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Continental Sovereignty or Fragmented Solidarity? Reimagining Africa's Reinsurance Future in an Age of Protectionism and Integration

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ABSTRACT

Amid rising insurance penetration, climate shocks, and expanding infrastructure investments, Africa's demand for risk transfer solutions is accelerating. Yet, the continent's reinsurance sector remains structurally fragile and disproportionately reliant on foreign capacity. This paper presents a structured literature review to trace the historical, institutional, and regulatory evolution of Africa's reinsurance architecture. It critically examines enduring constraints-including undercapitalization, technical skill deficits, regulatory fragmentation, and constrained retrocession access—that continue to impede local risk retention and limit financial system resilience. The dominance of global reinsurers perpetuates premium outflows and entrenches contractual asymmetries, thereby stifling the emergence of robust indigenous reinsurance capacity. Through comparative case studies of Brazil and Malaysia, the analysis illustrates the value of coordinated regulatory reform, capital investment, and talent development in building sustainable reinsurance ecosystems. It also evaluates the roles, contributions, and limitations of key African reinsurance institutions, including Africa Re, ZEP-RE, Kenya Re, TAN-RE, and Ghana Re. A central focus of the paper is the recent resurgence of protectionist measures—such as mandatory cessions and market reclosures—in Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Kenya. While these policies seek to reclaim financial sovereignty and preserve domestic capital, they risk undermining regional solidarity and market integration efforts central to the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). The paper assesses AfCFTA's potential as a policy vehicle for regulatory harmonisation, regional risk pooling, and cross-border service liberalisation. The study concludes with forward-looking strategic recommendations aimed at enhancing regulatory coherence, actuarial and underwriting capacity, and financial innovation—including the development of African insurance-linked securities (ILS) markets. These insights offer practical guidance for policymakers, regulators, investors, and development partners committed to repositioning African reinsurance as a cornerstone of financial sovereignty, disaster resilience, and inclusive economic growth.

1. Introduction

Reinsurance plays a foundational role in strengthening the resilience and sustainability of insurance markets by enabling risk diversification, preserving solvency margins, and facilitating the underwriting of high-severity or catastrophic risks. Despite rising insurance penetration, growing exposure to climate-related and macroeconomic shocks, and increased infrastructure investment, Africa's reinsurance sector remains underdeveloped. Persistent structural challenges—such as undercapitalization, fragmented regulatory regimes, limited actuarial and underwriting capacity, and heavy reliance on foreign reinsurers—continue to constrain the growth and autonomy of domestic and regional reinsurance players.

This paper undertakes a structured review of academic and institutional literature to critically assess the evolution, constraints, and potential trajectories of reinsurance market development in Africa. It examines the historical and institutional context of the sector, analyses the implications of global reinsurer dominance, and evaluates the performance and limitations of key regional and national reinsurers including Africa Re, ZEP-RE, Kenya Re, TAN-RE, and Ghana Re. Furthermore, it explores emerging trends such as the resurgence of market reclosures in Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Kenya, assessing their impact on prospects for regional integration and regulatory harmonisation.

Drawing on comparative case studies from Brazil and Malaysia, the study highlights lessons on how strategic regulatory reforms, domestic capital mobilisation, and human capital investment can foster resilient and competitive reinsurance ecosystems. In this context, the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) is examined as a critical policy platform capable of facilitating cross-border cooperation, enhancing market access, and promoting risk pooling through a proposed Pan-African Reinsurance Passport.

Through this literature review, the paper aims to articulate a coherent set of strategic recommendations for policymakers, regulators, and stakeholders to transform Africa's reinsurance landscape into a more autonomous, integrated, and capacity-rich sector—ultimately advancing financial sovereignty, disaster resilience, and inclusive economic development across the continent.

2. Literature Review

2. 1 Historical and Institutional Context of Reinsurance in Africa

The evolution of reinsurance in Africa is best understood through three major phases shaped by historical legacy, institutional reforms, and shifting political-economic paradigms. While the initial post-independence period was marked by deep reliance on foreign reinsurers, subsequent decades witnessed the emergence of both regional and national reinsurance actors, punctuated by phases of liberalisation and, more recently, signs of market reclosure as states reassert sovereignty over domestic risk capital flows.

2.1.1 Post-Colonial Continuity and Dependence.

Following independence from colonial rule in the 1960s and 1970s, African nations inherited insurance markets that were structurally dependent on European reinsurance providers. This dependency stemmed from inadequate domestic capitalisation, underdeveloped actuarial and technical capabilities, and weak or non-existent regulatory institutions (Union 2021). Dominant players such as Lloyd's of London, Munich Re, and

Swiss Re became entrenched in the region as the primary sources of capacity, shaping treaty terms and pricing structures that were often misaligned with local realities.

The inability to retain meaningful risk within African borders resulted in consistent premium outflows, depriving domestic insurers and governments of resources necessary for capital accumulation, local risk modelling, and financial sector deepening (Bawa & Ngugi, 2020). Moreover, the continuation of colonial-era regulatory models without adaptation to indigenous socio-economic conditions contributed to inconsistent supervision and legal uncertainties, further entrenching foreign reinsurers' dominance (Haueter 2020).

2.1.2 Emergence of Regional and National Reinsurance Institutions.

In an effort to address capital flight and enhance African reinsurance sovereignty, several regional initiatives emerged during the 1970s and 1980s. Africa Re, established in 1976 under the auspices of the African Development Bank and the African Union, was mandated to increase intra-African reinsurance retention and promote sectoral development through technical assistance and training (Kocher 2024). Similarly, ZEP-RE (formerly PTA Re), formed in 1990 under COMESA, aimed to support risk-sharing across eastern and southern Africa and promote regional economic integration (Citaristi 2022).

