MyBucks

Interim report
31 December

2018.

Contents

Chairman's report

"It is always an honour to deliver reports as Executive Chairman of this innovative and dynamic Group. MyBucks is testament to what is possible when you combine top talent with hard work and a resolute drive to achieve something special."

Dave van Niekerk

Executive chairman

It is always an honour to deliver reports as Executive Chairman of this innovative and dynamic Group. MyBucks is testament to what is possible when you combine top talent with hard work and a resolute drive to achieve something special.

Our vision and mission as a Group could not be achieved were it not for the immense human talent and commitment of all at MyBucks. Being a FinTech pioneer requires fortitude and belief, and when the hard work starts paying off and the value of what we do becomes apparent, it is safe to say I am exceptionally proud.

Though I am proud of where we are, this is but a moment to pause and reflect, before we continue with vigour on our growth and development. Whilst we have accomplished so much, we have a long road ahead of us. The foundations are now in place to truly unlock the economic and social value that MyBucks has to offer.

MyBucks is a FinTech company. Technology underpins our services, our competitive edge and our strategy. The first half of the 2018/2019 financial year has been extremely productive and exciting from a technology perspective. We have launched MAICA, our artificial intelligence (AI) collections algorithm, and this has had a significant impact on our collections. MAICA has been used to predict whether clients might miss a payment, weeks in advance and this has allowed us to proactively prevent payments being missed.

TESS, our Text-based virtual assistant has seen significant improvements and she has expanded to a fully-fledged natural language understanding system that can be configured for numerous use cases. TESS has been deployed on our corporate website (mybucks.com) to interpret user requests and navigate users to information on the website. This system has revolutionised how visitors navigate, engage and interact with our corporate website.

We have also seen the development and deployment of AMIE, the Automated MyBucks Income and Expense calculator. AMIE is capable of analysing and summarising bank statements within seconds, by using state-of-the-art AI to classify bank statement transactions.

In addition to these new systems, we have continued to improve our existing systems. Our credit scoring, fraud detection and AI computing back end have undergone significant development changes to make them faster, more accurate and scalable. We have also made major improvements to the various components of our Haraka app that offers nano-loans in real-time by using AI-based algorithms.

Our status as a world-class tech team is evident from the prizes we obtained on the international stage, including winning the 2018 Luxembourg Finance Awards - FinTech Solution of the Year, winning the 2018 CEE Capital Markets & Fintech Awards and being runner-up of the 2018 Digital Inclusion Awards.

In order to remain world-class and at the sharp-end of technological advancements, our committed team works tirelessly at improving, maintaining and developing new applications. This remains our lifeblood.

It is on the financial side that we see the work paying off. Our sales / disbursements amounted to €105.9-million (1H18: €90.7 million), representing a 17% increase on the equivalent prior period.

Collections for the period increased 41% and amounted to €115.0-million (1H18: €81.6 million).

To compliment this our gross loan book is at an all-time high of €125.0 million (30 June 2018: €96.2 million). The net loan book is at €111.0-million (30 June 2018: €85.7 million).

We encountered a loss after tax from continuing operations of €4.3-million (1H18: €2.2-million) and a loss after tax of €4.8 million (1H18: €2.7 million).

The MyBucks Group has adopted IFRS 9 during the period under review which changed the provision model from an incurred loss model to an expected loss model. For the twelve months ended 30 June 2018 (FY18), both the operating segments (banking and lending) delivered a profit after tax for the first time. These segments continued the trend in the first half of the 2019 financial year by once again making a positive contribution to the segmental profit after tax.

The Group delivered a slight increase in the operating profit margin compared to the FY18 results. We further reduced the average cost of debt. The Group also started a project to reduce the level of operating costs and I expect some of the benefits to be evident in the FY19 results.

Here are the after tax contributions from the various segments:

- Lending segment (profits): €1.3 million
  (1H18: €4.3 million ; FY18: €:5.3 million)
- Banking segment (profits): €4.2 million
  (1H18: €2.3 million ; FY18: €:6.2 million)
- Management and technology (losses): €10.0 million
  (1H18: €8.6 million ; FY18: €:16.6 million)

The Group continued to grow the balance sheet, both organically and with the first-time consolidation of CapFin, an Australia-based lending operation, from July 2018, contributing to a €8-million increase in total assets.

We have increased the loan book by 38% over the past six months, of which 8% refers to the Capfin acquisition - with the majority being organic growth. Equity reduced to €16.6-million from €24.0-million at year end due to the losses made in the current period.

As a Group we are considering various equity and capital raising initiatives with a view of strengthening both the liquidity and equity of the Group, the latter with a concomitant positive impact on gearing.

Our growth has been testament to the immense potential of FinTech in unlocking economic benefits for all stakeholders.

Various organisations has contributed on the huge amount of capital that is being invested in FinTech both globally and in various regions. We are well-poised to take advantage of this positive sentiment as our use case is one of a demonstrable business model. Our acquisitions are turned profitable by leveraging off our in-house technology stack.

Our organic growth in new markets is remarkable, often validated by the awards we have received. As we move forward, continuing our organic growth, acquisitions and joint ventures, we are also excited about various business-to-business license and white labelling opportunities. The future is bright for FinTech. MyBucks is poised to benefit from this continued upward trend, and as we work tirelessly to unlock economic opportunities, the executive management and staff are committed to our drive towards excellence, and ultimately financial inclusion and value for our stakeholders.

Overview of MyBucks

MyBucks is a Frankfurt-listed financial technology (FinTech) company that pioneers financial inclusion, using its proprietary technology stack to offer finance, banking and insurance solutions and educational tools.

MyBucks has proven that with the right financial education, support and technology to make smart choices, consumers benefit from credit, savings, insurance and payment products that enable them to better manage their money, reduce risks and plan for the future. In other words, education and support provide a platform to invest in economic opportunities.

The Group's brands offer a broad mix of financial services, ranging from lending, banking and insurance.

The product offering is enhanced by custom applications and systems that aid personal budgeting, provide credit reports, educational tools and income protection.

The digital strategy is underpinned by engaging customers through various channels and creating a customer-centric and efficient user experience.

Financial inclusion

Africa is home to a very large population segment that can not make use of traditional banks or semi-formal micro-finance institutions. This represents a massive opportunity for MyBucks to offer an innovative range of high-quality, affordable financial products and services, essentially banking the financially excluded and serving the underserved.

MyBucks is able to reach and serve this population segment through its innovative and cutting-edge technology, underpinned by internally developed artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning. The two-pronged opportunity of banking the financially excluded and serving the underserved has measurable economic benefits for MyBucks and its stakeholders, while simultaneously having a ripple-effect of social and economic upliftment in the communities where it operates.

MyBucks highlights

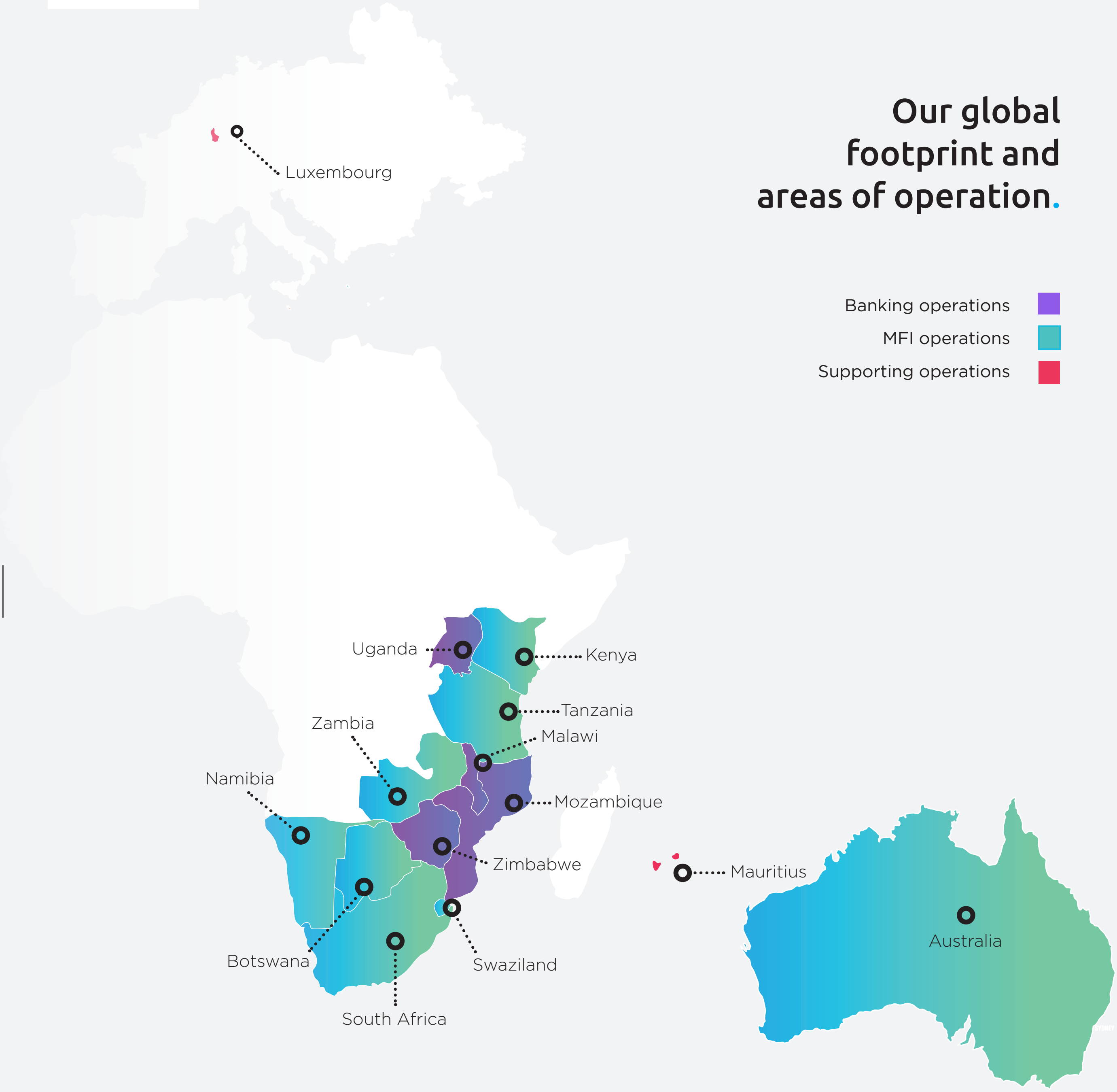
- Frankfurt-listed FinTech Group
- Focused on Africa
- Operating 4 banks and 8 MFIs
- Providing banking, credit and insurance products
- We provide these products through a hybrid of digital and traditional channels
- We use our own internal developed loan management system
- We have developed our own AI algorithms for fraud prevention, credit scoring and collections
- We have disbursed c.EUR 500 million in loans since inception
- Our gross loan book has grown at c.38% per year, to c.EUR 110 million
- Our default rate has been stable at 7.1%

FinTech solution of the year 2018

MyBucks yet again proving to be leaders in the FinTech industry by winning yet another award.

MyBucks provides a platform to incorporate technology into product offerings, bringing the power of FinTech to the markets where it operates, spread across 13 countries across Africa, Europe and Australia.

Our global footprint and areas of operation.



1,188 Employees

1,815 Agents

107 Branches

GetSure GetBucks NFB OPPORTUNITY BANK MBC

“Our vision is to enhance financial inclusion through our technology”

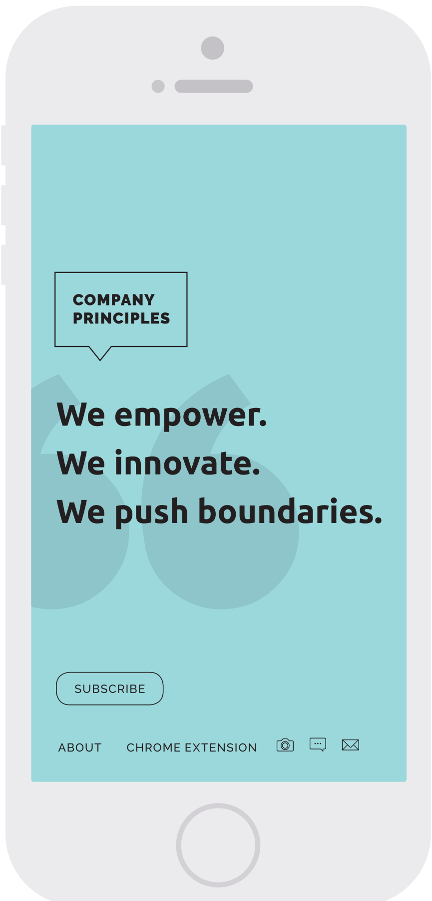
– Dave Van Niekerk, Executive Chairman

MyBucks is driven by continuous FinTech product development and enhancement, expansion into new African and high-growth potential markets and growth through strategic acquisitions.

As a globally recognised virtual bank, MyBucks is both a disruptive and enabling force in the international financial landscape, breaking down the barriers of traditional banking and pioneering true financial inclusion.

With its brands: GetBucks, GetSure, New Finance Bank, Fair Go finance, Capfin, Opportunity Bank and MBC, the company offers impact loans, unsecured credit, banking solutions and insurance products to its customers.

MyBucks has a footprint on three different continents, with the scope of the business expected to grow substantially in the coming months.



MyBucks currently has banking, microfinance institutions and supporting operations in Luxembourg, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Botswana, South Africa, Swaziland, Mauritius and Australia.

The Group’s growth strategy over the next year is to bring its technology platform to new markets in a number of ways. Each context and regulatory environment is unique, and so MyBucks has an adaptive and strategic business model for growth.

In essence, the MyBucks growth strategy to this point has been organic growth in markets where it operates, organic growth in new markets and market consolidation and growth through acquisitions. This strategy has seen MyBucks grow to reflect a thousand permanent employees across three continents.

The next phase of the company’s growth strategy, which builds onto and supports the existing growth model, is underpinned by the Group’s product development and technological innovation. Here the Group will strategically pursue an outsourced product and technology expansion plan. This includes joint venture partnerships, a franchising model and a white-labelled technology offering.

This strategy effectively provides the opportunity to derive economic benefit from a wide array of contexts and markets.

Publications that have featured and covered MyBucks in the media.

Evolution of the Group

Technology Development	Data warehouse FinCoud SQL2008	GetBucks Jessie
Strategic Initiatives	**// 01** The MyBucks Group was launched in 2011 as a **traditional MFI** providing credit to unbanked consumers across Southern Africa.	**// 02** The move from a **traditional MFI** to a **digital MFI** with the launch of GetBucks online and GetBucks mobile App.

MyBucks has grown to 13 countries, obtained 4 banking licences, developed 5 Apps and 6 A.I. personalities, and provided more than 2 million loans in less than 7 years.

We have a footprint on 3 continents, with the scope of the business expected to grow substantially in the coming months. MyBucks currently has banking, MFI and supporting operations in Australia, Botswana, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Our growth strategy over the next year is to bring our technology platform to new markets in a number of ways. Each context and regulatory environment is unique, and so MyBucks has an adaptive and strategic business model for growth.

