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**READ MORE**

Corporate social responsibility report

**LINK TO**

Our material matters
INTRODUCTION

Purpose.
Our purpose is to make a positive difference in the lives of our customers.

ALISCAI MKOSI, PEP customer
‘I always buy here because I can afford it. It’s cheap for me to buy here and get more.’
ABOUT THIS REPORT

The Pepkor Holdings Limited (Pepkor or the group) 2020 integrated report provides an overview of the group’s performance during the 2020 financial year (FY20) ended 30 September 2020, and illustrates how value is created for stakeholders.

This report is primarily aimed at the investor community, namely shareholders and providers of financial capital, and is supported by a suite of reports aimed at providing more detailed and specific information. These reports are published on the group’s website and may be accessed and downloaded from www.pepkor.co.za. Read together, these reports represent Pepkor’s integrated reporting suite for FY20 and include:

- Annual financial statements
- Corporate governance report
- Remuneration report
- Corporate social responsibility report
- Notice of annual general meeting

The suite of reports aims to address issues that concern the group’s main stakeholder groups, and Pepkor’s response to mitigate risk and harness opportunities within the context of the group’s strategy and operating environment to create sustainable value for stakeholders.

Reporting boundaries

Pepkor’s integrated reporting covers Pepkor Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries. All references to Pepkor, the group or the company refer to the operations within the following structure:
There were no significant restatements from prior periods other than those described in the summary of the accounting policies: ‘Adoption of new or revised standards’ as included in the annual financial statements. Financial information contained in the integrated report is extracted from the audited annual financial statements that were approved by the Pepkor board on 15 December 2020. To provide a meaningful assessment of group performance, the commentary included in this report excludes the adoption of IFRS 16.

**Reporting principles and frameworks**

The following principles and frameworks were considered in the compilation of our reports:

- The Companies Act, No. 71 of 2008, as amended (Companies Act)
- The JSE Listings Requirements
- The International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)
- The King IV Report on Corporate Governance™ for South Africa, 2016 (King IV™)*
- The International <IR> Framework as issued by the International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC)
- FTSE/JSE Responsible Investment Index – a series of ethical investment stock market indices
- United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and International Labour Organisation (ILO) principles

**Materiality**

Pepkor management and the board consider materiality from both financial and non-financial perspectives, with the group's risk management approach determining the group's material issues. The group uses materiality to inform the content of reports and the context in and extent to which it discloses any material issues relating to the group.

**Assurance**

Pepkor’s combined assurance model addresses all the significant risks faced by the group. It comprises management, the internal audit function, external audit services and other specialists contributing to combined assurance.

Internal audit’s scope was extended this year to include a review of the integrated reporting suite, including financial and non-financial information. External assurance applies to the audit opinion on the group’s annual financial statements and the broad-based black economic empowerment (B-BBEE) contributor level status.

**Forward-looking information**

This integrated report contains certain forward-looking statements that relate to the financial position and results of the operations of the group. These statements are based on the view and considerations of the directors. These statements, by nature, involve risk and uncertainty, and they relate to events and depend on circumstances that may occur in the future. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, global and national economic events, changing market conditions, interest and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, competitive conditions and regulatory factors. These forward-looking statements have not been reviewed or reported on by the group’s external auditor.

**Value creation**

Pepkor’s ability to create value over time is reported in the context of how we manage our available capital, as explained in the business model. We align our reporting of the capitals with that of the International <IR> Framework:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOCIAL AND RELATIONSHIP CAPITAL</th>
<th>HUMAN CAPITAL</th>
<th>INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL</th>
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<th>FINANCIAL CAPITAL</th>
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<td>Our relationships with our customers, communities and suppliers that have been established and nurtured over many years.</td>
<td>Our culture and skills development that enable employees to deliver on Pepkor’s strategy and to grow on a personal level.</td>
<td>Our retail experience and disciplined way of doing business in a simplified and effective manner at the lowest possible cost, and consistent innovation to better serve the needs of customers.</td>
<td>Our systems and processes, physical and virtual retail channels and supply chain capability give customers easy access to our products and services.</td>
<td>The funding to sustain and grow our operations, including shareholder equity, debt and other funding. We allocate capital optimally to maximise returns.</td>
<td>The impact of our business and operations on our communities and the environment.</td>
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**Approval of the integrated report**

The board acknowledges its responsibility to ensure the integrity of the integrated report. The directors confirm that they have reviewed the content and are satisfied with the reporting process. The integrated report represents a fair presentation of the performance of the group.

On behalf of the Pepkor board

**WENDY LUHABE**
Independent non-executive chairman
29 January 2021

**LEON LOURENS**
Chief executive officer

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LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS

In my letter to shareholders last year, I described 2019 as a year of consolidation, and anticipated that Pepkor would be able to benefit from that consolidation phase in the current year.

Pepkor undoubtedly benefited from that consolidation period, which facilitated us to be able to survive and emerge strongly from the unprecedented challenges resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.

I am pleased to report that the Pepkor board, management team and entire staff has worked tirelessly during this year to protect our employees and customers from the health and safety risks, and to ensure that the businesses survived.

The full lockdown implemented by the South African government in March 2020, resulted in Pepkor having to absorb continuing costs for a significant period without the benefit of revenue. During the lockdown, the board met on a weekly basis to address particularly the liquidity challenges facing the company. The gradual relaxation of lockdown regulations by government enabled Pepkor to resume trading, initially for essential products supplied by our businesses, and later for our full range of discounted products that are provided conveniently to our customers. Pepkor was well positioned in the market, as our customers took advantage of the additional social benefits and grants that were provided by government to purchase affordable and essential products and services.

The strong trading post-lockdown and our focus on liquidity issues, assisted by a successful over-subscribed accelerated book-build, where slightly less than 5% of the company’s issued shares were successfully placed, enabled the company to reduce
its net debt from approximately R14 billion at the half-year to approximately R7 billion. This is a remarkable achievement and management is to be commended for this outcome.

The company lost an estimated R5 billion of sales during the hard lockdown period. Notwithstanding these lost sales, the company was able, at the end of the review period, to reflect an overall increase in revenue compared to the previous year. This is also a good achievement which has been possible as a result of solid market share gains, which are set out in more detail later in this annual report.

The pandemic impacted the profitability of the company, particularly as a consequence of the need to impair some of the goodwill and intangible assets that were held on the balance sheet. In determining the carrying values of these assets, the uncertainty of future performance was a major factor. The company determined that certain of the carrying values were considered to be too high, thus giving rise to the impairments that have now been made. The higher risks in an uncertain environment also gave rise to the need to increase provisions in the credit books owned by the company, which further impacted profitability. This cautious approach should benefit the company in the future. Full details of the financial and operational performance are outlined in detail elsewhere in this report.

Apart from the COVID-19-related interventions, the company remained focused on the need to continue with the implementation of its key strategies. An agreement for the sale of The Building Company was concluded and is awaiting consideration by the competition authorities. This had been identified as a non-core asset. Consistent with the approach to shift capital away from areas where acceptable returns are not being achieved and future strategic growth is questionable, the company disposed of its Zimbabwean operations and closed operations in Uganda. Subsequent to the year-end, a decision was also taken to dispose of the John Craig business.

Relatively small but important strategic acquisitions were made, which included the Abacus insurance business; the Eezi Global fintech business that was acquired by Flash to enhance its entry into the United Kingdom and Europe; and the S.P.C.C and CODE brands which were acquired by Pepkor Speciality to bolster the group’s focus on adult wear.

I have said many times before that Pepkor is more than just a company. Pepkor has a unique culture and deep meaning for our employees, customers and other stakeholders. It comprises committed and dedicated people, who wish to improve the lives of our customers and employees every day. The importance of being involved in the communities in which they operate is clearly exemplified by the many projects outlined in the corporate social responsibility report. At the time of the COVID-19 lockdown, executive management and the board of directors made donations from the earnings they derived from the company to assist those most directly affected by the pandemic.

Although I have been involved with Pepkor for many years prior to its listing in 2017, I have held the position of chairman since its listing. Since 2017, the company has faced stormy corporate and financial waters, which we have successfully navigated, and have now arrived at a point where we enjoy relatively lower risk and a more stable set of circumstances. The board and management are both much stronger than three years ago. Against that background, I decided not to make myself available for re-election at the end of my term of office on 30 November 2020, and recommended the appointment of an independent chairman. The company is fortunate to have a person with the experience and wisdom of Wendy Luhabe, who became chairman of the board with effect from 1 December 2020. I look forward to continue being involved with the success of Pepkor as a non-executive director.

Pepkor’s progress has been driven by Leon Lourens and his management team. My thanks go to him and his team for the valuable achievements over the review period. I would also like to convey my thanks and appreciation to my fellow board members for their help and guidance, and to all the various stakeholders without whom the achievements of this past year would not have been possible.

**JAYENDRA NAIDOO**
Non-executive director, and chairman of the board from September 2017 to November 2020

Jayendra notified the board of his resignation as non-executive director on 20 January 2021 which is effective on 1 February 2021.
For the first time in history, many countries were locked down for trade, travel and social interaction at the same time. Never before have we experienced a phenomenon that had such a direct impact on all of us and our livelihoods.

In a year of unprecedented uncertainty caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Pepkor group achieved an exceptional sales performance and substantial market share gains. Taking an opportunistic approach supported by the group’s strong execution abilities, Pepkor entrenched its position as the leading discount and value retailer in South Africa. Despite the adverse conditions, I am pleased with the performance of the group, which is better positioned now than it was before the pandemic.

The COVID-19 pandemic is what 2020 will be remembered for in years to come. As it swept across the world, unprecedented measures were employed to contain and prevent the spread of the virus. For the first time in history, many countries were locked down for trade, travel and social interaction at the same time. Never before have we experienced a phenomenon that had such a direct impact on all of us and our livelihoods.

In South Africa, national lockdown protocols to prevent the spread of COVID-19 dealt a significant blow to the already fragile economy, and the retail sector in particular. The trade restrictions imposed in terms of the national lockdown prevented retail stores from trading during April 2020, while further trading restrictions resulted in the group not being able to trade in its full merchandise range until June 2020. Trading conditions since the relaxation of national lockdown measures favoured Pepkor’s defensive discount and value positioning. This resulted in the exceptional outcome of achieving revenue growth in FY20 compared to the prior year, despite losing approximately R5.0 billion in revenue due to store closures.
Pepkor’s retail brands benefited from consumers seeking value, while its expansive store footprint appealed to customers choosing to shop in more convenient locations closer to their homes. Consumer focus on less discretionary and more affordable products and services resulted in a very satisfactory sales performance and substantial market share gains.

Pepkor’s strong corporate culture and execution ability ensured a swift and decisive response to the COVID-19 crisis, with stores and the supply chain reacting very quickly to the challenging and unpredictable environment. Pepkor applied a conservative approach in areas such as capital allocation and cost expenditure, as uncertainty surrounding the longer-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic remains. Capital expenditure was reduced and the group limited expense growth to a credible 3% for the year.

The group opened 234 new stores during the year, reflecting a marked slowdown during the second half of the year. Except for the PEP and Ackermans brands, expansion for the group has been cut back substantially during these uncertain times. This approach will be continued into the new financial year, as expansion will be concentrated on the brands that are robust, more predictable and provide good returns on investment. The other brands will use the year to consolidate and improve their businesses to create a platform for expansion once there is more certainty in the market.

Our positive trading performance, prudent capital allocation and conservative working capital management resulted in unprecedented levels of cash generation to the value of R9.2 billion for the year. The group made substantial progress in enhancing and strengthening its balance sheet by reducing net debt by R6.9 billion during the last six months of the year. This positive development places Pepkor closer to the optimal level of debt it has been working towards.

Our response to the COVID-19 pandemic

Pepkor prioritised the safety and livelihoods of our 50 000 employees through focus on safety in the workplace, maintaining full remuneration, and job preservation. The group stepped up to its responsibility through a wide range of contributions to help fight and alleviate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the people and communities of South Africa by making a difference in the lives of our customers.

Supply chain and procurement planning proved to be the most challenging operational aspect of the COVID-19 crisis, as lockdown restrictions varied between China and South Africa. This was exacerbated by the uncertainty of the local trading environment. Pepkor’s defensive product range, longer lead times and collaborative supplier partnerships contributed to the group achieving very good stock levels during the pandemic – ending the year low on stock, but having had enough to achieve sales growth.

The outcries on social media from new mothers who were not able to clothe their babies due to stores being closed was heartbreaking, and the group did everything in its power to resume operations as fast as possible. Our efficient supply chain and logistics infrastructure successfully dealt with significant bottlenecks in the distribution of merchandise to stores. Record service levels were achieved, allowing the group to meet pent-up demand from consumers for much needed products, such as winter and newborn baby clothing.

READ MORE
Corporate social responsibility report: Group response to the COVID-19 pandemic p 9
Case studies:
Flash/CoCare partnership provides COVID-19 support
PepClo diversifies during the COVID-19 pandemic
Business performance

PEP and Ackermans reported strong trading levels following the reopening of stores in May 2020. While the strong trading performance benefited from pent-up demand and additional social grant payments, the compelling customer value propositions of PEP and Ackermans are expected to continue to resonate with customers in search of value and affordability. This was confirmed by exceptionally strong growth of 240 basis points in the market share of both PEP and Ackermans, as reported by the Retailers’ Liaison Committee (RLC). Gross margins were in line with the previous year and stock levels have reduced with higher freshness levels providing an ideal platform for the future.

PEP Africa continued to consolidate amid adverse macroeconomic conditions across most countries of operation. The management team is building a more robust business model to withstand the volatility of the African operation and has reduced operating expenses by almost 20%. The exit from Zimbabwe was completed and it was decided to close operations in Uganda, as expansion plans in East Africa have proven not to be feasible. No store expansion is planned for the next year.

The Pepkor Speciality division reported mixed results across its retail brands with weaker demand in adult footwear and apparel, which are inherently more discretionary in nature. Tekkie Town had good post-lockdown sales and stockholding was reduced through aggressive markdowns. Shoe City was negatively impacted by lower demand for formal shoes, their shopping mall store network, and the absence of back-to-school footwear sales. John Craig’s performance was impacted by a shift in consumer demand away from formal wear and the decision was made to dispose of the business. Dunns achieved profitability for the first time in many years and we are positive about the future potential of its 204 stores. Refinery achieved good results and continued to strengthen its brand equity, while it also successfully launched an e-commerce platform.

The JD Group achieved commendable sales results with strong trading momentum during the fourth quarter in both the furniture and consumer electronics and appliances divisions. Consumer demand continues to be driven by technology upgrades, work/school-from-home, and consumers investing in their homes. The contribution from online sales nearly doubled to 7% from the prior year in the
consumer electronics and appliance division, facilitated by investments in omnichannel capability. The credit contribution to total sales reduced significantly and collections on the credit book were above expectations. The divisions are showing promising signs for the year ahead.

The Flash business achieved strong growth. Virtual turnover in the trader business increased by 25.7% for the year and includes 194,000 traders, mostly in the informal market. Capfin reduced the number of active accounts from 333,000 at 31 March 2020 to 219,000, as it reduced credit extension. Plans are to maintain the current credit book size with a future focus on six- and 12-month loans.

The group’s portfolio strategy to focus on its core business resulted in the decision to dispose of The Building Company. Performance was impacted due to the inactivity and contraction of the construction industry as a result of the COVID-19 lockdown. Nevertheless, the strategic journey of the business is progressing well, as it is consolidated into a more robust business through a simplified structure, effective cost management and a more centralised procurement strategy.

Outlook

Pepkor’s sales performance since the relaxation of lockdown measures has been excellent and underscores the strength of our business model and market positioning. Providing the South African consumer with affordable products has become even more important in the current environment and the group is ideally positioned to execute on this.

While the evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic and its economic impact in the near to medium term remains uncertain, there is an expectation that the toughest times for the economy and customers are still to come as unemployment increases and special grants and other benefits are reduced. Our view of the future is optimistic, but we remain cautious and conservative until we obtain more certainty about the direction of our economy.

Cash generation has been excellent and the balance sheet has been significantly strengthened, which provides the group with the ability to capitalise on potential opportunities that may arise in the market. Significant progress was made in restructuring and consolidating the group’s portfolio of operations to enhance efficiency and profitability levels.

Pepkor is well positioned to continue gaining market share in a future constrained retail environment. The group will continue to entrench its discount and value positioning through providing affordable products to the consumer as we stand to benefit from consumers in search of value and more basic merchandise.

The resolve, resilience and loyalty shown by the group’s employees and customers during one of the most challenging periods in history is most encouraging. The strong and healthy corporate cultures of the group and our retail brands have supported the business during this trying time and resulted in a commendable, market-leading performance for the year. The support and understanding from our loyal, long-standing suppliers and business partners have been invaluable, and similarly we value the support from our investors.

The group’s operations are prepared for changes in consumer behaviour with accelerated growth in e-commerce and fintech capability, supplemented by our convenient and accessible retail store footprint. The group continues to identify opportunities for store expansion, driven by PEP and Ackermans, in addition to the development of new retail formats. In terms of new markets, exciting opportunities exist in the adult wear market, while the group will also consider other expansion opportunities.

Appreciation

This year we have proved to ourselves that we truly live our purpose. We stayed the course and never wavered in our conviction and determination to deliver on it.

I would like to thank our 50,000 employees for their loyalty, dedication and resilience during a most challenging year. I am humbled by the tireless commitment and agility of the various executive teams in the group in responding to the challenges faced during the year. Pepkor is very fortunate to have such an exceptional group of employees, who bring a very high level of skill, experience and leadership to the group.

Our board of directors provided invaluable support and guidance as we navigated our way through the COVID-19 crisis, and I commend and appreciate the readiness and willingness of all board members to contribute and add value.

LEON LOURENS
Chief executive officer
UNDERSTANDING THE GROUP

Variety.
We provide products and services to a wide customer base.

The implementation of global lockdowns and social distancing measures brought many industries to a complete standstill and influenced businesses’ ability to trade.

Operating environment pages 16 – 17

The interaction between our material matters, business model and strategy determines our success in the short, medium and long term.

Our material matters pages 20 – 22

The outcomes of our business model are delivered through a continuous focus on our stakeholders, with our customers being at the centre of our purpose.

How we create value pages 26 – 27
RANDALL BOTHA, Incredible Connection customer

‘I like to come here to see what’s new. There are many places to get products from, but when I need specialist items, I come to Incredible Connection.’
CORPORATE OVERVIEW

Pepkor has the largest retail store footprint in southern Africa, and we leverage our assets to add value to our customers’ lives. The scale of our operations, combined with our retail experience and disciplined manner of execution, represents core assets in which we continuously invest to sustain and grow our business.

OUR MISSION
is to make a positive difference in the lives of our customers and the communities in which we operate, by providing convenient access to everyday products and services at affordable prices.

OUR VALUES
are expressed through our culture. We believe in supporting, respecting and trusting each other while we enable each other to grow together.

OUR VISION
is to be a globally respected discount and value retailer – by being the best place to shop, work and invest.

OUR EXPERIENCE spans more than 100 years of building trusted brands.
OPERATING CONTEXT
Segmental revenue contribution

- **Clothing and general merchandise**: 65%
- **Furniture, appliances and electronics**: 13%
- **FinTech**: 12%
- **Building materials (discontinued operations)**: 10%

*On 4 August 2020, the group announced its disposal of The Building Company, comprising the entire building materials segment. The transaction remains subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions precedent and is classified as discontinued operations in the current year.*
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

3.6% growth in revenue from continuing operations to R63.7 billion

240 bps growth in CFH market share\(^1\)

234 new stores opened

1 billion units sold annually

400 million transactions annually

R9.2 billion cash generated from operations, excluding IFRS 16

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\(^1\) Market share growth in clothing, footwear and homeware (CFH). Source: Retailers’ Liaison Committee
2.4 million m² total retail space

R40.7 million corporate social investment in communities

5 500 stores

50 000 employees

22 million km travelled in the Pepkor Logistics distribution network

2 600 tonnes of packaging material reused
Prior to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, economic conditions globally were precarious. This has been exacerbated by the impact of COVID-19 on markets and business activities. Our operating environment is mostly influenced by exchange rate fluctuations and pressure on consumer spending, with numerous underlying factors attributable to each of these.