These regional reinsurers have played critical roles in supporting treaty placement for domestic insurers, especially in low-capacity jurisdictions. However, their full potential has often been constrained by undercapitalisation, uneven member state contributions, regulatory overlap with national reinsurers, and operational inefficiencies, particularly around claims processing and digital infrastructure (Marangwanda, 2024). Simultaneously, national reinsurers began to emerge across the continent to localize capacity and create strategic buffers against external shocks. Notable examples include:

- Kenya Re, established in 1971, operates under a statutory cession model that guarantees a minimum share of local reinsurance premiums. While this has supported its growth, liberalisation and the entry of private reinsurers have challenged its competitive edge (Bawa & Ngugi, 2020).
- Ghana Re, formerly the Ghana Reinsurance Organisation, has expanded its operations beyond West Africa and now plays an influential role in regional treaty business. It has benefited from stable macroeconomic policies and progressive regulatory reforms by the National Insurance Commission (NIC).
- ZimRe (now Emeritus), founded in 1984, was initially designed to consolidate Zimbabwe's reinsurance activities and reduce reliance on offshore markets. Although it has diversified into regional markets, it has faced challenges linked to economic volatility and currency instability in Zimbabwe (Chidoko 2024)
- TAN-RE, established in Tanzania in 2001, is increasingly gaining prominence in East and Southern Africa, offering facultative and treaty solutions tailored to local market needs. It is supported by a government-driven retention policy and operates in a protected environment (Yarumba, Kassenga & Mwageni 2024).

These institutions have shown varying degrees of success, but collectively they underscore Africa's commitment to retaining more risk within the continent.

2.3 Market Liberalisation and Insurance Sector Reforms

By the 1990s and early 2000s, broader structural adjustment programmes and global market liberalisation trends prompted African countries to open their insurance sectors to foreign and private competition. South Africa, Nigeria, Kenya, and others undertook significant reforms aimed at strengthening solvency regulation, increasing capital adequacy, and facilitating market-based competition (Haueter 2020).

These reforms initially led to greater efficiency and innovation. However, the opening of markets also intensified competition from global reinsurers, which often outperformed domestic players due to their superior financial strength, global retrocession networks, and advanced data analytics capabilities (Haueter 2020). This dynamic reinforced local reinsurers' reliance on facultative placements, perpetuating limited risk retention and shallow underwriting experience (Kocher 2024).

2.4 Emerging Trend: Market Reclosure and Sovereignty Reassertion in African Reinsurance

In recent years, African reinsurance markets have experienced a marked shift toward protectionist regulatory frameworks designed to reinforce national sovereignty and economic self-reliance. This shift represents a partial reversal of the liberalization reforms that previously emphasized integration into global financial markets, foreign capital participation, and open competition. The reorientation is largely a response to structural economic vulnerabilities—such as persistent capital flight, limited foreign exchange reserves, and shallow domestic financial ecosystems—exacerbated by exogenous shocks including the COVID-19 pandemic, climate-related disasters, and geopolitical instability (Marangwanda, 2024).

This trend reflects a broader ideological movement toward economic nationalism and post-liberal developmentalism, in which states reclaim regulatory control over strategic sectors. The reinsurance industry is viewed as a key instrument of fiscal sovereignty, given its role in capital intermediation and foreign exchange utilization. Moreover, this realignment aligns with continental aspirations under Agenda 2063 and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), which emphasize intra-African trade, financial deepening, and endogenous capital formation.

2.4.1 Tanzania: Strengthening State-Owned Reinsurance through Regulatory Cession

Tanzania has institutionalized a mandatory cession regime through the Insurance Regulatory Authority (TIRA), requiring insurers to cede a portion of their reinsurance business to the state-owned Tanzania Reinsurance Corporation (TAN-RE). This policy is enforced through regulatory surveillance, compulsory reporting, and penal provisions for non-compliance (Fimbo, Sillo, Nkayamba, Kisoma, Mwalwisi, Idris, & Kaale, 2024).
The core objectives include conserving foreign currency, boosting TAN-RE's capital and underwriting capabilities, and establishing a locally grounded risk retention framework. Although critics caution against the potential for reduced innovation and crowding out of private reinsurers, proponents view these measures as essential for correcting historical asymmetries and laying the groundwork for a competitive domestic reinsurance market.

2.4.2 Zimbabwe: Hybrid Market Model Balancing Sovereignty with Market Mechanisms

Zimbabwe presents a hybrid approach to reinsurance sovereignty. The Insurance and Pensions Commission (IPEC) has abolished quota share requirements previously granted to ZIMRE and now mandates that all treaty business be offered first to local reinsurers. Facultative placements abroad are permitted only through a negative slip circulation process, whereby domestic capacity must be fully exhausted before external placements are allowed (Masuku, Nkala, & Benhura, 2025).

To reinforce financial sovereignty, IPEC also advocates for premium payments in the local currency to curb dollarization and manage monetary stability. This policy framework promotes local capacity development while retaining elements of market flexibility and competition.

2.4.3 Zambia: Regional Integration and Statutory Retention

In Zambia, the Pension and Insurance Authority (PIA) has pursued a reclosure agenda via increased statutory cessions and policy endorsements favouring local reinsurers, including ZEP-RE. This regionalized model seeks to retain premiums within the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) bloc and reduce reliance on offshore reinsurers (Miti, Perkiö, Metteri, & Atkins, 2023).

This strategy blends national and regional objectives, allowing for pooled risk-sharing while advancing domestic institutional development. However, its long-term efficacy depends on improving regional reinsurers' solvency margins, technical pricing capabilities, and claims responsiveness.

2.4.4 Kenya: Liberalization under Strategic Reassessment

Kenya remains formally liberalized, yet rising macroeconomic pressures—including capital outflows, currency depreciation, and reinsurance cost volatility—have triggered calls to reevaluate Kenya Re’s strategic role. The Insurance Regulatory Authority (IRA) has explored soft protectionist instruments such as regulatory incentives, co-insurance pools, and public-private partnerships to enhance domestic retention without compromising the open market structure (IRA Kenya, 2022; Bawa & Ngugi, 2020).

These developments highlight a trend toward strategic realignment without full regulatory rollback, underscoring the balancing act between maintaining investor confidence and preserving national financial autonomy.

2.4.5 Political Economy of Reinsurance Sovereignty

The reassertion of sovereignty in African reinsurance markets should be understood not merely as protectionism, but as a recalibration of the political economy of insurance regulation. While these state-led interventions may create short-term inefficiencies and reduce global competitiveness, they serve as necessary mechanisms for structural transformation, capital deepening, and resilience building.

