financial disclosures to require an entity to disclose information about its sustainability-related risks and opportunities that is useful to primary users of general-purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity	Assessed to significantly impact on the group and company, however, it is not yet mandatory or regulated in Namibia. Nonetheless, the group and company are currently preparing to be ready to voluntarily adopt.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 Expected date of adoption: 1 July 2025
IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures	This standard sets out the requirements for identifying, measuring and disclosing information about climate-related risks and opportunities that is useful to primary users of general-purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity.	Assessed to significantly impact on the group and company, however, it is not yet mandatory or regulated in Namibia. Nonetheless, the group and company are currently preparing to be ready to voluntarily adopt.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 Expected date of adoption: 1 July 2025
Amendments to IAS 1 - Non-current liabilities with covenants	These amendments clarify how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability. The amendments also aim to improve the information an entity provides related to liabilities subject to these conditions.	The amendments are not expected to have a material effect on the group and company, however, the full impact is under careful evaluation.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 Expected date of adoption: 1 July 2024
Amendment to IFRS 16 – Leases on sale and leaseback	These amendments require disclosures to enhance the transparency of supplier finance arrangements and their effects on a company's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. The disclosure requirements are the IASB's response to investors' concerns that some companies' supplier finance arrangements are not sufficiently visible, hindering investors' analysis.	Assessed to have no impact on the group and company.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 Expected date of adoption: 1 July 2024
Amendments to Supplier Finance Arrangements (IAS 7 and IFRS 7)	These amendments require disclosures to enhance the transparency of supplier finance arrangements and their effects on a company's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. The disclosure requirements are the IASB's response to investors' concerns that some companies' supplier finance arrangements are not sufficiently visible, hindering investors' analysis.	Assessed to have no impact on the group and company as there are no supplier finance agreements in place within the group and company.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 Expected date of adoption: 1 July 2024
Amendments to IAS 21 Lack of Exchangeability	An entity is impacted by the amendments when it has a transaction or an operation in a foreign currency that is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date for a specified purpose. A currency is exchangeable when there is an ability to obtain the other currency (with a normal administrative delay), and the transaction would take place through a market or exchange mechanism that creates enforceable rights and obligations.	Assessed to have no significant impact on the group and company as the group and company does not have transactions with a lack of exchangeability.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025 Expected date of adoption: 1 July 2025
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements	In response to investors' concerns about the comparability and transparency of entities' performance reporting, the Board introduced new requirements in IFRS 18. These will help to achieve comparability of the financial performance of similar entities, especially related to how 'operating profit or loss' is defined. The new disclosures required for some management-defined performance measures will also enhance transparency. Key Takeaways: 1. Main Business Activities Impact on Presentation: IFRS 18 affects entities providing financing or investing in specific assets, requiring certain income and expenses to be categorised as operating, altering the presentation of operating profit. 2. Required Subtotals: Mandates the inclusion of 'Operating profit or loss' alongside 'Profit or loss' and 'Profit or loss before financing and income taxes', with exceptions for entities with financing as their main activity. 3. Disclosures Related to the Statement of Profit or Loss: Introduces disclosure requirements for management-defined performance measures and expenses, offering guidance on presentation by nature or function. 4. Aggregation and Disaggregation: Offers enhanced guidance on grouping items based on shared characteristics, influencing both primary financial statements and notes. 5. Other Limited Changes: Includes amendments to IAS 7, specifying 'operating profit or loss' as the starting point for reconciling cash flows and removing options for presenting interest and dividends paid and received.	Assessed to have a material impact the group and company. The group and company would need to reclassify income and expenses, present specified totals and subtotals as required, and disclose additional information related to the statement of profit or loss. It would also need to adhere to the aggregation and disaggregation principles outlined in the standard when preparing its financial statements.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 Expected date of adoption: 1 July 2027

There are no other standards that are not yet effective, and that would be expected to have a material impact on the group and company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions. The group and company has chosen not to early adopt the standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective.

02 Summary of material accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated and separate annual financial statements, which complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the Companies Act of Namibia, are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1. Consolidation

2.1.1. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the group has control. The group controls an entity when the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The group applies the acquisition method of accounting to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred, and the equity interests issued by the group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the total of consideration transferred, non-controlling interest recognised and previously held interest measured is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss. There is no goodwill in the group.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date. Any gains or losses arising from such remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss.

Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently remeasured to fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains and losses on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

In the company's separate annual financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less accumulated impairment. The cost of an investment in subsidiary is the aggregate of the fair value of assets given, liabilities incurred, and equity instruments issued plus any costs directly attributable to the purchase of the subsidiary.

2.1.2. Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries without change of control

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions – that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between the fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant shares acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

Interests in the equity of subsidiaries not attributable to the parent are reported in consolidated equity as non- controlling interest. Profits or losses attributable to non-controlling interests are reported in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as profit or loss attributable to non-controlling interests.

2.1.3. Disposal of subsidiaries

When the group ceases to have control, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in the carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

2.2. Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each of the group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated and separate annual financial statements are presented in Namibia dollar (N$), which is the group and company's presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss under trading income, except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities, such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss, are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets, such as equities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, are included in other comprehensive income.

2.3. Financial instruments

2.3.1. Measurement methods

Amortised cost and effective interest

The amortised cost is the amount at which the financial assets or financial liabilities is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset (i.e. its amortised cost before any impairment allowance) or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. The calculation does not consider the expected credit losses and includes transaction costs, premiums or discounts and fees paid or received that are integral to the effective interest rate, such as origination fees.

When the group and company revises the estimates of future cash flows, the carrying amount of the respective financial assets or financial liability is adjusted to reflect the new estimate discounted using the original effective interest rate. Any changes are recognised in profit or loss.

The carrying value of loans and advances to customers is based on the calculation of the effective interest rate (EIR). This EIR is used in the IFRS 9 expected credit loss model for calculating provisions and to amortise any unearned loan origination fees over the behavioural life of loans and advances.

The loan repayment calculation is based on the contractual rate, term, and capital amount, including the loan origination fee. This adjusted instalment, including the loan origination fee, is used to determine the effective interest rate of the loan. The carrying value of loans and advances to customers is calculated using this effective interest rate.

Interest income

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial assets. Interest on financial assets classified as stage 3 under IFRS 9 is calculated using the effective interest rate on the net carrying amount of the financial assets.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the group and company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

At initial recognition, the group and company measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability, such as fees and commissions. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. Immediately after initial recognition, an expected credit loss allowance (ECL) is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost, and fair value through other comprehensive income, which results in an accounting loss being recognised in profit or loss when an asset is newly originated.

When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities differs from the transaction price on initial recognition, the entity recognise the difference immediately when the fair value is based on quoted prices in an active market for an identical asset of liability (i.e. a level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the difference is recognised as a gain or loss. In the event that fair value is not based on level 1 inputs, the fair value adjustment is deferred. The deferral is then amortised over the life of the instrument or realised when settled.

Financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired (or stage 3), interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to their amortised cost (i.e. net of the ECL provision).

2.3.2. Financial assets

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement

The group and company applies IFRS 9 and classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL);
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or
- Amortised cost.

The classification requirements for debt and equity instruments are described below:

Debt instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans, government and corporate bonds as well as exchange traded funds.
Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:
(i) The group and company's business model for managing the asset; and
(ii) The cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Based on these factors, the group and company classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories:

- Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI'), and that are not designated at FVTPL, are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance at recognition date and subsequently. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest and similar income' using the effective interest rate method.

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL): Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented within 'Non-operating income' in the period in which it arises. The group and company may also irrevocably designate financial assets at fair value through profit or loss if doing so significantly reduces or eliminates a mismatch created by assets and liabilities being measured on different bases. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest and similar income' using the effective interest rate method.

- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest that are not designated at FVTPL are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains or losses on the instrument's amortised cost which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in 'Non-operating income'. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest and similar income' using the effective interest rate method.

Business model: The business model reflects how the group and company manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the group and company's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither is applicable (e.g. financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of 'other' business model and measured at FVTPL. Factors considered by the group and company in determining the business model for a group of assets include past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected, how the asset's performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel, how risks are assessed and managed and how managers are compensated.

SPPI: Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the group and company assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flow represent solely payments of principal and interest (the 'SPPI test'). In making this assessment, the group and company considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement, i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

The group and company reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent, and none occurred during the period.

Equity Instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets.

The group and company's management has elected, at initial recognition, to irrevocably designate equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income. These investments are held for purposes other than to generate investment returns. Fair value gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss, including on disposal. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) are not reported separately from other changes in fair value. Dividends, when representing a return on such investments, continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the group and company's right to receive payments is established.

All other equity instruments are recognised at fair value through profit or loss.

(ii) Impairment

The group and company assesses on a forward-looking basis the ECL associated with its debt instrument assets carried at amortised cost and with the exposure arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The group and company recognises a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by using the transition matrix methodology;
- The time value of money; and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Note 3.2.2 provides more detail of how the expected credit loss allowance is measured.

(iii) Modification of loans
The group and company sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual cash flows of loans to customers. A substantial modification of the contractual cash flows results in the group and company derecognising the original financial asset and recognising a new asset at fair value and recalculating a new effective interest rate for the asset. The date of renegotiation is consequently considered to the date of initial recognition for impairment calculation purposes, including for the purposes of determining whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred. However, the group and company also assesses whether the new financial asset recognised is deemed to be credit-impaired at initial recognition, especially in circumstances where the renegotiation was driven by the debtor being unable to make the originally agreed payments. Differences in the carrying amount are also recognised in profit or loss as a gain or loss on derecognition.

When this happens, the group and company assesses whether the new terms are substantially different to the original terms. The group and company does this by considering, among others, the following factors:

- If the borrower is in financial difficulty, whether the modification merely reduces the contractual cash flows to amounts the borrower is expected to be able to pay.
- Whether any substantial new terms are introduced, such as profit share / equity-based returns that substantially affect the risk profile of the loan.
- Significant extension of the loan term when the borrower is not in financial difficulty.
- Significant change in the interest rate.
- Change in the currency the loan is denominated in.
- Insertion of collateral, other security or credit enhancements that significantly affect the credit risk associated with the loan.

If the terms are not substantially different, the renegotiation or modification does not result in derecognition, and the group and company recalculates the gross carrying amount based on the revised cash flows of the financial asset and recognises a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. The new gross carrying amount is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate.

(iv) Derecognition other than on a modification
Financial assets, or a portion thereof, are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the assets have expired, or when they have been transferred and whether (i) the group and company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or (ii) the group and company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the group and company has not retained control.

Collateral furnished by the group and company under standard repurchase agreements and securities lending and borrowing transactions are not derecognised because the group and company retains substantially all the risks and rewards on the basis of the predetermined repurchase price and the criteria for derecognition are therefore not met.

2.3.3. Financial liabilities
(i) Classification and subsequent measurement
Financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: this classification is applied to derivatives, financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments (see note 2.12).

(ii) Derecognition
Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires).

The exchange between the group and company and its original lenders of debt instruments with substantially different terms, as well as substantial modifications of the terms of existing financial liabilities, are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability.

2.3.4. Determination of fair value
Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:
- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments;
- the fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves;
- the fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the statement of financial position date; and
- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

2.3.5. Derecognition
The group and company derecognises a financial asset when:
- the contractual rights to the asset expire; or where there is a transfer of the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset and substantially all of the risks and rewards related to the ownership of the financial asset are transferred; or
- the group and company retains the contractual rights of the assets but assumes a corresponding liability to transfer these contractual rights to another party and consequently transfers substantially all the risks and rewards associated with the asset.

Where the group and company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the group and company continues to recognises the financial asset in its entirety and recognises a financial liability for the consideration received. These financial assets and the related financial liabilities may not be offset.

Where the group and company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the group and company determines whether it has retained control of the financial asset. In this case:
- if the group and company has not retained control, it derecognises the financial asset and recognises separately as assets or liabilities any rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer; or
- if the group and company has retained control, it continues to recognise the financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the financial asset.

The group and company derecognises a financial liability when it is extinguished, i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. A substantial modification of the terms and conditions of an existing financial liability or part of an existing financial liability is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and recognition of a new one. A substantial modification to the terms occurs where the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability.

2.3.6. Offsetting financial instruments
Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counterparty.

2.3.7. Derivative financial instruments
Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices in active markets, including recent market transactions and valuation techniques, which include discounted cash flow models and option pricing models, as appropriate. All derivatives are carried as assets when its fair value is positive and as liabilities when its fair value is negative.

The best evidence of the fair value of a derivative at initial recognition is the transaction price (i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received) unless the fair value of that instrument is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument (i.e. without modification or repackaging) or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets. When such evidence exists, the group and company recognises profits on day one.

Certain derivatives embedded in other financial instruments are treated as separate derivatives when their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract and the host contract is not carried at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

The group and company's derivative instruments do not qualify for hedge accounting. Changes in the fair value of any derivative instrument that does not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised immediately in profit or loss and the derivatives are disclosed separately in the statement of financial position.

2.3.8. Interest capitalised on stage 3 impaired loans and advances
IFRS 9 requires that interest income for loans and advances classified as stage 3 be calculated on the net carrying amount, which will result in a portion of contractual interest being suspended. Interest suspended on stage 3 loans and advances, therefore, does not impact the net carrying amount of the financial asset as presented on the statement of financial position.

2.4. Sale and repurchase agreements
Securities sold subject to repurchase agreements ('repos') are reclassified in the financial statements as pledged assets when the transferee has the right by contract or custom to sell or repledge the collateral; the counterparty liability is included in amounts due to other banks or deposits due to customers, as appropriate. Securities purchased under agreements to resell ('reverse repos') are recorded as loans and advances to other banks or customers, as appropriate. The difference between the sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the agreements using the effective interest method.

Securities borrowed are not recognised in the consolidated and separate annual financial statements, unless these are sold to third parties, in which case the purchase and sale are recorded with the gain or loss included in trading income. The obligation to return them is recorded at fair value as a trading liability.

2.5. Intangible assets

2.5.1. Computer software and development costs
Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. Intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets in development are carried at cost, less any accumulated impairment losses.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programs are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the group and company are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:
- it is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;
- management intends to complete the software product and use or sell it;

- there is an ability to use or sell the software product;
- it can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software product are available; and
- the expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software product include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

The cost of a separately acquired intangible asset comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates; and any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use. Recognition of costs in the carrying amount of an intangible asset ceases when the asset is in the condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised using the straight-line method over their useful lives as follows:

Application software	7 years
Operating software	3 years

2.6. Property and equipment

Land and buildings mainly comprise of branches and offices. All property and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or are recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group and company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	47 years
Computer and other equipment	5 – 12.7 years
Furniture, fittings and other office equipment	7 - 17 years
Motor vehicles	5 – 15 years

The residual values for motor vehicles and furniture and fittings is 40% and 10% respectively.
The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting period.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'other operating income' or 'other expenses' in profit or loss.

Investment properties held by group companies and which are occupied by other group companies are recognised as property and equipment in the consolidated annual financial statements.

2.7. Repossessed property

In certain circumstances, property is repossessed following the foreclosure on loans that are in default. Repossessed property is included under other assets as inventory as it is held for sale in the ordinary course of business, at the lower of cost or net realisable value, and are derecognised when the assets are sold to third parties. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

2.8. Impairment of non-financial assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life or not ready to use are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value, less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units). Prior impairments of non-financial assets are reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

2.9. Leases

At inception of a contract, the group and company assesses whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the group and company assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset;
- the group and company has the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits associated with the use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the group and company has the right to direct or use the asset when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used.

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The group and company allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. However, for leases of real estate for which the group and company is a lessee, it has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead account for these as a single lease component.

After conducting a review of the lease agreements, the group and company has determined that there are no explicit clauses or provisions that disclose the existence and amounts of restrictions on title, property and equipment pledged as security for liabilities.

2.9.1. Lessee accounting

The group and company leases various offices, branches and houses. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 3 to 10 years (useful life) but may have extension options.

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the group and company as required by IFRS 16.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contains a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Right-of-use assets are presented as part of 'property and equipment', while lease liabilities are presented as part of 'other liabilities' on the statement of financial position.

Initial recognition

At the commencement date, a lessee recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that are based on an index rate or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable by the group and company under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the group and company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the group and company exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the lease liability.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs; and
- an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

Subsequent measurement

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. They are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the group and company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life. Depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the group and company's estimates of the amount expected to be repayable under a residual value guarantee, or if the group and company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in any way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Discount rate

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the group and company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the group and company would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions. Generally, the group and company uses the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Short-term and leases of low-value assets

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and vehicles and all leases of low value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low value assets comprise IT equipment and small items of office furniture.

Extension and termination options

Extension and termination options are included in a number of property leases across the group and company. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the group and company's operations. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the group and company and not by the respective lessor.

2.9.2. Lessor accounting

Operating lease income is recognised as an income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.10. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are stated at cost which approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, balances with less than three months' maturity from the reporting date, including cash and balances with the central bank, placements with other banks, short-term government securities and reverse repurchase agreements

2.11. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the group and company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Provisions for restructuring costs and legal claims are recognised when the group and company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in provision due to passage of time is recognised as an interest expense.

2.12. Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due, in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Such financial guarantees are given to banks, financial institutions and other bodies on behalf of customers to secure loans, overdrafts and other banking facilities.

Financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at the higher of:

- The amount of the loss allowance (calculated as described in note 3.2.2); and
- The premium received on initial recognition less income recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15.

Loan commitments provided by the group and company is measured as the amount of the loss allowance (calculated as described in note 3.2.2). The group and company has not provided any commitment to provide loans at a below-market interest rate, or that can be settled net in cash or by delivering or issuing another financial instrument.

For financial guarantee contracts, the loss allowance is recognised as a provision. However, for contracts that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment and the group and company cannot separately identify the expected credit losses on the undrawn commitment component from those on the loan component, the expected credit losses on the undrawn commitment are recognised together with the loss allowance for the loan. To the extent that the combined expected credit losses exceed the gross carrying amount of the loan, the expected credit losses are recognised as a provision.

2.13. Employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related services are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

2.13.1. Pension obligations

The group and company operates a defined contribution plan. The plan is generally funded through payments to insurance companies or trustee-administered funds, determined by periodic actuarial calculations. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the group and company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity.

The group and company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expenses when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available. The group and company provides no other post-retirement benefits to their retirees.

2.13.2. Severance pay provision

In terms of the Labour Act of Namibia 2007, the group and company is required to make payments (or provide other benefits) to employees equal to at least 1 week's pay for each continuous year of service when terminating their employment. This severance pay must be provided to all employees when they:

- are dismissed (except in cases of misconduct or poor performance),
- die while employed; or
- retire upon reaching the age of 65

There are no minimum funding requirements or asset ceilings associated with this plan, making it an unfunded liability that the group and company must account for directly. The group and company, therefore, have an obligation, more specifically a defined benefit, in terms of IAS 19 Employee benefits. The benefit is valued using the projected unit credit method as prescribed by IAS 19. Refer to Note 26.1 for assumptions made in the determination of the group and company's liability with respect to severance pay.

Responsibilities for the governance of the plan
The governance of the severance pay plan is managed internally by the group and company's human resources department. This department is responsible for ensuring compliance with statutory requirements and accounting standards, and for the accurate calculation and timely payment of severance benefits as mandated by the Labour Act.

2.13.3. Leave pay
Employee benefits in the form of annual leave entitlements are provided for when they accrue to employees with reference to services rendered up to the reporting date.

2.13.4. Performance bonuses
The group and company recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses, based on a formula that takes into consideration the profit before tax after certain adjustments. The group and company recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

2.14. Share-based payments
The group and company operates two share-based compensation plans:
1) a share appreciation rights plan; and
2) a conditional share plan.

The share appreciation and conditional share plan are accounted for as cash-settled share-based payments.

Liabilities for the group and company's share appreciation rights and conditional share plan are recognised as employee benefit expenses over the relevant service period. The liabilities are remeasured to fair value at each reporting date and are presented as employee benefit obligations in the statement of financial position. Refer to note 28 for more details on the respective plans.

2.15. Current and deferred tax
The income tax expense for the period comprises of current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

2.15.1. Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated and separate annual financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

The principal temporary differences arise from depreciation of property and equipment, revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities including derivative contracts and tax losses carried forward and, in relation to acquisitions, on the difference between the fair values of the net assets acquired and their tax base.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities are provided on taxable temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and joint arrangements, except for deferred tax liabilities where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the group and company, and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Generally, the group and company is unable to control the reversal of the temporary difference for associates. Only where there is an agreement in place that gives the group and company the ability to control the reversal of the temporary difference not recognised.

Deferred tax assets are recognised on deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and joint arrangements only to the extent that it is probable the temporary difference will reverse in the future, and there is sufficient taxable profit available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred tax assets and liabilities relates to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities, where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Deferred tax related to fair value remeasurement of investments and cash flow hedges, which are recognised in other comprehensive income, is also recognised in other comprehensive income and is subsequently recognised in profit or loss together with the deferred gain or loss.

2.15.2. Current tax

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date in the countries where the company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions, where appropriate, on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

The tax effects of income tax losses available for carry forward are recognised as an asset when it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which these losses can be utilised.

2.16. Revenue from contracts with customers

This policy outlines the principles and guidelines for recognising revenue in accordance with IFRS 15: Revenue from contracts with customers, and relevant Namibian legislation. The objective of this policy is to establish a comprehensive framework for recognising revenue to depict the transfer of services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the group and company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services.

Scope

This policy applies to all revenue-generating activities of the group and company, including but not limited to:

- Transactional Fees & Service charges
- Knowledge based Fees
- Trading Income

Revenue is recognised only when the group and company can identify the contract and performance obligations (i.e., the different services) and determine the transaction price, which is then allocated to the identifiable performance obligations. This recognised revenue excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue Recognition

Step 1: Identify the contract with a customer

A contract is an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations. The group and company will recognise a contract with a customer when the following criteria are met:

- The parties have approved the contract and are committed to performing their respective obligations.
- The group and company can identify each party's rights regarding the services to be transferred.
- The group and company can identify the payment terms for the services to be transferred.
- The contract has commercial substance.
- It is probable that the group and company will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the services that will be transferred to the customer.

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract

Performance obligations are promises in a contract to transfer to a customer services that are distinct. A service is distinct if:

- The customer can benefit from the service on its own or together with other readily available resources.
- The group and company's promise to transfer the service to the customer is separately identifiable from other promises in the contract

Transactional Fees & Service charges

Transactional & Service charges are recognised when the services are rendered, in accordance with the stipulations of the Banking Institutions Act, 2023 (Act No. 13 of 2023).

Knowledge based Fees

Fees and commissions are recognised as the related services are performed. If the fees are for services provided over a period of time, they are recognised on a straight-line basis over the service period, in compliance with the pre-agreed terms.

Step 3: Determine the transaction price

The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the group and company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties, e.g. VAT. The transaction price is determined based on the terms of the contract and the group and company's fees & charges guidelines.

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract

The group and company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation identified in the contract on a relative stand-alone selling price basis. The stand-alone selling price is the price at which the group and company would sell a promised service separately to a customer.

Step 5: Recognise revenue when the group and company satisfies a performance obligation

Revenue is recognised when the group and company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised service to a customer. A performance obligation is satisfied when the customer obtains control of the service. Control can be transferred over time or at a point in time.

2.17. Share capital

Share issue

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Mandatorily redeemable preference shares are classified as liabilities.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options, or to the acquisition of a business, are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

2.18. Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the group and company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the consolidated and separate annual financial statements in the period in which the dividends are declared by the board of directors.

Dividends for the year that are declared after the reporting date are dealt with in the events subsequent to year-end note under the directors' report.

2.19. Fiduciary activities

The group and company commonly acts as trustees and in other fiduciary capacities that result in the holding or placing of assets on behalf of individuals, trusts, retirement benefit plans and other institutions. These assets and income arising thereon are excluded from these financial statements, as they are not assets of the group and company.

2.20. Operating segments

The group considers its banking operations as one operating segment; the group has no significant components other than banking. Other components include micro lending; however, this component contributes less than 5% to the group revenue, assets and profit for the year, therefore, the group has no significant components other than banking. This is in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker, identified as the managing director of the group. The chief operating decision-maker is the person that allocates resources to and assesses the performance of the operating segment(s) of an entity.

In assessing the performance of the banking operation, the managing director reviews the various aggregated revenue streams, the total costs and the assets and liabilities related to the banking activity, which have been disclosed in the various notes to the consolidated and separate annual financial statements.

2.21 Statement of compliance with Bank of Namibia determination(BID 2)

The bank has complied in all material aspects with the requirements set out in BID 2 with regards to asset classification, suspension of interest and provisioning. The external auditors have not identified nor reported instances of non-compliance with BID 2 during the reporting period.

03 Financial risk management

Any business that requires a return on capital investment is exposed to financial risks. Managing these risks continues to play a pivotal role within the group and company to ensure an appropriate balance is reached between risks and returns. The board of directors is ultimately responsible to manage risks that may have a negative impact on its financial performance, and which may ultimately have an adverse effect on the continued operations of the group and company. However, it is the responsibility of management to identify risks, whether real or anticipated, within their business units, and take appropriate actions.

Management's approach to risk management is to ensure all significant risks are identified and managed, and the returns are balanced with the risks taken. Compliance with a set of comprehensive risk management policies is an integral part of the group and company's day-to-day activities and systems of internal controls have been implemented to prevent and detect risks.

The key principles forming the foundation of the group and company's risk management process include:
- adoption of a risk management framework which applies to all business units and risk types;
- risk assessment, measurement, monitoring and reporting;
- independent reviews and assessment; and
- risk governance processes.

The following subcommittees have been formed to assist the board audit committee and board risk and compliance committee (BAC and BRC) to manage risks:

Board credit committee (BCC) and board lending committee (BLC)

One of the group and company's primary activities are lending to retail and commercial borrowers. The group and company accepts deposits from customers at both fixed and floating rates, and for various periods, and seeks to earn above-average interest margins by investing these funds in high-quality assets. The BCC and BLC are tasked to ensure this objective is achieved through the sanctioning of credit and thereby ensuring credit exposures remain within an acceptable range of credit standing. Such exposures involve not just loans and advances reflected on the statement of financial position, but also guarantees and other commitments such as letters of credit.

Asset and liability committee (ALCO)

The primary responsibility of the ALCO is the management of market and liquidity risks within set risk capacity, appetite and tolerance thresholds whilst at the same time optimising the group and company's profitability and capital position. The ALCO reviews the macro-economic environment, as well as historical financial and strategic performance as inputs in a strategy development process, which is supported by simulations and forecasting. The group and company trades in financial instruments where it takes positions in traded instruments, including derivatives, to take advantage of, and hedge against adverse, short-term market movements in bonds and in foreign currency, interest rates and commodity prices. Amongst other responsibilities, the ALCO is tasked to monitor the risks associated with these activities.

