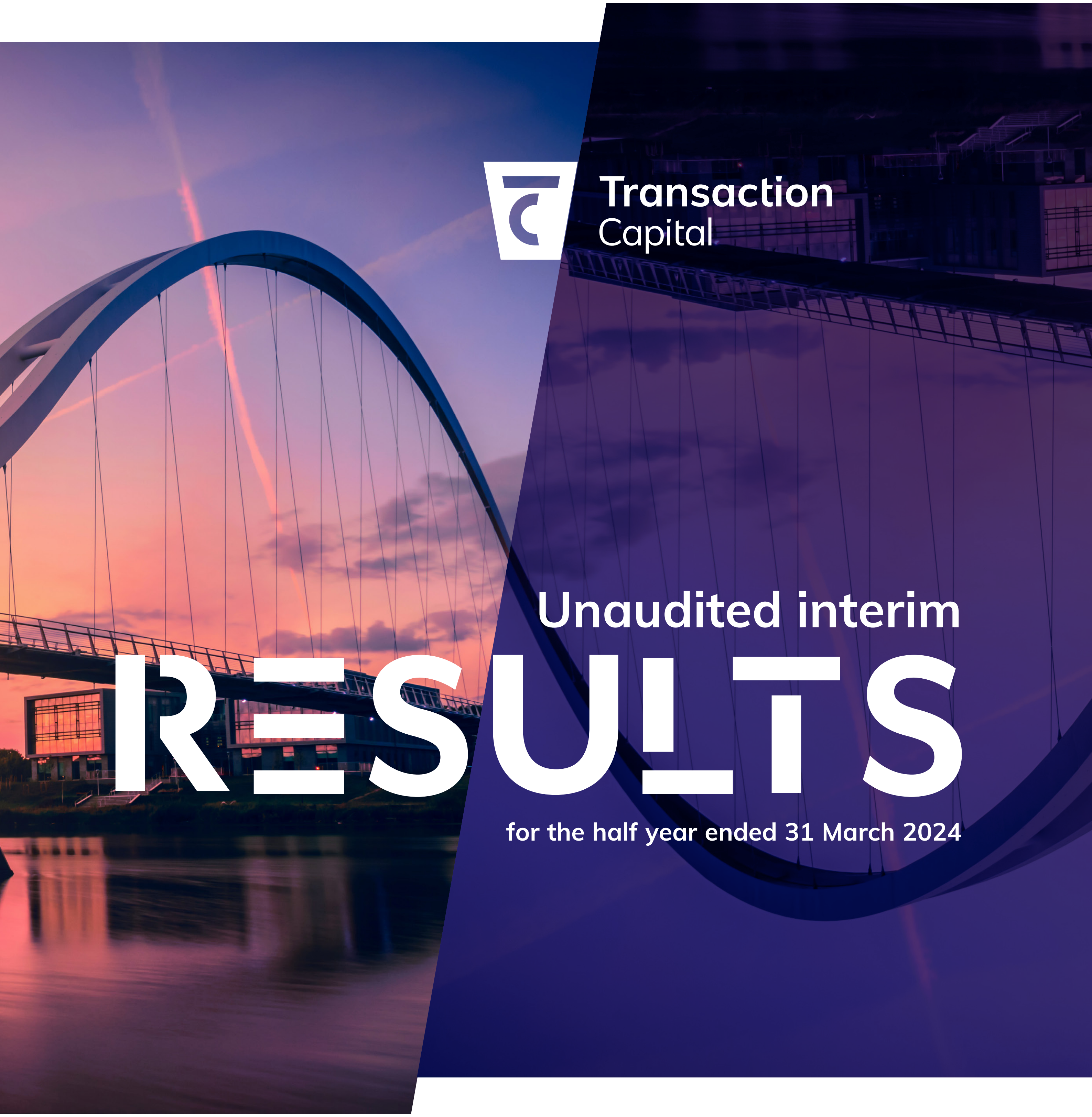


Transaction Capital

Unaudited interim RESULTS

for the half year ended 31 March 2024

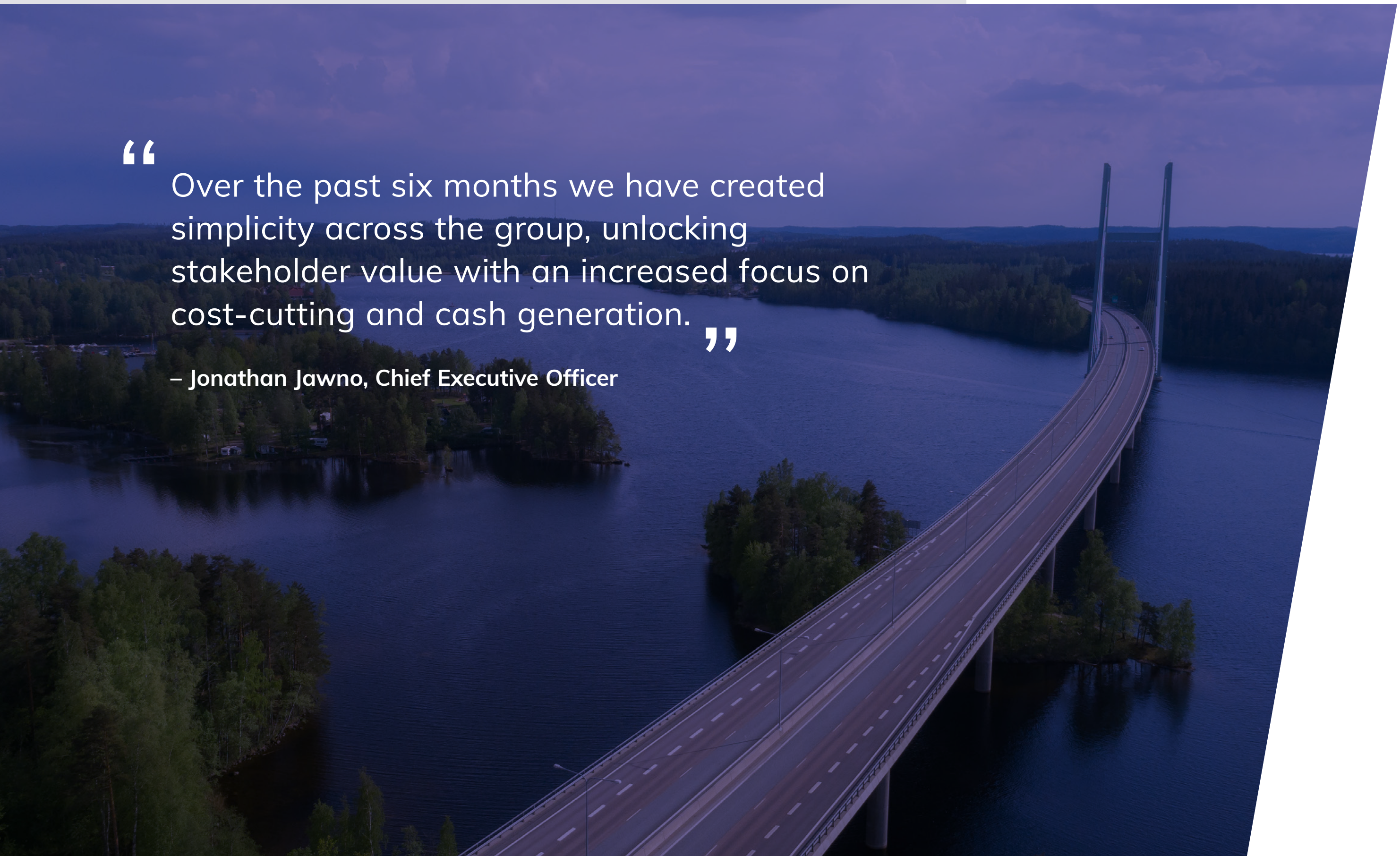
Contents

Transaction Capital

Transaction Capital Limited
(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)
Registration number: 2002/031730/06
JSE share code: TCP
ISIN: ZAE000167391
("Transaction Capital" or "the company" or "the group")

TransCapital Investments

TransCapital Investments Limited
(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)
Registration number: 2016/130129/06
Bond company code: TCII
LEI: 378900AA31160C6B8195



"Over the past six months we have created simplicity across the group, unlocking stakeholder value with an increased focus on cost-cutting and cash generation."

– Jonathan Jawno, Chief Executive Officer

The key highlight of the half year ended 31 March 2024 ("H1 2024") was the successful unbundling, placement and separate listing of WeBuyCars on the main board of the JSE Limited ("JSE"). This allowed Transaction Capital to return R5.2 billion to shareholders through the distribution of 256.3 million WeBuyCars shares. The group further raised R1.0 billion via the placement. This has allowed Transaction Capital to materially pay down its debt (shortly after the H1 2024 period) and move to a net cash position at a holding company level.

The results below primarily reflect the consolidation of the losses incurred at SA Taxi, its subsidiaries and funding entities. These losses, while consolidated in accordance with IFRS at a group level, are not funded by Transaction Capital nor do they impact the equity of Transaction Capital at a holding company level. Accordingly, management believes that it is important to assess these results against the progress made towards the strategic goals set in December 2023 and the performance and prospects of Nutun and Mobalyz.

The group's results for H1 2024 are as follows:

Basic loss per share from continuing operations attributable to the group decreased **20.7%** to a loss per share of

178.3 cents

(H1 2023 loss per share restated[1]: 224.9 cents).

Headline loss per share from continuing operations attributable to the group decreased **26.6%** to a loss per share of

164.9 cents

(H1 2023 loss per share restated[1]: 224.6 cents).

Core earnings per share ("EPS") from continuing operations attributable to the group decreased by **>100%** to a loss per share of

186.9 cents

(H1 2023 earnings per share restated[1]: 0.1 cents).

Total core earnings per share (including discontinued operations) decreased by **>100%** to a loss per share of

142.2 cents

(H1 2023 earnings per share restated: 32.0 cents).

1. *Comparative information for 31 March 2023 has been restated for the correction of the Nutun CX put option liability, reversal of the discontinued operations related to the SA Taxi auto refurbishment and repair business due to the reversal of the decision to sell and the classification of WeBuyCars, Nutun Australia and Nutun Transact as discontinued operations.*

Progress against strategic imperatives

Transaction Capital continues to rationalise its board and head office structures. The group has merged the Chief Financial Officer and Chief Investment Officer roles, has reduced the board from 14 directors to 10 and further consolidated 6 board committees into 3 to improve operating efficiencies at a holding company level. Additional information on the change in directors is provided on page 6.

After an intensive review of Nutun's operations, Nutun Australia has been successfully sold and Nutun Transact has been identified as non-core and is in a sales process. These transactions will materially strengthen Nutun's balance sheet and liquidity which will support the capital-enabled business ("CE services"). In addition, a major operational restructure is underway to streamline Nutun into two distinct businesses namely: a CE business and a global business process outsourcing ("BPO") business through the merger of the customer experience management ("CX") and recoveries divisions.

Significant progress has been made in developing Mobalyz's service offering as well as the restructuring and rightsizing of SA Taxi's operations. A detailed business plan has been developed and presented to SA Taxi's funders. This has, in principle, been well received, and although nothing has been concluded, we believe that it will form the basis for a successful restructure.

Balance sheet funding and liquidity

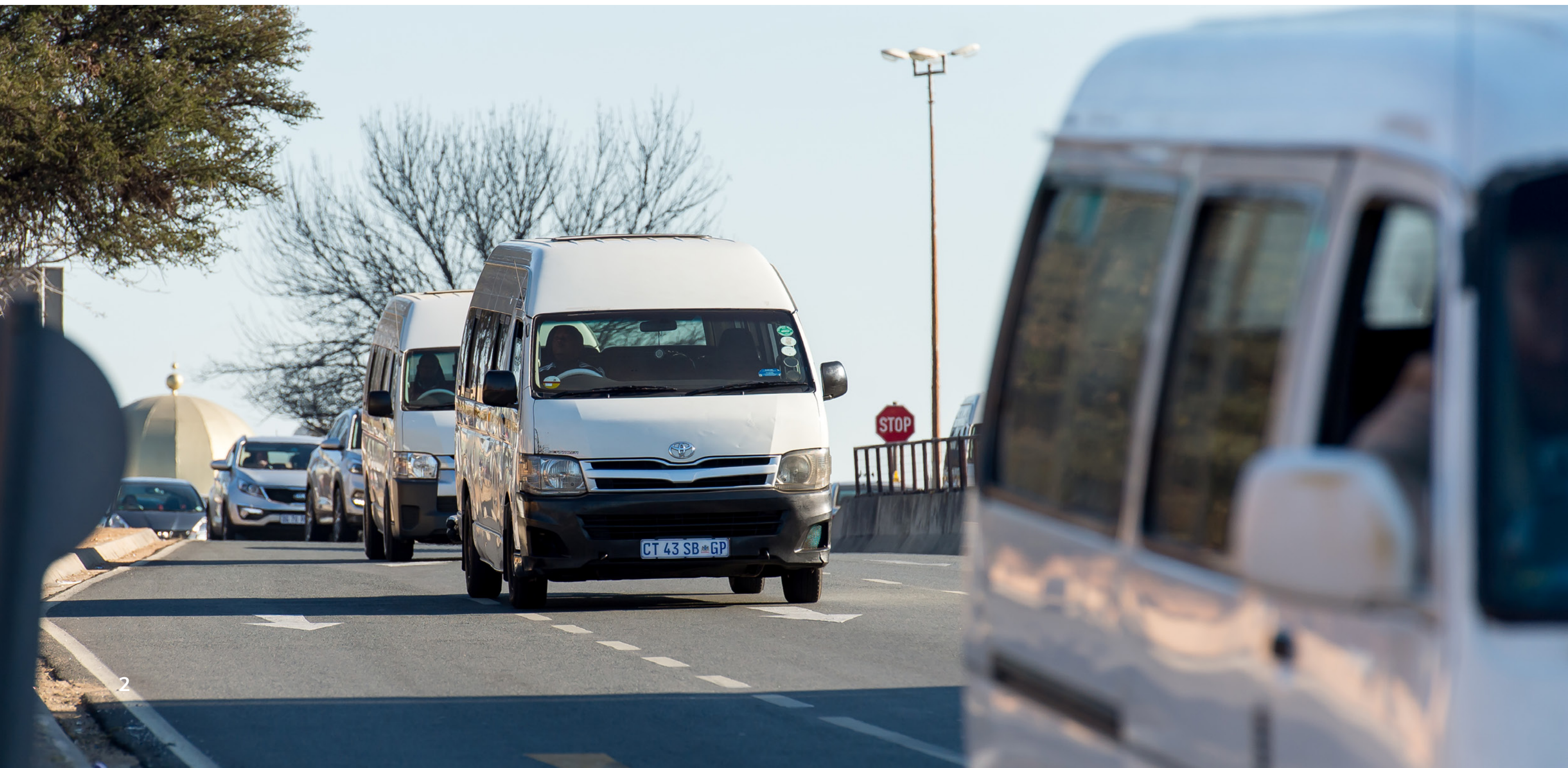
Following the unbundling of WeBuyCars, the Transaction Capital holding company balance sheet currently reflects a cash position of R521 million against the DMTN debt of R451 million due in February 2025 (R210 million) and February 2027 (R241 million). It is our intention to reduce the remaining debt further over time while continuing to ensure Transaction Capital maintains an adequate liquidity buffer. In addition, the holding company is free of any debt covenants, we have removed the WeBuyCars put options liability and settled the SANTACO obligation.

In agreement with the funders, Gomo has been transferred to Mobalyz together with the legacy book of R429 million. The subordinated loan from Transaction Capital to SA Taxi, of R2.2 billion, has been capitalised. Both of these steps were done for no consideration.

Nutun's balance sheet will be significantly strengthened through the sale of Nutun Australia, the pending sale of Nutun Transact as well as the capitalisation of all loan accounts from Transaction Capital into Nutun and the settlement of the preference shares by Nutun. In addition, progress has been made in renewing, restructuring and reprofiling existing debt facilities. All these steps support Nutun's CE business.

As a consequence of the corporate activities in H1 2024, Transaction Capital can now be viewed as an unencumbered investment holding company with two assets: 100% of Nutun and 75% of Mobalyz (written down to zero) with net cash of approximately R120 million.

Dividends remain suspended for the time being.



mobalyz

Mobalyz operates in two distinct areas, namely: the SA Taxi lending business and the Mobalyz services business, which is focused on offering services to third party vehicle asset finance ("VAF") players.

SA Taxi

gomo buy | insure | maintain

For the half year ended 31 March		2024	2023 restated	Movement
Core loss from continuing operations[2, 3]	Rm	**(1 788)**	(96)	> 100%
Core loss from continuing operations attributable to the group[2, 3]	Rm	**(1 480)**	(84)	> 100%
Financial performance				
Core pre-provision profit	Rm	**272**	327	(17%)
Net interest margin	%	**4.7**	4.4	
Core cost-to-income ratio	%	**68.4**	69.7	
Credit performance				
Gross loans and advances	Rm	**16 644**	17 565	(5%)
SA Taxi	Rm	**16 215**	17 111	(5%)
Gomo	Rm	**429**	454	(6%)
Gross loans and advances by stage				
Stage 1	%	**29**	40	
Stage 2	%	**21**	26	
Stage 3	%	**50**	34	
SA Taxi loans originated[4]	Number	**938**	5 136	(82%)
Core credit loss ratio	%	**23.1**	2.7	
Provision coverage	%	**19.3**	16.3	

2. *Mobalyz earnings include SA Taxi and Gomo. The Mobalyz core loss from continuing operations of R1 788 million, was driven primarily by the reduction of the absconsion, violation and credit shortfall cover ("AVCS") in SA Taxi's insurance business, which has resulted in a once-off net loss of R966 million.*
3. *SA Taxi H1 2023 core loss from continuing operations of R66 million has been restated to include the auto refurbishment and repair business which had been classified as a discontinued operation in H1 2023 and reclassified to continuing operations at the year end, following the decision not to sell the business.*
4. *In H1 2023 Gomo originated 1 194 loans on its principal book.*

Repositioning of Mobalyz

The introduction of Gomo into Mobalyz, completes the service offerings around VAF. Mobalyz leverages more than 20-years of experience across the mobility sector and includes asset recovery, specialised collection services, refurbishment and resale of vehicles, and insurance. While these businesses are currently dwarfed by the impairments at SA Taxi, they have significant upside potential when viewed in isolation.

The management team, under Sean Doherty, has been significantly overhauled and strengthened. The operations have been downsized and efficiencies have been introduced in line with the new levels of activity with a strong emphasis on cash management.

We have proposed a detailed business plan on the SA Taxi balance sheet restructure to the funders. If accepted by the funders, the plan will allow originations to continue uninterrupted. It will also significantly reduce the losses on the existing loan portfolio as well as support the operating businesses within Mobalyz which will in turn create further equity value. Given the number of funders involved, this has not yet been concluded. However, in light of the clear benefit of this proposal, we believe that there will be a positive outcome.

Financial and operational performance

The H1 2024 financial results for Mobalyz do not reflect the operational changes made over the last year as impairment charges at SA Taxi continue to overshadow the SA Taxi business. As a result of the fact that SA Taxi has not yet achieved a balance sheet restructure, the business is currently being managed with a priority on preserving and generating cash as opposed to optimising profit. As such, commercial decisions that prioritise cash generation are being executed at the expense of profitability. This approach has the support of the funders. Management believes this is the appropriate strategy for where the business finds itself and expects that this will continue to weigh on the full year earnings outlook to September 2024.