This strategy has seen MyBucks grow to reflect 1 188 permanent employees across 3 continents. The next phase of our growth strategy, which builds onto and supports the existing growth model, is underpinned by our product development and technology innovation. Here the Group will strategically pursue an outsourced product and technology expansion plan. This includes joint venture, a franchising model and a white-labelled technology offering. This strategy effectively provides the opportunity to derive economic benefit from a wide array of contexts and markets.

Continuous improvement

Haraka	wakala	GetBucks lite
Dexter	Tess, Donte	Charlie, Maica

// 03

Transition from a **digital MFI** to provide **digital financial** services, with the launch of additional Apps as well as insurance products.

// 04

The MyBucks Group **expands our Banking license** presence to 5 countries as part of an effort to access cheaper forms of funding (customer deposits, inter-bank rates, etc.)

// 05

MyBucks **continues to expand operations globally,** assessing new opportunities in both new and existing territories. Key to this growth is laying a solid foundations in existing territories - fundamental to this is a stable and long term capital structure.

MyBucks will continue to raise capital in local markets, and **IPO our existing operations in their primary markets to ensure our interests are aligned with local investors and stakeholders.**

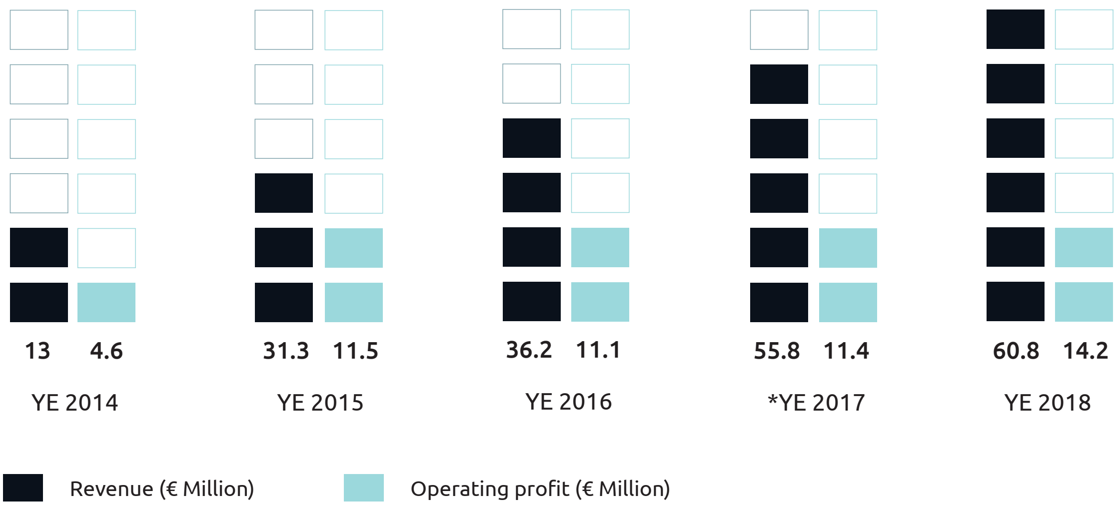
Key performance figures

Number of active customers: **1.5-million**

Default rate of **7.1%**

Over **2.3-million loans** issued with a value of **€519 million** in less than eight years since inception

38% loan book value growth in last financial year; Average of **3.2%** growth on month-to-month basis



Source: Consolidated financial statements as at 30 June for the respective years.

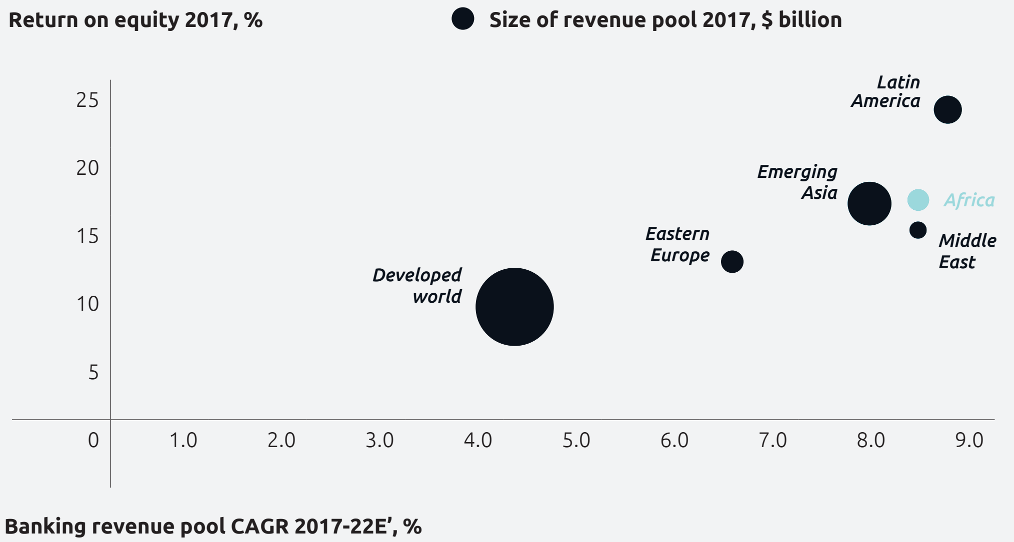
*Reclassification

Africa: The next Banking frontier

Globally the banking industry is facing disappointing returns and sluggish growth. Moreover, the industry's global revenue growth rate slowed to 3% in 2016, down from an average of 6% over the preceding five years. Africa's banking sector provides a refreshing contrast. Its markets are quickly growing and nearly twice as profitable as the global average.

Exhibit 1.

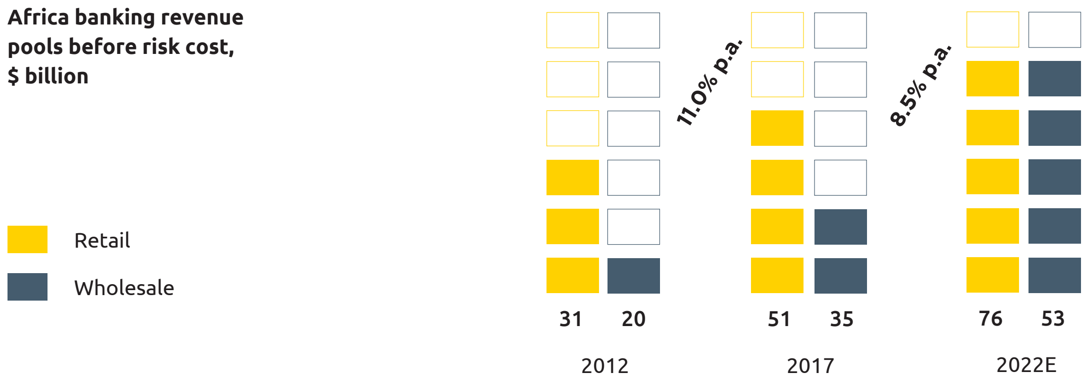
Africa's banking market is the second-fastest in terms of growth, and the second-most profitable.



Customer-driven revenues before risk cost; constant 2017 exchange rates. (*Source: McKinsey Global Bank Pools*)

Exhibit 2.

Africa's banking revenue pools are projected to grow 8.5% per year until 2022 with similiar growth rates in retail and wholesale.



	2012	2017	2022E
Banked adults (Million)	171	298	456
Bancarisation rate (% of adults)	23	35	48

Customer-driven revenues before risk cost; constant 2017 exchange rates. (*Source: McKinsey Global Bank Pools; EFIna, Finscope, FSD Kenya; World Bank Index)*

FinTech and Africa

1.2 billion

African population

Africa provides MyBucks with a potential target market of c. 1 billion financially excluded customers.

Global FinTech funding for 2017 topped €2.7-billion, according to the KPMG Pulse of FinTech report. According to KPMG, the global funding for FinTech in the first half of 2018 alone was €50.5-billion.

It has been reported that in 2018, 40% of all funding in Africa across sectors went to FinTech. EcoBank estimates that the African FinTech industry is set to grow to €2.6-billion by 2020.

MyBucks is a leader in Africa, pioneering the growth and potential of FinTechs on the continent, providing measurable action and returns. The continent is made up of a young, energetic population that has demonstrated its eagerness to embrace mobile and other digital platforms in order to access the mainstream economy.

Many countries, particularly those in the same region, share common languages, similar cultures and a similar legal system, which carries over to the regulatory requirements for operating in those markets. Cameroon, Ghana, Nigeria, Rwanda, Egypt and Sierra Leone are just some countries MyBucks is looking at, and which represent massive economic potential.

Africa is the fastest growing continent in the world.

77%

Of the African population is financially excluded

995 million

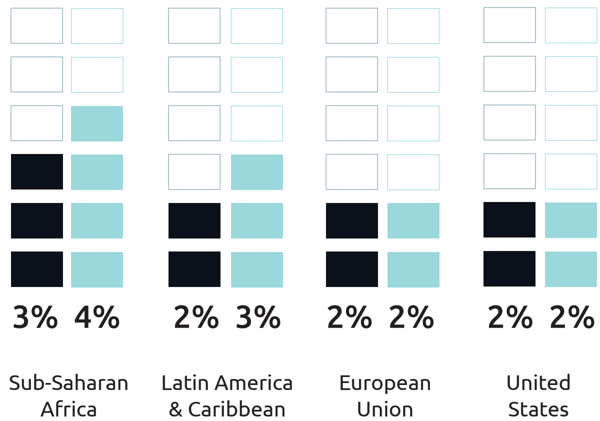
Phone users

362 million

Smartphone users

Africa is the fastest growing continent in the world and has the best growth prospects.

GDP Growth

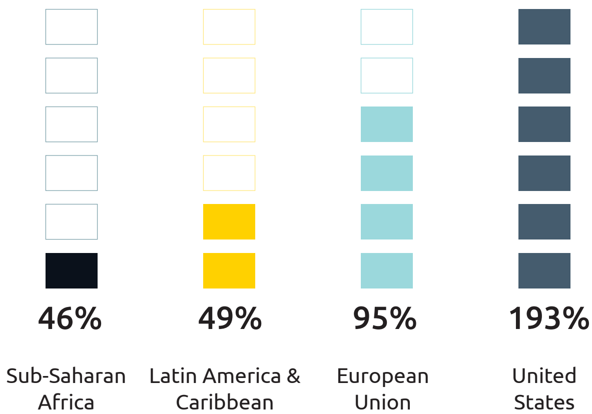


F2018

F2020

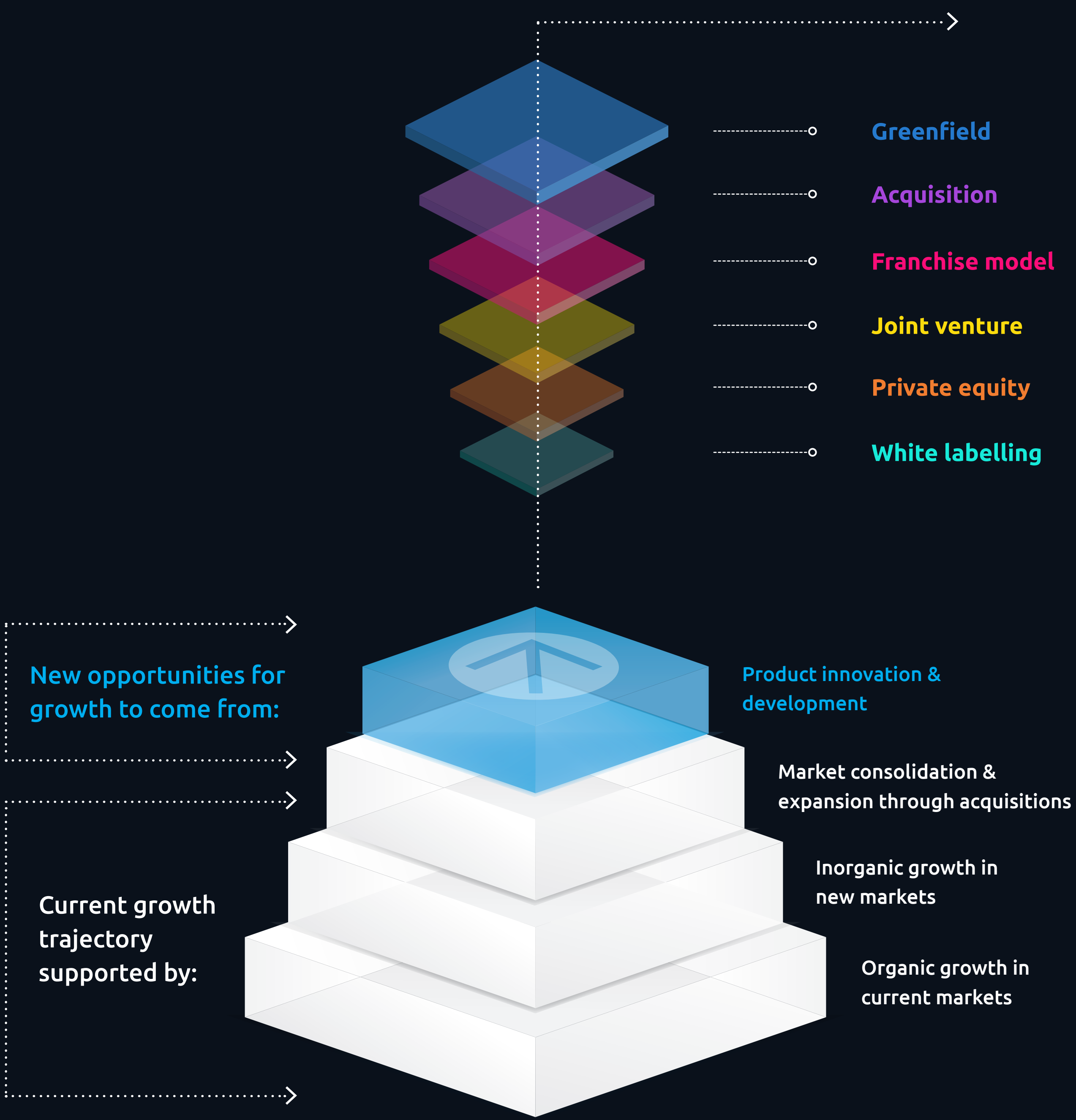
The private sector is the engine of most African economies but credit supply to the sector is still limited.