Risk management includes the setting of trading limits on the level of exposure that can be taken in relation to both overnight and intra-day market positions. In addition, with the exception of specific hedging arrangements, foreign exchange and interest rate exposures associated with these derivatives are normally offset by entering into counterbalancing positions, thereby controlling the variability in the net cash amounts required to liquidate market positions.

The ALCO also carries the primary responsibility of monitoring the group and company's liquidity position, as well as formulating the funding strategy. The interest rate subcommittee reviews the economic environment and recommends interest rate views to the ALCO. The ALCO activities are reported to the BAC.

Risk committee

In addition to the mentioned committees, the risk committee, comprising of members of the executive management team and reporting to the BAC and BRC, was established. Its primary responsibilities are to:
- evaluate the risk management model employed by the group and company in terms of effectiveness and efficient deployment of resources (i.e. cost versus benefit);
- discuss and identify gaps and weaknesses in the management information system (MIS) to enable management to make the correct decisions;
- discuss the findings and recommendations of the group and company's risk functions and evaluate whether appropriate action has been taken when necessary;
- enhance general risk awareness within the group and company;
- monitor the management of risks to ensure that the group and company complies with the Bank of Namibia's guidelines for effective risk management; and
- discuss in detail any identified, unidentified and potential risks that are material to the group and company.

Credit risk forum (CRF)

The purpose of the CRF is to have an oversight of credit risk management in accordance with the board approved credit risk management policy, credit policies and credit risk and control framework, in order to achieve and maintain an acceptable credit risk profile and an adequate risk and control framework.

On portfolio credit risk level, the scope of the CRF includes:

- portfolio analysis and performance;
- key risk indicators and trends;
- risk adjusted pricing performance on portfolio level;
- discuss and review credit portfolio risk and recommend to the business units risk enhancement;
- product and pricing strategies;
- discuss and review of annual risk appetites and stress testing of the credit portfolio before submission to the risk committee; and
- discuss and review collateral and recommend necessary improvements.

The CRF facilitates compliance with:

- Basel and other best practices for credit risk management;
- applicable legislative acts;
- Bank of Namibia determinations; and
- group credit policies.

IFRS 9 committee

The IFRS 9 committee is the main forum where specific matters that can cause deterioration in credit risk are discussed. At this meeting decisions will also be made on the risk associated with the prevailing and forecasted macroeconomic conditions and the impact on specific sectors in the applicable economies.

The IFRS 9 committee is established to make the following decisions at each reporting period in terms of the impairment allowance model utilised by the group and company:

1. Assumptions;
2. Inputs, including macro-economic variables;
3. Results;
4. Movements in, for example, sectors/regions; and
5. Sign-off total impairments for the reporting period.

Significant risks to which the group and company is exposed are discussed below.

Note 3 deals only with the group figures, since the company is a majority of the group. Where group and company is different on financial assets, it relates to the unit trust investment of a subsidiary (financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) and the micro lending loans of BW Finance (Pty) Ltd (loans and advances). The risk management is the same for group and company.

3.1. Analysis of assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured either at fair value or at amortised cost. The principal accounting policies on pages 32 to 45 describe how the classes of financial instruments are measured and how income and expenses, including fair value gains and losses, are recognised.

The following tables analyse the financial assets and liabilities in the statement of consolidated financial position per category of financial instrument to which they are assigned and therefore measured. The tables include non-financial assets and liabilities to reconcile to the consolidated statement of financial position:

	2024				
	Financial assets / liabilities at FVTPL	Financial assets at fair value through OCI	Financial assets / liabilities at amortised cost	Non-financial assets / liabilities	Total
Group	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	–	–	3,978,549	–	3,978,549
Derivative financial instruments	36,777	–	–	–	36,777
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss[1]	2,005,114	–	–	–	2,005,114
Financial assets at amortised cost	–	–	864,359	–	864,359
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	6,799,734	–	–	6,799,734
Loans and advances to customers	–	–	37,470,332	–	37,470,332
Other assets	–	–	255,658	214,434	470,092
Current tax asset	–	–	–	95,837	95,837
Intangible assets	–	–	–	438,656	438,656
Property and equipment	–	–	–	428,305	428,305
Deferred tax asset	–	–	–	84,672	84,672
Total assets	2,041,891	6,799,734	42,568,898	1,261,904	52,672,427
LIABILITIES					
Derivative financial instruments	13,659	–	–	–	13,659
Due to other banks	–	–	167,221	–	167,221
Other borrowings	–	–	269,050	–	269,050
Debt securities in issue	–	–	2,822,268	–	2,822,268
Deposits	–	–	41,103,830	–	41,103,830
Other liabilities	–	–	464,976	266,938	731,914
Post-employment benefits	–	–	–	17,731	17,731
Total liabilities	13,659	–	44,827,345	284,669	45,125,673

[1] Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9.

2024					
	Financial assets / liabilities at FVTPL	Financial assets at fair value through OCI	Financial assets / liabilities at amortised cost	Non-financial assets / liabilities	Total
Company	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	3,978,549	-	3,978,549
Derivative financial instruments	36,777	-	-	-	36,777
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss[1]	1,970,389	-	-	-	1,970,389
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	-	864,359	-	864,359
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	6,799,734	-	-	6,799,734
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	36,930,104	-	36,930,104
Other assets	-	-	268,999	213,320	482,319
Current tax asset	-	-	-	95,883	95,883
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-	382,799	382,799
Intangible assets	-	-	-	438,656	438,656
Property and equipment	-	-	-	418,010	418,010
Deferred tax asset	-	-	-	79,160	79,160
Total assets	2,007,166	6,799,734	42,042,011	1,627,828	52,476,739
LIABILITIES					
Derivative financial instruments	13,659	-	-	-	13,659
Due to other banks	-	-	167,221	-	167,221
Other borrowings	-	-	269,050	-	269,050
Debt securities in issue	-	-	2,822,268	-	2,822,268
Deposits	-	-	41,058,991	-	41,058,991
Other liabilities	-	-	452,828	266,862	719,690
Loans from subsidiaries	86,532	-	-	-	86,532
Post-employment benefits	-	-	-	17,731	17,731
Total liabilities	100,191	-	44,770,358	284,593	45,155,142

[1] Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9.

2023					
Group	Financial assets / liabilities at FVTPL N$'000	Financial assets at fair value through OCI N$'000	Financial assets / liabilities at amortised cost N$'000	Non-financial assets / liabilities N$'000	Total N$'000
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	3,569,268	-	3,569,268
Derivative financial instruments	37,454	-	-	-	37,454
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss[1]	1,736,095	-	-	-	1,736,095
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	-	808,410	-	808,410
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	4,915,603	-	-	4,915,603
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	35,826,433	-	35,826,433
Other assets	-	-	218,158	203,505	421,663
Current tax asset	-	-	-	96,953	96,953
Intangible assets	-	-	-	354,705	354,705
Property and equipment	-	-	-	446,449	446,449
Deferred tax asset	-	-	-	97,388	97,388
Total assets	1,773,549	4,915,603	40,422,269	1,199,000	48,310,421
LIABILITIES					
Derivative financial instruments	14,241	-	-	-	14,241
Due to other banks	-	-	609,543	-	609,543
Other borrowings	-	-	213,082	-	213,082
Debt securities in issue	-	-	3,447,052	-	3,447,052
Deposits	-	-	36,564,875	-	36,564,875
Other liabilities	-	-	414,606	287,310	701,916
Post-employment benefits	-	-	-	17,061	17,061
Total liabilities	14,241	-	41,249,158	304,371	41,567,770

[1] Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9.

2023					
Company	Financial assets / liabilities at FVTPL N$'000	Financial assets at fair value through OCI N$'000	Financial assets / liabilities at amortised cost N$'000	Non-financial assets / liabilities N$'000	Total N$'000
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	3,569,268	-	3,569,268
Derivative financial instruments	37,454	-	-	-	37,454
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss[1]	1,703,962	-	-	-	1,703,962
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	-	808,410	-	808,410
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		4,915,603			4,915,603
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	35,250,468	-	35,250,468
Other assets	-	-	218,158	203,505	421,663
Current tax asset	-	-	-	98,233	98,233
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-	382,799	382,799
Loans to subsidiaries	7,910	-	-	-	7,910
Intangible assets	-	-	-	354,705	354,705
Property and equipment	-	-	-	435,193	435,193
Deferred tax asset	-	-	-	87,652	87,652
Total assets	1,749,326	4,915,603	39,846,304	1,562,087	48,073,320
LIABILITIES					
Derivative financial instruments	14,241	-	-	-	14,241
Due to other banks	-	-	609,543	-	609,543
Other borrowings	-	-	213,082	-	213,082
Debt securities in issue	-	-	3,447,052	-	3,447,052
Deposits	-	-	36,523,390	-	36,523,390
Other liabilities	-	-	414,518	287,310	701,828
Post-employment benefits	-	-	-	17,061	17,061
Total liabilities	14,241	-	41,207,585	304,371	41,526,197

[1] Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9.

3.2. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of suffering financial loss, should any of the group and company's customers, or market counterparties fail to fulfil their contractual obligations to the group and company. Credit risk arises mainly from interbank, commercial and consumer loans and advances, and loan commitments arising from such lending activities, but can also arise from credit enhancement provided, such as letters of credit, endorsements and acceptances.

The group and company are also exposed to other credit risks arising from other exposures arising from its trading activities ('trading exposures') including non-equity trading portfolio assets and derivatives as well as settlement balances with market counterparties and reverse repurchase agreements. Credit risk is the single largest risk for the group and company's business; management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk and together with large exposures, is monitored by the BAC and BRC.

3.2.1. Credit risk measurement

a) Loans and advances (including loan commitments and guarantees)

The estimation of credit exposure is complex and requires the use of models, as the value of a product varies with changes in market variables, expected cash flows and the passage of time. The assessment of credit risk of a portfolio of assets entails further estimations as to the likelihood of defaults occurring, of the associated loss ratios and of default correlations between counterparties.

The group and company have developed statistical models to support the quantification of credit risk. These quantitative models are in use for all key credit portfolios and form the basis for measuring default risks. In measuring the credit risk of loans and advances at a counterparty level, the group and company considers three components, namely: (i) the 'probability of default' (PD) by the customer or counterparty on its contractual obligations; (ii) current exposures to the counterparty and its likely future development, from which the group and company derives the 'exposure at default' (EAD); and (iii) the expected loss on the defaulted obligations (the 'loss given default') (LGD). This is similar to the approach used for the purposes of measuring expected credit loss (ECL) under IFRS 9 (note 3.2.2).

These credit risk measurements, which reflect expected loss (the 'expected loss model'), are required by the Basel committee on banking regulations and the supervisory practices (the Basel committee) and are embedded in the group and company's daily operational management.

i. **Probability of default (PD)**
The probability of default is an indication of the probability that a given loan will default. Under Basel III and IFRS 9, the elements that make up a loss are defined as economic loss and will include direct and indirect costs associated with collecting on the exposure such as allocations of internal overheads and other non-cash costs. The PD in Basel III and IFRS 9 is calculated using historical data of defaults as well as apply forward looking adjustments to the historical PD to align the PD to the expected future economic conditions.

ii. **Exposure at default (EAD)**
The exposure at default under Basel III and IFRS 9 will take into account an expectation of future drawdowns until the default event has occurred by utilising loan run down for amortising products and a credit conversion factor for non-amortising products. For example, for a loan, this is the face value at the default date. For a commitment, the group and company includes any amount already drawn plus the further amount that may have been drawn by the time of default, should it occur.

iii. **Loss given default (LGD)**
Loss given default or loss severity represents the group and company's expectation of the extent of loss on a claim should default occur (1 - recovery rate). It is expressed as percentage loss per unit of exposure. It typically varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support. The measurement of exposure at default and loss given default is based on the risk parameters standard under Basel III and IFRS 9. The LGD is calculated using historical data.

b) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Assets in this category mainly relate to investments in financial instruments that have an external credit rating. Implied probability of defaults have been benchmarked against published estimates by external credit rating agencies. LGD's were benchmarked against Basel best practice. The implied PD's and LGD's are used to calculate expected credit losses for these assets.

c) Trade receivables and other asset

The group and company measures ECL on trade receivables in accordance with IFRS 9. The ECL is based on a lifetime expected loss allowance using the simplified approach, which is applicable to all trade receivables and other assets. Under the simplified approach, the ECL is calculated using a provision matrix that considers historical credit loss experience and forward-looking information.
There are no ECL on trade receivables and other assets for the year under review.

Credit risk grading

The group and company uses internal credit risk grading that reflects its assessment of the probability of default of individual counterparties. The group and company uses internal rating models tailored to the various categories of counterparty. Borrower and loan specific information collected at the time the application is fed into the rating model. This is supplemented with external data such as credit bureau scoring information on individual borrowers.

The credit grades are calibrated such that the risk of default increases exponentially at each risk grade.

The following are additional considerations for each type of portfolio held by the group and company:

i. **Retail**
After the date of initial recognition, for retail business, the payment behavior and transactional account conduct are monitored monthly to develop a behavioural score. Additionally, an external credit bureau score is taken into account to determine the retail customer's score. The credit bureau score reflects the customer's financial market behaviour, including conduct at other banks and retailer accounts. Any other known information about the borrower that impacts their creditworthiness, such as unemployment and previous delinquency history, is also factored into the behavioural score. Once the behavioural score is determined, a rating is assigned using the group rating method, which consists of 9 rating levels for loans not in default (CG1 to CG9). CG1 represents the best rating, while CG9 is the worst rating. At the time of reporting, a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since the asset's initial recognition is assessed. This determines whether the performing account falls into stage 1 or stage 2, regardless of whether the account is in arrears, and the ECL is calculated accordingly.

ii. **Corporate**
After the initial recognition date, the borrower's payment behaviour and transactional conduct are monitored on a monthly basis to develop a behavioural score at the borrower level. Once the behavioural score is determined, a rating is assigned using the group rating method, which consists of 9 rating levels for loans not in default (CG1 to CG9). CG1 represents the best rating, while CG9 is the worst rating. These rating methods undergo an annual validation and recalibration process to ensure they reflect the most current projections in light of all observed defaults. At the time of reporting, a SICR since the asset's initial recognition is assessed. This determines whether the performing account falls into stage 1 or stage 2. If the account experienced a SICR since origination, it is placed in stage 2, regardless of whether the account is in arrears, and the ECL is calculated accordingly.

iii. **Treasury**
For debt securities in the treasury portfolio, we rely on credit ratings provided by external rating agencies. These publicly available ratings are then matched with an internal risk grade, which undergoes continuous monitoring and updating. The probability of default associated with each grade is determined based on the average default rates published by the rating agency. Stage 1 debt securities use the 12-month average default rate/PD, while stage 2 debt securities rely on the lifetime average default rate/PD. The stage of the debt security is determined using the internal SICR rating scale, which helps assess and classify credit risk changes.

The group and company's internal rating scale for retail and corporate is set below:

Rating	Score band	Meaning	Implied PD
CG1	900-1,000	Virtually no risk	2.46%
CG2	800-899	Low risk	4.15%
CG3	700-799	Moderate risk	3.55%
CG4	600-699	Acceptable risk	5.31%
CG5	500-599	Borderline	11.82%

Rating	Score band	Meaning	Implied PD
CG6	400-499	ICU	4.36%
CG7	300-399	Substandard	33.23%
CG8	200-299	Doubtful	32.55%
CG9	100-199	Loss	99.32%

3.2.2. Expected credit loss measurement

IFRS 9 outlines a 'three-stage' model for impairment based on changes on credit quality since initial recognition as summarised below:

- A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in stage 1 and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the group and company.
- If a SICR since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to stage 2 but is not yet deemed to be credit impaired. Please refer to note 3.2.2.1 for a description of how the group and company determines when a SICR has occurred.
- If the financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to stage 3. Please refer to note 3.2.2.2 for a description of how the group and company defines credit-impaired and default.
- Financial instruments in stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months. Instruments in stages 2 or 3 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis. Please refer to note 3.2.2.3 for a description of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring the ECL.
- A pervasive concept in measuring ECL in accordance with IFRS 9 is that it should be calculated using forward-looking information. Note 3.2.2.4 includes an explanation of how the group and company has incorporated this in its ECL models.

Further explanation is also provided of how the group and company determines appropriate groupings when ECL is measured on a collective basis (refer to note 3.2.2.5).

The following diagram summarises the impairment requirements under IFRS 9:

Change in credit quality since initial recognition		
Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**
(Initial recognition) 12-month expected credit losses	(Significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition) Lifetime expected credit losses	(Credit-impaired assets) Lifetime expected credit losses

The key judgements and assumptions adopted by the group and company in addressing the requirements of the standard are discussed below:

3.2.2.1. Significant increase in credit risk

The group and company considers a financial instrument to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk when one or more of the following quantitative, qualitative or backstop criteria have been met:

Quantitative criteria:

The credit rating at the reporting date has deteriorated significantly (moved down two rating levels e.g. CG1 to CG3), compared to the credit rating at initial recognition of the account. The thresholds for the significant increase in credit risk is determined by mapping the SICR roll rates to the actual historical arrears roll rates. An account can move back to stage 1 if its credit score improved again.

Qualitative criteria

Accounts are classified on a watch list when there is qualitative information available on the customer's credit risk increasing. These accounts are moved over to stage 2.

The qualitative criteria used to determine whether accounts have increased in credit risk include, but is not limited to:

- Repayment ability of customers
- Collateral valuations
- Sector in which the customer operates
- Natural events (i.e. drought)
- Debtors not paying across industries

The criteria used to identify SICR are monitored and reviewed periodically for the appropriateness by the independent Credit Risk team. Once the above matters improved sufficiently, an account can be moved back to stage 1.

Backstop

A backstop is applied and the financial instruments considered to have experienced a SICR if the borrower is more than 30 days past due on its contractual payments.

An account can move back to stage 1 if it is less than 30 days past due.

The group and company has not used the low credit risk exemption for any financial instruments in the year ended 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023.

3.2.2.2. Definition of default and credit-impaired assets

The group and company defines a financial instrument as in default, which is fully aligned with the definition of credit-impaired, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

Qualitative criteria

The borrower is more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

Quantitative criteria

The borrower meets unlikeliness to pay criteria, which indicates the borrower is in significant financial difficulty. These are instances where:

- The borrower is in long-term forbearance;
- The borrower is deceased;
- The borrower is insolvent;
- The borrower is in breach of financial covenants; or
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy.

The criteria above have been applied to all financial instruments held by the group and company and are consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes. The default definition has been applied consistently to model the probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD) and loss given default (LGD) throughout the group and company's expected loss calculations.

An instrument is considered to no longer be in default (i.e. to have cured) when it no longer meets any of the default criteria and it is fully paid up for a consecutive period of six months. This period of six months has been determined based on an analysis which considers the likelihood of a financial instrument returning to default status after cure using different possible cure definitions. This is in line with regulatory requirements. When an account has been fully paid up for six months it is moved back to stage 1.

3.2.2.3. Measuring ECL – Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

The ECL is measured on either a 12-month (12M) or lifetime basis depending on whether a SICR has occurred since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to be credit-impaired. Expected credit losses are the discounted product of the PD, EAD and LGD, defined as follows:

- The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation, either over the next 12 months, or over the remaining lifetime of the obligation.
- EAD is based on the amount the group and company expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months (12M EAD) or over the remaining lifetime (lifetime EAD). For a revolving commitment, the group and company includes the current drawn balance plus any further amount that is to be expected to be drawn up to the current contractual limit by the time of default, should it occur.
- LGD represents the group and company's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty. LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of exposure at the time of default (EAD). LGD is calculated on a 12-month or lifetime basis, where 12-month LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs in the next 12 months and lifetime LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs over the remaining expected lifetime of the loan.

The ECL is determined by projecting the PD, LGD and EAD for each future month and for each individual exposure or collective segment. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival. This effectively calculates an ECL for each future month, which is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

The lifetime PD is developed by applying a maturity profile to the current 12-month PD. The maturity profile looks at how defaults develop on a portfolio from the point of observation throughout the remainder of the lifetime of the loans. The maturity profile is based on historical observed data and is assumed to be the same across all assets within a portfolio segment. This is supported by historical analysis.

The 12-month and lifetime EADs are determined based on the expected payment profile, which varies by product type.

- For amortisation products and bullet repayment loans, this is based on the contractual repayments owed by the borrower over a 12-month or lifetime basis. This will also be adjusted for any expected overpayments made by the borrower. Early repayment/refinance assumptions are also incorporated into the calculation.
- For revolving products, the exposure at default is predicted by taking current drawn balance and adding a 'credit conversion factor' which allows for the expected drawdown of the remaining limit by the time of default. These assumptions vary by product type and current limit utilisation band, based on analysis of the group and company's recent default data.

The 12-month and lifetime LGDs are determined based on the factors which impact the recoveries made post default. These vary by product type. This is supported by historical analysis of recoveries per portfolio segment, including the discounting of the recoveries to the default date as well as the recovery costs accounted for.

The assumptions underlying the ECL calculation are monitored and reviewed on a quarterly basis.

There have been no significant changes in estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period.

3.2.2.4. Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models

The measurement of the ECL allowance for financial assets requires the use of significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g. the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses).

A number of significant judgements are required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, including:

- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and the associated ECL; and
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL.

IFRS 9 outlines a 'three-stage' model for impairment based on changes on credit quality since initial recognition as summarised below:

- A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in stage 1 and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the bank.
- If a SICR since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to stage 2 but is not yet deemed to be credit impaired.
- If the financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to stage 3.

Refer to note 3.2.2.2 for the definition of the group and company to classify a financial instrument as in default.

The group and company estimates provision for impairments for stage 3 (non-performing loans) on an individual basis. Each loan's impairment is calculated as exposure less a discounted value of collateral held.

Stage 1 and 2

The assessment and calculation of ECL incorporates forward-looking information (FLI). The forecast of economic variables, regression analysis and expert judgement is applied and confirmed through internal governance structures to apply a forward-looking view for the ECL calculation. With the simultaneous impact of a multi-year recession as well as COVID-19 pandemic on the southern african region, statistical inference needs to be supplemented by qualitative expert judgment and input to ensure reliable and plausible forecasts are achieved. The group and company has performed historical analysis and identified key macro-economic inputs impacting the default rates of the group and company's assets and in determining key credit risk ratios and overlays. Historical relationships between macro-economic data and default rates have been identified as inputs into the FLI model. These relationships are used to project future default rates based on current macro-economic forecasts. The group and company mainly applied forecasted domestic macro-economic conditions as FLI. Regression modelling techniques were used for these purposes.

The group and company applied GDP changes as the main macro-economic indicator in the FLI modelling process. Changes in monetary interest rates were excluded from the modelling process.

The group and company applies a 'sensitivity factor' (the rate of change of default rates relative to the average default rate during the PD calibration period) to forecasted GDP growth. The calibration spans from May 2018 to April 2024. PD's were calibrated to historical GDP growth rates on an annual basis using regression modelling. Negative GDP growth is mostly associated with an increase in default rates, while positive GDP growth is associated with a reduction in default rates. The sensitivity factor is used to compute a scalar to the current default rates of each type of loan product that the group and company has. The scalar was applied to the current PD's per product type for all stage 1 and stage 2 exposures.

The following table shows the GDP growth assumptions used in calculating the scalar in the forward-looking model:

	Namibia	
	2024	2023
Growth in next 12 months	**3.1%**	3.3%
Growth in following 12 months	**3.9%**	3.2%

Qualitative factors influencing FLI

Expert judgement was applied to determine factors other than GDP that could influence future default rates. The group and company has offered financial relief to customers in the form of restructured exposures as well as deferral of payments for up to 3 months at a time. All customers to who relief was offered were assessed on an individual basis. Where the financial relief was deemed sufficient to assist the customer in servicing debt again in future, its staging and probability of default remained unchanged. Should the financial relief be considered not to be of a temporary nature, the customer is treated as distressed, and a higher probability of default is assigned as per the base and FLI ECL models.

Sensitivity Analysis

Expected credit losses calculated for stage 1, 2 and 3, after applying the sensitivity factor above was as follows:

Sensitivity Analysis	Allowances for credit losses	
	2024	2023
	N$'000	N$'000
Base ECL for stage 1 and 2	**349,525**	306,978
Base ECL for stage 3	**704,204**	650,206
Had the GDP forecast been 10% better or 10% worse, the ECL for stage 1 and 2 would be reflected as follows:		

GDP 10% improvement	**314,583**	268,606
GDP 10% deterioration	**384,478**	330,001
Had the GDP forecast been 10% better or 10% worse, the ECL for stage 3 would be reflected as follows:		
GDP 10% improvement	**633,783**	568,930
GDP 10% deterioration	**774,624**	698,971

3.2.2.5. Grouping of instruments for losses measured on a collective basis

For expected credit loss provisions modelled on a collective basis, a grouping of exposures is performed on the basis of shared risk characteristics, such that risk exposures within the group and company are homogeneous.

In performing this grouping, there must be sufficient information for the group and company to be statistically credible. Where sufficient information is not available internally, the group and company has considered benchmarking internal/external supplementary data to use for modelling purposes. The characteristics and any supplementary data used to determine groupings are outlined below:

- Product type
- Repayment type
- Collateral type

The groupings above only applies to stage 1 and stage 2 credit impairments.

All stage 3 exposures are assessed individually.

The appropriateness of groupings is monitored and reviewed on a periodic basis by the IFRS 9 committee.

3.2.3. Loss allowance

The loss allowance recognised in the period is impacted by a variety of factors, as described below:

- Transfers between stage 1 and stages 2 or 3 due to financial instruments experiencing significant increases (or decreases) of credit risk or becoming credit-impaired in the period, and the consequent "step up" (or "step down") between 12-month and lifetime ECL;
- Additional allowances for new financial instruments recognised during the period, as well as releases for financial instruments derecognised in the period;
- Impact on the measurement of ECL due to changes in PDs, EADs and LGDs in the period, arising from regular refreshing of inputs to models;
- Impacts on the measurement of ECL due to insignificant changes made to models and assumptions;
- Discount unwind within ECL due to the passage of time, as ECL is measured on a present value basis;
- Foreign exchange retranslations for assets denominated in foreign currencies and other movements; and
- Financial assets derecognised during the period and write-offs of allowances related to assets that were written off during the period (see note 3.2.8).

Post model adjustments

Post model adjustments are short-term adjustments to the ECL balances as part of the year-end reporting process to reflect late updates to market data and expert credit judgement.