## Operating Environment

### Our biggest market

is South Africa, where uncertainties continue around unemployment, economic growth and resources, including food security, water shortages and uninterrupted power supply. The impact of these conditions on the most vulnerable in all societies was highlighted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

## The South African Economy

The national lockdown measures implemented by the South African government to curb the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on the South African economy, resulting in economic contraction and increased job losses.

The economy has been artificially supported by government intervention through increased social grants from the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) and the Temporary Employer/Employee Relief Scheme (TERS) payments. This assisted a large portion of the population and some businesses over the short term. However, concern remains over the longer-term economic effect in context of increased government debt levels and its ability to support future economic growth.

The lockdown and social distancing measures required employees, in general, to work remotely from home, and forced businesses to adjust the way in which they trade. This tested businesses’ agility as well as the efficiency and effectiveness of their systems. These changes represent a potential structural shift in how people work. In certain respects, this benefited workforce morale through the increased flexibility enjoyed by employees.

## The Global Economy

The COVID-19 pandemic affected the global economy and supply chains during 2020, owing to various responses by governments to prevent and slow its spread.

The resulting economic effects are far-reaching, with many countries on the brink of recession. Stock markets, employment rates, consumer confidence and spending patterns have all been affected.

The implementation of global lockdowns and social distancing measures brought many industries to a complete standstill and influenced businesses’ ability to trade.

### Uncertainty surrounding the long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic continues and is compounded by volatility in exchange rates.

Trade and political tensions have increased globally due to increased populism among citizens, who are increasingly holding governments to account. These factors all have an impact on the performance of economies.

Many businesses have prioritised investment in IT systems and management structures to improve operational execution. Due to the increase in remote working and dependence on technology and cyberconnectivity, there is a greater focus on cybercrime risk and requirements around information privacy legislation. Companies face the risk of financial loss or reputational damage as a result of a breakdown in technology breaches or an inability to sell products or provide services within a changed consumer environment.
THE RETAIL INDUSTRY

Consumers in South Africa are feeling the impact of a prolonged period of low economic growth, high levels of unemployment and a stagnation in real wage growth. Consumer confidence is low with consumers’ ability to spend constrained. It is expected that unemployment will increase further, significantly impacting consumer spending and their ability to access credit.

These conditions have resulted in drastic changes in consumer spending patterns as consumers reconsidered the way in which they shop and transact. Trends indicate a growing preference for shopping online, closer to home with less frequent shopping trips, contactless payments and a move to value.

Since the relaxation of lockdown measures, consumer behaviour indicates increased focus on seeking value in babies’ and kids’ apparel. Product categories linked to technology and household goods have been favoured, driven by people spending more time at home.

Competition among retailers has intensified and will result in consolidation of the retail market. It is expected that the discount and value market segments will benefit from consumers’ increased focus on seeking value as spending is reprioritised to less discretionary products.

PEPKOR’S POSITION AND RESPONSE

Success in the retail industry is heavily influenced by a retailer’s sustainable competitive advantage, including differentiation, innovation and operating at a low cost of doing business.

To remain relevant, retailers must maintain an intense focus on customer needs and experience, invest in the digitisation of systems, and provide customers options through value and omnichannel platforms. Never before has customer centricty been so critically important.

The group’s strategy responds directly to many of the shifts in consumer behaviour as described above.

Pepkor’s defensive market position and focus on the discount and value market positions it best to perform in a constrained retail environment as it stands to benefit from consumers buying down in search of value.
OUR STRATEGY

Managing a large retail group at a low cost of doing business in the discount and value retail market requires a disciplined approach that promotes simplicity to ensure that costs are contained. Our strategy focuses on three pillars that ultimately provide customers with value for money and guide the strategy of each of our operating divisions.

The group operates on a decentralised basis with each retail brand having its own unique customer value proposition and approach. Divisional senior leadership teams are responsible for its implementation through a specific strategy. These teams are supported and enabled by central group services (Group Services) that include specialist skills and capabilities, leveraging the scale of the group and applying best practice.

Collectively, all operating divisions focus on efficiencies to provide the right products at the best price at our customers’ convenience.
PRODUCT
The right products that serve our customers’ needs

We provide products and services for families and their homes, considering customer needs and trends, resulting in a wide variety of product and service categories. These products are biased towards well-priced core products that are less discretionary in nature, thereby serving a wider consumer base.

The clothing and general merchandise segment includes the PEP and Ackermans’ discount and value retail brands, which focus on baby and kids’ apparel. A clear bias exists towards basic and replenishment products that customers need to purchase regularly. These retail brands comprise the largest portion of group revenue and earnings.

Group revenue split
Clothing and general merchandise 65%
Furniture, appliances and electronics 13%
FinTech 12%
Building materials (discontinued operations) 10%

PRICE
Best possible price in product category

Our efficient supply chain, global sourcing capability and low cost of doing business enable us to provide products and services at the best possible price, resulting in affordability for our customers. Cost savings gained through efficiencies from leveraging the group’s scale are shared with customers by keeping prices as low as possible – thereby protecting the group’s market positioning.

The group’s supply chain is instrumental to minimise and control costs. Our scale of operations, infrastructure, and collaborative approach across retail brands and with suppliers continue to prove its worth.

97% best price leadership (BPL) in PEP
8th consecutive year
Ackermans voted Best Children’s Clothing retailer in South Africa

CONVENIENCE
Accessible locations and channels

We are able to serve customers at their convenience through our expansive store footprint and variety of retail channels. Our numerous payment methods and innovative technology allow accessibility for customers, regardless of where they live. We believe in saving our customers money, not only with our low prices, but also in transport costs and time.

The world is moving towards the convenience of online trade and the group continues to strengthen its capabilities to remain relevant. The group’s expansive store footprint and supply chain continue to provide further opportunities to leverage this in areas such as omnichannel.

5 500 stores
194 000 Flash traders in the informal market

Payment channels – group sales mix
Cash 85%
Lay-bys 8%
Credit 7%

1 Ask Afrika Icon Brands
OUR MATERIAL MATTERS

The group’s business model and strategy guide how we create value for stakeholders through the allocation of financial and non-financial resources. The interaction between our material matters, business model and strategy determines our success in the short, medium and long term.

Our material matters are identified through our materiality process, which is managed by senior management with input from the board. Identifying and managing these material matters is based on our risk management process and is further informed by strategic issues raised by senior management and our key stakeholders, as well as our evolving operating environment. The materiality of any matter is based on its influence on the group’s ability to create value, regardless of whether it is positive or negative.

Achieving growth in a low-growth environment

Sustainable growth remains challenging due to the current difficult operating environment. The operating environment places pressure on our customers’ disposable income, which inhibits growth in the retail market, especially in non-discretionary product categories like furniture, appliances, electronics and building materials.

Our defensive market position and bias towards basic product categories in the discount and value clothing and general merchandise segment has proved resilient. This focus is not subject to short-term seasonal or fashion trends and provides flexibility in the sourcing of products and the overall supply chain. This approach inherently promotes a higher sell-off rate, mitigates markdown risk and protects gross margins.

Our diverse geographic footprint, with stores in rural areas and small towns, has also added to our resilience. Investment in omnichannel and digitisation has become a necessity, as consumers are moving online to transact. The group has made good progress in its omnichannel and digital capability.

The impact that the prevailing economic climate will have on our customers’ ability to manage their credit leaves great uncertainty around responsible credit granting. The group, in aggregate, remains a cash retailer and has a very low dependency on credit in order to generate sales. In retail brands where the dependency on credit to enable sales is higher, the group has successfully reduced dependency through payment alternatives such as lay-bys.

Growth opportunities include:

- Continued store footprint expansion
- Leveraging the group footprint through initiatives such as PAXI, our counter-to-counter parcel delivery service, and financial services
- Introducing new channels with e-commerce development across the group
- Category growth and introduction of new categories

Key to material risks

- Sustainable growth
- Elevated gearing
- Supply chain disruption
- Damage to reputation and brand
- Currency volatility
- Digital disruption
- Employee retention and engagement risk
- Regulatory change and complexity
Our customers need the right product at the right time in the right store, all of which depends on maintaining an efficient and effective supply chain. Pepkor relies on an extensive supply chain that has been built over many years and is based on good supplier relationships, as well as effective systems and infrastructure. This matter was particularly important in the year under review, as our supply chain was tested by the COVID-19 pandemic. We are proud to have maintained good supplier relationships and proved our agility to deliver through this crisis.

We work collaboratively with a well-established supplier base, locally and across the globe, to find the best product at the best possible price. Although our dependence on our suppliers in China poses a risk due to the volumes we demand, we mitigate this risk through open communication and long-standing partnerships. COVID-19 has provided valuable insights on how many sourcing functions can be performed remotely through effective technology.

Although, in many instances, local sourcing is limited by high production demands, the group endeavours to actively source and build relationships and capacity of local suppliers to diversify supply sources.

Opportunities include:

- Leveraging 3D and rendering technology to improve sourcing processes, product quality and fit
- Local sourcing opportunities. Pepkor is a signatory of the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition's South African R-CTFL Master Plan to 2030 and is committed to investment and job creation with relevant support from the national government
- Investing in distribution centre capacity and systems

Pepkor’s commitment to improving the lives of customers by offering the best possible price drives our dedication to maintain a low cost of doing business and to share any savings with our customers. Maintaining a low cost of doing business is part of our DNA through our disciplined approach to manage costs and to leverage our scale and investments in efficient systems and processes.

This also extends to other areas, such as foreign currency hedging, where a conservative policy is in place. Compliance with regulatory change and complexity are carefully considered.

Opportunities include:

- Critically assess the cost base for opportunities to reduce costs
- Use the scale of the group to further consolidate and strengthen negotiation power

Associated material risks

PepClo’s new factory in Parow, Cape Town will be commissioned early in 2021. Since the production line was started in 2017, production of flip-flops has increased substantially and surpassed 4 million pairs this year.
Attracting and retaining talent

Each operating division or retail brand has its own culture, but they are all centred on the purpose of providing value to customers. This culture is maintained and nurtured by our talented employees and is an extremely important part of our success. A group culture such as this cannot be built in a time of crisis, but it is the kind of culture that will see you through any crisis.

We are led by a dedicated and experienced team who provide consistency and certainty in uncertain times. The agility of our people and the depth of knowledge they have of our business and retail in general was crucial in managing the COVID-19 pandemic. We work on an empowerment model that focuses on internal promotions. Looking forward, we continue to determine what the needs of our business model are and build towards ensuring capacity to support and deliver on our growth ambitions.

Opportunities include:
- Leverage the scale of the group through greater alignment while still building decentralised employer brands
- Introducing more accredited learning programmes
- Dedicated leadership and succession development

Allocating capital effectively and optimising gearing levels

The group has improved the flexibility of its capital structure by reducing debt through various interventions. The group continues to target a reduced gearing level of one times net debt-to-EBITDA in the short to medium term. The strong trading since the relaxation in lockdown measures and positive collections on the credit books have supported this ambition to reduce debt. The successful completion of the accelerated book-build and announced sale of The Building Company further support this goal.

Lower gearing levels provide flexibility to deal with crisis situations such as a national lockdown, and underpin cash flow and liquidity. In addition, good progress was made towards diversifying our sources of funding and reducing funding cost through the successful launch of a Domestic Medium-Term Note (DMTN) programme comprising listed debt.

The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in unprecedented levels of consideration to ensure capital is allocated to areas of the group where returns are maximised. Credit granting was significantly curtailed to mitigate credit risk in anticipation of deterioration in the credit health of customers.

Opportunities include:
- Reduce debt and improve flexibility to promote investment in growth opportunities
- Reduce the cost of funding

Associated material risks

The group is committed to develop employees, grow skills and enable job readiness. Divisions do their own job training relevant to their industry and operational requirements. Emphasis will be placed on ensuring that more accredited training is offered.
MATERIAL RISKS

Material risks that substantially affect, or have the potential to substantially affect, the group’s strategy, business model or available resources (and ultimately its ability to create value over time) represent key uncertainties. These material risks are evaluated against the industry and global landscape to ensure that relevant emerging and current factors are considered.

1. SUSTAINABLE GROWTH
   The ability to capitalise on long-term growth opportunities in the South African market given current economic conditions. For the group to grow, it needs to identify and invest in growth initiatives.

2. SUPPLY CHAIN DISRUPTION
   Any disruption in the supply chain, including production and import disruption or the loss of key strategic facilities or services, could result in business interruption and loss of income.

3. CURRENCY VOLATILITY
   Exchange rate volatility between where the group sources and sells its products could have an impact on retail selling prices. It also influences transport costs (due to fuel increases).

4. EMPLOYEE RETENTION AND ENGAGEMENT RISK
   Specialist retail and IT skills remain scarce, while competition in retaining and attracting skilled staff remains concentrated, in South Africa and globally.

5. ELEVATED GEARING
   Historically, Pepkor maintained very low debt levels, with profits used to finance growth initiatives. High debt levels could potentially limit flexibility and impact decision-making for growth.

6. DAMAGE TO REPUTATION AND BRAND
   Any event that significantly damages the reputation of the group and/or its brands can negatively impact performance and long-term investor and consumer confidence.

7. DIGITAL DISRUPTION
   The rapid adoption of mobile technology across the African economy is creating a gateway into online retail, accompanied by increased competition (driven by lowered barriers to entry) and the development of the online market for certain classes of products. Customers also expect to find all information about products and brands online, with a clear preference for online services. Market share could potentially be gained by local and global online retailers, at the expense of traditional retailers.

8. REGULATORY CHANGE AND COMPLEXITY
   Ongoing changes result in increased complexity, with non-compliance leading to regulatory sanction, business interruption, financial loss and reputational damage. The introduction of new laws and regulations affects the way Pepkor engages with clients and trains staff and impacts projected revenue targets as the cost of compliance increases.
OUR STAKEHOLDERS

Our values define how we engage with our stakeholders and foster mutually beneficial relationships. Pepkor’s scale and synergies influence multiple stakeholder groups.

CUSTOMERS

Our goal is to treat customers with dignity and respect, while giving them access to the products and services they need and want.

How we engage

Our brands are in constant, direct communication with more than 20 million known customers through direct feedback we receive from them, whether it be digitally, in store, or through our contact centres.

Currently, customer interactions are centred around product and service-specific conversations.

Regular customer feedback allows the divisions to improve product and service delivery.

Stakeholder expectations

► Affordability
► Quality
► Access
► Variety
► Customer service
► Trusted and responsible brands

Our strategic response

By focusing on our customers and providing them with products and services that add value to their lives, we retain a loyal customer base and gain new customers, who are looking for affordable shopping alternatives.

17.5 million online engagements with the group’s digital communities across all brands

More than 1 million daily transactions with customers

EMPLOYEES (AND TRADE UNIONS)

Our goal is to create a safe and productive work environment where employees can develop as people and professionals.

How we engage

The human resources (HR) function is decentralised, and the strategy is implemented within each operating division through appropriate HR structures. Each division engages directly with their employees and their representatives, e.g. trade unions.

Practices across the group are continuously improved, addressing staff engagement, culture, training, job security, remuneration and transformation.

We do this through induction and training programmes, forums and conferences, staff meetings, printed and digital communication, annual performance discussions and our whistle-blowing hotline.

Stakeholder expectations

► Competitive remuneration
► Engaging work
► Opportunities for advancement
► A safe work environment
► A culture that enables employees to grow and serve our customers

Our strategic response

Through market-related remuneration, skills development programmes and wellness and transformation initiatives, we are able to attract and retain employees who contribute positively to our long-term value creation.

55% of employees are covered by collective industry salary negotiated agreements.
SUPPLIERS AND BUSINESS PARTNERS

Our goal is to provide suppliers with the opportunity to deliver on agreed quality and cost standards, building and improving efficiencies along the way.

How we engage
Supplier relationships are closely managed by buying and merchandising teams, who have the support of buying agents, authorities, and a central sourcing division.

Pepkor is committed to growing local sourcing, investment and job creation with relevant support from the national government. Pepkor is a signatory of the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition's South African R-CTFL Master Plan to 2030.

Stakeholder expectations
- Consistency and reliability in the way business is conducted

Our strategic response
Years of building relationships with our suppliers and customers have helped us to understand our customers’ needs. We negotiate with suppliers to deliver the best quality products and services at the most affordable prices to satisfy customers’ needs.

We manage our supplier relationships beyond short-term contractual obligations and rather focus on long-term partnerships and collaboration.

SHAREHOLDERS AND INVESTORS

Our goal is to deliver on shareholder and investor expectations.

How we engage
The group engages with the investor community annually, through the group’s corporate reporting and JSE-required communication, and periodically, through direct engagement at the group’s AGM and various events, including results and investor presentations. Management continuously engages with investors via meetings and by attending local and international investor conferences.

Stakeholder expectations
- Return on investment
- Appropriate and accurate disclosure and communication on performance and strategy
- Ethical and responsible business practices for long-term sustainability

Our strategic response
The group maintains an appropriate level of transparency and consistency in communication and engagement with the investor community.

- R7 billion reduction in net debt
- Launch of a R10 billion DMTN programme
- 172.5 million shares issued via an accelerated book-build

COMMUNITIES

Our goal is to assist communities through various projects that help improve their standard of living.

How we engage
Daily interactions with our customers through our store employees create an awareness of the needs of their communities.

Each business chooses the best method of social interaction, and the nature of their connection to local communities.

Stakeholder expectations
- Basic products and services
- Appropriate social investment

Our strategic response
Pepkor businesses are close to their communities and invest in projects and initiatives that they believe will be most beneficial.

By keeping costs as low as possible, we enable the communities in which we operate to purchase products and use services they might otherwise not be able to access or afford.

- R40.7 million invested in community support and upliftment

REGULATORS, LEGISLATORS AND GOVERNING BODIES

Our goal is to be ethical in our business practices and to comply with applicable industry, regulatory and legislative requirements.

How we engage
Regulators include, inter alia, the JSE Limited and the Prudential Authority. Where and when necessary, appropriate engagement with government, policymakers, legislators and industry regulators takes place.

Stakeholder expectations
- Regulatory compliance
- Ethical business practices
- Participation in national priorities
- Continued investment in community upliftment

Our strategic response
By ensuring compliance, all stakeholders have confidence in the conduct of the group’s operations.

Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, interaction with legislators has been of paramount importance to ensure business continuity.

More than 6 000 screens and sanitiser stands were put in place in all offices and retail stores to comply with the COVID-19 regulations.
HOW WE CREATE VALUE

Our business model

STRATEGY AND RESOURCE ALLOCATION

OUR CAPITALS AND STAKEHOLDERS

SOCIAL AND RELATIONSHIP CAPITAL – All stakeholders

Our relationships
Product and service innovation, affordability and accessibility, supplier development, local sourcing, corporate social investment

HUMAN CAPITAL – Employees

Our people
Employment, opportunity to develop and grow, exposure to retail and supply chain experience, employee support and wellness

INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL – Employees, customers and suppliers

Our infrastructure
Innovation, intellectual property, retail and supply chain experience, efficient processes, best price leadership, synergies across brands and businesses, governance, brand equity

MANUFACTURED CAPITAL – Employees, customers and suppliers

Our infrastructure
Logistics and technology infrastructure, systems, scale, accessibility through expansive store footprint, mobile technology

FINANCIAL CAPITAL – Investors, employees and customers

Our funding
Good business practices, trusted corporate governance, shareholder returns, investor confidence, business growth, employee development

NATURAL CAPITAL – Employees, customers and communities

Our environment
Responsible sourcing, supply chain efficiencies, waste management, recycling, awareness and behaviour

Our material matters, risks and opportunities are identified, addressed and managed at operational level, and reviewed and reported on at group level.

