AVIOR CAPITAL MARKETS HOLDINGS LIMITED
(Registration number 2015/086358/06)

Consolidated Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 April 2019

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	Holding company for Avior Capital Markets Proprietary Limited which trades as a provider of financial services and other directly and indirectly related services as a member of the JSE Limited.
Directors	Koutromanos P Mattison K Larsen J Ramplin M Price S Mokgatlha T
Registered office	11th Floor South Tower 140 West Street Sandton 2196
Postal address	PO Box 651856 Benmore 2010
Bankers	Standard Bank Limited
Auditors	BDO South Africa Incorporated Chartered Accountants (SA) Registered Auditors
Secretary	Fusion Corporate Secretarial Services Proprietary Limited
Level of assurance	These consolidated financial statements were audited as required by the Company's Memorandum of Incorporation and Section 30(2)(a) of the Companies Act of South Africa.
Preparer	The consolidated annual financial statements were independently compiled by Northplan Chartered Accountants Incorporated under the supervision of the Group Finance Director, Justin Larsen CA (SA). Justin Larsen
Issued	26 July 2019

Contents

Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated annual financial statements of Avior Capital Markets Holdings Limited as at 30 April 2019. These comprise the consolidated statements of financial position, the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statements of changes in equity and the consolidated statements of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and its interpretations as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board; the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee; and financial pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council; the manner required by the Companies Act of South Africa; and the JSE Listings Requirements and incorporate full and reasonable disclosure.

The directors are also responsible for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and for maintaining adequate accounting records and an effective system of risk management.

The directors have reviewed the Group’s cash flow forecast for the next 12 months from date of approval. In light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that Avior Capital Market Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries have, and have access to, adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and have continued to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

The auditor is responsible for auditing and reporting on whether the consolidated annual financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting frameworks.

APPROVAL OF CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated annual financial statements of Avior Capital Markets Holdings Limited, as identified in the first paragraph, were approved by the Board on 26 July 2019 and are signed on their behalf by:

Peter Koutromanos	*Justin Larsen*
Peter Koutromanos	**Justin Larsen**
Chief Executive Officer	**Finance Director**

Certificate by the Company Secretary

I declare that, since our appointment as company secretary on 3 May 2018 and to the best of my knowledge, the company has filed all such returns and notices as are required of a public company in terms of the Companies Act, and that all such returns and notices are true, correct and up to date.

Melinda Gous

Melinda Gous
Fusion Corporate Secretarial Services Proprietary Limited
Company Secretary

Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the consolidated annual financial statements of Avior Capital Markets Holdings Limited for the year ended 30 April 2019. These consolidated annual financial statements were independently audited by the Group's auditors, BDO South Africa Incorporated.

1. Nature of business

Avior Capital Markets Holdings Limited was incorporated in South Africa as a provider of financial services which includes stock broking (i.e. equities, derivatives and fixed income), research, corporate broking as a member of the JSE Limited. The Group operates in four key regions being South Africa, Frontier markets (i.e. Africa and Middle East), the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

There have been no material changes to the nature of the Group's business from the prior year.

2. Review of financial results and activities

The Group recorded a net loss after tax for the year ended 30 April 2019 of R (22,963,093). This represented a decrease of 625% from the net profit after tax of the prior year of R4,368,220.

Group revenue decreased by 19% from R176,992,142 in the prior year to R143,286,149 for the year ended 30 April 2019

Group cash flows from operating activities decreased by 426% from R14,021,674 in the prior year to R(45,678,255) for the year ended 30 April 2019.

3. Share capital

	2019	2018
Authorised	Number of shares	
Ordinary shares	400,000,000	400,000,000

	2019	2018	2019	2018
Issued	R	R	Number of shares	
Ordinary shares	8,647,754	8,647,754	146,285,100	146,285,100

There have been no changes to the authorised or issued share capital during the year under review.

4. Control over unissued shares

The unissued ordinary shares are the subject of a general authority granted to the directors in terms of section 38 of the Companies Act of South Africa. As this general authority remains valid only until the next AGM, the shareholders will be asked at that meeting to consider a special resolution to renew the general authority until the next AGM

5. Dividends

The Group's dividend policy is to consider an interim and a final dividend in respect of each financial year. At its discretion, the Board may consider a special dividend, where appropriate. Depending on the perceived need to retain funds for expansion or operating purposes, the Board may pass on the payment of dividends.

Given the current state of the global economic environment, the Board believes that it would be more appropriate for the company to conserve cash and maintain adequate debt headroom to ensure that the company is best placed to withstand any prolonged adverse economic conditions. Therefore the Board has resolved not to declare a dividend for the financial year ended 30 April 2019.

Directors' Report

6. Directorate

The directors in office at the date of this report and during the financial period under review are as follows:

Directors	**Designation**	**Changes**
Koutromanos P	Executive	
Mattison K	Executive	
Larsen J	Executive	
Matloa O	Non-executive Independent	Resigned 18 May 2018
Masilela E	Non-executive Independent	Resigned 18 May 2018
Ramplin M	Non-executive Independent	
Price S	Non-executive Independent	Appointed 14 May 2018
Mokgatlha T	Non-executive Independent	Appointed 06 June 2018

7. Directors' interests in shares

Interests in shares

Directors	2019 Direct	2018 Direct	2019 Indirect	2018 Indirect
Koutromanos P	-	-	88,951,533	87,228,364
Mattison K	47,334,370	46,420,593	-	-
	47,334,370	**46,420,593**	**88,951,533**	**87,228,364**

There has not been further transactions between year end and date of the report.

8. Events after the reporting period

Refer to note 34.

9. Going concern

Refer to note 33.

10. Auditors

BDO South Africa Incorporated continued in office as auditors for the Group for the 2019 financial year.

11. Secretary

The company secretary is Fusion Corporate Secretarial Services Proprietary Limited.

Audit and Risk Committee Report

The Avior Capital Markets Holdings Limited Audit and Risk Committee (the AR Committee) is an independent statutory committee appointed by the Shareholders of the Group in terms of section 94 of the Companies Act, which committee also acts as the statutory audit committee of Avior Capital Markets Holdings Limited's wholly owned subsidiaries.

The AR Committee operates in terms of a Board-approved Terms of Reference. It conducted its affairs in compliance with, and discharged its responsibilities in terms of, its Terms of Reference for the year ended 30 April 2019.

The AR Committee's roles and responsibilities include its statutory duties as defined in section 94(7) of the Companies Act and the responsibilities assigned to it by the Board which were performed as detailed below:

External audit

- Considered and satisfied itself that the external auditor was independent and nominated BDO South Africa Incorporated for re-election as the external auditors of the Group, which re-appointment is to be confirmed by shareholders at the next Annual General Meeting.
- Approved the external auditor's scope and fees in relation to the 2019 external audit engagement.
- Determined the nature and extent of all non-audit-related services performed.
- Confirmed that the external auditors and the designated auditor are accredited by the JSE, as required in terms of paragraph 22.15 (h) of the JSE Listings Requirements.
- Confirmed that no reportable irregularities had been identified or reported on by the external auditor under the Auditing Profession Act.

Internal audit

- Reviewed and approved the annual internal audit plan and evaluated the independence, effectiveness and performance of the internal audit function.
- Reviewed and approved the annual internal audit plan and evaluated the independence, effectiveness and performance of the internal audit function.

Adequacy and functioning of Avior Capital Markets Holdings Limited Group's internal control

- Reviewed the plans and work outputs of the external and internal auditors and concluded that these were adequate to address all significant financial risks facing the business.
- As noted above, the committee also reviewed reporting around the adequacy of the internal controls and, based on this, concluded that there had been no material breakdowns in internal control, including financial controls, business risk management and the maintenance of effective material control systems.

Finance function and Finance Director

- Satisfied itself of the appropriateness of the qualifications, expertise and experience of the Finance Director, Justin Larsen.
- Considered the expertise, resources and experience of the finance function, and concluded that these were satisfactory.

Integrated report

- Reviewed the integrated report, including the audit report on the financial statements prior to board approval.
- Satisfied themselves that the financial statements were prepared on a going-concern basis.
- Considered the appropriateness of accounting policies and any changes thereto and the adequacy of disclosures in the integrated report.
- Reviewed the accounts and financial statements taken to ensure they present a balanced and comprehensive assessment of the position, performance and prospects of the Group.

Legal, regulatory and corporate governance requirements

- Ensured the establishment and maintenance of effective processes for compliance with applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.
- Monitored ongoing compliance with the Companies Act, the JSE Listings Requirements, the Financial Market Act, and all other applicable legislation, directives and governance codes.
- Reviewed compliance matters that could have a significant impact on the financial statements.

Risk management and IT governance

- Reviewed and approved the Group's risk management plan.
- Reviewed the Group's risk registers containing pertinent risks.
- Reviewed the Group's policies on the risk assessment and risk management and were satisfied with the risk management plan and policies.

Audit and Risk Committee Report

Dividend

- **No dividends** were declared for 30 April 2019.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE INTEGRATED REPORT FOR APPROVAL BY THE BOARD

Based on the information and explanations given by management and discussions with the internal auditor and the independent external auditor regarding the results of their audits, the committee is satisfied the financial statements of Avior Capital Markets Holdings Limited and the Group for the year ended 30 April 2019 comply, in all material respects, complies with the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee, Financial Reporting Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council, and the JSE Listings Requirements.

Thabo Mokgatlha

Thabo Mokgatlha
Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee

Tel: +27 011 488 1700
Fax: +27 010 060 7000
www.bdo.co.za

Wanderers Office Park
52 Corlett Drive
Illovo, 2196

Private Bag X60500
Houghton, 2041
South Africa

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of

Avior Capital Markets Holdings Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated annual financial statements of Avior Capital Markets Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries ("the group") set out on pages 13 to 62, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 April 2019, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Avior Capital Markets Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries as at 30 April 2019, and its consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with sections 290 and 291 of the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' *Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (Revised January 2018),* parts 1 and 3 of the of the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' *Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (Revised November 2018)* (together the IRBA Codes) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities, as applicable, in accordance with the IRBA Codes and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Codes are consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards*) respectively. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Revenue recognition (Note 3)	
The current market conditions and the significant volumes of revenue transactions during the year increases the risk of inappropriate revenue recognition. There is a risk that revenue is not recognized in accordance with the stated accounting policies and pricing mandates, or that income is recognized in a period to which it does not relate. The diversity of the group's activities results in a number of different revenue streams.	Our procedures included amongst others: ▶ Determined whether the accounting treatment for all the significant revenue streams were in accordance with the relevant accounting standard; ▶ Evaluated the impact of the new revenue standard (IFRS 15) on revenue recognition effective for the current reporting period ▶ Used our information technology audit specialists to evaluate the general control environment and impact of service providers on the systems which initiate and recognise revenue;

In brokerage execution, a high volume of transactions relies on a highly automated environment, the failure of which could lead to significant financial loss to the group. The extent of audit effort to obtain audit evidence regarding accuracy, completeness and occurrence of the various revenue streams, and testing the automated environments, which initiate and recognize revenue, result in a key audit matter	▶ Assessed and considered the appropriateness of the 3rd party factual findings report on the JSE systems to place reliance on the controls operating at the service organisation over the trading and Broker Deal Administration system ("BDA system"); ▶ Agreed the brokerage revenue to the JSE BDA system reports for accuracy, completeness and existence and tested substantively a sample of trades to supporting documents, including trade instructions, mandates, contract notes, statements, client confirmations and receipts of fees to bank statements. ▶ Evaluated the remaining revenue streams for accuracy, completeness and occurrence with reference to supporting documents for initiating the transactions, recording of the transactions as well as receipt of the revenue on a sample basis; ▶ Verified the appropriate cut-off of revenues at year-end by testing a sample of transactions before and after year-end. ▶ Used data analytic software to test manual adjustments to revenue for appropriateness and commercial substance and; ▶ Evaluated the adequacy and appropriateness of disclosures in the financial statements in terms of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS 15)
Recognition of deferred tax assets (Note 14) The group recognises deferred tax assets in terms of IAS 12, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available to utilise all or part of the asset in future. When considering the availability of future taxable profits, significant judgement is applied by management when assessing the projections of future taxable income which are based on an approved business plan and cash flow forecasts given current economic conditions. Due to significant estimation and judgement involved by management and the work and effort from the audit team, this matter was considered to be a key audit matter	Our procedures included amongst others: ▶ Evaluated management's assessment of the estimated manner in which the temporary differences, including the recoverability of the deferred tax assets, would be realised by agreeing to cash flow forecasts, business plans, and our knowledge of the business, including assessing company performance against previous forecasts; ▶ Challenged the assumptions made by management for uncertain deferred tax positions to assess whether appropriate deferred tax provisions have been recognised and are based on the most probable outcome; ▶ Involved our foreign tax specialists to evaluate the recognition and measurement of the deferred tax asset by analysing the deferred tax calculation for compliance with the relevant tax legislation; and ▶ Evaluated the adequacy and appropriateness of disclosures in terms of International Financial Reporting Standards (IAS 12)

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Avior Capital Markets Holdings Limited Consolidated Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2019", which includes the Directors' Report, the Audit Committee's Report and the Company Secretary's Certificate as required by the Companies Act of South Africa, which we obtained prior to the date of this report, and the Integrated Report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date. The other information does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's reports thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Consolidated Financial Statements
The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In terms of the IRBA Rule published in Government Gazette Number 39475 dated 4 December 2015, we report that BDO South Africa Incorporated has been the auditor of Avior Capital Markets Holdings Limited for 2 years.