Specific to the group and company, the idiosyncratic risk associated to the specific customer, where post model adjustments are necessary to ensure adequate provisions are held to cater for risk not adequately captured by the general models.

The post model adjustment is quantified by comparing the exposure on the identified customers versus the present value of the security available and the provisions kept by the current models. Any exposure above this value is then additionally kept as a post model adjustment, outside of the model.

The following table explain the changes in the loss allowance between the beginning and the end of the annual period due to these factors:

Group - 30 June 2024	Stage 1 N$'000	Stage 2 N$'000	Stage 3 N$'000	Total N$'000
Instalment finance				
Opening balance: 1 July 2023	9,638	8,603	33,245	51,486
Transfers				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(233)	5,409	-	5,176
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(38)	-	7,202	7,164
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	52	(2,911)	-	(2,859)
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(689)	3,731	3,042
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	1	-	(363)	(362)
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	49	(773)	(724)
New financial assets originated	5,701	-	-	5,701
Changes in PDs and LGDs and overlays	(2,072)	35,457	1,826	35,211
Financial assets derecognised during the period	(1,202)	(741)	(983)	(2,926)
Write-offs	-	(2)	(4,197)	(4,199)
Closing balance: 30 June 2024	11,847	45,175	39,688	96,710
Overdrafts				
Opening balance: 1 July 2023	29,779	79,828	297,077	406,684
Transfers				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(565)	15,596	-	15,031
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	244	(14,080)	-	(13,836)
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	(6,352)	(6,352)
New financial assets originated	2,438	-	-	2,438
Changes in PDs and LGDs and overlays	319	7,727	105,907	113,953
Financial assets derecognised during the period	(1,645)	(30,452)	(3,667)	(35,764)
Write-offs	-	-	(67,720)	(67,720)
Closing balance: 30 June 2024	30,570	58,619	325,245	414,434
Term loans				
Opening balance: 1 July 2023	41,223	192,282	380,009	613,514
Transfers				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(2,564)	33,923	-	31,359
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(270)	-	31,229	30,959
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	410	(8,450)	-	(8,040)
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(10,914)	69,908	58,994
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	18	-	(1,071)	(1,053)
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	109	(20,435)	(20,326)
New financial assets originated	31,230	-	-	31,230
Changes in PDs and LGDs and overlays	2,599	2,945	4,683	10,227
Financial assets derecognised during the period	(14,251)	(106,311)	(106,283)	(266,845)
Write-offs	(50)	(1,977)	(39,245)	(41,272)
Closing balance: 30 June 2024	58,345	101,607	318,795	478,747

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
Mortgages				
Opening balance: 1 July 2023	20,646	35,532	224,517	280,695
Transfers				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(512)	19,512	-	19,000
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(88)	-	16,286	16,198
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	1,174	(24,112)	-	(22,938)
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(6,322)	30,377	24,055
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	40	-	(4,270)	(4,230)
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	577	(4,540)	(3,963)
New financial assets originated	14,117	-	-	14,117
Changes in PDs and LGDs and overlays	6,472	28,779	117,856	153,107
Financial assets derecognised during the period	(2,580)	(6,713)	(12,796)	(22,089)
Write-offs	-	-	(43,122)	(43,122)
Closing balance: 30 June 2024	39,269	47,253	324,308	410,830
Pref shares and guarantees				
Opening balance: 1 July 2023	4,347	-	-	4,347
New financial assets originated	4,361	-	-	4,361
Changes in PDs and LGDs	231	-	-	231
Financial assets derecognised during the period	(1,923)	-	-	(1,923)
Closing balance: 30 June 2024	7,016	-	-	7,016
Other financial assets				
Opening balance: 1 July 2023	2,225	-	-	2,225
New financial assets originated	297	-	-	297
Changes in PDs and LGDs	139	-	-	139
Financial assets derecognised during the period	(385)	-	-	(385)
Closing balance: 30 June 2024	2,276	-	-	2,276

Group - 30 June 2023	Stage 1 N$'000	Stage 2 N$'000	Stage 3 N$'000	Total N$'000
Instalment finance				
Opening balance: 1 July 2022	9,153	6,481	26,434	42,068
Transfers				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(232)	5,122	-	4,890
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(41)	-	5,058	5,017
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	36	(1,940)	-	(1,904)
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(1,460)	4,857	3,397
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	1	-	(126)	(125)
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	(330)	(330)
New financial assets originated	4,757	-	-	4,757
Changes in PDs and LGDs and overlays	(2,791)	1,783	2,172	1,164
Financial assets derecognised during the period	(1,243)	(1,375)	(1,261)	(3,879)
Write-offs	(2)	(8)	(3,559)	(3,569)
Closing balance: 30 June 2023	9,638	8,603	33,245	51,486
Overdrafts				
Opening balance: 1 July 2022	30,070	65,287	299,707	395,064
Transfers				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(798)	16,296	-	15,498
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	566	(12,605)	-	(12,039)
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	(603)	(603)
New financial assets originated	790	-	-	790
Changes in PDs and LGDs and overlays	(314)	15,084	42,747	57,517
Financial assets derecognised during the period	(534)	(4,234)	(7,744)	(12,512)
Write-offs	-	-	(37,030)	(37,030)
Closing balance: 30 June 2023	29,780	79,828	297,078	406,685
Term loans				
Opening balance: 1 July 2022	34,883	161,127	233,187	429,197
Transfers				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(2,209)	37,360	-	35,151
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(246)	-	21,188	20,942
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	351	(9,148)	-	(8,797)
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(5,519)	20,834	15,315
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	11	-	(1,645)	(1,634)
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	143	(836)	(693)
New financial assets originated	19,985	-	-	19,985
Changes in PDs and LGDs and overlays	(6,166)	55,738	143,911	193,483
Financial assets derecognised during the period	(5,292)	(44,896)	(10,622)	(60,810)
Write-offs	(94)	(2,522)	(26,008)	(28,624)
Closing balance: 30 June 2023	41,223	192,283	380,009	613,515

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
Mortgages				
Opening balance: 1 July 2022	21,732	54,346	311,954	388,032
Transfers				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(632)	30,429	-	29,797
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(86)	-	15,752	15,666
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	408	(11,605)	-	(11,197)
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(5,108)	21,363	16,255
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	14	-	(1,396)	(1,382)
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	961	(4,497)	(3,536)
New financial assets originated	4,162	-	-	4,162
Changes in PDs and LGDs and overlays	5,420	6,410	33,603	45,433
Financial assets derecognised during the period	(10,373)	(39,828)	(127,040)	(177,241)
Write-offs	-	(72)	(25,223)	(25,295)
Closing balance: 30 June 2023	20,645	35,533	224,516	280,694
Pref shares and guarantees				
Opening balance: 1 July 2022	3,097	-	-	3,097
New financial assets originated	2,479	-	-	2,479
Changes in PDs and LGDs	894	-	-	894
Financial assets derecognised during the period	(2,123)	-	-	(2,123)
Closing balance: 30 June 2023	4,347	-	-	4,347
Other financial assets				
Opening balance: 1 July 2022	1,039	3,206	-	4,245
Transfers	861	(3,206)	-	(2,345)
New financial assets originated	116	-	-	116
Changes in PDs and LGDs	256	-	-	256
Financial assets derecognised during the period	(47)	-	-	(47)
Closing balance: 30 June 2023	2,225	-	-	2,225

Significant changes in the gross carrying amount of financial assets that contributed to changes in the loss allowance were as follows:

Overdrafts - cheques and credit cards

- Gross overdrafts decreased by N$335.0 million (6.4%) compared to the previous period.
- Non-performing overdrafts decreased by N$9.3 million (1.8%) year-on-year.
- The non-performing overdrafts remain well secured with a fair value of security of N$232.1 million.

Term Loans

- Gross term loans increased by N$1.1 billion (11.1%) from the prior period.
- Non-performing term loans increased by N$38.9 million (7.3%) from the prior period.
- The non-performing term loans are secured with a fair value of security of N$254.4 million.

Mortgages

- Gross mortgages grew by N$205.5 million (1.2%) from the prior period.
- Non-performing mortgage loans decreased by N$113.7 million (14.7%) year-on-year.
- The non-performing mortgage loans, however, remain well secured with a fair value of security of N$331.6 million.

Instalment finance

- Gross instalment finance loans increased by N$735.7 million (19.6%) from the prior period.
- Non-performing instalment finance loans increased by N$7.2 million (12.0%) year-on-year.
- The non-performing instalment finance loans are well secured with a fair value of security of N$32.6 million.

Preference shares and guarantees

- Preference shares and guarantees decreased by N$32.9 million (15.0%) from the prior period.
- Impairments raised against preference shares and guarantees increased by N$2.7million during the year under review.
- The total impairment raised at the year-end amounts to N$7.0 million.

3.2.4. Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held or other credit enhancements

Group	Notes	2024 N$'000 Year-end	2024 N$'000 Daily average balances	2023 N$'000 Year-end	2023 N$'000 Daily average balances
Credit risk exposures relating to on-statement-of-financial-position assets are as follows:					
Cash and cash equivalents	11.	**3,978,549**	**3,799,966**	3,569,268	2,693,102
Derivative financial instruments	12.	**36,777**	**37,486**	37,454	39,446
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	13.	**1,932,382**	**1,928,233**	1,693,564	1,667,851
- Unit Trust investments		**1,932,382**	**1,928,233**	1,693,564	1,667,851
Gross financial assets at amortised cost	13.	**866,635**	**863,563**	810,635	794,713
- Treasury bills		**99,557**	**99,210**	42,143	29,846
- Government stock		**767,078**	**764,353**	768,492	764,867
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	14.	**6,766,346**	**7,102,683**	4,882,468	5,615,761
- Treasury bills		**6,395,855**	**6,737,135**	4,278,454	5,013,424
- Government stock		**289,810**	**286,998**	528,708	528,127
- Exchange traded funds		**80,681**	**78,550**	71,290	70,128
- Corporate bonds		**-**	**-**	4,016	4,082
Gross loans and advances to customers[1]	15.	**39,037,576**	**39,111,143**	37,324,785	37,215,974
- Overdrafts		**4,771,385**	**4,948,350**	5,117,908	5,156,434
- Term loans		**11,373,149**	**11,380,090**	10,233,613	10,196,788
- Mortgages		**18,110,589**	**18,039,601**	17,905,053	17,857,443
- Credit cards		**98,437**	**103,466**	86,945	90,352
- Instalment finance		**4,496,853**	**4,430,381**	3,761,176	3,690,995
- Preference shares		**187,163**	**209,255**	220,090	223,962
Other assets[2]	16.	**255,658**	**412,711**	218,158	119,197
Total on-statement-of-financial-position exposure		**52,873,923**	**53,255,785**	48,536,332	48,146,044
Credit risk exposure relating to off-statement-of-financial-position items are as follows:					
Liabilities under guarantee	33.	**3,047,007**		2,003,498	
Letters of credit	33.	**201,188**		605,288	
Loan commitments	33.	**4,431,815**		2,948,866	
Total off-statement-of-financial position exposure		**7,680,010**		5,557,652	
Total credit risk exposure		**60,553,933**		54,093,984	

[1]Exclude the impact of effective interest rate.

[2]Other assets exposed to credit risk include insurance fund assets, accounts receivables and clearing and settlement accounts.

The table represents a worst-case scenario of credit risk exposure to the group and company as at 30 June 2024 and 2023, without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements attached. For all assets listed on the consolidated statement of financial position, the exposures set out above are based on carrying amounts as reported.

The most significant exposures are derived from loans and advances to banks and customers.

Management is confident in its ability to continue to control and sustain minimal exposure of credit risk to the group and company resulting from both its loans and advances portfolio and other securities based on the following:

- The group and company employs a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. Refer to note 3.2.3.
- Mortgage loans, which represent the biggest group in the loans and advances to customers portfolio, are backed by collateral.
- All financial assets, other than special mention and non-performing loans and advances, are not past due.

3.2.4.1. Maximum exposure to credit risk – Financial instruments subject to the impairment

The following tables contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of financial instruments for which an ECL allowance is recognised. The gross carrying amount of financial assets below also represents the group's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets.

2024				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
Credit grade - Loans and advances[2]				
Low risk (CG1 - CG2)	(107,559)	(124,873)	-	**(232,432)**
Medium risk (CG3 - CG5)	(30,214)	(68,845)	-	**(99,059)**
Special monitoring (CG6 - CG7)	(9,131)	(48,933)	-	**(58,064)**
Doubtful (CG8 - CG9)	(144)	(10,003)	(1,008,036)	**(1,018,183)**
Loss allowance	(147,048)	(252,654)	(1,008,036)	**(1,407,738)**
Gross carrying amount[1]	35,651,780	1,578,851	1,806,945	**39,037,576**
Carrying amount	35,504,732	1,326,197	798,909	**37,629,838**
Credit grade -Other financial instruments (financial assets at amortised cost)				
Low risk (CG1)	(2,276)	-	-	**(2,276)**
Loss allowance	(2,276)	-	-	**(2,276)**
Gross carrying amount	866,635	-	-	**866,635**
Carrying amount	864,359	-	-	**864,359**

2023				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
Credit grade - Loans and advances[2]				
Low risk (CG1 - CG2)	(73,015)	(143,384)	-	**(216,399)**
Medium risk (CG3 - CG5)	(24,923)	(96,854)	-	**(121,777)**
Special monitoring (CG6 - CG7)	(7,599)	(64,731)	-	**(72,330)**
Doubtful (CG8 - CG9)	(96)	(11,277)	(934,848)	**(946,221)**
Loss allowance	(105,633)	(316,246)	(934,848)	**(1,356,727)**
Gross carrying amount[1]	32,570,175	2,870,305	1,884,305	**37,324,785**
Carrying amount	32,464,542	2,554,059	949,457	**35,968,058**
Credit grade -Other financial instruments (financial assets at amortised cost)				
Low risk (CG1)	(2,225)	-	-	**(2,225)**
Loss allowance	(2,225)	-	-	**(2,225)**
Gross carrying amount	810,635	-	-	**810,635**
Carrying amount	808,410	-	-	**808,410**

[1]Excludes the impact of the IFRS 9 effective interest rate adjustment.

[2] Loans and advances include instalment finance, overdrafts-cheques and credit cards, term loans, mortgages and preference shares and guarantees.

There are no purchased credit-impaired financial assets included in the above tables. Information on how the ECL is measured and how the three stages above are determined is included in note 3.2.2 'Expected credit loss measurement.'

The expected recoveries from collateral or other credit enhancements is N$ 1.5 billion (2023: N$1.6 billion).

3.2.5. Risk limit control and mitigation policies

The group and company structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers, and to industry segments. Such risks are monitored on a monthly basis and are subject to regular review. Limits on the level of credit risk by country are approved by the board of directors. The exposure to any one borrower including banks and brokers is further restricted by sub-limits covering on- and off-statement-of-financial-position exposures and daily delivery risk limits in relation to trading items such as forward foreign exchange contracts.

Exposure to credit risk is managed upfront when an application for credit is received. The credit risk management model is utilised by the group and company and assesses the three components of safety, desirability and profitability. Throughout the lifespan of the credit facility, regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligations is assessed and lending limits are changed where appropriate. Exposure to credit risk is also managed in part by obtaining collateral and corporate and personal guarantees. The amount the group and company is willing to lend unsecured is capped and approved by the board.

Placements with banks, including loans and advances to banks, are subject to the normal credit process. The credit limits to these banks take into consideration ratings performed by external rating agencies.

Other specific control and mitigation measures are outlined below:

a) Collateral

The group and company employs a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. The most traditional of these is the taking of security for funds advanced, which is common practice. Within the credit risk area, mandates are predetermined in order to ensure that the applicable level of authority provides guidance and approval for advances. Risk exposure to advances is reduced by obtaining approved security as defined by the board credit committee and listed in the advance instruction manual.

The group and company implements guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation and the collateral types for loans and advances are:

- cash deposited with and ceded to the group and company;
- deposit with any registered financial institution and ceded to the group and company;
- title deeds ceded to the group and company;
- life assurance policies with a confirmed surrender value; and
- any other form of tangible collateral security subject to approval by the board credit committee.

Collateral per class of loans and advances:

Mortgages:

- First, second and third covering bond; and
- Cession of fire policy.

Instalment finance:

- The instalment finance contract binds the article as security.

The following security can be given for any loan class depending on the circumstances and purpose of the loan:

- Suretyships;
- Mortgage bonds over property;
- Registered cession of life insurance policy;
- Any other form of tangible collateral security subject to approval by the board credit committee; and
- Cession of fixed deposits, notice deposits, bills, bonds, shares, investments or debtors.

Valuation methodologies (which includes applying a hair-cut to the fair value of collateral depending on a number of factors) and the period of validity on collateral are outlined in established policies, which are approved by the board.

The group and company's policies regarding obtaining collateral have not significantly changed during the reporting period and there has been no significant change in the overall quality of the collateral held by the group and company since the prior period.

The group and company closely monitors collateral held for financial assets considered to be credit-impaired, as it becomes more likely that the group and company will take possession of collateral to mitigate potential credit losses. Financial assets that are credit-impaired and related collateral held in order to mitigate potential losses are shown below:

	Gross exposure	Impairment allowance	Carrying amount	Fair value of collateral held
	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
2024				
Credit-impaired assets				
Instalment finance	67,563	(39,688)	27,875	32,590
Overdrafts	506,810	(325,245)	181,565	232,106
Term loans	572,097	(318,795)	253,302	254,424
Mortgage Loans	660,971	(324,308)	336,663	331,595
Total credit-impaired assets	**1,807,441**	**(1,008,036)**	**799,405**	**850,715**
2023				
Credit-impaired assets				
Instalment finance	60,330	(33,245)	27,085	31,187
Overdrafts	516,101	(297,078)	219,023	250,917
Term loans	533,195	(380,009)	153,186	263,951
Mortgage Loans	774,679	(224,516)	550,163	441,675
Total credit-impaired assets	**1,884,305**	**(934,848)**	**949,457**	**987,730**

Property valuation
In the case where a property is offered as security in the form of covering a mortgage bond, the valuation of the property is valid for two years in the banking book (excluding residential properties offered for home loans). A revaluation of the property needs to be done when there is an indication that the value of the property has declined. An approved revaluation of the property is required when a further advance or additional mortgage is applied for, when repayment comes in arrears, when an application for the release of collateral or any additional security is received or for properties in possession. Homeowners comprehensive insurance is compulsory for all the mortgage loans. All articles financed by the group and company must be comprehensively insured.

Life insurance valuation
Life insurance that is used as security for loans taken out at the bank is ceded to the bank and the cession is registered by the insurance company. The values of the life insurance policies ceded to the bank must be updated at least annually to determine the security value and to establish whether premiums are up to date.

Credit life insurance
In the case of micro-loans, the customer signs a formal loan agreement and sufficient credit life insurance is ceded to the bank. A formal payroll agreement between the applicant's employer and the bank is also signed. Non-government applicants must sign an acknowledgement of debt and cede their surplus benefits (e.g. unpaid leave) payable on termination of service to the group and company.

Long-term finance and lending to corporate entities are generally secured. In addition, in order to minimise the credit loss, the group and company will seek additional collateral from the counterparty as soon as impairment indicators are noticed for the relevant individual loans and advances. Although revolving individual credit facilities are generally unsecured, these are only granted to customers after stringent credit reviews.

b) Derivatives
The group and company maintains strict control limits on net open derivative positions (i.e. the difference between purchase and sale contracts), by both amount and term. At any one time, the amount subject to credit risk is limited to the current fair value of instruments that are favourable to the group and company (i.e. assets where their fair value is positive), which in relation to derivatives is only a small fraction of the contract, or notional values used to express the volume of instruments outstanding. This credit risk exposure is managed as part of the overall lending limits with customers, together with potential exposures from market movements. Collateral or other security is not usually obtained for credit risk exposures on these instruments, except where the group requires margin deposits from counterparties.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. All derivatives are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative.

Certain derivatives are embedded in hybrid contracts, such as the conversion option in a convertible bond. If the hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset, then the group and company assesses the entire contract as described in the financial assets section above for classification and measurement purposes. Otherwise, for financial liabilities, the embedded derivatives are treated as separate derivatives when:

i. Their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract;
ii. A separate instrument with the same terms would meet the definition of a derivative; and
iii. The hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

These embedded derivatives are separately accounted for at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the group and company chooses to designate the hybrid contracts at fair value through profit or loss.

c) Financial instruments subject to master netting arrangements (MNA) and similar agreements

The group and company offsets financial assets and financial liabilities and presents the net amount in the statement of financial position only if there is both a legally enforceable right to offset and there is an intention to settle the amounts on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The group and company is subject to a MNA in the form of ISDA agreements with counterparties.

ISDA agreements, under which swaps and derivatives are traded, may not be legally enforceable as one transaction to enforce post insolvency set-off and netting within Namibia, thus the set off requirements are not met. Consequently, no financial assets and financial liabilities, subject to MNA's, have been presented on the net amount in the statement of financial position.

d) Credit-related commitments

The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Guarantees and standby letters of credit, which represent irrevocable assurance that the group and company will make payments in the event that a customer cannot meet its obligations to third parties, carry the same credit risk as loans. Documentary and commercial letters of credit, which are written undertakings by the group and company on behalf of a customer authorising a third party to draw drafts on the group and company up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions, are collateralised by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore carry less risk than a direct borrowing.

3.2.6. Credit quality of loans and advances and other financial instruments

i. Credit quality and management of loans and advances

Initial applications

The group and company applies a standardised approach when assessing applications for credit. All applications are completed according to the group and company's risk model, which covers all information required to make an informed decision when granting advances. The risk model has the main components of safety, desirability and profitability which is further broken down as:

- background;
- needs;
- financial position;
- security;
- desirability;
- profitability; and
- recommendation – positive / negative aspects.

No internal scoring models are used except for the micro loans book, where the Delphi score forms part of the assessment. Assessments on all other loan classes are performed on a judgemental basis.

Subsequent credit assessments

Management information system reports were developed over time in order to effectively monitor and manage the quality of the loan portfolio and pro-actively identify negative problem accounts and trends. The following reports are generated:

- Excesses are reported on a daily basis and reviewed annually;
- The branches submit a monthly report on specific issues in order to take remedial actions on dormant accounts, suspended accounts, irregular accounts (outstanding 30 days and longer), outstanding security, special mention accounts, guarantees, letters of credit and foreign exchange contracts, floor plans, savings accounts in overdraft and bad debts written off within branch mandates;
- The credit department submits a monthly report to the executive management team and a more detailed report to the board of directors on a quarterly basis regarding the status of the credit portfolio of the bank;
- Monthly statistics per product are used to monitor the quality and management of the loan portfolio per branch;
- All customers with exposures approved above branch level are interviewed by credit before non-performing accounts are transferred to legal collection branch; and
- All transfers to the legal collections branch with an impairment provision higher than N$10,000 are scrutinised by the credit department and categorised under:
  - poor assessment;
  - poor management;
  - poor collateral management;
  - economic reasons; and
  - other.

The group and company has a process to proactively manage potential problem accounts to prevent possible losses. These advances are identified with assistance of the branches and are part of monthly credit reporting processes. Impairment provisions on these active accounts are raised in accordance with BID 2 - 'Determination on asset classification, suspension of interest and provisioning' requirements under the special mention category (Bank of Namibia regulatory requirement).

The table below shows the loans and advances age analysis as required by the Banking Institutions Act:

Group	Neither past due nor impaired	Special mention			Non-performing	Total
		1 - 30 days	31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	More than 90 days	
	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
As at 30 June 2024						
Overdrafts	**4,036,338**	**205,142**	**17,369**	**5,726**	**506,810**	**4,771,385**
Term loans	**10,516,724**	**179,682**	**28,331**	**76,315**	**572,097**	**11,373,149**
Mortgages	**16,479,779**	**690,471**	**182,683**	**96,685**	**660,971**	**18,110,589**
Credit cards	**92,082**	**5,726**	**514**	**115**	**-**	**98,437**
Instalment finance	**4,218,943**	**141,095**	**37,949**	**31,303**	**67,563**	**4,496,853**
Preference shares	**187,163**	**-**		**-**	**-**	**187,163**
Total gross loans and advances[1]	**35,531,029**	**1,222,116**	**266,846**	**210,144**	**1,807,441**	**39,037,576**
Specific impairment raised against unsecured amount	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,008,036)**	**(1,008,036)**
Total loans and advances after specific impairments[1]	**35,531,029**	**1,222,116**	**266,846**	**210,144**	**799,405**	**38,029,540**
As at 30 June 2023						
Overdrafts	4,239,758	299,257	17,297	45,495	516,101	5,117,908
Term loans	9,133,574	362,648	142,208	61,988	533,195	10,233,613
Mortgages	16,048,548	604,528	302,891	174,407	774,679	17,905,053
Credit cards	80,447	5,565	933	-	-	86,945
Instalment finance	3,589,294	54,506	41,314	15,732	60,330	3,761,176
Preference shares	220,090	-	-	-	-	220,090
Total gross loans and advances[1]	33,311,711	1,326,504	504,643	297,622	1,884,305	37,324,785
Specific impairment raised against unsecured amount	-	-	-	-	(934,848)	(934,848)
Total loans and advances after specific impairments[1]	33,311,711	1,326,504	504,643	297,622	949,457	36,389,937

[1]Excludes the impact of the IFRS 9 effective interest rate adjustment.

Further information of the impairment allowance for loans and advances to customers is provided in note 15.

ii. Non-performing loans and advances

Loans and advances are managed with reference to the days in arrears. Days in arrears are taken as the number of days past due. Loans and advances outstanding for longer than 90 days and more are considered non-performing and are included in stage 3 for the loss allowance calculation. As determined by the regulatory requirements, any asset which is overdue 30 days or more but less than 89 days shall be classified as special mention, at a minimum and is subject to impairment in accordance with the stage 2 calculations. The group and company follows a more conservative approach than the regulators and already classifies loans in 0 - 30 days on a watchlist, where, on a case-by-case basis, indicators of a possible future loss event exist.

Additionally, loans that are made to a specific industry or individuals that are not past due, but are deemed to be risky are assessed and in certain instances subject to impairment in accordance with the stage 2 calculations. Loans categorised on the watchlist are performing but subject to the impairment in accordance to the IFRS 9 calculations.