For these measures to be effective and sustainable, they must be accompanied by institutional reforms in governance, transparency, capital adequacy, and technical capacity. The ultimate goal should be strategic autonomy—where African reinsurers are globally competitive yet rooted in strong domestic regulatory ecosystems (Marangwanda, 2024)

2.5 Implications of Emerging Protectionism for AfCFTA Implementation

The resurgence of reinsurance market closures and statutory cession mandates in countries such as Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Kenya reflects a strategic reassertion of national sovereignty over risk capital flows. While these regulatory shifts are typically framed as tools to enhance domestic reinsurance capacity and mitigate foreign exchange leakage, they carry complex implications for the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)—a landmark initiative aiming to liberalize intra-African trade and financial services integration.

At its core, AfCFTA aspires to establish a single, liberalized African market, including insurance and reinsurance services, to foster competition, enhance risk pooling, and build resilience across member states. Article 10 of the Protocol on Trade in Services promotes progressive liberalization, mutual recognition of licenses, and the reduction of barriers to cross-border service provision (African Union, 2020). However, the reassertion of regulatory control through national reinsurance mandates may slow or even reverse the trajectory toward harmonization and regional integration.

2.5.1 Tension Between Sovereignty and Integration

Mandatory reinsurance cession frameworks—while instrumental in building domestic capacity—often challenge AfCFTA's principles of non-discrimination and cross-border service mobility. National mandates that require risks to be placed with domestic reinsurers effectively exclude regionally licensed or pan-African players, such as ZEP-RE and Africa Re, from meaningful participation. This policy stance fragments the reinsurance landscape and contradicts AfCFTA's objective of fostering competition, economies of scale, and efficient capital allocation across borders (African Union, 2021).

2.5.2 Barriers to the Creation of a Pan-African Reinsurance Passport

A central vision within AfCFTA is the development of a "Pan-African Reinsurance Passport"—a framework that would allow certified reinsurers to operate seamlessly across the continent. This would enable broader market access, improved capacity utilization, and enhanced technical expertise transfer. However, entrenched protectionist measures are creating substantial roadblocks.

For example, Tanzania mandates that all reinsurance placements be routed through TAN-RE or locally registered players, effectively excluding regional competitors (Fimbo et al., 2024). Similarly, Zimbabwe, despite phasing out quota-based cessions, requires that all treaty business be offered exclusively to local reinsurers. Facultative business not accepted by local players is circulated through a "negative slip" system, restricting foreign participation unless domestic options are fully exhausted (Gubwe, Mabvure, & Mbizi, 2025).

Such regulatory barriers hamper the operationalization of a continent-wide reinsurance license, thereby undermining regional market integration. Without policy convergence and mutual recognition of licenses, key continental players will remain locked out of certain national markets, reducing the efficiency and inclusivity of Africa's reinsurance ecosystem (Marangwanda, 2024).

2.5.3 Risk of Regulatory Incoherence

The proliferation of divergent reinsurance rules and cession mandates among member states risks entrenching regulatory incoherence, complicating compliance for cross-border reinsurers and deterring long-term investment. In the absence of a supranational authority under AfCFTA's financial services framework, overlapping and sometimes contradictory obligations—such as mandatory local cessions versus cross-border licensing rights—could result in operational uncertainty, legal conflicts, and strategic hesitation among investors and reinsurers (African Union, 2021).

2.5.4 Limited Regional Capital Pooling and Shock Absorption

One of the compelling arguments for reinsurance integration under AfCFTA is the opportunity to pool risks across countries and sectors, particularly in relation to systemic threats such as climate change, pandemics, and food insecurity. However, national retention policies that prioritize domestic placement restrict the breadth and diversification of risk pools, undermining collective financial resilience.

Fragmented markets limit the continent's ability to absorb large losses and finance recovery, particularly in sectors such as agriculture and health that require robust, multi-country underwriting capacity. This fragmentation is in direct tension with AfCFTA's broader development objectives, including infrastructure protection, climate adaptation, and social safety nets (African Union, 2021).

2.5.5 Opportunities for Constructive Alignment

Despite the risks posed by emerging protectionism, these trends reflect legitimate concerns regarding capital flight, foreign dominance, and weak domestic capacity—issues that AfCFTA is ultimately designed to address. Rather than dismissing protectionist measures outright, AfCFTA institutions and member states can leverage them as transitional mechanisms that prepare local reinsurers for regional competition.

Recommended strategies for constructive alignment include:

- Encouraging time-bound local retention policies that align with AfCFTA's long-term liberalization goals.
- Supporting phased liberalization frameworks, allowing national reinsurers to build capacity before full exposure to continental competition.
- Embedding reinsurance-specific protocols within AfCFTA Phase II financial services negotiations, including common standards for capital adequacy, mutual licensing recognition, and coordinated dispute resolution mechanisms.

These measures would ensure that national regulatory prerogatives are reconciled with the continental integration agenda, promoting both resilience and competitiveness.

3. Structural Challenges in Reinsurance Market Development

While regulatory reforms and state-driven reinsurance initiatives have gained momentum across Africa, the continent's reinsurance markets remain constrained by deep-rooted structural impediments. These include chronic undercapitalization, limited technical capacity, fragmented regulatory frameworks, and constrained access to retrocession. Together, these issues restrict the scalability, competitiveness, and resilience of African reinsurers and pose significant hurdles to achieving the objectives of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) in the insurance and reinsurance domain.

Addressing these structural challenges is essential to translating the policy ambitions of AfCFTA into effective market integration and risk-sharing capacity. The following sub-sections outline these bottlenecks in detail.

3.1 Capitalization Gaps

Capital adequacy is a foundational pillar for the solvency and credibility of reinsurance institutions. It determines a reinsurer's ability to retain risk, weather catastrophic losses, and engage competitively in global retrocession markets. Yet, many African reinsurers remain significantly undercapitalized relative to the magnitude and complexity of their exposures (Kocher, 2024). This undercapitalization is especially critical given Africa's heightened vulnerability to climate risks, infrastructure deficits, and macroeconomic instability.

The consequences are twofold. First, undercapitalized reinsurers are often sidelined in treaty negotiations, securing only marginal shares and relying heavily on facultative arrangements to manage large or catastrophe-prone risks (Bawa & Ngugi, 2020). While facultative placements can help manage peak exposures, their transactional inefficiency and limited scale reduce profitability and constrain long-term growth.

Second, low capital buffers weaken reinsurers' creditworthiness, leading to poor ratings and limited negotiating power in global retrocession markets. As Marangwanda (2024) notes, this perpetuates a "vicious cycle" where limited capital restricts risk retention and income generation, further impeding the accumulation of reserves necessary for growth and solvency improvement.