In H1 2024, Mobalyz made a core loss from continuing operations of R1.8 billion, driven primarily by the discontinuation of the absconsion, violation and credit shortfall cover ("AVCS") in SA Taxi's insurance business, which has resulted in a once-off net loss of R966 million. SA Taxi's financed motor comprehensive insurance product offering has historically included AVCS cover provided to protect the credit provider if the insured violates the terms and conditions of the insurance policy. Following a change in terms that made AVCS uneconomical for SA Taxi, the business together with the funders elected to significantly reduce the cover resulting in an accelerated impairment charge. Despite the adverse impact that the decision to discontinue AVCS has had on the period's earnings, it is necessary to create a sustainable insurance business, which has now been achieved.

SA Taxi's gross loans and advances decreased by 5% to R16.2 billion. The number of loans originated also declined by 76% year-on-year, in line with management's previous guidance that SA Taxi would aim to originate only 180 pre-owned taxis per month, as the business implemented its revised loan origination strategy. In January this year, we further reduced originations in order to stretch our funding runway until the balance sheet restructure is secured. SA Taxi cannot operate profitably at such low origination levels but, once again, this is reflective of the drive to preserve cash while the debt restructure is underway.

The collections rate as a percentage of total instalments raised has deteriorated year-on-year. The pressure on collections continues to be driven by the tough economic conditions faced by customers and we do not expect this metric to improve in the foreseeable future. However, initial indicators on loans originated in the past 12 months are positive and show that the credit tightening strategy and the focus on second hand vehicles is achieving improved credit metrics. Management anticipates that the overall loan portfolio will only show improvement over the medium to long-term as underperforming credit is worked out and better quality credit becomes a meaningful proportion of gross loans and advances.

Lower origination levels, coupled with a higher repossession rate and the sale of these assets through alternative channels including the sale of salvage vehicles, results in lower recoveries but faster cash generation. The lower expectation in recoveries, as well as lower collections and the increase in debtors moving into stage 3, is reflected in the higher credit loss and provision coverage ratios.

Mobalyz continues to operate with a rigorous cost-cutting mindset. Significant progress has been made in this regard and is reflected in the improved cost-to-income ratio. All the cost reductions committed to and communicated in 2023 financial year have been executed and are being realised monthly.

Outlook

Notwithstanding the management and operational changes made, support for the new business plan from SA Taxi's existing debt funders is critical for Mobalyz's survival.

Mobalyz's services are all run on a decentralized basis and have clear mandates in their respective niches. It is early days, but we believe that these businesses collectively have good potential to deliver positively against their respective strategies despite early green shoots being overshadowed by the lending business.

Nutun Digital Business Services

Nutun operates two distinct businesses: the BPO business (customer experience management ("CX services") and recoveries) and the capital-enabled business ("CE services").

For the half year ended 31 March		2024	2023 restated	Movement
Core earnings from continuing operations	Rm	**151**	194	(22%)
Core earnings from continuing operations attributable to the group	Rm	**151**	176	(14%)
Financial performance				
Revenue[5]	Rm	**1 508**	1 475	2%
CE services	Rm	**769**	856	(10%)
CX services	Rm	**739**	619	19%
Core cost-to-income ratio excluding amortisation	%	**75.2**	68.9	
Purchased book debts				
Cost of purchased book debts acquired	Rm	**123**	631	(81%)
Carrying value of purchased book debts	Rm	**4 944**	4 636	7%
Estimated remaining collections	Rm	**7 883**	7 429	6%

5. *Total revenue restated to exclude Nutun Australia and Nutun Transact.*

Operating context and market positioning

The BPO business comprises CX services and recoveries. In addition to servicing leading South African corporates, the business services clients in the UK, USA and Australia, all out of South African fulfilment centres.

Through the CE business, Nutun acts as a principal acquirer which collects on NPL portfolios in South Africa. At 31 March 2024, Nutun's NPL portfolios were valued at R4 944 million. Management expects estimated remaining collections of R7 883 million from this asset over the medium term to long-term, up 6% on the prior year.

Financial and operational performance

In H1 2024, core earnings from continuing operations attributable to the group decreased by 14% to R151 million.

Revenue from CX services grew by 19%. International revenue from CX in H1 2024 accounted for 36% of Nutun's total revenue, up from 31% in H1 2023.

Revenue from CE services decreased by 10% in H1 2024. Revenue growth from CE services was primarily impacted by lower levels of NPL portfolio acquisitions. In H1 2024, Nutun invested R123 million in acquiring NPL portfolios in South Africa, down 81% from H1 2023. Over this period, the CE business continued to deploy capital conservatively as it applied a more conservative pricing framework in the current market. Due to the deteriorating consumer environment, there is misalignment between sellers' expectations and what we are prepared to pay for NPL portfolios. This is a cyclical trend that the business has seen before and we expect to return to higher levels of book buying when the market pricing dynamics reverse.

Nutun's operating costs increased substantially in the past year as the business invested in infrastructure for growth and increased contact centre staff numbers to meet anticipated demand in CX services. However, the anticipated increase in volumes has been delayed, creating a disconnect between costs and income. This is a timing mismatch and it is expected to reverse. The focus in H2 2024 is on driving revenue growth and further efficiencies in the delivery of CX services.

The CE business has incurred higher cost of collections in the past year due to the economic environment that has resulted in consumers battling to service their loans. This, in addition to the reduction in book buying, has resulted in an increased amortisation cost consistent with a conservative amortisation policy.

Outlook

Nutun's financial results for this period are reflective of a business in transition. As we move to a fully-fledged BPO business, our focus is firmly on achieving scale and margin with an emphasis on international revenue.

Access to capital for Nutun's CE business remains a crucial component of funding the acquisition of NPL portfolios. In response to this and the general funding environment, we have increased our equity underpin to 30% in agreement with our funding partners. Further, the sale of Nutun Australia and Transact will materially enhance our balance sheet and liquidity, while at the same time creating a more focused operating environment.

Prospects

Transaction Capital remains committed to unlocking value for all stakeholders. As we have demonstrated from our activities over the last six months and look to our planned execution over the next 12 months, we are confident that we will achieve all our objectives in this regard.

As already mentioned, we have presented SA Taxi funders with a new proposed business plan. This has, in principle, been well received and we continue to engage with funders on the terms under which it could be supported. In parallel, they have also shown their support for the services business that is being developed under Mobalyz.

Within Nutun, we have taken bold steps over the last six months to remove costs and streamline the operations into two distinct businesses. This has come at a short-term operating cost. Despite this, we are confident that this strategy is correct and will unlock shareholder value in the medium-term. Transaction Capital's executive will continue to work closely with Nutun's enhanced management team to deliver on our ambitious growth plans.

Changes to board of directors

As announced on SENS on 12 April 2024, a restructure of Transaction Capital's board committees and changes to the executive management of Transaction Capital and TransCapital Investments, will be effective from 1 June 2024.

The roles of CIO and CFO will be consolidated into a unified executive position ultimately reporting into the Audit and Risk Committee. Mr Mark Herskovits, who is an Executive Director of Transaction Capital and TransCapital Investments and presently the group's CIO, will step into this consolidated position as CFO with effect from 1 June 2024. Mr Sahil Samjowan will step down as CFO of Transaction Capital and TransCapital Investments with effect from 1 June 2024. Mr Samjowan will further resign as an Executive Director of TransCapital Investments and Transaction Capital and co-founder Mr Roberto Rossi will be appointed as an Executive Director of TransCapital Investments. Mr Rossi's appointment will be made in accordance with TransCapital Investments Nomination Policy.

Basis of preparation

The condensed consolidated financial results for the six months ended 31 March 2024 have been prepared under the supervision of Sahil Samjowan CA(SA). The financial information on which this announcement is based has not been reviewed and reported on by Transaction Capital's auditors.

The condensed consolidated financial results for the six months ended 31 March 2024 have been prepared in accordance with the JSE Listings Requirements, the JSE Debt Listings Requirements, International Financial Reporting Standards IFRS Accounting Standards including IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting, the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee and Financial Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council as well as the requirements of the Companies Act, 71 of 2008.

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of the condensed consolidated financial statements for the six months ended 31 March 2024, are in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and are consistent, in all material respects, with those detailed in Transaction Capital's consolidated financial statements for the 2023 financial year.

Any forecast financial information, including the prospects statement, has not been reviewed or reported on by the company's auditors.

Core results

Transaction Capital assesses its performance using core continuing earnings, an alternative non-IFRS profit measure, alongside its IFRS profit. This, in terms of the JSE Listings Requirements, constitutes pro forma financial information. Management considers that core continuing earnings is an appropriate alternative performance measure to enhance the comparability and understanding of the financial performance of Transaction Capital.

Non-IFRS measures are not uniformly defined nor used by all entities and may not be comparable with similarly labelled measures and disclosures provided by other entities. Transaction Capital has set out its policy to calculate core continuing earnings below.

Transaction Capital calculates headline earnings in accordance with the latest SAICA Circular 'Headline Earnings'. Core continuing earnings is calculated by adjusting headline earnings for the following:

- Once-off transaction costs which are directly attributable to corporate activity (which comprises mostly legal and consulting fees).
- Adjustments on put and call options over non-controlling interests.
- Once-off or accelerated items, where these are reasonably expected not to re-occur in the ordinary course of business in future reporting periods.
- Adding back specific headline earnings exclusions, if the gain/loss is considered part of Transaction Capital's normal operations.

These adjustments are considered annually based on the transforming nature of Transaction Capital. Management is responsible for the calculation of core continuing earnings and determining the inclusions and exclusions in accordance with the policy. The Transaction Capital Limited audit committee reviews the core continuing earnings for transparency and consistency.

This pro forma financial information, which is the responsibility of the group's directors, has been prepared for illustrative purposes to reflect operational performance more accurately. Due to its nature, it may not fairly present, in terms of IFRS Accounting Standards, the group's financial position, changes in equity, and results of operations or cash flows. Details of the nature of these adjustments can be found in the reconciliation of headline earnings to core continuing earnings that follows.

Reconciliation from headline earnings to core continuing earnings

	31 March 2024 Unaudited Rm	31 March 2023 Unaudited Restated Rm	30 September 2023 Unaudited Restated Rm
Headline earnings from continuing operations attributable to group	**(1 269)**	(1 704)	(1 392)
Adjusted for:			
Once-off transaction costs (Refer to note 1)	**22**		23
Adjustments relating to written put and call options over WBC Holdings non-controlling interests:			
Imputed interest charge (Refer to Note 2)	**54**	118	234
Remeasurement of put option liability (Refer to Note 2)	**–**	(187)	(1 737)
Adjustments relating to written put and call options over Synergy non-controlling interests:			
Remeasurement of put option liability (Refer to Note 2)	**(286)**	(55)	(39)
Imputed interest charge (Refer to Note 2)	**16**	20	30
Adjustments relating to the re-basing of SA Taxi's business:			
Once-off remeasurement of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 provisions (Refer to Note 3)	**–**	1 519	1 266
Once-off remeasurements of stock to net realisable value (Refer to Note 4)	**–**	148	996
Deferred tax asset write-off (Refer to Note 5)	**–**	142	213
Once-off transaction and restructure costs (Refer to Note 6)	**24**	–	88
Core continuing earnings attributable to group	**(1 439)**	1	(318)
Weighted average number of shares	**770.0**	758.5	759.8
Core continuing earnings per share (cents)	**(186.9)**	0.1	(41.8)

Note 1: *The transaction costs in the current year were incurred in relation to the unbundling of WeBuyCars.*

Note 2: *These adjustments are made in terms of the relevant option agreements and will therefore continue for the duration of the agreements. Please refer to Transaction Capital's consolidated financial statements for detail relating to the option adjustments.*

Note 3: *Related to the rebasing of forward-looking IFRS 9 provisioning on the existing debtors' book which has aged past 90 days, which is indicative of higher lifetime expected credit losses (ECL). The group has also rebased its IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 forward-looking provisioning due to the recalibrated business model across the portfolio. SA Taxi's strategy is to reduce originations of quality renewed taxis (QRT) and utilise alternative disposal channels, which will result in lower future recovery rates.*

Note 4: *Related to the write-off on certain repossessed vehicle stock that will no longer be repaired given the change in the QRT strategy.*

Note 5: *Related to the re-assessment of the recoverability of deferred tax assets in accordance with IAS 12, given the change in the originations strategy, overall expected performance of credit providers as well as the SA Taxi dealership. These factors impact on the recoverability of tax losses, where the timing of earning future taxable income to support the quantum of deferred tax assets is uncertain at this stage and will continue to be closely monitored.*

Note 6: *Related to retrenchment costs as a result of the restructure of SA Taxi's business and once of transaction costs linked to the debt restructure.*

Approval by the board of directors

The information in this announcement has been reviewed and approved by the board of directors, and is signed on its behalf by:

Jonathan Jawno
Chief executive officer

Sahil Samjowan
Chief financial officer

Sandton
21 May 2024

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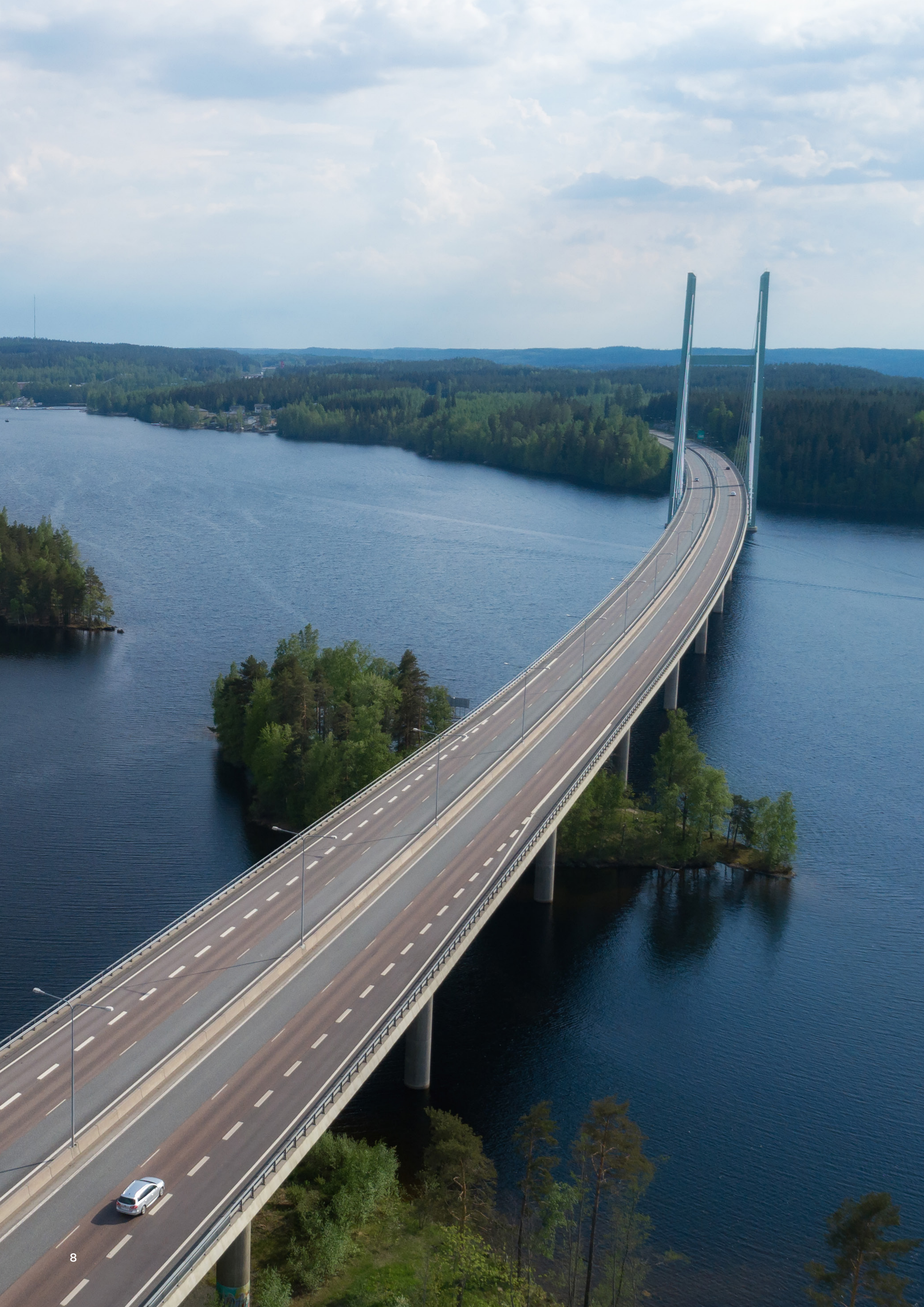

Condensed consolidated statement of financial position

at 31 March 2024

	Notes	31 March 2024 Unaudited Rm	31 March 2023 Unaudited Restated* Rm	30 September 2023 Audited Rm
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		**1 147**	1 837	2 138
Other investments		**186**	982	850
Tax receivables		**24**	48	19
Trade and other receivables		**1 844**	2 190	1 813
Inventories		**1 049**	3 707	3 005
Assets classified as held for sale	3	**10 711**	50	119
Reinsurance contract assets		**–**	–	44
Leased assets		**6**	9	12
Loans and advances		**13 784**	14 994	15 427
Purchased book debts	1	**4 944**	4 636	5 025
Other loans receivable		**32**	132	101
Derivative assets		**424**	380	899
Equity accounted investments		**780**	1 142	1 063
Intangible assets		**292**	3 430	3 415
Property and equipment		**673**	1 939	2 077
Goodwill	2	**1 226**	5 353	5 250
Deferred tax assets		**246**	296	369
Total assets		**37 368**	41 125	41 626
Liabilities				
Bank overdrafts		**634**	531	593
Other short-term borrowings		**–**	14	22
Tax payables		**19**	93	38
Trade and other payables		**1 573**	1 944	2 021
Provisions		**3**	33	6
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale		**3 500**	17	5
Insurance contract liabilities		**578**	601	994
Benefits ceded on insurance contracts relating to inventories		**38**	38	39
Benefits ceded on insurance contracts relating to loans and advances		**355**	183	798
Benefits accruing to insurance contract holders		**185**	380	157
Put option liability	6	**198**	3 766	2 352
Derivative liabilities		**53**	17	61
Interest-bearing liabilities	5	**21 825**	24 548	25 393
Senior debt		**20 573**	23 373	24 148
Subordinated debt		**1 252**	1 175	1 245
Lease liabilities		**483**	722	768
Deferred tax liabilities		**725**	1 505	1 378
Total liabilities		**29 591**	33 791	33 631
Equity				
Ordinary share capital	7	**5 414**	5 240	5 267
Put option reserve		**(407)**	(4 122)	(4 117)
Other reserves**		**362**	374	370
Retained earnings		**2 304**	4 669	5 414
Equity attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent		**7 673**	6 161	6 934
Non-controlling interests		**104**	1 173	1 061
Total equity		**7 777**	7 334	7 995
Total equity and liabilities		**37 368**	41 125	41 626

* *The comparative amount has been corrected for the classification of leave pay accrual, put option reserve and the reversal of the decision to sell SA Taxi auto business. Refer to note 8 for further information.*