Non-performing loans and advances to customers before taking into consideration the cash flows from collateral held is N$1,807.4 million (2023: N$1,884.3 million). The breakdown of the gross amounts of non-performing loans and advances by class, along with the value of related tangible collateral held by the group as security, is as follows:

Group	Overdrafts N$'000	Term loans N$'000	Mortgages N$'000	Instalment finance N$'000	Total N$'000
As at 30 June 2024					
Non-performing loans	**506,810**	**572,097**	**660,971**	**67,563**	**1,807,441**
Value of tangible collateral	**232,106**	**254,424**	**331,595**	**32,590**	**850,715**
Impairment raised against unsecured amount	**325,245**	**318,795**	**324,308**	**39,688**	**1,008,036**
Net exposure	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at 30 June 2023					
Non-performing loans	516,101	533,195	774,679	60,330	1,884,305
Value of tangible collateral	250,917	263,951	441,675	31,187	987,730
Impairment raised against unsecured amount	297,078	380,009	224,516	33,245	934,848
Net exposure	-	-	-	-	-

The value of tangible collateral disclosed above is limited to the outstanding balance, therefore any over-collateralised portion of a loan is excluded from the value of tangible collateral. Impairments are raised for under-collateralised non-performing loans, resulting in a net exposure of nil.

Refer to note 3.2.5 a) for the range of collateral policies and practices in place.

iii. Non-performing loans and advances by geographical area

All non-performing loans are within the geographical area of Namibia.

iv. Credit quality of financial assets other than loans and advances and government stock

Balances with the central bank, treasury bills and government stock (financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income) are subject to counterparty limits. Balances due from other banks are also subject to counterparty limits and together with credit ratings are factors in determining the investment decision.

The group and company applies credit ratings in line with regulating requirements to reflect the credit risk of financial instruments. External credit ratings from reputable international ratings agencies are utilised for cross border exposures, which is augmented with thorough internal credit and financial analyses in the determination and setting of exposure limits. Distinction between two broad credit quality classes are made, i.e. investment grade (AAA to BBB) and speculative / high yield (BB and lower). Fitch ratings are utilised as far as possible. If no ratings are available, i.e. certain African countries, these exposures are classified as unrated and are subject to much stricter lending criteria.

The following section summarises the credit quality of financial assets, derivatives, and exposures to corresponding and counterparty banks for 30 June.

Group	Investment grade AAA	Investment grade AA	Investment grade A	Investment grade BBB	Speculative grade BB	Unrated	Total
	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
As at 30 June 2024							
Cash and cash equivalents	–	98,354	315,273	9,072	3,555,432	418	3,978,549
Derivative financial instruments	–	–	–	–	36,777		36,777
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	–	–	–	–	1,932,382	–	1,932,382
- Unit trust investments	–	–	–	–	1,932,382	–	1,932,382
Gross financial assets at amortised cost	–	–	–	–	866,635	–	866,635
- Treasury bills	–	–	–	–	99,557	–	99,557
- Government stock	–	–	–	–	767,078	–	767,078
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	6,766,346	–	6,766,346
- Treasury bills	–	–	–	–	6,395,855	–	6,395,855
- Government stock	–	–	–	–	289,810	–	289,810
- Exchange traded funds	–	–	–	–	80,681	–	80,681
Other assets	–	–	–	–	–	255,658	255,658
Total assets (excluding loans and advances and investment securities)	–	98,354	315,273	9,072	13,157,572	256,076	13,836,347
As at 30 June 2023							
Cash and cash equivalents	265,254	2,663	9,627	45,000	3,181,588	65,136	3,569,268
Derivative financial instruments	–	–	–	–	–	37,454	37,454
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	–	–	–	–	1,693,564	–	1,693,564
- Unit trust investments	–	–	–	–	1,693,564	–	1,693,564
Gross financial assets at amortised cost	–	–	–	–	810,635	–	810,635
- Treasury bills	–	–	–	–	42,143	–	42,143
- Government stock	–	–	–	–	768,492	–	768,492
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	4,807,162	75,306	4,882,468
- Treasury bills	–	–	–	–	4,278,454	–	4,278,454
- Government stock	–	–	–	–	528,708	–	528,708
- Exchange traded funds	–	–	–	–	–	71,290	71,290
- Corporate bonds	–	–	–	–	–	4,016	4,016
Other assets	–	–	–	–	–	218,158	218,158
Total assets (excluding loans and advances and investment securities)	265,254	2,663	9,627	45,000	10,492,949	396,054	11,211,547

Unrated exposures:

Unrated exposures consist mainly of cash balances, due from other banks and other assets which are short term and highly liquid in nature. The credit worthiness of these government and large commercial banks' money market instruments are of high quality, which pose low credit risk. Other assets consist of accounts receivable, insurance fund assets and clearing and settlement accounts. Unrated exposures due from other banks are fully collaterised and foreign currency exposures are hedged. All other exposures are not collateralised.

The unrated exposures is managed based on an overall portfolio financial instruments grading.

Loans to subsidiaries is classified as unrated exposures.

The following risk weightings are applied for due from other banks when calculating the risk-based capital ratios (in terms of Bank of Namibia BID 5A regulation):

(a) Long-term claims	
Exposures to banks assigned a credit risk assessment rating of AAA to AA-	20%
Exposures to banks assigned a credit assessment rating of A+ to BBB- or unrated	50%
Exposures to banks assigned a credit assessment rating of BB+ to B-	100%
Exposures to banks assigned a credit assessment rating of below B-	150%
(b) Short-term claims	
Claims denominated and funded in domestic currency with an original maturity of three months or less, assigned a credit assessment rating of AAA to BBB- or unrated	20%
Exposures to banks assigned a credit risk assessment rating of AAA to AA-	20%
Exposures to banks assigned a credit assessment rating of A+ to BBB- or unrated	20%
Claims to banks assigned a credit assessment rating of BB+ to B- or unrated	50%
Claims to banks assigned a credit assessment rating of below B-	150%

3.2.7. Repossessed collateral

The group and company obtains assets by taking possession of collateral held as security. The value of the assets still on the statement of financial position for 30 June 2024 was N$134.5m (2023: N$140.8m). Repossessed property is classified in the statement of financial position as other assets. Repossessed properties are derecognised when the assets are sold to third parties.

3.2.8 Write-off policy

The group and company writes off financial assets, in whole or in part, when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators revealing no reasonable expectation of recovery, include (i) ceasing enforcement activity and (ii) the economic cost to recover the outstanding debt exceeds the economic value to be gained.

The group and company categorises a receivable for write off when there is no collateral or security to cover the debt and not necessarily based on the timeframe that the debtor is unable to pay debt. Below is the detailed policy for secured and unsecured financial assets:

- Secured financial assets: Ensure that all collateral security is realised and perform research on any additional collateral to be used. If the collateral value does not exceed the financial asset value, the unrecoverable portion will be written off.
- Unsecured financial assets: The long outstanding financial assets will be handed over to debt collectors and if no recovery is made within 1 year and 6 months (debt below N$200k) or 2 years (debt above N$200k), the unrecoverable portion will be written off.

Where financial assets have been written off, the group and company continues to engage in enforcement activities (accounts are handed over to debt collectors for a further period of 6 months) attempting to recover the receivable due. The total contractual amount outstanding on financial assets that were written off during the year under review, but is still subject to enforcement activities is N$135.7 million (2023: N$ 560.5million).

3.2.9 Credit risk-weighted amounts

The following risk-weighted amounts, including related impairments and write-off, have been assigned to the components of credit risk for the group, as defined in BID 5A - 'Determination on capital adequacy' (Bank of Namibia regulatory requirement). The figures below will not reconcile to the statement of financial position as it represents statutory risk-weighted amounts.

	Exposure	Impairment	Risk-weighted amounts	Written-off
	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
As at 30 June 2024				
Counterparties				
Sovereign and central bank	**7,946,280**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Public sector entities	**550,742**	**-**	**258,309**	**-**
Banks	**2,736,025**	**-**	**1,338,506**	**-**
Corporate	**12,210,881**	**553,186**	**10,263,440**	**1,565,414**
Retail	**8,126,787**	**199,891**	**5,992,085**	**45,167**
Residential mortgage properties	**12,119,981**	**128,755**	**5,789,147**	**547,500**
Commercial real estate	**5,991,222**	**126,204**	**5,937,167**	**-**
Other assets	**4,267,780**	**-**	**3,546,245**	**-**
Included in other assets:				
- Listed shares	**33,388**	**-**	**33,388**	**-**
	53,949,698	**1,008,036**	**33,124,899**	**2,158,081**
Commitments	**3,047,007**	**-**	**3,047,007**	**-**
As at 30 June 2023				
Counterparties				
Sovereign and central bank	5,900,132	-	-	-
Public sector entities	97,070	-	27,192	-
Banks	2,441,155	-	1,155,138	-
Corporate	11,682,496	163,156	10,853,129	861,133
Retail	7,600,441	579,889	5,425,249	49,624
Residential mortgage properties	11,816,700	58,565	5,986,795	-
Commercial real estate	6,088,745	63,571	6,117,477	-
Other assets	6,584,555	-	5,917,099	-
Included in other assets:				
- Equity instruments	33,135	-	33,135	-
	52,211,294	865,181	35,482,079	910,757
Commitments	2,003,498	-	2,003,498	-

Only claims on banks are risk-weighted based on external credit assessment for capital adequacy calculations. The group and company utilises available external rating agencies' ratings on both short-term and long-term exposures. The Bank of Namibia does not have its own credit rating. The sovereign and central bank credit risk weighting have been 0% for local currency issued and controlled by the central bank. The long-term country credit rating by an external credit rating agency for Namibia was as follows:

	2024	2023
Namibia long-term local currency issuer default rating	BB-	BB-
Namibia long-term issuer default rating	BB-	BB-

3.2.10 Credit concentration risk

The group and company manages credit concentration risk by imposing credit risk concentration caps on the exposure for different loans and advances classifications, such as product classes, regions and industry. The credit risk concentration caps are directly linked to the board-approved risk capacity, appetite and tolerance thresholds, and are managed as part of the risk management process. The credit concentration risk is also further assessed using stress testing and scenario analyses quantitative models.

3.2.10.1 Credit risk concentration by industry

The following table breaks down the group's main credit exposure at their gross amounts, as categorised by the industry sectors of counterparties:

Group	Cash and cash equivalents	Derivative financial instruments	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at amortised cost	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive incomes	Loans and advances to customers	Other assets	Total
	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
As at 30 June 2024								
Agriculture and forestry	-	-	-	-	-	3,834,626	-	3,834,626
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	1,802,442	-	1,802,442
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	1,215,828	-	1,215,828
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	1,309,088	-	1,309,088
Building and construction	-	-	-	-	-	2,612,099	-	2,612,099
Electricity, gas and water	-	-	-	-	-	2,176,325	-	2,176,325
Trade and accommodation[1]	-	-	-	-	-	5,901,069	-	5,901,069
Transport and communication	-	-	-	-	-	1,547,313	-	1,547,313
Finance and insurance	3,143,147	36,777	1,932,382	-	80,681	2,935,771	-	8,128,758
Real estate and business services	-	-	-	-	-	9,222,961	-	9,222,961
Government	835,402	-	-	866,635	6,685,665	3,481,921	-	11,869,623
Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	2,417,894	-	2,417,894
Other[2]	-	-	-	-	-	420,732	255,658	676,390
Impairment	-	-	-	(2,276)	-	(1,407,737)	-	(1,410,013)
	3,978,549	36,777	1,932,382	864,359	6,766,346	37,470,332	255,658	51,304,403
As at 30 June 2023								
Agriculture and forestry	-	-	-	-	-	3,869,233	-	3,869,233
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	1,728,421	-	1,728,421
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	1,134,365	-	1,134,365
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	1,212,003	-	1,212,003
Building and construction	-	-	-	-	-	2,295,028	-	2,295,028
Electricity, gas and water	-	-	-	-	-	1,533,347	-	1,533,347
Trade and accommodation[1]	-	-	-	-	-	5,850,668	-	5,850,668
Transport and communication	-	-	-	-	-	1,470,638	-	1,470,638
Finance and insurance	2,872,870	37,454	1,693,564	-	75,306	3,098,537	-	7,777,731
Real estate and business services	-	-	-	-	-	9,184,309	-	9,184,309
Government	696,398	-	-	810,635	4,807,162	3,199,754	-	9,513,949
Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	2,323,068	-	2,323,068
Other[2]	-	-	-	-	-	283,789	218,158	501,947
Impairment	-	-	-	(2,225)	-	(1,356,727)	-	(1,358,952)
	3,569,268	37,454	1,693,564	808,410	4,882,468	35,826,433	218,158	47,035,755

[1] Trade and accommodation includes all loans and advances granted to individuals that acquire property for residential purposes through closed corporation entity types, e.g. residential mortgage loans and advances granted to hotels, lodges, restaurants and the related.

[2] Other assets include the insurance fund asset, accounts receivable as well as clearing and settlement accounts.

3.2.10.2 Credit risk concentration by geographical area

Group	Cash and cash equivalents	Derivative financial instruments	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at amortised cost	Financial assets at fair value through OCI	Loans and advances to customers	Other assets	Total exposure
	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
As at 30 June 2024								
Namibia	**1,850,562**	**10,306**	**1,597,779**	**864,359**	**6,685,665**	**37,470,332**	**255,658**	**48,734,661**
Botswana	**2,962**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,962**
South Africa	**1,704,870**	**26,471**	**-**	**-**	**80,681**	**-**	**-**	**1,812,022**
United States of America	**311,615**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**311,615**
Mauritius	**6,110**	**-**	**334,603**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**340,713**
Germany	**95,920**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**95,920**
Other countries	**6,510**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,510**
	3,978,549	**36,777**	**1,932,382**	**864,359**	**6,766,346**	**37,470,332**	**255,658**	**51,304,403**
As at 30 June 2023								
Namibia	1,091,857	-	1,366,136	808,410	4,811,178	35,483,709	218,158	43,779,448
South Africa	1,131,940	25,312	-	-	71,290	1,796	-	1,230,338
United Kingdom	12,804	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,804
United States of America	1,183,288	12,142	-	-	-	327,305	-	1,522,735
Zambia	2,353	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,353
Other countries	147,026	-	327,428	-	-	13,623	-	488,077
	3,569,268	37,454	1,693,564	808,410	4,882,468	35,826,433	218,158	47,035,755

There are no exposures to other foreign countries which are not recorded on the statement of financial position.

Group	2024	2023
	N$'000	N$'000
Single borrower and concentration risk		
Total capital funds	**7,434,353**	6,776,645
25% (2023:30%) of capital funds	**1,858,588**	2,032,994
800% of capital funds	**59,474,824**	54,213,160
The below table summarises the maximum exposure of the bank to a group of related persons as well as the aggregate of all large exposures of the bank.		
Single person maximum exposure		
Total highest exposure	**1,086,667**	1,246,383
Total exposure as a percentage of capital funds	**15%**	18%
None of the single person, or a group of related persons exposure exceed thirty percent (30%) of the bank's capital funds.		
Aggregate of large exposures		
Total large exposures that exceed 10% of capital funds	**3,773,950**	2,337,359
Total large exposure as a percentage of capital funds	**51%**	34%
None of the top aggregate large exposures exceed eight hundred percent (800%) of the bank' scapital funds.		

3.3. Market risk

The group and company takes on exposure to market risks. Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate, foreign currency and price risk, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. It is the group and company's policy not to enter into long-term, unhedged fixed interest rate contracts for loans and advances. Interest rate structures of deposits reflect the interest rate view and strategy of the ALCO and maturity structures of term deposits are in line with the ALCO policy. Interest rate structures are addressed on a monthly basis by the ALCO. External market resources are used in the determination of interest rate views by the interest rate committee.

3.3.1. Market risk measurement techniques

The group and company employs several measurement techniques to assess potential exposures to market change. Sensitivity analysis is applied to measure the impact of changes in interest rates. This measure is of importance in assessing the exposure of the group and company's trading portfolio and the effect of such changes on the interest margin.

Other measurement techniques include comprehensive analysis of maturities, both from the advance and funding perspective.

3.3.2. Foreign currency risk

The group and company takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. Foreign currency risk is managed through the market risk framework as well as the treasury dealing policy, both of which are approved by the board.

Market risk is managed by closely monitoring the limits as set out in the market risk framework. The group and company follows a conservative approach to the products it deals with, and the approved products as well as the limits thereof are detailed in the dealing limits policy. The board sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in total for both overnight and intra-day positions, which are monitored continuously.

The traders' limits are a function of responsibility, experience and qualifications. Foreign currency risk management is achieved through an automated risk management system, and the limit management is independently administered by the middle office function within the risk department. All traders are required to sign off on the applicable policies, must be knowledgeable on its contents, and have them on hand when trading. All excesses on limits are immediately flagged, investigated, mitigated, and escalated if required.

Models and stress tests are used to gain an increased understanding of the market risk environment. In addition, foreign exchange positions are managed via stop-loss orders and closing or hedging out unwanted exposure via derivatives or in the spot market. Additionally, it is the group and company's policy to close out all forward and option foreign currency transactions via back-to-back forward and option foreign currency transactions with counterparty banks, which is also diligently monitored by the independent middle office risk function.

The following financial assets and liabilities are exposed to foreign currency risk (except for ZAR):

Assets

- Cash and cash equivalents: the group and company may hold cash in currencies other than the Namibia dollar which may be subject to fluctuations in exchange rates.
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: the fair value of financial assets, such as equity securities may be impacted by foreign currency movements.
- Loans and advances to customers: loans denominated in foreign currencies may be subject to exchange rate fluctuations.

Liabilities

- Due to other banks: liabilities denominated in foreign currencies may be subject to exchange rate fluctuations.
- Deposits: deposits from customers denominated in foreign currencies may be subject to exchange rate fluctuations.

The table below summarises the group's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at year-end. Included in the table are the group's financial instruments at the carrying amounts, categorised by currency:

Concentration of foreign currency denominated financial instruments								
Group	NAD	US$	€	BWP	ZAR[1]	GBP	Other[2]	Total
	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
As at 30 June 2024								
ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents	1,201,597	1,046,219	229,828	3,031	1,488,561	1,969	7,344	3,978,549
Derivative financial instruments	-	10,307	-	-	26,470	-	-	36,777
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,670,511	334,603	-	-	-	-	-	2,005,114
Financial assets at amortised cost	864,359	-	-	-	-	-	-	864,359
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,717,166	-	-		80,681	8	1,879	6,799,734
Loans and advances to customers	37,141,838	180,855	-	143,505	-	-	4,134	37,470,332
Other assets	255,658	-	-	-	-	-	-	255,658
Total financial assets	47,851,129	1,571,984	229,828	146,536	1,595,712	1,977	13,357	51,410,523
Non-financial assets	1,261,904	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,261,904
Total assets	49,113,033	1,571,984	229,828	146,536	1,595,712	1,977	13,357	52,672,427
LIABILITIES								
Derivative financial instruments	-	12,852	-	-	807	-	-	13,659
Due to other banks	5,000	100,423	-	-	61,740	-	58	167,221
Other borrowings	175,978	-	-	-	93,072	-	-	269,050
Debt securities in issue	1,924,898	-	-	-	897,370	-	-	2,822,268
Deposits	39,432,692	1,278,898	381,617	-	-	10,623	-	41,103,830
Other liabilities	464,976	-	-	-	-	-	-	464,976
Total financial liabilities	42,003,544	1,392,173	381,617	-	1,052,989	10,623	58	44,841,004
Non-financial liabilities	284,669	-	-	-	-	-	-	284,669
Total liabilities	42,288,213	1,392,173	381,617	-	1,052,989	10,623	58	45,125,673
Total equity	7,546,754	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,546,754
Total equity and liabilities	49,834,967	1,392,173	381,617	-	1,052,989	10,623	58	52,672,427
Net financial position of financial instruments	5,847,585	179,810	(151,789)	146,536	542,723	(8,646)	13,299	6,569,519
Credit commitments	-	178,304	15,442	-	7,442	-	-	201,188

Group	NAD N$'000	ZMW N$'000	US$ N$'000	€ N$'000	BWP N$'000	ZAR[1] N$'000	Other[2] N$'000	Total N$'000
Concentration of foreign currency denominated financial instruments								
As at 30 June 2023								
ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents	1,091,857	2,353	1,183,288	147,026	–	1,131,940	12,804	3,569,268
Derivative financial instruments	–	–	12,142	–	–	25,312	–	37,454
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,408,667	–	327,428	–	–	–	–	1,736,095
Financial assets at amortised cost	808,410	–	–	–	–	–	–	808,410
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,843,737	–	–	–	–	71,290	576	4,915,603
Loans and advances to customers	35,483,709	–	327,305	1,796	–	–	13,623	35,826,433
Other assets	218,158	–	–	–	–	–	–	218,158
Total financial assets	43,854,538	2,353	1,850,163	148,822	–	1,228,542	27,003	47,111,421
Non-financial assets	1,199,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,199,000
Total assets	45,053,538	2,353	1,850,163	148,822	–	1,228,542	27,003	48,310,421
LIABILITIES								
Derivative financial instruments	–	–	12,752	–	–	1,489	–	14,241
Due to other banks	257,998	–	188,854	99,777	1,316	59,607	1,991	609,543
Other borrowings	88,587	–	–	–	–	124,495	–	213,082
Debt securities in issue	2,268,144	–	–	–	–	1,178,908	–	3,447,052
Deposits	34,897,587	–	1,568,968	94,599	–	–	3,721	36,564,875
Other liabilities	414,606	–	–	–	–	–	–	414,606
Total financial liabilities	37,926,922	–	1,770,574	194,376	1,316	1,364,499	5,712	41,263,399
Non-financial liabilities	304,371	–	–	–	–	–	–	304,371
Total liabilities	38,231,293	–	1,770,574	194,376	1,316	1,364,499	5,712	41,567,770
Total equity	6,742,651	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,742,651
Total equity and liabilities	44,973,944	–	1,770,574	194,376	1,316	1,364,499	5,712	48,310,421
Net financial position of financial instruments	5,927,616	2,353	79,589	(45,554)	(1,316)	(135,957)	21,291	5,848,022
Credit commitments	–	–	338,981	261,112	–	5,195	–	605,288

[1]The Namibia dollar (NAD) is fixed to the South African rand (ZAR) and is therefore not subject to currency risk. The inclusion of NAD in the table is solely for the purpose of aligning the figures with the face of the statement of financial position.

[2]Other foreign currency exposures relate mainly to exposures to the Pound Sterling, N$2.0 million (2023: N$8.9 million) due from other banks as well as nil (2023: N$13.6 million) foreign currency loans and advances to customers. Included in deposits are exposures to the Pound Sterling of N$10.6 million (2023: N$3.7 million).

The following exchange rates (number of units of Namibia dollar per unit of foreign currency) were used on conversion of foreign currency monetary items at the reporting date:

	2024	2023
USD	**18.19**	18.89
GBP	**23.00**	23.98
EUR	**19.47**	20.61
ZAR	**1.00**	1.00
ZMW	**0.75**	1.07
BWP	**1.34**	1.40

The following sensitivity analysis has been prepared based on the major currencies of non-equity instruments to assess the potential impact of a 5% change in exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis is prepared on the basis of a hypothetical 5% strengthening or weakening of the exchange rates of the respective currencies. The exchange rates used are based on the prevailing exchange rates at the reporting date. The methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis have not changed from the previous year.

Effect on profit and equity for the year	2024 N$'000	2023 N$'000
US dollar / Namibia dollar	**8,990**	3,979
- Foreign currency financial assets	**78,599**	92,508
- Foreign currency financial liabilities	**(69,609)**	(88,529)
Euro / Namibia dollar	**(7,590)**	(2,278)
- Foreign currency financial assets	**11,491**	7,441
- Foreign currency financial liabilities	**(19,081)**	(9,719)

There are no foreign currency sensitivity on other comprehensive income.

3.3.3. Interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The group and company takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may reduce or create losses in the event that unexpected movements arise. The board sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate repricing that may be undertaken, which is monitored monthly.

Assets and liabilities are classified as interest-sensitive if the interest rate is floating (classified in the 'up to 1 month' bucket) or if the interest rate applied to the outstanding principal balance fluctuates contractually during its lifespan (classified at the earliest of reprice or maturity). The key assumption made is that when an asset or liability matures within a certain bucket, the principal amount will be reprised. If an asset matures, the proceeds are reinvested and when any liability matures, the liability is replaced with new funding. Balances classified as 'non-interest sensitive' are not affected by changes in interest rates, e.g., statutory cash balances with the Bank of Namibia, which carries no interest. The balances included in the buckets are therefore exposed to both cash flow risk (to the extent that interest rates are floating) and fair value risk (to the extent that interest rates are fixed until reprised). This is in the manner consistent with information communicated to key management.

The table below summarise the group's exposure to interest rate risks. It includes the group's financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates:

i) Interest rate risk analysis

Group	Up to 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	More than 1 year	Non-interest sensitive	Total
	N$ '000	N$ '000	N$ '000	N$ '000	N$ '000	N$ '000
As at 30 June 2024						
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	3,130,007	-	-	-	848,542	3,978,549
Derivative financial instruments	36,777	-	-	-	-	36,777
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,932,382	-	-	-	72,732	2,005,114
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	-	274,224	590,135	-	864,359
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	745,855	1,291,706	4,439,335	289,450	33,388	6,799,734
Loans and advances to customers	37,451,620	30	394	18,288	-	37,470,332
Other assets	66,130	-	-	-	189,528	255,658
Total financial assets	43,362,771	1,291,736	4,713,953	897,873	1,144,190	51,410,523
Non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	1,261,904	1,261,904
Total assets	43,362,771	1,291,736	4,713,953	897,873	2,406,094	52,672,427
LIABILITIES						
Derivative financial instruments	13,659	-	-	-	-	13,659
Due to other banks	167,221	-	-	-	-	167,221
Other borrowings	96,476	6,805	30,621	135,148	-	269,050
Debt securities in issue	-	1,396,308	1,325,309	100,651	-	2,822,268
Deposits	26,176,800	4,134,577	8,126,859	2,665,594	-	41,103,830
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	464,976	464,976
Total financial liabilities	26,454,156	5,537,690	9,482,789	2,901,393	464,976	44,841,004
Total non-financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	284,669	284,669
Total liabilities	26,454,156	5,537,690	9,482,789	2,901,393	749,645	45,125,673
Total equity	-	-	-	-	7,546,754	7,546,754
Total equity and liabilities	26,454,156	5,537,690	9,482,789	2,901,393	8,296,399	52,672,427
Interest sensitivity gap (financial instruments)	16,908,615	(4,245,954)	(4,768,836)	(2,003,520)	679,214	6,569,519
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap (financial instruments)	16,908,615	12,662,661	7,893,825	5,890,305	6,569,519	-

Group	Up to 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	More than 1 year	Non-interest sensitive	Total
	N$ '000	N$ '000	N$ '000	N$ '000	N$ '000	N$ '000
As at 30 June 2023						
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	2,755,731	-	-	-	813,537	3,569,268
Derivative financial instruments	37,454	-	-	-	-	37,454
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,693,564	-	-	-	42,531	1,736,095
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	-	140,177	668,233	-	808,410
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	424,844	1,636,043	2,589,122	232,459	33,135	4,915,603
Loans and advances to customers	34,822,704	47,470	927,557	-	28,702	35,826,433
Other assets	61,506	-	-	-	156,652	218,158
Total financial assets	39,795,803	1,683,513	3,656,856	900,692	1,074,557	47,111,421
Non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	1,199,000	1,199,000
Total assets	39,795,803	1,683,513	3,656,856	900,692	2,273,557	48,310,421
LIABILITIES						
Derivative financial instruments	14,241	-	-	-	-	14,241
Due to other banks	609,543	-	-	-	-	609,543
Other borrowings	-	213,082	-	-	-	213,082
Debt securities in issue	-	2,054,030	1,190,308	-	202,714	3,447,052
Deposits	22,599,835	4,834,332	6,779,677	2,351,031	-	36,564,875
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	414,606	414,606
Total financial liabilities	23,223,619	7,101,444	7,969,985	2,351,031	617,320	41,263,399
Total non-financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	304,371	304,371
Total liabilities	23,223,619	7,101,444	7,969,985	2,351,031	921,691	41,567,770
Total equity	-	-	-	-	6,742,651	6,742,651
Total equity and liabilities	23,223,619	7,101,444	7,969,985	2,351,031	7,664,342	48,310,421
Interest sensitivity gap (financial instruments)	16,572,184	(5,417,931)	(4,313,129)	(1,450,339)	457,237	5,848,022
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap (financial instruments)	16,572,184	11,154,253	6,841,124	5,390,785	5,848,022	-

The interest rate sensitivity gap is determined based on methodology applied when reviewing interest rate risk.