BDO South Africa Inc.

BDO South Africa Incorporated
Registered Auditors

D Botha
Director
Registered Auditor

30 July 2019

Wanderers Office Park
52 Corlett Drive
Illovo
2196

Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	% Change	Notes	2019	2018
Revenue	(19)	3	143 286 149	176 992 142
Other income	28	4	5 306 455	4 155 747
Total revenue			**148 592 604**	**181 147 889**
Operating expenses	2	5	(171 365 844)	(167 315 991)
Impairment losses on financial assets	>100	17.1	(10 318 200)	(1 351 142)
Profit from operations	>(100)		**(33 091 440)**	**12 480 756**
Net investment income			102 096	415 137
Investment income	(9)	6	2 184 871	2 390 135
Finance cost	5	7	(2 082 775)	(1 974 998)
Foreign exchange gains (losses) for the year	>(100)		4 159 771	(5 358 769)
Share of loss in equity-accounted investee	(100)	8	-	(50 000)
(Loss) / profit before taxation	>(100)		**(28 829 573)**	**7 487 124**
Taxation	>(100)	9	5 866 480	(3 118 904)
(Loss) / profit for the year	>(100)		**(22 963 093)**	**4 368 220**
Other comprehensive income:				
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translating foreign operation	>(100)		4 359 852	(676 512)
Other comprehensive income for the year net of taxation	>(100)		**4 359 852**	**(676 512)**
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year	>(100)		**(18 603 241)**	**3 691 708**
Basic and diluted earnings per share (cents)	>(100)	10	(15.70)	2.99

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 April 2019

Figures in Rand	Notes	2019	2018
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	14,331,727	9,330,988
Intangible assets	12	472,299	703,003
Loans to prescribed officers, managers and employees	13	1,620,588	1,508,364
Deferred tax	14	21,635,205	14,371,676
Loan receivable	15	651,260	579,138
		38,711,079	**26,493,169**
Current Assets			
Loans to prescribed officers, managers and employees	13	1,127,147	797,516
Margin and collateral accounts	16	27,344,426	11,027,981
Trade and other receivables	17	13,173,902	8,945,038
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	18	6,135,649	47,946
Current tax receivable		2,641,773	2,641,773
Amounts receivable in respect of stock broking activities	19	250,347,192	373,499,993
Cash and cash equivalents	20	32,462,292	71,710,133
		333,232,381	**468,670,380**
Total Assets		**371,943,460**	**495,163,549**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	21	8,647,754	8,647,754
Reserves		(1,436,219)	(6,237,638)
Retained income		60,140,169	83,103,262
		67,351,704	**85,513,378**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Finance lease liability	22	3,510,708	-
Loans from related parties	23	13,000,251	13,000,251
		16,510,959	**13,000,251**
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	24	22,128,149	20,500,489
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	18	10,497,443	555,191
Finance lease liability	22	782,399	-
Operating lease liability	29	2,164,040	452,732
Loans from related parties	23	-	128,222
Current tax payable		608,180	268,327
Amounts payable in respect of stock broking activities	25	251,900,586	374,744,959
		288,080,797	**396,649,920**
Total Liabilities		**304,591,756**	**409,650,171**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**371,943,460**	**495,163,549**

Avior Capital Markets Holdings Limited

(Registration number 2015/086358/06)
Consolidated Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2019

Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in Rand	Share capital	Foreign currency translation reserve	Share based payments reserve	Total reserves	Retained income	Total equity
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Balance at 01 May 2017	**14,146**	**(5,561,126)**	**-**	**(5,561,126)**	**79,617,120**	**74,070,140**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	4,368,220	4,368,220
Other comprehensive income	-	(676,512)	-	(676,512)	-	(676,512)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**(676,512)**	**-**	**(676,512)**	**4,368,220**	**3,691,708**
Issue of shares	8,633,700	-	-	-	-	8,633,700
Purchase of own shares	(92)	-	-	-	(882,078)	(882,170)
Total contributions by and distributions to owners of company recognised directly in equity	**8,633,608**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(882,078)**	**7,751,530**
Balance at 01 May 2018	**8,647,754**	**(6,237,638)**	**-**	**(6,237,638)**	**83,103,262**	**85,513,378**
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(22,963,093)	(22,963,093)
Other comprehensive income	-	4,359,852	-	4,359,852	-	4,359,852
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**-**	**4,359,852**	**-**	**4,359,852**	**(22,963,093)**	**(18,603,241)**
Share-based payment and deferred tax thereon	-	-	441,567	441,567	-	441,567
Total contributions by and distributions to owners of company recognised directly in equity	**-**	**-**	**441,567**	**441,567**	**-**	**441,567**
Balance at 30 April 2019	**8,647,754**	**(1,877,786)**	**441,567**	**(1,436,219)**	**60,140,169**	**67,351,704**
Note	21					

Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Rand	Notes	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash (used in)/generated from operations	26	(46,430,423)	15,591,461
Investment income		1,963,312	2,191,252
Dividend income		574,325	49
Finance costs		(2,113,721)	(1,944,011)
Tax received/(paid)	27	328,252	(1,817,077)
Net cash from operating activities		**(45,678,255)**	**14,021,674**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	11	(1,280,668)	(7,888,819)
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment		172,478	70,976
Acquisition of intangible assets	12	-	(455,277)
Loans advanced to prescribed officers and employees		(703,734)	(845,915)
Receipts from loans to prescribed officers and employees		386,162	967,508
Loan advanced		(20,000)	-
Proceeds from/(repayment of) financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		6,968,223	(2,113,162)
(Acquisition of)/proceeds on disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(6,087,703)	3,012,771
Loan advanced to equity-accounted investee		-	(310,000)
Acquisition of equity-accounted investee		-	(500,000)
Net cash from investing activities		**(565,242)**	**(8,061,918)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Share issue	21	-	8,633,700
Repurchase of shares	21	-	(212,040)
Repayment of finance lease liability		(287,902)	-
Net cash from financing activities		**(287,902)**	**8,421,660**
Total cash movement for the year		**(46,531,399)**	**14,381,416**
Cash at the beginning of the year		71,710,133	63,435,808
Effect of exchange rate movement on cash balances		7,283,558	(6,107,091)
Total cash at end of the year	20	**32,462,292**	**71,710,133**

Accounting Policies

1. Significant accounting policies

Avior Capital Markets Holdings Limited is a public company incorporated and domiciled in South Africa. Except for the changes explained in Section 2, the Group has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

1.1 Basis of preparation

1.1.1 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) Listings Requirements, the requirements of the Companies Act, the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee and Financial Pronouncements as issued by Financial Reporting Standards Council.

The consolidated financial statements were prepared under the supervision of J Larsen, CA(SA), the Group Finance Director.

1.1.2 Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the measurement of certain financial instruments at fair value and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below.

1.1.3 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Although estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are included in the following notes:

- Note 5.1.2 - The use of an alternate valuation model to market price when measuring the grant date share price
- Note 14 – Recognition of deferred tax asset relating to assessed losses
- Note 17 – Trade and other receivables impairment
- Note 33 – Going concern

1.2 Basis of consolidation

1.2.1 Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities, including unincorporated entities, controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it has power over and is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and can affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which the Group acquires control up to the date that control ceases.

1.2.2 Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses (except for foreign currency transaction gains or losses) arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

Accounting Policies

1.3 Translation of foreign currencies

1.3.1 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (functional currency). The financial statements are presented in South African Rand which is the Group's presentation currency.

1.3.2 Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation, at year-end exchange rates, of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

1.3.3 Foreign operations

The results and financial position of foreign operations (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the Group's presentation currency are translated into the Group's presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the financial year-end date.
- Income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the year, to the extent that such average rates approximate rates ruling at the dates of the transactions.

Exchange differences arising on the translation are recognised directly in a separate component of other comprehensive income and presented in equity (foreign currency translation reserve). When a foreign operation is sold, such exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on sale.

1.4 Revenue

Revenue is measured at the transaction price, net of variable considerations (e.g. rebates) and the existence of a significant financing component in the contract. Revenue is recognised either at a point in time or over time, when the Group satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised services to its customers.

1.4.1 Brokerage commissions

The Group enters into contracts with customers through the customer trading mandates signed by the customer. The performance obligations for this revenue type comprises of trade execution, settlement and custodian services, which together form a bundle of distinct trade execution services. Revenue is recognised on successful trade execution (T + 0) when the customer has access to substantially all the benefits of the trade.

1.4.2 Other fees

Other fees are typically associated with customer trading mandates but are non-brokerage commission related. These include custody fees, asset management fees and administrative type fees. Revenue is recognised when the related services is performed, and the performance obligation is met.

Accounting Policies

1.4 Revenue (continued)

1.4.3 Research services and investment banking advisory fees

The Group provides research services to its clients which are typically billed on a monthly or ad-hoc basis. Access to research facilities represents a single combined performance obligation over which control is considered to transfer over time. The performance obligations include corporate access, access to research reports and access to research analysts.

The Group also provides investment banking advisory services to clients. Revenue is recognised on a contractual milestone basis when performance obligations are met.

1.5 Interest

1.5.1 Effective interest rate

Interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The ‘effective interest rate’ is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- The gross carrying amount of the financial asset
- The amortised cost of the financial liability

When calculating the effective interest rate for financial instruments, the Group estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not expected credit loss (ECL).

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability.

1.5.2 Amortised cost and gross carrying amount

The ‘amortised cost’ of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any expected credit loss allowance.

The ‘gross carrying amount of a financial asset’ is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance.

1.5.3 Calculation of interest income and expenses

The effective interest rate of a financial asset or financial liability is calculated on initial recognition of a financial asset or a financial liability. In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. The effective interest rate is revised as a result of periodic re-estimation of cash flows of floating rate instruments to reflect movements in market rates of interest.

However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

1.6 Employee benefits

1.6.1 Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is rendered. The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs.

Accounting Policies

1.6 Employee benefits (continued)

1.6.2 Post-retirement benefits

The Group contributes to a defined contribution plan based on a percentage of pensionable earnings earned by employees. The plan is held in separate trustee administered funds. Contributions to the plan are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become payable.

The contributions are expensed as the related services are provided. The Group does not operate a defined benefit plan.

1.6.3 Share-based payment transactions

The Group recognises the goods or services received or acquired in a share-based payment transaction when it obtains the goods or as the services are received. The Group recognises a corresponding increase in equity if the goods or services were received in an equity-settled share-based payment transaction, or a liability if the goods or services were acquired in a cash-settled share-based payment transaction.

The grant-date fair value of equity-settled share-based payment awards granted to employees is recognised as personnel expenses, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the employees become unconditionally entitled to the awards. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market performance conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognised as an expense is based on the number of awards that meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date.

In the Group’s financial statements the current share-based payment scheme is treated as an equity-settled share-based payment, based on the nature of the arrangement (i.e. upon vesting shares are issued to employees). In the stand-alone financial statements of the Group’s subsidiaries, the current share-based payment scheme is treated as a cash-settled share-based payment, based on the scheme arrangement that the subsidiary finances the employees’ share purchase through a bonus award.