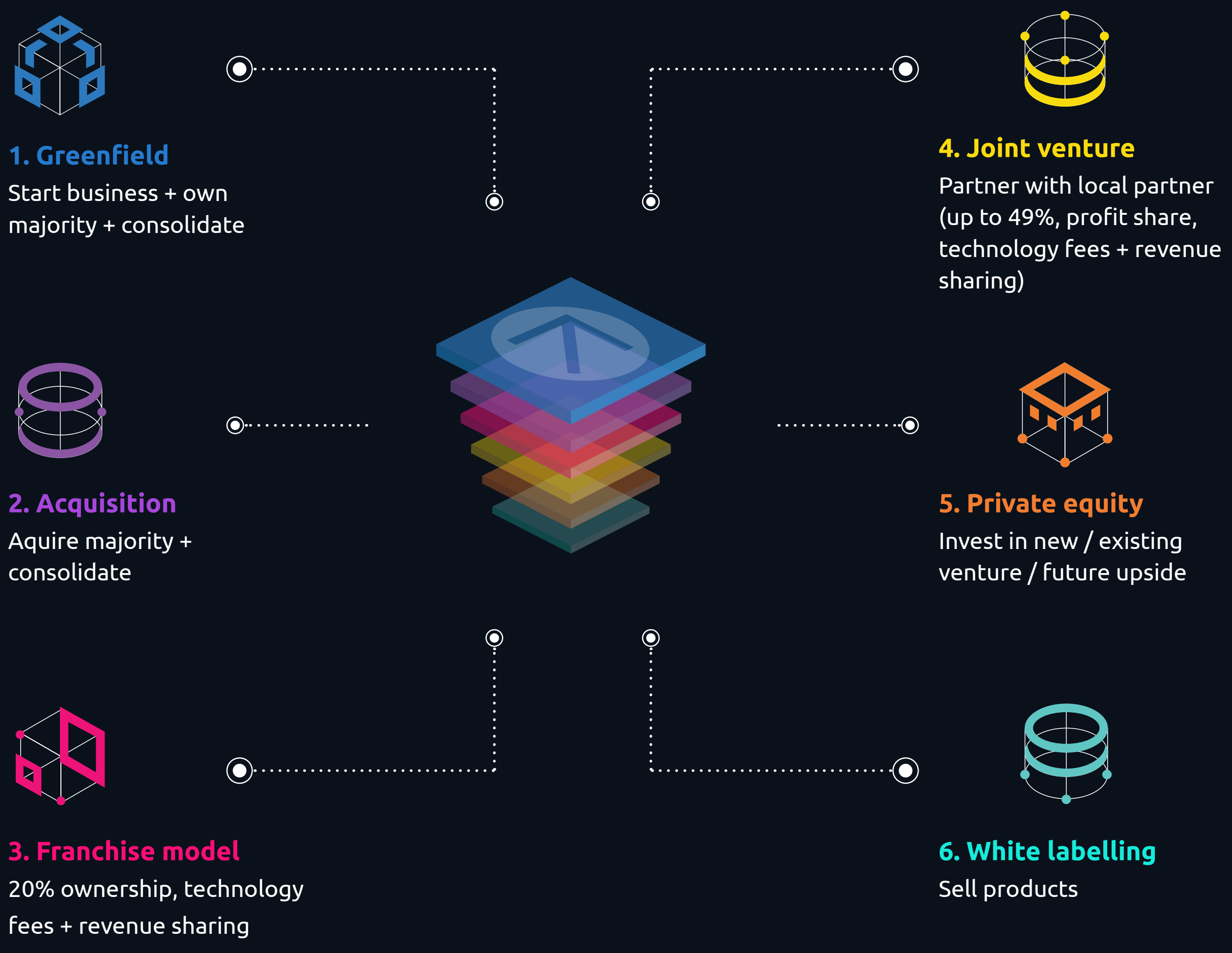
Domestic credit to private sector (as a % of GDP)



MyBucks 12 month growth strategy

Outsourced product + Technology offering.





MyBucks has placed business-to-business investment directly on the MyBucks growth strategy path. MyBucks currently follows a carefully planned, multi-pronged growth strategy that includes:

- *Greenfields growth - going into a market, starting a business and consolidating.*
- *Acquisitions - MyBucks acquires a majority stake and then consolidates.*
- *Franchise model - MyBucks takes 20% ownership of the venture, charges technology fees and negotiates revenue sharing.*
- *Joint venture - here MyBucks will partner with a local business, take up to 49% of the venture, charge technology fees and negotiate revenue and profit sharing.*
- *Private equity - MyBucks will invest in new or existing operations with an eye on the future upside of that enterprise.*
- *White labelling - this business-to-business offering allows MyBucks to white label its products and sell them to players in the financial space.*

MyBucks business model

Leveraging technology across the lending process

	Products.	Product description.
Credit	GetBucks, fair go	**Credit products** • Personal loans • Executive loans • Term loans • Payroll term loans • Vehicle log book loans • Asset finance • Credit tool • Budgeting tool • Payments / Wallet • Crypto wallet • Home loans • Home improvement • SMME loans • Educational loans • Salary advances • Airtime advances • Mortgages
Insurance	GetSure	**Insurance products** • Legal cover • Funeral cover • Credit cover
Banking	OPPORTUNITY BANK, MBC MyBucksBankingCorporation, NFB New Finance Bank Malawi Bank with Pride, GetBucks Microfinance Bank	**Banking products** • All credit channel products • Transactional card • Mobile transactions • Savings accounts • Complete financial solutions • Short term deposit • Fixed deposit

Smart backend.

AI

- **Jessie -** Credit scoring
- **Dexter -** Fraud prevention
- **TESS -** Conversation engine
- **MAICA -** Collections algorithm
- **Donte -** Loan uptake predictor
- **Charlie -** Customer churn prevention
- **AMIE -** Income and expenses calculator

Apps

GetBucks Haraka

wakala

MyBucks

Objective:

Banking the unbanked and underbanked.

Results:

Enhancing financial inclusion through technology.

Channels.

- SMS
- App
- Web
- Broker / Agent
- P.O.S
- Branch

Loan book analysis

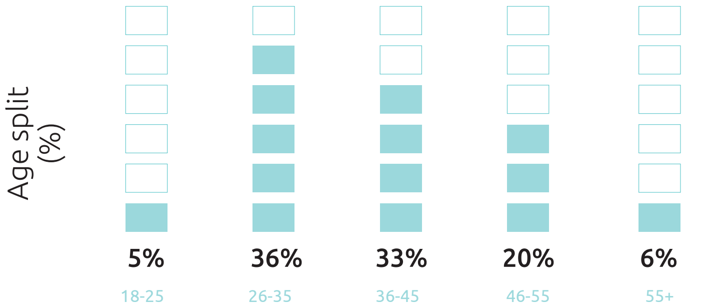
€125.04m
Gross loan book

€526.57m
Total disbursed

250 142
Active loans

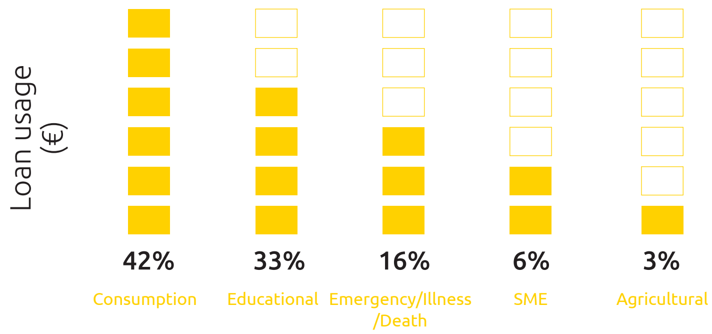
Loan book by market

Zimbabwe	17%
Malawi	16%
Uganda	16%
Mozambique	13%
South Africa	09%
Zambia	09%
Botswana	08%
Australia	05%
Kenya	04%
Swaziland	02%
Tanzania	00%
Namibia	00%



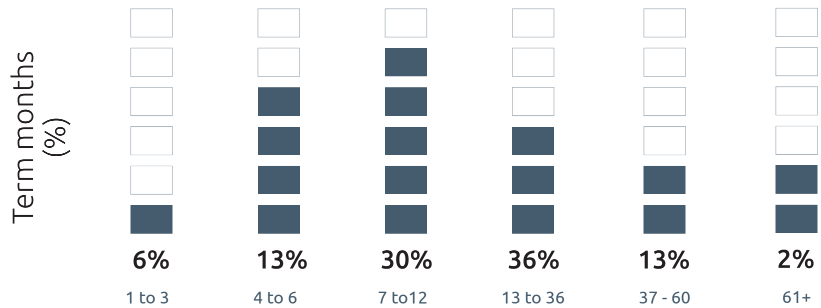
39 years

Average age



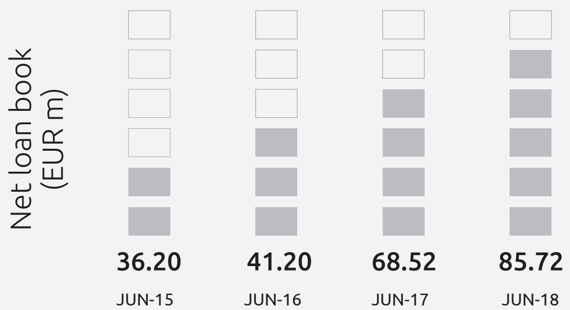
€618

Average Euro balance



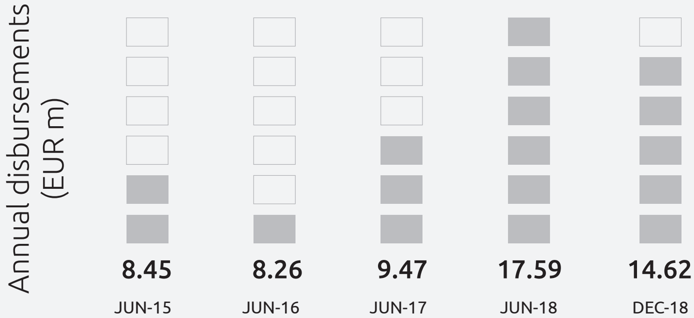
29 weighted

Average loan term



67%

Male clients



33%

Female clients

Financials

Interim consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2018.

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The reports and statements set out below comprise the consolidated interim financial statements presented to the shareholders.

MyBucks S.A., RCS Luxembourg: B199543
9, rue du Laboratoire, L-1911, Luxembourg

Salient features of the Group's performance

- Disbursements (net of internal settlements) amounted to **€105.9 million compared to the €90.7 million** for the same period in the prior year (representing a **growth rate of 16.7%**).

- **Collections of €115.0 million** (1H18: €81.6 million) was achieved for the first half of the year (representing a **growth rate of 40.9%**).

- **Revenue increased with €7.2 million** from €30.2 million to €37.4 million.

- Gross loan book (including Capfin) grew 29.9% from €96.2 million to €125.0 million. The net loan book grew to €111.0 million from €85.7 million, representing a **29.5% growth**.

- Change in accounting policy with the adoption of IFRS 9 Financial instruments and IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

Consolidated interim statement of financial position

As at

Figures in €	Note	31 December 2018	30 June 2018
TOTAL ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	6	16,647,413	13,894,619
Investment properties		589,088	461,469
Intangible assets	7	5,243,964	5,766,667
Goodwill		2,982,202	3,002,860
Loans to related parties	8	422,047	1,075,562
Investment in joint venture	9	5,076,009	5,178,949
Financial investments		2,708,758	1,719,869
Deferred tax		3,998,473	3,511,661
Loan book	10	52,975,168	38,307,277
Fixed deposits		6,380,109	2,584,068
		97,023,231	**75,503,001**
Current assets			
Loans to related parties	8	12,567,720	12,381,618
Loan book	10	58,047,467	47,415,653
Fixed deposits		5,575,004	10,518,900
Held for sale – asset	16	313,263	102,669
Other receivables	11	17,833,232	15,496,350
Other financial assets		409,747	348,459
Taxation paid in advance		585,660	776,108
Cash and cash equivalents	12	18,057,570	13,036,969
		113,389,663	**100,076,726**
Total assets		**210,412,894**	**175,579,727**
TOTAL EQUITY			
Share capital	13	12,715,613	12,715,613
Share premium	13	25,083,825	25,083,825
Foreign currency translation reserve		(3,640,148)	(3,207,000)
Other reserves		(439,203)	(80,156)
Accumulated Loss		(36,281,592)	(27,660,031)
Total equity attributable to the parents		**(2,561,505)**	**6,852,251**
Non-controlling interest		19,187,645	17,116,658
Total equity		**16,626,140**	**23,968,909**

Consolidated interim statement of financial position

As at

Figures in €	Note	31 December 2018	30 June 2018
TOTAL LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Loans from shareholders	8	429,695	594,418
Loans from related parties	8	18,140,403	19,945,163
Deferred tax		361,475	208,328
Other financial borrowings	14	42,547,758	44,376,717
Finance lease liabilities		120,080	149,839
Deferred grant income		-	640,778
Deposits from customers		182,807	179,303
		61,782,218	**66,094,546**
Current liabilities			
Loans from shareholders	8	131,379	1,771,380
Loans from related parties	8	20,342,719	8,123,780
Held for sale – liability	16	-	96,508
Taxation payable		963,927	940,199
Other financial borrowings	14	63,298,275	43,916,244
Finance lease liabilities		55,984	51,886
Deferred grant income		665,965	455,338
Deposits from customers		34,576,454	20,489,446
Other payables	15	9,015,937	8,682,992
Bank overdraft	12	2,953,896	988,499
		132,004,536	**85,516,272**
Total liabilities		**193,786,754**	**151,610,818**
Total equity and liabilities		**210,412,894**	**175,579,727**

The above consolidated interim statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated interim statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the period ending

Figures in €	Note	31 December 2018 6 months	30 June 2018 Full year	31 December 2017 6 months
Revenue	17	37,377,603	60,894,226	30,214,526
Loan book impairment charges	18	(4,703,762)	(12,209,003)	(6,306,364)
Other income		1,851,615	6,686,691	4,303,815
Employee costs		(10,150,115)	(14,850,766)	(6,922,838)
Depreciation, amortisation and other impairments		(1,496,639)	(3,500,975)	(1,010,805)
Consulting and professional fees		(2,692,485)	(4,062,789)	(1,985,951)
Selling expenses		(3,850,644)	(7,099,804)	(2,469,835)
Operating expenses		(7,410,230)	(12,145,996)	(5,986,673)
Share of profit in joint venture		206,433	530,173	-
Operating profit	**19**	**9,131,776**	**14,241,757**	**9,835,875**
Investment revenue		1,283,244	3,668,965	2,190,102
Finance costs		(12,252,191)	(22,020,629)	(11,242,425)
Foreign exchange		(267,981)	(729,931)	(727,758)
Loss before taxation		**(2,105,152)**	**(4,839,838)**	**55,794**
Taxation	20	(2,174,226)	(2,584,258)	(2,208,427)
Loss after taxation from continuing operations		**(4,279,378)**	**(7,424,096)**	**(2,152,633)**
Discontinued operations		(500,392)	(767,837)	(588,720)
Loss after taxation		**(4,779,770)**	**(8,191,933)**	**(2,741,353)**
Other comprehensive income:				
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		(189,640)	(2,312,367)	(613,158)
Revaluation of buildings, net of taxation		(5,379)	1,047,212	-
Total items that may be classified to profit or loss		**(195,019)**	**(1,265,155)**	**(613,158)**
Other comprehensive loss for the year net of income taxation		**(195,019)**	**(1,265,155)**	**(613,158)**
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(4,974,789)**	**(9,457,088)**	**(3,354,511)**

Consolidated interim statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the period ending