The interest rate sensitivity gap is measured and monitored at the ALCO monthly.

ii) Interest rate sensitivity analysis

An interest sensitivity analysis shows how net interest income will perform under a variety of scenarios. The sensitivities below measure the effect of overall changes in interest rates on profit or loss (net interest income) as defined by the bank's interest rate modelling tool. The extent of the shock (50, 100 or 200 basis points) is applied to all interest rates in the system and the effects of these shocks are detailed below.

Group - Effect on equity and profit for the year	2024	2023
	N$'000	N$'000
The following interest-rate sensitivity is based on the effect of changes to the interest rate over a twelve-month period on net interest income:		
50 basis points increase	**61,713**	51,888
- Increase in interest income	**234,149**	204,281
- Increase in interest expense	**(172,436)**	(152,393)
50 basis points decrease	**(61,440)**	(51,763)
- Decrease in interest income	**(234,759)**	(204,281)
- Decrease in interest expense	**173,319**	152,518
100 basis points increase	**123,697**	103,899
- Increase in interest income	**467,702**	408,561
- Increase in interest expense	**(344,005)**	(304,662)
100 basis points decrease	**(122,607)**	(103,402)
- Decrease in interest income	**(470,145)**	(408,561)
- Decrease in interest expense	**347,538**	305,159
200 basis points increase	**248,478**	208,300
- Increase in interest income	**933,079**	817,122
- Increase in interest expense	**(684,601)**	(608,822)
200 basis points decrease	**(244,120)**	(206,311)
- Decrease in interest income	**(942,856)**	(817,122)
- Decrease in interest expense	**698,736**	610,811

iii) Average balances and effective interest rate analysis

Group	2024			2023		
	YTD average balance N$'000	Average interest rate %	Interest income / expense N$'000	YTD average balance N$'000	Average interest rate %	Interest income / expense N$'000
ASSETS						
Interest-earning assets						
Cash, due from other banks and derivatives	**2,493,327**	**5.90%**	**147,059**	1,650,111	5.83%	96,275
Financial assets at amortised cost	**727,981**	**9.97%**	**72,587**	755,920	9.89%	74,788
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**5,712,835**	**8.51%**	**486,340**	5,042,672	7.61%	383,844
Gross loans and advances to customers	**36,958,215**	**12.14%**	**4,486,105**	37,016,149	10.38%	3,842,496
Other assets	**63,991**	**7.23%**	**4,624**	59,748	5.88%	3,515
Interest-earning assets / interest income	**45,956,349**		**5,196,715**	44,524,600		4,400,918
Non-interest-earning assets						
Cash, due from other banks and derivatives	**856,837**		**-**	793,316		-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**1,881,527**		**-**	1,532,038		-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**108,913**		**-**	78,163		-
Other assets	**359,081**		**-**	228,124		-
Non-interest-earning assets	**3,206,358**		**-**	2,631,641		-
LIABILITIES						
Interest-earning liabilities						
Deposits, due to banks and derivatives	**38,955,639**	**6.35%**	**2,472,339**	36,179,917	5.28%	1,910,321
Other borrowings	**261,229**	**5.14%**	**13,433**	164,527	7.36%	12,109
Debt securities in issue	**3,151,370**	**9.61%**	**302,711**	3,558,788	8.02%	285,473
Other liabilities	**148,532**	**5.70%**	**8,473**	158,059	5.77%	9,122
Interest-earning liabilities / interest expense	**42,516,770**		**2,796,956**	40,061,291		2,217,025

3.3.4 Price risk

The following fair value financial instruments exposes the group and company to price risk: derivative financial instruments and unit trust investments at fair value through profit or loss, treasury bills, government stock, corporate bonds and exchange traded funds as well as equity investment securities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income. The equity securities are listed on the NSX, FTSE and NYSE and are included in 'Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income' on the statement of financial position. The group and company generally does not undertake equity exposure. The exposure arose due to specific circumstances and are managed individually.

Sensitivity analysis	Group	
	2024	2023
	N$'000	N$'000
i) Equity instruments - listed securities		
The following is a sensitivity analysis showing the increase / (decrease) in the fair value of equity instruments - listed securities had the following changes arisen on the significant inputs:		
10% increase in share price (effect on other comprehensive income)	**10,713**	7,178
10% decrease in share price (effect on other comprehensive income)	**(10,713)**	(7,178)
ii) Derivative financial instruments		
The following is a sensitivity analysis showing the increase / (decrease) in the fair value of derivative instruments had the following changes arisen on the significant inputs:		
100 basis points increase in discount rate (effect on profit or loss)	**(17,965)**	(26,846)
100 basis points decrease in discount rate (effect on profit or loss)	**33,362**	20,854
iii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
The following is a sensitivity analysis showing the increase / (decrease) in the fair value of treasury bills had the following changes arisen on the significant inputs:		
100 basis points increase in discount rate (effect on other comprehensive income)	**(25,418)**	(14,152)
100 basis points decrease in discount rate (effect on other comprehensive income)	**25,695**	14,286
The following is a sensitivity analysis showing the increase / (decrease) in the fair value of government stock had the following changes arisen on the significant inputs:		
100 basis points increase in discount rate (effect on other comprehensive income)	**(7,584)**	(8,616)
100 basis points decrease in discount rate (effect on other comprehensive income)	**7,932**	9,038

3.3.5 Market risk capital charge

The following capital charges have been assigned to the components of market risk for the banking group, as defined in BID 5 - 'Determination on capital adequacy':

	Capital charges	
	2024	2023
	N$'000	N$'000
Interest rate risk	**52,382**	41,938
Foreign exchange risk	**2,303**	15,032

3.4. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the group and company is unable to meet their payment obligations associated with their financial liabilities when they fall due and to replace funds when they are withdrawn.

Liquidity risk is inherent in the group and company's business endeavours and represents the ability of the group and company to fund increases in assets and meet its financial obligations in a timely manner as they come due without incurring excessive costs, while complying with all statutory and regulatory requirements. The bank is the largest contributor to the group's liquidity risk. The liquidity risk framework and Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) set out the minimum liquidity risk management requirements for the bank, and explains the low-level internal control processes. Under the policy, the bank is required to manage current and future liquidity positions in a prudent manner. This framework formalises the liquidity risk management process of the bank, the goal of which is to:

- maintain liquidity risk at a manageable level through assessment and monitoring;
- assess and advise against any permanent or temporary adverse changes to the liquidity position of the bank;
- set and monitor limits for funding mix, investment products and customer exposures;
- monitor all applicable financial and statutory ratios; and
- identify those liquidity triggers that may entail the activation of the CFP.

The framework sets out rules to effectively control liquidity risk within the risk-return parameters dictated by the board of directors' risk appetite. The bank also conducts an external-assisted CFP testing to evaluate the effectiveness thereof, whilst also continuously enhancing the risk management process.

The framework aims to protect depositors, creditors, shareholders and other stakeholders of the bank by establishing rules and directions for identifying and managing the resolution of possible serious liquidity problems.

Asset liquidity risk represents the availability of sufficient assets in liquid form to meet pressing obligations. In situations where liquid assets on hand could be utilised to earn a higher return instead of paying current obligations, the opportunity cost also plays a role (i.e. potential higher return less the cost of obtaining replacement liquidity). Liquidity management must attempt to match the most appropriate available liquidity to the most appropriate maturing liabilities.

Funding liquidity risk relates to an enterprise's capability to generate funding at short notice at reasonable expense to meet pressing liquidity requirements.

The group and company's liquidity management process is outlined in the liquidity risk framework which includes, inter alia, the group and company's funding strategy. Procedures, as set out in this policy, include the:

- daily monitoring of liquid assets;
- proactive identification of liquidity requirements and maturing assets;
- liquid asset minimum limit;
- proactive identification of short-term, medium-term and long-term liquidity requirements; and
- relationship management with other financial institutions.

In general, the banks do not engage in complex activities or structures and therefore it is considered unnecessary to employ sophisticated and expensive models when determining liquidity needs under various scenarios. A basic but thorough forward-looking analysis is conducted in the day-to-day, as well as monthly analysis of liquidity positions, needs and risks. Limits and rules stipulated in the liquidity risk management policy and by the ALCO form the basis for daily quotes on deposits to ensure that an optimal mix and concentrations are maintained. Resilience to liquidity pressures is evaluated using scenario analyses and stress tests, as outlined by the Financial Risk Stress Testing Policy. These assessments, conducted at least monthly due to the volatile nature of liquidity risk, help quantify the risk profile. Identified deficiencies in liquidity risk management are reported to the Chief Treasurer, LMRF, and ALCO. If needed, ALCO can escalate issues to higher governance levels. The tests focus on how simulated stressed macro-economic conditions affect liquidity, including impacts on liquidity buffers, covenants, and statutory compliance.

As part of the bank's strategy, the bank continuously focuses on diversifying its funding sources and reducing its reliance on large depositors, which is a common occurrence in the southern african financial markets. That said, the bank utilises a broad range of deposit and funding products to attract all spheres of customers and has strong market share representation in all categories.

Government Institutions Pension Fund ('GIPF') became a substantial shareholder in the Capricorn Group. GIPF as a substantial shareholder reduces both the capital and liquidity risk of the Capricorn Group. CIH and GIPF will both fulfil the role of shareholders of reference to the group, providing funding support to the group in general and more specifically to its banking operations. The bank also created ring-fenced investment portfolios consisting of high-quality liquid assets to create additional liquidity buffers. This significantly reduces the liquidity risk of the bank.

Refer to note 21. for other borrowing repayments during the year and note 22. for the redemption and additions to debt securities. The bank must at all times hold an adequate liquid asset surplus which:

- includes a buffer portion;
- is additional to credit lines;
- is adequate to cater for unexpected outflows; and
- is simultaneously limiting the effect this surplus has on interest margins.

Liquidity risk analysis

The table below presents the cash flows payable by the group by remaining contractual maturities at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, hence it does not reconcile to the values reflected on the statement of financial position:

Group	Contractual undiscounted cash flows					
	Call to 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	N$ '000	N$ '000	N$ '000	N$ '000	N$ '000	N$ '000
As at 30 June 2024						
FINANCIAL ASSETS						
Derivative financial instruments	13,128	4,562	22,504	144,387	-	184,581
Total assets	13,128	4,562	22,504	144,387	-	184,581
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES						
Derivative financial instruments	9,587	2,617	24,219	56,815	18,722	111,960
Other borrowings	2,608	5,216	54,758	203,645	-	266,227
Due to other banks	20,496	-	-	-	-	20,496
Debt securities in issue	-	-	580,000	2,217,000	-	2,797,000
Deposits	25,155,179	2,049,555	8,698,635	3,801,462	1,100,569	40,805,400
Other liabilities	585,106	27,002	81,007	5,492	58,849	757,456
Total liabilities (contractual maturity dates)	25,772,976	2,084,390	9,438,619	6,284,414	1,178,140	44,758,539
Commitments	7,680,010	-	-	-	-	7,680,010
Loan commitments	4,431,815	-	-	-	-	4,431,815
Liabilities under guarantees	3,047,007	-	-	-	-	3,047,007
Letters of credit	201,188	-	-	-	-	201,188
As at 30 June 2023						
FINANCIAL ASSETS						
Derivative financial instruments	14,545	993	28,501	117,880	34,910	196,829
Total assets	14,545	993	28,501	117,880	34,910	196,829
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES						
Derivative financial instruments	4,939	1,006	34,600	91,182	27,410	159,137
Other borrowings	-	-	31,286	93,857	-	125,143
Due to other banks	567,280	-	-	-	-	567,280
Debt securities in issue	-	123,412	1,633,764	2,310,663	-	4,067,839
Deposits	21,185,450	2,499,916	8,248,663	3,563,844	1,133,653	36,631,526
Other liabilities	247,922	-	-	145,260	21,424	414,606
Total liabilities (contractual maturity dates)	22,005,591	2,624,334	9,948,313	6,204,806	1,182,487	41,965,531
Commitments	5,557,652	-	-	-	-	5,557,652
Loan commitments	2,948,866	-	-	-	-	2,948,866
Liabilities under guarantees	2,003,498	-	-	-	-	2,003,498
Letters of credit	605,288	-	-	-	-	605,288

The asset and liability contractual undiscounted cash-flows for derivative financial instruments is shown in the liquidity note as the derivatives is gross-settled.

In terms of BID 18 'Public disclosures for banking institutions' (Bank of Namibia regulatory requirement) the maturity breakdown of a banking institution's whole credit portfolio should be disclosed. This disclosure, for Bank Windhoek Ltd, is detailed below:

Group		Contractual discounted cash flows						
	Carrying value	Call to 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	5 - 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
	N$ '000	N$ '000	N$ '000	N$ '000	N$ '000	N$ '000	N$ '000	N$ '000
As at 30 June 2024								
ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	3,978,549	-	-	-	-	-	3,978,549
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	10,307	21,662	4,808	-	36,777
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	2,005,114	-	-	-	-	-	2,005,114
Gross financial assets at amortised cost	-	-	-	274,224	325,723	266,688	-	866,635
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	779,243	1,291,706	4,439,335	206,859	82,591	-	6,799,734
Gross loans and advances to customers	-	5,182,638	864,289	3,818,614	13,320,668	8,101,579	7,590,281	38,878,069
Other assets	-	255,658	-	-	-	-	-	255,658
Non-financial instruments	1,261,904	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,261,904
Impairment provisions	(1,410,013)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,410,013)
Total assets	(148,109)	12,201,202	2,155,995	8,542,480	13,874,912	8,455,666	7,590,281	52,672,427
LIABILITIES								
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	12,852	807	-	-	13,659
Due to other banks	-	167,221	-	-	-	-	-	167,221
Other borrowings	-	3,411	6,825	62,000	196,814	-	-	269,050
Debt securities in issue	-	-	250,509	334,772	2,236,987	-	-	2,822,268
Deposits	-	25,145,884	2,111,826	8,865,553	3,858,958	1,121,609	-	41,103,830
Other liabilities	-	464,976	-	-	-	-	-	464,976
Non-financial instruments	284,669	-	-	-	-	-	-	284,669
Total liabilities	284,669	25,781,492	2,369,160	9,275,177	6,293,566	1,121,609	-	45,125,673
Net liquidity gap	(432,778)	(13,580,290)	(213,165)	(732,697)	7,581,346	7,334,057	7,590,281	7,546,754
Cumulative liquidity gap	(432,778)	(14,013,068)	(14,226,233)	(14,958,930)	(7,377,584)	(43,527)	7,546,754	-

Group	Carrying value	Contractual discounted cash flows						
		Call to 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	5 - 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
	N$ '000	N$ '000	N$ '000	N$ '000	N$ '000	N$ '000		N$ '000
As at 30 June 2023								
ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	3,569,268	-	-	-	-	-	3,569,268
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	17,871	11,249	8,334	-	37,454
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,736,095	-	-	-	-	-	1,736,095
Gross financial assets at amortised cost	-	-	14,674	125,503	421,115	249,343	-	810,635
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	457,979	1,636,043	2,589,122	153,572	78,887	-	4,915,603
Gross loans and advances to customers	-	4,599,182	9,609	59,073	9,096,062	7,654,877	15,764,357	37,183,160
Other assets	-	218,158	-	-	-	-	-	218,158
Non-financial instruments	1,199,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,199,000
Impairment provisions	(1,358,952)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,358,952)
Total assets	(159,952)	10,580,682	1,660,326	2,791,569	9,681,998	7,991,441	15,764,357	48,310,421
LIABILITIES								
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	14	12,752	1,475	-	-	14,241
Due to other banks	-	609,543	-	-	-	-	-	609,543
Other borrowings	-	1,712	3,425	46,697	161,248	-	-	213,082
Debt securities in issue	-	-	48,822	1,439,188	1,959,042	-	-	3,447,052
Deposits	-	21,387,939	2,441,120	8,056,311	3,514,426	1,165,079	-	36,564,875
Other liabilities	-	414,606	-	-	-	-	-	414,606
Non-financial instruments	304,371	-	-	-	-	-	-	304,371
Total liabilities	304,371	22,413,800	2,493,381	9,554,948	5,636,191	1,165,079	-	41,567,770
Net liquidity gap	(464,323)	(11,833,118)	(833,055)	(6,763,379)	4,045,807	6,826,362	15,764,357	6,742,651
Cumulative liquidity gap	(464,323)	(12,297,441)	(13,130,496)	(19,893,875)	(15,848,068)	(9,021,706)	6,742,651	-

The table above represents the group's maturity mismatch between assets and liabilities based on contractual maturities, which represents a worst-case scenario and is therefore not representative of business as usual. Policies and procedures are in place to mitigate liquidity risk, which is detailed in the narrative above, as well as the risk and compliance report. Due to the composition of the liquidity market in Namibia, a negative maturity mismatch between assets and liabilities is an industry norm.

3.5. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

a) Fair value estimation

The group and company is presumed to be a going concern and the fair value methodology is therefore appropriate. Fair value is the current price to purchase an asset or to transfer a liability. Such a transaction is characterised by an arm's length and orderly transaction in a free market (neither party is compelled to act), between hypothetical willing, able and well-informed market participants. In addition, the fair value methodology is utilised to accurately reflect the current market conditions and the appropriate market price of such a transaction on the reporting date.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives, trading and securities) is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. The active market should be characterised by sufficient supply and demand by market participants, supported by adequate frequency and volumes to accurately approximate the true market price of such a transaction on an ongoing basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the group and company is the price within the current bid-ask price, which is the most representative of fair value.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques to approximate the fair value. The group and company uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each reporting date. These valuation techniques include quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments in active and inactive markets, and discounted cash flow valuation techniques.

i. Cash and balances with the central bank

Due to its short-term nature, the carrying amount approximates the fair value of these financial assets.

ii. Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are classified as fair value through profit or loss using valuation techniques supported by observable market prices or rates (exchange traded). Over-the-counter transactions are also measured at fair value based on the following valuation techniques:

- Forward contracts are valued based on the daily mark-to-market value of the forward contract. The market rates are obtained from the LSEG Data & Analytics foreign currency rate platform. Spot foreign currency transactions not yet matured are mark-to-market based on end of trading day quoted LSEG Data & Analytics market rates.
- Interest rate swaps are valued by discounting the expected future fixed and floating interest rate cash flow streams with the applicable South African money market yield curves. The future fixed rate cash flows are based on the terms of the contractual agreements, while the floating rate cash flows are approximated using the estimated forward rate yield curve in line with contractual agreements.
- Option contract values are determined using the Black-Scholes pricing model, utilising real-time market data on the required inputs.

iii. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Investment in Capricorn Group

Bank Windhoek Ltd has acquired shares in Capricorn Group. For more details on the cash-settled share-based compensation plans, refer to note 28. The fair value of the investment is determined with reference to the stock market price of the underlying share.

Unit trust investments

For unit trust investments, the carrying value approximate its fair value.

iv. Financial assets at amortised cost

Treasury bills

Treasury bills, without the intention to trade, are classified as held to maturity and recognised at amortised cost. The fair value is determined for disclosure purposes based on the discounted valuation technique using quoted market prices and rates.

Government stock

Government stock and other bonds guaranteed by either the Namibian or South African governments, without the intention to trade, are classified as held to maturity and recognised at amortised cost. The fair value is determined for disclosure purposes based on the discounted valuation technique using quoted market prices. The Bond Exchange of South Africa bond pricing model is utilised to determine the fair value.

v. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Treasury bills

Treasury bills are measured at fair value based on the discounted valuation technique using quoted market prices and rates.

Government stock

Government stock and other bonds guaranteed by either the Namibian or South African governments are measured at fair value based on the discounted valuation technique using quoted market prices The Bond Exchange of South Africa bond pricing model is utilised to determine the fair value.

Corporate bonds

Corporate bonds guaranteed by the respective corporates are measured at fair value based on the discounted valuation technique using quoted market prices.

Equity instruments – listed securities

For listed equity investments, the fair value is derived by using stock market prices, adjusted for any restrictions on its tradability.

Exchange traded funds

Exchange traded funds are measured at fair value determined with reference to the JSE price of the underlying exchange traded funds unit price.

vi. Due to and from other banks

Amounts due to and from other banks include interbank placements. The carrying amount of overnight deposits represents its fair value, as it is short term and callable on demand.

vii. Loans and advances to customers

The loans and advances to customers are recognised at amortised cost. The fair value is determined for disclosure purposes by discounting the future expected cash flows using observable market inputs, such as the prime rate, as appropriate. For short maturity loans and advances, the carrying value approximates the fair value. Unobservable market inputs are developed using the best information available that market participants would use when pricing the loan. The credit risk will be approximated by the carrying values of defaulted and provisioned accounts. Refer to note 3.5 (b) for the disclosure of the fair value of loans and advances.

viii. Other assets and liabilities

The nominal values less impairment of other assets and liabilities are assumed to approximate their fair value, due to the short-term nature of these assets and liabilities.

ix. Deposits

The carrying amount approximates the fair value of these financial liabilities, except for deposits exceeding maturity dates of 12 months. The fair value of deposits and promissory notes for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the available market interest rate. Quoted prices for similar instruments are utilised in the event that active prices are not available.

x. Other borrowings

Other borrowings are recognised at amortised cost. The fair value for disclosure purposes is determined by discounting the future expected cash flows using observable market inputs, such as the JIBAR money market rate, as appropriate.

xi. Debt securities in issue

Financial instruments included in this category include senior debt issued. The fair value of issued debt securities other than preference shares for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the available market interest rate. Quoted prices for similar instruments are utilised in the event that active prices are not available. The fair values of these instruments were N$2.9 billion (2023: N$3.5 billion), refer to note 3.5 (b).

xii. Financial instruments not recorded on the statement of financial position

The estimated fair values of the financial instruments not recorded on the statement of financial position are based on market prices for similar facilities. When this information is not available, fair value is estimated using discounted cash flow analysis. The off-balance sheet items approximates the fair value of these items.

b) Fair value hierarchy

IFRS specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources; unobservable inputs reflect the group and company's market assumptions. These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This level includes listed equity securities and debt instruments on exchanges.
- Level 2 – 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). This level includes the majority of the over-the-counter derivative contracts, traded loans and issued structured debt. The sources of input parameters like JIBAR yield curve or counterparty credit risk are Bloomberg and Reuters.
- Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This level includes equity investments and debt instruments with significant unobservable components.

This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The group and company considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible.

This table indicates the fair value hierarchy of the financial assets and liabilities:

Group	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
As at 30 June 2024				
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	72,732	1,932,382	–	2,005,114
Investment in Capricorn Group	72,732	–	–	72,732
Unit trust investments		1,932,382	–	1,932,382
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative financial instruments	–	36,777	–	36,777
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	82,569	6,685,665	31,500	6,799,734
Treasury bills	–	6,395,855	–	6,395,855
Government stock	–	289,810	–	289,810
Exchange Traded Funds	80,681	–	–	80,681
Equity instruments	1,888	–	31,500	33,388
	155,301	8,654,824	31,500	8,841,625
Financial assets for which the fair value is disclosed				
Cash and cash equivalents	–	–	3,978,549	3,978,549
Loans and advances to customers	–	–	38,022,141	38,022,141
Financial assets at amortised cost	–	863,793	–	863,793
Treasury bills	–	99,524	–	99,524
Government stock	–	764,269	–	764,269
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative financial instruments	–	13,659	–	13,659
Financial liabilities for which the fair value is disclosed				
Due to other banks	–	–	167,221	167,221
Other borrowings	–	–	270,749	270,749
Debt securities in issue	–	–	2,874,093	2,874,093
Senior debt - unsecured	–	–	2,874,093	2,874,093
Deposits	–	–	41,105,558	41,105,558
Current, Savings, Demand, Term and notice, NCDs, Foreign	–	–	40,527,287	40,527,287
Promissory notes	–	–	578,271	578,271
	–	–	44,417,621	44,417,621

Group	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
As at 30 June 2023				
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	42,531	1,693,564	-	1,736,095
Investment in Capricorn Group	42,531	-	-	42,531
Unit trust investments	-	1,693,564	-	1,693,564
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative financial instruments	-	37,454	-	37,454
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	72,925	4,811,178	31,500	4,915,603
Treasury bills	-	4,278,454	-	4,278,454
Government stock	-	528,708	-	528,708
Corporate bonds	-	4,016	-	4,016
Exchange Traded Funds	71,290	-	-	71,290
Equity instruments	1,635	-	31,500	33,135
	146,956	6,542,196	-	6,689,152
Financial assets for which the fair value is disclosed				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	3,569,268	3,569,268
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	36,411,130	36,411,130
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	820,614	-	820,614
Treasury bills	-	43,049	-	43,049
Government stock	-	777,565	-	777,565
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative financial instruments	-	14,241	-	14,241
Financial liabilities for which the fair value is disclosed				
Due to other banks	-	-	609,543	609,543
Other borrowings	-	-	217,332	217,332
Debt securities in issue	-	-	3,519,308	3,519,308
Senior debt - unsecured	-	-	3,519,308	3,519,308
Deposits	-	-	36,564,877	36,564,877
Current, Savings, Demand, Term and notice, NCDs, Foreign	-	-	36,564,877	36,564,877
	-	-	40,911,060	40,911,060

No transfers between level 1, level 2 or level 3 fair value measurements occurred during the year under review.

