



Basel Pillar III

Disclosure as at 30 June 2025

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About Us

Tyme Bank Limited (the Bank) was officially registered as a bank by the Prudential Authority of the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) in September 2017. Following a period of testing, the Bank was officially launched to the public in February 2019.

The Bank has embraced technology and partnerships to deliver innovative digital banking products to the market. The Bank's vision is to create long-term value for its people, customers, and shareholders by leveraging the Bank's core capabilities, with technology being at the forefront of this. Between 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2025, the Bank achieved significant growth, increasing its total customer base from 9.6 million to 11.3 million and its active customer base to 3.7 million, respectively. Consistent with its strategy, the Bank operates responsibly in taking well-researched and managed risks to grow and create sustained top-tier shareholder value.

The Bank's purpose is to promote participation in the economy and to improve customer financial wellbeing by providing affordable access to financial services and products embedded with education and training. We are committed to treating customers fairly, in a transparent and consistent manner, while promoting a corporate culture of ensuring our behaviour and actions places the customer at the centre of everything we do. Doing the "right thing" remains ingrained in the Bank's ethos and hence a focus on conduct and the management of conduct risk within the business, is paramount.



Scope

In terms of Regulation 43(1) of the Regulations relating to Banks (the “Regulations”), the Bank is required to disclose to the public, reliable, relevant and timely qualitative and quantitative information to enable users to assess the Group’s capital position and financial condition. In this regard the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) issued a revised Pillar III framework in January 2015, a consolidated and enhanced framework in March 2017 as well as the updated framework on Pillar III disclosure requirements in December 2018. The Prudential Authority (the PA) consolidated the Basel Pillar III disclosure requirements through Directive 1/2019 (the Directive) to ensure that the internationally agreed framework is fully implemented in South Africa.

This document complies with the requirements of the above framework and Regulations. The Bank is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tyme Bank Holdings Limited (the Group). All Group entities are reported under the Basel III Standardised Approach and fully consolidated in line with regulatory and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) requirements. There is no difference between the balance sheet and the balance sheet under the scope of regulatory consolidation, as the Group does not contain any insurance or other entities which are to be excluded from the regulatory consolidation in terms of regulations 36(7)(a)(iii) and 36(10)(c)(ii) of the Regulations relating to Banks.

The Group’s consolidated requirements are also reported in line with Section 42 of the Banks Act and the minimum standards in respect of consolidated supervision prescribed by Regulation 36 and in compliance with all directives, instructions and requirements relating to the Bank.

For the period under review, the Bank has not undertaken any securitisation transactions and does not have counterparty credit risk exposures relating to derivatives.

For this reason, disclosures relating to these activities are not applicable and have been excluded from this report.

The Group continues to maintain a robust capital, liquidity, and funding position. Throughout the period, the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) ratio was consistently above the regulatory minimum capital adequacy requirements.

The Pillar III disclosures are published on the Bank’s website in line with the required frequency of disclosures per the Directive. These disclosures are also supplemented by further disclosures on the financial results included in the annual financial statements that are available on www.tybank.co.za.

Assurance

This document is prepared in accordance with the Bank’s public disclosure policy and has been reviewed by Senior Management, internal audit, and members of the Executive Committee (EXCO). For the reporting period, management is satisfied that this document provides an accurate view of the Bank’s capital position and that the Bank is capitalised above the prescribed regulatory required capital limits as well as the Board of Directors (the Board) approved limits.

1. Group Structure & Ownership

The Group's primary shareholders are Tyme SA Holdings, holding 53.98%, which comprises South African-based shareholders, and Tyme Group Holdings PTE Limited, holding 46.02%, consisting of foreign-domiciled shareholders. Tyme Bank Limited serves as the sole banking entity within the Tyme SA Group.

The Bank's capital adequacy is fully preserved, as there are no minority shareholders to dilute its capital base. All equity injected into the business qualifies in full towards regulatory capital, thereby ensuring robust capital support for the Bank's operations and growth strategy.