READ MORE p 20 – 22

VISION, MISSION AND VALUES

READ MORE p 12

PRODUCTS

VARIETY through:
- Wanted and needed products and services
- A wide range across market segments

AFFORDABILITY through:
- Value for money
- Low cost of doing business

CONVENIENCE through:
- Flexible store formats
- Physical and digital channels
- Various payment options

Customers

Suppliers

Communities

Employees

READ MORE

Material risks p 23

READ MORE
The outcomes of our business model are delivered through a continuous focus on our stakeholders, with our customers being at the centre of our purpose. We nurture our relationships, and we believe that contributing to our communities is key to maintaining trust in our brands. Although the environment in which we operate might influence the way we do business, it is through our products, services and relationships that we are able to create value.

### Outcomes vs. Impacts

**INPUTS/OUTPUTS (Performance)** | **OUTCOMES (Impact)**
---|---
More than 20 million known customers | I READ MORE Case studies
R40.7 million invested in corporate social investment initiatives | Going where our customers need us
Improvement in B-BBEE contributor score to 51.01 points | Group response to the COVID-19 pandemic
R37.9 million spent on training and development | I READ MORE Case studies
73% black female store managers | Three levels of leadership programmes
30 666 employees trained | Store manager promotions
27.4% cost of doing business | I READ MORE Case studies
24 million cartons distributed annually through supply chain network | Flash/CoCare partnership provides COVID-19 support
1.9 million PAXI parcels distributed, leveraging scale through innovation | GD Department head earnings per share
26 Ackermans Woman stand-alone stores | 234 new stores opened
194 000 Flash traders | 140 000 m² DC expansion project in Hammarsdale (PEP)
R24 million invested in new PepClo facility | R9.2 billion cash generated
234 new stores opened | R6.4 billion total tax contribution
140 000 m² DC expansion project in Hammarsdale (PEP) | 75.4 cents headline earnings per share
R24 million invested in new PepClo facility | R6.9 billion reduction in net debt
R10 billion DMTN programme launched | 308 856 CO₂e tonnes
30 666 employees trained | 2 600 tonnes of cartons reused
27.4% cost of doing business | I READ MORE Case studies
24 million cartons distributed annually through supply chain network | Shopping bag alternatives
1.9 million PAXI parcels distributed, leveraging scale through innovation | 2 600 tonnes of cartons reused
26 Ackermans Woman stand-alone stores | 194 000 Flash traders
194 000 Flash traders | R24 million invested in new PepClo facility
HOW WE GOVERN

Good governance is a vital enabler of value creation at Pepkor. Sound corporate governance creates a solid foundation on which the sustainability of the group is founded. It instils a culture that attracts and retains employees, provides consumer confidence in the group’s brands, operations, products and services, and provides all stakeholders with confidence, thereby enhancing long-term growth in the company’s share price.

The board recognises that the ethical culture of the group has an enduring impact on the value creation process over time. With a substantial number of retail stores in several countries, although primarily in southern Africa, the group also acknowledges the need to add value to the communities in which it operates through corporate responsibility initiatives.

Pepkor’s decades-long history as a private company allowed the formation of its strong, customer-centric corporate culture. Pepkor’s values were forged by employees, suppliers, customers and key stakeholders. The board and the CEO, supported by his executive leadership team, are responsible for upholding good corporate governance and safeguard the innate sense of ethics within Pepkor’s culture that is at heart of the company’s longevity. Listing on the JSE further strengthened Pepkor’s governance, since the board and executive management team have prioritised the adoption and implementation of governance policies and practices to meet JSE Listings Requirements.

Structures that ensure good governance

Pepkor’s values are underpinned by the governance framework set out in the board charter, the terms of reference of the committees of the board, the code of ethics, as well as policies and procedures.

The board leads by example, collectively instilling and nurturing a group culture rooted in the Pepkor code of ethics. The code reflects the core principles of Pepkor’s philosophy and embodies the belief that ethical behaviour is good for business. The code is complemented by a number of corporate compliance policies, which provide more detailed guidelines on specific issues.

Good governance in action

STRATEGIC DIRECTION
The board sets Pepkor’s strategic direction and purpose, and delegates to management responsibility for formulating strategy implementation in the short, medium and long term. Successful implementation of strategy, as a key responsibility of the board and management, is in the best interest of all stakeholders as it ensures superior operational performance.

REPORTING TO STAKEHOLDERS
The board accepts its duty to present a balanced and understandable assessment of the group’s position when reporting to stakeholders.

ASSURANCE
The board acknowledges that it cannot operate effectively without confidence in the information placed before it. The audit and risk committee provides oversight of direct assurance services and functions, as delegated by the board, to ensure the integrity of information used in decision-making.

RISK MANAGEMENT
The group continuously embeds risk management throughout its business activities and decision-making processes at all levels.

READ MORE
Corporate governance report
Individual contributions, collective results
Decisions and actions of the board embody fairness, responsibility, accountability and transparency. By setting the tone at the top, the board ensures that a culture of robust governance filters down through the organisation.

Decisions and actions of the board and executive management are underpinned by Pepkor’s values and driven by the group’s ultimate purpose: To make a positive difference in the lives of our customers.

The board’s response in a time of crisis – the COVID-19 pandemic
In response to unpredictable and evolving circumstances brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Pepkor board has adopted a highly active oversight role to support management. The board has addressed a range of complex issues focused primarily on the safety of our employees and on ensuring the survival of the company’s businesses, through necessary weekly, extraordinary board meetings for the duration of lockdown level 5. Pepkor was able to address all issues in a manner that enabled the group to face these challenges successfully as is outlined in this integrated report.

Challenges arising from the COVID-19 pandemic dominated the board’s agenda from March until year-end and will continue to be relevant in the future. In this time, the board considered how best to protect the values on which the group has been built, despite the unprecedented circumstances.

READ MORE
Corporate social responsibility report: Group response to the COVID-19 pandemic p 9
GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

Scheduled board meetings 4
Extraordinary board meetings 9

Active participation

Pepkor board of directors

Company secretary

Audit and risk committee
Human resources and remuneration committee
Nomination committee
Social and ethics committee

Board diversity

Black 3
Female 2
White 7
Male 8

Independence

Independent non-executive directors 4
Non-executive directors 4
Executive directors 2
1 / WENDY LUHABE (63)
BCom
INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE Chairman

Wendy was appointed as an independent non-executive director on 1 January 2019, and as chairman of the company on 1 December 2020. Wendy started her career in marketing 38 years ago and worked in the cosmetics and automotive sectors, which included working in Germany and the United States of America. She graduated with a BCom in 1981 and currently has a portfolio of interests that includes investments in education and infrastructure development. Wendy has been a pioneer in social entrepreneurship over the past 26 years and has been involved in human capital development, the economic empowerment of women, and mentorship of younger generations. She pioneered the founding of WIPHOLD, WPEF and, more recently, WINDE. Wendy is passionate about education, leadership, economic justice and mentorship. She has served as a non-executive director/chairman of companies across diverse industries since 1992. She is a recipient of four honorary doctorates for her contribution to the empowerment of women in various sectors of the economy. Wendy was the founding Chancellor of the University of Johannesburg. Wendy serves as chairman of Libstar Holdings Limited and as non-executive director of Compagnie Financière Richemont SA.

- Member of the social and ethics committee
- Member of the human resources and remuneration committee (appointed 20 November 2020)

2 / JOHANN CILLIERS (61)
BAcc (Cum laude), BAcc Hons, CA(SA)
LEAD INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Johann was appointed lead independent non-executive director of Pepkor on 29 May 2018, following his initial appointment to the Pepkor board on 18 August 2017. Johann completed his articles at PwC in 1988, following which he was appointed as financial director of Hicor Limited. In 1990, he joined Langeberg Foods Limited as group financial manager, serving on the board from 1991 to 1998 as financial director. In 1998, Johann joined PEP SA as director of operations and as an executive director. In 2004, he was appointed as an executive director of Pepkor Retail Limited and, until 2011, served on the group executive committee in various capacities. In 2011, he relinquished his executive role within the Pepkor group and was appointed as a non-executive director of Pepkor Holdings Proprietary Limited, which non-executive position he held until 2015. Johann currently manages various private investments.

- Chairman of the audit and risk committee
- Member of the nomination committee

3 / LEON LOURENS (54)
HND (Human Resources), BCom (Marketing)
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Leon was appointed as group chief executive officer on 6 December 2017. He completed a Higher National Diploma in Human Resources in 1987, before attaining a BCom degree in Marketing (Unisa) in 1994. He joined PEP in 1990. In 2000, he joined the supermarket group Panda in the Middle East as head of operations before returning to PEP in 2002. He was appointed as operations director in 2004, and became managing director of PEP SA in 2011. In 2016, Leon was appointed as Group MD: Pepkor Africa and he became chief operating officer of Pepkor Holdings at its listing on 20 September 2017. He has more than 28 years’ experience in retail, primarily from store operations in the discount sector of the market. Leon serves as a director on a number of subsidiary boards in the Pepkor group.

- Member of the social and ethics committee
**4 / RIAAN HANEKOM (51)**

**BAcc, BCom Hons (Acc), CA(SA)**

**CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER**

Riaan was appointed as group chief financial officer on 18 August 2017. He completed his articles with Ernst & Young in 1995, whereafter he spent six years with Shoprite as a financial manager. He joined Woolworths in 2001, and was the Woolworths retail operations group head of finance and administration when he joined the Pepkor group in 2006, as commercial director of Shoe City. He became the commercial director of Ackermans in 2008, and financial director of Ackermans in 2009. He was appointed as the group financial director of the Pepkor group in February 2016. Riaan serves as a director on a number of subsidiary boards in the Pepkor group.

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**5 / STEVE MÜLLER (59)**

**BAcc, BAcc (Hons), CA(SA), Sanlam EDP, IoD**

**INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

Steve was appointed as an independent non-executive director on 18 August 2017. Steve worked at KPMG until 1992, after which he worked as a senior manager at Rand Merchant Bank Limited until 1994. In 1995, he joined Genberg Investments Limited, inter alia as an executive director of Gensec Bank Limited, heading the Investment Banking division from 1999 to 2004. From 2004 to 2008, he managed various structured equity funds for Sanlam Capital Markets. He has been appointed as a non-executive director on the boards of several companies. Steve was appointed as an independent non-executive director of KAP Industrial Holdings Limited in 2012. He has chaired or served on the audit and risk committees and the human resources and remuneration committees of several companies over the last 23 years.

- Chairman of the human resources and remuneration committee
- Member of the audit and risk committee

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**6 / FAGMEEDAH PETERSEN-COOK (45)**

**BBusSc (Act.Sc.), FIFoA, FASSA, PGDip (MgtPrac), CD(SA), IoDSA (Cert.Dir.)**

**INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

Fagmeedah was appointed as an independent non-executive director on 16 April 2018. Fagmeedah is an actuary with 24 years’ technical experience in the financial services sector. Until 2016, she was the chief investment officer at the Eskom Pension and Provident Fund (EPPF), where she was responsible for the investment of R120 billion. Fagmeedah was appointed to the board of the Government Employees Pension Fund (GEPF) to bring her expertise to the oversight of the investment activity of the PIC. In 2012, she was appointed as member of the board of Telkom, where she chaired the investment committee while she was the acting CIO of the Eskom Pension Fund. She is an independent director of Absa Financial Services, chairs the investment committee of the Absa Pension Fund, and also serves as chairman of the Bankmed audit committee. As an actuary, Fagmeedah brings enterprise risk management skills and multigenerational planning techniques to the boardroom. She strongly believes in sustainability and was instrumental in developing the framework for the implementation of the UN PRI at both the GEPF and the EPPF, and now champions ESG principles at the various companies where she is involved. Fagmeedah is the FSCA-designated insurance director for the group.

- Chairman of the social and ethics committee
- Member of the audit and risk committee
7 / THEODORE DE KLERK (50)
BCom (Hons), CTA, HDip (Tax), CFM
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Theodore was appointed as a non-executive director on 28 May 2019. He completed his articles with Ernst & Young and worked as a corporate tax consultant for four years. He joined Murray & Roberts as financial director of its marine construction operation. He spent five years with Gensec Investment Bank as part of its corporate finance advisory unit, focusing on mergers and acquisitions, capital raisings and related structuring functions. In 2003, he joined Steinhoff, and in 2008 he was appointed chief executive officer of the group’s southern African building materials division, a position he held until 2015. He was appointed financial director of Steinhoff International Holdings N.V. on 1 September 2019. Theodore holds various directorships within the Steinhoff group and is also a director of the IEP Group.

8 / LOUIS DU PREEZ (51)
BCom, LLB
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Louis was appointed as a non-executive director on 24 January 2018. He qualified as an attorney of the High Court of South Africa in 1997. Louis joined Jan S de Villiers and was appointed a partner of the firm in 1998. With the merger of Werksmans Attorneys in 2009, he became a member of the national executive committee of the combined firm and served on that committee until early 2017. While practising as an attorney, he advised clients on a variety of corporate and commercial matters. Louis served on the board of KAP Industrial Holdings Limited from 1 October 2017 until 3 April 2019, as a non-executive director. He joined the Steinhoff group as general counsel in mid-2017, was appointed as the commercial director of Steinhoff International Holdings N.V. on 19 December 2017, and as chief executive officer of Steinhoff International Holdings N.V. with effect from 1 January 2019
• Member of the human resources and remuneration committee
• Member of the nomination committee

9 / JAYENDRA NAIDOO (60)
BProc
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Jayendra was appointed as chairman on 18 August 2017, and fulfilled this role until 30 November 2020. Jayendra is a non-executive director of the company. As a full-time trade unionist in his youth, he played a significant role in the negotiation of the National Peace Accord in 1991, as well as in the establishment of a network of peace committees throughout South Africa. In 1995, he was appointed the first executive director of NEDLAC, serving until 1998. In 2000, he co-founded the J&J Group and he is the founder of the Lancaster Group. Jayendra has served on several committees and boards, including the board of Pepkor Holdings Proprietary Limited as a non-executive director between 2003 and 2011. In 1997, Jayendra was nominated by the World Economic Forum as a Global Leader of Tomorrow. Jayendra notified the board of his resignation as non-executive director on 20 January 2021 which is effective on 1 February 2021.
• Chairman of the nomination committee
• Member of the human resources and remuneration committee

10 / JACOB WIESE (40)
BA (US), MA International Economics & Management (Università Commerciale Luigi Bocconi, Italy), LLB (UCT)
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Jacob was appointed as a non-executive director on 18 August 2017. After completing his LLB at UCT in 2008 and his pupillage at the Cape Bar, Jacob was admitted as an advocate of the High Court of South Africa in 2009. He joined the investment committee of the Titan Group in 2010. Jacob is an independent non-executive director of Fairvest Property Holdings Limited and serves on the boards as an alternate or non-executive director of various publicly listed companies, which include Shoprite Holdings, Invicta Holdings and Tradefield. Jacob is also extensively involved in the management of Lourensford Wine Estate. Jacob notified the board on 18 December 2020 that he will not make himself available for re-election and will therefore retire from the board on 10 March 2021.
HOW WE REWARD

The group's remuneration philosophy seeks to serve stakeholder interests by supporting sustainable growth.

Our remuneration policy and philosophy

Remuneration is governed by the Pepkor board, with the human resources and remuneration committee (Remcom) mandated to oversee that the group remunerates employees fairly, responsibly and transparently, in a manner that promotes the achievement of strategic objectives and positive outcomes.

The group remuneration policy and philosophy are designed to achieve this, and its effectiveness is reviewed annually by the Remcom. The Remcom is satisfied that the remuneration policy achieved its primary objectives in FY20.

Divisional remuneration policies collectively make up the group's remuneration policy and are required to conform to and fit within a fair and approved remuneration policy framework.

Shareholder engagement

Pepkor continued its engagement with shareholders on the topic of remuneration and we have made progress on our journey to enhance our remuneration policy and related disclosures.

At Pepkor’s third annual general meeting held on 11 March 2020, the group’s remuneration policy and implementation report were tabled for non-binding advisory shareholder votes, with the following results:

92.61% voted in favour of the remuneration policy

90.15% voted in favour of the implementation report

Our policy and philosophy:

- originate from our purpose to make a positive difference in the lives of our customers;
- seek to serve shareholder interests by supporting sustainable growth;
- are reviewed once a year by the Remcom; and
- are adopted by each operating division, which has its own remuneration committee and policies, reflecting our decentralised operating structure.

We aim to position ourselves in the market to ensure we attract, motivate and retain key and critical talent. We achieve this by applying appropriate remuneration structures across all employee levels, as well as within our various group-level entities, ensuring that the correct balance between guaranteed pay, and short- and long-term incentives is achieved.
How we rewarded guaranteed pay in FY20

Salary benchmarking is based on two reputable salary surveys in South Africa. The Pepkor group utilises the services of REMchannel (previously PwC) and PE Corporate Services (Willis Towers Watson).

Salary increases awarded in 2020 and applicable to FY21 include:

- **CEO** guaranteed package increased 0%
- **CFO** guaranteed package increased 3%
- **Pepkor executive management** guaranteed package increased 1.6% on average
- **General increase** for operational, logistics and administrative support staff increased between 0.0% and 4.5%

FOCUS AREAS IN FY21

The Remcom has identified the following areas that will be considered in FY21 to ensure alignment and compliance:

- Continue to look for mutually beneficial opportunities with regard to remuneration and benefits across the group and leverage the scale of the group.
- Drive greater standardisation with regard to STI structures across the group and continue to align the grading system.
- Monitor the application of equal pay for work of equal value to ensure equity is maintained within Pepkor and how this speaks to fair and responsible remuneration for executive directors and the executive team compared to employee remuneration.

**THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

During the national lockdown, Pepkor aimed to remunerate all employees in operations and support functions by using different measures and relief options. The Remcom assessed the current remuneration policy to ensure that it remains effective in motivating employees to drive the right performance in the current operating environment to protect, sustain and grow performance of the group. As a result, changes were made to the incentives. These are described in more detail in the remuneration report.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Salary Benchmarking</th>
<th>FY19</th>
<th>FY20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CEO guaranteed package</td>
<td>27,233</td>
<td>23,642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFO guaranteed package</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepkor executive management guaranteed package</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General increase for operational, logistics and administrative support staff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remuneration report</th>
<th>FY2019</th>
<th>FY2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-executive directors – fees paid</td>
<td>9,813</td>
<td>8,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive directors – Total single figure remuneration</td>
<td>23,642</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GROUP PERFORMANCE

Affordability.
We make our products and services as affordable as possible.

Market share grew as the need for products and services at affordable prices became important to consumers.
Clothing and general merchandise pages 44 – 57

Omnichannel is a focus area for growth.
Furniture, appliances and electronics pages 58 – 61

Flash transformed into a full tech company with a mission to create new transaction economies.
FinTech pages 62 – 67
ASHLEIGH HENDRICKS, Ackermans customer

‘I shop for my little brother and my daughter. She is now two years old. This is the only place where I can get the quality I want at this price, especially with kids growing so fast.’
The group successfully navigated the COVID-19 pandemic from a financial perspective, as the resilience of our business model was tested. The year under review highlighted the importance of balance sheet efficiency and flexibility, and the group closed the year in a substantially stronger position than a year ago.

The comparability of Pepkor’s statutory results is inhibited by the implementation of IFRS 16. To provide a meaningful assessment of group performance, the commentary that follows excludes the impact of the adoption of IFRS 16.