Changes in level 3 instruments with recurring fair value measurements are as follows:

	2024	2023
	N$'000	N$'000
Opening balance - 1 July	**31,500**	-
Gains and losses in Other Comprehensive Income	**-**	-
Transfers into/out of Level 3	**-**	31,500
Closing balance - 30 June	**31,500**	31,500

c) Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses performed below are for financial instruments for which the fair value is disclosed. Sensitivity analysis performed on financial instruments recognised at fair value are included in note 3.3.4.

	Group	
	2024	2023
	N$'000	N$'000
The following is a sensitivity analysis showing the increase / (decrease) in the fair value of loans and advances had the following changes arisen on the significant inputs:		
100 basis points increase in discount rate	(1,006,129)	(948,546)
100 basis points decrease in discount rate	1,083,715	1,021,921
100 basis points increase in interest rate	253,541	202,608
100 basis points decrease in interest rate	(193,563)	(184,625)
1 month increase in term to maturity	(255,079)	(274,260)
1 month decrease in term to maturity	266,321	314,245
The following is a sensitivity analysis showing the increase / (decrease) in the fair value of government stock at amortised cost had the following changes arisen on the significant inputs:		
100 basis points increase in discount rate	(19,732)	(21,268)
100 basis points decrease in discount rate	20,642	22,309
The following is a sensitivity analysis showing the increase / (decrease) in the fair value of treasury bills at amortised cost had the following changes arisen on the significant inputs:		
100 basis points increase in discount rate	(586)	(140)
100 basis points decrease in discount rate	593	142
The following is a sensitivity analysis showing the increase / (decrease) in the fair value of debt securities had the following changes arisen on the significant inputs:		
100 basis points increase in discount rate	(49,622)	(55,241)
100 basis points decrease in discount rate	50,873	56,837
100 basis points increase in coupon rate	51,827	57,862
100 basis points decrease in coupon rate	(51,827)	(57,862)
The following is a sensitivity analysis showing the increase / (decrease) in the fair value of promissory notes had the following changes arisen on the significant inputs:		
100 basis points increase in discount rate	(2,574)	-
100 basis points decrease in discount rate	2,597	-
The following is a sensitivity analysis showing the increase / (decrease) in the fair value of other borrowings had the following changes arisen on the significant inputs:		
100 basis points increase in discount rate	(1,629)	(4,791)
100 basis points decrease in discount rate	789	307
100 basis points increase in JIBAR rate	(1,503)	(2,491)
100 basis points decrease in JIBAR rate	1,503	2,491

d) Details of level 2 and level 3 fair value instruments

			Valuation inputs (ranges)	
	Valuation technique	Types of valuation inputs	2024	2023
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Unit trust investments	Market approach	Note 1	**5.94% - 8.60%**	5.30% - 8.50%
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative financial instruments – Interest rate swaps	Income approach*	Note 2	**10.22%-11.31%**	7.62% -11.71%
Derivative financial instruments - OTC currency options	Income approach*	Note 3	**18.37 - 22.30**	17.40 - 22.60
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Treasury bills	Income approach*	Note 2	**7.55% - 9.37%**	7.54% - 9.41%
Government stock	Income approach*	Note 2	**8.54% - 10.08%**	8.09% - 10.8%
Exchange traded funds	Market approach	Note 4	**ZAR21.65**	ZAR19.13
Corporate bonds	Income approach*	Note 2	**N/A**	7.75%
Financial assets for which the fair value is disclosed				
Loans and advances to customers	Income approach*			
Discount rate		Note 2	**11.50%**	11.50%
Earnings rate		Note 5	**3.50% - 21.08%**	3.50% - 17.50%
Term to maturity		Note 6	**3 –360 mnts**	3 –360 mnts
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Treasury bills	Income approach*	Note 2	**8.72% - 8.99%**	8.66% - 9.31%
Government stock	Income approach*	Note 2	**4.59% - 10.08%**	8.09% - 10.84%
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative financial instruments – Interest rate swaps	Income approach*	Note 2	**10.22%-11.31%**	7.60% -10.90%
Derivative financial instruments – OTC currency options	Income approach*	Note 3	**18.37 - 22.30**	17.40 - 22.60
Financial liabilities for which the fair value is disclosed				
Other borrowings	Income approach*			
Discount rate		Note 2	**8.75% - 10.16%**	9.53% - 10.76%
Earnings rate		Note 2	**8.38% - 9.21%**	9.48% - 10.00%
Debt securities in issue				
Senior debt - unsecured	Income approach*	Note 2	**8.34% - 10.49%**	5.00% - 8.90%
Deposits				
Promissory notes	Income approach*	Note 1	**7.79% - 9.20%**	N/A

For the relationship of observable inputs to fair value refer to note 3.3.4 for items measured at fair value and note 3.5 c) for items disclosed at fair value.

* Present value of expected future cash flows..
Note 1: Valuations are performed per fund based on the net asset value of the underlying assets.
Note 2: Observable interest rates and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals.
Note 3: These represent the strike prices on currency options and are per U$1.00.
Note 4: Valuations are performed on the market price per day.
Note 5: Contractual interest rates per transaction observable on the banking system.
Note 6: Contractual maturities per transaction observable on the banking system.

3.6. Capital management

The group and company's objectives when managing capital, which is a broader concept than the 'equity' on the face of the consolidated statement of financial position, are to:

- comply with the capital requirements set by the regulators of the banking markets where the entities within the group operate;
- safeguard the group and company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

Capital management for the banking group

The Basel III capital determination was implemented in Namibia with effect from 1 September 2018. Bank Windhoek Ltd remains well capitalised after the implementation of Basel III capital determination in Namibia and the BID 5A determination on the measurement and calculation of capital charges for credit risk, operational risk and market risk for domestic systemically domestic banks.

The Bank of Namibia, under the determination of BID 5A, requires each bank or banking group to maintain the following capital adequacy ratios at all times from 1 September 2018:

- Common equity tier 1 (CET1) ratio must be at least 6.0% of risk weighted assets;
- Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio must be at least 10.0% of risk weighted assets;
- Tier 2 capital adequacy ratio must amount up to 2.5% of risk-weighted assets, but must not exceed 25% of total capital;
- Total capital adequacy ratio to risk-weighted assets at a minimum of 12.5%; and
- Leverage ratio defined as the capital measure divided by the exposure measure with a minimum ratio of 6% to be maintain at all times.

BID 33, which reduced the total risk-weighted ratio of the bank and removed the requirement for a capital conservation buffer, was revoked on 31 March 2024. As a result, the pre-COVID regulatory position that applied prior to April 2020 has been reinstated.

The group's regulatory capital is divided into two tiers:

- Tier 1 capital (going-concern capital): ordinary shares, share premium, retained earnings, regulating adjustments applied in the calculation of CET 1; and
- Tier 2 capital (gone-concern capital): instruments issued by the banking institution that meet the criteria for the inclusion in tier 2 capital and certain loan loss provisions.

The Bank of Namibia has adopted a standardised approach to Basel III, with risk-weighted assets being measured at three different levels: operational risk, market risk and credit risk.

To meet the objectives of capital management, the group and company uses a range of methods to manage its capital, including monitoring and stress testing the capital adequacy ratios, optimising the allocation of capital across the group, and considering the potential impact of any changes in the external capital requirements on its capital position. The group and company actively manages its capital to maintain a strong capital base, and regularly reviews its capital management policies and processes to ensure they remain effective and efficient in meeting its objectives.

The ALCO is responsible for oversight of the capital management of Bank Windhoek Ltd and to report this quarterly to the BAC and board.

The table below summarises the composition of regulatory capital and the ratios of the group for the years ended 30 June. During these two years, the group complied with all externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subjected.

	Group	
	2024	2023
	N$'000	N$'000
Tier 1 capital		
Share capital and premium	**485,000**	485,000
General banking reserves	**6,763,857**	5,998,121
Retained earnings	**222,178**	192,548
Total CET 1 capital	**7,471,035**	6,675,669
Regulatory adjustments		
Deduct: Intangible assets	**438,660**	354,705
Total regulatory adjustments	**438,660**	354,705
Net total CET 1 capital	**7,032,375**	6,320,964
Tier 2 capital instruments		
Portfolio impairment for regulatory reporting	**401,978**	455,681
Net total Tier 2 capital	**401,978**	455,681
Total regulatory capital	**7,434,353**	6,776,645
Risk-weighted assets:		
Operational risk	**4,705,620**	4,074,514
Credit risk	**36,211,955**	34,856,715
Market risk	**546,847**	571,742
Total risk-weighted assets	**41,464,422**	39,502,971
The increase in risk-weighted assets during the year is mainly attributable to the increase in credit risk, which relates to the growth in loans and advances. Operational risk increased in line with growth in gross income.		
Capital adequacy ratios:		
Leverage capital ratio	**11.4%**	12.6%
Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	**17.0%**	16.0%
Total capital adequacy ratio	**17.9%**	17.2%

In addition to the above minimum capital requirements, the Bank of Namibia requires the bank to perform an internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP) in terms of Pillar II of Basel II. The annual ICAAP report has been compiled and was approved by the board. The Basel III capital regulations continue to be based on three mutually reinforcing pillars, namely, minimum capital requirements, supervisory review via the ICAAP process and market discipline via the relevant disclosures in the annual financial statements.

The process results in:
- the identification of all significant risk exposures to the banking group;
- the determination of the capital required to mitigate all the identified risks;
- the quantification of risk appetites for the major risks identified; and
- control measures to mitigate the major risks.

Based on the ICAAP assessment submitted on 30 November 2023, which includes a capital projection for the next five years, it is envisaged that the bank will be able to maintain its capital ratios and will not require additional capital.

04 Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies

The group and company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

a) Measurement of the expected credit loss allowance

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g. the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses). Explanation of the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL is further detailed in note 3.2, which also set out key sensitivities of the ECL to changes in these elements.

A number of significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:

- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and the associated ECL; and
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL.

Detailed information about the judgements and estimates made by the group and company in the above areas is set out in note 3.2.1.

Refer to note 15 for a detailed analysis of the impairment of loans and advances. Refer to notes 2.3 and 3.2.5 for more information on assumptions and judgements applied when determining the impairment of loans and advances.

b) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments requires the use of estimates and judgements. Refer to note 3.5 for methodology and assumptions applied.

5. Net interest income

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
Interest and similar income				
Amortised cost				
Loans and advances	**4,486,105**	3,842,496	**4,369,616**	3,743,100
Cash and short-term funds	**151,683**	99,790	**151,683**	99,790
Government stock and other investments	**72,587**	74,788	**72,587**	74,788
Loan to subsidiary	**-**	-	**1,249**	10,698
Fair value				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**486,340**	383,844	**486,340**	383,844
Treasury bills	**456,787**	336,656	**456,787**	336,656
Government stock and other investments	**29,553**	47,188	**29,553**	47,188
Total interest and similar income	**5,196,715**	4,400,918	**5,081,475**	4,312,220
Interest and similar expenses				
Amortised cost				
Cheque deposits	**458,847**	295,349	**458,847**	295,349
Debt securities in issue	**302,711**	285,473	**302,711**	285,473
Demand deposits	**463,448**	342,406	**463,448**	342,406
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	**76,858**	39,435	**76,858**	39,435
Fixed and notice deposits	**518,738**	475,432	**518,738**	475,432
Leases	**8,473**	9,122	**8,473**	9,122
Negotiable certificates of deposits	**867,887**	715,045	**867,887**	715,045
Other borrowings	**13,433**	12,109	**13,433**	12,109
Promissory notes	**26,966**	-	**26,966**	-
Savings deposits	**59,595**	42,654	**59,595**	42,654
Total interest and similar expenses	**2,796,956**	2,217,025	**2,796,956**	2,217,025
Net interest income	**2,399,759**	2,183,893	**2,284,519**	2,095,195

6. Credit impairment losses

Increase in specific impairment	**104,679**	63,806	**99,359**	61,295
Increase in specific impairment	**67,960**	21,778	**62,640**	19,267
Increase in impairment of interest in suspense	**36,719**	42,028	**36,719**	42,028
Amounts written off as uncollectable	**156,315**	94,519	**146,053**	82,362
Initial specific impairment	**142,637**	89,784	**138,736**	78,236
Written off as uncollectable	**13,678**	4,735	**7,317**	4,126
Increase in portfolio impairment	**(21,648)**	34,094	**(10,958)**	23,136
Increase in portfolio impairment for OCI instruments	**10,810**	13,207	**10,810**	13,207
Amounts recovered during the year	**(6,509)**	(5,040)	**(5,401)**	(4,108)
	243,647	200,586	**239,863**	175,892

Impairment charges reflect the movement in provisions as per the IFRS 9 models.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the credit impairment losses line item.

Financial assets are only written off if there is no reasonable expectation at that time to recover the debt, however, recoveries are recorded when money is received back from customers when their circumstances change, as the written off amount was debited in full to the statement of comprehensive income.

7. Non-interest income

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
7.1 Fee and commission income				
Transaction and related fees	**1,253,298**	1,119,095	**1,247,618**	1,112,506
Income from deposits	**673,243**	631,768	**673,248**	631,769
Income from loans and advances	**91,571**	77,517	**86,270**	71,332
Income from electronic banking	**488,484**	409,810	**488,100**	409,405
Commissions	**42,296**	40,641	**38,546**	35,857
Trust and other fiduciary fees	**16,905**	15,621	**16,905**	15,621
	1,312,499	1,175,357	**1,303,069**	1,163,984
7.2 Net trading income				
Net foreign exchange gains and losses from trading assets	**92,056**	71,628	**92,056**	71,628
Net gains from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**147,216**	92,081	**147,216**	92,081
Net gains from financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	**2,289**	(587)	**2,289**	(587)
	241,561	163,122	**241,561**	163,122
Net foreign exchange gains and losses from trading assets includes gains and losses from spot and forward exchange contracts, OTC currency options and translation of foreign currency assets and liabilities. Net gains from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss includes the gains from unit trusts and derivatives. Net gains from financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income includes gains less losses from investing activities of financial debt instruments classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.				
7.3 Other operating income				
Dividends received	**5,886**	3,621	**3,294**	1,681
Management fees received	**719**	675	**719**	675
Other*	**59,282**	37,520	**58,917**	37,271
	65,887	41,816	**62,930**	39,627
Total non-interest income	**1,619,947**	1,380,295	**1,607,560**	1,366,733
* Other operating income relates to rental income and sundry income.				
7.4 Types of revenue				
Fee and commission income	**1,312,499**	1,175,357	**1,303,069**	1,163,984
Net trading income	**241,561**	163,122	**241,561**	163,122
Other operating income	**60,001**	38,195	**59,636**	37,946
Revenue other than from contracts with customers	**5,886**	3,621	**3,294**	1,681
Total revenue	**1,619,947**	1,380,295	**1,607,560**	1,366,733
7.5 Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers				
At a specific point in time				
Transaction and related fees	**1,253,298**	1,119,095	**1,247,618**	1,112,506
Commissions	**42,296**	40,641	**38,546**	35,857
Trust and other fiduciary fees	**16,905**	15,621	**16,905**	15,621
Management fees received	**719**	675	**719**	675
Other	**59,282**	37,520	**58,917**	37,271
	1,372,500	1,213,552	**1,362,705**	1,201,930

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
7.6 Revenue other than from contracts with customers				
Net foreign exchange gains and losses from trading assets	**92,056**	71,628	**92,056**	71,628
Net gains from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**147,216**	92,081	**147,216**	92,081
Net gains from financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	**2,289**	(587)	**2,289**	(587)
Other	**5,886**	3,621	**3,294**	1,681
	247,447	166,743	**244,855**	164,803
Total	**1,619,947**	1,380,295	**1,607,560**	1,366,733

8. Staff costs

Wages and salaries	**967,820**	902,459	**949,871**	886,308
Share-based payment expense	**30,732**	14,308	**30,732**	14,308
Staff training and transfer costs	**17,594**	14,964	**17,543**	14,916
Pension costs - defined contribution plan	**53,227**	49,108	**52,453**	47,997
Severance pay liability note 26.1	**670**	1,064	**670**	1,064
	1,070,043	981,903	**1,051,269**	964,593

9. Operating expenses

Expenses by nature				
9.1 Normal operating expenses				
Advertising and marketing	**38,625**	31,472	**38,564**	31,443
Amortisation of intangible assets	**49,541**	47,997	**49,541**	47,997
Auditor's remuneration				
- Audit fees	**9,432**	6,448	**9,311**	6,331
- Fees for other services	**216**	1,643	**216**	1,643
Directors' emoluments				
- Non-executive directors	**5,408**	6,333	**5,408**	6,333
Depreciation of property and equipment	**120,717**	116,893	**119,755**	115,931
Insurance costs	**25,985**	22,823	**25,985**	22,823
Intragroup consultancy and management fees	**60,577**	55,129	**60,577**	55,129
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	**1,834**	4,088	**1,834**	4,088
Motor vehicle costs	**3,636**	3,370	**3,609**	3,343
Office expenses	**7,766**	6,165	**7,710**	6,085
Operating lease rentals - immovable property	**4,531**	12,203	**3,860**	11,669
Other expenses	**47,290**	40,779	**40,071**	40,216
Professional services	**59,663**	39,395	**59,663**	39,395
Property in possession	**19,292**	16,491	**19,292**	16,491
Repairs and maintenance	**26,289**	21,062	**26,280**	21,050
Staff costs (note 8)	**1,070,043**	981,903	**1,051,269**	964,593
Security expenses	**18,107**	16,439	**18,107**	16,439
Stamp duty	**18,420**	16,673	**18,420**	16,669
Stationery and printing	**10,647**	12,084	**10,541**	11,950
Subscription fees	**12,880**	11,690	**12,688**	11,479
Technology costs	**133,053**	103,578	**133,053**	103,578
Telephone, postage and courier costs	**10,630**	11,389	**10,580**	11,331
Travelling	**6,992**	4,746	**6,971**	4,738
Valuation fees	**11,181**	12,475	**11,181**	12,484
Water and electricity	**22,119**	20,682	**22,119**	20,675
	1,794,874	1,623,950	**1,766,605**	1,603,903

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
9.2 Fee and commission expenses				
Association transaction fees	**199,470**	174,926	**199,470**	174,926
Cash handling fees	**17,723**	11,725	**17,723**	11,725
Commission	**12,476**	13,286	**11,590**	12,756
	229,669	199,937	**228,783**	199,407
Total operating expenses	**2,024,543**	1,823,887	**1,995,388**	1,803,310

Research and development costs of N$1,150,918 (2023: N$1,205,352) are included in operating expenses above.

10. Income tax expense

Normal tax on profit or loss				
Current tax through profit or loss	**490,871**	478,641	**465,312**	458,215
- current year	**490,871**	478,641	**465,312**	458,215
Deferred tax	**12,716**	(29,565)	**8,492**	(27,068)
- current year	**12,716**	(29,565)	**8,492**	(27,068)
	503,587	449,076	**473,804**	431,147
Normal tax on other comprehensive income				
Current tax through other comprehensive income	**13,269**	7,906	**13,269**	7,906
- changes in fair value of debt instruments	**13,188**	7,722	**13,188**	7,722
- changes in fair value of equity instruments	**81**	184	**81**	184
Total income tax expense	**516,856**	456,982	**487,073**	439,053
Tax rate reconciliation				
The tax on the operating profit differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate as follows:				
Profit before tax	**1,751,516**	1,539,715	**1,656,828**	1,482,726
Other comprehensive income	**41,466**	24,706	**41,466**	24,706
	1,792,982	1,564,421	**1,698,294**	1,507,432
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 32% (2023: 32%)	**573,754**	500,615	**543,454**	482,378
Dividends	**(51,374)**	(36,009)	**(50,544)**	(35,388)
Fair value adjustment on interest-free staff loans	**(338)**	(410)	**(338)**	(410)
Fair value adjustment on investments	**(5,100)**	(1,830)	**(5,100)**	(1,830)
Non-deductible expenses (donations)	**(86)**	1,336	**(399)**	1,023
Deferred tax correction	**-**	(6,720)	**-**	(6,720)
Income tax expense	**516,856**	456,982	**487,073**	439,053
Effective tax rate	**29.51%**	29.68%	**29.40%**	29.61%

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
Cash balances	**407,121**	395,459	**407,121**	395,459
Due from other banks	**2,736,026**	2,477,411	**2,736,026**	2,477,411
Balances with the central bank other than mandatory reserve deposits	**393,981**	278,319	**393,981**	278,319
Mandatory reserve deposits with the central bank	**441,421**	418,079	**441,421**	418,079
	3,978,549	3,569,268	**3,978,549**	3,569,268

Mandatory reserve deposits held at the central bank is subject to restrictions and limitations, but is available for use by the group and company.Balances with the central bank other than mandatory deposits are interest sensitive. Cash balances as well as mandatory reserve deposits with the central bank are non-interest-bearing.

12. Derivative financial instruments

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
Assets				
Interest rate swaps	**26,470**	25,312	**26,470**	25,312
OTC currency options	**10,307**	12,142	**10,307**	12,142
	36,777	37,454	**36,777**	37,454
Liabilities				
Interest rate swaps	**(807)**	(1,489)	**(807)**	(1,489)
OTC currency options	**(12,852)**	(12,752)	**(12,852)**	(12,752)
	(13,659)	(14,241)	**(13,659)**	(14,241)
Interest rate swaps are commitments to exchange one set of cash flows for another and result in an economic exchange of a fixed rate for a floating rate or vice versa. No exchange of principal takes place. The notional principal amount of the outstanding interest rate swap contracts at 30 June 2024 was N$744.7 million (2023: N$637.7 million). The notional principal amount of the outstanding OTC currency options at 30 June 2024 was N$160.9 million (2023: N$540.9 million).				
Current	**(2,545)**	5,105	**(2,545)**	5,105
Non-current	**25,663**	18,108	**25,663**	18,108
Net derivative asset	**23,118**	23,213	**23,118**	23,213

13. Financial assets

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Investment in Capricorn Group	**72,732**	42,531	**72,732**	42,531
Unit trust investments	**1,932,382**	1,693,564	**1,897,657**	1,661,431
	2,005,114	1,736,095	**1,970,389**	1,703,962
Current	**2,005,114**	1,736,095	**1,970,389**	1,703,962
	2,005,114	1,736,095	**1,970,389**	1,703,962
Unit trust investments are unlisted. The investment in Capricorn Group comprises listed equity instruments.				
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Treasury bills	**99,557**	42,143	**99,557**	42,143
Government stock	**767,078**	768,492	**767,078**	768,492
Gross financial assets at amortised cost	**866,635**	810,635	**866,635**	810,635
Less expected credit loss allowance	**(2,276)**	(2,225)	**(2,276)**	(2,225)
Net financial assets at amortised cost	**864,359**	808,410	**864,359**	808,410
Current	**274,224**	140,177	**274,224**	140,177
Non-current	**592,411**	670,458	**592,411**	670,458
Gross financial assets at amortised cost	**866,635**	810,635	**866,635**	810,635

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are presented within 'operating activities' in the statement of cash flows. Changes in fair values of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recorded in 'net gains from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss' in the statement of comprehensive income (note 7.2).

14. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
Debt instruments				
Treasury bills	**6,395,855**	4,278,454	**6,395,855**	4,278,454
Government stock	**289,810**	528,708	**289,810**	528,708
Exchange traded funds [2]	**80,681**	71,290	**80,681**	71,290
Corporate bonds	**–**	4,016	**–**	4,016
Equity instruments - listed securities				
Investment securities	**33,388**	33,135	**33,388**	33,135
	6,799,734	4,915,603	**6,799,734**	4,915,603
Current	**6,510,284**	4,683,144	**6,510,284**	4,683,144
Non-current	**289,450**	232,459	**289,450**	232,459
Total	**6,799,734**	4,915,603	**6,799,734**	4,915,603
Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income				
During the year under review, the following income were recognised in other comprehensive income:				
Changes in the fair value of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	**41,213**	24,130	**41,213**	24,130
Changes in the fair value of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	**253**	576	**253**	576
	41,466	24,706	**41,466**	24,706
Refer to note 3.5 for fair value methodology used. All debt instruments are unlisted.				
[1] Listed and unlisted shares are held as follows at the reporting date: 13,035 shares in Dundee Precious Metals Inc and 28,308 shares in China Africa Resources Plc. No dividends were received during the year under review (2023: Nil).				
[2] During the period under review, the bank held 3,726,625 units of exchange traded funds, with no further additions or disposals.				
The following represents the amortised cost of instruments where this differs from the fair value:				
Treasury bills	**6,370,998**	4,265,330	**6,370,998**	4,265,330
Government stock	**283,067**	526,741	**283,067**	526,741
Exchange Traded Funds	**71,069**	71,290	**71,069**	71,290
Corporate bonds	**–**	3,921	**–**	3,921
Treasury bills with a nominal value of N$1,05 billion (2023: N$750 million) are available at the Bank of Namibia for collateral should the need arise for short-term commitments on the interbank system. At year-end, there were no treasury bills utilised for security purposes (2023: Nil) at the Bank of Namibia. At 30 June 2024, Bank Windhoek received no treasury bills (2023: N$695 million) for collateral relating to reverse repurchase agreements.				