Figures in €	Note	31 December 2018 6 months	30 June 2018 Full year	31 December 2017 6 months
Loss attributable to:				
Owners of the parents:				
From continuing operations		(6,175,710)	(10,222,036)	(3,116,526)
From discontinued operations		(499,603)	(635,602)	(588,720)
		(6,675,313)	**(10,857,638)**	**(3,705,246)**
Non-controlling interest:				
From continuing operations		1,896,332	2,797,940	963,893
From discontinued operations		(789)	(132,235)	-
		1,895,543	**2,665,705**	**963,893**
Total loss for the year				
From continuing operations		(4,279,378)	(7,424,096)	(2,152,633)
From discontinued operations		(500,392)	(767,837)	(588,720)
		(4,779,770)	**(8,191,933)**	**2,741,353**
Total comprehensive loss attributable to:				
Owners of the parent		(7,113,841)	(11,609,730)	(4,062,492)
Non-controlling interest		2,139,052	2,152,642	707,981
		(4,974,789)	**(9,457,088)**	**(3,354,511)**
Earnings per share:				
Basic loss per share from continuing operations		(0.48)	(0.83)	(0.27)
Basic loss per share from discontinuing operations		(0.04)	(0.07)	(0.05)
Diluted loss per share from continuing operations		(0.48)	(8.83)	(0.27)
Diluted loss per share from discontinuing operations		(0.04)	(0.07)	(0.05)

The above consolidated interim statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated interim statement of changes in equity

For the period ending 31 December 2018

Figures in €	Share capital	Share premium	Foreign currency translation reserve	Other reserves	Accumulated loss	Total attributable to owners of the parent	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance as at 1 July 2017	**11,665,613**	**19,348,747**	**(1,483,168)**	**(1,274,763)**	**(16,802,393)**	**11,454,036**	**8,779,591**	**20,233,627**
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(3,705,246)	(3,705,246)	963,893	(2,741,353)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	(357,246)	-	-	(357,246)	(255,912)	(613,158)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	**-**	**-**	**(357,246)**	**-**	**(3,705,246)**	**(4,062,492)**	**707,981**	**(3,354,511)**
Share based payment reserve	-	-	-	69,854	-	69,854	-	69,854
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	(235,640)	(235,640)
Total contributions by and distributions to owners of the company directly in equity	**-**	**-**	**-**	**69,854**	**-**	**69,854**	**(235,640)**	**(165,786)**
Balance as at 31 December 2017	**11,665,613**	**19,347,747**	**(1,840,414)**	**(1,204,909)**	**(20,507,639)**	**7,461,398**	**9,251,932**	**16,713,330**
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(7,152,392)	(7,152,392)	1,701,812	(5,450,580)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	(1,366,586)	971,740	-	(394,846)	(257,151)	(651,997)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	**-**	**-**	**(1,366,586)**	**971,740**	**(7,152,392)**	**(7,547,238)**	**1,444,661**	**(6,102,577)**
Issue of shares	1,300,000	10,210,078	-	-	-	11,510,078	-	11,510,078
Cancelation of shares	(250,000)	(4,475,000)	-	-	-	(4,725,000)	-	(4,725,000)
Preference shares issued by subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,822,625	6,822,625
Share based payment reserve	-	-	-	153,013	-	153,013	-	153,013
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	(402,560)	(402,560)
Total contributions by and distributions to owners of the company directly in equity	**1,050,000**	**5,735,078**	**-**	**153,013**	**-**	**6,938,091**	**6,420,065**	**13,358,156**
Balance as at 30 June 2018	**12,715,613**	**25,083,825**	**(3,207,000)**	**(80,156)**	**(27,660,031)**	**6,852,251**	**17,116,658**	**23,968,909**

Consolidated interim statement of changes in equity

For the period ending 31 December 2018

Figures in €	Share capital	Share premium	Foreign currency translation reserve	Other reserves	Accumulated loss	Total attributable to owners of the parent	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance as at 1 July 2018	**12,715,613**	**25,083,825**	**(3,207,000)**	**(80,156)**	**(27,660,031)**	**6,852,251**	**17,116,658**	**23,968,909**
IFRS 9 adjustment	-	-	-	-	(1,946,248)	(1,946,248)	(237,888)	(2,184,136)
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(6,675,313)	(6,675,313)	1,895,543	(4,779,770)
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	-	-	(433,149)	(5,379)	-	(438,528)	243,509	(195,019)
Total comprehensive income / (loss)	**-**	**-**	**(433,149)**	**(5,379)**	**(8,621,561)**	**(9,060,089)**	**1,901,164**	**(7,158,925)**
Share based payment reserve	-	-	-	183,628	-	183,628	-	183,628
Transactions with non-controlling interest	-	-	-	(537,295)	-	(537,295)	1,016,943	479,648
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	(847,120)	(847,120)
Total contributions by and distributions to owners of the company directly in equity	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(353,667)**	**-**	**(353,667)**	**169,823**	**(183,844)**
Balance as at 31 December 2018	**12,715,613**	**25,083,825**	**(3,640,149)**	**(439,202)**	**(36,281,592)**	**(2,561,505)**	**19,187,645**	**16,626,140**

The above consolidated interim statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated interim statement of cash flows

For the period ending 31 December 2018

Figures in €	Note	31 December 2018 6 months	30 June 2018 Full year	31 December 2017 6 months
Cash flows from operating activities				
Cash (used in) / generated by operations	21	(310,760)	(4,372,667)	2,601,103
Interest received		780,243	2,152,376	219,395
Interest paid		(9,370,238)	(18,581,973)	(9,338,575)
Tax paid		(1,702,466)	(4,260,929)	(1,327,306)
Dividends received		30,571	-	-
Net cash flows used in operating activities		**(10,572,650)**	**(25,063,193)**	**(7,845,383)**
Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchase of property and equipment		(3,862,830)	(4,080,071)	(1,848,658)
Proceeds on sale of property and equipment		(1,336)	470,578	39,798
Investment in investment property		-	(451,993)	-
Investment in intangible assets		(313,908)	(1,980,336)	(546,605)
Investment in joint venture		-	(1,522,406)	-
Investment in subsidiary net of cash		(6,188,413)	-	-
(Placement) / encashment of short-term deposits		(2,886,818)	3,537,052	3,409,830
Loans advanced to related parties		(3,228,423)	(2,412,376)	(10,459,874)
Funds received from related parties		3,672,098	1,605,566	12,050,541
Investment in other financial assets		(38,585)	(3,090,991)	(181,762)
Payments received from loans related to other financial assets		2,240,045	3,961,707	20,242
Advances to shareholders		-	-	(100,961)
Repayments from shareholders		-	-	466,488
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(10,608,170)**	**(3,963,270)**	**2,849,039**
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds on share issue		-	11,700,000	-
Share issued to minority interest		336,589	6,822,625	-
Capital raising fee		-	(189,922)	-
Repayment of other financial borrowings		(8,060,219)	(41,413,543)	(17,072,103)
Proceeds from other financial borrowings		25,773,178	55,164,147	23,182,821
Proceeds from shareholder loans		-	3,974,145	-
Payments on shareholder loans		-	(543,509)	-
Advances from related parties		13,480,860	12,248,538	1,438,905
Repayments to related parties		(6,688,215)	(16,183,966)	(658,737)
Finance lease payments		(14,893)	(31,946)	(63,259)
Grants received		140,532	353,395	218,537
Dividends paid		(847,120)	(638,200)	(235,640)
Net cash flows from financing activities		**24,120,712**	**31,261,764**	**6,810,524**
Total cash movement for the year		**2,939,892**	**2,235,301**	**1,814,180**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		12,048,470	10,683,568	10,683,568
Held for sale cash		(104,269)	(15,713)	-
Effect of exchange rate movement on cash and cash equivalent balances		219,581	(854,686)	(325,899)
Total cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**12**	**15,103,674**	**12,048,470**	**12,171,849**

The above consolidated interim statement of cash flow should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the consolidated interim financial statements

For the period ending 31 December 2018

1. Basis of preparation of the half-year report

The condensed consolidated interim financial report for the half year reporting period ended 31 December 2018 has been prepared in accordance with Accounting Standard IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*.

The interim report does not include all the notes of the type normally included in an annual financial report. Accordingly, this report is to be read in conjunction with the annual report for the year ended 30 June 2018 and any public announcements made by MyBucks S.A. during the interim reporting period.

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year and corresponding interim reporting period, except for the adoption of new and amended standards as set out below.

(a) New and amended standards adopted by the group

A number of new or amended standards became applicable for the current reporting period and the group had to change its accounting policies and make retrospective adjustments as a result of adopting the following standards:

- IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, and
- IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (No material impact which required restatement).

The impact of the adoption of these standards and the new accounting policies are disclosed in note 2 below. The other standards did not have a material impact on the group's accounting policies and did not require retrospective adjustments.

(b) Impact of standards issued by not yet applied by the entity

IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016. It will result in almost all leases being recognised on the statement of financial position, as the distinction between operating and finance leases is removed. Under the new standard, an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals are recognised. The only exceptions are short-term and low-value leases.

The accounting for lessors will not significantly change.

The standard will affect primarily the accounting for the group's operating leases. As at the reporting date, the group has non-cancellable operating lease commitments in various of the countries. However, the group has not yet determined to what extent these commitments will result in the recognition of an asset and a liability for future payments and how this will affect the group's profit and classification of cash flows.

Some of the commitments may be covered by the exception for short-term and low-value leases and some commitments may relate to arrangements that will not qualify as leases under IFRS 16.

The standard is mandatory for first interim periods within annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The group does not intend to adopt the standard before its effective date.

2. Changes in accounting policies

With the adoption of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* the group accounting policies were adjusted to comply with these standards.

This note explains the impact of the adoption of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* on the group's financial statements and also discloses the new accounting policies that has been applied with effect from from 1 July 2018 (where the policy is different to the policy applied in the prior financial year).

IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*

Impact on the financial statements

As allowed for in terms of the standard, IFRS 9 can be adopted without restating comparative information (with the exception of certain aspects of hedge accounting).

The reclassification and the adjustments arising from the new impairment rules are therefore not reflected in the restated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018, but are recognised in the opening statement of financial position on 1 July 2018.

The following table show the adjustments recognised for each individual line item. Line items that were not affected by the changes have not been included and as a result, the sub-totals and totals disclosed cannot be recalculated from the numbers provided. The adjustments are explained in more detail below.

2. Changes in accounting policies (continued)

Statement of financial position extract Figures in €	30 June 2018 As originally presented	IFRS 9 adjustment	1 July 2018 Restated
Non-current assets			
Other non-current assets	31,476,775	-	31,476,775
Investment in joint venture	5,718,949	(322,146)	5,396,803
Loan book	38,307,277	(898,993)	37,408,284
	75,503,001	**(1,221,139)**	**74,281,862**
Current assets			
Loan book	47,415,653	(996,359)	46,419,294
Other current assets	52,661,073	-	52,661,073
	100,076,726	**(996,359)**	**99,080,367**
Total assets	**175,579,727**	**(2,217,498)**	**173,362,229**
Other liabilities	151,514,310	-	151,514,310
Held for sale - liability	96,508	(33,362)	63,146
Liabilities	**151,610,818**	**(33,362)**	**151,577,456**
Reserves	34,512,282	-	34,512,282
Retained earnings	(27,660,031)	(1,946,248)	(29,606,279)
Attributable to owners of the parent	**6,852,251**	**(1,946,248)**	**4,906,003**
Non-controlling interest	17,116,658	(237,888)	16,878,770
Total equity	**23,968,909**	**(2,184,136)**	**21,784,773**

IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* – impact of adoption

IFRS 9 replaces the provisions of IAS 39 that relate to the recognition, classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, derecognition of financial instruments, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting.

(i) Classification and measurement

On 1 July 2018 (the date of initial application of IFRS 9 for the group), management assessed which business models applied to the financial assets held by the group and classified its financial instruments into the appropriate IFRS 9 categories. The group's financial assets remain classified as carried at amortised cost.

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

The financial assets are subject to the new expected credit loss model in terms of IFRS 9. The group has two major classes of financial assets impacted by this change:

- Loan book
- All other financial assets

The group was required to revise its impairment methodology under IFRS 9 for each of these classes of assets. The impact of the change in impairment methodology on the group's retained earnings and equity is disclosed above.

Loan book

The group applies the IFRS 9 expected loss model by formulating the expected future losses of customers based on past behaviour, current exposure and future economic scenarios. Loan books are segmented into sub-risk categories to isolate different risk behaviours across various countries and industries.

Loans are grouped into the following categories:

- Stage 1 – Fully performing loans
- Stage 2 – Loans that have displayed a significant increase in credit risk
- Stage 3 – Loans that are categorised as in default.

The most notable change in the impairment modelling is the forward looking nature of the model as opposed to the incurred nature of the previous model.

2. Changes in accounting policies (continued)

The provision for impairment on the loan book as at 30 June 2018 reconciles to the opening provision on 1 July 2018 as follows:

Figures in €	Investment in joint venture	Held for sale – liability	Provision for loan book impairment
Balance as at 30 June 2018 – calculated under IAS 39	5,178,949	(96,508)	(10,518,650)
Amounts restated through opening retained earnings	(322,146)	33,362	(1,895,352)
Opening loss allowance as at 1 July 2018 – calculated under IFRS 9	**4,856,803**	**(63,146)**	**(12,414,002)**

Loan book balances are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst other, the failure of the customer to engage in a repayment plan and a failure to make twelve contractual payments.

The investment in joint venture as well as the assets held for sale was also impacted with the adoption of IFRS 9 as these entities follow the group accounting policies for determination of loan book provisions.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets are held at amortised cost. These include loans to related parties, other receivables, other financial assets and cash and cash equivalents. The group reassessed these items in accordance with IFRS 9 and the impact of the change in accounting policy had an immaterial impact.

Change in accounting policy applied from 1 July 2018.

Classification

From 1 July 2018, the group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI.

Measurement

At initial recognition, the group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

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

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the group classifies its debt instruments:

- **Amortised cost**: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other income / (expenses). Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

2. Changes in accounting policies (continued)

- **Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)**:
Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at FVOCI. Movement in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other income / (expenses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other income / (expenses) and impairment expenses are presented as separate line in the statement of profit or loss.

- **Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)**:
Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other income / (expenses) in the period in which it arises.

Equity instruments

The group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the group's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments, in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the group's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVPL are recognised in other income / (expenses) in the statement of profit or loss as applicable. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

Impairment

From 1 July 2018, the group assesses, on a forward looking basis, the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

IFRS 15 *Revenue from contracts with Customers*

The group has adopted IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers from 1 July 2018 which had limited impact on the group. The accounting policies, as disclosed in the 30 June 2018 consolidated financial statements, relating to the recognition of interest income and other administrative income remains consistent.
However, with the expansion of the group's product offering the group will be delivering software services. The accounting policy for the recognition of revenue from these product offerings are as follows:

The information Technology (IT) department provides access to the groups developed infrastructure. Revenue from providing this access and related services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total service to be provided, as the customer receives and uses the benefits simultaneously.

In the case of fixed-price contracts, the customer pays the fixed amount based on a payment schedule. If the services rendered exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognised. If the payment exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognised.