Adoption of IFRS 16: Leases
The group adopted IFRS 16: Leases (IFRS 16) on 1 October 2019, using the modified retrospective approach with no restatement of the prior year’s reported results. This had a material impact on the group’s statutory results for the current year, reducing headline earnings from continuing operations by R452 million and headline earnings per share from continuing operations by 17%, or 12.8 cents.

Leases were capitalised on 1 October 2019, resulting in the recognition of a right-of-use asset of R10.8 billion and a lease liability of R15.1 billion at 30 September 2020. The right-of-use asset was impaired by R235 million during the year. Refer to the annual financial statements for further details.
Results from continuing operations

Revenue

Despite having lost approximately R5.0 billion in revenue through the COVID-19 trading restrictions, the group managed to achieve positive revenue growth for the year, which is an outstanding result. Group revenue increased by 3.6% to R63.7 billion compared to R61.5 billion in the prior financial year ended 30 September 2019 (FY19).

The group generates 85% of its sales in cash, with lay-bys contributing 8% to total sales. Credit remains a small enabler of sales, contributing 7% to the total sales mix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment/business</th>
<th>Type of credit offered</th>
<th>Credit sales contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clothing and general merchandise</td>
<td></td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEP</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ackermans</td>
<td>Revolving credit</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEP Africa</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speciality</td>
<td>Revolving credit</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JD Group</td>
<td></td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture division</td>
<td>Instalment sales</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer electronics division</td>
<td>Instalment sales</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepkor</td>
<td></td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Capfin is not a sales enabler and is therefore not included above.

The clothing and general merchandise segment reported an increase in revenue of 1.4% to R45.6 billion for the year. This includes revenue growth of 12.1% during the fourth quarter, recovering from a 15.9% decline reported during the third quarter.

The furniture, appliances and electronics segment reported revenue growth of 1.4% to R9.5 billion for the year. Merchandise sales for the year decreased by 0.4%, with a decrease of 1.6% in like-for-like sales.

The FinTech segment reported revenue growth of 20.4% to R8.6 billion for the year.
Gross margins
Gross profit margins reduced to 35.3% from 36.4% due to a shift in product mix with a higher contribution of financial services and cellular products. Markdowns were maintained on a like-for-like basis with better than expected sales performance, while store closures resulted in liquidation of inventory. A disciplined approach to maintaining consistent inflow margins on clothing, footwear and homeware merchandise across the majority of Pepkor businesses underpins long-term stability in the group’s gross margins.

Other income
Other income reduced by 17.1% to R735 million, primarily as a result of external loan distribution fees that are no longer earned since the establishment of the Capfin internally funded credit book. Commissions earned on bill payments and money transfers initially suffered as a result of stores not being able to trade during the lockdown period and fewer customers visiting stores. Positive signs of recovery have since been reported.

Operating costs
Operating costs, excluding debtors’ costs, increased by 3.4% despite additional COVID-19-related expenses incurred to the value of R92 million. Cost savings of approximately R700 million compared to budget were achieved, with savings on property rental and employment costs being the biggest contributors. The group continues to operate at the lowest cost of doing business in the market.

Debtors’ costs increased by 48.3% to R1.7 billion as a result of increased credit book provision levels and bad debts. A conservative approach was applied in credit book provision levels in anticipation of a deterioration in the credit health of consumers, notwithstanding collection levels exceeding initial expectations. Provision levels on the Tenacity credit book, which facilitates credit sales in Ackermans and Speciality, were increased to 22% (FY19: 17%), while provision levels on the Connect credit book, which facilitates sales in the JD Group, increased to 42% (FY19: 33%). Provision levels on the Capfin unsecured lending credit book were increased to 26% (FY19: 15%).

Operating profit
Operating profit (before capital items) decreased by 18.4% to R5.3 billion.

The clothing and general merchandise segment contributed more than 97% to the group’s operating profit in FY20 and decreased by 15.6% to R5.2 billion, impacted by lost sales and increased debtors’ costs.

An operating loss of R301 million was reported by the furniture, appliances and electronics segment and was impacted by increased debtors’ costs.

The FinTech segment operating profit decreased by 5.6% to R455 million and was impacted by higher debtors’ costs levels in the Capfin unsecured lending business.

Net finance costs and net debt
Net finance costs reduced by 13.3% to R1.4 billion due to lower debt levels and interest rate reductions.

Taxation
Pepkor’s effective tax rate for the year was significantly impacted by the impairment of goodwill and intangibles, which are not tax deductible.

Earnings
Earnings were impacted by the impairment of goodwill and intangible assets of R4.8 billion. The impairment is a result of constrained future growth expectations in PEP Africa, Shoe City, Tekkie Town and Incredible Connection, in addition to an increase in the weighted average cost of capital. This resulted in a loss per share of 62.5 cents, while headline earnings per share reduced by 21.0% to 75.4 cents. The impairment is excluded from headline earnings from continuing operations, as prescribed by Circular 1/2019 – Headline Earnings as issued by the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants (SAICA).

Cash generation
Cash generated by operations (excluding discontinued operations) amounted to R9.2 billion based on very strong trading, resulting in a cash conversion rate of 136%.

Working capital
The strong trading levels following the relaxation of lockdown measures in combination with reduced merchandise inflows in anticipation of lower consumer demand levels resulted in a reduction in inventory levels of 13.2% to R10.7 billion (excluding discontinued operations in both years). The unprecedented levels of inventory productivity and freshness achieved as a result of this is not considered sustainable, although it provided many learnings to merchandising teams.

Capital expenditure
Capital expenditure in continuing operations reduced by 23.5% from the prior year to R1.3 billion in the current year. This excludes land purchased in Hammarsdale for the development of a new PEP distribution centre. The land will be sold to an external developer for development of the distribution centre. It is expected that capital expenditure in FY21 will be similar, as capital allocation continues to be deployed where returns are maximised.

The group’s conservative approach to consumer credit resulted in reduced credit granting early in FY20 and was further curtailed at the onset of COVID-19. This, in addition to good post-lockdown collections, resulted in a total reduction of R1.1 billion in the gross size of all credit books since 31 March 2020.
The Tenacity credit book reduced to R3.0 billion; the Connect credit book to R1.6 billion; and the Capfin credit book to R1.9 billion at 30 September 2020.

**Net debt**

The group reduced net debt from R14.1 billion at 31 March 2020 to R7.1 billion at 30 September 2020 (excluding the adoption of IFRS 16).

This was facilitated by strong cash generation and good credit book collections, in addition to the accelerated book-build completed in June 2020, which raised R1.9 billion and resulted in the issue of 172.5 million new Pepkor shares on 29 June 2020.

The debt reduction included the early settlement of the R1.5 billion bridge term loan facility and early settlement of R4.0 billion of the total R6.0 billion preference share funding that was due to mature in May 2022. The group’s debt repayment profile benefited from the refinancing and extension of R6.0 billion in debt, which is now repayable or expiring in September 2023. Debt covenants have been amended to create sufficient headroom and enhanced flexibility going forward. The contractual net debt-to-EBITDA ratio of 1.02 times and interest cover ratio of 5.38 times remain well within funding covenants.

Pepkor was successful in the launch of its R10 billion DMTN programme in March 2020. The group raised R1 billion in three- and five-year bonds issued on 10 March 2020 at favourable interest rates. The proceeds were used to reduce debt and diversify its sources of funding.

On 27 November 2020, Moody’s affirmed Pepkor’s Ba3 global scale long-term rating and repositioned the national scale long-term rating assigned to Pepkor to A2.za from A3.za. This reflects an improved national scale credit rating.

**Discontinued operations**

As announced on 4 August 2020 via SENS, the group’s portfolio strategy and intention to increase focus on its core business resulted in the decision to dispose of The Building Company. Pepkor’s building materials reporting segment, in its entirety, is therefore classified as a discontinued operation in the group’s 2020 financial results. Completion of the transaction is subject to approval by the Competition Commission and is expected to be concluded during the first half of the 2021 financial year.

The Building Company reported a decline in sales of 12.6% and a decrease in like-for-like sales of 11.3% for the year due to the inactivity and contraction of the construction industry as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite a very challenging environment, the business achieved break-even.

Discontinued operations further include PEP Africa’s operations in Zimbabwe following the decision in the prior year to exit the country. The exit from Zimbabwe was concluded on 30 September 2020.

**Dividend**

As communicated during the group’s interim results published on 27 May 2020, no dividend was declared, based on heightened levels of prudence applied by the board and the focus on liquidity preservation and allocation of resources.

**Outlook**

The Pepkor group faces FY21 with a substantially strengthened financial position and capital structure. This will support performance in a potentially constrained operating environment. The group’s focus on providing value to customers will further support performance.

**Appreciation**

I would like to thank the Pepkor executive team and board for their commitment and continued support.

RIAAN HANEKOM
Chief financial officer
OUR BUSINESSES

FOUR OPERATIONAL SEGMENTS SUPPORTED BY GROUP SERVICES

CLOTHING AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE

This segment provides clothing, footwear and homeware (CFH) products, fast-moving consumer speciality goods (FMCG), cellular and financial services. Retail brands include PEP, PEP Africa and Ackermans, Shoe City, Dunns, Tekkie Town, John Craig, Refinery, S.P.C.C and CODE.

Tenacity Financial Services supports the Ackermans and Pepkor Speciality retail brands through revolving credit offered to customers.

Pepkor Group Services, which includes the corporate office, forms part of this reporting segment.

Contribution to group results

65% Revenue
R5.2 billion Operating profit

35 900 employees
4 486 stores
10 countries

FURNITURE, APPLIANCES AND ELECTRONICS

This segment comprises the JD Group and Abacus businesses. The JD Group includes six household furniture, appliances and electronics retail brands. Connect Financial Solutions provides credit through instalment sale receivables. Retail brands include Russells, Bradlows, Rochester, Sleepmasters, Incredible Connection and HiFi Corp.

Abacus provides insurance products via its subsidiaries to customers of the JD Group and other group businesses.

Contribution to group results

13% Revenue
R301 million Operating loss

5 700 employees
879 stores
4 countries

PEPKOR GROUP SERVICES

Group Services manages all the functions that support the brands and other operational businesses. Centralising many of these services and regulatory functions allows us to use our economies of scale to save costs and improve efficiencies, providing a holistic group approach to group compliance and applying best practice.

1 Before capital items.
Our retail brands serve customers in the discount, value and specialist value retail market, which includes the vast majority of the southern African population.

**FINTECH**

This segment includes businesses that provide virtual products and services to customers in the informal sector through digital technology to make their lives easier. In many instances, these businesses leverage other Pepkor retail channels, including the store footprint, but do not enable sales in any of the Pepkor retail brands. Flash and Capfin are included in this segment.

**Building Materials**

The Building Company (TBCo) comprises this segment. The business operates across three divisions, which include more than 10 established and well-known brands that provide and distribute products for the building industry. Brands include BUCO, Timberrcity, Chipbase, MacNeil, Cachet, Citiwood, Brands4Africa, Buchel, W&B Hardware, Bildware, B-One, Tiletoria and Floors Direct.

**Contribution to group results**

- **Revenue**: R455 million
- **Operating profit**: 12%
- **Employees**: 1,500
- **Flash traders**: 194,000
- **Countries (Flash)**: 5

**Contribution to group result:**

- **Revenue**: 10%
- **Break-even achieved**: R455 million
- **Employees**: 5,500
- **Stores**: 115
- **Countries**: 2
CLOTHING AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE: PEP

PEP’S PROXIMITY TO CUSTOMERS SUPPORTED SALES

Introduction
PEP’s customers are remarkable people who, on a very small budget, make it possible for their families to live with dignity and pride. PEP is positioned in the discount market segment to serve consumers predominantly in the lower- to mid-Socio-Economic Measure (SEM) clusters. These clusters are sensitive to increased living costs, which negatively impact their spending power. PEP provides them with non-discretionary, everyday products and services to make their lives easier.

Products and services
Clothing, footwear and homeware products, cellular and airtime products, fast-moving consumer goods, pay-TV decoders and a range of value-added services, including selected bill payments (such as DStv), Flash tokens, 1ForYou vouchers, cross-border and local money transfers, PAXI parcel delivery service, cash-backs, Capfin loan applications, and funeral insurance.

Strategy and approach
PEP’s purpose is to make it possible for its customers to look and feel good. It provides them with products and services they can afford in stores that are close to where they live. This promise has positioned PEP as a trusted brand for 55 years.

Its performance is measured against its strategy of:

- **Being the best price leader** in its category: To provide customers with the ‘best products for less’ is a key performance indicator (KPI) and the whole business is centred around this customer value proposition. PEP maintains product margins through operational efficiencies and passes pricing benefits on to customers. Prices are benchmarked periodically to ensure that BPL is maintained.

- **Providing the right assortment**: PEP provides everyday products and services that people need. Scale, years of retail experience and a deep understanding of its customers give PEP the advantage to effectively source and sell the right product at the right price.

PEP customers stay loyal to the brand because its consistent ‘best products for less’ promise has not changed since 1965.
Performance overview

PEP's success during the year can be attributed to its defensive market positioning and being a trusted brand to provide the lowest possible prices to customers on basic and essential products and services. Price leadership was maintained with BPL of 97%, in addition to a positive price differential of 28% compared to other retailers.

The national lockdown and closure of stores resulted in pent-up demand from customers, driving very strong sales performance once stores reopened. While customers benefited from government support in the form of COVID-19-related SASSA grants, it is expected that consumer affordability will come under strain as unemployment increases. Customers are expected to reprioritise their spending, and PEP achieved significant market share gains during the second half of the financial year.

The store footprint increased to 2 384 stores with 83 new store openings during the year. PEP's close proximity to customers supported performance, as customers chose to shop closer to home and less frequently. This resulted in fewer transactions but increased basket sizes.

PEP’s unique culture, Sikhula KunYe (growing together), underpinned the brand’s ability to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and to continue driving its purpose. The PEP brand was refreshed as part of a process started two years ago. The update is more than a logo update; it reflects the brand’s positioning as the discount leader which, over recent years, has shown its appeal to a wider customer base. The new brand identity will be applied to new stores with roll-out to existing stores over the next seven years. The new brand includes a new store layout that is focused on giving customers a better shopping experience, without changing the product or price leadership position.

In responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, PEP worked closely with its loyal supplier base to manage and reduce stock inflows in anticipation of lower levels of consumer demand. Stock orders
We owe to it our loyal customers to keep listening to them and carefully changing in ways that always offer them the lowest prices and convenience PEP is famous for, while ensuring that we provide a great shopping experience,” said Jaap Hamman, CEO of PEP. Ntuthuko Gwala, station manager of PEP’s radio station, Feelgood FM, from PEP Talk, interviewed Jaap live on air at the opening of the first new-look, new-format PEP store in Paarl Mall.

In Cellular, smartphone volumes increased by 19.7% as a result of strong demand, while financial services transactions were impacted by store closures and fewer customers in store. The increase in handset sales is likely due to customers’ need to be more connected as the overall effect of the COVID-19 pandemic has made people more reliant on technology. Although the majority of PEP’s customers might not fully participate in e-commerce, owning a smartphone gives them the ability to communicate and engage in social media, as well as browse for products and information online.

The PAXI parcel delivery initiative uses PEP’s scale and logistics infrastructure to collect and deliver parcels between stores, providing a much needed, affordable and convenient service to customers. Performance surpassed expectations with the distribution of 1.9 million parcels during the year for customers and SMEs, compared to 850 000 during the previous year. The initiative successfully leverages the group’s retail footprint, and the number of distribution points was expanded to more than 2 000 with the inclusion of Shoe City stores. The PAXI service has also become a critical service to support SMEs operating in local communities, that make

130 000
PAXI parcels distributed for SMEs

More than 2 000
national PAXI distribution points

In instances where products had already entered the production process, orders were delayed or postponed, as a large portion of PEP’s product range consists of basic everyday items that are not seasonal or dependent on trends. This provided both PEP and suppliers the opportunity to mitigate risks during a period where production capacity and sales were severely restricted.

Strong performance in baby products was supported by product quality and fabric improvements to meet customer demand, while performance in back-to-school trading was impacted by extended school closures due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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The PAXI parcel delivery initiative uses PEP’s scale and logistics infrastructure to collect and deliver parcels between stores, providing a much needed, affordable and convenient service to customers. Performance surpassed expectations with the distribution of 1.9 million parcels during the year for customers and SMEs, compared to 850 000 during the previous year. The initiative successfully leverages the group’s retail footprint, and the number of distribution points was expanded to more than 2 000 with the inclusion of Shoe City stores. The PAXI service has also become a critical service to support SMEs operating in local communities, that make

130 000
PAXI parcels distributed for SMEs

More than 2 000
national PAXI distribution points

In instances where products had already entered the production process, orders were delayed or postponed, as a large portion of PEP’s product range consists of basic everyday items that are not seasonal or dependent on trends. This provided both PEP and suppliers the opportunity to mitigate risks during a period where production capacity and sales were severely restricted.

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130 000
PAXI parcels distributed for SMEs

More than 2 000
national PAXI distribution points
Corporate responsibility

PEP is proud to have a unique, inspiring and endearing company culture in the retail world that remains central to how they do business, how they treat each other and guides how they behave. Sikhula KunYe, a Xhosa phrase that means ‘we are growing together’, creates a unique environment of teamwork which fosters both business and personal growth.

Outlook

PEP remains conservative in its outlook over the next year as it navigates the post-COVID-19 market and the impact of this on its customers. The focus of the business will include continuing to invest in PEP Dynamos and being an employer of choice. PEP customers and their needs remain critically important, and PEP’s focus will be to maintain BPL, improve customer satisfaction, and grow market share.

Future growth drivers include retail footprint expansion, albeit at more conservative rates; the introduction of new product ranges; and investments in systems and infrastructure to promote long-term scale and efficiencies. Retail stores and digital will be used to enhance communication and marketing as a cost-effective and direct way to connect with customers.

PEP plans to invest in the fit-out of a new 140 000 m² distribution centre (DC) in Hammarsdale, which will be developed externally by 2024, to build capacity for the next 15 years and improve delivery to stores and overall efficiencies.

PEP and PEPcell were awarded gold in the Daily Sun 2020 Readers Choice Awards for the categories of children’s clothing and cellular.

1 000 tonnes of post-consumer plastic waste was used for plastic bag production.

All plastic bags already comply with government regulations for plastic bags set for 2028.
CLOTHING AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE: ACKERMANS

ACKERMANS HAS ACHIEVED RECORD MARKET SHARE

OUR ACKERMANS BRANDS

Introduction
Ackermans brings ‘value to life’, offering its customers value with a wide range of clothing, footwear and value-added services. Ackermans strives to be the number one retailer for women with children in their lives and has aggressively focused on growing its market share in babies’ and children's products. Its strategy focuses on its employees, customers and communities with its culture exemplified through its CRISP (Courage, Respect, Integrity, Simplicity and Performance) values.

Products and services
These include clothing, footwear, cellular and value-added services, as well as cellular and financial services (such as insurance, personal loans, bill payments and money transfers).

Strategy and approach
Ackermans is a people-centred business that aims to equip its employees with knowledge and the tools needed to deliver on the Ackermans strategy. Ackermans’ employees have proved to be agile and adaptable, and its strong culture is testament to its continued growth in market share over the last number of years, notwithstanding the COVID-19 pandemic.

Externally, Ackermans focuses on its customers and their communities. It provides customers with a value proposition of price, assortment, quality, service and fashion that is affordable, on-trend and relevant. Ackermans has given back to its customers and the communities in which it operates through the Ububele programme for many years. Ackermans strongly believes that bringing employees, customers and the community together, as part of its business strategy, adds value to their lives and their support and loyalty to the brand.
Customers are seeking more value at affordable prices as disposable income has come under pressure in recent years. This was exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. What set Ackermans apart in this time was its employees’ knowledge and skills, agility, and their commitment to deal with the challenges of the pandemic, ensuring that the business continued as normally as possible.