15. Loans and advances to customers

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
Overdrafts	**4,771,385**	5,117,908	**4,771,365**	5,117,879
Term loans	**11,373,149**	10,233,613	**10,798,809**	9,614,162
Mortgages	**18,110,589**	17,905,053	**18,110,589**	17,905,053
- Residential mortgages	**12 ,119,981**	11,816,700	**12 ,119,981**	11,816,700
- Commercial mortgages	**5,990,608**	6,088,353	**5,990,608**	6,088,353
Credit cards	**98,437**	86,945	**98,437**	86,945
Instalment finance	**4,496,853**	3,761,176	**4,496,853**	3,761,176
Preference shares	**187,163**	220,090	**187,163**	220,090
Gross loans and advances	**39,037,576**	37,324,785	**38,463,216**	36,705,305
Effective interest rate impact per IFRS 9 (deferment of loan admin fees)	**(159,507)**	(141,625)	**(153,170)**	(131,275)
Gross loans and advances after effective interest rate impact	**38,878,069**	37,183,160	**38,310,046**	36,574,030
Less impairment				
Stage 1 impairment	**(147,047)**	(105,633)	**(138,138)**	(95,456)
- Included in the stage 1 impairment Off balance sheet exposure impairment	**(6,204)**	(3,746)	**(6,204)**	(3,746)
Stage 2 impairment	**(252,654)**	(316,246)	**(246,049)**	(300,219)
Stage 3 impairment	**(1,008,036)**	(934,848)	**(995,755)**	(927,887)
	37,470,332	35,826,433	**36,930,104**	35,250,468
Movement in impairment on loans and advances to customers is as follows for the group and company:				
Balance at the beginning of the year	**1,356,727**	1,257,458	**1,323,562**	1,237,762
Provision for loan impairment	**207,325**	193,788	**202,433**	168,162
Amounts written off during the year as uncollectible	**(156,315)**	(94,519)	**(146,053)**	(82,362)
Balance at the end of the year	**1,407,737**	1,356,727	**1,379,942**	1,323,562

Group	Overdrafts - credit cards and cheques	Preference shares and guarantees	Term loans	Mortgages	Instalment finance	Total
	N$000	N$000	N$000	N$000	N$000	N$000
Year-end - 30 June 2024						
Balance at the beginning of the year	**406,685**	**4,347**	**613,515**	**280,694**	**51,486**	**1,356,727**
Stage 1	**29,780**	**4,347**	**41,223**	**20,645**	**9,638**	**105,633**
Stage 2	**79,827**	**-**	**192,283**	**35,533**	**8,603**	**316,246**
Stage 3	**297,078**	**-**	**380,009**	**224,516**	**33,245**	**934,848**
Loan impairments	**75,469**	**2,669**	**(93,496)**	**173,258**	**49,423**	**207,323**
Amounts written off during the year as uncollectible	**(67,720)**	**-**	**(41,272)**	**(43,122)**	**(4,199)**	**(156,313)**
Balance at the end of the year	**414,434**	**7,016**	**478,747**	**410,830**	**96,710**	**1,407,737**
Stage 1	**30,570**	**7,016**	**58,345**	**39,269**	**11,847**	**147,047**
Stage 2	**58,619**	**-**	**101,607**	**47,253**	**45,175**	**252,654**
Stage 3	**325,245**	**-**	**318,795**	**324,308**	**39,688**	**1,008,036**

Year-end - 30 June 2023						
Balance at the beginning of the year	395,064	3,097	429,197	388,032	42,068	1,257,458
Stage 1	30,070	3,097	34,883	21,732	9,153	98,935
Stage 2	65,287	-	161,127	54,346	6,481	287,241
Stage 3	299,707	-	233,187	311,954	26,434	871,282
Loan impairments	48,651	1,250	212,942	(82,043)	12,987	193,787
Amounts written off during the year as uncollectible	(37,030)	-	(28,624)	(25,295)	(3,569)	(94,518)
Balance at the end of the year	406,685	4,347	613,515	280,694	51,486	1,356,727
Stage 1	29,780	4,347	41,223	20,645	9,638	105,633
Stage 2	79,827	-	192,283	35,533	8,603	316,246
Stage 3	297,078	-	380,009	224,516	33,245	934,848

	Group		Group	
	2024		2023	
	N$'000	%	N$'000	%
Maturity analysis (contractual) of gross loans and advances to customers for the group were as follows:				
Repayable within 1 month	**5,342,145**	**13.7**	4,740,807	12.7
Repayable after 1 month but within 3 months	**864,289**	**2.2**	9,609	0.0
Repayable after 3 months but within 6 months	**1,510,957**	**3.9**	5,472	0.0
Repayable after 6 months but within 12 months	**2,307,657**	**5.9**	53,601	0.1
Repayable after 1 year but within 5 years	**13,320,668**	**34.1**	9,096,062	24.4
Repayable after 5 year but within 10 years	**8,101,579**	**20.8**	7,654,877	20.5
Repayable after 10 years	**7,590,281**	**19.4**	15,764,357	42.3
	39,037,576	**100.0**	37,324,785	100.0

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
Exposure of non-performing loans				
Non-performing loans	**1,514,602**	1,598,057	**1,502,034**	1,589,714
Interest recognised on these loans (interest in suspense)	**292,840**	286,248	**292,840**	286,248
Non-performing loans inclusive of interest	**1,807,442**	1,884,305	**1,794,874**	1,875,962

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
The loans and advances to customers include active instalment finance receivables which are analysed as follows:				
Repayable within 1 year	**1,765,523**	1,473,708	**1,765,523**	1,473,708
Repayable after 1 year but within 2 years	**1,227,471**	972,825	**1,227,471**	972,825
Repayable after 2 years but within 3 years	**945,834**	765,458	**945,834**	765,458
Repayable after 3 years but within 4 years	**607,120**	531,281	**607,120**	531,281
Repayable after 4 years but within 5 years	**316,317**	263,875	**316,317**	263,875
Repayable after 5 years	**96,430**	84,815	**96,430**	84,815
Gross investment in instalment finances	**4,958,695**	4,091,962	**4,958,695**	4,091,962
Unearned future finance income on instalment finances	**(543,698)**	(404,343)	**(543,698)**	(404,343)
Net investment in instalment finances	**4,414,997**	3,687,619	**4,414,997**	3,687,619

The group and company has not sold or pledged any advances to third parties.

Under the terms of lease agreements, no contingent rentals are payable. These agreements relates to motor vehicles and equipment.

Bank Windhoek Ltd has a share purchase scheme in which it has a mechanism to allow employees to purchase shares in Capricorn Group at a value that approximate fair value at the date of sale of shares. The shares are sold via an interest-free loan provided by Bank Windhoek Ltd. Such loans are full recourse loans and if not repaid, Bank Windhoek Ltd may legally take possession of the employee's personal assets. Thus, the share purchase scheme does not fall within the scope of IFRS 2. The benefit employees receive relating to the interest-free element of the loan is taken directly to the employee loan accounts.

Included in term loans is an amount of N$20.4 million (2021: N$20.8 million) relating to abovementioned scheme. The movements on these staff loans were as follows:

	Group	
	2024	2023
	N$'000	N$'000
Opening balance	**20,800**	23,424
New loans advanced during the year	**9,873**	8,588
Loans redeemed during the year	**(2,601)**	(5,289)
Staff costs (adjustment to fair value)	**(8,955)**	(7,900)
Effective interest charged	**1,266**	1,977
Closing balance	**20,383**	20,800

16. Other assets

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
Financial other assets	**255,658**	218,158	**268,999**	218,158
Insurance fund asset*	**66,130**	61,506	**66,130**	61,506
Accounts receivable	**24,381**	30,287	**37,731**	30,287
Clearing, settlement and internal accounts	**165,147**	126,365	**165,138**	126,365
Non-financial other assets	**214,434**	203,505	**213,320**	203,505
Prepayments	**71,513**	53,989	**70,399**	53,989
Stock and property in possession	**142,921**	149,516	**142,921**	149,516
	470,092	421,663	**482,319**	421,663
Current	**399,543**	354,459	**411,770**	354,459
Non-current	**70,549**	67,204	**70,549**	67,204
	470,092	421,663	**482,319**	421,663

Refer to note 3.2.6 for credit quality disclosure of financial instruments included in other assets.

* Insurance fund asset pertains to a fund held in Santam for self insurance against risks not covered by insurance policies, more specifically for the excess on insurance. A cash balance is held and interest is earned and capitalised on the balance. The fund is not subject to any IFRS 17 reserving disclosure.

17. Investment in subsidiaries

The following information relates to the company's financial interests in its unlisted subsidiaries:

	Issued ordinary share capital and premium and proportion held	Details of the company's interest			
		Shares at cost		Indebtedness to / (from) subsidiaries	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
		N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
Bank Windhoek Nominees (Pty) Ltd					
- Issued ordinary share capital	100	**0.1**	0.1	**-**	-
- Proportion held	100%				
Grape Orchard Company (Pty) Ltd					
- Issued ordinary share capital and share premium	3,221,700	**0.1**	0.1	**-**	-
- Proportion held	100%				
BW Finance (Pty) Ltd					
- Issued ordinary share capital and share premium	362,970,100	**363,000**	363,000	**(63,388)**	27,573
- Proportion held	100%				
Bank Windhoek Properties (Pty) Ltd					
- Issued ordinary share capital	1,000	**19,799**	19,799	**(4,183)**	(3,566)
- Proportion held	100%				
Bank Windhoek EasyWallet Accounts Trust					
- Issued trust capital	100	**0.1**	0.1	**(18,961)**	(16,097)
- Proportion held	100%				

	2024	2023	2024	2023
	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
	Aggregate income / (loss) of subsidiaries (before tax)		Total investment	
Bank Windhoek Ltd subsidiaries				
Bank Windhoek Nominees (Pty) Ltd	**-**	-	**0.1**	0.1
BW Finance (Pty) Ltd	**92,162**	55,119	**363,000**	363,000
Bank Windhoek Properties (Pty) Ltd	**908**	(7,297)	**19,799**	19,799
Bank Windhoek EasyWallet Accounts Trust	**2,579**	1,542	**0.1**	0.1
Grape Orchard Company (Pty) Ltd	**-**	-	**0.1**	0.1
	95,649	49,364	**382,799**	382,799

The company's interest in the aggregate profit before taxation earned of subsidiaries amounted to N$95.6 million (2023: N$56.7 million) and the aggregate loss before taxation of subsidiaries amounted to nil (2023: N$7.3 million) for the year. No dividends were declared for the year (2023: Nil).

All subsidiaries are registered in Namibia (the country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business), and all subsidiaries have a 30 June financial year-end, except for Bank Windhoek EasyWallet Accounts Trust which has a 29 February financial year-end. The financial year-end for Bank Windhoek EasyWallet Accounts Trust changed from the prior year after a change to the Trust Administration Act 2023.

Company	2024	2023
	N$'000	N$'000
Shares at cost	**382,799**	382,799
Indebtedness	**(86,532)**	7,910
	296,267	390,709
The indebtedness shown above has the following terms*:		
Interest bearing at prime (2023: prime plus 2%), with no fixed repayment terms	**(63,388)**	27,573
Interest-free and callable on demand with no fixed repayment terms	**(23,144)**	(19,663)
	(86,532)	7,910

* No expected credit losses raised on intergroup indebtedness.

The carrying value of the loan approximates the fair value.

Refer to note 34 for related party transactions and balances with subsidiaries.

18. Intangible assets

Group	Intangible assets in development	Internally generated software	Total
	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
Year-end - 30 June 2024			
Cost			
Cost at 1 July 2023	251,195	324,374	575,569
Transfers	(104,230)	104,675	445
Additions	98,228	142,711	240,939
Disposals	-	(25,360)	(25,360)
Cost at 30 June 2024	245,193	546,400	791,593
Amortisation			
Accumulated amortisation at 1 July 2023	-	(220,864)	(220,864)
Charge for the year	-	(54,168)	(54,168)
Disposals and transfers	-	(82,532)	(82,532)
Amortisation on useful lives review	-	4,627	4,627
Amortisation at 30 June 2024	-	(352,937)	(352,937)
Net book value at 30 June 2024	245,193	193,463	438,656
Year-end - 30 June 2023			
Cost			
Cost at 1 July 2022	177,694	290,490	468,184
Transfers	(46,167)	45,704	(463)
Additions	119,668	57	119,725
Disposals	-	(11,877)	(11,877)
Cost at 30 June 2023	251,195	324,374	575,569
Amortisation			
Accumulated amortisation at 1 July 2022	-	(182,317)	(182,317)
Charge for the year	-	(47,997)	(47,997)
Disposals	-	9,450	9,450
Accumulated amortisation at 30 June 2023	-	(220,864)	(220,864)
Net book value at 30 June 2023	251,195	103,510	354,705

All intangible assets are held by the group and company, and all are classified as non-current assets. No assets were encumbered at 30 June 2024 nor 30 June 2023.

No borrowing costs were capitalised during the year under review (2023: nil).

19. Property and equipment

Group	Freehold land and buildings	Computer and other equipment	Vehicles	Furniture, fittings and other office equipment	Right-of-use asset	Total
	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000	N$'000
Year-end - 30 June 2024						
Cost						
Cost at 1 July 2023	**68,890**	**431,138**	**26,218**	**257,832**	**268,573**	**1,052,651**
Additions	**34,157**	**40,798**	**6,093**	**5,093**	**50,355**	**136,496**
Transfers*	**(41,098)**	**22,318**	**-**	**18,335**	**-**	**(445)**
Disposals	**-**	**(159,772)**	**(1,709)**	**(26,684)**	**(33,276)**	**(221,441)**
Cost at 30 June 2024	**61,949**	**334,482**	**30,602**	**254,576**	**285,652**	**967,261**
Depreciation						
Accumulated depreciation at 1 July 2023	**(23,142)**	**(296,882)**	**(13,526)**	**(150,535)**	**(122,117)**	**(606,202)**
Charge for the year	**(1,361)**	**(48,307)**	**(1,881)**	**(22,089)**	**(60,253)**	**(133,891)**
Depreciation on useful lives review	**-**	**10,535**	**30**	**2,609**	**-**	**13,174**
Depreciation on disposals	**-**	**129,059**	**1,007**	**25,747**	**32,150**	**187,963**
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2024	**(24,503)**	**(205,595)**	**(14,370)**	**(144,268)**	**(150,220)**	**(538,956)**
Net book value at 30 June 2024	**37,446**	**128,887**	**16,232**	**110,308**	**135,432**	**428,305**
Year-end - 30 June 2023						
Cost						
Cost at 1 July 2022	52,817	398,312	25,276	239,771	264,241	980,417
Additions	50,811	46,545	942	1,741	60,621	160,660
Transfers	(34,738)	13,153	-	22,048	-	463
Disposals	-	(26,872)	-	(5,728)	(56,289)	(88,889)
Cost at 30 June 2023	68,890	431,138	26,218	257,832	268,573	1,052,651
Depreciation						
Accumulated depreciation at 1 July 2022	(21,781)	(282,412)	(12,465)	(136,723)	(117,649)	(571,030)
Charge for the year	(1,361)	(48,069)	(1,761)	(20,730)	(55,311)	(127,232)
Depreciation on useful lives review	-	7,160	700	2,479	-	10,339
Depreciation on disposals	-	26,439	-	4,439	50,843	81,721
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2023	(23,142)	(296,882)	(13,526)	(150,535)	(122,117)	(606,202)
Net book value at 30 June 2023	45,748	134,256	12,692	107,297	146,456	446,449

*The transfers represent capitalisations from assets under construction to their respective asset classes when the recognition criteria for creating an asset have been met. Transfers can also occur between asset classes, especially concerning computer equipment, as this asset class includes both intangible assets and tangible assets for assets under construction. Please note that the movements for land and buildings represent both acquired additions and the capitalisations of assets under construction.

Details regarding the fixed properties are available to shareholders at the registered office of the group and company. All property and equipment are owned by the company other than land and building with a cost of N$26.2 million (2023: N$26.2 million), which is owned by Bank Windhoek Properties (Pty) Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Bank Windhoek Ltd. The building is occupied by Bank Windhoek Ltd. The net carrying value of the building as at 30 June 2024 is N$10.3 million (2023: N$11.3 million).

Included in freehold land and buildings is land to the value of N$4.8 million (2023: N$4.8 million).

The gross carrying amount of fully depreciated assets included in property and equipment is N$1.6 million (2023: N$11.4 million).

The useful lives of equipment were reviewed during June 2024 and the expectations differ from previous estimated, thus the change is accounted for as a change in estimates under IAS 8. Refer to note 1.3.1(a) for further disclosures.

Details regarding the fixed properties as required in terms of Schedule 4 of the Companies Act are available to shareholders at the registered office of the group and company. This information will be open for inspection in terms of the provisions of section 120 of the Companies Act, 2004.

No assets were encumbered at 30 June 2024 nor 30 June 2023. All property and equipment are classified as non-current assets.

20. Due to other banks

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	N$000	N$000	N$000	N$000
Current accounts	167,221	609,543	167,221	609,543
	167,221	609,543	167,221	609,543
Current	167,221	609,543	167,221	609,543
	167,221	609,543	167,221	609,543

Balances due to other banks are unsecured with no fixed repayment terms and bear interest at market-related interest rates.

21. Other borrowings

Balance as at 1 July	213,082	162,075	213,082	162,075
Additions	103,224	81,659	103,224	81,659
Repayment	(49,836)	(31,286)	(49,836)	(31,286)
Accrued interest and charges	18,572	12,246	18,572	12,246
Interest repaid	(15,992)	(11,612)	(15,992)	(11,612)
Balance as at 30 June	269,050	213,082	269,050	213,082
Current	72,236	51,834	72,236	51,834
Non-current	196,814	161,248	196,814	161,248
	269,050	213,082	269,050	213,082

Other borrowings consist of long-term funding with AFD (Agence Francaise de Developpement) and Bank of Namibia SME Scheme, of which N$ 31.3 million (2023: N$ 31.3 million) has been repaid to AFD during the financial year under review.

The AFD loan is repayable semi-annually over a 7-year term with quarterly interest repayments. The first capital repayment was made in December 2020. Interest on the AFD loan is charged at 3 month JIBAR plus a spread of 1.131%.

The Bank of Namibia's SME scheme offers an initial 6-month payment holiday for each loan advanced. All loans issued under this scheme accrue interest at the prevailing repo rate of Namibia.

The group and company complied with the all the debt covenant requirements relating to these loans in the current and previous financial years.

22. Debt securities in issue

Balance as at 1 July	3,447,052	4,056,586	3,447,052	4,056,586
Redemptions	(1,482,750)	(810,000)	(1,482,750)	(810,000)
Additions	863,000	200,000	863,000	200,000
Effective interest	302,711	285,473	302,711	285,473
Coupon payments	(307,745)	(285,007)	(307,745)	(285,007)
Balance as at 30 June	2,822,268	3,447,052	2,822,268	3,447,052
Current	585,281	1,488,010	585,281	1,488,010
Non-current	2,236,987	1,959,042	2,236,987	1,959,042
	2,822,268	3,447,052	2,822,268	3,447,052

Debt instruments		Interest rate	Maturity date	Group	
				2024	2023
				N$000	N$000
Senior debt - unsecured					
BWFI23 fixed rate note	Note 2	8.72%	29-Sep-23	-	48,822
BWZJ23 floating rate note	Note 1	3m JIBAR + 190bps	19-Nov-23	-	344,002
BWFL23 fixed rate note	Note 2	5.06%	4-Dec-23	-	150,234
BWJL23 floating rate note	Note 1	3m JIBAR + 95bps	4-Dec-23	-	444,664
BWZJ24 floating rate note	Note 1	3m JIBAR + 200bps	29-Mar-24	-	500,287
BWJI24 floating rate note	Note 1	3m JIBAR + 150bps	30-Sep-24	**250,509**	252,284
BWZJ25 floating rate note	Note 1	3m JIBAR + 200bps	11-Feb-25	**334,772**	334,619
BWJL25 floating rate note	Note 1	3m JIBAR + 116bps	2-Dec-25	**354,349**	152,896
BWJF26S floating rate note	Note 1	3m JIBAR + 150bps	2-Jun-26	**410,261**	410,351
BWJ1E27 floating rate note	Note 1	3m JIBAR + 215bps	19-May-27	**506,180**	506,033
BWJ2E27 floating rate note	Note 1	3m JIBAR	19-May-27	**302,948**	302,860
BWFL26 fixed rate note	Note 2	8.80%	4-Dec-26	**100,651**	-
BWZJ26 floating rate note	Note 1	3m JIBAR + 170bps	27-Nov-26	**252,407**	-
BWZJ27 floating rate note	Note 1	3m JIBAR + 170bps	28-Mar-27	**310,191**	-
Total debt instruments in issue at the end of the year				**2,822,268**	3,447,052
Listed debt securities				**2,822,268**	3,447,052
				2,822,268	3,447,052

Note 1: Interest is paid quarterly.
Note 2: Interest is paid semi-annually.

All instruments in issue are under Bank Windhoek's Medium Term Note Programme, a programme registered with the Johannesburg and Namibian Stock Exchanges.

Debt securities in issue comprise and senior debt with a combined nominal value of N$ 2.8 billion (2023: N$ 3.4 billion).

23. Deposits

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	N$000	N$000	N$000	N$000
Current accounts	**12,442,518**	11,221,599	**12,397,679**	11,180,114
Credit cards	**37,962**	39,399	**37,962**	39,399
Savings accounts	**1,714,393**	1,573,192	**1,714,393**	1,573,192
Demand deposits	**7,190,469**	5,363,340	**7,190,469**	5,363,340
Term and notice deposits	**7,558,393**	7,727,363	**7,558,393**	7,727,363
Negotiable certificates of deposits (NCDs)	**9,921,213**	8,983,152	**9,921,213**	8,983,152
Other deposits	**2,238,882**	1,656,830	**2,238,882**	1,656,830
	41,103,830	36,564,875	**41,058,991**	36,523,390

	Group			
	2024		2023	
	N$000	%	N$000	%
Maturity analysis within the customer current, savings, deposit account portfolio for the group were as follows:				
Withdrawable on demand	**21,385,342**	**52.0**	18,197,529	49.8
Maturing within 1 month	**3,760,542**	**9.1**	3,190,410	8.7
Maturing after 1 month but within 6 months	**6,937,630**	**16.9**	5,413,115	14.8
Maturing after 6 months but within 12 months	**4,039,749**	**9.8**	5,084,316	13.9
Maturing after 12 months	**4,980,567**	**12.1**	4,679,505	12.8
	41,103,830	**100.0**	36,564,875	100.0

24. Other liabilities

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	N$000	N$000	N$000	N$000
Financial other liabilities	**464,976**	414,606	**452,828**	414,518
Accounts payable and other accruals	**50,422**	41,893	**49,316**	41,893
Accruals[2]	**82,416**	77,608	**81,553**	77,520
Lease liability - refer to 24.1	**153,969**	166,684	**153,969**	166,684
Clearing, settlement and internal accounts	**178,169**	128,421	**167,990**	128,421
Non-financial other liabilities	**266,938**	287,310	**266,862**	287,310
Other taxes[1]	**17,003**	22,155	**17,118**	22,155
Employee liabilities	**249,935**	265,155	**249,744**	265,155
	731,914	701,916	**719,690**	701,828
Current	**674,900**	587,894	**662,675**	587,806
Non-current	**57,014**	114,022	**57,015**	114,022
	731,914	701,916	**719,690**	701,828

[1] Other taxes include VAT, stamp duties and withholding tax.

[2] No material provisions as per IAS 37 included in this line item.

24.1 Lease liability

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	N$000	N$000	N$000	N$000
Maturity analysis - discounted cash flows				
- Within one year	**51,578**	52,662	**51,578**	52,662
- Later than one year but not later than five years	**96,953**	92,598	**96,953**	92,598
- Later than five years	**5,438**	21,424	**5,438**	21,424
Total discounted lease liabilities	**153,969**	166,684	**153,969**	166,684
Lease liabilities included in statement of financial position				
Current	**51,578**	52,662	**51,578**	52,662
Non-current	**102,391**	114,022	**102,391**	114,022
	153,969	166,684	**153,969**	166,684
The group and company leases various offices, parking, branches and houses.				
Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows				
- Within one year	**58,851**	60,716	**58,851**	60,716
- Later than one year but not later than five years	**108,008**	106,429	**108,008**	106,429
- Later than five years	**5,492**	22,290	**5,492**	22,290
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	**172,351**	189,435	**172,351**	189,435
Amounts recognised in profit or loss				
Interest on lease liabilities	**8,473**	9,122	**8,473**	9,122
Expenses relating to short-term leases	**4,531**	12,203	**3,860**	11,669
	13,004	21,325	**12,333**	20,791
Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows				
Principal payments on lease liability	**59,325**	59,493	**59,325**	59,493
Interest rate sensitivities				
The following interest rate sensitivity is based on the effect of changes to the incremental borrowing rate over a twelve-month period on the interest expense on lease liabilities.				
100 basis points increase				
- Increase in interest expense on lease liabilities	**847**	912	**847**	912
100 basis points decrease				
- Decrease in interest expense on lease liabilities	**847**	912	**847**	912

25. Deferred and Current tax

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	N$000	N$000	N$000	N$000
Deferred taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using a principal tax rate of 32% (2021: 32%).				
The movement on the deferred tax account is as follows:				
Deferred tax asset as at 1 July	**97,388**	**67,823**	**87,652**	60,584
Charge to profit or loss (note 10)	**(12,716)**	**29,565**	**(8,492)**	27,068
Deferred tax asset as at 30 June	**84,672**	**97,388**	**79,160**	87,652
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following items:				
Deferred tax liability				
Accelerated tax on depreciation and amortisation	**(80,031)**	**(69,918)**	**(80,031)**	(69,918)
Derivative financial instruments	**(820)**	**-**	**(820)**	-
Government stock and other securities	**(13,188)**	**(7,722)**	**(13,188)**	(7,722)
Prepaid expenses	**(22,884)**	**(17,277)**	**(22,528)**	(17,277)
	(116,923)	**(94,917)**	**(116,567)**	(94,917)
Deferred tax asset				
Accruals	**26,351**	**18,057**	**26,301**	18,057
Other provisions	**24,404**	**18,295**	**24,334**	18,160
Unrealised foreign exchange losses	**3,324**	**7,590**	**3,324**	7,590
Loans and receivables	**147,516**	**147,105**	**141,768**	137,504
Derivative financial instruments	**-**	**1,258**	**-**	1,258
	201,595	**192,305**	**195,727**	182,569
Net deferred tax asset	**84,672**	**97,388**	**79,160**	87,652
Deferred tax liability				
Non-current	**(116,923)**	(94,917)	**(116,567)**	(94,917)
Deferred tax asset				
Non-current	**201,595**	192,305	**195,727**	182,569

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred tax assets and liabilities relates to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

The movement on the current tax account is as follows:				
Current tax asset as at 1 July	**96,953**	99,095	**98,233**	100,251
Charge to profit or loss and OCI (note 10)	**(504,140)**	(486,547)	**(478,581)**	(466,120)
Payments made to NamRa	**571,101**	484,405	**544,308**	464,102
Refunds received from NamRa	**(68,077)**	-	**(68,077)**	-
Current tax asset as at 30 June	**95,837**	96,953	**95,883**	98,233

26. Post-employment benefits

26.1 Severance pay liability

A valuation was performed for 30 June 2024 by an independent actuary on the group and company's liability with respect to severance pay The benefit is not funded.