The temporary difference on which the deferred tax asset relating to the share-based payment is raised is the full amount of the liability raised in the subsidiary as this is the tax base of the arrangement. In an equity-settled share-based arrangement only a portion of the grant date fair value is recognised in profit or loss while the amount deducted for tax purposes is based on the carrying value of the subsidiary's liability on the annual reporting date. Therefore, in raising the deferred tax asset the credit amount is split between the amount accounted for in profit or loss (based on the expense recognised using the grant date fair value) and the amount accounted for in equity (the balance of the deferred tax asset).

1.7 Financial instruments

1.7.1 Recognition and initial measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. Transaction costs related to financial instruments designated at FVTPL are expensed immediately.

1.7.2 Classification of financial assets

The Group's financial assets have been classified into:

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Accounting Policies

1.7 Financial instruments (continued)

1.7.3 Classification of financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities are classified as either:

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

1.7.4 Subsequent measurement of financial instruments

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

1.7.5 Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the statement of financial position only when the Group has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1.7.6 Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished, i.e. when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or when a substantial modification of the terms occur.

1.7.7 Fair value measurement

'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When one is available, the Group measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as 'active' if transactions for the asset or liability take place with enough frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Group measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

1.7.8 Loans (non-current and current)

Loans are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are typically held to maturity.

1.7.9 Margin and collateral accounts

These amounts primarily represent cash amounts or equity instruments relating to stock broking activities transferred as collateral against open derivative contracts (i.e. CFDs), scrip lending liabilities or margin risk requirements as per the JSE's settlement requirements. No set-off of receivables is permitted as the Group has no legal right to do so as the transactions are with different counterparties. The cash or equity instruments posted as collateral are typically returned to the Group upon fulfilment of obligations or completion of the underlying contracts. The current and prior year values all represent cash amounts at the respective period end.

Accounting Policies

1.7 Financial instruments (continued)

1.7.10 Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial instruments at fair value throught profit or loss typically comprise cash equities instruments, both long and short positions, held both for proprietary, arbitrage or facilitation book purposes. They are principally acquired for purchasing and selling in the short term. No derivative instruments are traded on a proprietary basis.

1.7.11 Amounts receivable/payable in respect of stock broking activities

These amounts arise primarily from equities, derivatives and fixed income trading activities that the Group carries out on behalf of its clients, through its subsidiary Avior Capital Markets Proprietary Limited. The accounts receivable from stockbroking activities represents amounts due from clients for the purchases of instruments and the accounts payable from stockbroking activities represents amounts due to clients for the sales of instruments.

No set-off of receivables and payables is permitted as the Group has no legal right to do so as the transactions are with different counterparties with differing settlement dates. The Group must ensure the settlement of all transactions executed by them on behalf of clients. The Settlement Authority (which is a separate entity established in terms of the JSE Rules and Directives) is responsible for the management of the settlement of these transactions and the management of the risks associated with such settlement. In addition, the Group ensures that no purchase transaction takes place unless the controlled client has sufficient funds in their account, which are held at JSE Trustees Proprietary Limited, and on the sell side, that the client has sufficient equity securities in dematerialised form before a sale is executed

1.7.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in fair value. Cash and cash equivalents are measured at amortised cost which approximates fair value. Interest income from funds invested in loans and receivables is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss using the effective interest method. Finance costs comprises interest expense on borrowings and are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

1.8 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost. Cost includes all of the expenditure which is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Property, plant and equipment is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated to write off the asset’s carrying amount over its estimated useful life to its estimated residual value, using a method that best reflects the pattern in which the asset’s economic benefits are consumed by the Group. Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss.

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment were assessed as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Computer equipment	Straight line	3 - 7 years
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	7 years
Leasehold improvements	Straight line	Remainder of lease term
Motor vehicles	Straight line	3 years
Office equipment	Straight line	7 years

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at each reporting date. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate. Any gain or loss on derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

1.9 Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the entity, which have finite useful lives, are recognised initially at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Subsequently expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits of the asset to which it relates.

The useful lives and amortisation method for intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date.

Accounting Policies

1.9 Intangible assets (continued)

Amortisation is calculated to write down the intangible assets, on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Item	Useful life
Avior research and customer relationship management platform	5 years
Computer software	5 years

1.10 Leases

1.10.1 Finance leases

Assets held by the Group under leases that transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. The leased asset is initially measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

1.10.2 Operating leases

Assets held under other leases are classified as operating leases and are not recognised in the Group’s statement of financial position.

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

1.11 Impairment

1.11.1 Financial instruments (including trade and other receivables)

The Group recognises ECLs on financial assets measured at amortised cost. The Group has applied the simplified approach in measuring ECLs for trade and other receivables, as they arise from the delivery of services to customers, qualifying for ECL treatment on a lifetime basis. The general approach is applied in measuring ECLs for other financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Under the general approach, the transition from recognising the 12-month expected credit losses (i.e. Stage 1) to lifetime expected credit losses (i.e. Stage 2) is based on the identification of a significant increase in credit risk risk over the remaining life of the instrument in comparison with the credit risk on initial recognition. When determining whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the group's historical experience and informed credit assessment, which includes forward looking information.

A significant increase in credit risk can include:

- 30 days past due.
- Changes in economic or market conditions.
- Changes in the operating results of a counterparty.
- Changes in the amount of financial support.
- Expected or potential breaches in contractual terms.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

Refer to note 31 for a definition of Stage 1 - 3, which is used under the general approach.

Accounting Policies

1.11 Impairment (continued)

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured at the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset at initial recognition.

Credit-impaired or in default financial assets

At each reporting date the Group assesses whether the financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired (i.e Stage 3) or in default. A financial asset is 'credit impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Lifetime ECLs would be recognised for these financial assets.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired or in default includes the following observable data:
- Significant financial difficulty of the counterparty
- A breach of contract such as a default
- The restructuring of a facility or the original terms of a contract
- They are handed over for legal processing

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

Losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount.

When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss. Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Group individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery of balances from customers or receivables.

However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Presentation of impairment in the Statement of Financial Position

Loss allowances or impairments for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

1.11.2 Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Accounting Policies

1.12 Tax

Current and deferred taxes are recognised as income or an expense and included in profit or loss for the period, or directly in equity, except to the extent that the tax arises from:

- A transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different period, in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.
- A business combination.

1.12.1 Current tax assets and liabilities

Current tax for current and prior periods is, to the extent unpaid, recognised as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognised as an asset.

Current tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the tax authorities, using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting period.

1.12.2 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax is recognised for all temporary differences between the carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes, except to the extent that deferred tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

A deferred tax asset is recognised for the carry forward of unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and the deferred tax liabilities and assets relate to income tax levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised. In assessing the appropriateness of the recognition of deferred tax assets relating to the accumulated assessed tax losses, the Group prepares a three year profitability forecast. This is used to determine the extent to which taxable profits will be generated by the entities in the Group to utilise the deferred tax assets.

1.13 Share capital and reserves

Shares issued by the Group are recognised at the value of the proceeds received less external costs directly attributable to the issue of shares. All transactions directly relating to the acquisition and sale or issue of shares in the Group, together with their associated costs, are accounted for in equity.

Own equity instruments of the Group which are acquired by it or by any of its subsidiaries are deducted from equity. Consideration paid or received on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group’s own equity instruments is recognised directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of own equity instruments.

1.14 Earnings per share

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

Accounting Policies

1.15 Segment reporting

Segments have been determined on the basis of operating results reviewed by the executive committee/executive directors, who are considered to be the chief operating decision makers, for the purposes of allocating resources and reviewing performance.

Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

2. New Standards and Interpretations

2.1 Standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year

The following new and revised Standards and Interpretations have been adopted in these financial statements.

IFRS 2 Classification and measurement of Share Based Payments Transactions

The amendments to the standards have no material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 9: Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 sets out requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. This standard replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

The Group adopted IFRS 9 in the current year and has retrospectively applied the standard to the previous period. No significant impact to the financial statements was noted.

Classification and measurement of financial instruments

IFRS 9 contains a new classification and measurement approach for financial assets that reflects the business model in which assets are managed and their cash flow characteristics. IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit or loss FVTPL).

Even though the measurement categories are like IAS 39, the criteria for classification into these categories are significantly different. The table below details the original measurement categories under IAS39 and the new measurement categories under IFRS 9 for each class of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities at 30 April 2018.

Financial assets	Original classification under IAS 39	New classification under IFRS 9	Original carrying amount under IAS 39	New carrying amount under IFRS 9
Loan to prescribed officers, managers and employees	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	2,305,880	2,305,880
Loan receivable	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	579,138	579,138
Margin and collateral accounts	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	11,027,981	11,027,981
Trade and other receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	4,888,364	4,888,364
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through profit or loss	47,946	47,946
Amounts receivable in respect of stock broking activities	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	373,499,993	373,499,993
Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	71,710,133	71,710,133
			464,059,435	**464,059,435**

2. New Standards and Interpretations (continued)

Financial liabilities	**Original classification under IAS 39**	**New classification under IFRS 9**	**Original carrying amount under IAS 39**	**New carrying amount under IFRS 9**
Loans from related parties	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	13,128,473	13,128,473
Trade and other payables	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	16,730,671	16,730,671
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through profit or loss	555,191	555,191
Amounts payable in respect of stock broking activities	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	374,744,959	374,744,959
			405,159,294	**405,159,294**

Impairment of financial assets

The IFRS 9 impairment model was changed from an “incurred loss” model from IAS 39 to an ECL model. The provision for impairment was made when there is objective evidence that the Group will not collect the original amount. Under the ECL model impairments are recognised earlier, as it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before a credit loss is recognised.

The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortised cost. The Group measured impairment of trade and other receivables on a lifetime credit loss basis under the simplified approach. In instances where there are no historical impairments, management used its knowledge of the business to determine the potential impairment allowances. Based on this analysis, no additional impairments were made to balances at 30 April 2018 as the small impairment allowances noted were not considered material. This is after considering the nature of the business, being largely a cash business, its institutional client base and other regulated counter parties, which typically have a very low credit risk.

IFRS 15: Revenue

IFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. It replaced IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and related interpretations.

The Group adopted IFRS 15 in the current year and has retrospectively applied the standard to the previous period. No significant impact to the financial statements were noted.

The IFRS 15 introduced a five-step approach to revenue recognition. The adoption of IFRS 15 did not impact the measurement or timing of research, commission, fee and advisory services income from contracts with customers and the related assets and liabilities recognised by the Group. Accordingly, the impact on the comparative information is limited to new disclosure requirements.

2.2 Standards and interpretations not yet effective

In terms of IFRS, the group and company are required to include in their financial statement’s disclosure about the future impact of standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective at the issue date.

All standards and interpretations will be adopted at their effective dates (except for the effect of those standards and interpretations that are not applicable to the entity). The group and company do not plan to adopt these standards early:

IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS16 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of a low value. A lessee is required to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments.

Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

2. New Standards and Interpretations (continued)

A lessee measures right-of-use assets similarly to other non-financial assets (such as property, plant and equipment) and lease liabilities similarly to other financial liabilities. Therefore, a lessee recognises depreciation of the right-of-use asset and interest on the lease liability, and also classifies cash repayments of the lease liability into a principal portion and an interest portion and presents them in the statement of cash flows. The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 01 January 2019.The expected implementation date of the standard is the 2020 financial year.

The Group is expected to adopt IFRS 16 using the cumulative effect method (without practical expedients), with the effect of initially applying this standard recognised at the date of initial application, being 1 May 2019. Comparative figures will not be adjusted and the accumulative effect of applying this standard will be an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings.

The directors have assessed the impact of IFRS 16 and have determined that it would have the following material impact as at 30 April 2020 (i.e. initial application of the standard) on the financial statements:

Statement of Financial Position

Assets

	R
Right of use asset	48,755,923
Accumulated depreciation	(11,166,594)
	37,589,329

Liabilities

	R
Lease liability	47,011,610
Lease payments	(5,556,529)
Finance costs	3,238,251
	44,693,332

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Operating expenses

	R
Depreciation - right of use asset	5,862,591
Financing cost	
Lease liability - finance costs	3,238,251
	9,100,842

Statement of Cash Flows

	R
Cash payments for the lease liability	2,318,278
Cash payments for the interest portion	3,238,251
	5,556,529

None of the other standards and amendments not yet effective will have a significant impact on the financial statements. All of the new standards and amendments will be adopted on their effective dates.

Figures in Rand	2019	2018

3. Revenue

Revenue includes trading revenue and fees earned from advisory, brokerage commissions, other fees, private wealth (brokerage and asset administration) and research services.