** *Other reserves consist of the cash flow hedging reserve, the share-based payment reserve and the foreign currency translation reserve.*

Condensed consolidated income statement

for the half year ended 31 March 2024

	Notes	31 March 2024 Unaudited Rm	31 March 2023 Unaudited Restated* Rm	30 September 2023 Unaudited Restated** Rm
Gross profit from the provision of services and sale of goods		**503**	460	978
Revenue	10	**981**	1 295	2 468
Cost of revenue		**(478)**	(835)	(1 490)
Net interest income from provision of financing to customers		**396**	737	1 256
Interest income, calculated using the effective interest rate method		**1 452**	1 627	3 180
Interest expense		**(1 056)**	(890)	(1 924)
Impairment loss on loans and advances	9	**(1 899)**	(2 493)	(3 751)
Risk-adjusted net interest (expense)/income from provision of financing to customers		**(1 503)**	(1 756)	(2 495)
Net insurance result		**324**	97	(133)
Insurance revenue		**502**	564	1 101
Insurance service expense		**(174)**	(473)	(1 263)
Insurance finance income		**(4)**	6	29
Net income from purchased book debts		**332**	461	984
Imputed interest income, calculated using the credit-adjusted effective interest rate		**320**	380	778
Interest expense		**(188)**	(151)	(329)
Impairment gain on principal book portfolios	1	**151**	143	216
Fair value movements on other financial assets	1	**49**	89	319
Operating costs		**(1 244)**	(1 239)	(2 786)
Net finance charge – not relating to provision of financing to customers		**(143)**	(91)	(220)
Finance income		**86**	87	171
Finance charges		**(229)**	(178)	(391)
Net other income		**34**	(14)	(22)
Equity accounted (loss)/income		**(2)**	(5)	(58)
Operating loss		**(1 699)**	(2 087)	(3 752)
Non-operating profit		**221**	109	1 544
Loss before tax		**(1 478)**	(1 978)	(2 208)
Income tax expense		**(207)**	(116)	26
Loss for the period from continuing operations		**(1 685)**	(2 094)	(2 182)
Discontinued operations				
Profit for the period from discontinued operations	3	**7**	40	838
Loss for the period		**(1 678)**	(2 054)	(1 344)
Loss for the period from continuing operations attributable to:				
Ordinary equity holders of the parent		**(1 373)**	(1 706)	(1 567)
Non-controlling interests		**(312)**	(388)	(615)
Profit for the period from discontinued operations attributable to:				
Ordinary equity holders of the parent		**(1)**	23	634
Non-controlling interests		**8**	17	204
Loss per share (cents)				
From continuing operations				
Basic loss per share	11	**(178.3)**	(224.9)	(206.2)
Diluted basic loss per share	11	**(178.3)**	(224.9)	(206.2)
From continuing and discontinued operations				
Basic loss per share	11	**(178.4)**	(221.9)	(122.8)
Diluted basic loss per share	11	**(178.4)**	(221.9)	(122.8)

* *Comparative information for 31 March 2023 has been restated for the correction of the put option liability, reversal of the discontinued operation related to SA Taxi auto business due to the reversal of the decision to sell, presentation of purchased book debts and presentation of WBC, Nutun Transact and Nutun Australia as discontinued operations. Refer to notes 8 for further information.*

** *Comparative information for 30 September 2023 has been restated for the presentation of WBC, Nutun Transact and Nutun Australia as discontinued operations. Refer to notes 8 for further information.*

Condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income

for the half year ended 31 March 2024

	31 March 2024 Unaudited Rm	31 March 2023 Unaudited Rm	30 September 2023 Audited Rm
Loss for the period	**(1 678)**	(2 054)	(1 344)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss:			
Movement in cash flow hedging reserve	**28**	(1)	(29)
Fair value loss arising during the period	**39**	(1)	(40)
Deferred tax	**(10)**	–	11
Exchange gain on translation of foreign operations	**42**	49	91
Total comprehensive loss for the period	**(1 608)**	(2 006)	(1 282)
Total comprehensive loss attributable to:			
Ordinary equity holders of the parent	**(1 304)**	(1 636)	(871)
Non-controlling interests	**(304)**	(370)	(411)

Condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity

for the half year ended 31 March 2024

	Number of ordinary shares million	Share capital Rm	Put option reserve* Rm
Balance at 30 September 2022	757.4	5 179	(4 307)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income	–	–	–
Loss for the period	–	–	–
Other comprehensive (loss)/income	–	–	–
Transactions with non-controlling interests	–	–	–
Grant of conditional share plans	–	–	–
Settlement of conditional share plans	–	–	–
Derecognition the reserve relating to forward contract to issue shares	–	–	–
Recognition of reserve relating to the put option to acquire non-controlling interests	–	–	185
Dividends paid	–	–	–
Issue of shares	1.6	61	–
Balance at 31 March 2023 – unaudited	759.0	5 240	(4 122)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	–	–	–
Profit /(loss) for the period	–	–	–
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–
Transactions with non-controlling interests	–	–	–
Tax recognised in equity	–	–	–
Grant of conditional share plans	–	–	–
Settlement of conditional share plans	–	–	–
Recognition of reserve relating to the put option to acquire non-controlling interests	–	–	5
Dividends paid	–	–	–
Issue of shares	4.0	27	–
Balance at 30 September 2023	**763.0**	**5 267**	**(4 117)**
Total comprehensive profit/(loss)	**–**	**–**	**–**
Loss for the period	**–**	**–**	
Other comprehensive income	**–**	**–**	**–**
Transactions with non-controlling interests*	**–**	**–**	**–**
Grant of conditional share plans	**–**	**–**	**–**
Settlement of conditional share plans	**–**	**–**	**–**
Derecognition of reserve to acquire non-controlling interests**	**–**	**–**	**3 710**
Dividends paid	**–**	**–**	**–**
Issue of shares	**21**	**147**	**–**
Balance at 31 March 2024	**784.0**	**5 414**	**(407)**

* *These amounts relate to the following transactions:*

1. *In March 2024, the group settled the equity cure payment in relation to the breach of covenants by Industry Holdco (SANTACO). The equity cure effectively reduces the number of ordinary shares that will be issued on ultimate redemption of the Notional Vendor Finance shares.*
2. *In March 2024, the group's effective shareholding in WBC Holdings was reduced to 72.2% in anticipation of the implementation of the WBC unbundling in April 2024.*
3. *In December 2023, the group acquired partnership interests in the Nutun CX en commandite partnerships from limited partners, the aggregate purchase price for which was discharged by the allotment and issue of 21 million Transaction Capital shares and a cash settlement of R30m.*
4. *In October 2023, the group acquired 0.52% of ordinary shares in SA Taxi Holdings that was held by the Empire Family Trust for the nominal amount of R1.*

** *During the current reporting period, the reserve related to the put option for the acquisition of shares held by the non-controlling interests in WBC Holdings (Pty) Ltd was derecognised due to the cancellation of the shareholders agreement as part of the unbundling process.*

Other reserves Rm	Retained earnings Rm	Equity attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent Rm	Non-controlling interests Rm	Total equity Rm
713	6 757	8 342	1 636	9 978
48	(1 683)	(1 635)	(371)	(2 006)
–	(1 683)	(1 683)	(371)	(2 054)
48	–	48	–	48
–	(104)	(104)	(11)	(115)
41	–	41	–	41
(42)	(20)	(62)	–	(62)
(386)		(386)	–	(386)
–	–	185	–	185
–	(281)	(281)	(83)	(364)
–	–	61	–	61
374	4 669	6 161	1 171	7 332
14	750	764	(41)	723
–	750	750	(41)	709
14	–	14	–	14
–	(5)	(5)	1	(4)
–	–	–	–	–
28	–	28	–	28
(46)		(46)	–	(46)
–	–	5	–	5
–	–	–	(71)	(71)
–	–	27	–	27
370	**5 414**	**6 934**	**1 060**	**7 994**
70	**(1 374)**	**(1 304)**	**(304)**	**(1 608)**
–	**(1 374)**	**(1 374)**	**(304)**	**(1 678)**
70	**–**	**70**	**–**	**70**
–	**45**	**45**	**205**	**250**
(29)	**–**	**(29)**	**–**	**(29)**
(49)	**(10)**	**(59)**	**–**	**(59)**
–	**(1 771)**	**1 939**	**–**	**1 939**
–	**–**	**–**	**(857)**	**(857)**
–	**–**	**147**	**–**	**147**
362	**2 304**	**7 673**	**104**	**7 777**

Transaction Capital

Consolidated statement of cash flow

for the half year ended 31 March 2024

	Notes	31 March 2024 Unaudited Rm	31 March 2023 Unaudited Restated* Rm	30 September 2023 Audited Rm
Cash flow from operating activities				
Cash generated by operations		**113**	787	584
Interest received		**1 272**	1 321	2 470
Interest paid		**(1 043)**	(1 217)	(2 767)
Income taxes paid		**(163)**	(153)	(346)
Dividends received from associates		**28**	–	–
Dividends paid		**(44)**	(364)	(435)
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in operating assets and working capital		**163**	374	(494)
Increase in operating assets		**1 112**	(1 921)	(2 795)
Loans and advances		**505**	(2 107)	(3 298)
Decrease in leased assets		**6**	2	7
Purchased book debts		**601**	184	496
Changes in working capital		**(181)**	(423)	1 075
Decrease/(increase) in inventories		**(402)**	57	769
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		**(16)**	(257)	117
Decrease/(increase) in other loans receivable		**35**	(13)	(11)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		**202**	(210)	200
Net cash utilised by operating activities		**1 094**	(1 970)	(2 214)
Cash flow from investing activities				
Disposal of subsidiary – net cash		**(162)**	–	–
Acquisition of property and equipment		**(73)**	(131)	(304)
Proceeds on disposal of property and equipment		**5**	18	27
Acquisition of intangible assets		**(47)**	(69)	(135)
Investment into equity accounted investment**		**184**	(9)	(10)
Acquisition of subsidiaries		**–**	(304)	(446)
Proceeds on disposal of intangible assets		**–**	–	2
Proceeds from disposal of asset held for sale		**–**	–	321
Decrease in other investments		**(114)**	448	531
Net cash utilised by investing activities		**(207)**	(47)	(14)
Cash flow from financing activities				
Proceeds from interest-bearing liabilities		**581**	9 038	9 907
Settlement of interest-bearing liabilities		**(1 929)**	(6 323)	(6 537)
Settlement of other short-term borrowings		**(22)**	(9)	(1)
Repayment of lease liabilities		**(77)**	(48)	(198)
Additional interest acquired in relation to a subsidiary		**(315)**	–	(70)
Issue of shares		**–**	(2)	–
Net cash generated by financing activities		**(1 762)**	2 656	3 101
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(875)**	639	873
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		**1 545**	663	663
Effects of exchange rate changes on the balance of cash held in foreign currencies		**11**	5	9
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period***		**681**	1 307	1 545

* *Comparative information has been restated for the presentation of purchased book debts. Refer to note 8 for further information.*

** *During the current period, the group disposed some of its underlying investments in Transaction Capital Global Finance UK (TCGF) for a consideration of USD8.7 million (c.R160 million).*

*** *Cash and cash equivalents are presented net of bank overdrafts and includes R168 million (31 March 2023: R1 million; 30 September 2023: R1 million) of cash transferred as part of assets held for sale.*

Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements

for the half year ended 31 March 2024

		31 March 2024 Unaudited Rm	31 March 2023 Unaudited Restated* Rm	30 September 2023 Audited Rm
1	**Purchased book debts**			
	Principal book portfolio* (refer to 1.1)	**4 336**	4 176	4 398
	Other financial assets (refer to 1.2)	**608**	460	627
	Total purchased book debts	**4 944**	4 636	5 025
1.1	**Principal book portfolio**			
	Reconciliation of movements in the period			
	Balance at the beginning of the period	**4 398**	3 785	3 785
	Additions	**83**	573	1 030
	Net cash collections	**(617)**	(705)	(1 411)
	Interest calculated using the credit adjusted effective interest rate (CAEIR)	**320**	380	778
	Impairment gain	**151**	143	216
	Balance at the end of the period	**4 335**	4 176	4 398
1.2	**Other financial assets**			
	Reconciliation of movements in the period			
	Balance at the beginning of the period	**627**	423	423
	Additions	**40**	58	111
	Cash collections	**(108)**	(110)	(226)
	Fair value movements	**49**	89	319
	Balance at the end of the period	**608**	460	627

* *The reconciliation of movements presented for March 2023 has been restated for the presentation of purchased book debts as detailed in note 8.*

2 Goodwill

	31 March 2024 Unaudited Rm	31 March 2023 Unaudited Rm	30 September 2023 Audited Rm
Balance at the beginning of the period	**5 250**	4 754	4 754
Impairment loss	**–**	–	(63)
Additions recognised from business combinations:	**–**	589	537
Milton Graham Australia and Milton Graham New Zealand	**–**	589	537
Disposal of subsidiary	**(1 038)**	–	–
Transfer to asset held for sale	**(3 000)**	–	–
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	**14**	10	22
Carrying value at the end of the period	**1 226**	5 353	5 250
Composition of goodwill per cash-generating unit			
SA Taxi components			
SA Taxi – Lending	**–**	63	–
SA Taxi – Insurance	**436**	436	436
Value Added Services	**100**	100	100
Nutun Holdings (Nutun) components:			
Nutun – South Africa	**337**	341	342
Nutun CX	**353**	351	352
Nutun Australia	**–**	1 076	1 034
WeBuyCars	**–**	2 986	2 986
Total goodwill	**1 226**	5 353	5 250

	31 March 2024 Unaudited Rm	31 March 2023 Unaudited Rm	30 September 2023 Unaudited Rm

3 Discontinued operations and non-current assets held for sale

	31 March 2024 Unaudited Rm	31 March 2023 Unaudited Rm	30 September 2023 Unaudited Rm
Assets classified as held for sale are made up as follows:			
TCBS (refer to 3.1.1)	**10**	50	20
Nutun Transact (refer to 3.1.1)	**213**	–	–
WBC (refer to 3.1.2)	**10 488**	–	–
Non-current asset classified as held for sale	**–**	–	99
Total assets classified as held for sale	**10 711**	50	119
Liabilities classified as held for sale are made up as follows:			
TCBS (refer to 3.1.1)	**1**	17	5
Nutun Transact (refer to 3.1.1)	**67**	–	–
WBC (refer to 3.1.2)	**3 432**		
Total liabilities classified as held for sale	**3 500**	17	5
Profit from discontinued operations is made up as follows:			
TCBS (refer to 3.1.1)	**(3)**	(4)	(9)
Nutun Transact (refer to 3.1.1)	**11**	13	24
Nutun Australia (refer to 3.1.1)	**54**	(35)	10
WBC (refer to 3.1.2)	**(55)**	66	813
Total profit from discontinued operations	**7**	40	838

3.1 Discontinued operations

3.1.1 Nutun Discontinued operations

The following businesses have been classified as discontinued operations because they represent a major line of business or geographical area for the group:

3.1.1.1 TCBS

Cognisant of the higher risk in the small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) sector, Transaction Capital Business Solutions (Pty) Ltd (TCBS) has proactively curbed gross loans and advances growth to this sector. During the 2020 financial year, the group took the decision to reduce this exposure significantly. The group was of the view that the capital allocated towards TCBS could be applied to achieve better risk-adjusted returns. TCBS is accounted for as a discontinued operation as its business and assets are available for sale. For the current period, the group continued to implement various disposal strategies, with some loans sold during the period.

The discontinued operation is included in the Nutun reportable segment in terms of IFRS 8: Operating Segments.

3.1.1.2 Nutun non-core assets

During the current period, the group initiated a review of Nutun's operations to identify non-core assets that can be repositioned or divested. This is in line with the group's strategy to maximise shareholder value. As a result, the following businesses were identified for divestment:

Nutun Australia

The group disposed of 100% of its equity interest in Nutun Australia in March. The completion date of the sale and receipt of the sales proceeds took place on 12 April 2024 and, as a result, a receivable was recognised at 31 March 2024. Subsequent to this date, the cash proceeds have been received by the group.

Nutun Australia was disposed for a consideration of AUD50.6 million (R625 million) effective 21 March 2024 when all the closing conditions were met.

Nutun Transact

The group initiated a process to dispose of its investment in Nutun Transact and affiliated entities following a review of Nutun's non-core assets and operations to unlock shareholder value. As at the reporting date 31 March 2024, negotiations are underway with interested parties and it is expected that the sale will be concluded before 30 September 2024.

The discontinued operations are included in the Nutun reportable segment in terms of IFRS 8: Operating Segments.

3 Discontinued operations and non-current assets held for sale continued

3.1 Discontinued operations continued

3.1.1 Nutun discontinued operations continued

The results of discontinued operations, which have been included in the profit for the year and the cash flow information are as per table below:

	TCBS		
	31 March 2024 Unaudited Rm	**31 March 2023 Unaudited Rm**	**30 September 2023 Audited Rm**
Risk-adjusted net interest income	**(2)**	(3)	(7)
Non-interest revenue	**–**	–	–
Operating costs	**(1)**	(1)	(2)
(Loss)/profit before tax	**(3)**	(4)	(9)
Income tax benefit/(expense)	**–**	–	–
(Loss)/profit for the period from discontinued operations	**(3)**	(4)	(9)
Net (loss)/profit on discontinued operations attributable to:			
Ordinary equity holders of the parent	**(3)**	(4)	(9)
Non-controlling interests	**–**	–	–
Cash flows from discontinued operations			
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	**5**	(2)	(2)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities	**–**	–	–
Net cash inflow from financing activities	**–**	–	–
Net increase/(decrease) in cash generated by discontinued operations	**5**	(2)	(2)

	Nutun Transact			Nutun Australia		
	31 March 2024 Unaudited Rm	31 March 2023 Unaudited Rm	30 September 2023 Audited Rm	**31 March 2024 Unaudited Rm**	31 March 2023 Unaudited Rm	30 September 2023 Audited Rm
	14	11	24	**(33)**	(25)	(50)
	79	76	154	**571**	419	960
	(78)	(69)	(143)	**(481)**	(439)	(894)
	15	18	35	**57**	(45)	16
	(4)	(5)	(11)	**(3)**	10	(6)
	11	13	24	**54**	(35)	10
	10	12	23	**54**	(35)	10
	1	1	1	**–**	–	–
	22	18	34	**40**	277	82
	(13)	(15)	(31)	**(12)**	(311)	6
	(10)	(2)	(1)	**(18)**	158	(38)
	(1)	1	2	**10**	124	50

3 Discontinued operations and non-current assets held for sale continued

3.1 Discontinued operations continued

3.1.1 Nutun discontinued operation continued

The major classes of assets and liabilities comprising the Nutun discontinued operations classified as held for sale are as follows:

	TCBS			Nutun Transact
	31 March 2024 Unaudited Rm	31 March 2023 Unaudited Rm	30 September 2023 Unaudited Rm	**31 March 2024 Unaudited Rm**
Cash and cash equivalents	**7**	1	1	**7**
Tax receivables	**–**	–	–	**3**
Trade and other receivables	**–**	–	–	**22**
Inventories	**–**	–	–	**1**
Loans and advances	**3**	31	19	**–**
Other loans receivable	**–**	–	–	**24**
Intangible assets	**–**	1	–	**131**
Property and equipment	**–**	–	–	**2**
Goodwill	**–**	–	–	**14**
Deferred tax assets	**–**	17	–	**9**
Total assets classified as held for sale	**10**	50	20	**213**
Tax payables	**–**	–	–	**5**
Trade and other payables	**1**	1	5	**25**
Provisions	**–**	–	–	**3**
Deferred tax liabilities	**–**	16	–	**34**
Total liabilities associated with assets classified as held for sale	**1**	17	5	**67**
Net assets of disposal group	**9**	33	15	**146**

3 Discontinued operations and non-current assets held for sale continued

3.1 Discontinued operations continued

3.1.2 WeBuyCars discontinued operations and non-current asset held for distribution

During the current period, the group decided to unbundle WeBuyCars by listing the business on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) separately as part of the group's strategy in unlocking shareholders value. The unbundling of WeBuyCars has enabled the group to significantly reduce its debt thereby eliminating cross-default triggers that are in place. In addition, the call option derivative and the put option liability for the group to acquire additional 25.1% in WeBuyCars was cancelled in March 2024.