If the contract includes a progress fee, revenue is recognised in the amount to which the group has a right to invoice.

Notes to the consolidated interim financial statements

For the period ending 31 December 2018

3. Going concern

The consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which contemplates the continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

In performing the going concern assessment, the board considered historical data relating to resources and reserves, available information about the future, the possible outcomes of planned events, changes in future conditions and the responses to such events and conditions that would be available to the board.

The board has, inter alia, considered the following specific factors in determining whether the group is a going concern:

- whether the group has sufficient cash resources to pay its creditors and maturing liabilities as and when they fall due and meet its operating costs for the ensuing twelve months; and
- whether the group has available cash resources to deploy in developing and growing existing operations or invest in new opportunities.

The board and management are not aware of any significant pending legislation that will threaten the going concern status of the group.

The going concern assessment is however a matter of judgement. In making this judgement, the board has considered the uncertainties arising from their assessment, both individually and collectively.

The board believes that the current economic outlook presents some challenges in the near term, predominantly evidenced by the group's operational performance and net cash outflows from operating activities in recent reporting periods.

The group has for the past several months been cutting operational expenses. In addition, the group has seen growth in revenue and a lower impairment charge. This, together with operational efficiencies, coupled with further capital raising activities, gives credence to the board believing that the group is and will continue to be a going concern.

The group has raised €3 million of equity subsequent to reporting date and has firm commitments for additional capital raises, which are pending (counterparty) shareholder and / or regulatory approval. The board will continue with further capital raises during the second half of the financial year. Although there can be no certainty that additional capital will in fact be raised, there is strong interest from existing shareholders as well as from potential new investors. The group has in the past demonstrated its ability to raise additional capital when required. The new capital raised will strengthen the statement of financial position, alleviate cash flow concerns, lower finance costs and improve profitability.

The group had some covenant breaches (these breaches primarily relate to the debt to equity ratio) and is in the process of obtaining waivers from debt holders or making changes in the contractual terms of debt agreements where there are breaches in covenants. Waivers have already been obtained for the majority of the affected debt holders.

Notwithstanding the challenges and uncertainties described above, the board believes that the group has adequate financial resources and executable plans and capabilities to increase its market share in its core areas of operations.

As such, the board continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the interim consolidated financial statements.

Furthermore, based on the latest forecasts and predictions, the product offering of the group and the performance of both the banking and lending segments, the board is of the opinion that the group will return to profitability and net cash generation in the medium-term.

4. Significant changes in the current reporting period

The financial position and performance of the group was particularly affected by the following events and transactions during the six months to 31 December 2018:

- The group has successfully acquired 100% of the issued share capital of Spotco Holdings Limited in Australia (see note 5).
- The group has adopted IFRS 9 Financial instruments (see note 2) which resulted in a restatement of the provision on loan book impairment and other financial assets.

5. Business combination

Australian business combination

During the period under review the group acquired Spotco Holdings (Pty) Ltd in Australia.

The group entered into an agreement to acquire a 100% stake in Spotco Holdings (Pty) Ltd and subsequently completed this acquisition on 1 July 2018 against a consideration of €7,079,476 (AUD10,913,012). Total consideration based on exchange rate of (AUD/EUR) 1.5415.

The acquisition has given the group a greater share of the Australian market by combining the current Australian operations and this acquisition. The acquisition resulted in MyBucks having the 5th largest micro finance group in Australia.

Percentage acquired	Acquisition date
100%	1 July 2018

Currently the accounts of the entity is still being audited. MyBucks expects to complete the purchase price allocation for the above acquisition prior to 30 June 2019, being fully reflective in the audited accounts.

As per the requirements of IFRS 3 the fair values presented for these acquisitions are incomplete due to the following key factors:

- The valuation of certain loans and advances have not been completed. This is since management believes there may facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that have not been factored into the impairment calculations of these loans;
- The identification of intangible assets and valuation of property and equipment has not yet been completed as at the date of this report; and
- Establishment of contingent liabilities has not yet been completed as at the date of this report.

This acquisition was partly funded through a loan facility from Alexander Funds Management (AFM). The facility amount from AFM was €3,892,313 (AUD6,000,000) with interest of Australian base rate plus 11% and a maturity of 36 months.

Summarised unaudited financial information of Spotco Holdings (Pty) Ltd in €:

Figures in €

Property and equipment	Loan book	Cash and cash equivalents	Other assets	Total assets	Total liabilities	Net asset value	Consideration	Goodwill/ (Bargain purchase)
46,813	5,872,565	1,140,112	952,404	**8,011,894**	**932,418**	**7,079,476**	7,079,476	**-**

6. Property and equipment

	31 December 2018				30 June 2018			
Figures in €	Cost	Revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value	Cost	Revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value
Land	1,643,928	256,345	-	**1,900,273**	1,685,216	250,028	-	**1,935,244**
Buildings	7,436,888	969,421	(626,997)	**7,779,312**	7,852,013	965,011	(543,335)	**8,273,689**
Furniture and fittings	1,594,677	-	(757,204)	**837,473**	1,866,317	-	(1,040,322)	**825,995**
Motor vehicles	1,807,760	-	(1,211,382)	**596,378**	1,637,242	-	(1,076,128)	**561,114**
Office equipment	2,727,571	-	(1,536,470)	**1,191,101**	2,137,144	-	(1,423,624)	**713,520**
IT equipment	1,577,522	-	(950,859)	**626,663**	1,591,927	-	(1,135,742)	**456,185**
Leasehold improvements	1,333,812	-	(811,617)	**522,195**	1,031,560	-	(784,097)	**247,463**
Work-in-progress	3,194,018	-	-	**3,194,018**	881,409	-	-	**881,409**
	21,316,176	**1,225,766**	**(5,894,529)**	**16,647,413**	**18,682,828**	**1,215,039**	**(6,003,248)**	**13,894,619**

Figures in €	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Foreign exchange movement	Reclassifications	Depreciation	Acquired through business combinations	Carrying value
Land	1,935,244	-	-	(34,971)	-	-	-	1,900,273
Buildings	8,273,689	14,950	-	(334,659)	-	(174,668)	-	7,779,312
Furniture and fittings	825,995	108,594	-	18,812	-	(115,928)	-	837,473
Motor vehicles	561,114	136,141	(22,802)	5,510	18,846	(102,431)	-	596,378
Office equipment	713,520	136,685	(489)	28,744	477,252	(177,342)	12,731	1,191,101
IT equipment	456,185	225,674	(10,020)	84,304	2,908	(132,388)	-	626,663
Leasehold improvements	247,463	326,118	-	(3,931)	-	(47,455)	-	522,195
Work-in-progress	881,409	2,784,139	-	27,476	(499,006)	-	-	3,194,018
	13,894,619	**3,732,301**	**(33,311)**	**(208,715)**	**-**	**(750,212)**	**12,731**	**16,647,413**

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7. Intangible assets

	31 December 2018			30 June 2018		
Figures in €	**Cost**	**Accumulated amortisation**	**Carrying value**	**Cost**	**Accumulated amortisation**	**Carrying value**
Computer software, internally generated	3,625,863	(1,508,912)	2,116,951	4,574,746	(2,178,748)	2,395,998
Computer software, other	2,344,936	(990,944)	1,353,992	2,440,039	(869,634)	1,570,405
Customer relationships	2,813,505	(1,051,138)	1,762,367	2,802,663	(1,013,053)	1,789,610
Core deposits	85,237	(74,583)	10,654	85,237	(74,583)	10,654
	8,869,541	**(3,625,577)**	**5,243,964**	**9,902,685**	**(4,136,018)**	**5,766,667**

Figures in €	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Foreign exchange movement	Amortisation	Impairments	Carrying value
Computer software, internally generated	2,395,998	332,549	-	(271,762)	(339,834)	-	2,116,951
Computer software, other	1,570,405	25,754	(35,179)	(34,556)	(172,284)	(148)	1,353,992
Customer relationships	1,789,610	-	-	10,842	(38,085)	-	1,762,367
Core deposits	10,654	-	-	-	-	-	10,654
	5,766,667	**358,303**	**(35,179)**	**(295,476)**	**(550,203)**	**(148)**	**5,243,964**

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8. Related party loans

Loans to related parties	31 December 2018		30 June 2018	
Figures in €	**Non-current**	**Current**	**Non-current**	**Current**
Ecsponent Financial Services Limited (Zambia)				
The loan bears interest at 30% and is repayable in January 2019	-	365,565	-	372,053
Ecsponent Limited (South Africa)				
The loan bears interest at 20% per annum with no fixed repayment terms.	-	2,631,955	-	435,724
SureChoice Proprietary Limited (Botswana)				
The loan bears interest at 28% per annum. The loan was repaid in July 2018.	-	-	-	2,369,833
Ecsponent Projects Proprietary Limited (Botswana)				
The loan bears interest at 20% with a tenor of 18 months.	-	-	-	718,379
Ecsponent Projects Proprietary Limited (South Africa)				
The loan bears interest at 14.5% (2017: 28%) and is repayable in 24 equal instalments from June 2018.	-	1,418,128	614,608	845,245
Ecsponent CIS				
The loan bears interest at 22.5% and has no fixed repayment terms.	-	352	-	-
Fintech Campus Proprietary Limited				
The loan carries interest at 10% with no fixed repayment terms.	-	889,836	-	1,322,576
Stela Walsh Proprietary Limited				
The loan bears interest at 5% and is repayable in December 2022	422,047	-	460,954	-
Labour College Proprietary Limited				
The loan bears interest at 7% and matures on 31 March 2019.	-	110,504	-	155,607
MHMK Group Limited				
The loan is repayable in December 2018 and bears interest at 0% (2017: 7.5%).	-	4,005,007	-	4,191,975
Stodaflo Proprietary Limited				
The loan bears no interest and was repaid in July 2018.	-	-	-	412,690
GetBucks SMME Lending Proprietary Limited				
The loan bears interest at 22% and is repayable on demand with 3 months' notice in 6 equal instalments.	-	2,500,747	-	1,423,476
Tsepo Finance Proprietary Limited				
The loan is unsecured, bears interest at 28% and is repayable in instalments with a 3-month call option.	-	-	-	134,060
Tsepo Finance				
The loan carries interest at 28% and is repayable in six equal instalments.	-	218,025	-	-
Claymore				
The loan bears no interest and has no fixed terms of repayment.	-	345,828	-	-
GetSure Swaziland				
The loan is unsecured, bears no interest and has no fixed terms of repayment	-	81,773	-	-
	422,047	**12,567,720**	**1,075,562**	**12,381,618**

8. Related party loans (continued)

Loans from related parties	31 December 2018		30 June 2018	
Figures in €	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Ecsponent Treasury Services Proprietary Limited (Swaziland)				
The loan is unsecured, bears interest at 28% (2017: 30%). The short-term facility is repayable in 90 days (interest of 30%), whilst the long-term facility is repayable in equal monthly instalments.	6,141,024	3,163,558	6,430,037	3,271,912
Ecsponent Treasury Services Proprietary Limited (South Africa)				
The loan is secured by the South African loan book, bears interest at 22% (2017: 28%) per annum and is repayable in 36 equal monthly instalments.	-	8,292,757	1,649,153	2,357,468
This is an upfront restructuring fee which will realise over 36 months.	-	3,946,677	-	-
The loan is secured by the South African loan book, bears interest at 22% (2017: 30%).		103,076	78,021	62,417
Ecsponent Financial Services Limited (Zambia)				
The loan bears interest at 30% and is repayable in January 2019.	-	2,017,949	-	-
Ecsponent Limited (South Africa)	-	444,309	-	-
The loan bears interest at 20%, with no fixed repayment terms				
Ecsponent CIS	-	168,227	-	-
The loan bears interest at 20% and is repayable within 12 months of initial funding date				
RBC CEES Trustee Limited				
The loan is secured, bears interest at 22.5% per annum and is repayable by 31 December 2024. €4,376,521 bared interest at 25% per annum and was repaid in September 2017.	8,722,198	-	8,555,052	-
Vanguard Holdings Limited				
The loan is unsecured and bears interest at 14.5% per annum. There are no fixed terms of repayment.	-	-	-	6,872
Opportunity International U.S.A.				
The loan bears no interest and is repayable in July 2018.	-	-	-	10,694
The loan bears interest at 10% and was repaid in full during the year.	-	-	-	-
The loan has a two-year repayment period and interest of 2%.	-	-	-	41,064
The loan has a two-year repayment period and interest of 2%.	-	43,509	-	173,810
Finsbury Investments Limited				
The loans bear interest at 3% and is repayable in June 2020.	2,964,124	-	2,863,820	-
New Finance Bank Limited				
This is a rolling facility with no fixed terms of repayment nor interest.	-	2,162,657	-	2,199,543
	17,827,346	***20,342,719***	***19,576,083***	***8,123,780***

8. Related party loans (continued)

Loans from related parties	31 December 2018		30 June 2018	
Figures in €	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
From previous page	*17,827,346*	*20,342,719*	*19,576,083*	*8,123,780*
Bridgeport 089 Proprietary Limited				
The loan is unsecured, bears no interest with no fixed repayment terms. The loan can be called with 12-month notice.	313,057	-	369,080	-
	18,140,403	**20,342,719**	**19,945,163**	**8,123,780**

Loans from shareholders	31 December 2018		30 June 2018	
Figures in €	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Sunblaze Investment Holdings Limited				
The loan is unsecured and bears interest at 14.5% per annum. There are no fixed terms of repayment.	-	131,379	-	542,798
Tailored Investments Limited				
The loan is unsecured and bears interest at 14.5% per annum. The current portion is due by 31 October 2018 and the non-current portion is due on 30 April 2020.	429,695	-	594,418	1,228,582
	429,695	**131,379**	**594,418**	**1,771,380**

Credit quality of loans

None of the shareholders and related party loans are past due and no objective evidence of impairment of any of the loans have been identified. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each loan. The group does not hold any collateral as security. The fair value of the loans is disclosed in the note 22.

9. Investment in joint venture

Figures in €	31 December 2018	30 June 2018
Net assets acquired	-	295,605
Goodwill	-	4,693,223
Carrying value at acquisition (total consideration)	**-**	**4,988,828**
Opening balance	5,178,949	-
IFRS 9 retained earnings restatement	(322,146)	-
Profit for the period	206,433	530,173
Elimination adjustments	12,773	(340,052)
Closing balance	**5,076,009**	**5,178,949**

10. Loan book

Figures in €	31 December 2018	30 June 2018
Loan book advances	125,038,970	96,241,580
Provision for impairment on loan book advances	(14,016,335)	(10,518,650)
	111,022,635	**85,722,930**
Current and non-current portion of loan book		
Non-current portion	58,047,467	38,307,277
Current portion	52,975,168	47,415,653
	111,022,635	**85,722,930**

Reconciliation of provision for impairment on loan book advances		
Opening balance	10,518,650	17,310,365
IFRS9 adoption adjustment	1,895,352	-
Amounts written off as uncollectable	(2,956,499)	(10,272,551)
Additional impairment recognised (note 18)	4,037,155	4,356,472
Amounts recovered during the year	(560,522)	-
Foreign currency translation impact	(255,929)	(688,757)
Amounts classified to held for sale	(304,203)	(186,879)
Acquired through business combinations	1,642,331	-
	14,016,335	**10,518,650**

The table below indicates the performance of the loan book.