Equity brokerage commissions		
- Institutional clients	95,107,436	116,274,489
- Private wealth clients	4,423,597	1,326,815
Derivatives and bonds brokerage commission	26,115,324	42,987,865
Research services	10,974,199	12,989,460
Investment banking and advisory (corporate broking)	6,665,593	3,413,513
	143,286,149	**176,992,142**

Geographical markets		
UK	33,510,269	30,383,376
South Africa	109,775,880	146,608,766
	143,286,149	**176,992,142**

The Group's revenue disaggregated by pattern of revenue recognition is as follows:

Services transferred at a point in time	125,646,357	160,589,169
Services transferred over time	17,639,792	16,402,973
	143,286,149	**176,992,142**

There are no contract assets and liabilities as at 30 April 2019, and the right to amounts receivable from customers is not conditional on something other than the passage of time.

4. Other income

Bad debts recovered	274,200	240,000
JSE trustee fee	849,167	430,638
Management fees	173,269	483,587
Rental income	1,036,157	471,468
Insurance refund	781,843	18,011
Dividend income	574,325	49
Sundry income	518,722	446,849
Namibia summit income	139,628	-
Realised gain		
Financial instruments at fair value though profit or loss	3,933,173	2,069,292
Fair value adjustments		
Financial instruments at fair value though profit or loss	(2,974,029)	(4,147)
	5,306,455	**4,155,747**

Figures in Rand	2019	2018

5. Operating expenses

Included in operating expenses are:

	2019	2018
Employee benefits (refer to 5.1 below)	96,230,353	106,775,691
Platform trading costs	21,428,532	23,229,489
Professional services (refer to 5.2 below)	10,144,849	9,792,303
Operating lease expense	9,491,731	6,710,224
Depreciation and amortisation	2,095,220	1,733,574

5.1 Employee benefits

	2019	2018
Salaries and contributions	58,535,575	77,058,912
Directors emoluments (refer to 5.1.1 below)	18,272,994	19,523,167
Other staff costs	50,633	193,407
Bonuses	9,426,845	3,443,102
Defined contribution plan	6,130,558	6,109,357
Non-executive directors fees (refer to 5.1.1 below)	592,171	447,746
Share based payment expense (refer to 5.1.2 below)	292,158	-
Restructuring costs	2,929,419	-
	96,230,353	**106,775,691**

5.1.1 Directors emoluments and prescribed officers

2019

Executive	Emoluments	Pension fund	Performance bonus	Travel allowance	Total
Koutromanos P	6,698,304	615,843	-	-	7,314,147
Mattison K	4,623,028	432,132	-	24,000	5,079,160
Larsen J	1,705,393	32,767	-	-	1,738,160
Becker D	2,207,474	122,438	-	-	2,329,912
Haveron D	1,715,998	95,617	-	-	1,811,615
	16,950,197	**1,298,797**	**-**	**24,000**	**18,272,994**

Non-executive	Directors' fees	Pension fund	Performance bonus	Travel allowance	Total
Ramplin M	225,875	-	-	-	225,875
Price S	201,167	-	-	-	201,167
Mokgatlha T	165,129	-	-	-	165,129
	592,171	**-**	**-**	**-**	**592,171**

2018

Executive	Emoluments	Pension fund	Performance bonus	Travel allowance	Total
Koutromanos P	6,059,449	651,530	-	-	6,710,979
Mattison K	4,167,912	450,016	-	24,000	4,641,928
Tilly N	1,883,098	201,906	500,000	-	2,585,004
Larsen J	769,220	15,211	-	-	784,431
Becker D	2,063,533	77,363	883,957	-	3,024,853
David H	1,518,130	67,278	190,564	-	1,775,972
	16,461,342	**1,463,304**	**1,574,521**	**24,000**	**19,523,167**

5. Operating expenses (continued)

Non-executive	Directors' fees	Pension fund	Performance bonus	Travel allowance	Total
Collier M	37,500	-	-	711	38,211
Matloa O	103,750	-	-	4,312	108,062
Ramplin M	150,000	-	-	-	150,000
Masilela E	150,000	-	-	1,473	151,473
	441,250	**-**	**-**	**6,496**	**447,746**

5.1.2 Share based payment employee remuneration

Avior Capital Markets Holdings Limited implemented two new staff share schemes, one with servivce conditions as well as performance targets, and the other with only service conditions in August 2018. Employees are awarded equity shares upon vesting over a 5 year period. These vesting conditions comprise service conditions or performance conditions tailored to the duties of the participant. The vesting dates are calendar year ends 3, 4 and 5 from the grant date. Shares are awarded for zero consideration by the employer. The bonus paid is based on the market value of a notional number of shares awarded. Employees have to be employed at the end of the agreed vesting period.

The first issue of share scheme awards was made on 6 August 2018 and 24 October 2018 respectively. Share scheme awards were made to employees of the Group’s subsidiaries, being Avior Capital Markets Proprietary Limited and Avior Capital Markets International Limited.

The directors considered whether the ruling market price was an appropriate indicator of fair value. In view of the highly illiquid nature of the share, the fact that the majority of share dealings in 2018 were directors dealings, and that there were very few dealings by market participants, the directors considered that the EBITDA multiples of comparable companies trading in liquid markets would be a more appropriate indicator of fair value. The staff share scheme was approved by the JSE prior to it's launch.

The following principal assumptions were used in the valuation:

1st tranche vesting	2nd tranche vesting	3rd tranche vesting
06 August 2021	06 August 2022	06 August 2023
24 October 2021	24 October 2022	24 October 2023
33% vesting	32% vesting	35% vesting

Fair value at grant date (06 August 2018) (cents)	30	-
Fair value at grant date (24 October 2018) (cents)	30	-
Share price at grant date (06 August 2018) (cents)	74	-
Share price at grant date (24 October 2018) (cents)	35	-

Reconciliation of shares awarded	Retention	Performance
Granted during the year	2,240,000	4,280,000
Cancelled due to resignation during the year	(90,000)	(200,000)
Balance at the end of the period	**2,150,000**	**4,080,000**

As at 30 April 2019, the following relating to the share scheme was recognised in the Group’s results:

Share-based payment expense	292,158	-
Share-based payment reserve	(292,158)	-
Deferred tax asset	231,213	-
Deferred tax (equity)	(149,408)	-
Deferred tax (profit or loss)	(81,805)	-

Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2019	2018

5. Operating expenses (continued)

5.2 Professional fees		
Software development costs	-	1,339,216
External audit fees	1,183,744	1,206,679
Consulting and managed services	6,433,112	5,174,525
Legal fees	2,527,993	2,071,883
	10,144,849	**9,792,303**

6. Investment income

Bank and other interest	1,124,257	1,177,102
Margin and collateral interest	936,331	1,061,935
Interest on loans to related parties	124,283	151,098
	2,184,871	**2,390,135**

7. Finance costs

Bank overdraft and other payables	508,276	359,761
Interest on loans from related parties	1,574,499	1,615,237
	2,082,775	**1,974,998**

8. Investment in equity accounted investee

The Group disposed of its interest in A-Trade Proprietary Limited on 28 May 2018.

Share of loss for the year limited to investment amounts	-	500,000
Elimination of intercompany revenue share	-	(450,000)
	-	**50,000**

9. Income tax (income) / expense

South African normal taxation		
Current period	-	512,191
Prior year correction	-	14,915
Foreign taxation		
Current period	11,601	15,197
	11,601	**542,303**
Deferred taxation - South Africa		
Current period	(3,614,141)	(143,530)
Deferred taxation - Foreign		
Current period	(2,263,940)	2,720,131
	(5,878,081)	**2,576,601**
	(5,866,480)	**3,118,904**

Figures in Rand	2019	2018

9. Income tax (income) / expense (continued)

Reconciliation of the tax expense

	2019	2018
(Loss) / profit before taxation	(28,829,573)	7,487,124
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 28% (2018: 28%)	(8,072,280)	2,096,395
Tax effect of adjustments on taxable income		
Non-deductible expenses (not in production of income)	289,573	415,724
Non-deductible expenses (loss on disposal)	8,796	-
Deferred tax asset not recognised	99,699	1,253,636
Effect of differences in tax rate**	1,467,393	(661,766)
Prior year under provision of tax	-	14,915
Dividend income	(160,811)	-
Effect of tax rate change on deferred tax*	601,150	-
12H learnership allowance	(100,000)	-
	(5,866,480)	**3,118,904**
Effective tax rate	20.35%	41.66%

**UK corporate tax rate is determined at 19%*

***UK corporate tax rate will decrease from 19% to 17% from 1 April 2020.*

10. (Loss) / earnings per Share

Basic and diluted (loss) / earnings per share

The calculations of basic and diluted (loss) / earnings per share at 30 April 2019 was based on the (loss) / profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of R(22,963,093) (2018: R4,368,220), and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding of 146,285,100 (2018: 146,039,842) calculated as follows:

	2019		2018	
	Gross	**Net**	**Gross**	**Net**
(Loss) / profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (basic and diluted)	-	(22,963,093)	-	4,368,220
Adjustments to earnings:				
Loss on disposal of property plant and equipment	31,414	22,618	537,530	387,021
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	-	-	447,113	447,113
Insurance refunds	-	-	(18,011)	(12,968)
Headline (loss) / earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders		**(22,940,475)**		**5,189,386**

	2019	2018
Basic and diluted (loss) / earnings per share (cents)	(15.70)	2.99
Headline and diluted headline (loss) / earnings per share (cents)	(15.68)	3.55
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (basic and diluted)		
Issued ordinary share at 01 May	146,285,100	141,457,900
Effect of shares issued/ (repurchased)	-	4,581,941
Weighted average number of ordinary shares at 30 April	**146,285,100**	**146,039,841**

10. (Loss) / earnings per Share (continued)

	2019	2018
Number of shares in issue	146,285,100	146,285,100

Shares awarded in terms of the two staff share schemes (refer note 5.1.2) are subject to service and performance conditions. None of the performance conditions were met at 30 April 2019 and therefore the potential shares were not dilutive at that date. However, in the event that the performance conditions may be met in future periods the shares will have a dilutive effect on earnings per share. For the retention scheme, the service conditions were met at 30 April 2019 and the potential shares are dilutive at that date. However, given the loss for the current year, the potential shares are anti-dilutive and do not qualify for inclusion in diluted earnings per share.

11. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment - Owned

	2019			2018		
	Cost	**Accumulated depreciation**	**Carrying value**	**Cost**	**Accumulated depreciation**	**Carrying value**
Computer equipment	4,386,589	(2,941,264)	1,445,325	4,228,978	(2,578,564)	1,650,414
Furniture and fixtures	2,565,268	(731,417)	1,833,851	2,280,250	(374,931)	1,905,319
Leasehold improvements	4,033,860	(933,896)	3,099,964	3,999,750	(325,623)	3,674,127
Motor vehicles	760,800	(306,547)	454,253	760,800	(222,283)	538,517
Office equipment	2,323,574	(499,245)	1,824,329	1,854,138	(291,527)	1,562,611
Total	**14,070,091**	**(5,412,369)**	**8,657,722**	**13,123,916**	**(3,792,928)**	**9,330,988**

Property, plant and equipment - Leased

	2019			2018		
	Cost	**Accumulated depreciation**	**Carrying value**	**Cost**	**Accumulated depreciation**	**Carrying value**
Computer equipment	659,555	(12,075)	647,480	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	1,945,337	(45,970)	1,899,367	-	-	-
Leasehold improvements	2,072,714	(35,190)	2,037,524	-	-	-
Office equipment	1,113,705	(24,071)	1,089,634	-	-	-
	5,791,311	**(117,306)**	**5,674,005**	**-**	**-**	**-**

11. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2019

Property, plant and equipment - Owned

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Total
Computer equipment	1,650,414	262,390	(77,585)	(389,894)	1,445,325
Furniture and fixtures	1,905,319	285,018	-	(356,486)	1,833,851
Leasehold improvements	3,674,127	34,110	-	(608,273)	3,099,964
Motor vehicles	538,517	-	-	(84,264)	454,253
Office equipment	1,562,611	699,150	(126,307)	(311,125)	1,824,329
	9,330,988	**1,280,668**	**(203,892)**	**(1,750,042)**	**8,657,722**

Property, plant and equipment - Leased

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Foreign exchange movements	Depreciation	Total
Computer equipment	-	507,570	-	151,694	(11,784)	647,480
Furniture and fixtures	-	1,931,013	-	13,214	(44,860)	1,899,367
Leasehold improvements	-	2,072,715	-	(852)	(34,339)	2,037,524
Office equipment	-	1,012,895	-	100,228	(23,489)	1,089,634
	-	**5,524,193**	**-**	**264,284**	**(114,472)**	**5,674,005**

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2018

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Foreign exchange movements	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Total
Computer equipment	1,162,383	797,490	-	(2,131)	(307,328)	-	1,650,414
Furniture and fixtures	590,744	1,730,081	-	-	(208,556)	(206,950)	1,905,319
Leasehold improvements	475,578	3,790,054	(161,327)	-	(341,790)	(88,388)	3,674,127
Motor vehicles	623,683	-	-	-	(85,166)	-	538,517
Office equipment	762,263	1,571,194	(447,178)	-	(171,893)	(151,775)	1,562,611
	3,614,651	**7,888,819**	**(608,505)**	**(2,131)**	**(1,114,733)**	**(447,113)**	**9,330,988**

Property, plant and equipment encumbered as security

The Avior Capital Markets International Limited fixed asset additions of R5,674,005 are provided as collateral against the financial leases entered into. This will remain in place until expiry of the lease term. Refer to note 22 for further detail regarding the finance lease. No further Group fixed assets are encumbered.