Although initiatives such as Nigeria's NAICOM recapitalization directive and Ghana Re's equity market expansion signal progress, such efforts remain fragmented and uneven across jurisdictions. A coordinated regional approach to capital mobilization—potentially through regional investment vehicles or sovereign-backed guarantees—will be essential to enable African reinsurers to scale and compete effectively.

3.2 Technical Capacity Constraints

The development of robust technical capabilities—such as actuarial modelling, catastrophe pricing, treaty structuring, and reinsurance accounting—is indispensable for modern reinsurance operations. However, across the continent, a chronic shortage of skilled professionals continues to constrain the sector's evolution (African Union, 2021).

This talent deficit is driven by systemic underinvestment in specialized education, ongoing brain drain, and a lack of harmonized training programs. Many African reinsurers remain reliant on external consultants or foreign underwriters for critical technical functions, which increases costs and limits internal capacity development (Munich Re, 2020).

Countries such as South Africa and Kenya have made notable strides in establishing actuarial training institutions, but these remain concentrated in a few jurisdictions and lack scale (Bawa & Ngugi, 2020). Furthermore, the absence of regionally coordinated human capital development initiatives undercuts efforts to build technical resilience across the broader African reinsurance landscape.

The operational implications are profound. Without the ability to conduct internal risk assessments, reinsurers are dependent on foreign models and pricing assumptions, often ill-suited to the continent's unique risk dynamics—including informal market exposures, agricultural variability, and political risk. This dependency undermines pricing accuracy and limits the development of context-specific reinsurance solutions.

3.3 Fragmented Regulatory Frameworks

Africa's insurance and reinsurance regulatory environment is characterized by fragmentation, with over 50 supervisory authorities operating independently and often in silos. These regulators enforce varying solvency requirements, licensing regimes, and reporting standards, which creates significant barriers for reinsurers aiming to operate across multiple jurisdictions (African Union, 2021).

This regulatory disjunction imposes high transaction costs and compliance burdens. For instance, a reinsurer licensed in Ghana must navigate different regulatory requirements to underwrite business in markets like Côte d'Ivoire or Zambia, despite shared regional affiliations through entities such as ECOWAS or COMESA.

Moreover, overlapping mandates between regional reinsurers like ZEP-RE and national players such as Kenya Re or TAN-RE often result in strategic friction and blurred jurisdictional boundaries (Marangwanda, 2024). These inefficiencies not only impede cross-border reinsurance operations but also stifle the development of continent-wide risk pools, which are vital for diversification and resilience.

Naidoo (2019) argues that this regulatory incoherence weakens supervision and opens the door to arbitrage and uneven enforcement. The absence of a harmonized framework under AfCFTA's financial services protocol further compounds these challenges, leaving the continent vulnerable to regulatory fragmentation at a time when coherence is urgently needed.

3.4 Limited Access to Retrocession and Exposure to Global Volatility

Retrocession—reinsurance for reinsurers—is a critical mechanism for managing peak exposures and ensuring solvency in the face of catastrophic losses. Yet, access to international retrocession capacity remains constrained for many African reinsurers due to perceived political risk, credit rating limitations, and a lack of financial transparency (Geneva Association, 2022; Munich Re, 2020).

The global reinsurance market's response to COVID-19 starkly illustrated these vulnerabilities. As international reinsurers-imposed exclusions and tightened treaty terms, many African firms found themselves exposed to systemic risks without sufficient protection. Local reinsurers, often undercapitalized and technically limited, struggled to fill these capacity gaps (Munich Re, 2020).

In addition, recent geopolitical disruptions—such as the Russia–Ukraine conflict and global inflationary pressures—have further hardened treaty terms and raised retrocession costs. These developments increase the pricing burden for African reinsurers and, by extension, primary insurers and consumers (Bawa & Ngugi, 2020). As Marangwanda (2024) warns, the inability to access retrocession at reasonable terms magnifies the impact of systemic shocks, particularly those linked to climate change and geopolitical instability. This leaves reinsurers—and the broader financial system—exposed to cascading solvency risks.

4. Global Reinsurer Dominance and Its Implications

Despite efforts to build domestic capacity, the African reinsurance landscape remains significantly influenced by dominant global reinsurers, particularly Munich Re, Swiss Re, and Lloyd's of London. These multinational entities serve as critical providers of underwriting capacity, actuarial modelling, and retrocession support across the continent. However, their structural dominance raises profound developmental and strategic concerns that affect Africa's financial sovereignty and long-term reinsurance self-reliance.

While the involvement of global reinsurers brings stability, financial ratings confidence, and technical credibility, it also presents complex trade-offs. These include persistent premium outflows, weak bargaining power for domestic players, and barriers to the development of indigenous reinsurance ecosystems. This asymmetry in

power relationships has contributed to a system in which African reinsurers remain junior participants in the global reinsurance value chain, perpetuating a cycle of dependency and underdevelopment.
A nuanced response is needed—one that balances the benefits of international collaboration with targeted strategies to enhance domestic reinsurance capacity, foster regulatory autonomy, and deepen value retention across African economies.

4.1 Premium Outflows and Capital Flight
Empirical estimates suggest that between 60% and 70% of reinsurance premiums generated in African markets are ceded to foreign reinsurers each year (Geneva Association, 2022; UNECA, 2021). This massive capital leakage constitutes a significant impediment to the development of robust domestic insurance and financial systems. It deprives local markets of the retained earnings required for capitalization, innovation, and investment in strategic infrastructure.

Marangwanda (2024) emphasizes that this continual premium outflow limits local reinsurers' ability to reinvest in critical areas such as digital systems, retrocession reserves, actuarial modelling, and product diversification. Over time, this dynamic reinforces structural underperformance and denies local entities the financial runway needed to compete with global players on equitable terms.

From a macroeconomic perspective, the consequences are far-reaching. Domestic capital formation is stunted, the insurance sector's role in financial intermediation is constrained, and the potential for insurers to contribute meaningfully to national development goals—such as infrastructure financing, agricultural resilience, and disaster risk reduction—is significantly diminished. Moreover, the economic multiplier effects of locally retained premiums—including job creation, skills development, and SME support—are outsourced to foreign jurisdictions.