Figures in €	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due impaired	Total gross advances to customers	Less provision	Net advances to customers
31 December 2018	104,944,983	20,093,987	125,038,970	(14,016,335)	111,022,635
30 June 2018	81,579,634	14,661,946	96,241,580	(10,518,650)	85,722,930

11. Other receivables

Figures in €	31 December 2018	30 June 2018
Non-financial assets		
Prepayments	2,434,243	2,187,143
Indirect taxes	3,560,645	2,764,980
	5,994,888	**4,952,123**
Financial assets		
Insurance receivable	457,743	249,739
Payroll lending receivable	3,153,094	2,376,134
Sundry receivable	8,227,507	7,918,354
	11,838,344	**10,544,227**
	17,833,232	**15,496,350**

12. Cash and cash equivalents and bank overdraft

Figures in €	31 December 2018	30 June 2018
Bank balances	15,898,864	11,415,556
Cash on hand	2,158,706	1,081,411
Short-term deposits and call accounts (less than 90 days)	-	540,002
Bank overdraft	(2,953,896)	(988,499)
	15,103,674	**12,048,470**

13. Share capital and other reserves

Share capital

Figures in €	31 December 2018	30 June 2018
Authorised		
20,215,613 (2018: 15,748,000) ordinary par value shares	20,215,613	15,748,000
Issued:		
Reconciliation of number of shares issued:		
Opening balance	12,715,613	11,665,613
Cancellation of shares	-	(250,000)
Issue of shares - ordinary shares	-	1,300,000
12,715,613 par value shares of €1 each, fully paid	**12,715,613**	**12,715,613**

13. Share capital and other reserves (continued)

Share premium

Figures in €	31 December 2018	30 June 2018
Opening balance	25,083,825	19,348,747
Share premium recognised on shares issued in 2018	-	10,210,078
Cancellation of shares	-	(4,475,000)
	25,083,825	**25,083,825**

14. Other financial borrowings

Figures in €	31 December 2018		30 June 2018	
Open market debt	**Non-current**	**Current**	**Non-current**	**Current**
Vienna bonds				
This bond bears interest at 8.5% and is repayable in April 2020. (a/d)	-	8,335,960	-	8,333,094
Botswana bonds				
Tranche 1 - Interest charge varies between 11% and 18% and is repayable over 36 to 60 months (a).	-	3,847,659	-	3,802,861
Tranche 2 - Interest charge varies between 11% and 18% and is repayable over 36 to 60 months.	5,617,046	-	5,643,163	-
Zimbabwe bonds				
This loan bears interest at 11% and is repayable monthly ending in October 2019.	4,877,672	1,626	4,788,517	-
Mozambique bonds				
This loan bears interest at 21.5% and is repayable in October 2019.	1,427,136	-	1,415,813	-
This loan bears interest at 21.5% and is repayable in June 2020.	6,006,165	-	1,639,109	-
	17,928,019	**12,185,245**	**13,486,602**	**12,135,955**

Other borrowings				
Various (c)	-	860,935	-	114,020
	-	**860,935**	**-**	**114,020**

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14. Other financial borrowings (continued)

Figures in €	31 December 2018		30 June 2018	
Financial institution borrowings	**Non-current**	**Current**	**Non-current**	**Current**
This loan bears interest at Botswana's prime rate plus 300 basis points. The loan is secured over the building in Botswana.	374,356	16,980	385,960	17,506
The loan bears interest at 17% with the final repayment made in July 2018. The loan was secured over a portion of the Zambian loan book.	-	1,478,413	-	794,800
The loan bears interest at 17% repayable in 12 equal repayments.	4,361,099	4,385,812	-	4,277,526
The loan bears interest at 15% repayable in 36 equal repayments (NMB Loan).	2,253,032	1,066,810	-	-
This 7% interest bearing loan is repayable in March 2021 (2017: November 2017).	-	7,998,178	7,540,349	-
This rolling facility bears interest at 28% with a one-month maturity (2017: one month).	-	292,562	-	1,336,738
This loan bears interest at the Australian Bank bill swap rate plus 300 basis points. The loan matures on 30 June 2019.	3,598,893	2,153,184	-	2,218,138
The loan bears interest at 18%, is repayable in 36 months ending July 2020.	1,306,484	1,149,139	832,114	768,106
This loan bears interest at 9% and is repayable in September 2018.	-	370,614	-	385,467
The loan Is repayable in monthly instalments over 10 years with an interest rate equal to South African prime rate less 100 basis points.	5,409,070	155,996	5,166,658	614,326
The loan bears interest at 5% and is repayable in November 2018.	-	1,534,535	-	1,217,841
This 15% interest bearing loan is repayable in March 2023.	-	4,383,995	3,742,835	534,691
This loan bears interest at 17% and is repayable in two annual payments ending March 2022.	94,903	-	42,775	42,775
This loan bears interest at 12% and is repayable in March 2020.	1,571,740	210,629	1,616,979	55,732
This rolling loan facility bears interest between 15 and 17% (a/b/d).	1,494,375	10,554,113	-	4,221,705
This loan bears interest at 18% and is repayable in June 2021.	708,242	-	718,907	-
This loan bears interest at 15% and is repayable in January 2025.	1,516,418	-	1,539,252	-
This loan bears interest at 22% and is repayable in June 2019.	-	665,748	-	675,773
This loan bears interest at 9% and is repayable quarterly ending June 2021.	51,302	128,844	160,900	60,134
This loan bears interest at 10% and is repayable in August 2019.	-	-	6,254,781	-
This loan bears interest at 24% and is repayable quarterly ending March 2020.	267,166	-	246,023	7,541
This loan bears interest at 12% and is repayable December 2018.	-	1,322,670	-	1,362,571
This loan bears interest at 12% and is repayable December 2018.	-	307,335	-	316,606
	23,007,080	*38,175,557*	*28,247,533*	*18,907,976*

14. Other financial borrowings (continued)

Figures in €	31 December 2018		30 June 2018	
Financial institution borrowings	**Non-current**	**Current**	**Non-current**	**Current**
From previous page	*23,007,080*	*38,175,557*	*28,247,533*	*18,907,976*
This loan bears interest at 12% and was repaid in July 2018.	-	-	-	181,743
This loan bears interest at 14% and is repayable in November 2018.	-	367,883	-	342,955
This loan bears interest at 25% and is repayable in December 2018. The loan is secured over a portion of the Zambian loan book.	-	118,293	-	2,141,841
This loan bears interest at 8.5% and is repayable in January 2020.	433,513	-	406,834	-
This loan matures in August 2018.	-	126,384	-	114,454
This loan bears interest at 3.5% and is repayable in March 2021.	437,055	-	428,678	-
This loan bears interest at 14% and is repayable in quarterly instalments ending September 2022.	742,091	371,579	906,210	278,513
This loan bears interest at 10% and is repayable in December 2019.	-	865,135	812,729	-
This secured loan bears interest at 17% (2017: 20%) and is repayable by February 2021 (a/d).	-	9,909,103	-	9,197,190
This secured loan bared interest at 21% and is repayable by May 2019.	-	224,155	-	-
This secured loan bears interest at 10% and is repayable by December 2019.	-	94,006	-	-
	24,619,739	**50,252,095**	**30,801,984**	**31,164,672**
Other Financial borrowings	**42,547,758**	**63,298,275**	**44,288,586**	**43,414,647**

a) These loans are in breach of covenants.

b) This facility is split into various regions which includes Kenya, Botswana, and Zambia.

c) These loans have an interest rate between 0% and 17%, with no fixed terms of repayment.

d) Waivers on the breach of covenants were obtained.

All other financial borrowings are carried at amortised cost. The carrying values of the other financial borrowings approximate the fair value.

The table below represents the undiscounted cash out flow of key liabilities. These include other financial borrowings, related party borrowings, finance leases, shareholder loans, other payables and customer deposits.

	On demand (>1 month)	1 to 12 months	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years
31 December 2018	50,259,813	77,485,611	49,216,573	23,318,777
30 June 2018	29,217,761	62,986,884	76,027,823	10,479,598

15. Other payables

Figures in €	31 December 2018	30 June 2018
Non-financial liabilities		
Payroll liabilities	1,082,640	876,317
Indirect taxes	1,490,741	1,240,884
	2,573,381	**2,117,201**
Financial liabilities		
Sundry accruals	2,727,860	3,081,941
Trade payables	3,495,911	3,248,886
Customer loan collateral	218,785	234,964
	6,442,556	**6,565,791**
	9,015,937	**8,682,992**

The majority of sundry accruals and trade payables consist of various small items accruing in the normal course of business. These items consist of deferred revenue, amounts due related to insurance and other operational creditors.

16. Assets / liabilities held for sale and discontinued operations

From 30 January 2017, lending operations in Spain were completely discontinued. The offices have been closed and the business unit no longer employs staff.

In December 2017, the board of directors decided to dispose of the investment in Poland and concentrate on other markets. GetBucks Poland Z is classified as a held for sale liability and a discontinued operation. The board started to actively identify a potential buyer for the investment. No offers have yet been received, the amount stated represents fair value. The costs to sell is negligible.

On 25 June 2018, the board received an offer for the investment in OTM Mobile Proprietary Limited. The board has accepted the offer and therefore classified the business as an asset held for sale as at 30 June 2018. Assets and liabilities are carried fair value less costs to sell.

On 1 November 2018 the group made the decision to dispose of the operations in Tanzania. An offer has been received and is currently being reviewed. Even through Tanzania is part of the group's African focussed strategy, the group intends to focus on other key markets at the moment. The costs to sell is negligible. All assets and liabilities has been fair valued and the entity is carried at the fair value less costs to sell.

Some smaller companies are in the process of liquidation and were included in the discontinued operations in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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16. Assets / liabilities held for sale and discontinued operations

The amounts below reflect the summary of all discontinued operations:

Figures in €	31 December 2018	30 June 2018
Assets of disposal group		
Property, equipment and intangible assets	323,615	229,470
Loans and advances to customers	231,948	72,537
Other assets	163,322	72,503
Cash and cash equivalents	139,278	44,619
Total assets	**858,163**	**419,129**

Figures in €	31 December 2018	30 June 2018
Liabilities of disposal group		
Liabilities	**(526,766)**	**(383,519)**
Carrying value	**331,397**	**35,610**
Profit or loss		
Revenue	203,815	1,015,476
Impairment of loans	(578,076)	(291,239)
Other income	399,973	536,070
Other expenses	(571,773)	(1,754,631)
Investment revenue	-	2,513
Net finance charges	47,079	(74,649)
Loss before taxation	**(498,982)**	**(566,460)**
Taxation	(1,410)	(201,377)
Loss after taxation	**(500,392)**	**(767,837)**
Loss for the year from discontinued operations	**(500,392)**	**(767,837)**
Cash flow components		
Cash flows from operating activities	(690,510)	(402,939)
Cash flows from investing activities	3,321	(77,017)
Cash flows from financing activities	(36,667)	59,059
	(723,856)	**(420,897)**

17. Revenue

Figures in €	31 December 2018 6 months	30 June 2018 Full year	31 December 2017 6 months
Individual lending revenue	33,674,309	55,055,662	28,138,114
Banking income	470,772	733,075	250,629
Insurance revenue	1,952,046	3,293,313	1,706,368
SME lending revenue	1,280,476	1,812,176	119,415
	37,377,603	**60,894,226**	**30,214,526**

18. Loan book impairment charges

Figures in €	31 December 2018 6 months	30 June 2018 Full year	31 December 2017 6 months
Movement in impairment provision (note 10)	4,037,155	4,365,472	4,417,356
Direct loan write off's	666,607	7,843,531	1,889,008
	4,703,762	**12,209,003**	**6,306,364**

19. Significant items included in operating profit

Figures in €	31 December 2018 6 months	30 June 2018 Full year	31 December 2017 6 months
Included in other income			
Profit on sale of loan book	155,245	2,038,520	2,255,473
Included in other operating expenses			
Acquisition costs related to business combination	168,122	-	-

20. Taxation

The taxation charge is based on an estimate performed by each entity in the group which is responsible for taxation. The estimates are based on the information available and is computed to reflect the potential accumulated taxation charge. The will however be updated for the full taxation year. The effective taxation rates applied is slightly higher than the prior year ending 30 June 2018. The increase is due to individual entities having utilised their taxation credits in the prior year. The banking segments effective taxation rate is 23% (30 June 2018: 17%) and the lending segments effective rate is 56% (30 June 2018: 24%).

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21. Cash generated from operations

Figures in €	31 December 2018 6 months	30 June 2018 Full year	31 December 2017 6 months
Loss before taxation	(2,604,134)	(5,406,299)	(648,883)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation	1,458,828	2,557,959	1,046,795
Non-cash portion of expenses	(41,890)	(12,736)	698,435
Loss / (profit)on disposal	11,381	(152,898)	552
Profit on sale of loan book	(168,017)	(2,038,520)	-
Investment revenue	(1,283,244)	(3,671,478)	(2,189,349)
Finance costs	12,865,057	22,023,256	11,598,035
Other impairments	70,765	1,153,858	9,486
Loan impairments	5,281,838	4,627,174	6,820,248
Employee share option plan	189,940	222,867	125,545
Remeasurement of insurance	(165,402)	-	-
Gain on loan book sold	-	-	(2,255,473)
Grant amortisation	(988,278)	(1,838,121)	(876,996)
Foreign exchange	209,567	801,953	392,621
Share of profit in associates and joint ventures	(206,433)	(530,173)	-
Changes in working capital:			
Loan book	(27,987,070)	(31,503,147)	(12,102,439)
Other receivables	(1,880,432)	(4,401,905)	(11,294,640)
Deposits from customers	13,685,853	9,071,399	3,480,131
Other payables	1,240,911	4,724,144	7,797,035
Cash (used in) / generated from operations	**(310,760)**	**(4,372,667)**	**2,601,103**

22. Fair value information

Valuation models

The group measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

Level 1

Inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments. The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's-length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1. Instruments included in level 1 comprise primarily quoted equity and debt investments classified as trading securities or available-for-sale.

Level 2:

Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data. The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2. If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments;
- The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves;
- The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date, with the resulting value discounted back to present value; and
- Other techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

Level 3:

Inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, comparison with similar instruments for which market observable prices exist, Black-Scholes and polynomial option pricing models and other valuation models. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other premia used in estimating discount rate, bond and equity prices, foreign currency exchange rates, equity and equity index prices and expected price volatilities and correlations.

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value measurement that reflects the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The group uses widely recognised valuation models for determining the fair value of common and more simple financial instruments, such as interest rate and currency swaps that use only observable market data and require little management judgement and estimation. Observable prices or model inputs are usually available in the market for listed debt and equity securities, exchange-traded derivatives and simple over-the-counter derivatives such as interest rate swaps.

Availability of observable market prices and model inputs reduces the need for management judgement and estimation and also reduces the uncertainty associated with determining fair values.