12. Intangible assets

	2019			2018		
	Cost	**Accumulated amortisation**	**Carrying value**	**Cost**	**Accumulated amortisation**	**Carrying value**
Avior research and customer relationship management platform	939,314	(494,017)	445,297	939,314	(271,369)	667,945
Computer software	619,001	(591,999)	27,002	619,001	(583,943)	35,058
Total	**1,558,315**	**(1,086,016)**	**472,299**	**1,558,315**	**(855,312)**	**703,003**

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12. Intangible assets (continued)

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2019

	Opening balance	Amortisation	Total
Avior research and customer relationship management platform	667,945	(222,648)	445,297
Computer software	35,058	(8,056)	27,002
	703,003	**(230,704)**	**472,299**

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2018

	Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation	Total
Avior research and customer relationship management platform	419,454	414,997	(166,506)	667,945
Computer software	-	40,280	(5,222)	35,058
	419,454	**455,277**	**(171,728)**	**703,003**

In the current year, computer software has been reclassified to intangible assets. Comparative figures have been re-stated to show the impact of the change.

13. Loans to prescribed officers, managers and employees

Loans to prescribed officers, managers and employees		
At beginning of the year	2,305,880	2,946,505
Advances	703,734	845,915
Interest income	124,283	151,098
Repayments - cash	(386,162)	(967,508)
Repayments - repurchase of shares	-	(670,130)
	2,747,735	**2,305,880**

Non-current assets	1,620,588	1,508,364
Current assets	1,127,147	797,516
	2,747,735	**2,305,880**

The legacy share scheme loans are collateralised against Avior Capital Markets Holdings Limited's shares, of which 95% of the loan balances are covered currently, assuming 60c per share (last price traded). Due to the nature of the collateral, the loans are treated as unsecured.

Refer to note 28 for further details regarding the loans.

Refer to note 31 for further details regarding impairment considerations.

Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2019	2018

14. Deferred tax

Deferred tax asset

Accruals	1,124,765	1,875,848
Property, plant and equipment	(329,092)	(44,945)
Straight lining of leases	394,082	126,765
Prepaid expenses	(232,864)	(975,561)
Intangible assets	(58,724)	(56,409)
Fair value adjustments	833,889	1,161
Unrealised profits on foreign exchange	470,595	803,767
Share scheme	229,730	-
	2,432,381	1,730,626
Tax loss available to set off against future taxable income	19,202,824	12,641,050
Total deferred tax asset	**21,635,205**	**14,371,676**

Reconciliation of deferred tax asset

At beginning of year	14,371,676	16,874,345
Accruals	(751,083)	868,783
Property plant and equipment	(284,147)	(67,125)
Tax loss available to set off against future taxable income	6,561,774	(2,646,199)
Income received in advance	-	(27,131)
Prepaid expenses	742,697	(534,142)
Fair value adjustments	832,728	4,250
Straight lining of leases	267,317	21,100
Unrealised profits on foreign exchange	(333,172)	(65,796)
Intangible assets	(2,315)	(56,409)
Share scheme	229,730	-
	21,635,205	**14,371,676**

The deferred tax assets include an amount of R2,887,052 and R16,315,772 which relates to carried forward tax losses for Avior Capital Markets Proprietary Limited and Avior Capital Markets International Limited respectively. Avior Capital Markets Proprietary Limited made a loss in the current financial period and has a history of profits in recent years. Similarly, Avior Capital Markets International Limited has incurred a loss for the current financial period, has carried a historical tax loss since acquisition in 2015, and has a history of profits in recent years.

In assessing the recoverability of the assessed losses, and hence the appropriateness of the recognition of a deferred tax asset, management has performed a detailed forecast analysis which indicates utilisation in the medium term, considering a protracted market slowdown, current period once-off costs, further potential cost mitigation measures if required, and the return on investments made in the current period. This analysis has supported the decision to recognise the deferred tax assets relating to accumulated assessed losses in the current period.

15. Loan receivable

Opening balance	579,138	750,000
Loan advanced	20,000	-
Prior period effective interest discounting	-	(218,681)
Effective interest	52,122	47,819
	651,260	**579,138**

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Figures in Rand	2019	2018

15. Loan receivable (continued)

The ASISA Enterprise Development Fund was founded by the Association of Savings and Investment South Africa (ASISA) for the purpose of assisting with the development of operational and financial capacity of B-BBEE enterprises and suppliers. The loan is unsecured and interest free. The loan is repayable in 7 years after the initial loan was granted on 30 April 2014. The loans receivable are not due as at year end.

Refer to note 31 for further details regarding impairment considerations.

16. Margin and collateral accounts

	2019	2018
JSE margin	313,602	4,008,976
CFD margin	-	890,054
Collateral - cash	17,054,091	6,128,951
Collateral - equity instruments	9,976,733	-
	27,344,426	**11,027,981**

17. Trade and other receivables

	2019	2018
Trade receivables	18,464,040	6,109,369
Allowance for impairment (trade receivables)	(12,032,057)	(1,351,142)
Prepaid expenses	4,135,998	4,055,233
Value Added Tax	929,584	1,441
Insurance refund	694,291	-
Other receivables	982,046	130,137
Total trade and other receivables	**13,173,902**	**8,945,038**

17.1 Reconciliation of impairment of trade receivables

	2019	2018
At beginning of the year	1,351,142	-
Increase in impairment allowance	10,318,200	1,351,142
Foreign currency translation	362,715	-
Closing balance	**12,032,057**	**1,351,142**

The increase in impairment allowance is due to the credit risk relating to Zimbabwean trade receivables.

Refer to note 31 for further details regarding impairment considerations.

17.2 Prepaid expenses

	2019	2018
Property, plant and equipment deposit	159,822	311,559
Rental	2,121,605	558,248
Software	897,591	1,838,415
Staff travel and other	132,641	175,441
Subscriptions	824,339	633,653
Summit and conferences	-	537,917
	4,135,998	**4,055,233**

Prepaid expenses will be utilised within 12 months after the year end.

Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2019	2018

18. Financial assets / (liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss

Stock account - long equity positions	6,135,649	47,946
Stock account - short equity positions	(8,748,800)	(555,191)
Stock positions - short spot bonds	(1,748,643)	-
	(4,361,794)	**(507,245)**
Current assets		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6,135,649	47,946
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(10,497,443)	(555,191)

19. Amounts receivable in respect of stock broking activities

Amounts owing by clients in respect of transactions	250,347,192	373,499,993

Refer to note 31 for further details regarding impairment considerations.

20. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash on hand	147	11,955
Bank balances	32,462,145	71,698,178
	32,462,292	**71,710,133**

21. Share capital

Authorised		
Ordinary shares no par value	400,000,000	400,000,000
Movement in the number of shares issued:		
At the beginning of the year	146,285,100	141,457,900
New shares issued	-	5,755,800
Share buy-back	-	(928,600)
	146,285,100	**146,285,100**
Issued		
Ordinary shares no par value	8,647,754	8,647,754

Figures in Rand	2019	2018

22. Finance lease liability

The Group leases its assets (furniture, computer equipment, office equipment and leasehold improvements), which have a net carrying value of R1,899,367 (2018: R nil) for furniture and computer equipment with a net carrying value of R647,480 (2018: R0). Office equipment with a net carrying value R1,089,634 (2018: R0) and Leasehold improvements of R2,037,524 (2018:R0) is also leased. The finance leases are in respect of the new office premises occupied by Avior Capital Markets International Limited. The nature of the financing transaction was classified as a finance leases as the rental period aligns to the estimated economic lives of the assets concerned and the Group has the right to the assets at the end of the minimum lease term. The lease is a syndicated loan with an annual interest rate between 7-9%, entered into between March to May 2019.

	2019	2018
Minimum lease payments due		
- Within one year	1,091,886	-
- Two - five years	4,065,531	-
	5,157,417	-
less: future finance charges	(864,310)	-
Present value of minimum lease payments	**4,293,107**	**-**

	2019	2018
Present value of minimum lease payments due		
- Within one year	782,399	-
- Two - five years	3,510,708	-
	4,293,107	**-**

	2019	2018
Non-current liabilities	3,510,708	-
Current liabilities	782,399	-

23. Loans from related parties

Shareholder loans

	2019	2018
Non-current liabilities		
K. Mattison	4,500,251	4,500,251
Stately Horse Properties Proprietary Limited	8,500,000	8,500,000
	13,000,251	**13,000,251**

	2019	2018
Current liabilities		
K. Mattison	-	44,386
Stately Horse Properties Proprietary Limited	-	83,836
	-	**128,222**

On 4 April 2017, Avior Capital Markets Proprietary Limited entered into subordinated loan agreements with two of its shareholders being Stately Horse Properties Proprietary Limited and Kevin Mattison. The amounts loaned to Avior Capital Markets Proprietary Limited were R8,500,000 and R4,500,251 respectively. The terms of the loan are Prime + 2% with accrued interest settled on a monthly basis. The loans were made to improve Avior Capital Markets Proprietary Limited's Capital Adequacy Requirements in terms of the JSE Rules. There are no agreed expiry dates for the subordination. The subordination remains in place until the JSE, upon application to them, approves the settlement. Thus, no renewal is required for the subordination.

Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2019	2018

24. Trade and other payables

Trade payables	11,526,048	9,191,763
Value Added Tax	442,924	1,533
Securities Transfer Tax and other taxes	4,522,258	3,768,285
Accrued expenses	1,382,287	742,439
Bonus accrual	561,332	3,443,102
Leave pay accrual	3,693,300	3,353,367
	22,128,149	**20,500,489**

25. Amounts payables in respect of stock broking activities

Amounts owing to clients in respect of trade transactions	250,475,779	373,169,625
Gilt clearing house account	1,424,807	1,575,334
	251,900,586	**374,744,959**

Refer to note 31 for further details regarding the payables accounts.

26. Cash (used in)/generated from operations

(Loss) / profit before taxation	(28,829,573)	7,487,124
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	2,095,220	1,286,461
Loss on disposals of property, plant and equipment	31,414	537,530
Net foreign exchange translation	(4,424,056)	5,358,769
Income from equity-accounted investee	-	50,000
Investment income	(2,087,595)	(2,390,134)
Dividend income	(574,325)	(49)
Finance costs	1,985,499	1,974,997
Fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,974,029	4,147
Impairment and discounting of loans receivable	(52,122)	478,651
Increase in operating lease accrual	1,711,307	75,358
Loss on disposal of equity-accounted investee	-	500,000
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	-	447,113
Share-based payment	292,184	-
Changes in working capital:		
Increase in trade and other receivables	(4,228,864)	(3,425,592)
Increase in margin and collateral accounts	(16,316,445)	(2,453,398)
Decrease/(increase) in amounts receivable in respect of stock broking activities	123,152,801	(326,526,093)
Increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables	684,476	(968,385)
(Decrease) / increase in amounts payables in respect of stock broking activities	(122,844,373)	333,154,962
	(46,430,423)	**15,591,461**

27. Tax (paid) refunded

Balance at the beginning of the year	2,373,446	1,098,672
Current tax for the year recognised in profit or loss	(11,601)	(527,388)
Prior year under provision	-	(14,915)
Balance at the end of the year	(2,033,593)	(2,373,446)
	328,252	**(1,817,077)**

Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2019	2018

28. Related parties

28.1 Directors and key management

Details of directors' shareholding in the Group are disclosed in the directors' report. Directors' and key management remuneration are disclosed in note 5.1.