Thus, capital flight through reinsurance is not merely a financial concern; it represents a structural developmental distortion that undermines Africa's ability to leverage insurance as a strategic growth enabler.

4.2 Pricing Power and Contractual Asymmetries
Global reinsurers wield substantial pricing power in African markets, often shaping the terms, structures, and methodologies of reinsurance treaties. Their superior actuarial databases, global risk models, and negotiating leverage allow them to impose standardized contract terms that may not reflect the unique socio-economic and risk realities of African environments (Leandro, Chen, Wood, & Ludwig, 2020).

This dominance results in several contractual asymmetries. For instance, treaties covering agriculture or natural catastrophes frequently feature high attachment points, complex exclusions, and protracted claims adjudication processes—features that disadvantage vulnerable segments such as smallholder farmers, microenterprises, and informal sector actors.

The Geneva Association (2022) warns that externally driven treaty frameworks often fail to support inclusive insurance objectives. Pricing models based on global loss experiences tend to overestimate African risk due to the absence of localized data, resulting in inflated premiums and constrained access.

Furthermore, these rigid treaty templates inhibit innovation. They crowd out the development of indigenous reinsurance products—such as hybrid weather-index covers or mobile-based microinsurance—and limit the strategic autonomy of African reinsurers and regulators. As Marangwanda (2024) notes, this dependence on externally determined pricing structures reproduces technical dependency and prevents the development of homegrown actuarial competencies.

4.3 Limited Local Retention and Portfolio Development

A related consequence of global reinsurer dominance is the chronically low level of risk retention within African reinsurance markets. Many domestic reinsurers act more as conduits than true risk carriers, ceding significant proportions of their accepted risks to international partners.

This limited retention inhibits the development of deep, diversified reinsurance portfolios and deprives African reinsurers of the data and experience necessary for underwriting innovation and risk pricing accuracy (Naidoo, 2019; Marangwanda, 2024). Without portfolio ownership, domestic reinsurers are unable to accumulate sufficient actuarial and claims data—especially in underserved sectors such as agriculture, marine, health, and energy.

Moreover, limited local capacity development weakens the strategic role of reinsurance in broader national agendas. It constrains African reinsurers' ability to contribute to policy debates around climate adaptation, sovereign risk transfer, and social protection schemes. In effect, global dominance in reinsurance translates into strategic exclusion in decision-making over risk management policies that deeply affect African economies.

This state of affairs reinforces a reinsurance architecture in which African institutions are structurally dependent, technically constrained, and financially subordinated—unable to act as sovereign actors in a global risk-sharing system.

5. Regional and National Reinsurers: Contributions and Constraints

In response to persistent dominance by global reinsurers and the resulting structural asymmetries, African countries and regional blocs have strategically established regional and national reinsurance institutions. These entities are designed to enhance local risk retention, promote premium domestication, and reduce financial dependence on offshore markets. Institutions such as Africa Re, ZEP-RE, and national reinsurers like Kenya Re, TAN-RE, and Ghana Re, have emerged as critical instruments for reasserting sovereignty and operationalising regional integration goals under frameworks such as the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). However, despite their strategic importance, these reinsurers face significant constraints—ranging from capital inadequacy and technological lags to jurisdictional overlaps and limited cross-border scalability—that hinder their transformative impact.

5.1 Africa Re: A Continental Pillar Facing Structural Headwinds

Established in 1976, the African Reinsurance Corporation (Africa Re) is the continent's premier regional reinsurer with a pan-African mandate to promote insurance development and risk management. Its shareholder base includes 41 African states, African insurance companies, and international financial institutions. Africa Re operates in over 40 countries and spearheads initiatives such as the Young Insurance Professionals Programme and support for sovereign risk pools like the African Risk Capacity (ARC), reflecting its commitment to talent development and systemic resilience (Africa Re, 2023).

However, Africa Re operates within a complex environment shaped by persistent structural limitations. Notably, its reliance on foreign retrocession markets exposes it to the same capital outflow and currency vulnerability issues confronting smaller domestic reinsurers. Furthermore, irregular capital contributions from member states have constrained its ability to expand treaty capacities or develop niche risk products suited to African contexts (Marangwanda, 2024).

Institutional overlap with other regional players—such as ZEP-RE, CICA-Re, and Kenya Re—has also generated operational redundancies and diluted the collective bargaining strength of African reinsurers on the global stage. Although Africa Re is highly rated and professionally governed, its impact on driving systemic reinsurance transformation remains uneven, especially in jurisdictions where regulatory fragmentation, limited data, and low reinsurance penetration persist.

5.2 ZEP-RE (PTA Reinsurance): Regional Integration through Mandated Cessions

ZEP-RE was founded in 1990 under the auspices of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) to advance regional integration via reinsurance mechanisms. It operates primarily in COMESA markets, benefiting from statutory cessions in several member states and offering capacity in critical lines such as catastrophe, agricultural, and SME insurance. ZEP-RE has also invested in regional disaster financing initiatives and technical training programmes to support market development (ZEP-RE, 2023).

At the same time, ZEP-RE faces a number of evolving industry challenges that are common across many regional reinsurers. These include the **need for continued digital transformation** to match the pace of technological innovation in global reinsurance markets and the **further strengthening of governance frameworks** to balance its developmental mandate with commercial agility. The organisation's reliance on compulsory cessions has historically provided a stable premium base, though complementing this with **greater market-driven innovation** could enhance its responsiveness to client needs and long-term competitiveness.

Thus, while ZEP-RE remains a cornerstone of regional reinsurance cooperation, its future evolution into a continentally competitive reinsurer will depend on ongoing **investment in technology, refinement of governance structures, and strategic expansion beyond COMESA markets**. These measures would not only reinforce its developmental role but also position it as a commercially agile player in Africa's rapidly changing insurance landscape.

5.3 National Reinsurers: Strategic Relevance Amidst Operational Constraints

In addition to regional reinsurers, many African countries have established national reinsurance entities as part of broader strategies to enhance local capacity, improve retention rates, and reduce vulnerability to external shocks. Institutions such as Kenya Re, Nigeria Re, Tanzania Re (TAN-RE), Ghana Re, and Morocco's rebranded Atlantic Re (formerly Société Centrale de Réassurance) are key actors in this domestic insurance sovereignty agenda. However, their effectiveness is shaped by a diverse set of operational realities, financial constraints, and regulatory environments.