As a result, WeBuyCars was classified as a discontinued operation and asset held for distribution in terms of the requirements of IFRS 5.

The discontinued operation is reported as WBC reportable segment in terms of IFRS 8: Operating Segments.

The results of discontinued operations, which have been included in the profit for the year and the cash flow information are as per table below:

	31 March 2024 Unaudited Rm	31 March 2023 Unaudited Rm	30 September 2023 Audited Rm
Risk-adjusted net interest income	**(65)**	(66)	(149)
Non-interest revenue	**1 495**	1 242	2 556
Operating costs	**(1 350)**	(999)	(1 372)
Profit before tax	**80**	177	1 035
Income tax expense	**(135)**	(111)	(222)
(Loss)/profit for the period from discontinued operations	**(55)**	66	813
Net (loss)/profit on discontinued operations attributable to:			
Ordinary equity holders of the parent	**(28)**	49	609
Non-controlling interests	**(27)**	17	204
Cash flows from discontinued operations			
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	**77**	134	603
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities	**13**	(24)	(71)
Net cash inflow from financing activities	**(92)**	29	(138)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash generated by discontinued operations	**(2)**	139	394

3 Discontinued operations and non-current assets held for sale continued

3.1 Discontinued operations continued

3.1.2 WBC discontinued operations and non-current asset held for distribution continued

The major classes of assets and liabilities comprising the WBC discontinued operations classified as held for distribution are as follows:

	31 March 2024 Unaudited Rm
Cash and cash equivalents	154
Trade and other receivables	1 055
Inventories	2 127
Reinsurance contract assets	58
Other loans receivable	12
Equity accounted investments	11
Intangible assets	2 794
Property and equipment	1 241
Goodwill	2 987
Deferred tax assets	49
Total assets classified as held for distribution	**10 488**
Tax payables	26
Trade and other payables	1 148
Provisions	34
Lease liabilities	147
Interest bearing liabilities	1 323
Deferred tax liabilities	754
Total liabilities associated with assets classified as held for distribution	**3 432**
Net assets to be distributed	**7 056**

3.1.3 Discontinued operations relating to SA Taxi Auto Repairs

In March 2023, the group resolved to dispose of its assets and liabilities utilised in the workshop operations within SA Taxi Auto business which is specifically used in the refurbishment and repairs of quality renewed taxis. As a result, the business was classified as a discontinued operation. However, in September 2023, the group reversed the decision to dispose the business and consequently the business ceased to qualify as held for sale and discontinued operations. The results of the operations of the business which was previously presented in discontinued operations has been reclassified and included in income from continuing operations for all the periods presented.

3.2 Non-current assets classified as held for sale

During the prior period ended 30 September 2023, the group classified its investments in Troy GmbH as held for sale. The investments consist of an ordinary shareholding with a carrying amount of R51.3 million (September 2023: R49.9 million) and a convertible loan with a carrying amount of R47.2 million (September 2023: R48.8 million). The decision to dispose of the investment is consistent with the group's strategy to unlock capital for strategic growth. The sale is expected to be completed within 12 months after September 2023.

The asset held for sale of R98.5 million was impaired in full during the current period because management does not expect to recover the carrying amount of the investment and the loan receivable.

4 Disposal of subsidiary

The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities as at the date of sale of Nutun Australia were:

	31 March 2024 Unaudited Rm
Cash and cash equivalents	**162**
Trade and other receivables	**346**
Investment in associates	**95**
Intangible assets	**169**
Property and equipment	**82**
Goodwill	**1 038**
Total assets disposed	**1 892**
Tax payables	**1**
Trade and other payables	**545**
Provisions	**52**
Interest bearing liabilities	**623**
Lease liabilities	**91**
Deferred tax liabilities	**3**
Total liabilities disposed	**1 315**
Net assets disposed	**577**
Disposal consideration	**625**
Profit on disposal	**48**
Net cash	
Cash receivable	**625**
Less cash and cash equivalents disposed	**(162)**
Net cash receivable from the sale	**463**

5 Interest-bearing liabilities

	31 March 2024 Unaudited Rm	31 March 2023 Unaudited Rm	30 September 2023 Audited Rm
Type of loan			
Notes, securitisation notes and debentures	**4 990**	5 910	5 996
Loans	**16 835**	18 638	19 397
Total interest-bearing liabilities	**21 825**	24 548	25 393
Classes of interest-bearing liabilities			
Senior debt	**20 573**	23 373	24 148
Subordinated debt	**1 252**	1 175	1 245
Total interest-bearing liabilities	**21 825**	24 548	25 393
Maturity profile			
Payable within 12 months	**10 315**	4 938	8 781
Payable thereafter	**11 510**	19 610	16 612
Total interest-bearing liabilities	**21 825**	24 548	25 393

5 Interest-bearing liabilities continued

During the current period, Interest bearing liabilities had the following material movements:

- In March 2024, the group early settled Zephyr Preference shares in full and final settlement of R497 million which includes R484 million of capital and R14 million of interest.
- As a result of the unbundling of WeBuyCars, R1 323 million was transferred to held for distribution as at the end of March 2024.
- In March 2024, Nutun Australia was disposed together with related Interest bearing liabilities of R623 million.

The group through SA Taxi is in the process of renegotiating the debt structure with the funders. The full debt restructure plan is envisaged to:

- Limit any reliance on external/new equity or debt capital over the medium term;
- Re-profile debt in various entities to ensure alignment between cash collection and debt repayment;
- Convert selected fixed amortisation structures into securitisation like structures – where debt repayment will be done on the basis of cash collected in the structure (through a priority of payments) rather than a fixed amortisation schedule;
- Re-profile the Mezzanine debt across the group; and
- Result in the potential re-structure of the SA Taxi group of companies.

The debt restructuring process is expected to be completed by end of June 2024.

6 Put option liability

6.1 During the 2022 financial year, the group, through its subsidiary Transaction Capital Motor Holdco (Pty) Ltd (TCMH) concluded a shareholders agreement with the minority shareholders of WBC Holdings, which includes put options in favour of the minority shareholders, which if exercised could result in TCMH acquiring, in various increments and at various intervals, additional shares in WBC Holdings up to a maximum of 25.1% (being all the shares in WBC Holdings currently held by the minority shareholders) and which, if implemented in full, will result in WBC Holdings becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of TCMH.

The shareholders' agreement was cancelled in March 2024 due to the implementation of WBC unbundling. As a result, the put option liability was extinguished, and the remaining balance of the put option reserve has been reclassified to retained earnings.

6.2 The group, acting in its capacity as general partner of the Synergy Investment Partnerships, currently owns an effective 75% shareholding in Nutun CX Proprietary Limited (formerly known as Synergy Contact Centre Proprietary Limited) (NCX) and Nutun UK Limited (previously Synergy Outsource Limited) (Nutun UK) respectively. The group concluded a shareholders agreement with the minority shareholders of NCX and Nutun UK, for the acquisition of the additional 25% through exercising a put option. The exercise date for the put options is 28 February 2025.

The value of the put option liability is calculated by applying a price earnings multiple to the profits of NCX and Nutun UK for the 12 month period ending on 28 February 2025. A discount rate of 7.1% has been used for the NCX valuation and 4.49% for the Nutun UK valuation

6.3 The effect of granting these put options on the group's results is summarised as follows:

	31 March 2024 Unaudited		
	Rm WBC	Rm Synergy	Rm Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	1 885	467	2 352
Imputed interest charge recognised in the income statement	54	16	70
Re-measurement of put option liability	–	(286)	(286)
Derecognition of put option to acquire non controlling interest	(1 939)	–	(1 939)
Effect of foreign currency exchange difference	–	1	1
Balance at the end of the period	–	198	198

	31 March 2023 Unaudited			30 September 2023 Audited		
	Rm WBC	Rm Synergy	Rm Total	Rm WBC	Rm Synergy	Rm Total
	3 403	639	4 042	3 403	639	4 042
	119	21	140	236	30	266
	(189)	(55)	(244)	(1 754)	(39)	(1 793)
	–	(185)	(185)	–	(190)	(190)
	–	13	13	–	27	27
	3 333	433	3 766	1 885	467	2 352

	31 March 2024 Unaudited Number of shares	31 March 2023 Unaudited Number of shares	30 September 2023 Audited Number of shares
7 Ordinary share capital			
Authorised			
Ordinary shares	**1 000 000 000**	1 000 000 000	1 000 000 000
Issued			
Ordinary share capital	**784 323 242**	759 032 637	763 313 142
Ordinary share capital	**784 323 242**	759 032 637	763 313 142

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023		30 September 2023	
	Number of shares million	Share capital Rm*	Number of shares million	Share capital Rm*	Number of shares million	Share capital Rm*
7.1 Reconciliation of ordinary share capital						
Balance at the beginning of the period	**763.3**	**5 267**	757.4	5 179	757.4	5 179
Shares issued in settlement of the Conditional Share Plan (Note 7.1.1)	**–**	**–**	1.7	61	5.9	88
Shares issued	**21.0**	**147**	–	–	–	–
Balance at the end of the period	**784.3**	**5 414**	759.1	5 240	763.3	5 267

* *Net of share issue costs.*

7.1.1 In terms of the specific authority received from shareholders in the adoption of the Transaction Capital Conditional Share Plan, there has been no issues of shares to participants/employees during the current period.

Preference share capital

Authorised

10 000 000 cumulative, non-participating, non-convertible preference shares of no par value

Issued

Nil (31 March 2022: nil; 30 September 2023: nil) preference shares

8 Restatements

8.1 Reversal of decision to sell SA Taxi Auto Repairs

SA Taxi Auto business was presented as a discontinued operation and asset held for sale in the March 2023 condensed consolidated financial statements. Subsequently, the group decided not to dispose the business.

Comparative information for March 2023 in the statement of financial position and the statement of income statement has been restated to reclassify the results of the operations as continuing operations.

8.2 Put option liability

In the 2023 financial year, Nutun entered into an agreement with minority shareholders of Nutun CX whereby it acquired an additional 10% shareholding in both Nutun CX and Nutun UK. As a result, Nutun remeasured the put option financial liability to reflect the remaining minority shareholding of 25% which is subject to a put by Nutun. In accordance with IFRS 9, the reduction in the put option liability was incorrectly recognised in profit and loss (as is the requirement for financial liabilities held at amortised cost). The acquisition of additional 10% is a reduction in the equity reserve and the liability.

Comparative financial information for March 2023 in the income statement has been restated in terms of IAS 8: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

8.3 Net income from purchased book debts

The group previously presented collections from purchased debt books as part of revenue and the related costs were included in cost of revenue. The amount of the change in lifetime expected credit losses was reflected as an amortisation expense also recognised as part of cost of revenue.

During the prior year, the group corrected the presentation of net income from purchased debt books to align to the presentation and disclosure requirements in terms of IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments. IFRS 9 requires interest revenue to be calculated and presented in the income statement by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial assets from initial recognition. At each reporting date, the change in lifetime expected credit losses is recognised as an impairment gain or loss. Costs relating to the generation of collections from purchased book debts, which were previously included in cost of revenue, are now capitalised to the purchase book debts to the extent that they are both directly attributable and incremental, with the balance of only directly attributable costs presented as part of operating costs. In addition, interest expense related to purchased book debts that was previously included as part of finance charges is now presented as part of net income from purchased book debts.

Comparative financial information for March 2023 in the income statement and statement of cash flow has been restated in terms of IAS 8: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. The restatement does not have an impact on the prior period reported profit.

8.4 Discontinued operations

In line with the group's strategy to unlock and maximise shareholders' value, the group identified the following businesses for divestment through disposal and unbundling:

- Nutun Transact – disposal
- Nutun Australia – disposal (the business was disposed at the end of March 2024)
- WBC – unbundling

The 31 March 2023 and 30 September 2023 comparative financial information presented in these condensed results have been restated for the classification of discontinued operations in the current period in terms of IFRS 5 – Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations. Comparative financial information for March 2023 in the income statement and statement of cash flow has been restated.

8.5 Leave pay accrual

The group reassessed the presentation of the leave pay balance which was previously presented as part of the provisions balance in the statement of financial position and has corrected the presentation by reclassifying it to accruals within the trade and other payables line. The nature and calculation of the leave pay amount has not changed from prior periods. Management has reclassified the balance from provisions to accruals in terms of IAS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

8 Restatements continued

	31 March 2023				
Consolidated statement of financial position	**As previously presented Rm**	**SA Taxi Auto – IFRS 5 reversal Rm**	**Leave pay accrual Rm**	**Nutun Put option Rm**	**Restated Rm**
Cash and cash equivalents	**1 837**	–	–	–	**1 837**
Other investments	**982**	–	–	–	**982**
Tax receivables	**48**	–	–	–	**48**
Trade and other receivables	**2 182**	8	–	–	**2 190**
Inventories	**3 464**	243	–	–	**3 707**
Assets classified as held for sale	**442**	(392)	–	–	**50**
Leased assets	**9**	–	–	–	**9**
Loans and advances	**14 941**	53	–	–	**14 994**
Purchased book debts	**4 636**	–	–	–	**4 636**
Other loans receivable	**132**	–	–	–	**132**
Derivative assets	**380**	–	–	–	**380**
Equity accounted investments	**1 142**	–	–	–	**1 142**
Intangible assets	**3 396**	34	–	–	**3 430**
Property and equipment	**1 885**	54	–	–	**1 939**
Goodwill	**5 353**	–	–	–	**5 353**
Deferred tax assets	**296**	–	–	–	**296**
Total assets	**41 125**	–		–	**41 125**
Bank overdrafts	**531**	–	–	–	**531**
Other short-term borrowings	**14**	–	–	–	**14**
Tax payables	**93**	–	–	–	**93**
Trade and other payables	**1 816**	14	114	–	**1 944**
Provisions	**147**	–	(114)	–	**33**
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	**31**	(14)	–	–	**17**
Insurance contract liabilities	**601**	–	–	–	**601**
Put option liability	**3 766**	–	–	–	**3 766**
Derivative liabilities	**17**	–	–	–	**17**
Interest-bearing liabilities	**24 548**	–	–	–	**24 548**
Lease liabilities	**722**	–	–	–	**722**
Deferred tax liabilities	**1 505**	–	–	–	**1 505**
Total liabilities	**33 791**	–		–	**33 791**
Equity					
Ordinary share capital	**5 240**	–	–	–	**5 240**
Put option reserve	**(4 307)**	–	–	185	**(4 122)**
Other reserves	**374**	–	–	–	**374**
Retained earnings	**4 854**	–	–	(185)	**4 669**
Equity attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	**6 161**	–	–	–	**6 161**
Non-controlling interest	**1 173**	–	–	–	**1 173**
Total equity	**7 334**	–	–	–	**7 334**
Total equity and liabilities	**41 125**	–	–	–	**41 125**

8 Restatements continued

Consolidated income statement	31 March 2023 As previously presented Rm	SA Taxi Auto discontinued operations reversal Rm	Nutun (Transact and Australia) discontinued operations Rm	WBC discontinued operations Rm	Net income from purchased book debts and put option liability Rm	Restated Rm
Gross profit from the provision of services and sale of goods	**2 377**	6	(191)	(1 227)	(505)	**460**
Revenue	**12 437**	23	(471)	(9 830)	(864)	**1 295**
Cost of revenue	**(10 060)**	(17)	280	8 603	359	**(835)**
Net interest income from provision of financing to customers	**747**	(10)	–	–	–	**737**
Interest income, calculated using the effective interest rate method	**1 627**	–	–	–	–	**1 627**
Interest expense	**(880)**	(10)	–	–	–	**(890)**
Impairment of loans and advances	**(2 493)**	–	–	–	–	**(2 493)**
Risk-adjusted interest income from provision of financing to customers	**(1 746)**	(10)	–	–	–	**(1 756)**
Net insurance result	**97**	–	–	–	–	**97**
Insurance revenue	**564**	–	–	–	–	**564**
Insurance service expense	**(473)**	–	–	–	–	**(473)**
Insurance finance (expense)/income	**6**	–	–	–	–	**6**
Net income from purchased book debts	**–**	–	–	–	462	**462**
Imputed interest income, calculated using the credit-adjusted effective interest rate	**–**	–	–	–	381	**381**
Interest expense	**–**	–	–	–	(151)	**(151)**
Impairment gain on principal book portfolios	**–**	–	–	–	143	**143**
Fair value movements on other financial assets	**–**	–	–	–	89	**89**
Operating costs	**(1 900)**	(167)	185	751	(108)	**(1 239)**
Net finance charge – not relating to provision of financing to customers	**(321)**	–	13	66	151	**(91)**
Finance income	**104**	–	(13)	(5)	–	**86**
Finance charges	**(425)**	–	26	71	151	**(177)**
Other income from provision of financing to customers						
Other income	**28**	(6)	(24)	(12)	–	**(14)**
Equity accounted income	**(1)**	–	(1)	(3)	–	**(5)**
Operating loss	**(1 466)**	(177)	(18)	(425)	–	**(2 086)**
Non-operating profit/(loss)	**3**	–	45	248	(185)	**111**
Loss before tax	**(1 463)**	(177)	27	(177)	(185)	**(1 975)**
Income tax expense	**(271)**	48	(5)	111	–	**(117)**
Loss for the period from continuing operations	**(1 734)**	(129)	22	(66)	(185)	**(2 092)**
Discounted operations	**(133)**	129	(22)	66	–	**40**
Loss for the period	**(1 867)**	–	–	–	(185)	**(2 052)**