28.2 Loans to prescribed officers, managers and employees

Loans to prescribed officers, managers and employees comprise general staff loans, a UK prescribed officer loan and loans relating to a legacy share scheme.

	2019	2018
Share scheme staff loans	1,620,587	1,508,364
General staff loans (SA)	71,405	284,233
General staff loans (UK)	87,109	52,596
UK prescribed officer loan	968,634	460,687
	2,747,735	**2,305,880**

The legacy share scheme loans were granted between 2012 and 2014 to staff to purchase shares in the non-listed entity, now known as Avior Capital Markets Proprietary Limited. The loans bear interest at Prime per annum secured by ordinary shares in the Group. Upon the AltX listing of Avior Capital Markets Holdings Limited on 6 June 2017, the share holdings were exchanged for shares in the new holding company, Avior Capital Markets Holdings Limited.

General staff loans (SA) are unsecured and do not exceed 2 years. The terms of the loan are Prime + 2% per annum and are deducted from employees' salaries on a monthly basis.

General staff loans (UK) are unsecured and do not exceed 1 year. The terms of the loan are 0% per annum and are deducted from employees' salaries on a monthly basis.

The UK prescribed officer's loan is unsecured. The terms of the loan are 3% per annum after three years from the loan commencement in April 2018. The loan is to be setoff prior to this date against any bonuses declared.

The legacy share scheme staff loans did not meet the IFRS 2 share-based payment recognition and measurement criteria and were consequently accounted for in accordance with IFRS 9.

Refer to note 31 for further details regarding impairment considerations.

28.3 Loans from related parties	2019	2018
K Mattison - shareholder's loan	4,500,251	4,500,251
Stately Horse Properties Proprietary Limited - shareholder's loan	8,500,000	8,500,000
	13,000,251	**13,000,251**

Interest on loans paid to related parties	2019	2018
K Mattison - shareholder's loan	544,958	559,141
Stately Horse Properties Proprietary Limited - shareholder's loan	1,029,541	866,418
Zazomia Trust - shareholder's loan	-	189,678
	1,574,499	**1,615,237**

28. Related parties (continued)

28.4 Stately Horse Properties Proprietary Limited scrip lending transaction

On 8 September 2017 Stately Horse Properties Proprietary Limited, which owns 58.1% of outstanding shares in Avior Capital Markets Holdings, became a client of Avior Capital Markets Proprietary Limited. Consequently, Avior Capital Markets Proprietary Limited entered into a securities lending transaction with Stately Horse Properties Proprietary Limited. At 30 April 2019 the short position was valued at R38,029,905 (2018: R42,780,491) and the equity collateral posted by Stately Horse Properties Proprietary Limited was valued at R50,217,262 (2018: R61,360,065) Avior Capital Markets Proprietary Limited earned total fees of R163,609 (2018: R84,148) relating to this transaction as at 30 April 2019. The terms of the agreement were at arms lengths and were aligned to the International Securities Lending Association standard terms. The equity collateral does not constitute Avior Capital Markets Holdings Limited's shares.

28.5 Oakleaf

Avior Capital Markets International Limited's directors, Dana Becker and David Haveron, are shareholders in Oakleaf Financial Limited (UK corporate entity). Commission sharing payments relating to certain brokerage revenue streams are made to the entity. These revenue streams were secured by the two directors prior to the acquisition of Avior Capital Markets International in 2015.

	2019	2018
Oakleaf balances and transactions		
Commission expense	199,724	1,098,233
Trade payable balance	204,669	1,084,149

28.6 Directors' participation in staff share scheme	**Grant date**	**Expiry date**	**Number of shares (Performance and retention)**
Justin Larsen	06 August 2018	06 August 2021	132,000
		06 August 2022	128,000
		06 August 2023	140,000

29. Commitments

Operating leases

The Group leases three office premises under operating lease arrangements. These are for its Johannesburg, Cape Town and London premises. The lease periods relating to the premises are 7 years, month-to-month and 10 years respectively. Lease payments are renegotiated at the appropriate time to reflect market rentals. The Group is not restricted from entering into any sub-lease arrangements, on condition that the lessor is informed. No contingent rent is payable. Two of the leased properties are currently sub-let by the Group.

	2019	2018
Future minimum lease payments		
- Within one year	5,556,530	4,087,486
- Two - five years	34,617,049	19,892,165
- Later than five years	19,935,769	9,667,495
	60,109,348	**33,647,146**
Amounts recognised in profit or loss		
Lease expense	9,491,731	6,710,228
Rental income from sub-letting	(1,036,157)	(471,468)
	8,455,574	**6,238,760**
Operating lease liability		
Straight lining of the lease-liability	2,164,040	452,732

Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

30. Contingent liability not recognised in the financial statements

Avior Capital Markets Proprietary Limited is currently involved in arbitration proceedings instituted by a non-controlling shareholder of the Group for the payment of damages suffered in respect of certain alleged breaches of a sale agreement concluded during or about February 2012. The claimant claims for payment of an amount of R5,542,917, interest and costs, which is disputed by the Group and the other respondents who are, on the basis of legal advice obtained, confident of their prospects of successfully defending the matter. At this stage, the arbitration process is still ongoing. Accordingly, the directors are, save for the capital amount claimed, not in a position to determine the total estimated financial effect of the claim on the Group in so far as it relates to the interest and costs components. Depending on the outcome of the arbitration proceedings, the Group may be able to recover a portion of its legal expenses. The Group insurers have also been notified of the claim and have contributed towards the legal expenses incurred in respect of defending the claim.

Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

31. Risk management

Categories of financial instruments

Categories of financial assets

2019

	Notes	Financial assets at fair value through profit (loss)	Financial assets at amortised cost	Equity and non-financial assets	Total
Non-current assets					
Property plant and equipment	11	-	-	14,331,727	14,331,727
Intangible assets	12	-	-	472,299	472,299
Deferred tax	14	-	-	21,635,205	21,635,205
Loans to prescribed officers, managers and employees	13	-	1,620,588	-	1,620,588
Loans receivable	15	-	651,260	-	651,260
		-	**2,271,848**	**36,439,231**	**38,711,079**
Current assets					
Loans to prescribed officers, managers and employees	13	-	1,127,147	-	1,127,147
Trade and other receivables	17	-	8,108,320	5,065,582	13,173,902
Margin and collateral accounts	16	9,976,733	17,367,693	-	27,344,426
Cash and cash equivalents	20	-	32,462,292	-	32,462,292
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	18	6,135,649	-	-	6,135,649
Current tax receivable		-	-	2,641,773	2,641,773
Amounts receivable in respect of stockbroking activities	19	-	250,347,192	-	250,347,192
		16,112,382	**309,412,644**	**7,707,355**	**333,232,381**
Total assets		**16,112,382**	**311,684,492**	**44,146,586**	**371,943,460**

Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

31. Risk management (continued)

2018

	Notes	Financial assets at fair value through profit (loss)	Financial assets at amortised cost	Equity and non-financial assets	Total
Non-current assets					
Property plant and equipment	11	-	-	9,330,988	9,330,988
Intangible assets	12	-	-	703,003	703,003
Deferred tax	14	-	-	14,371,676	14,371,676
Loans to prescribed officers, managers and employees	13	-	1,508,364	-	1,508,364
Loans receivable	15	-	579,138	-	579,138
		-	**2,087,502**	**24,405,667**	**26,493,169**
Current assets					
Loans to prescribed officers, managers and employees	13	-	797,516	-	797,516
Trade and other receivables	17	-	4,888,364	4,056,674	8,945,038
Margin and collateral accounts	16	-	11,027,981	-	11,027,981
Cash and cash equivalents	20	-	71,710,133	-	71,710,133
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	18	47,946	-	-	47,946
Current tax receivable		-	-	2,641,773	2,641,773
Amounts receivable in respect of stockbroking activities	19	-	373,499,993	-	373,499,993
		47,946	**461,923,987**	**6,698,447**	**468,670,380**
Total assets		**47,946**	**464,011,489**	**31,104,114**	**495,163,549**

Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

31. Risk management (continued)

Categories of financial liabilities

2019

	Notes	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit (loss)	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Equity and non-financial liabilities	Total
Equity and liabilities					
Equity					
Share capital	21	-	-	8,647,754	8,647,754
Reserves		-	-	(1,436,219)	(1,436,219)
Retained income		-	-	60,140,169	60,140,169
				67,351,704	**67,351,704**
Liabilities					
Non-current liabilities					
Loans from related parties	23	-	13,000,251	-	13,000,251
Finance lease liability	22	-	-	3,510,708	3,510,708
			13,000,251	**3,510,708**	**16,510,959**
Current liabilities					
Amounts payable in respect of stock broking activities	25	-	251,900,586	-	251,900,586
Trade and other payables	24	-	17,162,967	4,965,182	22,128,149
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		10,497,443	-	-	10,497,443
Finance lease liability	22	-	-	782,399	782,399
Current tax payable		-	-	608,180	608,180
Operating lease liability		-	-	2,164,040	2,164,040
		10,497,443	**269,063,553**	**8,519,801**	**288,080,797**
Total Liabilities		**10,497,443**	**282,063,804**	**12,030,509**	**304,591,756**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**10,497,443**	**282,063,804**	**79,382,213**	**371,943,460**

Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

31. Risk management (continued)

2018

	Notes	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit (loss)	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Equity and non-financial liabilities	Total
Equity and liabilities					
Equity					
Share capital	21	-	-	8,647,754	8,647,754
Reserves		-	-	(6,237,638)	(6,237,638)
Retained income		-	-	83,103,262	83,103,262
				85,513,378	**85,513,378**
Liabilities					
Non-current liabilities					
Loans from related parties	23	-	13,000,251	-	13,000,251
Current liabilities					
Amounts payable in respect of stock broking activities	25	-	374,744,959	-	374,744,959
Trade and other payables	24	-	16,730,671	3,769,818	20,500,489
Current tax payable		-	-	268,327	268,327
Operating lease liability		-	-	452,732	452,732
Loans from related parties	23	-	128,222	-	128,222
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		555,191	-	-	555,191
		555,191	**391,603,852**	**4,490,877**	**396,649,920**
Total Liabilities		**555,191**	**404,604,103**	**4,490,877**	**409,650,171**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**555,191**	**404,604,103**	**90,004,254**	**495,163,549**

Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

31. Risk management (continued)

Financial assets pledged as collateral for liabilities and contingent liabilities

Avior Capital Markets Proprietary Limited's pledges financial assets in the form of cash and listed equities as collateral for scrip lending liabilities that forms part of their stockbroking activities. Collateral is pledged in terms of Global Master Securities Lending Agreements ("GMSLA") for scrip lending liabilities. The terms contained in GMSLA agreements are universal in nature and requires collateral to be pledged at the same time that securities are borrowed and also allows for the substitution of collateral. The GMSLA specifically states that in the event of a default, as defined in the GMSLA, set off may be applied by the non-defaulting counterparty. At 30 April 2019, Avior Capital Markets Holdings Limited pledged a total of R17,367,693 (2018: R11,027,981) in cash and R9,976,733 (2018: R 0) in equity instruments.

Fair value evaluation of the carrying amounts

Fair value information has not been provided for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value as the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Amounts receivable/payable in respect of stock broking activities are short term in nature, and typically are subject to a T+3 settlement cycle, and hence their fair value approximates their carrying amount.

Financial risk management

The Group’s activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Group’s overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group’s financial performance.

The Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that movements in market factors, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices, will reduce the Group’s income or the value of its portfolios.

Market risk management

The Group’s market risk management objective is to manage and control market risk exposures in order to optimise return on risk while ensuring solvency.

As with liquidity risk senior management is responsible for ensuring the effective management of market risk throughout the Group. The authority and responsibility in relation to market risk management have been assigned to appropriate individuals in the Group.

The core market risk management activities are:
- The identification of all key market risks and their drivers.
- The independent measurement and evaluation of key market risks and their drivers.
- Monitoring risks and reporting on them.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

Financial assets which potentially subject the Group to concentrations of credit risk are: trade and other receivables, loans in current and non-current assets, amounts receivable in respect of stock broking activities, margin and collateral accounts and cash and cash equivalents.

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each counterparty and client, but significant cyclical or geographic events could expose the business to a broader credit risk exposure.