With more people looking for affordable, alternative options in basic product categories, Ackermans has focused on its employees and customers, safeguarding its key stakeholders and operations.

Performance review

Babies’ and kids’ wear comprise 69% of apparel products sold with character clothing being particularly popular. Ackermans continued to grow market share in these product categories.
Customer shopping behaviour changed, and customers shopped less frequently, while basket sizes increased in value. Shopping malls had a decline in sales, as customers chose to shop closer to home, choosing to support smaller shopping centres and nodes.

Despite the negative market conditions and a constrained operating environment, Ackermans gained significant market share during the year under review. This was evident in the Kids’ product category, which achieved record sales levels after the lockdown restrictions were lifted. Cellular performed well based on increased demand as customers’ lifestyles changed to include home entertainment and to stay connected during and after the COVID-19 lockdown.

Although planned store openings for the year were reduced due to the uncertainty created by the COVID-19 pandemic, the retail store base increased by 55 stores to 861 stores at 30 September 2020.

Credit sales contribution decreased to 17% from 19% in the prior year as credit granting was curtailed in anticipation of weaker consumer credit health. Contribution from lay-bys amounted to 17% with record fulfilment levels (exceeding 80%) achieved.

Operational Highlights and Summary

- Opened 62 new stores across different formats, including 4 Ackermans Connect stores
- Served more than 59 million customers
- More than 179 million units in clothing, footwear and essentials sold
- 2.3 million cell phone handsets sold
  - All key big volume product categories exceeded plan on sales and margin post level 5 of the lockdown
  - The biannual engagement survey result was the highest ever with 80% of employees participating

Sales mix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sales Mix</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lay-bys</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ackermans Woman stores have proved to be a successful addition to the brand with more stores to open in future.
Corporate responsibility

At the onset of the COVID-19 lockdown level 5, baby products to the value of R111 482 were donated to Gift of the Givers, who packaged the products into hampers and distributed it to hospital wards and clinics. Products included toiletry essentials, wash cloths, nappies, blankets and winter clothing.

Winner of the Ask Afrika Icon Brands Survey as Best Retailer in Children’s Wear for the eighth consecutive year.

Leveraging the trade partnership with the Character Group, Ackermans pledged R1 from the sale of every character face cover to support and assist with the reopening of 105 early childhood development centres.

R12.8 million in product donations were made during the year.

Outlook

The business will continue to focus on its customer value proposition to deliver results by providing exceptional value to women with kids in their lives.

It has taken a conservative approach towards its growth strategy for the next financial year, with a reduction in the number of store openings. Efforts continue to be focused on growing the women’s offering through Ackermans Woman.

Online and digital represent additional growth areas and Ackermans plans to fast-track development of its click-and-collect capability to leverage its bricks-and-mortar infrastructure. Local sourcing opportunities will also be explored to grow local sourcing opportunities to bolster rapid response, especially in the women’s product categories.

During lockdown, we launched the ‘Faces of change’ campaign that celebrated women who actively made a difference in their communities. The campaign gave customers the opportunity to nominate heroes like Mymoena Scholtz, pioneer and leader of Where Rainbows Meet Development Foundation.
Strategy and approach

PEP Africa was born out of PEP’s culture and way of doing business in South Africa, following the same strategic approach and offering the same customer value proposition. Country-specific nuances make trading in each African country unique and it is therefore managed by a separate management team. Customers know they can find quality new products and consistency in size and ranges, as well as the added benefit of good customer service and a money-back guarantee.

Similar to PEP in South Africa, PEP Africa is positioned in the discount segment of the CFH markets. While stronger informal markets with focus on second-hand clothing exist in many of its operating countries, PEP Africa’s positioning is the cheapest formal retail option. Apparel and footwear are the largest product categories followed by cellular. Babies’ and kids’ products dominate sales, as the informal market does not cater for these items.

Products and services

CFH products, cellular and airtime products, FMCG and a range of value-added services, including cashbacks, electricity and cellular airtime, cross-border and local money transfers, selected bill payments (such as pay-TV).

Performance overview

Customers in Africa have limited buying power and economic growth is largely dependent on the performance of commodity prices. Constant volatility in foreign exchange rates adds to the complexity of doing business in Africa, and the division reported mixed results from each of its country operations. Most African economies have been placed under significant pressure by the COVID-19 pandemic. Different lockdown levels, rules and regulations applied to different countries, causing trade in general to deteriorate. To ensure that the PEP Africa model remains robust and sustainable, the business had no option but to curtail costs and complete a restructuring process during the year. The exit from Zimbabwe was announced last year and was completed on 30 September 2020.

ZAMBIA is one of the fastest growing economies in Africa and is mostly driven by copper and agriculture. It is one of the most urbanised countries in sub-Saharan Africa with about half the population living in larger towns or cities. This is PEP Africa’s largest African operation and is fairly stable with good prospects, although high currency depreciation is a concern. The retail store base increased by one store on a net basis to 82. This included four new store openings and three closures. Performance is impacted by a significant component of the cost base, which is linked to the US dollar. This remains an ongoing focus.

ANGOLA remains heavily influenced by high currency depreciation and economic volatility. With the local currency depreciating by more than 50% in FY20, product price increases were necessary and resulted in reduced volumes. The scale of operations in-country was reduced to compensate for lower volumes and performance was supported by strong growth in the cellular product category following the successful award of a cellular licence in the previous year. The retail store base in Angola reduced to 85 and included five store closures.

MOZAMBIQUE is highly dependent on tourism and mining, and most of its population lives in rural areas. It has also seen an economic slowdown due to the negative impact of cyclones Idai and Kenneth in 2019, which put additional pressure on the country’s infrastructure. Despite additional concerns around political issues reported during the year, operations remain stable. As an essential retailer, all stores continued trading during the COVID-19 state of emergency, but restrictions on the freedom of movement impacted performance. The retail store base was reduced to 65 stores following the closure of two stores.
NIGERIA’S emerging market is the largest economy in Africa and is expanding into the manufacturing, financial services, communications, technology and entertainment sectors. Despite this ‘growth’, the country faces significant challenges with the collapse in oil prices coupled with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. New import permit legislation added pressure to the supply chain and the outlook for Nigeria is to maintain the business at current levels for the short to medium term. Long-term growth will be planned through expansion into smaller towns, where there is an opportunity to build quicker brand recognition through PEP’s formal retail value proposition. The retail store base was reduced to 46, with the closure of five stores.

MALAWI is one of the poorest countries in the world and is dependent on agriculture, which employs the vast majority of the population. Although Malawi is PEP Africa’s smallest market with 17 stores, it is the best performing market in terms of profitability and cost of doing business. Conservative expansion is planned over the next three years.

UGANDA was entered in 2016 and it served as a strategic platform to enter the East African market with plans to expand and scale operations. These plans have not proved to be feasible, taking the current and future operating environment into consideration, and the decision was made to close down operations by the end of 2020.

Outlook

PEP Africa remains committed to its current markets and will support its existing operations, providing the best formal retail experience to customers. Each country of operation must be profitable in its own right before any further expansion will be considered. In the short term, PEP Africa will focus on consolidating its retail footprint through closure of unprofitable stores. Minimising the cost of doing business is imperative and dollar-based property rentals are being reviewed and renegotiated.

Opportunities to collaborate further with the PEP South African operations will be explored in areas such as product sourcing and optimisation of the supply chain.

OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS AND SUMMARY

Group revenue contribution: 3%

Sales down by 16%

Constant currency sales declined by 7% and like-for-like sales decreased by 9.6%.

- Babies’ and kids’ products contribute more than 50% of CFH products sold
- Cellular growth of 31% was driven by strong growth in handset sales

CFH product split (units)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Babies, kids and essentials</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult wear</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeware</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Footwear</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stores per country

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Stores</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PEP AFRICA IN NUMBERS

- 2 300 employees
- 6 countries
- 6 distribution centres
- 1 distribution hub
- 301 stores
EXPANDING THE GROUP’S ADULT WEAR OFFERING

Introduction
Pepkor Speciality (Speciality) represents a ‘world of value’ through a group of adult wear and branded businesses that are uniquely positioned to open up a high-value, on-trend market to the group. It is the group’s incubator for smaller businesses and innovation, with each brand having its own customer value proposition. By working together and sharing services and infrastructure, they are able to accelerate growth and gain efficiencies. Through Speciality, the group can launch, nurture and reposition brands for future growth.

Products and services
These include clothing and footwear products, cellular and airtime.

Strategy and approach
The Speciality brands are at different stages of maturity and performance, facing different challenges and opportunities. Speciality’s strength lies in its diversity, as it continues to build a culture of collaboration between its brands and the group, enabling learning and success.

Speciality’s diverse market positioning provides Pepkor access to the adult wear market, in which it has a very low market share. This division focuses on adult wear for both men and women, within the value retail market segment with branded and value product categories.

The division’s overarching management focus is to empower individual leadership teams by providing them with support in retail direction, capital allocation and shared services, including finance, human resources, warehousing, technology, planning and store development. The division leverages the scale of the group through Pepkor’s Group Services, such as property, transport, data and analytics, treasury, internal audit, tax, IT and sourcing.
Performance overview

With the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, Speciality focused on cost savings and preserving cash. This resulted in the closure of 35 stores in aggregate across all retail brands. Market share was successfully defended by most brands. Speciality invested in key competencies during the year to enable growth in the adult apparel market. This included investments in e-commerce and the acquisition of S.P.C.C and CODE.

Tekkie Town is a branded footwear business, selling the most wanted and affordable branded footwear in southern Africa. Since the last reporting period, stock has been reduced substantially to manageable levels, a customer value proposition centred around ‘value’ has been adopted, and customers have responded well to this renewed offer. Tekkie Town grew their share of the market substantially, especially since the level 5 lockdown was lifted. Tekkie Town remains a preferred partner for international brands, providing expertise and access through its experience and extensive footprint in the African market.

Shoe City lost market share as the business felt the impact of the COVID-19 lockdown rules, even after level 5 was lifted. Sales were under pressure, as it has a high exposure to shopping malls, and the work, formal and school shoe ranges lost traction due to social restrictions and people working from home. There was also a store reduction during the year that negatively impacted on like-for-like revenue numbers. Although Shoe City is under pressure at the moment, the group believes there is a place for a specialist shoe store in the market.
John Craig’s position in the market, focusing on branded smart and formal men’s clothing, does not leverage Pepkor’s core capabilities, therefore the group will dispose of the business.

Dunns performed well. Although sales were down, it outperformed the market in its category by growing market share and increasing profits.

Refinery had a good year, building on their success of the previous three seasons. It maintained good results despite the general downturn in retail and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Seven new stores were rolled out, and the development of the e-commerce platform was fast-tracked to provide customers with an online solution. This was launched in August 2020, and initial uptake was very positive. Its in-stock position improved substantially on the back of improved sourcing.

OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS AND SUMMARY

Group revenue contribution: 7%

Strong sales performance post-lockdown driven by our ability to provide attractive deals to customers with fresh stock, welcoming stores and good price points.

- E-commerce was successfully launched in August 2020 through Refinery, while Shoe City, Dunns and Tekkie Town followed post-year-end.
- Expenses were well controlled.
- Dunns exceeded sales expectations with double-digit like-for-like sales growth after trade started again in May 2020, and returned to profitability.
- Shoe City was negatively impacted by lower demand for formal and school footwear.
- Tekkie Town’s performance was supported by aggressive markdowns.
- Refinery successfully launched an e-commerce platform.
- John Craig’s performance was impacted by a shift in consumer demand away from formal wear and the decision was made to dispose of the business.
- S.P.C.C and CODE were acquired.

Shoe City introduced PAXI’s parcel delivery service to all its stores in September 2020. This is a true example of group collaboration and leveraging scale, infrastructure, systems and processes, as Shoe City, PEP, PAXI and Pepkor IT worked together on this roll-out.
S.P.C.C, an online menswear brand that also sells to independent menswear stores and small retailers, was acquired by Pepkor at the beginning of FY20. S.P.C.C brings expertise in online capabilities that was leveraged for roll-out of the Refinery, Dunns, Shoe City and Tekkie Town online stores. S.P.C.C performed well during the year and exceeded expectations.

CODE, a menswear brand selling casual men’s clothing under the CODE brand, was acquired out of business rescue at the end of FY20. It is an own-brand menswear business, focused on value-oriented customers as an affordable branded menswear range in South Africa, that aligns with the strategy of Speciality. Stores are small with high trading densities and are mostly located at major transportation hubs, making it easy for commuter customers to shop. The brand brings expertise in their ability to replenish and introduce ranges in short turnaround times, as they source from suppliers in South Africa and the Southern African Development Community countries. The stores reopened in October 2020.

Outlook
Speciality will continue to focus on its niche market position and unique customer value propositions while it continues to seek new business opportunities to enhance its current brand and product portfolio. There is great opportunity in the adult wear market for smaller, more agile brands that can respond to consumer trends more rapidly.

The overarching strategic priority of Speciality remains to empower its leadership to run their businesses while they are supported with capital, retail direction and group services.

It will continue its investment in online capabilities, technology and systems to enable e-commerce.

Corporate responsibility

Clothes to the value of **R1 million** were donated to people in need.

Speciality’s biggest annual CSI contribution is through product donation. This year, instead of doing markdowns on stock, Refinery donated winter puffer jackets that were due for sale during lockdown to 30 schools across the country, located in areas where the learners experience extreme poverty.

Many employees from across the Pepkor group have done so much to help people in need during the lockdown. Tekkie Town’s ‘bread lady’, Sibongile from Johannesburg, started buying bread for the people in her street and soon got more Tekkie Town colleagues and friends involved: ‘The whole time I’ve been wondering what I can do to help the community during the extension of lockdown. I heard how people have been struggling to get groceries ... So I thought bread, it’s not much but it’ll go a long way.’

30 schools received a winter puffer jacket donation from Refinery, supporting the matriculants from schools in high poverty areas.
JD’S INVESTMENT IN OMNICHANNEL PAYS OFF IN A CHANGING RETAIL ENVIRONMENT

Introduction
The JD Group (JD) is a diversified retail and consumer finance business that gives value-conscious mass-market customers in southern Africa the opportunity and means to create a comfortable lifestyle. Its purpose is to assist people from all walks of life by enabling them with the latest technology, and turning houses into homes with, quality, value-for-money furniture, appliances and household goods – both in-store and online. This is facilitated with consumer credit solutions and insurance products through the group-owned finance and insurance companies.

Products and services
These include furniture, homeware, beds, appliances, electronics, technology assistance, credit and insurance.

Strategy and approach
The JD Group strives to be the leading lifestyle retailer in southern Africa with brands that customers prefer, suppliers seek, employees are proud of, and that satisfy investor requirements. JD supports its product offerings with various payment options, superior customer care and after-sales service.
Its strategy focuses on customer centricity, product leadership and operational efficiency. The business has taken an omnichannel retail approach, which leverages existing infrastructure and operational capability to deliver a competitive online retail offering. Digital transformation is particularly relevant to JD, since it believes that many customer journeys start online, although, in many instances, like furniture, it might still conclude in store.

JD’s long-term goals are to grow market share through its customer value proposition, to provide a world-class omniretail experience and to continue enhancing its quality of earnings by being less reliant on credit. Significant progress has been made on these fronts over the past five years, largely as a result of JD’s complete restructuring of the business and investment in systems and technology.

Performance review

JD embarked on a turnaround strategy five years ago, which involved a substantial restructure of the business and consolidation of retail brands. Its positive contribution trajectory was unfortunately severely impacted this year by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Merchandise sales for the year decreased by 0.4%, with a decrease of 1.6% in like-for-like sales. Performance was impacted by the prolonged COVID-19 lockdown period for most of JD’s trading categories. Strong sales growth was seen across most of the retail brands in the fourth quarter, as consumers upgraded their homes and technology requirements. Online sales, both in volume and value, grew in excess of 100% with substantial growth during the fourth quarter.

Notwithstanding a recovery in the collections rate subsequent to the COVID-19 lockdown period, reduced debtors’ collections during lockdown necessitated an increase in the provision against the credit loan book and is a major contributing factor to the division’s operating loss of R301 million. Excluding the additional provisioning on the loan book in terms of IFRS 9, the operating loss for the year amounts to approximately R90 million, which compares to R167 million operating profit of the prior year before adoption of IFRS 9.

Due to an expected deterioration of the economy and the impact thereof on the consumer, a more stringent credit granting policy was adopted, which impacted negatively on sales, especially in the furniture retail chains. The overall JD credit sales mix for the 12-month period dropped to
Group revenue contribution: 15%

- Consumer demand driven by technology upgrades, work/school from home and consumers investing in their homes
- Online sales contribution nearly doubled to 7% in the appliances and electronics division
- Credit sales mix reduced to 13% from 19%

12.5% compared to 18.5% for the corresponding period. However, the fourth quarter’s total credit mix was only 8.0% compared to 18.7% in the prior year. The strong sales growth was therefore mainly driven by cash and lay-by sales that increased the sales mix from 81.5% in the prior year to 87.5% in the current year.

The furniture retail chains underperformed the consumer electronics and appliances chains as furniture retail had a prolonged lockdown period and was affected more by the curtailing of credit granting as noted above. Incredible Connection and HiFi Corp were permitted to sell a limited range of products through online channels from mid-April, and stores reopened in May 2020. These chains, in particular, have shown very good sales growth subsequent to the lockdown period, fuelled by technology upgrades, work/school from home and online purchase trends. Incredible Connection was awarded the prestigious Microsoft Retail Partner of the Year award for 2020.

JD’s retail brands are predominantly positioned in the value market. Durable products are inherently discretionary in nature and have higher prices – often requiring credit to enable sales. Due to the general economic downturn, the uncertainty surrounding its long-term impact, and high levels of unemployment, JD has taken a very conservative approach towards granting credit. Credit remains an important sales enabler and JD manages this centrally through its Connect consumer credit business. JD continues to invest in systems and technology to support its credit sales. This includes in-store biometrics, DebiCheck debit order authentication, a new call centre dialler with improved functionality, and data analytics to improve credit scoring and collection strategies.

JD’s supply chain capabilities and national distribution footprint are key differentiators that support our omnichannel capabilities.

Continued investment in systems and technology is intended to support the long-term growth of JD’s online platforms. This investment has already offered excellent returns in the short term since the COVID-19 pandemic made online purchases and home deliveries the preferred (or only) option for customers.

Outlook

The COVID-19 pandemic has put additional pressure on the non-discretionary product market. Consumer buying behaviour has changed and customers are expected to prioritise spending on necessities rather than durable products, which will impact JD’s performance.

In response, JD will focus on growing the middle- to higher-end bedding market through Sleepmasters and online. A second priority will be to attract the youthful, urban consumer with the right product offerings through, in particular, the more aspirational Rochester brand. Incredible Connection will continue to focus on being the preferred technology leader both in-store and online, while HiFi Corp will expand its value proposition to a broader and higher-income consumer by offering higher-end brands.

JD is well positioned to grow market share through its omnichannel offering and capability. The increased need for convenience through online shopping has inspired JD to look at innovative ways to serve its customers better, while also providing access to additional products, brands and categories not offered through its current retail channels.

This led to the formation of Everyshop – an online only store that will offer South African consumers an additional ‘one-stop’ shopping channel with a curated offering of the group’s existing product ranges, as well as many new product categories and leading brands, in a unique, tailored departmental shopping experience that can leverage the existing e-commerce, logistics and fulfilment capabilities.
Corporate responsibility

JD complies strictly with all the various COVID-19 regulations relating to safety, preventative measures and workplace safety.

Incredible Connection was awarded the prestigious Microsoft Retail Partner of the Year award for 2020.