8 Restatements continued

	30 September 2023			
Consolidated income statement	**As previously presented Rm**	**Nutun (Transact and Australia) discontinued operations**	**WBC discontinued operations**	**Restated Rm**
Gross profit from the provision of services and sale of goods	**3 886**	(450)	(2 458)	**978**
Revenue	**23 475**	(1 042)	(19 965)	**2 468**
Cost of revenue	**(19 589)**	592	17 507	**(1 490)**
Net interest income from provision of financing to customers	**1 256**	–	–	**1 256**
Interest income, calculated using the effective interest rate method	**3 180**	–	–	**3 180**
Interest expense	**(1 924)**	–	–	**(1 924)**
Impairment of loans and advances	**(3 751)**	–	–	**(3 751)**
Risk-adjusted interest income from provision of financing to customers	**(2 495)**	–	–	**(2 495)**
Net insurance result	**(68)**	–	(65)	**(133)**
Insurance revenue	**1 280**	–	(179)	**1 101**
Insurance service expense	**(1 364)**	–	101	**(1 263)**
Insurance finance (expense)/income	**16**	–	13	**29**
Net income from purchased book debts	**984**	–	–	**984**
Imputed interest income, calculated using the credit-adjusted effective interest rate	**778**	–	–	**778**
Interest expense	**(329)**	–	–	**(329)**
Impairment gain on principal book portfolios	**216**	–	–	**216**
Fair value movements on other financial assets	**319**	–	–	**319**
Operating costs	**(4 715)**	397	1 533	**(2 785)**
Net finance charge – not relating to provision of financing to customers	**(395)**	26	149	**(220)**
Finance income	**213**	(33)	(9)	**171**
Finance charges	**(608)**	59	158	**(391)**
Other income	**80**	(73)	(29)	**(22)**
Equity accounted income	**(53)**	(1)	(4)	**(58)**
Operating loss	**(2 776)**	(101)	(874)	**(3 751)**
Non-operating profit/(loss)	**1 654**	51	(161)	**1 544**
Loss before tax	**(1 122)**	(50)	(1 035)	**(2 207)**
Income tax expense	**(213)**	17	222	**26**
Loss for the period from continuing operations	**(1 335)**	(33)	(813)	**(2 181)**
Discontinued operations	**(9)**	33	813	**837**
Loss for the period	**(1 344)**	–	–	**(1 344)**

8 Restatements continued

Consolidated cash flow statement (extract)	31 March 2023 As previously presented Rm	Adjustments for net income from purchased book debts Rm	Restated Rm
Cash flow from operating activities			
Cash generated by operations	**1 285**	(498)	**787**
Interest received	**1 321**	–	**1 321**
Interest paid	**(1 217)**	–	**(1 217)**
Income taxes paid	**(153)**	–	**(153)**
Dividends paid	**(364)**	–	**(364)**
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in operating assets and working capital	**872**	(498)	**374**
Increase in operating assets	**(2 419)**	498	**(1 921)**
Loans and advances	**(2 107)**	–	**(2 107)**
Decrease in leased assets	**2**	–	**2**
Purchased book debts	**(314)**	498	**184**
Changes in working capital	**(423)**	–	**(423)**
Increase in inventory	**57**	–	**57**
Increase in trade and other receivables	**(257)**	–	**(257)**
Increase in other loans receivable	**(13)**	–	**(13)**
Increase in trade and other payables	**(210)**	–	**(210)**
Net cash utilised by operating activities	**(1 970)**	–	**(1 970)**

	31 March 2024 Unaudited Rm	31 March 2023 Unaudited Rm	30 September 2023 Audited Rm
9 Impairment of loans and advances			
Impairment comprises:			
Movement in provision for impairment*	**(950)**	(1 993)	(1 321)
Fair value movement of loans and advances: shortfall financed debtors	**–**	(25)	(24)
Fair value movement of loans and advances: entry-level vehicles	**1**	(5)	(15)
Bad debts written off*/**	**(952)**	(171)	(1 749)
Bad debts recovered	**2**	2	5
Impairment	**(1 899)**	(2 192)	(3 105)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversals of these losses	**–**	(301)	(646)
Total impairment	**(1 899)**	(2 493)	(3 751)

* *Included in the movement for the current period is an increase in the provision for impairment of R1.3 billion related to the impact of change in the AVCS (insurance cover) terms. Refer to note 12.1 for further details. Included in the September 2023 movement in provision for impairment and losses on onerous contracts and reversals of these losses are once off adjustments relating to the remeasurement of forward looking provisions and additional exposure write-offs of R1.73 billion (March 2023: R1.92 billion), and NRV adjustments to stock and parts of R1 billion (March 2023: R177 million).*

** *Includes the utilisation of IFRS17 insurance contracts liabilities amounting to R89 million (March 2023: R120 million, September 2023: R336 million) and net modification losses of R3.4 million (March 2023: R18.7 million, September 2023: R14.2 million) due to interest rate concessions.*

10 Revenue

Revenue comprises invoiced sales in respect of the sale of goods; insurance income, fees for rendering of services to customers; and finance charges on loans and suspensive sale credit agreements.

Revenue streams are disaggregated into the following major revenue streams in accordance with IFRS 15:

	31 March 2024 Unaudited Rm	31 March 2023 Unaudited Restated* Rm	30 September 2023 Restated** Rm
Revenue comprises:			
Commission income	**22**	38	69
Customer experience management	**743**	613	1 383
Fee income	**62**	68	134
Revenue from sale of goods	**147**	564	864
Other revenue	**7**	12	18
Total revenue	**981**	1 295	2 468

* *Comparative information for 31 March 2023 presented has been restated for the presentation of Nutun Australia, Nutun Transact and WBC as discontinued operations, the reversal of SA Taxi Auto business from discontinued operations to continuing operations and the presentation of purchased book debts. Refer to note 8 for further details.*

** *30 September 2023 information has been restated for the presented has been restated for the presentation of Nutun Australia, Nutun Transact and WBC as discontinued operations. Refer to note 8 for further details.*

11 Earnings per share

11.1 From continuing and discontinued operations

	Units	31 March 2024 Unaudited	31 March 2023 Unaudited Restated*	30 September 2023 Audited
Basic loss per share	cents	**(178.4)**	(221.9)	(122.8)
Diluted basic loss per share	cents	**(178.4)**	(221.9)	(122.8)
Headline loss per share	cents	**(172.5)**	(222.1)	(100.1)
Diluted headline loss per share	cents	**(172.5)**	(222.1)	(100.1)
The calculation of loss per share is based on the following data:				
Earnings				
Loss for the purposes of basic and diluted earnings per share	Rm	**(1 374)**	(1 683)	(933)
Being loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent				
Headline earnings adjustments:	Rm	**46**	(2)	172
Impairment of goodwill	Rm	**–**	–	52
Impairment of intangibles	Rm	**2**	–	–
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	Rm	**2**	1	2
Impairment of property and equipment	Rm	**1**	–	1
(Reversal)/Impairment of right of use assets	Rm	**(1)**	–	20
Impairment of investment in associate	Rm	**–**	–	43
Fair value adjustment on recognition of disposal group in associate	Rm	**–**	–	56
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	Rm	**–**	(2)	–
Impairment of asset held for sale	Rm	**99**		
Recycled foreign exchange reserves	Rm	**(9)**	–	–
Profit on disposal of subsidiary	Rm	**(47)**	–	–
Loss for the purposes of headline and diluted headline earnings per share	Rm	**(1 328)**	(1 685)	(761)
Number of shares				
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of basic and headline earnings per share				
Number of ordinary shares in issue at the beginning of the period	million	**763.3**	757.4	757.4
Effect of shares issued during the period	million	**6.7**	1.1	2.4
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of basic and headline earnings per share	million	**770.0**	758.5	759.8
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares:				
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of diluted basic and headline earnings per share	million	**770.0**	758.5	759.8

* *Comparative information has been restated for the correction of the put option. Refer to note 8 for further information.*

11 Earnings per share continued

11.2 From continuing operations

	Units	31 March 2024 Unaudited	31 March 2023 Unaudited Restated*	30 September 2023 Unaudited Restated**
Basic loss per share	cents	**(178.3)**	(224.9)	(206.2)
Diluted basic loss per share	cents	**(178.3)**	(224.9)	(206.2)
Headline loss per share	cents	**(164.9)**	(224.6)	(183.2)
Diluted headline loss per share	cents	**(164.9)**	(224.6)	(183.2)
The calculation loss per share is based on the following data:				
Earnings				
Loss for the period attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	Rm	**(1 374)**	(1 683)	(933)
Adjustments to exclude the loss for the period from discontinued operations attributable to equity holders of the parent	Rm	**1**	(23)	(634)
Earnings from continuing operations for the purposes of basic and diluted earnings per share excluding discontinued operations	Rm	**(1 373)**	(1 706)	(1 567)
Headline earnings adjustments:	Rm	**103**	2	175
Impairment of goodwill	Rm	**–**	–	52
Impairment of intangibles	Rm	**2**	–	–
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	Rm	**2**	2	2
Impairment of property, and equipment	Rm	**1**	–	1
(Reversal)/Impairment of right of use assets	Rm	**(1)**	–	20
Impairment of investment	Rm	**–**	–	43
Fair value adjustment on recognition of disposal group in associate	Rm	**–**	–	56
(Profit)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	Rm	**–**	–	2
Impairment of asset held for sale	Rm	**99**	–	–
Earnings from continuing operations for the purposes of headline and diluted headline earnings per share excluding discontinued operations	Rm	**(1 270)**	(1 704)	(1 392)

* *Comparative information for 31 March 2023 presented has been restated for the presentation of Nutun Australia, Nutun Transact and WBC as discontinued operations, the reversal of SA Taxi Auto business from discontinued operations to continuing operations and the presentation of purchased book debts. Refer to note 8 for further details.*

** *30 September 2023 information has been restated for the presented has been restated for the presentation of Nutun Australia, Nutun Transact and WBC as discontinued operations. Refer to note 8 for further details.*

The denominators used are the same as those detailed above for both basic and diluted earnings per share from continuing and discontinued operations. Shares deemed to be issued for no consideration in respect of the conditional share plan do not have a dilutive effect in the current period.

12 Financial risk management

12.1 Credit risk

SA Taxi

Debt rehabilitation program

SA Taxi commenced with a debt rehabilitation program, given the distressed economic environment to support its customers. This program included extending the term of the contracts, amongst other relief measures and is subject to strict payment performance criteria such that customers must demonstrate an extended period of corrective payment behaviour prior to qualifying for debt rehabilitation.

Customer performance on restructured accounts continues to be closely monitored. SA Taxi anticipates further debt restructuring which has an impact on the customer portfolios and credit risk management.

Macro-environment

The SA Taxi business continues to operate in a challenging environment. The industry is dealing with the deterioration of the macro-economic environment – including higher interest rates, higher fuel prices, higher exchange rates, lower commuter density, loadshedding without a commensurate increase in commuter fares. This has had a significant impact on the collections performance of the underlying book and resulted in a severe deterioration of the stage distribution of the portfolio.

Current economic environment and business model update

The minibus taxi industry has not recovered post COVID. Therefore, the industry's profitability remains stressed. Record levels of loadshedding are adversely impacting economic activity, with a further negative knock-on effect on commuter activity. Loadshedding has also increased traffic density causing longer commute times, resulting in a reduction in the number of trips completed by taxi operators. This has resulted in a systemic change which has eroded profitability on marginal routes, making it difficult for operators to afford loan repayments, reducing the group's ability to serve this lower-end segment of the industry. Throughout this period, the industry operated as an essential service under stressed conditions, but without any government support.

Since 2023 financial year, SA Taxi has changed its business model to focus on higher quality credit risk loan origination resulting in lower absolute quantum of loans originated against repossessed and refurbished quality taxis.

Measurement of expected credit losses (ECL)

Given these factors, management's view of future uncertainty and risk of the taxi industry, and the strategy to refurbish and refinance less pre-owned vehicles going forward and utilise alternative repossessed vehicle disposal channels resulting in lower recovery rates, the group continuously reassesses the assumptions underpinning the IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 forward looking provision models across the entire portfolio based on the best estimate of the impact that these factors are likely to have on future expected losses. In addition, for this same reason the net realisable value of stock has been reduced to reflect lower recoveries expected from alternative repossessed vehicle disposal channels.

Method of provisioning and fair valuing

The credit committee is responsible for providing executive management and oversight over all credit risk arising within and impacting the SA Taxi balance sheet. Credit committee meetings are attended by the company chief executive officer, chief financial officer, chief commercial officer and executive director of capital management.

The credit policy is designed to ensure that SA Taxi's credit processes are efficient for the applicant while providing SA Taxi with the necessary details to make informed credit decisions. SA Taxi takes the following into consideration in granting credit to prospective customers:

- Vehicle type;
- Validity of the taxi route;
- Client's ability to pay using a route calculator (affordability check); and
- Verification of details and credit history against two independent credit bureaus.

The expected loss model is developed using statistical techniques based on actual historical data. The expected loss is calculated for each active account, using parameter estimates including the probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD) and loss given write-off's (LGWs). The segmentation ensures homogenous risk buckets. The LGW is calculated on an explicit basis per account, taking into consideration the settlement balance, recovery value (being either a violation insurance claim less excess, or the estimated selling price less repair costs, where applicable), discount rates and discount periods. Expected losses are also driven by the probability of repossession, and the expectation of repudiation of an insurance claim (where relevant).

SA Taxi determines whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly since initial recognition based on the contractual delinquency (CD) state (aging and recency). If the account is in stage 1 then the 12-month expected credit loss is calculated, otherwise, for stage 2 and 3, the lifetime expected loss is calculated.

12 Financial risk management continued

12.1 Credit risk continued

SA Taxi continued

Method of provisioning and fair valuing continued

SA Taxi determines significant increases in credit risk using both arrears aging and recency of payments for an account. Due to the nature of the business and higher risk appetite, compared to other Tier 1 financiers, it is the expectation that a client who is 30 days past due is not a significant risk. Most of the SA Taxi clients are cash payers because the taxi industry collects fares in cash from commuters. Recency is included in the definition of default as it is an indicator that the minibus taxi is operational as a cash generating unit and therefore indicative of a customers' ability to make payment on the underlying loan. SA Taxi has therefore rebutted the 30-day past due presumption for significantly increased credit risk. This rebuttal is based on a quantitative analysis of account performance relative to expectation at initial recognition as well as alignment to operation collections processes. Given the consideration of both aging and recency in management's credit risk assessment, the credit risk disclosures related to loans and advances have been bucketed further into the following categories as this provides a fair presentation of the underlying risk profiles of these assets.

- Neither past due nor impaired
- Past due not impaired
- Impaired

SA Taxi's rebuttal is on segments that are never expected to be very large but which are appropriate for the business. SA Taxi has therefore defined stage 2 as an account in arrears that did make a qualifying payment in the last month. A qualifying payment is defined as a payment made which is more than 50% of the instalments due in the last month.

SA Taxi has defined default as 75 days past due (more than 2.5 missed instalments), with no qualifying payment received in the past 3 months. The 90-day presumption was rebutted based on a quantitative analysis of the PDs and alignment to operational collection processes.

The definition of credit-impaired financial assets aligns to the default definition described above. Applying this approach ensures consistency between the accounting application, impairment modelling and internal credit risk management practices. The write-off of an asset occurs at the point of receipt of the recovery amount, following repossession (or write off, where applicable).

Once a vehicle has been repossessed, and final recovery paid by way of a violation insurance claim or through refurbishment and ultimate sale of the repossessed vehicle, any difference between the net recovery value and the outstanding amount of the underlying asset is written off. Amounts written off in the current year that are still subject to enforcement activity amount to R488 million (March 2023: R171 million, September 2023: R1.7 billion). Refer to note 9 for further information.

Management have considered a number of factors in their assessment of the application of forward looking information in the expected loss modelling, including:

- The use of the PD in the model (which considers 72 months of historical data and includes all impacts of the tough trading conditions of the past few years)
- Current distribution of the portfolio
- Forward looking estimates of macro-economic conditions and how this might impact the performance of the book going forward
- The relative importance of the taxi industry to South Africa
- Future originations expectations and early vintages on latest originations

Based on this assessment, management is comfortable that the 'expected loss model' is appropriately calibrated (through the use of the PD) and includes the best estimate of the level of 'stress' that is expected in the forward looking macro-economic environment.

In addition, the group has performed a detailed statistical analysis on a multitude of macro-economic factors, namely prime rate, unemployment rate, petrol price, USD/ZAR exchange rate, GDP and CPI. Regression analysis shows that the economic factors do not add explanatory power to the model (given that they do not enhance or increase the underlying factors and considerations already applied in the modelling in terms of CD states, PD, LGW and EAD), hence they are not included. As part of the assessment of the LGW, SA Taxi have incorporated a forward-looking forecast for the mechanical repair costs and resale values, where applicable, as these have shown consistent trends over time. Continued management of parts procurement is expected to assist in mitigating inflationary effects on repair costs in the foreseeable future.

Current year – remeasurement of forward looking impairment models

Given the expectation that the current market and economic conditions will continue into the foreseeable mid-term, our view is that there will be a contraction of the taxi credit market (more stress on marginal operators where performance is below pre-covid levels). Continuous changes to credit model have been made since 2020, with more structural changes required during 2023 and 2024 to reposition the business for these conditions going forward. This includes rebasing the business to align with the current economic climate and customer behaviour which includes providing for higher expected credit losses on the loan portfolio as well as lower required originations on the front end given current risk appetite within the business.

12 Financial risk management continued

12.1 Credit risk continued

SA Taxi continued

Current year – remeasurement of forward looking impairment models continued

Lower levels of originations result in a lower repair requirement for the quality renewed product necessitating an update to a blended recovery to account for lower repaired units and, increased levels of salvage (repossessed vehicles are sold for cash with or without being refurbished/repaired or disposed as salvage). The business also continues to explore other second-hand vehicle options and alternate product constructs at differing price points to maximise recovery value and ensure client affordability where appropriate.

Since the previous financial year, SA Taxi has noted a resulting deterioration in customer behavior relating to the non-performing book (stage 3 loans and advances) with increased pressure from a collections perspective where customers are reprioritising cashflow to cover increasing operating costs given limited fare increases over the same period, together with increased levels of voluntary surrenders off the portfolio. SA Taxi will continue to refine operations in relation to managing the portfolio including expediting repossession activity to secure the collateral asset sooner, where required.

SA Taxi has reflected this increased risk and expected blended recovery in its forward looking provisioning model.

Gomo

Method of provisioning and fair valuing

The credit committee of Gomo is responsible for providing executive management and oversight over all credit risks arising within and impacting the balance sheet. Credit committee meetings are attended by the company's chief executive officer, chief financial officer, and head of credit.

The credit policy is designed to ensure that Gomo's credit processes are efficient for the applicant while providing Gomo with the necessary details to make informed credit decisions. Gomo's credit risk appetite, both the minimum and maximum levels of portfolio credit risk that Gomo is prepared to accept to achieve its objectives, are underpinned by its credit guidelines. This differentiates its willingness to consider a credit application based on three core areas:

- **Eligibility:** A list of compliance requirements, including those set out in the National Credit Act of 2005, as well as internal compliance measures;
- **Affordability:** As per the criteria to conduct affordability assessment set out in the National Credit Regulations, including Affordability Assessment Regulations as per Government Gazette No.38557 (13 March 2015), augmented by the Shoprite Investments Limited case law as per the Case Number: A509/2107; and
- **Credit strategy:** The operational output of Gomo's credit application scorecard, which is the primary view of the underlying credit risk of an application, serves as a platform where both the system approval rate and process flow are defined.

All new business that is originated after passing each of the three abovementioned areas is assigned an ECL assumption, which is the periodic sum of credit losses anticipated over the life of a tranche of homogeneous credit risks. For this analysis, eligibility and affordability are assumed to be met, with differentiated distribution options of credit strategy to solve for both a minimum and maximum level of ECL.