22. Fair value information (continued)

Availability of observable market prices and inputs varies depending on the products and markets and is prone to changes based on specific events and general conditions in the financial markets. The group's valuation methodology for securities uses a discounted cash flow methodology and dividend discount methodology. The methodologies are often used by market participants to price similar securities..

Figures in €	Level	31 December 2018	30 June 2018
Financial assets at amortised cost			
Financial investments	2	2,670,764	1,643,853
		2,670,764	**1,643,853**
Loans to related parties	3	12,989,767	13,457,180
Financial investments	3	37,994	76,016
Loan book	3	111,022,635	85,722,930
Other financial assets	3	409,747	348,459
		124,460,143	**99,604,585**
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
Zimbabwe bonds*	2	4,879,298	4,788,517
Vienna bonds*	2	8,335,960	8,333,094
Botswana bonds*	2	9,464,705	9,446,024
Mozambique bonds*	2	7,433,301	3,054,922
		30,113,264	**25,622,557**
Loans from related parties	3	38,483,122	28,068,943
Loans from shareholders	3	561,074	2,365,798
Other financial borrowings	3	83,166,070	62,670,404
Finance lease liabilities	3	176,064	201,725
Deposits from customers	3	34,759,261	20,668,749
		157,145,591	**113,975,619**

* Even though these bonds are listed since they are not traded regularly the quoted price is not representative of the fair value. Hence, they have been listed within level 2.

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as at 30 June

23. Related parties

Transactions with related parties through profit or loss

	Interest (received) / paid		Other (income) / expense	
Figures in €	**31 December 2018**	**30 June 2018**	**31 December 2018**	**30 June 2018**
Aeneas Holdings AG	-	-	-	-
Sunblaze Investment Holdings	36,082	81,858	-	-
Tailored Investments Limited	69,144	(3,668,583)	-	-
Opportunity International U.S	-	386,412	-	-
Opportunity Transformation Investments U.S.	44,106	24,608	-	-
Carcharias Holdings	-	(1,272)	-	-
Ecsponent Capital (RF) Limited	-	(295,816)	-	-
Ecsponent Capital Proprietary Limited	-	-	-	-
GetBucks SMME Lending Proprietary Limited	(108,288)	(137,349)	-	-
Mylesland Investments	-	-	-	-
RBC CEES Trustee Limited	984,650	2,153,111	-	-
Vanguard Holdings Limited	-	964	-	-
Wheatfields Investments Proprietary Limited	-	15,167	-	-
Morepower Investments	-	-	332,260	(779,289)
MHMK Group Limited	(355,358)	(120,438)	-	-
Brainworks Capital Management Limited (Mauritius)	-	(98,262)	-	-
Brainworks Capital Management Limited (Zimbabwe)	-	(604,784)	-	-
Brainworks Capital Management Limited (EG)	-	-	-	-
Ecsponent Treasury Services Proprietary Limited	1,104,150	3,579,922	-	-
Ecsponent Projects Proprietary Limited	(14,356)	(346,712)	-	-
Ecsponent Limited (South Africa)	187,055	(763,406)	-	-
Ecsponent Limited (Swaziland)	2,678,602	2,018,101	-	-
Ecsponent Financial Services Limited (Zambia)	-	187,077	-	-
SureChoice Proprietary Limited	-	706,185	49,198	100,393
Botswana Teachers Union	(82,629)	14,375	-	(92,780)
J&W Thorpe Proprietary Limited	-	35,724	-	-
DTM Capital Proprietary Limited	34,776	141,927	-	-
Fintech Campus Proprietary Limited	(49,199)	(64,404)	-	-
Tsepo Financial Services Proprietary Limited	(27,448)	(9,638)	-	-

23. Related parties (continued)

MyBucks – shareholding

	Number of shares#	%
Sunblaze Investment Holdings Incorporated	2,599,480	20.44%
Ecsponent Limited*	1,544,000	12.14%
Tailored Investments Limited (ECS)	2,546,938	20.03%
Nuy Investment Holdings B.V. (ECS)	150,000	1.18%
Redwood Capital	1,199,590	9.43%
Ecsponent Projects (Proprietary) Limited	798,183	6.28%
Infinitum Limited	1,080,000	8.49%
Apeiron Investment Group Limited	220,000	1.73%
Opportunity International	150,000	1.18%
Van Niekerk Investment Holdings B.V.	8,889	0.07%
Free float	2,418,533	19.03%
Total	**12,715,613**	**100.00%**

Related party amounts included in other borrowings (note 11)

Figures in €	31 December 2018	30 June 2018
Vienna bonds		
Infinitum Limited and related entities	1,100,000	1,100,000
Van Niekerk Investment Holdings B.V.	50,000	50,000
Nuy Investment Holdings B.V.	50,000	50,000
Tailored Investments Limited	3,800,000	3,800,000
Botswana bonds		
Ecsponent Limited	4,071,164	4,100,377
DTM Capital Proprietary Limited	1,231,032	1,238,313
Carcharias Holdings	8,156	8,200
MHMK Investment Holdings and related entities	16,336	16,400
Mylesland Investment Holdings	8,156	8,200
Tim Nuy and related	16,336	16,400

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23. Related parties (continued)

Related parties and relationship	Country	Relationship
Ecsponent group entities		
Ecsponent Financial Services Limited (Zambia)	Zambia	Subsidiary of group shareholder
Ecsponent Limited (Swaziland)	Swaziland	Subsidiary of group shareholder
Ecsponent Credit Services Proprietary Limited	South Africa	Subsidiary of group shareholder
Ecsponent Projects Proprietary Limited	South Africa	Subsidiary of group shareholder
SureChoice Proprietary Limited	Botswana	Subsidiary of group shareholder
Brainworks group entities		
Brainworks Capital Management Limited	Mauritius	Entity related to a director
Brainworks Capital Management Limited	Zimbabwe	Entity related to a director
Brainworks Capital E.G. S.L.	EG	Entity related to a director
Minority shareholders in group-controlled entities		
Bridgeport 089 (Pty) Ltd	South Africa	Lyngreen Proprietary Limited
Faulu Uganda Trust Limited	Uganda	Opportunity Bank of Uganda
Finsbury Investments Limited	Malawi / Zambia	Joint Venture partner in NFB
Food for the Hungry	Uganda	Opportunity Bank of Uganda
Labour College (Pty) Ltd (Botswana Teachers Union)	Botswana	TU Loans Proprietary Limited
Opportunity International U.S	USA	Opportunity Bank of Uganda
Opportunity Transformation Investments (US)	USA	Opportunity Bank of Uganda
Stela Welsh Proprietary Limited	Australia	FairGo Finance Proprietary Limited
Other		
DTM Capital Proprietary Limited	Botswana	Entity related to a director
Ecsponent Capital (RF) Limited	South Africa	Entity related to a director
GetBucks SMME Lending Proprietary Limited	South Africa	Entity related to a director
Fintech Campus Proprietary Limited	South Africa	Entity related to a director
MHMK Group Limited	Mauritius	Entity related to a director
Tsepo Financial Services Proprietary Limited	Lesotho	Other
Stodaflo Proprietary Limited	South Africa	Entity related to a director
Corporations related to shareholders		
Carcharias Holdings Limited	Mauritius	Entity related to a director
IBMOC (Proprietary) Limited	Botswana	Entity related to a director
Morepower Investments Proprietary Limited	Botswana	Entity related to a director
Mylesland Investment Holdings Limited	Mauritius	Entity related to a director
Aeneas Holdings AG	Austria	Entity related to a major shareholder
Sunblaze Investment Holdings Limited	Samoa	Entity related to a director
Tailored Investments Limited	Mauritius	Entity related to a major shareholder
J&W Thorpe	Australia	Entity related to a minority shareholder
RBC CEES Trustee Limited	United Kingdom	Entity related to a director
Vanguard Holdings Limited	South Africa	Entity related to a director
Wheatfields (Proprietary) Limited	South Africa	Entity related to a director

24. Comparative figures

In addition to restatements required with the adoption of IFRS9 accounting the group reclassified certain elements of the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the comparative period ended 31 December 2017 in order to better present its financial situation and financial performance.

Figures in €	Previously reported 31 December 2017	Reclassified to discontinued operations	Reclassifications	31 December 2017
Gross revenue	29,007,074	(225,469)	1,432,921	30,214,526
Loan impairments	(6,210,249)	(96,115)	-	(6,306,364)
Professional fees	(2,034,971)	49,020	-	(1,985,951)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(1,046,795)	35,990	-	(1,010,805)
Employee costs	(7,032,643)	109,805	-	(6,922,838)
Other operating expenses	(7,432,568)	144,907	1,300,988	(5,986,673)
Sales expenses	-	-	(2,469,835)	(2,469,835)
Other income	4,497,805	(53,738)	(140,252)	4,303,815
Operating income	**9,747,653**	**(35,600)**	**123,822**	**9,835,875**
Investment revenue	2,189,349	753	-	2,190,102
Finance costs	(11,870,358)	23,997	(123,822)	(11,970,183)
Income before taxation	**66,644**	**(10,850)**	**-**	**55,794**
Taxation	(2,209,584)	1,157	-	(2,208,427)
Loss after taxation	**(2,142,940)**	**(9,693)**	**-**	**(2,152,633)**
Discontinued operations	(598,413)	9,693	-	(588,720)
Loss after taxation and discontinued operations	**(2,741,353)**	**-**	**-**	**(2,741,353)**

25. Segmental reporting

Summary of segments

The group has identified its reportable segments based on business activities with a secondary segment on country specific level. The segments also reflect how the group's businesses are managed and reported to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"). The CODM primarily uses the net profit after tax to assess the performance of the operating segments. The CODM also receives monthly information about the segments' loans to clients.

As all the operating segments of the group are engaged in similar business activities, the 10% criteria has been applied on total revenue to identify the reportable segments.

Other captions include smaller countries not reported separately as they do not constitute material businesses compared to segments showed separately as they do not meet the 10% criteria defined for the reportable segments. This includes the following countries: Austria, Ghana, Equatorial Guinea, and Namibia for the 2017 financial year.

Operational segments:

Banking segment consists of the countries where deposit taking licences are maintained. NFB forms part of this segment, even though this is a joint venture.

Lending segment consists off the entities that functions as micro lending entities.

Technology and management services (Tech) consists of the supporting entities as well as the entities where software technology is developed and hosted.

Notes to the consolidated interim financial statements

For the period ending 31 December 2018

25. Segmental reporting (continued)

Figures in € December 2018	Banking	Lending	Technology and management	Eliminations and other	Continued operations	Discontinued
Revenue	17,817,426	19,560,177	-	-	37,377,603	203,815
Loan book impairment charges	(622,447)	(4,081,315)	-	-	(4,703,762)	(578,076)
Other Income	950,389	1,249,043	204,579	(552,396)	1,851,615	399,973
Operating expenses	(9,286,475)	(9,416,679)	(7,269,038)	372,079	(25,600,113)	(571,773)
Profit from joint venture	-	-	-	206,433	206,433	-
Operating profit / (loss)	**8,858,893**	**7,311,226**	**(7,064,459)**	**26,116**	**9,131,776**	**(546,061)**
Investment revenue	317,814	580,779	384,651	-	1,283,244	-
Finance costs	(3,352,825)	(6,470,803)	(3,373,489)	676,945	(12,520,172)	47,079
Intercompany charges	(385,450)	762,450	62,841	(439,841)	-	-
Profit / (loss) before taxation	**5,438,432**	**2,183,652**	**(9,990,456)**	**263,220**	**(2,105,152)**	**(498,982)**
Taxation	(1,244,429)	(913,572)	(16,225)	-	(2,174,226)	(1,410)
Profit / (loss) after taxation	**4,194,003**	**1,270,080**	**(10,006,681)**	**263,220**	**(4,279,378)**	**(500,392)**
Loan book	69,765,726	41,256,909	-	-	**111,022,635**	231,948
Total assets	106,102,793	79,331,754	57,959,091	(32,980,744)	**210,412,894**	858,163
Total liabilities	74,657,638	60,710,615	76,995,196	(18,576,695)	**193,786,754**	526,766

Notes to the consolidated interim financial statements

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25. Segmental reporting (continued)

Figures in € June 2018	Banking	Lending	Technology and management	Eliminations and other	Continued operations	Discontinued
Revenue	20,995,577	40,060,313	-	(161,664)	60,894,226	1,015,476
Loan book impairment charges	(874,217)	(11,334,786)	-	-	(12,209,003)	(291,239)
Other Income	2,267,349	6,479,690	819,390	(2,879,738)	6,686,691	536,070
Operating expenses	(13,408,519)	(17,664,088)	(13,407,412)	2,819,689	(41,660,330)	(1,754,631)
Profit from joint venture	110,752	-	-	419,421	530,173	-
Operating profit / (loss)	**9,090,942**	**17,541,129**	**(12,588,022)**	**197,708**	**14,241,757**	**(494,324)**
Investment revenue	1,108,728	1,691,508	841,625	27,104	3,668,965	2,513
Finance costs	(1,965,611)	(11,709,403)	(9,178,639)	103,093	(22,750,560)	(74,649)
Intercompany charges	(734,171)	(514,618)	4,337,902	(3,089,113)	-	-
Profit / (loss) before taxation	**7,499,888**	**7,008,616**	**(16,587,134)**	**(2,761,208)**	**(4,839,838)**	**(566,460)**
Taxation	(1,290,093)	(1,684,634)	(54,908)	445,377	(2,584,258)	(201,377)
Profit / (loss) after taxation	**6,209,795**	**5,323,982**	**(16,642,042)**	**(2,315,831)**	**(7,424,096)**	**(767,837)**
Loan book	47,191,316	38,531,614	-	-	85,722,930	72,452
Total assets	**72,728,108**	**78,405,637**	**53,541,199**	**(29,095,217)**	**175,579,727**	**419,129**
Total liabilities	**45,554,885**	**62,957,762**	**70,990,983**	**(27,892,812)**	**151,610,818**	**383,519**

Notes to the consolidated interim financial statements

For the period ending 31 December 2018

25. Segmental reporting (continued)

Figures in € December 2017	Banking	Lending	Technology and management	Eliminations and other	Continued operations	Discontinued
Revenue	9,531,440	20,683,086	-	-	30,214,526	663,689
Loan book impairment charges	(597,170)	(5,709,194)	-	-	(6,306,364)	(513,885)
Other Income	1,234,775	3,062,134	3,049,895	(3,042,989)	4,303,815	33,921
Operating expenses	(6,698,119)	(8,080,632)	(6,984,101)	3,386,750	(18,376,102)	(854,057)
Profit from joint venture	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating profit / (loss)	**3,470,926**	**9,955,394**	**(3,934,206)**	**343,761**	**9,835,875**	**(670,332)**
Investment revenue	561,044	946,072	1,190,514	(507,529)	2,190,101	(357)
Finance costs	(880,625)	(6,703,129)	(5,328,552)	942,123	(11,970,183)	(33,990)
Intercompany charges	-	1,394,787	(464,623)	(930,164)	-	-
Profit / (loss) before taxation	**3,151,345**	**5,593,124**	**(8,536,867)**	**(151,809)**	**55,793**	**(704,679)**
Taxation	(851,305)	(1,278,873)	(78,249)	-	(2,208,427)	115,959
Profit / (loss) after taxation	**2,300,040**	**4,314,251**	**(8,615,116)**	**(151,809)**	**(2,152,634)**	**(588,720)**

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as at 30 June

26. Events after the reporting date

Offer to purchase additional 50% of New Finance Bank Limited

On 6 September 2018, the group made an irrevocable offer to purchase 50% of the shares, held by Finsbury Investments Limited. This offer was accepted on 7 January 2019 and provisionally approved by the Central bank of Malawi.