31. Risk management (continued)

The Group manages this risk by transacting with clients that have a good credit rating and a good standing in the market. The Group also appoints specific individuals to monitor credit risk on a daily and monthly basis, at a counterparty level. General credit terms on rendering services is 30 days and no interest is charged on outstanding balances.

The Group deposits cash surpluses with major banks of good credit standing to address the related credit risk.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group has three types of financial assets that are subject to the ECL model. These are loans, amounts receivable in respect of stock broking activities and margin and collateral accounts.

This section details the practical considerations relating to the implementation of the new impairment model under IFRS 9. Refer to section 1.11 for further information regarding the Group's impairment policies relating to financial assets at amortised cost.

Below is the maximum exposure to credit risk of the financial assets at reporting date:

	2019	2018
Loan receivable	651,260	579,138
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6,135,649	47,946
Amounts receivable in respect of stock broking activities	250,347,192	373,499,993
Margin and collateral accounts	27,344,426	11,027,981
Trade and other receivables	8,108,320	4,876,915
Loans to prescribed officers, managers and employees	2,747,735	2,305,880
Cash and cash equivalents	32,462,292	71,710,133
	327,796,874	**464,047,986**

Ageing of trade and other receivables:

	2019	2018
Not past due	6,357,734	3,980,181
Past due 1 - 30 days	481,224	158,847
Past due 31 - 60 days	166,585	511,442
Past due 61 - 90 days	293,972	226,445
Past due more than 90 days	808,805	-
	8,108,320	**4,876,915**

Individual analysis of the trade receivables was performed and the balances were not considered in default,except for Zimbabwe trade receivables. The delays in settlement were due to standard commercial reasons. Of the 30+ days past due balances, R987,373 comprised Zimbabwean trade receivables (R2018: R737,887)

Financial assets subject to the general impairment approach:

2019	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Impairment	Total
Loan receivable	651,260	-	-	-	651,260
Amounts receivable in respect of stock broking activities	250,347,192	-	-	-	250,347,192
Margin and collateral accounts	17,367,693	-	-	-	17,367,693
Loans to prescribed officers, managers and employees	2,747,735	-	-	-	2,747,735
	271,113,880	**-**	**-**	**-**	**271,113,880**

Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

31. Risk management (continued)

2018	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Impairment	Total
Loan receivable	579,138	-	-	-	579,138
Amounts receivable in respect of stock broking activities	373,499,993	-	-	-	373,499,993
Margin and collateral accounts	11,027,981	-	-	-	11,027,981
Loans to prescribed officers, managers and employees	2,305,880	-	-	-	2,305,880
	387,412,992	**-**	**-**	**-**	**387,412,992**

Trade and other receivables

The Group makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade and other receivables and records the loss allowance as lifetime ECLs.

The Group assesses the impairment of trade and other receivables on a portfolio basis grouping those that possess shared credit risk characteristics. These have been grouped based on their geographical area and ageing. Given the Group's client base does not have a history of default, management used their knowledge of the business to determine the potential impairment, also considering forward looking information. After applying this judgement, the default rates were determined to be not significant (e.g. 0.05% for "not past due") and no impairment allowance was provided for.

During the current year, several Zimbabwean trade receivables were identified as credit-impaired or in default, driven by the deteriorating economic conditions in the country. In determining the ECL allowance, management considered the recent settlement of a portion of the trade receivable balances post year end and potential dual-listed arbitrage opportunities to recover funds. The additional impairment allowance relating to these trade receivables amounted to R10,318,200
(2018: R1,351,142).

Other financial assets

For financial assets other than trade and other receivables, the Group applies the general impairment approach in determining the ECLs. ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL) (i.e. Stage 1). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (i.e. Stage 2).

The Group also considers whether financial assets are credit-impaired (i.e. Stage 3) or in default. When there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cashflow, the financial assets are written-off.

The Group individually makes a judgmental assessment in determining the ECLs, using information relevant to the specific circumstances of the financial asset. Considerations could include evidence of partial recovery, probability of recovery, collateral provided and potential recoverability methods.

Loans to prescribed officers, mangers and employees currently comprise loans to current employees of the business. The loans are collateralised against the Group's shares, in the case of the legacy share scheme, or could be recouped against future remuneration, should conditions relating to the loans change. Based on this assessment the ECL allowance is not significant. Historic staff settlements also support this assessment.

The loan receivable comprises the ASISA counterparty. Analysis of the counterparty's recent financials and historic records did not identify significant increases in the credit risk. Also, given the nature of the business, being an industry association, the ECL allowance is assessed as not significant.

Margin and collateral accounts comprise short term cash collateral deposits held with scrip lenders and the JSE, typically low credit risk counterparties. An analysis of historic impairments, for which there are none, the settlement of the balances post year end, and considering the contra-assets held in lieu of the cash collateral supports an assessment that the ECL allowance is not significant.

31. Risk management (continued)

The Group groups its financial instruments into Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3, as described below:

Stage 1: Includes financial instruments that have not had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or that have low credit risk at the reporting date. For these assets, 12-month expected credit losses are recognised and interest revenue is calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset (that is, without deduction for credit allowance). 12-month ECLs are the expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. It is not the expected cash shortfalls over the 12-month period but the entire credit loss on an asset weighted by the probability that the loss will occur in the next 12 months.

Stage 2: Includes financial instruments that have had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (unless they have low credit risk at the reporting date) but that do not have objective evidence of impairment. For these assets, lifetime ECLs are recognised, but interest revenue is still calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset. Lifetime ECLs are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument. Expected credit losses are the weighted average credit losses with the probability of default as the weight.

Stage 3: Includes financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date and are considered credit impaired or in default. For these assets, lifetime ECLs are recognised and interest revenue is calculated on the net carrying amount (that is, net of credit allowance).

Credit quality of cash at bank and short-term deposits, excluding cash on hand

The credit quality of cash at bank and short-term deposits, excluding cash on hand that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or historical information about counterparty default rates.

Credit rating	Rating	Rating Agency	2019	2018
Standard Bank	Baa3	Moody's	12,881,284	17,544,868
First National Bank	Baa3	Moody's	-	3,035,004
Bank of New York	A1	Moody's	38	5,073,100
Bank of Scotland	Baa2	Moody's	9,676,661	7,692,510
JP Morgan	A2	Moody's	-	38,352,695
TD Bank	A2	Moody's	615,688	-
Cowen	Not available	Not available	5,813,319	-
Saxo Bank	Not available	Not available	3,475,095	-
			32,462,085	**71,698,177**

Given the current credit ratings and historic counterparty default rates the carrying amounts are considered appropriate. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of the financial assets.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or other financial assets.

The Group’s approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it has sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group’s reputation.

There were no breaches or defaults of any loan obligations during the current year.

Cash flow forecasts are prepared and adequate unutilised borrowing facilities are monitored. On a daily basis there are individuals who monitor the Group's cash holdings.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities:

Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

31. Risk management (continued)

Financial liabilities by category

2019	**On demand**	**1 - 6 months**	**6 - 12 months**	**13 - 60 months**	**>60 months**	**Total**
Amounts payable in respect of stock broking activities	251,900,586	-	-	-	-	251,900,586
Trade and other payables	17,162,967	-	-	-	-	17,162,967
Operating lease liability	-	1,382,261	781,779	-	-	2,164,040
Finance lease liability	-	332,631	351,802	3,608,674	-	4,293,107
Loans from related parties	-	-	-	-	13,000,251	13,000,251
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	10,497,443	-	-	-	-	10,497,443
	279,560,996	**1,714,892**	**1,133,581**	**3,608,674**	**13,000,251**	**299,018,394**

2018	**On demand**	**1 - 6 months**	**6 - 12 months**	**13 - 60 months**	**>60 months**	**Total**
Amounts payable in respect of stock broking activities	374,744,959	-	-	-	-	374,744,959
Trade and other payables	20,500,489	-	-	-	-	20,500,489
Operating lease liability	-	452,732	-	-	-	452,732
Loans from related parties	128,222	-	-	-	13,000,251	13,128,473
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	555,191	-	-	-	-	555,191
	395,928,861	**452,732**	**-**	**-**	**13,000,251**	**409,381,844**

Foreign exchange risk

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to Sterling (GBP) and US Dollar (USD). Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities. Foreign exchange translation exposure which arises from the translation of the Group's offshore operations into Rand is not considered a foreign currency exposure under IFRS. It is important to note that a growing portion of the Group's revenues are earned in foreign currencies and the volatility of these currencies relative to the Rand will impact the Group's Rand profit or loss and asset values.

The Group maintains cash balances with various offshore financial institutions to facilitate offshore trading on behalf of its clients. These foreign currency exposures are not hedged and are monitored by senior management.

Below are the carrying amounts of the foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities in South African Rand at reporting date:

	2019			2018		
Current assets	**USD**	**GBP**	**Total**	**USD**	**GBP**	**Total**
Trade and other receivables	-	793,463	793,463	-	366,591	366,591
Cash and cash equivalents	8,860,612	10,696,011	19,556,623	36,590,532	13,346,991	49,937,523
Net exposure	**8,860,612**	**11,489,474**	**20,350,086**	**36,590,532**	**13,713,582**	**50,304,114**

Foreign exchange as at conversion date		
ZAR/USD	14.33	12.37
ZAR/GBP	18.60	17.01

31. Risk management (continued)

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The table below shows the Group's sensitivity to the percentage below in value of the Rand against the various currencies. The sensitivity analysis measures the impact on the Group's exposure in Rand (based on a change in the reporting date spot rate) and the impact on the Group's Rand profitability given a simultaneous change in all currencies to which the Group is exposed at reporting date. Given the volatility of the Rand in the current reporting period, a different percentage change per currency was used in certain of the currencies, based on the movement in the closing spot rates from the prior year and after consideration of post year-end currency fluctuations.

A positive number below indicates an increase in profit and equity following the stated percentage weakening of the Rand against the other currencies. For a strengthening of the Rand, there would be an equal and opposite impact on profit and equity and the balances below would be negative.

The following variability in South African Rand per currency was used in the below foreign currency risk sensitivity analysis:

USD	10%	10%
GBP	10%	10%

	USD		GBP	
Sensitivity	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
Sensitivity of profit or loss	886,061	3,659,053	1,148,947	1,371,358
Sensitivity of equity, net of tax	717,710	2,963,833	930,647	1,110,800

The sensitivity of profit or loss post tax is deemed to be the same as the impact on equity. The tax rates used to determine the sensitivity of equity, net of tax are 28% for South Africa and 19% for the U.K.

Equity price risk

The Group’s listed equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Group manages the equity price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Group’s senior management on a daily basis.

The Group’s equity price risk exposure is as follows:

Listed financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6,135,649	47,946
Margin and collateral accounts	9,976,733	-
	16,112,382	47,946
Listed financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(10,497,443)	(555,191)
Net exposure	**5,614,939**	**(507,245)**

A change of 10% in the fair value of investment at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amount shown below. Assuming all other variables remain constant.

Effect on profit or loss and equity:

10% decrease before taxation	(561,494)	50,725
10% decrease after taxation	(404,276)	36,522

31. Risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. Interest earned or paid by the Group is generated as part of the Group's financing or investment decisions. The Group's policy is to monitor positions on a daily basis to ensure the risk is managed.

Financial assets and liabilities that are sensitive to interest rate risk and comprise those financial instruments carried at amortised cost. This includes cash balances, loans receivable and interest-bearing borrowings.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

Short-term financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost whereby the effects of discounting are considered to be immaterial are reflected as "non-rate" in the sensitivity analysis. Non-interest bearing assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost are specifically classified as non-rate financial instruments.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates (all other variables being constant) on the profit or loss and equity. The sensitivity of the profit or loss is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the profit or loss for a year, based on the floating rate non–trading financial assets and financial liabilities held at 30 April 2019.

Assumptions

50bps increase in the local interest rates and 50bps in the foreign rates. This is senior management's forecast of the change in the interest rates based on market expectations.