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	N$000	N$000	N$000	N$000
The amount recognised in the consolidated and separate statement of financial position is determined as follows:				
Present value of unfunded obligation (non-current)	**17,731**	17,061	**17,731**	17,061
The movement in the severance pay obligation over the year is as follows:				
As at 1 July	**17,061**	15,997	**17,061**	15,997
Current service costs	**(1,082)**	(481)	**(1,082)**	(481)
Interest cost	**1,752**	1,545	**1,752**	1,545
As at 30 June	**17,731**	17,061	**17,731**	17,061
The amount recognised in the consolidated and separate statement of comprehensive income are as follows:				
Current service costs	**(1,082)**	(481)	**(1,082)**	(481)
Interest cost	**1,752**	1,545	**1,752**	1,545
	670	1,064	**670**	1,064
The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:				
Discount rate	**10.70%**	9.80%	**10.70%**	9.80%
Inflation rate	**5.40%**	6.70%	**5.40%**	6.70%
Salary increases	**6.40%**	7.70%	**6.40%**	7.70%
The following sensitivity of the overall liability to changes in principal assumption is:				
Salary increase 1% lower per annum	**885**	664	**885**	664
Salary increase 1% higher per annum	**(969)**	(732)	**(969)**	(732)
Inflation increase 1% lower per annum	**670**	893	**670**	893
Inflation increase 1% higher per annum	**(670)**	(808)	**(670)**	(808)
Discount rate increase 1% lower per annum	**670**	893	**670**	893
Discount rate increase 1% higher per annum	**(670)**	(808)	**(670)**	(808)

The severance pay liability is unfunded. Consequently, there are no formal funding arrangements or policies affecting future contributions. The group and company will fund severance pay obligations from their operating cash flows as they arise.

As a result, there are no planned contributions to a separate fund for the next annual reporting period. The expected cash outflows for severance payments will be managed within the group's operating expenses.

The maturity profile of the severance pay obligation includes the expected timing and amounts of future benefit payments. The weighted average duration of the severance pay obligation is estimated to be 5 years. The table below provides a maturity analysis of the expected benefit payments:

Expected Benefit Payments

	Within 1 Year	2-5 Years	6-10 Years	11-15 Years
	N$000	N$000	N$000	N$000
	2,506	**9,139**	**10,761**	**11,465**

Risks to which the plan exposes the group and company

The severance pay plan exposes the company to several risks:

- **Longevity risk:** The risk that employees will live longer than expected, resulting in higher benefit payments over time.
- **Salary risk:** The risk that final salaries will be higher than assumed, increasing the severance pay liability.
- **Regulatory risk:** The risk that changes to the Labour Act or other regulations could increase the benefits payable or impose additional obligations on the company.
- **Financial risk:** As the plan is unfunded, the group and company must cover the severance payments from its operating funds, which could impact financial stability during periods of high employee turnover or economic downturns.

26.2 Medical aid scheme

The group and company has no liability in respect of post-retirement medical aid contributions.

26.3 Pension schemes

All full-time permanent employees are members of the Capricorn Group Retirement Fund, a defined contribution fund, which has been registered in Namibia in accordance with the requirements of the Pension Funds Act, No. 24 of 1956. The Act requires a registered fund to cause its financial conditions to be investigated and reported upon to NAMFISA by a valuator at least once every three years. The last statutory valuation was performed as at 31 March 2022. Interim valuations are performed annually. The last interim valuation was performed as at 31 March 2023 and the interim valuation as at 31 March 2024 is currently being prepared. All valuations confirmed that the Fund is financially sound.

The group and company currently contribute 12% of basic salary and members contribute 7.5% of basic salary. Post-employment benefits are classified as non-current liabilities.

27. Share capital and premium

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	N$000	N$000	N$000	N$000
Authorised ordinary share capital				
5,000,000 ordinary shares of N$1 each	**5,000**	5,000	**5,000**	5,000
Issued ordinary share capital				
Balance as at 1 July	**4,920**	4,920	**4,920**	4,920
Balance as at 30 June	**4,920**	4,920	**4,920**	4,920
Share premium				
Balance as at 1 July	**480,080**	480,080	**480,080**	480,080
Balance at 30 June	**480,080**	480,080	**480,080**	480,080
Total ordinary share capital and premium	**485,000**	485,000	**485,000**	485,000
The company's total number of issued ordinary shares at year-end was 4,920,000 (2021: 4,920,000). All issued shares are fully paid up.				
Authorised preference share capital				
Authorised, but unissued preference share capital				
750,000 10% redeemable cumulative shares at N$1 each	**750**	750	**750**	750

All the unissued shares are under the control of the directors in terms of a general authority to allot and issue them on such terms and conditions and at such time as they deem fit. This authority expire at the forthcoming annual general meeting on 12 November 2024, when the authority can be renewed. Refer to the directors' report.

28. Share-based payments

The group and company operates two cash-settled share-based compensation plans:

(1) a share appreciation rights plan (SAR); and
(2) a conditional share plan (CSP), under which the entities within the group receive services from employees as consideration for equity instruments (shares) of Capricorn Group.

The total expense for the share-based compensation plans included in the statement of comprehensive income is N$30.7 million in 2024 (2023: N$14.3 million). Refer to note 8.

Refer to note 24 for provision for share-based payment liability. Total liability as at 30 June 2024 is N$42.3 million (2023: N$19.6 million), of which SAR and CSP are N$1.8 million and N$40.5 million (2023: N$0.9 million and N$18.7 million) respectively.

Share appreciation rights (SAR)

SAR are granted to executive directors and to selected employees for no consideration (exercise price of zero). The number of Capricorn Group shares to which each employee is entitled upon the exercise of the SAR will be calculated with reference to the increase in the value of the employer company or Capricorn Group's share price over the period from grant date to the exercise date. SAR are conditional on the employee completing three years' service after grant date (the vesting period) and subject to the relevant employer company achieving its pre-determined performance conditions over the performance period. SAR are exercisable from the vesting date and have a contractual term of five years. Since these are Capricorn Group shares, Bank Windhoek Ltd has an obligation to settle the SAR in cash.

Details of the number ('000) of SAR outstanding are as follows:

As at 30 June	2024	2023
Opening Balance	**656**	870
Granted[1]	**-**	-
Vested	**(313)**	(214)
Forfeitures	**(63)**	-
Closing Balance	**280**	656

[1] Capricorn Group equivalent SAR.

SAR issued in September 2020 vested in September 2023 and were exercised during the current financial year.

No SAR expired during the periods covered by the above tables.

SAR outstanding ('000) at the end of the year have the following vesting and expiry dates:

Grant date	Vesting date	Expiry date	2024	2023
September 2020	September 2023	September 2025	**-**	317
September 2021	September 2024	September 2026	**280**	339
			280	656

At each reporting period the fair value of all SAR is determined by using the American Call Option valuation model. The significant inputs into the model are summarised in the table below. Refer to note 8 for the total expense recognised in profit or loss for SAR granted to executive directors and employees.

As at 30 June	2024	2023
Strike price (N$)	**15.80**	10.75
Spot price (N$)	**19.30**	14.65
Risk-free rate	**8.0% - 8.5%**	8.8% - 9.3%
Dividend yield	**4.8%**	4.5%
Volatility	**35%**	35%
Membership attrition	**6%**	6%

Conditional Share Plan (CSP)

Capricorn Group shares are granted to executive directors and to selected employees for no consideration. The allocations of shares are conditional on the employee completing three years' service after grant date (the vesting period). Since these are Capricorn Group shares, Bank Windhoek Ltd has an obligation to settle the CSPs in cash. The CSPs are treated as cash-settled. Refer to note 8 for total expense recognised in profit or loss. Refer to note 24 for the share-based payment liability that has been raised.

Details of the number ('000) of shares outstanding are as follows:

As at 30 June	2024	2023
Opening balance	**2,681**	1,405
Granted[2]	**1,598**	1,681
Vested	**(446)**	(368)
Forfeited	**(98)**	(37)
Closing balance	**3,735**	2,681

[2] Capricorn Group equivalent CSPs.

CSP's outstanding ('000) at the end of the year have the following vesting dates:

Grant date	Vesting date	2024	2023
September 2020	September 2023	**-**	398
September 2021	September 2024	**676**	614
September 2022	September 2025	**1,564**	1,669
September 2023	September 2026	**1,495**	-
		3,735	2,681

The fair value of shares granted during the year was determined with reference to the listed share price at year-end date of N$19.30 (2023: N$14.65) and taking into account a membership attrition of 6% (2023: 6%). This is revised at each reporting period. Refer to note 8 for the total expense recognised in profit or loss for shares granted to executive directors and employees.

29. Non-distributable reserves

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	N$000	N$000	N$000	N$000
29.1 Credit risk reserve				
Balance at 1 July	–	22,322	–	22,322
Transfer to retained earnings	–	(22,322)	–	(22,322)
Balance as at 30 June	–	–	–	–
The regulatory credit risk reserve was introduced in order to meet the regulatory requirements for the loan loss portfolio impairment of Bank Windhoek Ltd.				
29.2 Insurance fund reserve				
Balance at 1 July	**61,506**	57,991	**61,506**	57,991
Transfer from general banking reserve	**4,624**	3,515	**4,624**	3,515
Balance as at 30 June	**66,130**	61,506	**66,130**	61,506
The insurance reserve was created to fund a portion of the regulatory requirement to hold a certain level of insurance specific for banking risk.				
29.3 Margin entitlement reserve				
Balance at 1 July	**860**	57	**860**	57
Transfer from retained earnings	**3,861**	803	**3,861**	803
Balance as at 30 June	**4,721**	860	**4,721**	860
The margin entitlement reserve is maintained for the SME scheme of Bank of Namibia.				
29.4 EasyWallet reserve				
Balance as at 1 July	**2,980**	–	–	–
Transfer from retained earnings	–	2,980	–	–
Balance as at 30 June	**2,980**	2,980	–	–
The EasyWallet reserve is maintained in terms of the PSD-3 bank of Namibia				
Total non-distributable reserves	**73,831**	65,346	**70,851**	62,366

30. Distributable reserves

	Group 2024 N$000	Group 2023 N$000	Company 2024 N$000	Company 2023 N$000
30.1 Fair value reserve				
Balance as at 1 July	**1,636**	1,060	**1,636**	1,060
Revaluation of equity instruments	**253**	576	**253**	576
Balance as at 30 June	**1,889**	1,636	**1,889**	1,636
The fair value reserve is the equity instruments held under other comprehensive income.				
30.2 General banking reserve				
Balance as at 1 July	**5,998,121**	5,232,914	**5,998,121**	5,232,914
Transfer from reserves	**765,736**	765,207	**765,736**	765,207
Transfer from retained earnings	**770,360**	768,722	**770,360**	768,722
Transfer to insurance fund reserves	**(4,624)**	(3,515)	**(4,624)**	(3,515)
Balance as at 30 June	**6,763,857**	5,998,121	**6,763,857**	5,998,121
The general banking reserve is maintained to fund future expansion.				
30.3 Retained earnings				
Balance as at 1 July	**192,548**	153,488	–	–
Comprehensive income for the year	**1,275,873**	1,106,863	**1,210,968**	1,067,803
Transfer to reserves	**(773,943)**	(747,203)	**(738,668)**	(747,203)
- Transfer from credit risk reserve	–	22,322	–	22,322
- Transfer to margin entitlement reserve	**(3,583)**	(803)	**(3,583)**	(803)
- Transfer to general banking reserve	**(770,360)**	(768,722)	**(735,085)**	(768,722)
Dividends declared	**(472,300)**	(320,600)	**(472,300)**	(320,600)
Balance as at 30 June	**222,178**	192,548	–	–
Total distributable reserves	**6,987,923**	6,192,305	**6,765,746**	5,999,757

31. Dividends per share

During the year under review, dividends of 9599.6 cents per share (2023: 6516.3 cents per share) amounting to a total of N$472.3 million (2023: N$320.6 million) were declared and paid by the company.

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	N$000	N$000	N$000	N$000
Dividends declared during the year	**472,300**	320,600	**472,300**	320,600
Dividends paid during the year	**(472,300)**	(320,600)	**(472,300)**	320,600

32. Statement of cash flows disclosure information

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	N$000	N$000	N$000	N$000
32.1 Receipts from customers				
Interest receipts	**5,031,933**	4,404,311	**4,917,191**	4,316,003
Commission and fee receipts	**1,029,803**	1,175,357	**1,020,373**	1,163,984
Other income received	**179,526**	246,944	**179,161**	246,695
	6,241,263	5,826,612	**6,116,726**	5,726,682
32.2 Payments to customers, suppliers and employees				
Interest payments	**(2,759,893)**	(2,203,896)	**(2,759,893)**	(2,203,896)
Cash payments to employees and suppliers	**(1,852,658)**	(1,642,319)	**(1,824,464)**	(1,622,704)
	(4,612,551)	(3,846,215)	**(4,584,357)**	(3,826,600)
32.3 Cash generated from operations				
Profit before income tax	**1,751,516**	1,539,715	**1,656,828**	1,482,726
Dividends received	**(13,152)**	(3,621)	**(10,560)**	(1,681)
Adjusted for non-cash items:				
- Effective interest on debt securities	**(5,034)**	466	**(5,034)**	466
- Effective interest on deposits	**39,517**	12,028	**39,517**	12,028
- Effective interest on other borrowings	**2,580**	635	**2,580**	635
- Dividends capitalised to unit trust investments	**(128,896)**	(91,884)	**(128,896)**	(91,884)
- Net exchange differences on unit trust investments	**12,670**	(44,094)	**12,670**	(44,094)
- Interest receivable	**(4,624)**	(3,516)	**(8,139)**	(3,516)
- Adjustment to fair value of financial instruments	**(204,814)**	(11,248)	**(205,710)**	(11,248)
- Amortisation of intangible assets	**49,541**	47,997	**49,541**	47,997
- Depreciation of property and equipment	**120,717**	120,089	**119,756**	119,128
- Effective interest rate adjustment on loan initiation fees	**15,559**	6,909	**19,573**	7,298
- Fair value adjustment on interest free staff loans	**(1,055)**	(1,280)	**(1,055)**	(1,280)
- Net exchange differences	**(282,696)**	190,521	**(282,696)**	190,521
- Loss on disposal of property and equipment	**1,834**	1,722	**2,729**	1,722
- Share based payment expense	**30,732**	14,308	**30,732**	14,308
- Credit impairment losses	**243,647**	200,586	**239,863**	175,892
- Provision for post-employment benefits	**670**	1,064	**670**	1,064
	1,628,712	1,980,397	**1,532,369**	1,900,082
32.4 Income taxes paid				
Amounts receivable as at 1 July	**96,953**	99,095	**98,233**	100,251
Current tax charged to profit or loss	**(504,140)**	(486,547)	**(478,581)**	(466,120)
Refunds received	**(68,077)**	-	**(68,077)**	-
Amounts receivable as at 30 June	**(95,837)**	(96,953)	**(95,883)**	(98,233)
Net of income tax paid	**(571,101)**	(484,405)	**(544,308)**	(464,102)

33. Contingent assets, liabilities and commitments

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	N$000	N$000	N$000	N$000
33.1 Capital commitments				
Authorised but not contracted for:				
Property and equipment	**215,507**	191,599	**215,507**	191,599
Intangible assets	**218,657**	208,067	**218,657**	208,067
	434,164	399,666	**434,164**	399,666
Funds to meet these commitments will be provided from own resources.				
33.2 Letters of credit	**201,188**	605,288	**201,188**	605,288
33.3 Liabilities under guarantee	**3,047,007**	2,003,498	**3,047,007**	2,003,498
Guarantees mainly consist of endorsements and financial guarantees.				
33.4 Loan commitments (undrawn)	**4,431,815**	2,948,866	**4,431,815**	2,948,866
33.5 Operating lease commitments				
Office premises				
- Not later than 1 year	**590**	438	**590**	438

The group and company has various operating lease agreements, of which the majority contain renewal options. The lease terms do not contain restrictions on the group and company's activities concerning further leasing, distribution of dividends or obtaining additional funding.

33.6 Pending litigations

There are a few pending legal or potential claims against the group and company, the outcome of which cannot at present be foreseen. These claims are not regarded as material, either on an individual or group basis. Any material pending litigations that has a material effect has been provided for accordingly.

33.7 Guarantee issued to Bank Windhoek Selekt Unit Trust Fund

The bank has entered into an agreement with Capricorn Unit Trust Management Company Ltd as follows: In the event of a credit default event suffered by the Capricorn Selekt Fund, the bank will refund the Selekt Fund any shortfall on the realisation of any bill, bond, deposit or security issued by any counterparty as approved in the fund's mandate. A credit default event is defined as the bankruptcy of counterparties, approved by the Board credit committee, who issued the instrument. The guarantee is subject to certain set conditions and is limited to the realised shortfall between the last determined market value of the underlying investments and the realised value of the underlying investment.

In addition to the monitoring of the guarantee under the risk management framework described in note 3, the interbank limits take into account the total exposure, being the combined exposure of the bank and the fund, to any one counterparty. This combined exposure also complies with limits set by the Bank of Namibia and is appropriately monitored.

As there was no credit default event at year-end, there was no shortfall that needed to be quantified.

34. Related parties

In accordance with IAS 24, the group and company defines related parties as:

i. the parent company;
ii. subsidiaries;
iii. associate companies;
iv. entities that have significant influence over the group and company. If an investor has significant influence over the group and company, that investor and its subsidiaries are related parties of the group and company. The group is Bank Windhoek Ltd and its subsidiaries;
v. post-retirement benefit funds (pension fund);
vi. key management personnel being the Capricorn Group Ltd and Capricorn Investment Holdings Ltd board of directors and the group and company's executive management team;
vii. close family members of key management personnel (individual's spouse / domestic partner and children; domestic partner's children and dependants of individual or domestic partner); and
viii. entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by any individual referred to in (vi) and (vii).

Bank Windhoek Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Capricorn Group Ltd. Capricorn Group Ltd is listed on the Namibian Stock Exchange and is 43.3% (2023: 44.4%) owned by Capricorn Investment Holdings Ltd and is 26.9% (2023: 26.8%) owned by the Government Institutions Pension Fund (GIPF), its non-listed major shareholders which are incorporated in Namibia.

Details of subsidiaries are disclosed in note 17.

Some banking transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These include loans, deposits and foreign currency transactions. No impairment has been recognised in respect of loans granted to key management personnel during the year under review (2023: Nil).

During the year, the group and company transacted with the following related parties:

Entity	Relationship	Type of transaction
Capricorn Investment Holdings Ltd	Major shareholder of Capricorn Group Ltd	Support services Banking relationships
Government Institutions Pension Fund	Major shareholder of Capricorn Group Ltd	Banking relationships
Capricorn Group Ltd	Parent company	Support services Banking relationships
Bank Gaborone Ltd	Fellow subsidiary	Support services Banking relationship
Capricorn Asset Management (Pty) Ltd	Fellow subsidiary	Support services Banking relationship
Capricorn Capital (Pty) Ltd	Fellow subsidiary	Support services Banking relationship
Capricorn Mobile (Pty) Ltd	Fellow subsidiary	Support services Banking relationship
Capricorn Group (Pty) Ltd	Fellow subsidiary	Support services
Capricorn Unit Trust Management Company Ltd	Fellow subsidiary	Guarantee fee Banking relationship
Namib Bou (Pty) Ltd	Fellow subsidiary	Support services Banking relationship
Bank Windhoek Properties (Pty) Ltd	Subsidiary	Rental
BW Finance (Pty) Ltd	Subsidiary	Support services Banking relationship
Bank Windhoek Nominees (Pty) Ltd	Subsidiary	Custodian of third party relationships
Bank Windhoek EasyWallet Trust	Subsidiary	Support services Banking relationship
Grape Orchard Farming (Pty) Ltd	Subsidiary	Dormant
Entrepo Finance (Pty) Ltd	Fellow subsidiary	Support services Banking relationship
Entrepo Life Ltd	Fellow subsidiary	Support services Banking relationship
Entrepo Holdings (Pty) Ltd	Fellow subsidiary	Support services Banking relationship
Paratus Group Holdings Ltd	Associate of parent company	Banking relationship
Paratus Telecommunications (Pty) Ltd	Associate of parent company	Banking relationship
Paratus Namibia Holdings Ltd	Associate of parent company	Banking relationship
Santam Namibia Ltd	Associate of parent company	Insurance relationship Banking relationship
Sanlam Namibia Holdings (Pty) Ltd	Associate of parent company	Insurance relationship Banking relationship
Capricorn Group Employee Share Ownership Trust	Special purpose entity	Banking relationship
Capricorn Group Employee Share Benefit Trust	Special purpose entity	Banking relationship
Capricorn Hofmeyer Property (Pty) Ltd	Fellow subsidiary	Support services Banking relationship
Capricorn Foundation (Non-profit association incorporated under section 21)	Under control of parent company	Social responsibility foundation

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	N$000	N$000	N$000	N$000
The values of related party transactions and outstanding balances at year-end are as follows:				
34.1 Trade and other receivables from related parties				
Parent company	**13**	21	**13**	21
Fellow subsidiaries	**5,744**	5,798	**5,744**	5,798
34.2 Loans and advances to related parties				
Fellow subsidiaries	**64,861**	358,251	**64,861**	358,251
Indirect related parties	**27,952**	32,649	**27,952**	32,649
Key management personnel	**46,440**	27,969	**46,440**	27,969
Subsidiaries			**(86,532)**	7,910
34.3 Trade and other payables to related parties				
Parent company	**770**	3	**770**	3
Indirect related parties	**-**	128	**-**	128
34.4 Deposits from related parties				
Parent company	**12,201**	85,371	**12,201**	85,371
Associate of parent company	**1,464,823**	-	**1,464,823**	-
Under control of parent company	**176**	4	**176**	4
Major shareholders of the group	**1,094,353**	1,486,955	**1,094,353**	1,486,955
Fellow subsidiaries	**4,459,014**	2,684,656	**4,459,014**	2,684,656
Indirect related parties	**59,697**	1,333,357	**59,697**	1,333,357
Special purpose entity	**7**	280	**7**	280
Key management personnel	**2,059**	6,604	**2,059**	6,604
34.5 Debt securities issued to related parties				
Major shareholders of the group	**897,918**	905,988	**897,918**	905,988
34.6 Expenses paid to related parties				
Parent company	**56,487**	51,324	**56,487**	51,324
Under control of parent	**11,538**	13,731	**11,538**	13,731
Fellow subsidiaries	**30,955**	21,415	**30,955**	21,415
Subsidiaries	**-**	-	**1,012**	1,012
34.7 Interest and similar expenses paid to related parties				
Parent company	**3,432**	11,134	**3,432**	**11,134**
Under control of parent company	**3**	38	**3**	**38**
Major shareholders of the group	**171,435**	113,414	**171,435**	**113,414**
Fellow subsidiaries	**393,079**	305,682	**393,079**	**305,682**
Associate of parent company	**141,783**	-	**141,783**	**-**
Indirect related parties	**4,207**	118,256	**4,207**	**118,256**
Key management personnel	**138**	533	**138**	**533**
34.8 Income received from related party transactions				
Parent company	**485**	484	**485**	484
Fellow subsidiaries	**31,598**	28,390	**31,598**	28,390
Subsidiaries	**-**	-	**17,637**	14,769

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	N$000	N$000	N$000	N$000
34.9 Interest and similar income received from related parties				
Fellow subsidiaries	**57,733**	56,230	**57,733**	56,230
Indirect related parties	**5,578**	5,974	**5,578**	5,974
Key management personnel	**4,576**	3,083	**4,576**	3,083
Subsidiaries	**-**	-	**1,249**	10,698
34.10 Compensation paid to key management				
34.10.1 Executive management team				
Salaries and bonuses	**38,593**	30,022	**38,593**	30,022
Contribution to defined contribution medical schemes	**1,204**	1,432	**1,204**	1,432
Contribution to defined contribution pension schemes	**1,817**	1,230	**1,817**	1,230
Other allowances	**5,948**	4,980	**5,948**	4,980
	47,562	37,664	**47,562**	37,664
Long term incentives awarded				
Conditional shares - performance	**351**	359	**351**	359
Conditional shares - retension	**359**	426	**359**	426
34.10.2 Executive director				
Salaries and bonuses	**7,745**	5,594	**7,745**	5,594
Contribution to defined contribution pension schemes	**302**	198	**302**	198
Other allowances	**1,093**	993	**1,093**	993
	9,140	6,785	**9,140**	6,785
The executive director received a special gratuity on the renegotiation of her employment contract term of N$2.7 million during the year under review. The executive director did not receive any other fees for services as director or any emoluments other than that disclosed.				
Long term incentives awarded				
Conditional shares - performance	**172**	168	**172**	168
34.10.3 Non-executive directors' emoluments				
J J Swanepoel (chairperson)	**1,956**	1,880	**1,956**	1,880
D G Fourie	**1,125**	987	**1,125**	987
F J du Toit (retired)	**-**	762	**-**	762
G Nakazibwe-Sekandi	**323**	246	**323**	246
J C Brandt	**199**	206	**199**	206
V J Mungunda	**679**	212	**679**	212
M J Prinsloo*	**58**	-	**58**	-
J Alders-Sheya	**167**	-	**167**	-
	4,507	4,293	**4,507**	4,293

* Received no sitting fees during the year under review.

35. Assets under custody

As at year-end, the group and company have no assets under custody (2023: Nil).

36. Segment information

The group consider its banking operations as one operating segment. Other components include microlending, property investment and custodian of third party investments, however, these components each contribute less than 5% to the group revenue, assets and profit for the year, therefore the group has no significant components other than banking. This is in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decisionmaker, identified as the managing director of the group. The chief operating decisionmaker is the person that allocates resources to and assesses the performance of the operating segment(s) of an entity.

In assessing the performance of the banking operations, the managing director reviews the various aggregated revenue streams, the total costs and the assets and liabilities related to the banking activities, which have been disclosed in the various notes to the consolidated and separate annual financial statements.

36.1 Entity-wide disclosures

36.1.1 Products and services

Operating segment
Banking operations

Brand
Bank Windhoek

Description
Corporate and executive banking, retail banking services and specialist finance.

Product and services
Bank Windhoek Ltd conducts business as a registered bank and provides comprehensive banking services. Customers include both individuals and corporate customers.

36.1.2 Geographical segments

There are no segment operations outside Namibia as the group operates within the borders of Namibia.

36.1.3 Major customers

Segment reporting requires the disclosure of an entity's reliance on its major customers, if revenue from transactions with a single customer is ten percent or more of the entity's revenue. The group or company does not have customers that contribute ten percent or more to its revenue and is therefore not reliant on a single major customer.

37. Cost to income Ratio

For cost to income ratio purposes, the operational banking fees is reclassified from operating expenses to non-interest income.

		Group	
		2024	2023
		N$000	N$000
Net interest income	5.	**2,399,759**	2,183,893
Non-interest income	7.	**1,619,947**	1,380,295
Operational banking fees	9.2.	**(229,669)**	(199,937)
Income used for ratio		**3,790,037**	3,364,251
Operating expenses	9.	**2,024,543**	1,823,887
Operating banking fees	9.2	**(229,669)**	(199,937)
Cost used for ratio		**1,794,874**	1,623,950
Cost to income ratio		**47.4%**	48.3%


Bank Windhoek
a member of Capricorn Group