JD supports the Do More Foundation as a new initiative. Customers have the option to donate R5 (or multiples thereof) towards this cause at point of sale. In addition, seasonal initiatives are also supported, such as a shoebox gift drive over the festive season.

JD supports the Rise Against Hunger initiative, which funded and packed 52 000 meals during November 2020.

JD supports the Santa Shoebox initiative. Employees voluntarily put together shoeboxes filled with essential items and treats for 805 children across nine charities.

Incredible Connection was awarded the prestigious Microsoft Retail Partner of the Year award for 2020.

R250 000 product donations

FURNITURE, APPLIANCES AND ELECTRONICS:
ABACUS

Abacus Holdco Proprietary Limited (Abacus) was acquired on 1 December 2019. The Abacus product offering includes life and short-term insurance products provided to customers of the JD Group and other group businesses.

Abacus is driven to provide customers with pioneering insurance solutions that are simple, relevant and easy to understand. We believe that all South Africans, from individuals to businesses, deserve to have access to cover that suits their needs and is always there when they need it. We provide terms and conditions that enlighten rather than confuse, and we constantly seek out innovative ways to deliver products that are priced low but deliver surprising value.

During the period under review, Abacus complied with applicable statutory capital and regulatory requirements and applied a conservative approach to debtors’ provisioning. While the bulk of services are provided to the JD Group, Abacus continues to develop innovative products for other businesses within the Pepkor group.
FINTECH: FLASH

CREATING AN OPEN ECOSYSTEM THAT ALLOWS EVERYONE TO TRANSACT THROUGH TECHNOLOGY

Introduction
Flash Group is a global fintech group dedicated to ‘making people’s lives easier’ for the communities it serves. It disrupts through innovative technology, bringing value-added services and payment access to a wide range of industries and their customers.

The Flash Group comprises four main divisions:

1. The trader division focuses on the informal market and extends across 194,000 traders. With a high-volume transaction processing capability, its proprietary integration switch safely processes millions of virtual transactions daily, providing a robust and reliable system that connects customers, informal traders, virtual content and service partners.

2. The cellular division comprises SIM distribution, as well as airtime and data procurement and distribution. SIM distribution operates across multiple channels within Flash and across all four major South African networks. Airtime and data procurement and distribution operates across traders, business to business (B2B), business partners and wholesale markets.

3. The aggregation division on sells airtime and data alongside aggregating the Flash Group value-added service (VAS) suite into formal retail environments via our application programming interface (API).

4. The consumer payments division develops technology to convert cash into an online balance, allowing customers greater payment access and participation in the online economy, with access to a large and growing range of virtual products payable with one single form of virtual currency (1ForYou).
Flash Group has expanded across South Africa, in addition to operations in the United Kingdom and Europe, effectively integrating its payment API and products into formal retail outlets. This process has allowed us to partner with content providers and brands on a global scale. Flash provides access for customers to buy and pay for:

- Airtime
- Data
- Electricity
- Water
- DStv
- Lotto
- Gift cards (content and gaming)
- 1ForYou (products ranging from Wi-Fi services to insurance and travel tickets)
- RICA
- SIM distribution
- Money transfers
- Bill payments

Strategy and approach
Flash Group’s vision is for everyone to have access to essential services in their communities, and to formalise the informal trading environment in a way that will benefit community entrepreneurs and their customers. Flash devices enable traders to offer greater convenience to their customers, and the commissions earned from transactions is shared between Flash and the traders. This keeps money in the communities and provides opportunities for small businesses to prosper. Through this, Flash creates new transaction economies through an open ecosystem that provides partners with seamless multiple platform integration, allowing products to be delivered to market efficiently.
Flash believes in true value exchange and long-term partnerships that afford all parties maximal benefit. Having partnered with key service providers, retailers and brands, Flash prides itself on its relationships and ability to leverage technology that connects buyers and sellers.

**Performance overview**

Flash performed well during FY20, increasing virtual turnover by more than 25%. Its informal market positioning gave it a trading advantage during the COVID-19 lockdown, as it was permitted to trade as an essential service. During the national lockdown, customers increased their visits to local community shops and Flash traders provided them with access to virtual essential services.

Flash traders form the largest informal retail network in Africa. The traders’ footprint has grown substantially over the past few years, with focus now shifted towards improving the quality of earnings from our trader base by increasing our service and product options.

Flash has expanded and reimagined the wall mural, creating a rich, vibrant collection of characters to carry its message and cut through the clutter of the informal market. With dedicated painting teams supported by the Flash Field Team, traders’ stores are transformed, enhancing their appearance and their brand presence in the communities they serve. Flash’s new paint projects serve to bring the brand to life in a way that is visually pleasing and connects to the authenticity of the people that make their business possible, Flash traders – Top Up Your Life.

**Operational Highlights and Summary**

- **25% increase in virtual turnover**
- **300 transactions per second**
- **4.5 million daily transactions**
  - Currently more than half of Eskom’s prepaid electricity is sold through Flash devices
  - 13 600 CoCare food vouchers distributed per month

Flash traders form the largest informal retail network in Africa.

The technology that supports the ecosystem and large volume of transactions is based on a single API that allows seamless integration with any product. This means an entrepreneur can sell any virtual product that is integrated into this API to their customers. It also includes B2B payment capabilities like traditional cash-on-delivery supplier payments, but without the risk of high-value cash transactions.

The Cellular division reported strong growth in FY20. They have also made progress with their technological foundation to accommodate advances in performance.
Flash Group has strengthened its UK and European operations through strategic partnerships, rolling out virtual products into global retail and offering a comprehensive aggregation suite. While these operations are small in the context of the Flash Group, it is seen as a strategic advantage to gain access to the European market and service provider network.

Outlook
Flash will continue to grow the business, both in South Africa and globally, while further investing in its technological capability. The short-term focus is to grow the product and services basket offered within the Flash Group ecosystem, bringing the business and its offering into sharper focus for potential partners and customers alike.

Corporate responsibility

During the COVID-19 pandemic, Flash, together with the DG Murray Trust, pioneered the CoCare Voucher Programme. This programme uses electronic food vouchers as a delivery mechanism to food-insecure households, negating the need for them to queue for food parcels. CoCare vouchers are sponsored by various non-governmental organisations (NGOs), such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, and customers can also send food vouchers to people in their communities. CoCare vouchers provide a safe and secure way for homes struggling with food security to purchase food from a Flash trader in their community.

With enormous effort on the ground and through both digital and traditional media, shops were branded, traders were educated, and voucher recipients could redeem their CoCare vouchers.

Flash Group also continuously donates to Operation Smile, an NGO that provides free surgeries to youth with cleft lips and cleft palates, and helps educate the communities regarding care and the stigma associated with those conditions. They operate in underserved communities and provide life-changing interventions in the lives of those who need them most.

To date, Flash Group has sponsored two surgical missions and funded over 44 surgical procedures.
COMMITTED TO MANAGING CREDIT RISK EFFECTIVELY

**FINTECH: CAPFIN**

Introduction

Capfin was founded in 2010, with a vision to provide customers with affordable loan products and services. Capfin transformed from a business process operator providing loan services to an external funder, to an unsecured lender with its own internally funded credit book that it started to fund in March 2019. Capfin has continued to meet the expectations of its customers with friendly service and responsible lending.

The business operates in South Africa’s unsecured lending market and makes use of digital channels and the PEP and Ackermans retail store footprint to market its products. Customers can apply for Capfin loans in store, online, or via SMS. Capfin assesses customer affordability and extends credit based on its proprietary credit granting methodology and scorecards. Capfin establishes contact with qualifying customers and deposits funds into their bank accounts via electronic funds transfer.

**OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS AND SUMMARY**

- 219,000 accounts
- R1.9 billion credit book
- Approval rate reduced by 55% during the year
- R7,000 average loan amount

The customer acquisition journey and responsible credit approval process has checks and balances in place to ensure that customers are protected against overextending their credit affordability, which, at the same time, protects the company from possible long-term bad debt.

Acquiring customers with good credit ratings, while promoting responsible lending and underwriting practices, protects the group’s risk of exposure to bad debt.
Research indicates that customers utilise Capfin loans for various reasons, including unforeseen expenses like funerals or car accidents, education, durable goods and regular household expenses in times of crisis.

**Products and services**

Capfin provides unsecured loans to customers with repayment periods varying between six and 12 months. The 24-month lending product was discontinued in FY20 to reduce credit risk.

**Strategic approach**

In 2018, Capfin embarked on a brand repositioning strategy to build the Capfin brand and drive customer uptake through its new digital channels to diversify its traditional target market and appeal to a broader range of customers.

**Performance overview**

Capfin’s internally funded credit book increased to its peak of R2.6 billion (gross) in March 2020. The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in increased credit risk and a significant reduction in credit granting. As a result of curtailed credit granting, approval rates dropped by 55% between the first and second half of the 2020 financial year. Focus shifted to collections and the gross credit book reduced to R1.9 billion at 30 September 2020. Credit loss provision levels were increased to 26% from historical levels of 15%, which substantially affected profitability. As a result, a consolidation process is underway to reduce Capfin’s operating cost structure and support profitability going forward.

**Outlook**

Capfin will continue to manage credit risk with conservative credit granting. It is not expected that the credit book will expand substantially in the near future based on the anticipated deterioration in the credit health of consumers.
GROUP SERVICES CONTINUE TO SUPPORT THE GROUP AND LEVERAGE ITS SCALE

Introduction

Pepkor Group Services manages the functions that support the brands and other operational businesses. Centralising many of these services and regulatory functions allows us to benefit from economies of scale, create centres of excellence, save costs and improve efficiencies, while providing a holistic approach to group compliance. The Pepkor central office supports operating divisions through finance and treasury, human resources, internal audit, investor relations, legal, marketing and tax functions.

Strategy and approach

Group Services’ primary role is to use the group’s scale to create efficiencies where services are needed across operating divisions. However, its purpose is to create strategic advantages through collaboration, synergy and scale. It looks critically at how the group operates and optimises the use of shared capabilities, platforms and systems, and taps into collective experience, expertise and talent to deliver more effectively to our customers.

Group Services has two areas of focus. On a day-to-day operational level, it provides services that may otherwise be outsourced to third-party service providers. On a strategic level, it works on projects to improve and develop new processes, systems and assets to benefit the group.

Group Services’ functional areas include Pepkor Properties, Pepkor Installations, Pepkor Sourcing and Services, Pepkor Logistics, Pepkor IT, Pepkor Data & Analytics and Tenacity. PepClo is a stand-alone manufacturing facility.
Performance review

Providing a complete property solution through expert knowledge and systems

Pepkor Properties manages the largest retail lease portfolio in South Africa. It provides property management services to the group, which benefits from existing access, expertise and systems. It primarily negotiates property leases on behalf of the group's divisions. As one of the largest ‘tenants’, it can leverage its scale as an anchor tenant to negotiate with landlords. In some instances, the group has up to 10 lease agreements in one shopping mall. It also has a financial and legal team that covers all aspects of property management.

During the year, 746 leases were renewed with an average reduction in rental cost of 12%.

Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on business and the economy, the properties division played a significant role to engage with landlords to protect and preserve group liquidity.

Pepkor Properties concluded the purchase of the land in the Hammarsdale area. This will be used to develop a new 140 000 m² distribution centre facility for PEP. The development will be done by an external party and it is expected that the project will be completed in 2024. The Hammarsdale area has become a prime logistics node in KwaZulu-Natal with many large retailers establishing logistics operations there. Ackermans and Speciality already operate from a 90 000 m² distribution centre in Hammarsdale, which commenced operations in 2018.
We create your store

Pepkor Installations services and assists Pepkor’s CFH brands in installing shop fittings, particularly for new store openings, refurbishments and maintenance. It also assists with the design and implementation of new-look stores. It provides brands with a lower cost of acquisition and lower services cost per account than any third-party service provider. By having this team and service in the group, the group’s culture of cost saving is embedded in store development.

Due to the group’s growth and focus on expanding our footprint, and despite the five-week lockdown, the division completed 141 refurbishments and maintenance actions and 147 new store developments.

The development and installation within 48 hours of a pop-up shop for Refinery for Black Friday in 2019 was a first for the group, and testament to the division’s collaborative and agile capability. It was also instrumental in the design and space planning of the new look and new brand implementation of PEP.

The division will continue to partner with the group’s retail brands and develop further value-added services.

Main areas of activity

New stores and refurbishments 67%
Electrical installations and maintenance 33%

Pepkor Installations made and installed sanitiser stands and protective perspex screens to have the stores and offices COVID-19 ready after lockdown.
**Enabling CFH retailers to build strategic sourcing and technical capabilities**

Pepkor Sourcing & Services supports Pepkor’s CFH retailers in building strategic sourcing and technical capabilities for the procurement of retail products. A small central team works closely with brands’ buying and logistics teams to manage the product journey from procurement to arrival at the distribution centre.

The team works closely with international buying agents, including Pepkor Global Sourcing, which is situated in China. The Pepkor Sourcing & Services division is currently working on centralising more of the sourcing functions. Current focus areas are supplier compliance and exploring opportunities to increase local and regional sourcing.

The use of 3D technology has been a focus, with Refinery, PEP and PEP Africa executing digital 3D product design in certain categories. This is proving to provide a better and more consistent fit of garments for our customers. It has also helped in the COVID-19 lockdown, when digital product design and 3D sampling with suppliers proved to be beneficial. The 3D initiative forms part of the group’s digital transformation drive.

**The lifeline of the business**

Pekkor Logistics (PKL) provides a product distribution service for Pepkor’s CFH brands. It is geared to provide the most cost-effective and efficient delivery services to stores that operate six days a week. To provide its extensive service across South Africa and the BLNE (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and eSwatini) countries, it relies on advanced technological infrastructure. PKL’s service is dedicated to removing as much cost as possible from the supply chain to maintain a low cost of doing business.

PKL consolidates the distribution between brands, routes and destinations, and uses volume to manage costs. Load density plays a significant role in managing costs and optimising packing according to product and box sizes. It also minimises cost and claims from damaged goods. Routes are mapped out daily, and a central IT system links stock to stores.

Although PKL draws on digitisation and data analysis to plan, track and map a parcel’s journey, human interaction is the golden thread that keeps the wheels turning. The right skills are critical to ensure that all aspects of the delivery process are executed correctly. Driver services are outsourced, yet PKL plays a direct role in managing the outsourced function. Good relationships with the drivers are critical, as they have route experience and are the interface with the stores.
Enriching lives through innovation

Pepkor IT reduces operational costs and strengthens productivity of Pepkor’s retail businesses. Services, including IT strategy, engineering and development, play an important role in helping the group’s various brands to develop effective and bespoke technology solutions to operate in a competitive environment.

Technology-based protection, dedication of experts, and awareness of end-users are the foundations of the Pepkor IT approach to protection against cyberthreats. Various layers of protection are implemented on the network perimeter, at the end-user layer, application layer, and data security layer. International and industry approved frameworks are used as best practice for IT governance and security.

IT played a role in the group’s digital transformation by enabling office employee mobility through G Suite roll-outs, efficiency and insight gains, moving vast amounts of data to the fast-processing Google Cloud Platform, and supporting the retailers’ e-commerce strategies through integration of core retail solutions.

An important matter for the division is recruiting and retaining the right talent, because of the highly technical and advanced operating environment. There is a focus to develop employment equity candidates in IT. In the last three years, 33 interns were certified in IT, all of whom have been permanently employed, either at Pepkor IT, or in one of the group’s other operating divisions.

Pepkor IT continuously works on non-commissioned innovation projects that build internal capacity and enable technological advancement to enhance the capabilities of the brands to achieve their strategies.

The division plans to work closely with Pepkor clothing brands in the next year to roll out a new group point-of-sale system, while innovating various e-commerce, distribution centre and core enterprise resource planning solutions.
The superpower of analytics is to get insights from data as quickly as possible. D&A developed a self-service basket analyser for the divisional brands that provides real-time basket information as customers transact at the point of sale. This tool is used in store and online.

D&A does customer analysis based on the information our customers share with us. This provides the group with information that our brands can use in their communication strategies, store location opportunities, merchandising planning and buying, and new product development.

Putting bespoke advanced analytics at the core of everyday decision-making

The core function of Pepkor Data & Analytics (D&A) is to analyse customer, store and merchandise data, delivering insights that assist the group’s divisions in better decision-making, specifically around revenue optimisation and improved profitability. They also build predictive models based on analytics and machine learning to guide shopping behaviour. Data is used to provide an end-to-end solution for retail brands, delivering communication initiatives to their customers. Based on the data that customers share with the group, customer experience and communication are made more relevant by considering customer segments and individual preferences and attributes.

Due to the nature of the data that resides within the group’s divisions, and D&A being the main users of the data, this division has also been tasked with the group’s compliance with the Protection of Personal Information Act (POPIA).
People with heart making garments with heart

PepClo is a low-cost, high-volume mass manufacturer of school clothes and basic footwear that supplies the group through six factory divisions. It is also the largest clothing manufacturing facility under one roof in South Africa.

PepClo will be expanding into a second facility, specifically for the production of flip-flops. Local procurement and employment are key priorities and, as such, Pepkor is committed to the South African government’s R-CTFL Master Plan to 2030. After two years of proven success of bringing flip-flop production on-shore, we have commissioned a new facility to provide more space for the increase in production demand. This investment is in line with efforts to help the South African economy, expand its production sectors and promote local procurement and employment. The new flip-flop facility will employ an additional 40 permanent employees.

Pepkor is also well-placed through its PepClo structures to participate in the other ‘Master Plan’ forums and activities, such as initiatives around measures to combat illegal imports of raw materials and apparel items, as well as import duty rebates for textile materials.

The COVID-19 lockdown period has impacted negatively the demand for consumer goods and clothing items, including school clothing. This resulted in a shortfall in PepClo’s turnover, which in turn caused production gaps. The impact on the business and employee earnings was minimised by the rapid response of the factory to convert to making much needed three-ply cloth masks in the early stages of the pandemic. Disposable protective gowns were also designed and manufactured, with the first 500 gowns sponsored by Pepkor.

Focus for the new financial year will be to lower PepClo’s cost of doing business, to lift production efficiency in order to lower the cost per unit produced, and to secure ongoing disposable gown production. This is particularly challenging in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, as absenteeism and social distancing have had a negative impact on productivity. Ongoing load-shedding remains an area of concern, as it results in loss of production, lower efficiencies, and an inability to deliver critical orders on time and in full. With advance notice and scheduling, PepClo is able to manage production to some extent.
Tenacity Financial Services has been part of Pepkor since 2007, and is a specialist in the management of in-store credit card programmes. It provides customer payment solutions for Refinery, Ackermans, Shoe City, Dunns, Tekkie Town and John Craig, with a value proposition that includes private label cards, lay-bys, gift cards, virtual vouchers, payment applications and payment options.

Tenacity Financial Services’ credit programmes are highly regarded for their simple pricing structures, quick to market and ongoing professional support. The benefits to the group’s brands that have credit facilities are a lower cost of customer acquisition and low service cost per account. Tenacity manages the on-boarding of new credit clients through stringent credit granting procedures and the collection of payments.

The COVID-19 pandemic had an adverse effect on the business directly due to five-week store closures. Many of the group’s customers apply for and pay their accounts in store. The closure resulted in a dramatic reduction of active accounts and low payment numbers. There was also a dramatic decline in new account sign-ons, partly due to the store closures, but also because of stricter credit granting criteria.

During the most stringent lockdown period, we saw a decrease in payments due to store closures, despite considerable efforts to migrate customers to electronic payments. To support customers, we implemented a temporary book freeze for the March payment cycle. It was not a payment holiday, as we still billed the instalment. However, we effectively prevented the current customer base from rolling into ‘technical arrears’. This freeze was removed when stores reopened and payment could be accepted in stores. Payments from customers recovered towards the end of the year and exceeded expectations.