The expected loss is calculated for each active account, using parameter estimates including the probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD) and loss given default (LGDs). Gomo has chosen to use the Implied Market LGD methodology as per IFRS 9 since the LGD under this methodology is measured based on expected asset value, which will be informed by WeBuyCars' vehicle value data. Once data volume suffices, Gomo may opt to move to a workout LGD methodology where the LGD is measured on actual data ensuring accuracy. Furthermore, given a default, the likelihood of a loss being incurred will, for the interim, be informed by subject matter expert advice, to be substantiated by actual data in time.

Accounts are written off according to a specific event i.e., repossession, assisted sale, salvage, insurance claims, no insurance and fraud, or period that lapsed in line with the relevant collection action. The period is calculated from the date the account is in default (Legal Workflow) and written off as soon as all collection action have been exhausted.

Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

When identifying whether an account is classified as SICR, Gomo will evaluate two dimensions to ensure that the correct stage is assigned to the account for the ECL calculation. Gomo determines significant increases in credit risk using the dimensions of internal behavioural information (partial arrears) and external client information (credit bureau data).

Definition of default

Gomo's definition of default is based on the SARB Directive 7 of 2015. Gomo has defined default as 90 days or more past due. If an account goes into a legal status or is under debt review, the account is included in the default population. When a restructure is performed due to the financial distress of the obligor, the restructure will be seen as a distressed restructure. Distressed restructures are also included in the default population for a monitoring period of 6 months after the restructure happened. No distressed restructures or cures have taken place during the current financial year.

12 Financial risk management continued

12.1 Credit risk continued

Nutun

Investment process

Prior to the acquisition of purchased book debts (PBDs), there is a defined investment process that is followed in accordance with guidelines determined by a constituted investment committee. PBDs are acquired from various credit providers in multiple sectors. Valuations are determined by projecting the present value of anticipated monthly collections, net of directly attributable collection costs, using past performance characteristics applicable to similar PBDs. Said valuations are ultimately presented to the investment committee to decide upon pricing and bidding strategy.

Collections process

The Insights, Data & Enterprise Analytics (IDEA) team continually develops and recalibrates insights and analytics used by operations to optimise the collection processes, and infrastructure, associated with non-performing debt collected. The Insights, Data & Enterprise Analytics (IDEA) team continually develops and recalibrates insights and analytics used by operations to optimise the collection processes, and infrastructure, associated with non-performing debt collected.

Method of provisioning and fair valuing

PBDs are classified as purchased credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets (stage 3) on initial recognition based on the presumption that events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of these financial assets have occurred before acquisition and initial recognition. The classification of PBDs does not change subsequent to initial recognition, even in the unlikely event of the expected cash flows associated thereto returning to full contractual terms.

Any changes in lifetime ECLs are recognised in profit or loss via an amortisation expense. The group recognises favourable changes in lifetime ECLs as an impairment gain, also via the amortisation charge, even if lifetime ECLs are less than the amount of ECLs that were included in the estimated cash flows on initial recognition.

Nutun utilises statistical techniques and models to value PBDs on a monthly basis. Each PBD is modelled based on the collection activity applied to it. A combination of inflows applicable to each PBD and the direct, activity-based, cost projections applicable thereto are used to determine a net cash flow per month for 120 months, which is subsequently discounted to present value using a credit-adjusted effective interest rate to determine its amortised cost value. The movement in amortised cost value per month is recorded in the income statement.

Nutun continually performs statistical analysis on a multitude of macro-economic factors, namely, prime interest rates, unemployment rates, petrol prices, USD/ZAR exchange rates, GDPs and CPIs. Regression analysis shows that economic factors do not add explanatory information to the model as there is no significant correlation, hence they are not included in the analysis.

Carrying value of purchased book debts

The current economic climate where interest rates continue to rise, continues to impact the operations of the business and the debtors from which we collect. In SA the Nutun business model continues to gain relevance as consumers' ability to service their debts has become impaired as a result of less disposal income, leaving consumer facing entities with significantly larger NPL portfolios to manage.

Nutun continues to amortise the carrying value of its purchased book debts at a more conservative rate further strengthening its balance sheet and improving its quality of earnings.

Transaction Capital

12 Financial risk management continued

12.1 Credit risk continued

12.1.1 Financial assets subject to risk

	Loans and advances* Rm	Other loans receivable Rm	Trade and other receivable** Rm	Purchased book debts Rm	Total Rm
31 March 2024 – Unaudited					
Neither past due nor impaired	**4 277**	**68**	**2 623**	**–**	**7 253**
Past due but not impaired	**4 845**	**–**	**92**	**–**	**4 937**
Impaired	**7 811**	**6**	**6**	**–**	**7 823**
Purchased credit-impaired financial assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**4 944**	**4 944**
Impairment allowance***	**(3 166)**	**(291)**	**(19)**	**–**	**(3 476)**
Performing loans and advances	**(403)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(403)**
Non-performing loans and advances	**(2 763)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(2 763)**
Non-performing other loans receivable	**–**	**(6)**	**–**	**–**	**(291)**
Non-performing trade and other receivables	**–**	**–**	**(19)**	**–**	**(19)**
Purchased credit-impaired financial assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Disposal of subsidiary	**–**	**–**	**(323)**	**–**	**(323)**
Transferred to assets held for sale	**–**	**(36)**	**(1 017)**	**–**	**(1 053)**
Carrying value of financial assets	**13 767**	**32**	**1 362**	**4 944**	**20 105**

	Loans and advances* Rm	Other loans receivable Rm	Trade and other receivables** Rm	Purchased book debts Rm	Total Rm
31 March 2023 – Unaudited					
Neither past due nor impaired	6 002	132	1 240	–	7 374
Past due but not impaired	6 748	–	95	–	6 843
Impaired	4 725	6	21	–	4 752
Purchased credit-impaired financial assets	–	–	–	4 636	4 636
Impairment allowance	(2 571)	(6)	(13)	–	(2 590)
Performing loans and advances	(1 239)	–	–	–	(1 239)
Non-performing loans and advances	(1 332)	–	–	–	(1 332)
Non-performing other loans receivable	–	(6)	–	–	(6)
Non-performing trade and other receivables	–	–	(13)	–	(13)
Carrying value of financial assets	14 904	132	1 343	4 636	21 015

* *IFRS 7 disclosures relate to loans and advances and exclude the impact of repossessed vehicles on hand and ceded insurance contract liabilities.*

** *Dealer incentive commissions, prepayments, VAT receivables and deposits relating to property purchase transactions are not financial assets and therefore have been excluded from trade and other receivables.*

*** *The provision coverage increased due to rebasing the business in the prior year to align to the economic climate and customer behaviour which includes providing for higher expected credit losses on the loan portfolio and lower originations given the current risk appetite within the business which results in a lower blended recovery value. The provision coverage increases as the staging distribution of the loan book deteriorates.*

12 Financial risk management continued

12.1 Credit risk continued

12.1.1 Financial assets subject to risk continued

	Loans and advances* Rm	Other loans receivable Rm	Trade and other receivables** Rm	Purchased book debts Rm	Total Rm
30 September 2023 – Audited					
Neither past due nor impaired	5 372	101	1 019	–	6 492
Past due but not impaired	5 572	–	171	–	5 743
Impaired	6 322	13	14	–	6 349
Purchased credit-impaired financial assets	–	–	–	5 025	5 025
Impairment allowance	(1 867)	(13)	(30)	–	(1 910)
Performing loans and advances	(263)	–	–	–	(263)
Non-performing loans and advances	(1 604)	–	–	–	(1 604)
Non-performing other loans receivable	–	(13)	–	–	(13)
Non-performing trade and other receivables	–	–	(30)	–	(30)
Carrying value of financial assets	15 399	101	1 174	5 025	21 699

* *IFRS 7 disclosures relate to loans and advances and exclude the impact of repossessed vehicles on hand and ceded insurance contract liabilities.*

** *Dealer incentive commissions, prepayments, VAT receivables and deposits relating to property purchase transactions are not financial assets and therefore have been excluded from trade and other receivables.*

12.1.2 Valuation of collateral

The Group typically holds vehicles (taxis), as collateral against secured advances which are insured by way of comprehensive motor policy (including violation cover). Any security taken as part of the credit decision is valued according to the applicable credit policies at the time of credit approval and at regular intervals thereafter. The market value of collateral over the secured debt is calculated with reference to the expected recovery being the violation insurance claim (through Guardrisk), or selling prices achieved in the active second hand taxi market less costs to repair (non Guardrisk), whichever is applicable.

The carrying values of each vehicle in possession has been tested for impairment against current valuations. Impairments are as a result of an analysis of market related valuations prepared for each vehicle. Valuations have been updated to limit vehicle price increases as well as account for a blended recovery (which assumes a mix of both repair and refinance as well as cash sale without repair or refurbishment or salvage recovery) to align with change in business strategy in the current period.

Due to the specialised nature of the group's businesses, a certain degree of concentration in the collateral underpinning the various portfolios cannot be avoided. At the statement of financial position date, the group did not consider there to be any significant concentration of credit risk which has not been adequately provided for.

Effective 1 February 2024, the Absconsion, Violation and Credit Shortfall ("AVCS") cover for customers insured through Guardrisk was amended. Claims are now capped to a maximum repair cost value (excluding wear and tear, mechanical and electrical costs) for all new originations and repossessions considering the risk profile of the portfolio. Historic claims that are uneconomical to repair will be repudiated. Valid and repairable historical claims will be honored under the old AVCS terms and conditions.

12 Financial risk management continued

12.1 Credit risk continued

12.1.2 Valuation of collateral continued

	31 March 2024 Unaudited Rm	31 March 2023 Unaudited Rm	30 September 2023 Audited Rm
Related credit risk exposure and enhancements* **			
Maximum exposure to credit risk of loans and advances	**16 933**	17 475	17 266
Impairment allowance	**(3 166)**	(2 571)	(1 867)
	13 767	14 904	15 399
Ceded insurance contract liabilities	**(355)**	(183)	(798)
Maximum exposure to credit losses of loans and advances (after the effect of ceded insurance contract liabilities)	**13 412**	14 721	14 601
Credit risk exposure mitigated through unguaranteed residual asset values held as collateral			
Total	**12 297**	16 698	15 078
Vehicles*	**12 297**	1 551	1 828
Insurance claim**	**–**	15 147	13 250
Total vehicles*	**12 297**	1 551	1 828
Fair value of collateral held for impaired financial assets	**4 586**	343	677
Fair value of collateral held for financial assets past due but not specifically impaired	**3 877**	312	429
Fair value of collateral held for financial assets neither past due nor impaired	**3 834**	896	722
Total insurance claim**	**–**	15 147	13 250
Fair value of collateral held for impaired financial assets	**–**	3 095	3 694
Fair value of collateral held for financial assets past due but not specifically impaired	**–**	–	4 866
Fair value of collateral held for financial assets neither past due nor impaired	**–**	5 844	4 690
Fair value of collateral held for impaired non financial assets	**–**	6 208	–

* *Collateral relates to either vehicles alone (non Guardrisk), or if a vehicle is repossessed, and customers are insured through Guardrisk, through a violation insurance claim. The collateral comprises an insurance claim (for absconsion and violation cover where customers are insured with Guardrisk from 1 September 2022 up until 31 January 2024 and vehicles (for customers not insured with Guardrisk)). Effective from 1 February 2024, the terms for the absconsion and violation cover changed, the costs of repair damage, excluding wear and tear, mechanical and electrical damages is limited for all new originations.*

** *Prior to 31 January 2024, collateral values were shown excluding the impact of ceded insurance contract liabilities and the fair value of collateral held for impaired non-financial assets amounts to R17 million (March 2023: R37 million, September 2023: R28 million). The amendments to the terms and conditions of the underlying insurance contracts since 1 September 2022 has resulted in collateral in the form of an insurance claim where the deduction in collateral value is due to the claim amount being limited to the loan exposure. Where the collateral value is greater than the loan exposure, this benefit accrues to the insurer and is not collateral for loans and advances. Effective from 1 February 2024, insurance claims are limited to a fixed value and where the collateral value is greater than the loan exposure, the benefit accrues to the credit provider.*

*** *IFRS 7 disclosures relate to loans and advances and exclude the impact of repossessed vehicles on hand and ceded insurance contract liabilities.*

12 Financial risk management continued

12.1 Credit risk continued

12.1.3 Loans and advances that are neither past due nor impaired

	31 March 2024 Unaudited Rm	31 March 2023 Unaudited Rm	30 September 2023 Audited Rm
Carrying amount of loans and advances that are neither past due nor impaired	**4 277**	6 002	5 372
Credit quality			
High	**1 519**	2 141	2 039
Medium	**1 345**	1 418	1 281
Low	**1 413**	2 443	2 052

The credit quality of loans and advances is determined as follows:

SA Taxi and Gomo, in conjunction with TransUnion, have developed a bespoke application scorecard to assess credit quality when granting loans. The scorecard uses demographic, vehicle, route and credit bureau information to determine the risk of the deal. A detailed affordability assessment is also performed to mitigate risk.

In addition to the loans and advances disclosed above, other loans receivables have been assessed as having no significant increased credit risk based on the nature of the counterparty and the recent payment history. Similarly, trade and other receivables have been deemed to not have significant increased credit risk as all the debtors are on standard terms with minimal write-off's and limited concentration to individual debtors.

12.1.4 Financial assets that are past due but not impaired

Financial assets that are past due but not impaired are assets where contractual interest or principal payments are past due, but the group believes that impairment is not appropriate. Recent payment history and the level of collateral available, if any, are key considerations in determining whether an asset is impaired.

Credit impaired financial assets are determined considering both ageing and recency of payments for both Gomo and SA Taxi, with Gomo also considering legal and/debt review status.

SA Taxi:

Credit impaired financial assets are determined considering both ageing and recency of payments. SA Taxi customers are mostly cash payers given that they earn their fares from commuters in cash. Recency enables us to understand the cashflow that is generated from the underlying asset which is indicative of a customers' ability to make payment on the underlying loan. The impairment provision calculated on loans and advances disclosed as past due but not impaired are measured applying either a 12-month expected credit loss or a lifetime expected credit loss dependent on whether a significant increase in credit risk has incurred. The group has defined a significant increase in credit risk as an account in arrears that did not make a qualifying payment in the most recent month. Of the R1.4 billion (31 March 2023: R2.4 billion, 30 September 2023: R1.8 billion) reflected as part of past due but not impaired, a qualifying payment was received on accounts reflecting an exposure balance of R700 million (50%) (31 March 2023: R590 million (24%), 30 September 2023: R1.5 billion (55%)) in the most recent month, with the remaining 50% (31 March 2023: 76%, 30 September 2023: 45%) being collected in the two months prior to the most recent month.

SA Taxi's models continue to reflect the customers' financial performance information while on book (including their performance over the period affected by COVID 19) and historical performance remains a strong indicator of future performance with the impact of COVID 19 and prolonged economic strain (which is expected to continue in the mid-term) is embedded into the underlying impairment provision.

Gomo:

The impairment provision calculated on loans and advances disclosed as past due but not impaired are measured applying lifetime expected credit losses whilst the provision on neither past due nor impaired loans are based on 12 month expected credit losses unless the loan is classified as SICR.

Our models continue to reflect the customers' financial performance information while on book and historical performance remains a strong indicator of future performance.

12 Financial risk management continued

12.1 Credit risk continued

12.1.4 Financial assets that are past due but not impaired continued

The ageing of loans and advances and trade and other receivables that are past due but not impaired is as follows:

	Past due up to 1 month Rm	Past due up to 1-2 months Rm	Past due up to 2-3 months Rm	Past due up to 3-4 months Rm	Past due older than 4 months Rm	Total RM
31 March 2024						
Loans and advances	**1 646**	**1 021**	**475**	**313**	**1 390**	**4 845**
Trade and other receivables	**46**	**11**	**21**	**4**	**10**	**92**
Financial assets that are past due but not impaired	**1 692**	**1 032**	**496**	**317**	**1 400**	**4 937**
31 March 2023						
Loans and advances	1 772	1 231	726	578	2 441	6 748
Trade and other receivables	47	17	12	9	10	95
Financial assets that are past due but not impaired	1 819	1 248	738	587	2 451	6 843
30 September 2023						
Loans and advances	1 522	984	647	532	1 887	5 572
Trade and other receivables	86	40	21	19	6	172
Financial assets that are past due but not impaired	1 608	1 024	668	551	1 893	5 744

12.1.5 Impairment provision reconciliation

Loans and advances	12 month expected credit losses Rm	Lifetime expected credit losses Rm	Credit impaired financial assets Rm	Total Rm
31 March 2024				
Balance at the beginning of the year	**68**	**195**	**1 604**	**1 867**
Originations	**9**	**7**	**10**	**26**
Existing book movements	**83**	**201**	**1 246**	**1 530**
Write-offs	**(1)**	**(2)**	**(249)**	**(252)**
Derecognition (settlements in the ordinary course of business)	**(1)**	**(1)**	**(3)**	**(5)**
Balance at the end of the period	**158**	**400**	**2 608**	**3 166**
31 March 2023				
Balance at the beginning of the year	3	268	291	562
Originations	7	6	2	15
Existing book movements	23	934	1 059	2 016
Write-offs	–	–	(18)	(18)
Derecognition (settlements in the ordinary course of business)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(4)
Balance at the end of the period	32	1 207	1 332	2 571
30 September 2023				
Balance at the beginning of the year	3	268	291	562
Originations	15	19	51	85
Existing book movements	52	(88)	1 307	1 271
Write-offs	(1)	(3)	(43)	(47)
Derecognition (settlements in the ordinary course of business)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(4)
Balance at the end of the period	68	195	1 604	1 867

12 Financial risk management continued

12.1 Credit risk continued

12.1.5 Impairment provision reconciliation continued

The maximum exposure to credit risk of loans and advances at the financial period end is analysed further as follows:

Loans and advances	12 month expected credit losses Rm	Lifetime expected credit losses Rm	Credit impaired financial assets Rm	Total Rm
31 March 2024 – Unaudited				
Neither past due nor impaired	**4 262**	**1**	**14**	**4 277**
Past due not impaired	**1 105**	**3 689**	**52**	**4 846**
Impaired	**–**	**–**	**7 811**	**7 811**
Impairment allowance	**(110)**	**(283)**	**(2 760)**	**(3 153)**
Performing loans and advances	**(110)**	**(283)**	**–**	**(393)**
Non-performing loans and advances	**–**	**–**	**(2 760)**	**(2 760)**
Carrying value of financial assets*	**5 257**	**3 407**	**5 117**	**13 781**
31 March 2023 – Unaudited				
Neither past due nor impaired	6 002	–	–	6 002
Past due not impaired	1 215	5 533	–	6 748
Impaired	–	–	4 725	4 725
Impairment allowance	(32)	(1 207)	(1 332)	(2 571)
Performing loans and advances	(32)	(1 207)	–	(1 239)
Non-performing loans and advances	–	–	(1 332)	(1 332)
Carrying value of financial assets*	7 185	4 326	3 393	14 904
30 September 2023 – Audited				
Neither past due nor impaired	5 363	2	7	5 372
Past due not impaired	1 018	4 519	35	5 572
Impaired	–	–	6 322	6 322
Impairment allowance	(68)	(195)	(1 604)	(1 867)
Performing loans and advances	(68)	(195)	–	(263)
Non-performing loans and advances	–	–	(1 604)	(1 604)
Carrying value of financial assets*	6 313	4 326	4 760	15 399

* *IFRS 7 disclosures relate to loans and advances and exclude the impact of repossessed vehicles on hand and ceded insurance contract liabilities.*

12 Financial risk management continued

12.2 Liquidity risk management

The group continues to experience significant liquidity strain as a result of the prolonged impact that the macro-economic environment has had on customer collection performance, amongst other factors. This has reduced collections off the underlying loan portfolios and has reduced its ability to pay down existing debt facilities – where any cash received in the structure is applied according to a pre-determined cash flow waterfall.