Financial assets by category

2019	Carrying amount	Interest	Sensitivity of profit or loss	Sensitivity of equity, net of tax
Loans receivable	651,260	Non-rate	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6,135,649	Non-rate	-	-
Amounts receivable in respect of stock broking activities	250,347,192	Non-rate	-	-
Margin and collateral accounts	27,344,426	Non-rate	-	-
Trade and other receivables	8,108,320	Non-rate	-	-
Loan to prescribed officers, managers and employees	2,747,735	0.50%	13,739	10,367
Cash and cash equivalents	32,462,292	0.50%	162,311	125,665
	327,796,874		**176,050**	**136,032**

Financial liabilities by category

2019	Carrying amount	Interest	Sensitivity of profit or loss	Sensitivity of equity, net of tax
Amounts payable in respect of stock broking activities	251,900,586	Non-rate	-	-
Trade and other payables	17,162,967	Non-rate	-	-
Operating lease liability	2,164,040	Non-rate	-	-
Loans from related parties	13,000,251	0.50%	65,001	46,801
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	10,497,443	Non-rate	-	-
	294,725,287		**65,001**	**46,801**

The sensitivity of profit or loss post tax is deemed to be the same as the impact on equity. The tax rates used to determine the sensitivity of equity, net of tax are 28% for South Africa and 19% for the U.K.

Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

31. Risk management (continued)

Financial assets by category

2018	Carrying amount	Interest	Sensitivity of profit or loss	Sensitivity of equity, net of tax
Loans receivable	579,138	Non-rate	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	47,946	Non-rate	-	-
Amounts receivable in respect of stock broking activities	373,499,993	Non-rate	-	-
Margin and collateral accounts	11,027,981	Non-rate	-	-
Trade and other receivables	8,945,038	Non-rate	-	-
Loans to prescribed officers, managers and employees	2,305,880	0.50%	11,529	8,532
Cash and cash equivalents	71,710,133	0.50%	358,551	263,947
	468,116,109		**370,080**	**272,479**

Financial liabilities by category

2018	Carrying amount	Interest	Sensitivity of profit or loss	Sensitivity of equity, net of tax
Amounts payable in respect of stock broking activities	374,744,959	Non-rate	-	-
Trade and other payables	20,500,489	Non-rate	-	-
Operating lease liability	452,732	Non-rate	-	-
Loans from related parties	13,128,473	0.50%	65,642	47,263
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	555,191	Non-rate	-	-
	409,381,844		**65,642**	**47,263**

The sensitivity of profit or loss post tax is deemed to be the same as the impact on equity. The tax rates used to determine the sensitivity of equity, net of tax are 28% for South Africa and 19% for the U.K.

Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The capital structure of the Group consists of debt, which includes cash and cash equivalents disclosed, in note 20, the borrowings disclosed, in note 23 and equity as disclosed in the statement of financial position.

The JSE's Financial Resources Requirements Rule 4.55, read with directives DC, requires a minimum capital resource based on position risk, counterparty risk, foreign exchange risk, large exposure risk, custody risk and fixed expenditure risk. The Group monitors its capital adequacy requirements on a daily basis.

There have been no changes to what the entity manages as capital, the strategy for capital maintenance or externally imposed capital requirements from the previous year.

There were no regulatory capital breaches and the Group had sufficient capital during the year.

Financial guarantee contracts

The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited has made available a bank guarantee facility of R5,000,000 to support Avior Capital Market Proprietary Limited’s capital adequacy requirements in terms of the JSE rules. Payment under the guarantee will only be made upon receipt by the bank of the JSE’s first written demand and will be paid into a trust account administered by the JSE. The guarantee is for the sole benefit of the JSE. This facility was not utilised during the current financial year. The current guarantee expired on 30 June 2019. The guarantee was not renewed.

Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

31. Risk management (continued)

Fair value hierarchy of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

The fair value of the financial instruments is the price that would be received for the sale of the assets or paid for the transfer of a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The Group classifies assets and liabilities measured at fair value using a fair value hierarchy that reflects whether observable or unobservable inputs are used in determining the fair value of the item. Fair value may be determined using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities where these are readily available and the price represents actual and regularly occurring market transactions. If this information is not available, fair value is measured using another valuation technique that maximises the use of relevant observable inputs and minimises the use of unobservable inputs. Where a valuation model is applied and the Group cannot mark-to-market, it applies a mark-to-model approach, subject to valuation adjustments.

The quoted market price for assets held by the Group is based on unadjusted quoted prices and these financial instruments are classified as level 1 assets.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Group derives the fair value using available observable data. These assets are classified as level 2 assets. As at 30 April 2019, there are no level 2 instruments.

If one or more significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. As at 30 April 2019 there are no level 3 instruments.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6,135,649	-	-	6,135,649
Margin and collateral - equity	9,976,733	-	-	9,976,733
	16,112,382	**-**	**-**	**16,112,382**

2018	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	47,946	-	-	47,946

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Equity instruments	8,748,800	-	-	8,748,800
Spot bonds	1,748,643	-	-	1,748,643
	10,497,443	**-**	**-**	**10,497,443**

2018	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Equity instruments	555,191	-	-	555,191

32. Segment Analysis

The Group has two main reportable segments that compromise the structure used by the Executive Committee (Exco) to make key operating decisions and assess performance. The Group's reportable segments are operating segments that are differentiated by region (referred to as business segments). Each business segment utilises different technology and marketing strategies.

The measurement policies the Group uses for segment reporting under IFRS 8 are the same as those used in its financial statements, except that certain items are not included in arriving at the operating profit of the operating segments (post-employment benefit expenses). In addition, corporate assets which are not directly attributable to the business activities of any operating segment are not allocated to a segment.

32. Segment Analysis (continued)

The Group evaluates the performance of its reportable segments based on revenue from operations. The Group accounts for intersegment sales and transfers as if the sales and transfers were entered into under the same terms and conditions as would have been entered into in a market related transaction.

Segment information is presented per regions in which the Group operates: SA Region - This includes all the South African based companies (Avior Capital Markets Proprietary Limited, Avior Capital Investments (RF) Proprietary Limited, Avior Wealth Services Proprietary Limited, A-Trade Proprietary Limited (disposed in 2018) and Groombridge Nominees Proprietary Limited).

UK Region - This includes the Group's foreign based subsidiary operating in the United Kingdom (Avior Capital Markets International Limited) and its two dormant subsidiaries (Avior Capital Markets Nominee Ltd (UK), Avior Capital Markets US LLC (US).

There were no major customers from the reported segments representing more than 10% of revenue.

Audited April 2019	SA	UK	Total
Revenue from external customers	109,775,880	33,510,269	143,286,149
Intersegment revenue eliminated	11,184,078	410,435	11,594,513
Other income	4,541,156	765,299	5,306,455
	125,501,114	34,686,003	160,187,117
Operating expenses	(137,650,512)	(53,927,538)	(191,578,050)
Depreciation and amortisation	(1,884,282)	(210,938)	(2,095,220)
Investment income	2,158,948	793,557	2,952,505
Finance costs	(2,815,745)	(17,779)	(2,833,524)
Forex gains for the year	1,733,912	2,371,088	4,105,000
Income tax income	3,614,141	2,252,339	5,866,480
Segment loss	**(9,342,424)**	**(14,053,268)**	**(23,395,692)**
Segment assets	321,604,249	50,339,211	371,943,460
Segment liabilities	293,618,745	10,973,011	304,591,756

Revenue reconciliation	
Total revenue per reportable segments	154,880,662
Other income	5,306,455
Elimination of intersegment revenues	(11,594,513)
Entity's revenue per profit or loss statement	**148,592,604**

Profit or loss reconciliation	
Total profit per reportable segments	23,395,692
Elimination of intersegment profits	(432,599)
Entity's loss per profit or loss statement	**22,963,093**

Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

32. Segment Analysis (continued)

Audited April 2018	**SA**	**UK**	**Total**
Revenue from external customers	146,020,303	30,971,902	176,992,205
Intersegment revenue eliminated	1,824,233	1,273,564	3,097,797
Other income	4,155,683	-	4,155,683
	152,000,219	32,245,466	184,245,685
Operating expenses	(150,730,862)	(19,747,415)	(170,478,277)
Depreciation and amortisation	(1,192,229)	(94,232)	(1,286,461)
Investment income	2,891,821	632,894	3,524,715
Finance cost	(2,609,769)	-	(2,609,769)
Forex gains/(losses) for the year	360,812	(5,719,581)	(5,358,769)
Income tax expense	(383,630)	(2,735,274)	(3,118,904)
Share of loss in equity accounted investee	(50,000)	-	(50,000)
	286,362	**4,581,858**	**4,868,220**
Segment assets	466,440,578	28,737,886	495,178,464
Segment liabilities	408,101,404	1,548,767	409,650,171

Revenue reconciliation	
Total revenue per reportable segments	180,090,003
Other income	4,155,683
Elimination of intersegment revenues	(3,097,797)
	181,147,889

Profit or loss reconciliation	
Total profit per reportable segments	4,868,220
Elimination of intersegment profits	(500,000)
	4,368,220

33. Going concern

Given the performance of the Group during the current financial period, management has undertaken a detailed forecast in informing its representation regarding going concern. This assessment has considered a protracted market slowdown, current period once-off costs (e.g. Zimbabwean trade receivable impairment), current and potential cost mitigation measures (e.g. division restructures, staff restructures, supplier contract renegotiations), if required, and the availability of further financial support. In addition, management considered the current solvency and liquidity positions of the Group and its entities, acknowledging sufficient current assets to settle current liabilities and non-current assets exceeding non-current liabilities.

On this basis, the directors have satisfied themselves that the Group is a going concern. The directors are also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation that may affect the Group in the near future.

34. Events after the reporting period

New Cape Town premises lease cancellation and potential landlord claim

Avior Capital Markets Proprietary Limited ("Avior") recently cancelled a commercial lease in respect of its planned Cape Town office relocation. The landlord disputes the validity of the cancellation and has given notice of its intention to institute a claim for alleged damages. Avior, on the basis of legal advice obtained, is confident of its prospects of successfully defending any potential claim.

Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

35. Comparative figures

Immaterial reclassifications were made to the prior year's financial statements to enhance the comparability with the current year's financial statements and the current accounting standards adopted:

- Computer software was reclassified to intangible assets in the current year from property plant and equipment in the prior year.
- Impairment losses were disclosed separately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

As a result of the reclassification the statement of financial position and statement of cash flows and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the related notes to the financial statements were amended.

The impact of the reclassification is as follows:

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	Previously reported	After reclassification
Operating expenses	168,667,133	167,315,991
Impairment losses on financial assets	-	1,351,142
	168,667,133	**168,667,133**

Statement of Financial Position
Non-current assets

Property, plant and equipment	9,366,046	9,330,988
Intangible assets	667,945	703,003
	10,033,991	**10,033,991**

Statement of Cash Flows

Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment	(7,929,099)	(7,888,819)
Acquisitions of intangible assets	(414,997)	(455,277)
	(8,344,096)	**(8,344,096)**

36. Analysis of shareholders

As at 30 April 2019

Shareholder profile

Analysis of shareholding

Distribution	Number of shareholders	%	Number of shares held	%
Banks/Brokers	3	4.00	45,847	0.03
Endowment Fund	1	1.33	300	0.00
Hedge Funds	2	2.67	1,658,262	1.13
Individuals	64	85.33	55,394,258	37.87
Private Companies	2	2.67	88,951,533	60.81
Trusts	3	4.00	234,900	0.16
	75	**100.00**	**146,285,100**	**100.00**

Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

36. Analysis of shareholders (continued)

Range of shareholding	**Number of shareholdings**	**%**	**Number of shares**	**%**
1 - 1 000 shares	28	37.33	6,304	0.00
1 001 - 10 000 shares	13	17.34	47,165	0.04
10 001 - 100 000 shares	15	20.00	909,656	0.62
100 001 - 1 000 000 shares	13	17.33	5,899,572	4.03
1 000 001 shares and over	6	8.00	139,422,403	95.31
	75	**100.00**	**146,285,100**	**100.00**

Shareholder spread analysis

To the best knowledge of the directors and after reasonable enquiry, as at 30 April 2019, the spread of shareholders, as defined in the JSE's listing requirements, were:

Public/non-public shareholding split

	Number of shareholdings	**%**	**Number of shares held**	**%**
Non-public shareholders:	**4**	**5.33**	**136,285,903**	**93.16**
Directors and Associates of company shareholdings	4	5.33	136,285,903	93.16
Public shareholders	**71**	**94.67**	**9,999,197**	**6.84**
	75	**100.00**	**146,285,100**	**100.00**

Beneficial shareholders holding 3% or more	**Number of shares**	**%**
Koutromanos P	88,951,533	60.81
Mattison K	47,334,370	32.36
	136,285,903	**93.17**

All shareholders are South African.