Tenacity implemented some short-term solutions by increasing and retraining call centre employees, and outsourced all non-South African interactions to local country external debt collectors to handle inbound collections calls.

Tenacity will continue to support retail brands to generate sales and will manage credit risk through conservative credit granting.

Tenacity’s services assist retailers with direct growth in turnover, and its call centre staff substantially enhance their customers’ retail experience and thereby customer relationships with continued customer support. Employees become an extension of the brands they represent, and are incentivised and continuously recognised for their level of service.
THE BUILDING COMPANY HAS DONE WELL TO RESTRUCTURE AND CONSOLIDATE

Introduction

The Building Company (TBCo) is classified as a discontinued operation following Pepkor's decision to dispose of the business and to focus on its core discount and value retail business. This transaction is expected to have a positive effect on the competitiveness of TBCo, as it will allow for mutual value-add opportunities with its purchaser. The disposal is subject to certain conditions and completion is expected in FY21.

TBCo is a leading southern African building materials retail and wholesale business, providing a full spectrum service offering to the construction industry, including residential, commercial and industrial markets, with a core competency of servicing building contractors. It operates across three divisions, incorporating numerous established and well-known trading and product brands.

Overview

TBCo brands

- **Retail**: BUCO, Timbercity and Chipbase
- **Wholesale**: MacNeil, Cachet, Citiwood and Brands4Africa
- **Specialist**: Buchel, W&B Hardware, Bildware, B-One, Tiletoria and Floors Direct

Throughout the lockdown, our teams supported our customers who provided essential services and contributed to projects that helped in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic.
Products and services

Retail division
The retail division offers a full range of building materials and value-adding services throughout southern Africa to public customers and contractors who make a living using its products and services in the construction industry.

Wholesale division
A large portion of the division consists of cross-border distribution, break-bulk and logistics. The wholesale division specialises in the wholesale of mostly imported and value-add building materials and products. The customer portfolio includes stockists and building material retailers and the division has a 100% B2B value proposition.

Specialist division
This division predominantly serves the B2B market that includes mostly specialist products suppliers and specifiers. The majority of its goods are differentiated, imported products offering extensive choice per range.

Strategy and approach
TBCo’s vision is to be the building material provider of choice in the markets it serves. Through its various brands, it provides quality building materials and services with customer-centricity being core to the business model. Each business division continues to develop its own value proposition that is complementary to the group’s vision.

OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS AND SUMMARY

Refined strategic roadmap

Digital transformation of business processes

- Restructured trading activities for:
  - the retail division through improved and streamlined operational processes;
  - the flooring category of the business through the consolidation of Tiletoria and Floors Direct; and
  - the ironmongery cluster by establishing a monolithic brand value proposition and store optimisation.
- Centralised procurement through the establishment of a support office merchandise structure
- Launched a retail e-commerce platform
- Adopted digital and direct marketing activities

THE BUILDING COMPANY IN NUMBERS

- 5,500 employees
- 4 countries
- 115 stores

Revenue contribution

- Retail: 71%
- Wholesale: 20%
- Specialist: 9%
Performance overview

Revenue and merchandise sales declined by 12.6% to R7.2 billion and like-for-like sales declined by 11.3%. Despite a very challenging environment, the business achieved break-even.

TBCo made good progress during the year in key focus areas, including margin management, working capital and cash flow. It streamlined the extensive brand portfolio of operating entities into its existing three divisions to reduce cost and to advance its digital transformation roadmap. While good progress was made in these areas, the COVID-19 pandemic impacted performance. During the lockdown period when only essential services could trade, TBCo experienced a dramatic slowdown in trading activity, particularly when only essential services could trade in the construction industry. While TBCo strategically supported its customers during this time by opening stores, it incurred the cost of operations with very little turnover. The COVID-19 lockdown also impacted TBCo’s suppliers, which led to product supply shortages that further weighed on performance.

Since trade started opening up in May 2020, business levels have normalised with good improvement in trading since July. The rural and informal sectors were the first to recover, followed by the formal contractor market, where trading volumes have almost returned to prior year levels.

TBCo has embraced the COVID-19 lockdown as an opportunity to explore all aspects of the business and right-size the company to operate in a trading environment under a ‘new normal’ level of activity. This has resulted in all elements of the cost base being explored and restructured.

Outlook

TBCo, like all businesses around the world, was severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The government’s alert level model initially shut down all commercial construction activity and gradually leased the restrictions as the various levels of the model were adjusted. Generally, this period has had a dramatic impact on the southern African construction industry and all aspects of the value chain that are reliant on and operate in this environment.

As the pandemic is not yet over, TBCo remains cautious about future prospects of the industry and will focus on its customer value proposition.

Corporate responsibility

TBCo focuses its CSI initiatives on building, structural and aesthetic improvements, which have synergy with their core business – building materials.

To achieve this, TBCo is committed to making meaningful contributions to the communities in which it operates through assisting formally registered organisations that are focused on restoring, rebuilding and/or renovating spaces, or where the products they provide can be used to supplement projects.

For FY20, TBCo partnered with Ranyaka Community Transformation, an NPO that works hand-in-hand with communities, local stakeholders, all levels of government, and investors to develop and implement transformation strategies for towns and communities across South Africa.

The total CSI contribution of building material to the value of R1.1 million from BUCO stores was donated to Ranyaka, towards the commitment to assist with four Fix My Space Projects. These projects are located around Cape Town, where BUCO has a relatively wide store footprint. This partnership will continue for the foreseeable future.

Ranyaka was established as a non-profit, urban planning consultancy in 2013 and does work in 13 communities and eight towns across seven provinces in South Africa.
All our employees worked together to adhere to the rules, keeping themselves, their colleagues and our customers safe. As we started trading again, work continued with the least amount of disruption, and the group’s sick days and absenteeism maintained average levels compared to previous years. Thank you to everyone.
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Accessibility.
We serve our customers through our footprint and retail channels.

Acronyms and terminology
Page 82

Pro forma financial information
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Retail footprint
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TEGEGNE AYELE LOMBESE, Flash trader

‘Success is for those who persevere the most.’
# ACRONYMS AND TERMINOLOGY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>API</td>
<td>Application programming interface</td>
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<tr>
<td>B-BBEE</td>
<td>Broad-based black economic empowerment</td>
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<tr>
<td>B2B</td>
<td>Business to business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLNE</td>
<td>Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and eSwatini</td>
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<tr>
<td>BPL</td>
<td>Best price leadership</td>
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<tr>
<td>CFH</td>
<td>Clothing, footwear and homeware</td>
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<tr>
<td>CoCare</td>
<td>CoCare is a digital voucher programme that works with local and regional non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to determine which communities are most at risk regarding food and economic security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COVID-19</td>
<td>Novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>DMTN</td>
<td>Domestic Medium-Term Note</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBITDA</td>
<td>Earnings before interest, income tax, depreciation and amortisation</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESG</td>
<td>Environmental, social and governance</td>
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<tr>
<td>FMCG</td>
<td>Fast-moving consumer goods</td>
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<tr>
<td>IFRS</td>
<td>International Financial Reporting Standards</td>
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<tr>
<td>IIRC</td>
<td>International Integrated Reporting Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labour Organisation</td>
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<tr>
<td>IT</td>
<td>Information and technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>JSE</td>
<td>Johannesburg Stock Exchange</td>
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<tr>
<td>KING IV™</td>
<td>King IV Code on Corporate Governance™ for South Africa, 2016, published as part of the King IV™ Report</td>
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<tr>
<td>KPI</td>
<td>Key performance indicator</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lay-by</td>
<td>A system of paying for goods in small amounts and receiving the goods after the full amount has been paid</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPO</td>
<td>Non profit organisation</td>
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<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development</td>
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<td>PAXI</td>
<td>Parcel delivery service brand of PEP</td>
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<tr>
<td>PKL</td>
<td>Pepkor Logistics</td>
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<td>POPIA</td>
<td>Protection of Personal Information Act</td>
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<td>R-CTFL</td>
<td>Retail – Clothing, Textile, Footwear and Leather</td>
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<tr>
<td>RLC</td>
<td>Retailers’ Liaison Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAICA</td>
<td>South African Institute of Chartered Accountants</td>
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<tr>
<td>SASSA</td>
<td>South African Social Security Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>Socio-economic measure (previously LSM)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIM</td>
<td>Subscriber identification module</td>
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<tr>
<td>SME</td>
<td>Small and medium enterprise</td>
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<tr>
<td>STI</td>
<td>Short-term incentive</td>
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<tr>
<td>tCO₂e</td>
<td>Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent</td>
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<tr>
<td>TERS</td>
<td>Temporary Employer/Employee Relief Scheme</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNGC</td>
<td>United Nations Global Compact</td>
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<tr>
<td>VAS</td>
<td>Value-added service</td>
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To the Directors of Pepkor Holdings Limited

We have completed our assurance engagement to report on the compilation of the pro forma financial information of Pepkor Holdings Limited (the company) and its subsidiaries (the group) by the directors. The pro forma financial information, as set out on pages 85 to 90 of the Pepkor Holdings Limited results for the year ended 30 September 2020, consist of the impact of the group’s pro forma constant currency disclosure and the impact of the reversal of the implementation of IFRS 16 on the condensed consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 September 2020, condensed consolidated income statement, condensed consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 September 2020, pro forma financial effects and related notes (Pro Forma Financial Information). The applicable criteria on the basis of which the directors have compiled the pro forma financial information are specified in the JSE Limited (JSE) Listings Requirements and described in the Pro Forma Financial Information section of the Pepkor Holdings Limited Results for the year ended 30 September 2020.

The pro forma financial information has been compiled by the directors to illustrate the impact of the group’s pro forma constant currency disclosure and the impact of the implementation of IFRS 16 on the condensed consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 September 2020, condensed consolidated income statement, condensed consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 September 2020, pro forma financial effects and related notes (Pro Forma Financial Information). As part of this process, information about the group’s financial position and financial performance has been extracted by the directors from the group’s financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2020, on which a review report has been published.

Directors’ responsibility

The directors of the company are responsible for compiling the pro forma financial information on the basis of the applicable criteria specified in the JSE Listings Requirements and described in the Pro Forma Financial Information section of the Pepkor Holdings Limited results for the year ended 30 September 2020.

Our independence and quality control

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors, issued by the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors (IRBA Code), which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour. The IRBA Code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards).

The firm applies International Standard on Quality Control 1 and, accordingly, maintains a comprehensive system of quality control, including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Reporting accountant’s responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion about whether the pro forma financial information has been compiled, in all material respects, by the directors on the basis of the applicable criteria specified in the JSE Listings Requirements and described in the Pro Forma Financial Information section of the Pepkor Holdings Limited financial results for the year ended 30 September 2020 based on our procedures performed.

We conducted our engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3420, Assurance Engagements to Report on the Compilation of Pro Forma Financial Information Included in a Prospectus issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. This standard requires that we plan and perform our procedures to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the pro forma financial information has been compiled, in all material respects, on the basis specified in the JSE Listings Requirements.
For purposes of this engagement, we are not responsible for updating or reissuing any reports or opinions on any historical financial information used in compiling the pro forma financial information, nor have we, in the course of this engagement, performed an audit or review of the financial information used in compiling the pro forma financial information.

The purpose of pro forma financial information is solely to illustrate the impact of a significant event or transaction on unadjusted financial information of the company as if the event had occurred or the transaction had been undertaken at an earlier date selected for purposes of the illustration. Accordingly, we do not provide any assurance that the actual outcome of the event or transaction would have been as presented.

A reasonable assurance engagement to report on whether the pro forma financial information has been compiled, in all material respects, on the basis of the applicable criteria involves performing procedures to assess whether the applicable criteria used by the directors in the compilation of the pro forma financial information provide a reasonable basis for presenting the significant effects directly attributable to the event or transaction, and to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence about whether:

- the related pro forma adjustments give appropriate effect to those criteria; and
- the pro forma financial information reflects the proper application of those adjustments to the unadjusted financial information.

The procedures selected depend on our judgement, having regard to our understanding of the nature of the company, the event or transaction in respect of which the pro forma financial information has been compiled, and other relevant engagement circumstances.

Our engagement also involves evaluating the overall presentation of the pro forma financial information.

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

**Opinion**

In our opinion, the pro forma financial information has been compiled, in all material respects, on the basis of the applicable criteria specified by the JSE Listings Requirements and described in the Pro Forma Financial Information section of the Pepkor Holdings Limited Results for the year ended 30 September 2020.

**PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS INC.**

*Director: D de Jager*

*Registered auditor*

*Stellenbosch*

*23 November 2020*
## PRO FORMA FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The pro forma financial information excludes the impact of IFRS 16 presented in the condensed consolidated financial statements.

### Pro forma condensed consolidated income statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>As reported Year ended 30 Sep 2020¹</th>
<th>IFRS 16 adjustment Year ended 30 Sep 2020</th>
<th>Pro forma after IFRS 16 adjustment Year ended 30 Sep 2020</th>
<th>As reported Year ended 30 Sep 2019¹</th>
<th>% change on prior year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>63,679</td>
<td>63,679</td>
<td>61,454</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of sales</td>
<td>(41,237)</td>
<td>(26,087)</td>
<td>(22,229)</td>
<td>(5.5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross profit</td>
<td>22,442</td>
<td>22,442</td>
<td>22,399</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating income</td>
<td>703</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>887</td>
<td>(17.1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating expenses</td>
<td>(11,323)</td>
<td>(14,912)</td>
<td>(14,421)</td>
<td>(3.4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors’ costs</td>
<td>(1,670)</td>
<td>(1,670)</td>
<td>(1,126)</td>
<td>(48.3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating profit before depreciation, amortisation and capital items</td>
<td>10,152</td>
<td>6,621</td>
<td>7,739</td>
<td>(14.4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation and amortisation</td>
<td>(3,628)</td>
<td>(2,347)</td>
<td>(1,281)</td>
<td>(7.2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating profit before capital items</td>
<td>6,524</td>
<td>5,340</td>
<td>6,544</td>
<td>(18.4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital items</td>
<td>(5,140)</td>
<td>(4,905)</td>
<td>(60)</td>
<td>(&gt; 100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating profit</td>
<td>1,384</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>6,484</td>
<td>(93.3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance costs</td>
<td>(3,138)</td>
<td>(1,585)</td>
<td>(1,704)</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance income</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>69.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Loss)/profit before associated income</td>
<td>(1,535)</td>
<td>(931)</td>
<td>4,909</td>
<td>(&gt; 100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of net profit of associate</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Loss)/profit before taxation</td>
<td>(1,533)</td>
<td>(929)</td>
<td>4,909</td>
<td>(&gt; 100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation</td>
<td>(1,293)</td>
<td>(1,272)</td>
<td>(1,674)</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Loss)/profit from continuing operations</td>
<td>(2,826)</td>
<td>(2,201)</td>
<td>3,235</td>
<td>(&gt; 100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss from discontinued operations</td>
<td>(208)</td>
<td>(389)</td>
<td>(1,074)</td>
<td>63.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Loss)/profit for the year</td>
<td>(3,034)</td>
<td>(2,590)</td>
<td>2,161</td>
<td>(&gt; 100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Loss)/profit attributable to:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owners of the parent</td>
<td>(3,034)</td>
<td>(2,590)</td>
<td>2,161</td>
<td>(&gt; 100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-controlling interests</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Loss)/profit for the year</td>
<td>(3,034)</td>
<td>(2,590)</td>
<td>2,161</td>
<td>(&gt; 100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earnings per share (cents)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total basic earnings per share from continuing operations</td>
<td>(80.3)</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>93.8</td>
<td>(&gt; 100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total basic earnings per share from discontinued operations</td>
<td>(5.9)</td>
<td>(11.0)</td>
<td>(31.1)</td>
<td>64.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total basic earnings per share</td>
<td>(86.2)</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>62.6</td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total headline earnings per share from continuing operations</td>
<td>62.6</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>75.4</td>
<td>95.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total headline earnings per share from discontinued operations</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>(1.5)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total headline earnings per share</td>
<td>65.5</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>73.9</td>
<td>96.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total diluted earnings per share from continuing operations</td>
<td>(79.4)</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>93.2</td>
<td>(&gt; 100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total diluted earnings per share from discontinued operations</td>
<td>(5.9)</td>
<td>(11.0)</td>
<td>(30.9)</td>
<td>64.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total diluted earnings per share</td>
<td>(85.3)</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>62.2</td>
<td>(&gt; 100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total diluted headline earnings per share from continuing operations</td>
<td>62.0</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>74.7</td>
<td>94.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total diluted headline earnings per share from discontinued operations</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>(1.5)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total diluted headline earnings per share</td>
<td>64.9</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>73.2</td>
<td>96.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Extracted without modification from the group’s condensed consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2020.
### Pro forma condensed consolidated income statement from discontinued operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>As reported</th>
<th>IFRS 16 adjustment</th>
<th>Pro forma after IFRS 16 adjustment</th>
<th>As reported</th>
<th>IFRS 16 adjustment</th>
<th>Pro forma after IFRS 16 adjustment</th>
<th>% change on prior year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Year ended</td>
<td>Year ended</td>
<td>Year ended</td>
<td>Year ended</td>
<td>Year ended</td>
<td>Year ended</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30 Sep 2020</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Reviewed Rm</td>
<td>30 Sep 2020</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Reviewed Rm</td>
<td>30 Sep 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>7 247</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>7 247</td>
<td>8 227</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of sales</td>
<td>(5 764)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(5 764)</td>
<td>(6 604)</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross profit</td>
<td>1 483</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1 483</td>
<td>1 623</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating income</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating expenses</td>
<td>1 018</td>
<td>(277)</td>
<td>1 295</td>
<td>1 484</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors’ costs</td>
<td>(63)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(63)</td>
<td>(11)</td>
<td>(&gt; 100)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Operating profit before depreciation, amortisation and capital items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>As reported</th>
<th>IFRS 16 adjustment</th>
<th>Pro forma after IFRS 16 adjustment</th>
<th>% change on prior year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Year ended</td>
<td>Year ended</td>
<td>Year ended</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30 Sep 2020</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Reviewed Rm</td>
<td>30 Sep 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating profit before depreciation, amortisation and capital items</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>(277)</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation and amortisation</td>
<td>(266)</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>(99)</td>
<td>(104)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Operating profit before capital items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>As reported</th>
<th>IFRS 16 adjustment</th>
<th>Pro forma after IFRS 16 adjustment</th>
<th>% change on prior year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Year ended</td>
<td>Year ended</td>
<td>Year ended</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30 Sep 2020</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Reviewed Rm</td>
<td>30 Sep 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital items</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>(110)</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating loss</td>
<td>(117)</td>
<td>(142)</td>
<td>(259)</td>
<td>(1 139)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance costs</td>
<td>(144)</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>(54)</td>
<td>(76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance income</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Loss before taxation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>As reported</th>
<th>IFRS 16 adjustment</th>
<th>Pro forma after IFRS 16 adjustment</th>
<th>% change on prior year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Year ended</td>
<td>Year ended</td>
<td>Year ended</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30 Sep 2020</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Reviewed Rm</td>
<td>30 Sep 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation</td>
<td>(211)</td>
<td>(52)</td>
<td>(263)</td>
<td>(1 145)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Loss from discontinued operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>As reported</th>
<th>IFRS 16 adjustment</th>
<th>Pro forma after IFRS 16 adjustment</th>
<th>% change on prior year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Year ended</td>
<td>Year ended</td>
<td>Year ended</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30 Sep 2020</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Reviewed Rm</td>
<td>30 Sep 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss from discontinued operations</td>
<td>(204)</td>
<td>(181)</td>
<td>(385)</td>
<td>(1 074)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Loss attributable to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>As reported</th>
<th>IFRS 16 adjustment</th>
<th>Pro forma after IFRS 16 adjustment</th>
<th>% change on prior year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Year ended</td>
<td>Year ended</td>
<td>Year ended</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30 Sep 2020</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Reviewed Rm</td>
<td>30 Sep 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owners of the parent</td>
<td>(204)</td>
<td>(181)</td>
<td>(385)</td>
<td>(1 074)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-controlling interests</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Loss for the year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>As reported</th>
<th>IFRS 16 adjustment</th>
<th>Pro forma after IFRS 16 adjustment</th>
<th>% change on prior year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Year ended</td>
<td>Year ended</td>
<td>Year ended</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30 Sep 2020</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Reviewed Rm</td>
<td>30 Sep 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss for the year</td>
<td>(208)</td>
<td>(181)</td>
<td>(389)</td>
<td>(1 074)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Pro forma condensed consolidated segmental analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE CAPITAL ITEMS AND BVI-RELATED COSTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clothing and general merchandise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture, appliances and electronics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FinTech</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE CAPITAL ITEMS AND BVI-RELATED COSTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Extracted without modification from the group’s condensed consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2020.
2. Prior year segmental operating profit includes an adjustment of R40 million for BVI-related costs incurred.
3. Operating profit before capital items for this segment includes R55 million (pro forma R74 million) (2019: R56 million loss) relating to discontinued operations.
4. Operating profit before capital items for this segment has been classified as discontinued operations.
### Pro forma condensed consolidated statement of financial position