2. Key Metrics – Capital

The current and future capital levels are considered sufficient to meet the Bank's strategic objectives, accommodate changes in risk profiles, and satisfy regulatory requirements.

Capital ratios remained robust, above minimum regulatory requirements while supporting balance sheet growth.

Capital adequacy is measured against standards prescribed and approved risk measurement approaches, as reflected in the table below.

Risk type	Risk measurement approach
Credit risk	Standardised approach
Counterparty credit risk (CCR)	Not applicable
Securitisation risk	Not applicable
Market risk	Standardised approach
Equity risk	Look-through approach
Operational risk	Basic Indicator Approach

The Bank ensures that its plans and controls are adequate to manage all major risks, i.e.:

- Commercial/business risk
- Credit risk
- Market risk
- Liquidity risk
- Operational risk
- Reputational/conduct risk
- Compliance/regulatory risk
- Cyber risk
- Systemic risk
- Interest rate risk

The table below provides an overview of the key regulatory metrics relating to the Group's capital adequacy ratios, risk-weighted assets, leverage ratio, liquidity coverage ratio, and net stable funding ratio.

KMI (Group): Key metrics (at consolidated Group level)

At 30 June 2025 R'000	Group				
	a 30-Jun-25 T	b 31-Mar-25 T-1	c 31-Dec-24 T-2	d 30-Sep-24 T-3	e 30-Jun-24 T-4
Available capital (amounts)					
1 Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	1 140 806	1 005 698	992 289	887 882	806 985
1a Fully loaded ECL accounting model CET1	1 140 806	1 005 698	992 289	887 882	806 985
2 Tier 1	1 140 806	1 005 698	992 289	887 882	806 985
2a Fully loaded ECL accounting model Tier 1	1 140 806	1 005 698	992 289	887 882	806 985
3 Total capital	1 164 073	1 028 676	1 014 809	909 377	826 498
Risk-weighted assets (amounts)					
4 Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	5 358 204	4 673 800	4 575 397	3 908 173	3 666 239
Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA					
5 Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	21.29	21.52	21.69	22.72	22.01
5a Fully loaded ECL accounting model CET1 (%)	21.29	21.52	21.69	22.72	22.01
6 Tier 1 ratio (%)	21.29	21.52	21.69	22.72	22.01
6a Fully loaded ECL accounting model Tier 1 ratio (%)	21.29	21.52	21.69	22.72	22.01
7 Total capital ratio (%)	21.73	22.01	22.18	23.27	22.54
7a Fully loaded ECL accounting model total capital ratio (%)	21.73	22.01	22.18	23.27	22.54
Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA					
8 Capital conservation buffer	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
9 Countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	–	–	–	–	–
10 Bank G-SIB and/or D-SIB additional requirements (%)	–	–	–	–	–
11 Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%) (row 8 + row 9 + row 10)	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
12 CET1 available after meeting the Bank's minimum capital requirements (%) ¹	13.79	14.02	14.19	15.22	14.51
Basel III Leverage Ratio					
13 Total Basel III leverage ratio measure	10 161 847	9 083 317	8 826 612	8 906 254	7 943 207
14 Basel III leverage ratio (%) (row 2/row 13)	11.23	11.07	11.24	9.97	10.16
14a Fully loaded ECL accounting model Basel III leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) (%) (row 2A/row 13)	11.23	11.07	11.24	9.97	10.16
Liquidity Coverage Ratio					
15 Total HQLA	5 707 396	5 112 122	5 723 829	5 250 432	4 456 866
16 Total net cash outflow	441 049	378 914	477 469	334 577	275 044
17 LCR ratio (%) ²	1 294	1 349	1 199	1 569	1 620
Net Stable Funding Ratio					
18 Total available stable funding	16 631 717	16 062 853	15 748 332	16 034 418	15 115 580
19 Total required stable funding	10 981 923	11 014 980	10 734 194	10 573 948	10 371 518
20 NSFR ratio (%) ³	151	146	147	152	146

Note: Total Capital include Tier 2 capital and unimpaired reserve funds

¹ The minimum capital requirements disclosed excludes any D-SIB or Pillar 2B requirements.