The provisional approval obtained from the Central bank of Malawi stipulates that the group has to dispose of at least 35% of the shares within the next 3 years. The group is busy assessing the future plans for the disposal of a non-controlling interest.

The additional 50% is acquired for a consideration of €7,9 million ($9 million) which will be repaid in two instalments (exchange rate of €1:$1.1465).

Increase in share capital

The group has firm commitments for capital raises, which are pending (counterparty) shareholder and / or regulatory approval

Devaluation of Zimbabwean currency

Zimbabwe has been using Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) system balances denominated in United States Dollars as legal tender. These RTGS balances were fixed at a rate of 1:1 against the United States dollar until 21 February 2019.

On the 20th of February the governor of the Zimbabwean Reserve Bank, Dr John Mangudya, announced the introduction of an electronic currency in Zimbabwe called the RTGS Dollar.

Management is in the process of assessing the impact on the group results.

Overview & strategic objectives for 2019

Situation as of end of **June 2018:**

- Net interest margin of **c.52%**
- **Reduction of provisions**, by implementing A.I.
- Focus on **maintaining cost levels**
- Funding costs **reduced by c.8%** in the last 2 years. Further efficiencies expected
- Restructuring of acquired entities finalised and all continuing operations **expected to be profitable** in 2019

Objective 1	Grow market share in the markets in which we operate.
Objective 2	Expand to new high growth geographic regions.
Objective 3	Diversify product portfolio and revenue streams.
Objective 4	Retain current provision and bad debt ratios. *(Except South Africa that needs to be improved on)*
Objective 5	Retain current fixed cost operating cost structure and limit further variable costs.
Objective 6	Continue to reduce finance costs.
Objective 7	Explore new sources of capital.

Case studies

World's first refugee camp bank a resounding success

LILONGWE, September 2018 - Months after launching the first ever bank branch in a refugee camp, New Finance Bank (NFB) in Malawi, a subsidiary of Frankfurt-listed FinTech MyBucks SA, has reported impressive uptake of its products among refugees. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the initiative has already had a positive social effect on the refugees and surrounding areas.

In a world's first, NFB opened a branch in the Dzaleka refugee camp in Malawi, just outside the capital Lilongwe in April 2018. The camp was established in 1994, and evolved from an old prison camp situated on 201 hectares of land. The branch serves as a base for banking services, remittances, and also provides ATM services, while NFB's innovative scoring model and tech allows the bank to disperse micro-loans that serve as the fuel to fire the existing entrepreneurial spirit in Dzaleka.

Refugees and asylum seekers by definition have been driven away from livelihoods and are often the most excluded members of society. The camp is made up of displaced Congolese, Rwandans and Burundians, among others, who have experienced the worst distress on the continent, yet have managed to build a vibrant community with their skills as barbers, teachers, builders, doctors, nurses and more.

"To their credit, NFB was very smart to have recognised the immense human potential and talents of the 40,000-odd residents of the Dzaleka refugee camp, and how providing real financial inclusion would unlock the power of the human spirit. It has been an incredible success, so much

so that traditional banks, including international ones, have contacted us," said UNHCR's Monique Ekoko. An estimated 5,000 refugees own various micro businesses including grocery shops, barbershops, saloons, restaurants and poultry businesses.

To date, more than 4,000 accounts have been opened at the NFB branch, including business accounts belonging to the various organisations that operate within the camp. NFB hires agents, who are refugees, who go out into the communities within the camp and bring NFB services to their attention. In this way NFB is able to build a footprint to reach all 40,000 residents.

The UNHCR and the camp in general have been able to make the progress they have through the assistance and foresight of the Malawian Government via the Reserve Bank of Malawi, and the Ministries of Home Affairs, Internal Security, Police, Finance, Economic Development, Health, and others; and various organisations such as the World Food Programme, Plan International Malawi, Jesuits Refugee Services, Churches Action in Relief and Development and others. Due to regulations in Malawi, the refugees are not entitled to assimilate into the surrounding communities and must remain in the camp, and so it was to this backdrop that NFB spotted the gap in the market and entered the equation.

"When NFB started discussions with us, we were excited but cautiously optimistic because we were unsure what they would ask us. Refugees have UN ID cards but do not have official ID documents and papers. These are the kinds of things banks usually ask for. Were they going to ask refugees for collateral? They did

"Our At MyBucks we want to make a real difference and are in no doubt that as other partners come on board with UNHCR, be that with solar heating or lighting or amenities, the true potential of the people at Dzaleka will be realised"

– Dave Van Niekerk, Executive Chairman

not. Their tech and business allow them to overcome these so-called obstacles. They took the plunge and it is doing very well," said Ekoko.

"The vision of financial inclusion is made possible with tech. The Dzaleka initiative is putting this into practice in the real world, building up a use case of just how important access to finance is for those who have been excluded. The potential for both the bank and the refugees, including the wider community, is huge and despite the immense success, we have just scratched the surface," said MyBucks Executive Chairman Dave van Niekerk.

Ekoko said that group loans have become popular among the refugees. A group comes together with an entrepreneurial idea and then pool together to get a loan from the bank. This loan is used to fund a micro-enterprise that then grows. The host community has also benefited, making use of market days to come and trade with the refugees. NFB partnered with a training NGO to offer a comprehensive financial literacy training programme to its clients. So far, a total of 1,200 refugees have been reached. Before accessing group loans, clients undergo a three-week training programme to equip them with financial management skills and to understand the bank's products, services and features.

"There is a lot of peaceful co-existence between host community and refugees. Hosts do not want refugees to leave as the whole area has become vibrant. The health clinic in that district is one of the best. It serves 60% host community and 40% refugees. People from outside come to the market days to buy products and services," said Ekoko. "Within the actual camp, we have 82 churches, clinics and schools, all the way up to tertiary, with 6,000 school going children. There is a correspondence programme with Jesuit University of Colorado, where people can get diplomas in different fields and so forth," said Ekoko.

In perhaps an exciting development and a sign of the tech-savvy mindset of the refugees, the embracing of tech has been phenomenal. Through a partnership with Microsoft and their programme App Factory, refugees are now building their own apps within the camp. "This is a great opportunity for outside parties to get involved in different programmes," said Ekoko.

Worlds first refugee camp bank a resounding success (continued).

"The refugees have developed an app that they use to share information about food distribution days, what services will happen on what days. There is also a community radio station, where information is disseminated."

Ekoko said that inside the camp itself there is a vast community that has developed over the years, and while there is immense talent and drive to achieve, which is what NFB is enabling, there are very real challenges such as a shortage of pit latrines or solar panels for energy requirements.

"The vision of financial inclusion is made possible with tech."

- Dave Van Niekerk

Refugees are not given money. They are provided with food, medical services, schooling and psycho-social support. When they arrive, they are given iron sheeting and a few poles, and they build homes using these materials and mud. Beyond this, it is up to them to generate money and be entrepreneurial.

"However, it is not all plain sailing. The camp is very cramped and there is a serious problem with electricity. Cooking fuel is also a problem. We have tried to make an impact here by providing energy-saving stoves and tips on how to cook using less electricity, such as soaking beans overnight.

"Lighting is not good in the camp. Lights run off solar panels. This is an area where we are trying to find partnerships or get sponsors, because it is not merely about light, there is a security element too. Many refugees buy their own small solar panels and run some lighting off that but not everyone can afford to do so. There are various proposals on the table such as using biogas manufactured from the pit latrines but so far this has all proven too costly."

Ekoko said that besides the lighting and electricity shortage due to few solar panels, the amenities are also a pressing problem. "There is currently one pit latrine to 500 or 600 people. We simply do not have the resources to lower this to about 1 latrine to about 50 people," said Ekoko.

"What the refugees can achieve, and what we can do to provide the right environment for this to occur, is limited without support. Partnerships will definitely provide much support that the camp needs," added Ekoko. "That being said, this is a camp with a lot of talents. These refugees don't just want to sit around. They have dreams and drive."

Van Niekerk said: "Despite the immense challenges, perhaps the most heartening aspect of the rapid uptake of NFB services is that it demonstrates the power of the human spirit. People who have endured the worst are able, with some support and technological innovation, to catapult themselves into a new era of success. At MyBucks we want to make a real difference and are in no doubt that as other partners come on board with UNHCR, be that with solar heating or lighting or amenities, the true potential of the people at Dzaleka will be realised."

NFB CEO Zandile Shaba said: "Obviously it made good business sense for us, and it is paying off. The exciting aspect is witnessing the positive effect it has on the community. Being able to make a profitable business while simultaneously having a very real impact on the wider society is a very rewarding and enriching experience."

GetBucks Botswana: Investing in the community

GetBucks Botswana has donated Primary School Leaving Examination (PSLE) revision textbooks, attainment test textbooks and learning aids to Lapologang Primary School.

The initiative forms part of the MyBucks Foundation, which seeks to strategically achieve its community social investment mission through 5 focus areas, namely: ***MyEducation, MyTech, MyLife, MyFuture*** and ***WeCommit*** – a crowdfunding initiative.

Our presence in Selibe Phikwe and Lapologang Primary School allows us to focus on 3 of our broader values. ***MyEducation*** involves teaching and inspiring the use of tech to teach financial education. MyLife focuses on poverty alleviation through feeding schemes and ensuring that children have books to learn from and classrooms to learn in. ***WeCommit*** focuses on crowdfunding solutions to fund various projects within the platforms of empowerment and within other uplifting spaces.

MyBucks Botswana has an unshakeable belief that in order to build a meaningful business in a prosperous community, which forms part of a prosperous economy, there has to be meaningful engagement and investment in the wider community. Adding real, measurable value in the lives of those who need a step-up goes a long way towards being a responsible business and lender.

As a leading company in the digital economy, we believe that young people all have the potential to be future leaders and pioneers, and that by investing in the youth, MyBucks is doing its bit to ensure that their potential is reached. Investing in the skills and talents of the youth has a direct impact on the future of the region.

The school headmaster, Inspector Makhura, said that besides the school being grateful for the assistance, it is encouraging to see companies that are dedicated to enhancing the government's efforts to uplift the poor.

A lovely reinforcement of the value we have been able to create, is perhaps best summed up by a mother at the school, a Ms Tebogo, who told us: "Indeed, it takes a village to raise a child, that's why we became witnesses of today's activities. GetBucks came and donated winter school uniforms, which we as parents were more thankful of and the same company came again to donate books and learning aids. No amount of words could express the joy and gratitude we have towards Martin and his team."

We don't do it for the recognition. We do it because we believe that everyone deserves to live their best life and that as a leading digital bank and FinTech company, we have a social responsibility to do good in the communities in which we operate.

Case studies

Malawi

Over the past few years GetBucks Malawi has assisted Nkanga School with a much-needed feeding programme to help less fortunate children in the community. With the feeding programme, GetBucks Malawi has also assisted the local community by purchasing maize from local farmers to feed the pupils.

Swaziland

Since 2016, GetBucks Swaziland has made an enormous impact among the children at Mashobeni Methodist Primary school. Since identifying and donating much needed school equipment and goods to children, GetBucks has sponsored the school with a water tank, learning aids, uniforms and also established a feeding programme.

Zambia

For just over a year GetBucks Zambia has opened their hearts to children of the SOS Children's Village, which takes in children orphaned by AIDS. GetBucks Zambia has run many initiatives that have brought smiles to these children's faces, including days of fun with jumping castles and the provision of delicious and nourishing sustenance.

Botswana

School principal saves her family from heartache. When the school principal at Radisele Primary School in Botswana went through a family trauma, she needed financial relief. She is a single mother with 2 brilliant children, 2 beautiful grandchildren, but also cares for her mother, sister and her sister's daughter who all live with her. Sadly, when her sister lost her job, things got tough. With it, a debt-burden shackled the family and during this traumatic time her grandchild had to drop out of school for personal reasons. It was then that she a needed a short term loan to make ends meet. With it, she was able to electrify her family house and help her sister through that terrible time.

Desperate woman builds a home. When a distressed Botswanan woman found herself in a dire financial situation, she needed help - help that was not forthcoming. She had been denied several loans having been previously blacklisted and were it not, in her words, for the grace of God and the generosity of GetBucks, she might have even given up. At the time, she came across GetBucks who, patiently she described, was able to help her with a P30 000 loan, and then a later top-up of P55 000. Her praise and thanks cannot be justly worded here: She was ecstatic to say the least and used part of her loans to settle debt and part to finally build her very own 2-bedroomed house. May it bring her the happiness she deserves!

Thankful Botswanan man starts a poultry business. For so many entrepreneurs, a business idea is merely an idea, but without funds it remains a vacuous dream and a 'what could have been'. In Botswana though, things were different for a soon-to-be poultry farmer who had his eyes set on a better life. When he approached GetBucks he had nothing. But, working with one of GetBucks' renowned financial advisors, Mr Motshidi, he was granted a P15 000 loan that he would invest in purchasing 100 chicks, their vaccines and material for a convenient chicken coup out back. In his words, he is a living testimony of how a loan can change a life, bringing about true financial inclusion.

Key company data

Share price as at 31 December 2018

52-week High €14.10 52-week Low €4.00

Shareholders %.

18.39% Sunblaze Investment Holdings Limited

18.02% Tailored Investments Limited

19.77% Ecsponent Limited

7.64% Infinitum Limited

1.06% Opportunity International

35.13% Others

Company information.

ISIN	LU1404975507
Share code	MBC:GR
Price	€8.80
Shares in issue	12 715 612
Market Cap	€111 900 000

Specialist
Bankhaus Scheich Wertpapierspezialist AG

Co-Applicant
Hauck & Aufhäuser Privatbankiers KGaA

Deutsche Börse Listing Partner
Hauck & Aufhäuser Privatbankiers KGaA

Designated Sponsor
Hauck & Aufhäuser Privatbankiers KGaA

Glossary

AI	Artificial Intelligence
FinTech	Financial Technology
P2P	Peer-to-Peer Lending
InsurTech	Insurance Technology
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise
MFI	Micro-Finance Institutions
NBFI	Non-Banking Financial Institutions
FX	Foreign Exchange
The Group	MyBucks Group
Industry 4.0	Current trend of automation and data exchange in manufacturing technologies
NFB	New Finance Bank
MBC	MyBucks Banking Corporation
FinCloud	Proprietary Loan Management System
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
MNO	Mobile Network Operator
FY	Financial year
POS	Point of sale
SMS	Short message service
ISIN	International securities identification number
UNHCR	United nations high commisioner for refugees

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