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>As reported As at 30 September 2020¹ Reviewed Rm</th>
<th>IFRS 16 adjustment As at 30 September 2020 Reviewed Rm</th>
<th>Pro forma after IFRS 16 adjustment As at 30 September 2019 Reviewed Rm</th>
<th>As reported As at 30 September 2019 Reviewed Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Notes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-current assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodwill</td>
<td>37 280</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>37 280</td>
<td>41 865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intangible assets</td>
<td>18 028</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>18 028</td>
<td>17 979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>5 176</td>
<td>(77)</td>
<td>5 099</td>
<td>5 466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right-of-use assets</td>
<td>10 770</td>
<td>(10 770)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest in associated companies</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments and loans</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans to customers</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred taxation assets</td>
<td>2 468</td>
<td>(967)</td>
<td>1 501</td>
<td>1 242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td>73 963</td>
<td>(11 814)</td>
<td>62 149</td>
<td>66 930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventories</td>
<td>10 729</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>10 729</td>
<td>13 825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and other receivables</td>
<td>6 157</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>6 181</td>
<td>6 809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans to customers</td>
<td>1 335</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1 335</td>
<td>1 669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance and reinsurance receivables</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current income taxation assets</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>5 241</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>5 241</td>
<td>3 925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current assets</strong></td>
<td>23 755</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>23 779</td>
<td>26 591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-current assets held for sale</td>
<td>4 060</td>
<td>(836)</td>
<td>3 224</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td>101 778</td>
<td>(12 626)</td>
<td>89 152</td>
<td>93 521</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Extracted without modification from the group's condensed consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2020.
### EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

**Capital and reserves**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>As reported</th>
<th>IFRS 16 adjustment</th>
<th>Pro forma after IFRS 16 adjustment</th>
<th>As reported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>As at 30 September 2020 Reviewed Rm</td>
<td>As at 30 September 2020 Reviewed Rm</td>
<td>As at 30 September 2019 Reviewed Rm</td>
<td>As at 30 September 2019 Reviewed Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary stated capital</td>
<td>67 234</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>67 234</td>
<td>64 690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserves</td>
<td>8 (14 027)</td>
<td>2 891</td>
<td>(11 136)</td>
<td>(8 098)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total equity attributable to equity holders of the parent</td>
<td>53 207</td>
<td>2 891</td>
<td>56 098</td>
<td>56 592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-controlling interests</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total equity</strong></td>
<td>53 216</td>
<td>2 891</td>
<td>56 107</td>
<td>56 598</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Non-current liabilities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>As reported</th>
<th>IFRS 16 adjustment</th>
<th>Pro forma after IFRS 16 adjustment</th>
<th>As reported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>As at 30 September 2020 Reviewed Rm</td>
<td>As at 30 September 2020 Reviewed Rm</td>
<td>As at 30 September 2019 Reviewed Rm</td>
<td>As at 30 September 2019 Reviewed Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest-bearing loans and borrowings</td>
<td>12 520</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>12 520</td>
<td>15 508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lease liabilities</td>
<td>8 13 021</td>
<td>(13 021)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee benefits</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred taxation liabilities</td>
<td>3 933</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3 933</td>
<td>4 037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and other payables</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total non-current liabilities</strong></td>
<td>29 651</td>
<td>(12 589)</td>
<td>17 062</td>
<td>20 186</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Current liabilities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>As reported</th>
<th>IFRS 16 adjustment</th>
<th>Pro forma after IFRS 16 adjustment</th>
<th>As reported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>As at 30 September 2020 Reviewed Rm</td>
<td>As at 30 September 2020 Reviewed Rm</td>
<td>As at 30 September 2019 Reviewed Rm</td>
<td>As at 30 September 2019 Reviewed Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and other payables</td>
<td>6, 9 10 754</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>10 932</td>
<td>11 792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance and reinsurance payables</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lease liabilities</td>
<td>8 2 064</td>
<td>(2 064)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee benefits</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current income taxation liabilities</td>
<td>2 018</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2 018</td>
<td>1 480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest-bearing loans and borrowings</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1 510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial guarantees</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank overdrafts and short-term facilities</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current liabilities</strong></td>
<td>16 095</td>
<td>(1 886)</td>
<td>14 209</td>
<td>16 735</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Liabilities associated directly with non-current assets classified as held for sale**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>As reported</th>
<th>IFRS 16 adjustment</th>
<th>Pro forma after IFRS 16 adjustment</th>
<th>As reported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>As at 30 September 2020 Reviewed Rm</td>
<td>As at 30 September 2020 Reviewed Rm</td>
<td>As at 30 September 2019 Reviewed Rm</td>
<td>As at 30 September 2019 Reviewed Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 2 816</td>
<td>(1 042)</td>
<td>1 774</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total equity and liabilities</strong></td>
<td>18 911</td>
<td>(2 928)</td>
<td>15 983</td>
<td>16 737</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Net asset value per ordinary share (cents)**

|                      | 1 453.6 | 79.0 | 1 532.6 | 1 640.4 |

### Pro forma condensed consolidated statement of cash flows

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>As reported</th>
<th>IFRS 16 adjustment</th>
<th>Pro forma after IFRS 16 adjustment</th>
<th>As reported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>As at 30 September 2020 Reviewed Rm</td>
<td>As at 30 September 2020 Reviewed Rm</td>
<td>As at 30 September 2019 Reviewed Rm</td>
<td>As at 30 September 2019 Reviewed Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash inflow from operating activities</td>
<td>11 8 667</td>
<td>(2 033)</td>
<td>6 634</td>
<td>556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash outflow from investing activities</td>
<td>(2 187)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(2 187)</td>
<td>(1 576)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing activities</td>
<td>11 (4 549)</td>
<td>2 033</td>
<td>(2 516)</td>
<td>1 306</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Extracted without modification from the group’s condensed consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2020.
Notes to the pro forma financial information

1 The pro forma financial information, which is the responsibility of the group's directors, has been prepared in order to illustrate the impact should IFRS 16 not have been applied and is presented for illustrative purposes only. The pro forma financial information is presented in accordance with the JSE Listings Requirements and the SAICA Guide on Pro Forma Financial Information. Therefore, because of its nature, the pro forma financial information may not fairly present the group's financial position, results of operations or cash flows. An assurance report (in terms of ISAE 3420: Assurance Engagements to Report on the Compilation of Pro Forma Financial Information included in a Prospectus issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board), has been issued by the group’s auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc., in respect of the pro forma financial information included in this announcement. The pro forma financial information, as set out below, should be read in conjunction with this assurance report.

2 The net effect of the following transactions in order to add back the IFRS 16 effect and reinstate the IAS 17 effect:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effect of adopting IFRS 16</th>
<th>Effect of adopting IFRS 16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As at 30 September 2020</td>
<td>As at 30 September 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuing operations</td>
<td>Discontinued operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviewed</td>
<td>Reviewed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinstall operating lease expense</td>
<td>(3 390)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinstall equalisation of operating lease payments</td>
<td>(9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse profit on modification</td>
<td>(371)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse foreign exchange losses</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>(3 589)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease term in accordance with IFRS 16. These adjustments reverse the depreciation on right-of-use assets.

4 Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment when impairment indicators are identified in accordance with IAS 36. These adjustments reverse the impairment (continuing operations) or reversal of impairment (discontinued operations) that was required due to the recognition of right-of-use assets in accordance with IFRS 16.

5 Lease liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method and reduced by future lease payments net of interest charged in accordance with IFRS 16. These adjustments reverse the effective interest recognised during the year pertaining to the lease liability.

6 Effect of reversing the deferred taxation effect on the net right-of-use asset and liability under IFRS 16 and reinstatement of deferred taxation effect relating to the equalisation of operating lease payments under IAS 17 and onerous leases under IAS 37.

7 Net effect of reversing notes 2 to 6 to the pro forma financial information relating to discontinued operations.

8 Effect of reversing the right-of-use assets net of impairments and lease liabilities under IFRS 16 with the corresponding deferred taxation and net opening retained earnings effect.

9 Effect of reversing the reclassification of finance leases and lease incentives to the right-of-use asset and reinstating prepaid rentals.

10 Net effect of reversing notes 8 and 9 to the pro forma financial information relating to discontinued operations.

11 Reclassification of presentation within the cash flow due to the recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in accordance with IFRS 16.

12 Pro forma earnings per share, diluted earnings per share, headline earnings and diluted headline earnings per share are calculated on the same basis and using the same weighted average number of ordinary shares and weighted average number of dilutive ordinary shares as per note 6 of the notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Pro forma headline earnings are adjusted for the post-taxation (impairment)/impairment reversal effect of the right-of-use assets under IAS 36 as below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pro forma earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders</th>
<th>(2 201)</th>
<th>(385)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital items (note 3)</td>
<td>5 140</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation effect on capital items (note 6)</td>
<td>(111)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right-of-use asset (impairment)/impairment reversal (note 3)</td>
<td>(235)</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation effect on (impairment)/impairment reversal of right-of-use assets</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>(9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pro forma headline earnings attributable to ordinary shares: 2 655 (51)
Pro forma constant currency disclosure

The Pepkor group discloses unaudited constant currency information to indicate PEP Africa’s performance in terms of sales growth, excluding the effect of foreign currency fluctuations. To present this information, current year turnover for PEP Africa reported in currencies other than ZAR is converted from local currency actuals into ZAR at the prior year’s actual average exchange rates. The table below sets out the percentage change in sales, based on the actual continuing results for the year, in reported currency and constant currency, for the basket of currencies in which PEP Africa operates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change in sales on prior year (%)</th>
<th>Reported currency</th>
<th>Constant currency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PEP Africa</td>
<td>(16.2)</td>
<td>(7.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The pro forma constant currency disclosure is presented in accordance with the JSE Listings Requirements and the Guide on Pro Forma Financial Information issued by SAICA. The pro forma constant currency disclosure has been prepared for illustrative purposes only. Because of its nature, the pro forma constant currency disclosure may not fairly present Pepkor’s financial position, changes in equity, results of operations or cash flows. The pro forma constant currency disclosure presented is the responsibility of the board and was reviewed by Pepkor’s auditors.
# Retail Footprint

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retail Footprint</th>
<th>30 September 2019</th>
<th>Openings</th>
<th>Closures</th>
<th>Net movement</th>
<th>30 September 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Retail stores</td>
<td>Retail area '000 m²</td>
<td>Retail stores</td>
<td>Retail area '000 m²</td>
<td>Retail stores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing and general merchandise</td>
<td>4 395</td>
<td>1 671</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>(97)</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEP</td>
<td>2 327</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>(26)</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ackermans</td>
<td>806</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEP Africa¹</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>(23)</td>
<td>(12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speciality²</td>
<td>949</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>(41)</td>
<td>(9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture, appliances and electronics</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>(67)</td>
<td>(21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and appliance retailers³</td>
<td>761</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>(54)</td>
<td>(10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appliance and electronics retailers⁴</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>(11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building materials⁵</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepkor</td>
<td>5 415</td>
<td>2 434</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>(169)</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Excludes discontinued operations in Zimbabwe and includes six stores in Uganda.
² Includes Dunns, John Craig, Refinery, Shoe City and Tekkie Town brands.
³ Includes Russells, Bradlows, Rochester and Sleepmasters brands.
⁴ Includes Incredible Connection and HiFi Corp brands.
⁵ Includes (retail and wholesale) BUCO, Timbercity, Tiletoria, Floors Direct, MacNeil, Cachet, B-One, Buchel, W&B Hardware, Bildware, Citwood and Brands 4 Africa.
## SHAREHOLDER ANALYSIS

### Shareholder spread

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of shareholdings</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>No. of shares</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 – 1 000 shares</td>
<td>5 508</td>
<td>48.47</td>
<td>1 458 384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 001 – 10 000 shares</td>
<td>4 264</td>
<td>37.52</td>
<td>13 375 672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 001 – 100 000 shares</td>
<td>928</td>
<td>8.17</td>
<td>30 989 625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 001 – 1 000 000 shares</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>4.55</td>
<td>168 888 669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 000 001 shares and over</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>1.29</td>
<td>3 445 638 531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>11 364</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>3 660 350 881</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Distribution of shareholders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of shareholdings</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>No. of shares</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Banks/brokers</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td>269 384 031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close corporations</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>255 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endowment funds</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>6 710 012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>528 089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>8 881</td>
<td>78.15</td>
<td>17 222 533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance companies</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>39 069 812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment companies</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>6 389 827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical schemes</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>5 212 642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutual funds</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>3.23</td>
<td>312 329 245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other corporations</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>94 012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private companies</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>1.82</td>
<td>12 150 401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public companies</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>70 194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retirement funds</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>4.11</td>
<td>194 310 292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic investors</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>2 786 136 033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trusts</td>
<td>978</td>
<td>8.61</td>
<td>10 488 638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>11 364</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>3 660 350 881</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Public/non-public shareholders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of shareholdings</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>No. of shares</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-public shareholders</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>2 786 221 029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directors and associates</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>84 996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic holdings (more than 10%)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>2 479 994 370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic holdings (company-related)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>306 141 663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public shareholders</td>
<td>11 359</td>
<td>99.96</td>
<td>874 129 852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>11 364</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>3 660 350 881</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Beneficial shareholders holding 1% or more

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of shares</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steinhoff International Holdings Limited</td>
<td>2 479 994 370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancaster 101 Proprietary Limited</td>
<td>306 141 663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allan Gray</td>
<td>66 926 795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIC Private Limited</td>
<td>45 782 933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Forbes Investments</td>
<td>42 986 105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Mutual</td>
<td>42 971 585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coronation Fund Managers</td>
<td>42 101 526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Pension Fund – Norway</td>
<td>40 914 575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3 067 819 552</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fund managers holding 1% or more

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of shares</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coronation Fund Managers</td>
<td>111 596 779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allan Gray Asset Management</td>
<td>110 189 273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIC Asset Management</td>
<td>44 869 933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Mutual Investment Group</td>
<td>44 773 557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>311 429 542</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data as at 25 September 2020.
SHARE PERFORMANCE

Analysis of trading

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>High close (cents)</th>
<th>Low close (cents)</th>
<th>Volume (million)</th>
<th>Value (R billion)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31/10/2019</td>
<td>17.45</td>
<td>16.42</td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td>1.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30/11/2019</td>
<td>18.10</td>
<td>16.23</td>
<td>200.2</td>
<td>3.53</td>
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<tr>
<td>31/12/2019</td>
<td>18.50</td>
<td>17.06</td>
<td>49.7</td>
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<td>31/01/2020</td>
<td>18.24</td>
<td>16.42</td>
<td>81.4</td>
<td>1.38</td>
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<tr>
<td>29/02/2020</td>
<td>16.71</td>
<td>15.26</td>
<td>46.4</td>
<td>0.74</td>
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<tr>
<td>31/03/2020</td>
<td>15.80</td>
<td>10.14</td>
<td>100.2</td>
<td>1.27</td>
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<tr>
<td>30/04/2020</td>
<td>12.45</td>
<td>10.04</td>
<td>78.9</td>
<td>0.88</td>
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<tr>
<td>31/05/2020</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>9.57</td>
<td>136.3</td>
<td>1.48</td>
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<tr>
<td>30/06/2020</td>
<td>13.42</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>150.3</td>
<td>1.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/07/2020</td>
<td>11.15</td>
<td>10.06</td>
<td>128.6</td>
<td>1.37</td>
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<tr>
<td>31/08/2020</td>
<td>11.30</td>
<td>9.70</td>
<td>94.0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>30/09/2020</td>
<td>12.04</td>
<td>9.70</td>
<td>135.2</td>
<td>1.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: I-Net Bridge

Key statistics – 12 months to September 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Close</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Low</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traded price (cents per share)</td>
<td>11.14</td>
<td>18.75</td>
<td>9.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market capitalisation as of 30 September 2020 (R billion)</td>
<td>40.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Value of shares traded (R billion)</td>
<td>17.10</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value traded as % of market capitalisation</td>
<td>41.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Volume of shares traded (million)</td>
<td>1 277.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Volume traded as % of number of shares in issue</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE ratio (statutory headline earnings)</td>
<td>17.0x</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dividend yield</td>
<td>–</td>
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<tr>
<td>Earnings yield (statutory headline earnings)</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Period-end market price/NAV</td>
<td>0.8x</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shares in issue (million)</td>
<td>3 660</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average number of shares in issue (million)</td>
<td>3 522</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shares issued during the year</td>
<td>210 350 881</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

PPH vs All Share Index (Rebased to 100%)

PPH vs General Retail Index (Rebased to 100%)
# SHAREHOLDERS’ DIARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual general meeting</td>
<td>10 March 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Announcement of interim results</td>
<td>May 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial year-end</td>
<td>30 September 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Announcement of annual results</td>
<td>November 2021</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CORPORATE INFORMATION

**Registration number** 2017/221869/06  
**Share code** PPH  
**Debt code** PPHI  
**ISIN** ZAE000259479

**Registered address**  
36 Stellenberg Road  
Parow Industria 7493  
PO Box 6100  
Parow East 7500  
Telephone 021 929 4800  
E-mail info@pepkor.co.za

**Contact**  
info@pepkor.co.za

**Investor relations**  
investors@pepkor.co.za

**Press enquiries**  
press@pepkor.co.za

**Company secretary**  
Pepkor Proprietary Limited  
(Registration number 1965/007765/07)  
36 Stellenberg Road, Parow Industria 7493  
PO Box 6100, Parow East 7501

**Auditor**  
PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.  
5 Silo Square, V&A Waterfront  
Cape Town 8012  
PO Box 2799, Cape Town 8000

**Equity sponsor**  
PSG Capital Proprietary Limited  
(Registration number 2006/015817/07)

**Stellenbosch office**  
1st Floor, Ou Kollege Building, 35 Kerk Street  
Stellenbosch 7600  
PO Box 7403, Stellenbosch 7599

**Sandton office**  
2nd Floor, Building 3, 11 Alice Lane  
Sandhurst, Sandton 2196  
PO Box 650957, Benmore 2010

**Debt sponsor**  
Rand Merchant Bank (A division of FirstRand Bank Limited)  
(Registration number 1929/001225/06)  
1 Merchant Place, Corner Fredman Drive and Rivonia Road  
Sandton 2196  
PO Box 786273, Sandton 2146