² Refer to LIQ1: Liquidity Coverage Ratio template and commentary.

³ Refer to LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio template and commentary.

3. Explanation of Differences Between Financial Statements & Regulatory Exposure Amounts

The tables below provide a breakdown of how the amounts reported in the annual financial statements correspond to the regulatory risk categories.

LII (Group): Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories

At 30 June 2025 R'000	Group							
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	Published financial statements	Regulatory scope of consolidation	Credit risk	Counterparty credit risk	Securitisation	Market risk	Other Assets	Not subject to capital requirements or subject to capital deduction
	Carrying values of items subject to:							
Assets								
Property, plant and equipment	211 902	211 902	-	-	-	-	211 902	-
Right of use asset	24 447	24 447	-	-	-	-	24 447	-
Goodwill and other intangible assets	950 722	950 722	-	-	-	-	-	950 722
Trade and other receivables	360 169	360 169	-	-	-	12 879	347 290	-
Financial assets	5 129 329	5 129 329	5 129 329	-	-	-	-	-
Inventories	33 159	33 159	-	-	-	-	33 159	-
Current tax receivable	49	49	-	-	-	-	49	-
Customer advances	2 246 812	2 246 812	2 246 812	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	2 138 282	2 138 282	-	-	-	-	2 138 282	-
Total assets	11 094 871	11 094 871	7 376 141	-	-	12 879	2 755 129	950 722
Equity and Liabilities								
Share capital	1 424 254	1 424 254	-	-	-	-	-	1 424 254
Share premium	8 166 332	8 166 332	-	-	-	-	-	8 166 332
Reserves	219 422	219 422	-	-	-	-	-	219 422
Accumulated loss	(7 718 490)	(7 718 490)	-	-	-	-	-	(7 718 490)
Total equity	2 091 518	2 091 518	-	-	-	-	-	2 091 518
Trade and other payables	1 250 998	1 250 998	-	-	-	6 857	-	1 244 141
Current Tax liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	30 706	30 706	-	-	-	-	-	30 706
Provisions	63 132	63 132	-	-	-	-	-	63 132
Deposits received from customers	7 658 517	7 658 517	-	-	-	-	-	7 658 517
Total liabilities	9 003 353	9 003 353	-	-	-	6 857	-	8 996 496
Total equity and liabilities	11 094 871	11 094 871	-	-	-	6 857	-	11 088 014

LII (Bank): Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories

At 30 June 2025 R'000	Bank							
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	Carrying values of items subject to:							Not subject to capital requirements or subject to capital deduction
Published financial statements	Regulatory scope of consolidation	Credit risk	Counterparty credit risk	Securitisation	Market risk	Other Assets		
Assets								
Property, plant and equipment	211 902	211 902	-	-	-	-	211 902	-
Right of use asset	24 447	24 447	-	-	-	-	24 447	-
Goodwill and other intangible assets	950 722	950 722	-	-	-	-	-	950 722
Trade and other receivables	360 154	360 154	-	-	-	12 879	347 275	-
Financial assets	5 129 329	5 129 329	5 129 329	-	-	-	-	-
Inventories	33 159	33 159	-	-	-	-	33 159	-
Current tax receivable	34	34	-	-	-	-	34	-
Customer advances	2 246 812	2 246 812	2 246 812	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	2 136 751	2 136 751	-	-	-	-	2 136 751	-
Total assets	11 093 310	11 093 310	7 376 141	-	-	12 879	2 753 568	950 722
Equity and Liabilities								
Share capital	1 239 729	1 239 729	-	-	-	-	-	1 239 729
Share premium	6 940 574	6 940 574	-	-	-	-	-	6 940 574
Reserves	1 188 871	1 188 871	-	-	-	-	-	1 188 871
Accumulated loss	(7 278 214)	(7 278 214)	-	-	-	-	-	(7 278 214)
Total equity	2 090 960	2 090 960	-	-	-	-	-	2 090 960
Trade and other payables	1 249 995	1 249 995	-	-	-	6 857	-	1 243 138
Lease liabilities	30 706	30 706	-	-	-	-	-	30 706
Provisions	63 132	63 132	-	-	-	-	-	63 132
Deposits received from customers	7 658 517	7 658 517	-	-	-	-	-	7 658 517
Total liabilities	9 002 350	9 002 350	-	-	-	6 857	-	8 995 493
Total equity and liabilities	11 093 310	11 093 310	-	-	-	6 857	-	11 086 453