Kenya Re continues to benefit from a statutory cession regime and maintains a stable presence in its domestic market. Nevertheless, the reinsurer faces growing pressure from regional competitors and ongoing challenges

in achieving digital transformation, product diversification, and regulatory harmonisation within the East African region (Bawa & Ngugi, 2020).
Nigeria Re has undergone recapitalisation under the supervision of the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM), with the goal of regaining market relevance across West Africa. Despite these efforts, persistent challenges remain in areas such as talent retention, portfolio quality, and effective retrocession planning (Africa Re, 2023).

TAN-RE and Ghana Re, while supported by statutory cessions, operate in relatively small and fragmented markets. Both entities struggle with undercapitalisation and overreliance on proportional treaties, which restricts their ability to manage complex or catastrophe-prone risks. Moreover, fragmented regulatory frameworks across African jurisdictions limit their ability to scale cross-border operations and attract international capital (Marangwanda, 2024).

In contrast, Atlantic Re, the rebranded successor to Morocco's Société Centrale de Réassurance, exemplifies a successful national reinsurer that has transitioned into a credible regional player. Backed by strong sovereign support, robust financial ratings, and a diversified investment strategy, Atlantic Re has expanded its footprint into West and Central Africa through strategic offices in cities such as Abidjan, Kigali, and Johannesburg (Atlantic Re, 2025). Its transformation reflects what can be achieved when national reinsurers are adequately capitalised, professionally governed, and regionally ambitious.

Nonetheless, many national reinsurers across the continent continue to operate under narrowly defined mandates, face difficulties attracting long-term capital, and struggle to access global retrocession markets on equitable terms. Without comprehensive reforms in governance, capital structures, and cross-border operational models, their potential to catalyse Africa's reinsurance transformation will remain significantly constrained.

6. Comparative Lessons: Brazil and Malaysia

To understand how African countries might strategically break the historical cycle of dependency on foreign reinsurers and foster autonomous, resilient domestic reinsurance capacity, it is instructive to examine policy trajectories from other emerging markets that faced similar developmental constraints. Brazil and Malaysia offer particularly compelling case studies due to their deliberate state-led strategies, phased liberalization approaches, and long-term capacity development programs. These experiences highlight the importance of regulatory sequencing, institution-building, and strategic protectionism in nurturing globally competitive reinsurance entities. Lessons from these countries are particularly salient for African policymakers seeking to operationalize the aspirations of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) while avoiding premature liberalization and systemic vulnerability.

6.1 Brazil: IRB Brasil Re – Strategic Protectionism and Sequenced Liberalisation.

IRB Brasil Re (Instituto de Resseguros do Brasil) represents a paradigmatic case of how state stewardship and compulsory cessions can be instrumental in the foundational stages of domestic reinsurance development. Established in 1939, IRB functioned as a state-sanctioned monopoly for over six decades, during which it benefited from compulsory cessions—a regulatory mechanism mandating local insurers to cede a fixed percentage of their reinsurance premiums to IRB. This policy tool was critical in ensuring predictable capital inflows, which were reinvested into the expansion of underwriting expertise, actuarial capacity, and claims management infrastructure (OECD, 2019).

The long period of protection enabled IRB to accumulate not only financial capital but also technical know-how and institutional legitimacy. Importantly, the Brazilian government did not rush into market liberalization. It adopted a phased and sequenced liberalisation strategy, only opening the market to foreign reinsurance competition in 2007, after IRB had attained a critical threshold of operational competence and financial robustness. Even then, the regulatory framework continued to afford IRB certain preferential treatments under the "local reinsurer" status—such as priority in accepting risks—further reinforcing its competitive positioning in the post-liberalisation era.

This experience offers a crucial lesson: strategic protectionism, when paired with deliberate capacity-building, can lay the groundwork for a competitive and resilient reinsurance sector. For Africa, the implications are profound. As AfCFTA seeks to foster intra-African trade and financial integration, countries must resist the pressure for abrupt liberalisation and instead adopt calibrated entry thresholds for foreign players, support local reinsurers through minimum retention requirements, and invest in institutional capacity.

7.2 Malaysia: MNRB Holdings Berhad – Regulatory Alignment and Human Capital Integration

Malaysia's reinsurance journey, spearheaded by MNRB Holdings Berhad (formerly Malaysian National Reinsurance Berhad), presents a contrasting yet equally instructive pathway grounded in policy coherence, institutional alignment, and talent development. Founded in 1972 as part of a national agenda to localize the financial services ecosystem, MNRB received early support through mandatory cessions, backed by policy coordination between Bank Negara Malaysia (the central bank and financial regulator) and national insurers (Munich Re, 2020).

However, Malaysia's approach extended beyond financial support to encompass systematic human capital development. Bank Negara Malaysia proactively invested in actuarial science, risk management, and insurance education by establishing partnerships with universities and professional institutions. This enabled MNRB to build a cadre of local professionals capable of undertaking complex underwriting and retrocession tasks. Over time, MNRB evolved from a passive reinsurer dependent on quota share arrangements to a technically competent entity capable of facultative underwriting, catastrophe modelling, and bespoke treaty negotiations.

Furthermore, Malaysia's unified regulatory architecture, which brought together life, general, and reinsurance oversight under a single supervisory regime, fostered policy clarity and reduced regulatory arbitrage. This regulatory coherence facilitated innovation in areas such as takaful (Islamic insurance), where MNRB developed tailored reinsurance solutions that addressed specific cultural and religious considerations—a lesson in the value of context-sensitive product development.

Malaysia's experience underscores the necessity for African countries to align regulatory frameworks, educational systems, and market incentives. The development of local reinsurance capacity is not merely a function of capital, but of sustained investments in actuarial science, regulatory professionalism, and industry-academic collaboration. African markets under AfCFTA must thus consider embedding human capital development in their reinsurance strategies, particularly through scholarships, public-private partnerships, and technical cooperation programs with more mature markets.

7.3 Implications for Africa under AfCFTA

Together, the Brazilian and Malaysian models converge on several critical success factors:

- State support during infancy through instruments like compulsory cessions.
- Gradual market liberalisation, allowing domestic reinsurers time to build resilience.
- Regulatory consistency, with central institutions playing a long-term developmental role.
- Human capital development as a central pillar of technical competitiveness.
- Innovation tailored to local risk contexts, including agriculture, climate, and informal sectors.