The group has definitive reporting requirements that need to be met. On all the reporting periods, all reporting requirements and relevant covenants across the group were complied with, or where this is not the case, appropriate waivers were obtained. The inability to make payment on lending facilities has no right of recourse, however in certain instances could be called upon by funders to be immediately due and payable (although practically will be repaid as securitised assets are realised within the structure). Securitised assets include cash and loans and advances (including repossessed vehicle stock).

The group is currently busy with the debt restructure with its debt funders which aims at reprofiling the debt repayment profile to match the expectation of cash inflow generated off the portfolio for the SA Taxi business. The successful implementation of the debt restructure will result in the group having sufficient liquidity to support business operations for the foreseeable future.

Adherence with debt covenants

SA Taxi continues to experience liquidity strain as a result of the prolonged impact that the macro-economic environment has had on customer collection performance, amongst other factors. This has continuously reduced collections off the underlying loan portfolios and has had a significant impact on the subsidiary's ability to meet debt repayments. The group is currently busy with a debt restructure with its debt funders which aims at reprofiling the debt repayment profile to match the expectation of cash inflow generated off the portfolio for the SA Taxi business. The successful implementation of the debt restructure will result in the group having sufficient liquidity to support business operations for the foreseeable future. Given that negotiations are ongoing, SA Taxi has obtained covenant waivers to 30 June 2024 to allow for the completion of the debt restructure.

Due to the diversity of the group, debt covenants are different in each subsidiary and cover various performance based and balance sheet measures. No covenant breaches have been reported across the group as appropriate waivers or reporting deferrals have been obtained from relevant funders for loans with the SA Taxi and the GEO segments. In March 2024, the group settled the GEO Zephyr preference shares for the full and final settlement of R494 million. Subsequently, the group also settled the RCF within the GEO, thereby eliminating the cross-defaults with SA Taxi.

Gomo debt:

Gomo breached one of its debt undertakings in relation to the R466 million loan in the prior year. Following a change in business strategy whereby Gomo now originates and cedes loans to its banking partner, Gomo ceased originating loans on its own balance sheet. This triggered a technical event of default. Gomo is consequently required to disclose its external debt as a current liability. Gomo has financial flexibility to support underlying business operations given that its lenders have continued to support the business and have agreed to support the business until the sale of the financed loan portfolio has been concluded.

12 Financial risk management continued

12.2 Liquidity risk management continued

The table below analyses financial liabilities at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity dates. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Carrying amount Rm	Undiscounted contractual cash flows Total Rm	On demand Rm	Within 1 year Rm	From 1-2 years Rm	From 2-3 years Rm	From 3-4 years Rm	From 4-5 years Rm	More than 5 years Rm
31 March 2024 Unaudited									
Liabilities									
Bank overdrafts	**634**	**634**	**634**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Other short-term borrowings	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Trade and other payables*	**1 316**	**1 338**	**24**	**1 312**	**2**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Derivative liabilities	**53**	**53**	**–**	**53**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Interest-bearing liabilities**	**21 825**	**23 787**	**6 529**	**6 400**	**2 151**	**2 880**	**2 033**	**286**	**3 508**
Lease liabilities	**483**	**552**	**–**	**131**	**99**	**75**	**70**	**47**	**130**
Put option liability	**198**	**198**	**–**	**198**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Financial liabilities	**24 509**	**26 562**	**7 187**	**8 094**	**2 252**	**2 955**	**2 103**	**333**	**3 638**
Non-financial liabilities	**5 082**	**5 299**	**–**	**5 299**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total liabilities	**29 591**	**31 861**	**7 187**	**13 393**	**2 252**	**2 955**	**2 103**	**333**	**3 638**
31 March 2023 Unaudited									
Liabilities									
Bank overdrafts	531	531	531	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other short-term borrowings	14	14	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade and other payables*	1 481	1 481	324	706	451	–	–	–	–
Derivative liabilities	17	17	–	17	–	–	–	–	–
Interest-bearing liabilities**	24 548	30 226	–	7 525	10 739	5 327	3 455	2 585	595
Lease liabilities	722	800	–	173	167	113	105	74	168
Put option liability	3 766	4 406	–	748	1 549	–	2 109	–	–
Financial liabilities	31 079	37 475	869	9 169	12 906	5 440	5 669	2 659	763
Non-financial liabilities	2 712	2 712	1 418	1 294	–	–	–	–	–
Total liabilities	33 791	40 187	2 287	10 463	12 906	5 440	5 669	2 659	763

* *Revenue received in advance, VAT payables, leave pay accrual and bonus accruals are not financial liabilities and therefore have been excluded from trade and other payables and included in the non-financial liabilities.*

** *Future cash outflows in respect of interest bearing liabilities (capital and interest as per the cross currency swap, i.e. on a net hedged basis to the swap counterparty)*

12 Financial risk management continued

12.2 Liquidity risk management continued

	Carrying amount Rm	Undiscounted contractual cash flows Total Rm	On demand Rm	Within 1 year Rm	From 1-2 years Rm	From 2-3 years Rm	From 3-4 years Rm	From 4-5 years Rm	More than 5 years Rm
30 September 2023 Audited									
Liabilities									
Bank overdrafts	594	594	594	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other short-term borrowings	22	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade and other payables*	1 486	1 501	523	590	388	–	–	–	–
Derivative liabilities	61	61	–	61	–	–	–	–	–
Interest-bearing liabilities**	25 393	32 548	466	10 983	6 910	5 748	3 114	2 348	2 979
Lease liabilities	768	978	–	235	183	151	137	88	184
Put option liability	2 352	2 637	–	439	1 033	1 165	–	–	–
Financial liabilities	30 676	38 341	1 605	12 308	8 514	7 064	3 251	2 436	3 163
Non-financial liabilities	2 955	2 790	1 469	1 321	–	–	–	–	–
Total liabilities	33 631	41 131	3 074	13 629	8 514	7 064	3 251	2 436	3 163

* *Revenue received in advance, VAT payables, leave pay accrual and bonus accruals are not financial liabilities and therefore have been excluded from trade and other payables and included in the non-financial liabilities.*

** *Future cash outflows in respect of interest bearing liabilities (capital and interest as per the cross currency swap, i.e. on a net hedged basis to the swap counterparty).*

The group has access to financing facilities as described below, of which R342 million were unused as at 31 March 2024 (31 March 2023: R2 997million, 30 September 2023: R908 million). The group expects to meet its other obligations from operating cash flows and proceeds of maturing financial assets.

	31 March 2024 Unaudited Rm	31 March 2023 Unaudited Rm	30 September 2023 Audited Rm
Unsecured bank overdraft facility, reviewed annually and payable on demand:			
Amount used	**201**	250	200
Amounts unused	**50**	50	108
Total	**251**	300	308
Secured bank overdraft and other short term facilities:			
Amount used	**433**	295	416
Amounts unused	**147**	85	156
Total	**580**	380	572
Unsecured bank loan facilities which may be extended by mutual agreement:			
Amount used	**421**	435	466
Amounts unused	**–**	365	–
Total	**421**	800	466
Secured bank loan and loan facilities which may be extended by mutual agreement:			
Amount used	**21 404**	24 113	24 927
Amounts unused	**145**	2 497	644
Total	**21 549**	26 610	25 571

12 Financial risk management continued

12.3 Fair value disclosure

The following represents the fair values of financial instruments not carried at fair value on the statement of financial position, but for which fair value is required to be disclosed. For all other financial instruments, the carrying value is equal to or a reasonable approximation of the fair value.

	31 March 2024				
	Carrying value Unaudited Rm	Total fair value Unaudited Rm	Level 1 Rm	Level 2 Rm	Level 3 Rm
Assets					
Loans and advances*	**13 767**	**13 767**	**–**	**–**	**13 767**
Principal book portfolio**	**4 336**	**4 336**	**–**	**–**	**4 336**
Financial assets at amortised cost	**18 103**	**18 103**	**–**	**–**	**18 103**
Liabilities					
Interest-bearing liabilities	**21 825**	**22 140**	**–**	**–**	**22 140**
Fixed rate liabilities	**414**	**404**	**–**	**–**	**404**
Floating rate liabilities	**21 411**	**21 736**	**–**	**–**	**21 736**
Put option liability	**198**	**198**	**–**	**–**	**198**
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	**22 023**	**22 338**	**–**	**–**	**22 338**

* *IFRS 7 disclosures relate to loans and advances and exclude the impact of repossessed vehicles on hand and ceded insurance contract liabilities.*

** *The comparative period for March 2023 for principal book portfolios has been restated as part of the revised presentation of purchased book debts. The amount disclosed relates to principal book portfolios only which are not measured at fair value.*

Valuation methods and assumptions:

Loans and advances for premium vehicles entered into at variable interest rates approximate fair value as the estimated future cash flows are already considered in the expected loss model. The fair value of loans and advances for premium vehicles at fixed interest rates, which is a small component of the loan book, is determined by adjusting the discount rate from the effective interest rate of the contract to a current effective lending rate. Loans and advances for entry-level vehicles and the shortfall book are carried at fair value, refer "level disclosure" on note 12.4 for additional information in this regard.

Purchased book debt is held at amortised cost. The balance at year end is calculated based on the expected future cash flows which are adjusted for risk as it takes historical cash flows into account to predict forecasted cash flows. The fair value of purchased book debt is determined by adjusting the discount rate from the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to a current market related discount rate and adjusting the expected cash flows for risk, therefore the carrying value approximates the fair value.

The fair value of interest-bearing liabilities is calculated based on future cash flows, discounted using a forward rate curve plus a valuation margin. The valuation margin is a consensus margin at which deals with similar remaining cash profiles could be secured in the market at the valuation date.

The put option liabilities over non-controlling interests are carried at amortised cost. The fair values of the put option liabilities are calculated by applying a price earnings multiple to the profits of Synergy and the adjusted profits of WBC for the 12 months ending on the date in which the put option is exercised. The re-measured value is calculated by adjusting the discount rate to a current effective lending rate.

The carrying value of trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, trade and other payables and bank overdrafts approximates fair value as they are short-term in nature and not subject to material changes in credit risk and fair value.

	31 March 2023					30 September 2023				
	Carrying value	Total fair value				Carrying value	Total fair value			
	Unaudited		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Audited		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm
	14 904	14 925	–	–	14 925	15 399	15 427	–	–	15 427
	4 176	4 176	–	–	4 176	4 398	4 398	–	–	4 398
	19 080	19 101	–	–	19 101	19 797	19 825	–	–	19 825
	24 548	25 084	–	–	25 084	25 393	25 642	–	–	25 642
	514	509	–	–	509	429	422	–	–	422
	24 034	24 575	–	–	24 575	24 964	25 220	–	–	25 220
	3 766	3 429	–	–	3 429	2 352	2 091	–	–	2 091
	28 314	28 513	–	–	28 513	27 745	27 733	–	–	27 733

12 Financial risk management continued

12.4 Level disclosure

31 March 2024 – Unaudited	Level 1 Rm	Level 2 Rm	Level 3 Rm	Total Rm
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
Other Financial Assets	–	–	608	608
Other investments*	186	–	–	186
Derivatives**	–	2	–	2
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Derivatives**	–	421	–	421
Total financial assets	186	423	608	1 217
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss				
Derivatives**	–	8	–	8
Contingent consideration	–	–	–	–
Financial liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Derivatives**	–	45	–	45
Total financial liabilities	–	53	–	53

31 March 2023 – Unaudited	Level 1 Rm	Level 2 Rm	Level 3 Rm	Total Rm
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
Loans and advances: entry-level vehicles	–	–	13	13
Other Financial Assets	–	–	460	460
Other investments*	933	–	49	982
Derivatives**	–	1	18	19
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Derivatives**	–	361	–	361
Total financial assets	933	362	540	1 835
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss				
Derivatives**	–	8	–	8
Contingent consideration	–	–	627	627
Financial liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Derivatives**	–	8	–	8
Total financial liabilities	–	16	627	643

* *Other investments which have been categorised in level 1 comprise money market fund investments.*

** *Derivatives consist of the following:*

- *The group enters into derivative financial instruments with respective counterparties. Interest rate swaps and cross- currency swaps are valued using valuation techniques, which employ the use of market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing and swap models using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the foreign exchange spot and forward rates, yield curves of the respective currencies, currency basis spreads between the respective currencies and interest rate curves. These are categorised as level 2.*
- *For the prior periods, the group, through WBC Holdings was party to a call option over the 25,1% shareholding in WBC Holdings. The call option is valued using a Black Scholes model taking into account the market value of WBC Holdings as well as the exercise price per the formula included in the WBC Holdings shareholders agreement. The call option derivative was categorised as level 3. The call option was cancelled during the current period.*

12 Financial risk management continued

12.4 Level disclosure continued

30 September 2023 – Audited	Level 1 Rm	Level 2 Rm	Level 3 Rm	Total Rm
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
Loans and advances: entry-level vehicles	–	–	7	7
Other Financial Assets	–	–	627	627
Other investments*	850	–	–	850
Derivatives**	–	5	426	431
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Derivatives**	–	468	–	468
Total financial assets	850	473	1 060	2 383
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss				
Derivatives**	–	9	–	9
Contingent consideration***	–	–	457	457
Financial liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Derivatives**	–	52	–	52
Total financial liabilities	–	61	457	518

* *Other investments which have been categorised in level 1 compromise money market fund investments. The balance of other investments is categorised as level 3.*

** *Derivatives consist of the following:*

- *The group enters into derivative financial instruments with respective counterparties. Interest rate swaps and cross-currency swaps are valued using valuation techniques, which employ the use of market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing and swap models using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the foreign exchange spot and forward rates, yield curves of the respective currencies, currency basis spreads between the respective currencies and interest rate curves. These are categorised as level 2.*
- *The group, through WBC Holdings is party to a call option over the 25,1% shareholding in WBC Holdings. The call option is valued using a Black Scholes model taking into account the market value of WBC Holdings as well as the exercise price per the formula included in the WBC Holdings shareholders agreement. The call option derivative is categorised as level 3.*

*** *R70 million relates to the acquisition of the investment in Synergy and R388 million relates to the acquisition of Milton Graham.*

12 Financial risk management continued

12.4 Level disclosure continued

Reconciliation of level 3 fair value measurements of financial assets

31 March 2024 – Unaudited	Fair value through profit or loss Rm	Fair value through other comprehensive income Rm	Total Rm
Financial assets			
Opening balance	**1 060**	**–**	**1 060**
Total gains or losses			
In profit or loss	**(59)**	**–**	**(59)**
Other movements*	**(393)**	**–**	**(393)**
Closing balance of fair value measurement for financial assets	**608**	**–**	**608**
Financial liabilities			
Opening balance	**457**	**–**	**457**
Total gains or losses			
In profit or loss	**(58)**	**–**	**(58)**
Other movements*	**(388)**	**–**	**(388)**
Closing balance of fair value measurement for financial liabilities	**11**	**–**	**11**
31 March 2023 – Unaudited	Rm	Rm	Rm
Financial assets			
Opening balance	780	–	780
Initial recognition of additional financial assets			
Total gains or losses			
In profit or loss	(302)	–	(302)
Other movements*	62	–	62
Closing balance of fair value measurement for financial assets	540	–	540
Financial liabilities			
Opening balance	272	–	272
Total gains or losses			
In profit or loss	16	–	16
Other movements*	339	–	339
Closing balance of fair value measurement for financial liabilities	627	–	627
30 September 2023 – Audited	Rm	Rm	Rm
Opening balance	780	–	780
In profit or loss	476	–	476
Other movements*	(196)	–	(196)
Closing balance of fair value measurement for financial assets	1 060	–	1 060
Financial liabilities			
Opening balance	272	–	272
In profit or loss	24	–	24
Other movements*	161	–	161
Closing balance of fair value measurement for financial liabilities	457	–	457

* *Other movements include the following:*
– charges on accounts less collections received and write-off's on loans for entry-level vehicles as well as movements in Other Financial Assets;
– the recognition/derecognition of contingent liabilities resulting from business combinations in terms of IFRS 3: Business Combinations;
– transfers to held for sale.

12 Financial risk management continued

12.4 Level disclosure continued

Sensitivity analysis of valuations using unobservable inputs

As part of the group's risk management processes, stress tests are applied on the significant unobservable parameters to generate a range of potentially possible alternative valuations. The financial instruments that are most impacted by this sensitivity analysis are those with the more illiquid and/or structured portfolios. The stresses are applied independently and do not take account of any cross correlation between separate asset classes that would reduce the overall effect on the valuations. A significant parameter has been deemed to be one which may result in a change in the fair value of the asset or liability of more than 10%. This is demonstrated by the following sensitivity analysis, which includes a reasonable range of possible outcomes.

Below is an assessment of the impact that a 10% increase or a 10% decrease in the significant inputs would have on the fair values of level 3 financial assets and liabilities:

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023		30 September 2023	
Loans and advances: entry-level vehicles	**10% Increase Rm**	**10% Decrease Rm**	**10% Increase Rm**	**10% Decrease Rm**	**10% Increase Rm**	**10% Decrease Rm**
Significant unobservable input and description of assumption						
Average collateral value	–	–	1	(1)	<1	<1
Discount rate: the rate used to discount projected future cash flows to present value	–	–	1	(<1)	n/a	n/a
Total	–	–	2	(1)	–	–

Amounts less than R500 000 are reflected as "<1"

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023		30 September 2023	
Other Financial Assets	**10% Increase Rm**	**10% Decrease Rm**	**10% Increase Rm**	**10% Decrease Rm**	**10% Increase Rm**	**10% Decrease Rm**
Significant unobservable input and description of assumption						
Cash flows: change in the expected revenue	**6**	**(6)**	78	(78)	59	(59)
Cash flows: change in expected costs	**58**	**(58)**	43	(43)	6	(6)
Discount rate: the rate used to discount projected future cash flows to present value	**27**	**(25)**	15	(15)	27	(25)
Total	**91**	**(89)**	136	(136)	92	(90)

12 Financial risk management continued

12.4 Level disclosure continued

Sensitivity analysis of valuations using unobservable inputs continued

Contingent consideration – Milton Graham	31 March 2024 10% Increase Rm	31 March 2024 10% Decrease Rm	31 March 2023 10% Increase Rm	31 March 2023 10% Decrease Rm	30 September 2023 10% Increase Rm	30 September 2023 10% Decrease Rm
Significant unobservable input and description of assumption						
Cash flows: change in the EBIT on which the contingent consideration is based	**n/a**	**n/a**	83	(33)	n/a	n/a
Total	**–**	**–**	83	(33)	–	–

Contingent consideration – Synergy Contact Centre	31 March 2024 10% Increase Rm	31 March 2024 10% Decrease Rm	31 March 2023 10% Increase Rm	31 March 2023 10% Decrease Rm	30 September 2023 10% Increase Rm	30 September 2023 10% Decrease Rm
Significant unobservable input and description of assumption						
Cash flows: change in the EBIT on which the contingent consideration is based	**–**	**–**	7	(2)	7	(7)
Total	**–**	**–**	7	(2)	7	(7)

Call option derivative	31 March 2024 10% Increase Rm	31 March 2024 10% Decrease Rm	31 March 2023 10% Increase Rm	31 March 2023 10% Decrease Rm	30 September 2023 10% Increase Rm	30 September 2023 10% Decrease Rm
Significant unobservable input and description of assumption						
Change in the spot price on which the valuation is based	**n/a**	**n/a**	16	(9)	12	(14)
Change in the risk free rate on which the valuation is based	**n/a**	**n/a**	2	(2)	12	(11)
Change in the dividend yield on which the valuation is based	**n/a**	**n/a**	(1)	1	(6)	7
Total	**–**	**–**	17	(10)	18	(18)

13 Segment report

The group is organised on the basis of products and services and the segments have been identified on this basis as reported to the chief executive officer (considered the chief operating decision maker). The accrual basis of accounting is applied for transactions between reportable segments. The principal business units in the group are as follows:

Mobalyz – (SA Taxi and Gomo)

- The Mobalyz segment was changed during the current period to include SA Taxi, Gomo and Value-Added Services (Road Cover). Road Cover generates a stable source of subscription income, whilst providing access to greater market depth. SA Taxi has the potential to unlock further value through synergies with Road Cover to be realised from cost efficiencies and revenue uplift, gaining access to SA Taxi's client base. Gomo has been integrated into SA Taxi for the servicer business. The comparative information has been restated to reflect this change.
- A vertically integrated taxi platform incorporating a unique blend of vehicle procurement, retail, repossession and refurbishment capabilities with asset-backed developmental finance and insurance competencies for focused vehicle types.
- Revenue is mainly derived from interest earned on financing of vehicles and non-interest revenue streams, including revenue from the sale of vehicles, telematics services and insurance products.