For African policymakers, these lessons reinforce the idea that domestic reinsurance capacity is not a natural market outcome, but a product of intentional policy design. Under the AfCFTA framework, regional harmonisation efforts must consider enabling domestic reinsurers to thrive before fully exposing them to global competition. Institutions like the African Reinsurance Corporation (Africa Re) and ZEP-RE already embody some of these principles, but their expansion must be matched by national strategies that replicate the success factors seen in Brazil and Malaysia**.**

7. Synthesis and Gaps in the Literature

The evolution of the African reinsurance market, as revealed through this structured literature review, reflects a complex interplay of historical dependency, institutional fragmentation, technical limitations, and global market asymmetries. Across the reviewed studies and institutional reports, several themes consistently emerge: the dominance of global reinsurers in capacity provision, persistent capital inadequacy among domestic players, limited technical and human resources, and a regulatory landscape marked by heterogeneity and inefficiency. While regional and national reinsurers such as Africa Re, ZEP-RE, Ghana Re, Kenya Re, and ZimRe have made important strides, their growth trajectories remain constrained by these structural deficits. A synthesis of the literature underscores five broad insights.

- First, there is a consensus on the disproportionate premium outflows to global markets—estimated at over 60%—and the resulting capital flight that weakens domestic reinvestment and resilience (Geneva Association, 2022; Marangwanda, 2024).
- Second, foreign reinsurers exert substantial pricing and contractual influence, often imposing terms misaligned with local socio-economic realities, particularly in agriculture and climate-sensitive sectors (Munich Re, 2020).
- Third, capacity gaps—in terms of both capital and technical expertise—have remained persistent, with actuarial and catastrophe modelling expertise especially limited (UNECA, 2021; Bawa & Ngugi, 2020).
- Fourth, the fragmented regulatory environment across 50+ jurisdictions continues to stifle regional integration and economies of scale.
- Fifth, the promise of regional initiatives such as AfCFTA and the operations of pan-African reinsurers remain underleveraged due to overlapping mandates, political inertia, and inconsistent implementation.

Despite the breadth of this literature, critical gaps remain. One notable deficiency is the lack of empirical, impact-based assessments of regulatory mandates such as compulsory cessions or local retention ratios. While the theoretical rationale is well articulated, few studies rigorously evaluate how these interventions have shaped

capital retention, underwriting discipline, or market competitiveness over time—particularly in newer regimes like Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe that have recently introduced or reinforced market closure policies.
Second, francophone and lusophone African countries remain underrepresented in comparative reinsurance studies. The majority of the literature focuses on anglophone countries such as Kenya, Nigeria, and South Africa, leaving a significant analytical void regarding the challenges and innovations in regions such as Central and West Africa, including CIMA zone countries and their distinct regulatory frameworks.

Third, the intersection between AfCFTA and reinsurance market integration remains nascent in the literature. While the potential for cross-border licensing, risk pooling, and harmonised solvency regulation is often highlighted (UNECA, 2021), few scholarly contributions have dissected the actual content, enforcement mechanisms, or institutional readiness of AfCFTA protocols in operationalising these ambitions for the reinsurance sector (Marangwanda, 2024).

Fourth, there is a limited longitudinal analysis of the transformation journeys of national reinsurers. Although entities such as ZimRe, Kenya Re, and Ghana Re are cited as examples of locally embedded players, few studies provide time-series data or policy-tracing narratives that map their evolution, governance challenges, or responses to liberalisation and recapitalisation efforts.

Lastly, research on alternative risk transfer mechanisms—such as insurance-linked securities (ILS), regional catastrophe pools, and parametric insurance—is emergent but fragmented. While such instruments hold promises for expanding capacity and diversifying risk, especially under climate change stressors, their adoption in Africa remains poorly documented beyond pilot initiatives.

Addressing these gaps will require interdisciplinary and multi-country studies that combine policy analysis, regulatory tracking, financial performance metrics, and qualitative institutional insights. As AfCFTA's implementation deepens, it is essential for the academic community to actively monitor and evaluate how integration reforms affect the operational dynamics, competitiveness, and resilience of African reinsurers.

8. AfCFTA as a Catalyst for Continental Reinsurance Market Integration

The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) presents a timely and strategic opportunity to overcome the fragmentation that has long plagued the African reinsurance sector. By providing a framework for cross-border integration, AfCFTA can serve as a platform to rationalize regulation, expand market access, and promote regional capital mobilisation.
Key opportunities include:

- ***Cross-border Licensing Mechanisms***: The development of a Pan-African Reinsurance Passport would facilitate regulatory recognition across member states, reducing duplication, accelerating approvals, and fostering competition (UNECA, 2021).
- ***Regional Risk Pooling Platforms:*** Harmonised solvency and capital requirements under AfCFTA could facilitate the creation of regional risk pools for sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure, and natural disasters—areas where pooling is essential due to high systemic risk (Marangwanda, 2024).
- ***Data Infrastructure and Reporting Standards:*** Establishing centralized risk databases and shared reporting protocols would improve pricing accuracy, actuarial modelling, and early warning systems.

This could be supported by a continental catastrophe data platform overseen by the African Union, African Insurance Organisation or African Risk Capacity (Geneva Association, 2022).

- ***Attracting Institutional Capital:*** AfCFTA's harmonised financial architecture could enhance investor confidence and support the development of African insurance-linked securities (ILS) platforms, unlocking pension funds and sovereign wealth funds for reinsurance investment (UNECA, 2021).

However, realising these benefits will require deliberate policy action, including embedding reinsurance priorities into AfCFTA's Protocol on Trade in Services, creating technical working groups on financial harmonization, and building consensus among national regulators. Coordination with existing RECs and multilateral institutions such as the African Union Commission, ARC, and the African Insurance Organisation will also be essential.

9. Methodology

This study employs a systematic and structured literature review methodology to critically examine the development of the African reinsurance market. The review synthesizes empirical and theoretical insights drawn from a diverse range of sources, including peer-reviewed academic journal articles, industry and institutional reports, policy papers, and regulatory frameworks published between 2000 and 2024.

To ensure comprehensiveness and relevance, multiple academic databases and repositories were accessed, including Google Scholar, JSTOR, SSRN, and official African Union publications. A targeted keyword search strategy was utilized, incorporating terms such as "African reinsurance," "local retention," "retrocession," "reinsurance capacity building," and "regional insurance integration." This approach facilitated the identification of both continent-specific studies and comparative analyses from other emerging markets.
The literature was then thematically coded to distil critical issues surrounding capital adequacy, technical capacity, regulatory fragmentation, and the role of global versus local reinsurers. Comparative case studies from markets such as Brazil and Malaysia were included to contextualize Africa's experience and extract applicable lessons. Through this method, the review aims to provide a coherent synthesis that informs strategic interventions to strengthen Africa's reinsurance sector within the framework of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

10. Strategic Recommendations

Building a resilient, competitive, and autonomous reinsurance market in Africa demands a systemic and multi-dimensional approach. The structural challenges outlined in the preceding sections—capitalization deficits, technical constraints, regulatory fragmentation, and foreign dominance—underscore the need for integrated reforms across regulatory, institutional, and financial dimensions. Drawing from empirical evidence, comparative international experiences, and the strategic imperatives of AfCFTA, the following policy pillars are proposed:

10.1 Regulatory Reform: Toward Harmonisation and Integration

a) Establishment of Minimum Local Retention Ratios

National regulators should enforce statutory minimum cession requirements to domestic or regional reinsurers. This policy, already practiced in countries like Kenya, Tanzania, and Nigeria, ensures that a predefined percentage of reinsurance premiums remain within African borders, bolstering local capital formation and facilitating risk retention (UNECA, 2021; Marangwanda, 2024). A continental approach under AfCFTA would reduce inconsistencies and encourage fair competition among domestic and regional reinsurers.

b) Harmonisation of Solvency, Licensing, and Reporting Standards

The current regulatory mosaic, marked by over 50 discrete frameworks, is a critical barrier to market integration. A Pan-African solvency regime—drawing on international models such as Solvency II but calibrated to African market realities—would improve regulatory clarity, reduce transaction costs, and enable risk-based supervision (Geneva Association, 2022). This includes harmonised reporting timelines, actuarial valuation standards, and cross-border licensing protocols.

c) Creation of a Regional Reinsurance Supervisory Body

Under AfCFTA's financial services protocol, a continental reinsurance oversight authority should be established to supervise inter-jurisdictional operations, mediate cross-border disputes, and promote regulatory convergence. Similar to the EU's European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA), such an entity would promote supervisory consistency while allowing for national regulatory autonomy within defined thresholds (UNECA, 2021).

d) Implementation of Regulatory Sandboxes

To facilitate innovation in inclusive and climate-responsive risk transfer mechanisms, regulators should pilot reinsurance-specific sandboxes. These environments would allow stakeholders to test novel instruments—such as weather-index parametric covers and blockchain-based risk platforms—under provisional compliance, enabling rapid innovation while maintaining consumer protection (Munich Re, 2020).

10.2 Capacity Building: Strengthening Human Capital and Institutional Infrastructure

a) Expansion of Actuarial and Risk Management Programs

The continent suffers from a persistent deficit of qualified actuaries, underwriters, and catastrophe modelers. Governments, in partnership with academic institutions and professional bodies, must invest in actuarial education and insurance-specific technical training programs. Scholarships, joint certifications with global institutions (e.g., SOA, IFoA), and regional training hubs are essential to accelerate the development of indigenous capacity (UNECA, 2021).

b) Establishment of Regional Insurance Academies

Continental or sub-regional centers of excellence focusing on advanced treaty structuring, reinsurance finance, and catastrophe risk modeling should be developed. These institutions can be affiliated with Africa Re, ZEP-RE, and universities to ensure practical relevance and industry uptake (Bawa & Ngugi, 2020).

c) Talent Retention through Incentives and Career Pathways

Brain drain remains a major impediment to long-term sectoral development. Policies should include competitive remuneration, fast-tracked career progression for high-performing professionals, and regional exchange programs to enhance experiential learning across different regulatory and market environments (Marangwanda, 2024).

d) Development of Centralised Risk and Exposure Databases

Access to consistent, high-quality actuarial and catastrophe data is essential for pricing accuracy and loss modelling. AfCFTA, through collaboration with the African Union and ARC, should support the development of continent-wide catastrophe exposure maps, actuarial databases, and digital risk registries to reduce informational asymmetry (Geneva Association, 2022).

10.3 Financial Deepening: Unlocking Long-Term and Alternative Capital

a) Development of African Insurance-Linked Securities (ILS) Platforms

To expand capacity beyond traditional retrocession, African reinsurers must explore alternative risk transfer through ILS mechanisms such as catastrophe bonds, sidecars, and parametric swaps. Continental capital markets, particularly in financial hubs like Nairobi, Lagos, and Casablanca, could host these instruments, providing both liquidity and diversification (Munich Re, 2020).

b) Mobilisation of Institutional Capital

Sovereign wealth funds, pension schemes, and other institutional investors should be incentivised through tax and regulatory frameworks to allocate capital to reinsurance companies and products. This would provide patient capital, enhance reserve adequacy, and reduce dependence on volatile global retrocession markets (UNECA, 2021).

c) Support for Public Listings and Corporate Governance Reforms

Encouraging national and regional reinsurers to list on African stock exchanges can enhance transparency, corporate governance, and access to long-term equity capital. Publicly listed reinsurers are typically subject to higher disclosure and risk management standards, which improves their credit ratings and investor confidence (Bawa & Ngugi, 2020).

12. Conclusion

The strategic development of Africa's reinsurance sector is not merely a financial imperative but a critical enabler of economic resilience, sovereign risk management, and inclusive growth. As demonstrated in this review, global reinsurer dominance has facilitated access to capital and expertise but also perpetuated systemic dependency, capital flight, and underdevelopment of indigenous capacity. National reinsurers—while established with noble intent—often operate under constraints that limit their impact and scalability.

A fundamental shift is needed. Africa must transition from being a peripheral participant in global reinsurance to becoming a credible and competitive provider of risk capital. Achieving this transformation requires a robust policy architecture that synchronises regulatory harmonisation, talent development, capital mobilisation, and institutional innovation. The comparative experiences of Brazil and Malaysia reveal that strategic protectionism—if sequenced with capacity building—can foster sustainable and globally competitive reinsurance markets.

AfCFTA offers a once-in-a-generation opportunity.

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