Nutun

- Nutun (previously Transaction Capital Risk Services) delivers an augmented suite of digital customer services comprising capital-enabled services ("CE services") and capital-light customer experience management services ("CXM services").
- Through CE services, Nutun mainly acts as a principal in acquiring and then collecting on NPL portfolios.
- Earnings from CXM services primarily comprise revenue from contingency based collection services and fee-for-service income generated in South Africa, Australia and the UK.

WBC

- The WBC segment has been classified as a discontinued operation and held for sale during the current period.

Group executive office

- The group executive office provides an efficient capital management and treasury function for entities within the group, in addition to administrative and management services.
- Revenue comprises mainly of interest income and management fees from subsidiaries, the majority of which is eliminated on group consolidation.
- The numbers presented in the group executive office segment exclude group consolidation entries.

13 Segment report continued

	Mobalyz*	Nutun		
	Rm	Management view** Rm	PBD accounting adjustments** Rm	IFRS view Rm
Summarised income statement				
For the period ended 30 March 2024				
Revenue	249	1 508	(764)	744
Net interest income from the provision of financing to customers	388	–	–	–
Impairment of loans and advances	(1 899)	–	–	–
Net insurance result	324	–	–	–
Net income from purchased book debts	–	–	332	332
Total operating expenses and cost of revenue	(729)	(1 218)	244	(974)
Net finance charge – not relating to provision of financing to customers	17	(251)	188	(63)
Finance income	37	6	–	6
Finance charge	(20)	(257)	188	(69)
Other income	19	44	–	44
Equity accounted income/ (loss)	2	–	–	–
Non-operating profit	(1)	278	–	278
(Loss)/profit before tax	(1 630)	361	–	361
Income tax expense	(153)	(39)	–	(39)
(Loss)/profit for the period from continuing operations	(1 783)	322	–	322
Discontinued operations				
Loss for the period from discontinued operations	–	62	–	62
(Loss)/profit for the period	(1 783)	384	–	384

* Gomo which was previously presented as a separate segment is now being presented as part of the Mobalyz segment.

** The operational view of the Nutun segment reflects the manner in which chief decision maker measures the segment for the purpose of allocating resources and assessing its performance. Under the operational view, purchased book debt collections are included in the revenue number, and the amortisation of the purchased book debts are reflected in cost of revenue. Adjustments are reflected in the report above to reconcile the operational view to the IFRS view. Under the IFRS view, collections are taken into account in the movement of the amortised cost on the statement of financial position, and the income statement therefore reflects interest revenue and impairment gains/losses.

WBC	GEO	Intergroup eliminations	Group
Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm
–	–	(12)	981
–	–	8	396
–	–	–	(1 899)
–	–	–	324
–	–	–	332
–	(66)	47	(1 722)
–	(89)	(8)	(143)
–	51	(8)	86
–	(140)	–	(229)
–	27	(56)	34
–	(4)	–	(2)
–	(102)	46	221
–	(234)	25	(1 478)
–	(15)	–	(207)
–	(249)	25	(1 685)
(70)	–	15	7
(70)	(249)	40	(1 678)

13 Segment report continued

	Mobalyz*	Nutun		
	Rm	Management view** Rm	PBD accounting adjustments Rm	IFRS view Rm
Summarised income statement				
For the period ended 31 March 2023				
Revenue	682	1 474	(862)	612
Net interest income from the provision of financing to customers	732	–	–	–
Impairment of loans and advances	(2 493)	–	–	–
Net insurance result	97	–	–	–
Net income from purchased book debts	–	–	461	461
Total operating expenses and cost of revenue	(1 255)	(1 032)	250	(782)
Net finance charge - not relating to provision of financing to customers	(24)	(191)	151	(40)
Finance income	35	9	–	9
Finance charge	(59)	(200)	151	(49)
Other income	27	11	–	11
Equity accounted income/ (loss)	(2)	–	–	–
Non-operating profit	(1)	42	–	42
(Loss)/profit before tax	(2 237)	304	–	304
Income tax expense	(60)	(76)		(76)
(Loss)/profit for the period from continuing operations	(2 297)	228	–	228
Loss for the period from discontinued operations	–	(26)		(26)
(Loss)/profit for the period	(2 297)	202	–	202

* Gomo which was previously presented as a separate segment is now being presented as part of the Mobalyz segment.

** The operational view of the Nutun segment reflects the manner in which chief decision maker measures the segment for the purpose of allocating resources and assessing its performance. Under the operational view, purchased book debt collections are included in the revenue number, and the amortisation of the purchased book debts are reflected in cost of revenue. Adjustments are reflected in the report above to reconcile the operational view to the IFRS view. Under the IFRS view, collections are taken into account in the movement of the amortised cost on the statement of financial position, and the income statement therefore reflects interest revenue and impairment gains/losses.

*** The group numbers presented above have been restated for the presentation of purchased book debts.

WBC*	GEO*	Intergroup eliminations	Group***
Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm
–	–	–	1 294
–	–	5	737
–	–	–	(2 493)
–	–	–	97
–	–	–	461
–	(74)	34	(2 077)
–	(20)	(5)	(89)
–	94	(50)	88
–	(114)	45	(177)
–	(16)	(36)	(14)
–	(3)	–	(5)
–	(1)	70	110
–	(114)	68	(1 979)
–	21	–	(115)
–	(93)	68	(2 094)
67	–	(1)	40
67	(93)	67	(2 054)

13 Segment report continued

	Mobalyz*	Nutun		
	Rm	Management view** Rm	PBD accounting adjustments** Rm	IFRS view Rm
Summarised income statement				
For the year ended 30 September 2023				
Revenue	1 090	3 110	(1 733)	1 377
Net interest income from the provision of financing to customers	1 242	–	–	–
Impairment of loans and advances	(3 751)	–	–	–
Net insurance result	(133)	–	–	–
Net income from purchased book debts	–	–	980	980
Total operating expenses and cost of revenue	(2 461)	(2 193)	420	(1 773)
Net finance charge – not relating to provision of financing to customers	(7)	(427)	333	(94)
Finance income	74	18	–	18
Finance charge	(81)	(445)	333	(112)
Other income	34	30	–	30
Equity accounted income/ (loss)	(1)	–	–	–
Non-operating profit	(3)	32	–	32
(Loss)/profit for the period	(3 990)	552	–	552
Income tax expense	134	(136)		(136)
(Loss)/profit for the period from continuing operations	(3 856)	416	–	416
Loss for the period from discontinued operations	–	24		24
(Loss)/profit for the period	(3 856)	440	–	440

* *Gomo which was previously presented as a separate segment is now being presented as part of the Mobalyz segment.*

** *The operational view of the Nutun segment reflects the manner in which chief decision maker measures the segment for the purpose of allocating resources and assessing its performance. Under the operational view, purchased book debt collections are included in the revenue number, and the amortisation of the purchased book debts are reflected in cost of revenue. Adjustments are reflected in the report above to reconcile the operational view to the IFRS view. Under the IFRS view, collections are taken into account in the movement in the movement of the amortised cost on the statement of financial position, and the income statement therefore reflects interest revenue and impairment gains/losses.*

WBC	GEO*	Intergroup eliminations	Group
Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm
–	–	–	2 467
–	–	14	1 256
–	–	–	(3 751)
–	–	–	(133)
–	–	4	984
–	(118)	21	(4 331)
–	(100)	(18)	(219)
–	141	(61)	172
–	(241)	43	(391)
–	(14)	(71)	(21)
–	(57)	–	(58)
–	(2)	1 571	1 598
–	(291)	1 521	(2 208)
–	28	–	26
–	(263)	1 521	(2 182)
818	–	(4)	838
818	(263)	1 517	(1 344)

13 Segment report continued

	Mobalyz* Rm	Nutun Rm	GEO Rm	Intergroup eliminations Rm	Group Rm
Summarised statement of financial position					
At 31 March 2024					
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	950	99	98	–	1 147
Other investments	25	–	161	–	186
Trade and other receivables	724	1 121	919	(920)	1 844
Inventories	1 049	–	–	–	1 049
Reinsurance contract assets	–	–	–	–	–
Loans and advances	13 784	–	–	–	13 784
Purchased book debts	–	4 944	–	–	4 944
Equity accounted investments	573	–	207	–	780
Intangible assets	197	95	–	–	292
Property and equipment	142	531	2	(2)	673
Goodwill	536	690	–	–	1 226
Other assets	490	415	7 120	3 418	11 443
Total assets	18 470	7 895	8 507	2 495	37 368
Liabilities					
Short-term borrowings	202	434	–	(2)	636
Trade and other payables	1 222	178	–	173	1 573
Insurance contract liabilities	578	–	–	–	578
Interest-bearing liabilities	18 532	4 267	1 565	(2 539)	21 825
Senior debt	15 276	3 732	1 565	–	20 573
Subordinated debt	1 027	225	–	–	1 252
Group loans	2 229	310	–	(2 539)	–
Lease liabilities	75	381	27	–	483
Put option liability	–	198	–	–	198
Other liabilities	244	773	84	3 199	4 298
Total liabilities	20 853	6 231	1 676	831	29 591
Total equity	(2 383)	1 664	6 831	1 664	7 777

* *Gomo which was previously presented as a separate segment is now being presented as part of the Mobalyz segment.*

13 Segment report continued

	Mobalyz* Rm	Nutun Rm	WBC Rm	GEO Rm	Intergroup eliminations Rm	Group Rm
Summarised statement of financial position						
At 31 March 2023						
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	1 300	391	98	48	–	1 837
Other investments	139	48	1	794	–	982
Trade and other receivables	1 159	808	253	64	(94)	2 190
Inventories	1 658	1	2 048	–	–	3 707
Loans and advances	14 994	–	–	–	–	14 994
Purchased book debts	–	4 636	–	–	–	4 636
Equity accounted investments	653	94	9	386	–	1 142
Intangible assets	190	434	1 757	3	1 046	3 430
Property and equipment	184	428	1 295	32	–	1 939
Goodwill	599	1 768	–	–	2 986	5 353
Other assets	434	326	50	8 318	(8 213)	915
Total assets	21 310	8 934	5 511	9 645	(4 275)	41 125
Liabilities						
Short-term borrowings	200	281	–	50	–	531
Trade and other payables	534	1 032	228	114	(92)	1 816
Insurance contract liabilities	601	–	–	–	–	601
Interest-bearing liabilities	18 826	4 448	1 554	2 044	(2 324)	24 548
Senior debt	15 559	4 216	1 554	2 044	–	23 373
Subordinated debt	950	225	–	–	–	1 175
Group loans	2 317	7	–	–	(2 324)	–
Lease liabilities	125	392	176	29	–	722
Put option liability	–	433	–	–	3 333	3 766
Other liabilities	142	841	537	9	278	1 807
Total liabilities	20 428	7 427	2 495	2 246	1 195	33 791
Total equity	882	1 507	3 016	7 399	(5 470)	7 334

* *Gomo which was previously presented as a separate segment is now being presented as part of the Mobalyz segment.*

13 Segment report continued

	Mobalyz* Rm	Nutun Rm	WBC Rm	GEO Rm	Intergroup eliminations Rm	Group Rm
Summarised statement of financial position						
At 30 September 2023						
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	1 496	273	164	205	–	2 138
Other investments	122	–	–	728	–	850
Trade and other receivables	904	831	83	19	(24)	1 813
Inventories	816	2	2 187	–	–	3 005
Reinsurance contract assets	–	–	44			44
Loans and advances	15 427	–	–	–	–	15 427
Purchased book debts	–	5 025	–	–	–	5 025
Equity accounted investments	601	95	11	356	–	1 063
Intangible assets	201	414	1 754	2	1 044	3 415
Property and equipment	168	626	1 280	3	–	2 077
Goodwill	536	1 728	–	–	2 986	5 250
Other assets	672	250	483	5 281	(5 167)	1 519
Total assets	20 943	9 244	6 006	6 594	(1 161)	41 626
Liabilities						
Short-term borrowings	199	395	–	–	–	594
Trade and other payables	634	987	356	67	(24)	2 020
Insurance contract liabilities	994	–	–	–	–	994
Interest-bearing liabilities	19 642	4 676	1 382	2 047	(2 354)	25 393
Senior debt	16 268	4 451	1 382	2 047	–	24 148
Subordinated debt	1 020	225	–	–	–	1 245
Group loans	2 354	–	–	–	(2 354)	–
Lease liabilities	100	474	165	29	–	768
Put option liability	–	467	–	–	1 885	2 352
Other liabilities	91	634	501	–	284	1 510
Total liabilities	21 660	7 633	2 404	2 143	(209)	33 631
Total equity	(717)	1 611	3 602	4 451	(952)	7 995

* *Gomo which was previously presented as a separate segment is now being presented as part of the Mobalyz segment.*

14 Going concern

The Board of Directors ("Board") believes that, as of the date of this report, the going concern presumption is appropriate and accordingly the consolidated statements of the group have been prepared on the going concern basis of accounting. Their assessment included an assessment of the relevance of its business models, the nature of the primary assets and the cash-flows generated from these assets as well as the company's balance sheet. IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements ("IAS 1") requires management to perform an assessment of the group's ability to continue as a going concern. If management is aware of material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, IAS 1 requires these uncertainties to be disclosed.

The group faced significant challenges during the 2023 financial year flowing into H1 2024 due to the headwinds facing SA Taxi's business model which have become more structural in nature, and the business is unlikely to recover to pre-Covid levels in the short to medium-term. In H1 2024 the Group incurred a continuing loss for the period amounting to R1.7 billion, of which R1.8 billion is attributable to SA Taxi, driven by increases in provisions. The SA Taxi losses were compounded by losses at the Group Executive Office but offset by a positive contribution from Nutun.

The SA Taxi losses resulted in its liabilities exceeding assets, however, management has progressed with the restructure of SA Taxi's balance sheet with a key focus on ensuring the continued support of debt funders. In April 2024 Transaction Capital capitalised R1,1 billion and waived a further R1.1 billion of its R2.2 billion loan to SA Taxi. Whilst this has materially improved the financial position of SA Taxi it has not completely resolved the shortfall.

The capital and funding structures of Nutun are isolated from the effects of SA Taxi's restructuring as there are no cross-default clauses nor cross guarantees between Nutun and SA Taxi. Furthermore, since settlement of both the Zephyr preference shares of R494 million in March 2024 and the subsequent settlement of the revolving credit facilities of R1.1 billion in April 2024, there are no guarantees nor cross-default clauses between the subsidiaries and Transaction Capital. These repayments have left the only debt at the Transaction Capital holding company level being R451 million of listed notes which carry no covenants against a cash balance in excess of this amount.

In making the going concern assessment the directors have considered the progress and advanced engagement with the lenders on the optimisation of the SA Taxi balance sheet, the implications of both the successful and unsuccessful completion of the debt and balance sheet restructure of SA Taxi.

The group's total assets exceed the total liabilities by R7.8 billion in the current period and R8.0 billion at the end of the prior year.

Liquidity – In assessing the group's liquidity, management prepared a cash flow forecast up until 30 June 2025, taking into consideration its turnaround plan and the debt restructuring initiatives which, if successfully implemented, indicate that the entities will have sufficient cash resources for the foreseeable future which is defined as 12 months from the date of publishing these financial statements. Cash flows and liquidity are monitored daily by the Debt Capital Markets team under supervision of the Chief Investment Officer. The challenges at SA Taxi do not adversely impact the liquidity position of the overall Transaction Capital group to continue operating in the foreseeable future.

Solvency – At 31 March 2024, Transaction Capital Limited assets exceed liabilities by R7.8 billion. The asset base of the group comprises tangible assets with significant value, which is not reflected in the book value of the underlying businesses. This position enhances the Board's confidence in the group's solvency.

14 Going concern continued

Update on SA Taxi Restructure

The underlying annual financial results of the SA Taxi Group have been prepared on a going concern basis although there is material uncertainty on the going concern position of the SA Taxi business being solely dependent on the success of the debt restructure process that is currently underway. Management is of the view that all parties involved in the debt restructure are likely to reach a favourable resolution given the ongoing engagement and intent demonstrated from the various funders.

SA Taxi's debt restructure process is envisaged to:

- Allow the business to continue uninterrupted originations of loans to its clients;
- Limit any reliance on external/new equity or debt capital over the medium term;
- Re-profile debt in certain entities to ensure alignment between cash collection and debt repayment; and
- Restructure the SA Taxi Group of companies to optimise cost savings and drive synergies.

The successful implementation of the debt restructure which is anticipated in Q4 2024 will result in SA Taxi having sufficient liquidity to support business operations for the foreseeable future and will support the application of the going concern assumption for the various SA Taxi entities. If the debt restructure is unsuccessful, the going concern status will be compromised for certain entities within the SA Taxi group of companies and result in a substantial change in the recoverability of loans and advances, investments, inventory, and the measurement of insurance liabilities. This, however, will not impact on Transaction Capital's ability to continue as a going concern due to the ring-fenced nature of the underlying funding vehicles.

At the date of this report, the SA Taxi group continues to engage with its banking and funding partners, all of whom remain supportive of SA Taxi and have not withdrawn their existing financing facilities. Transaction Capital remains committed to the ongoing viability of SA Taxi.

15 Subsequent events

Post 31 March, the group finalised the following transactions:

- WBC unbundling and the separate listing on the Main Board of the JSE was concluded on 15 April 2024 through WBC share issue of R760 million, private placement of WBC shares of R500 million and a pre-listing capital raise of R750 million. The group effectively disposed the subsidiary on the same date.
- The group repaid the revolving credit facility of R1.1 billion which resulted in the termination of cross-default triggers with SA Taxi.

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