The tables below provide information on the main sources of differences between the financial statements' carrying value amounts and the exposure amounts used for regulatory purposes.

LI2 (Group): Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements

		Group				
		a	b	c	d	e
		Items subject to:				
At 30 June 2025 R'000		Total	Credit risk framework	Securitisation framework	Counterparty credit risk framework	Market risk framework
1	Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation (as per template LI1)	11 094 871	10 131 270	-	-	12 879
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (as per template LI1)	9 003 353	-	-	-	6 857
3	Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	2 091 518	10 131 270	-	-	6 022
4	Off-balance sheet amounts	-	-	-	-	-
5	Differences in valuations	-	-	-	-	-
6	Differences due to different netting rules, other than those already included in row 2	-	-	-	-	-
7	Differences due to consideration of provisions	-	-	-	-	-
8	Differences due to prudential filters	-	-	-	-	-
9	Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes	2 091 518	10 131 270	-	-	6 022

LI2 (Bank): Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements

		Bank				
		a	b	c	d	e
		Items subject to:				
At 30 June 2025 R'000		Total	Credit risk framework	Securitisation framework	Counterparty credit risk framework	Market risk framework
1	Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation (as per template LI1)	11 093 310	10 129 709	-	-	12 879
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (as per template LI1)	9 002 350	-	-	-	6 857
3	Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	2 090 960	10 129 709	-	-	6 022
4	Off-balance sheet amounts	-	-	-	-	-
5	Differences in valuations	-	-	-	-	-
6	Differences due to different netting rules, other than those already included in row 2	-	-	-	-	-
7	Differences due to consideration of provisions	-	-	-	-	-
8	Differences due to prudential filters	-	-	-	-	-
9	Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes	2 090 960	10 129 709	-	-	6 022

Key metrics are monitored on a regular basis and integrated into the Bank's suite of additional early warning indicators (EWIs) to ensure continuous oversight and assessment of liquidity and capital adequacy positions. These processes form an integral part of the Bank's going-concern planning, supported by the contingency funding plan (CFP), business continuity plan (BCP), and the Bank's recovery plan strategies.

The Group's consolidated requirements are reported in accordance with Section 42 of the Banks Act and the minimum standards for consolidated supervision as prescribed by Regulation 36, as well as in full compliance with all relevant Directives, instructions, and regulatory requirements. As Tyme Bank Limited (Bank Solo) is the sole banking entity within the Group, all Group-level ratios are directly influenced by the Bank's cash inflows and outflows.

4. Overview of Risk Management

The Bank is committed to fostering a culture of disciplined risk-taking that supports the delivery of long-term value for its employees, customers, and shareholders. A robust risk culture is essential to effectively applying the Bank's risk appetite. To ensure this, we:

- acknowledge and manage risks proactively;
- cultivate a risk-aware mindset across all levels of the organisation;
- communicate transparently and in a timely manner;
- encourage employees to speak up when identifying potential risks or issues;
- take accountability for the quality and accuracy of data; and
- consistently promote and embed a strong risk culture throughout the Bank.

The Bank's risk appetite is shaped by, and should be understood in the context of, its:

- vision to enhance economic participation and promote financial wellbeing;
- core values of customer obsession, empowerment, ownership, innovation, and compassion; and
- commitment to the highest standards of professional practice, as outlined in its corporate commitments.

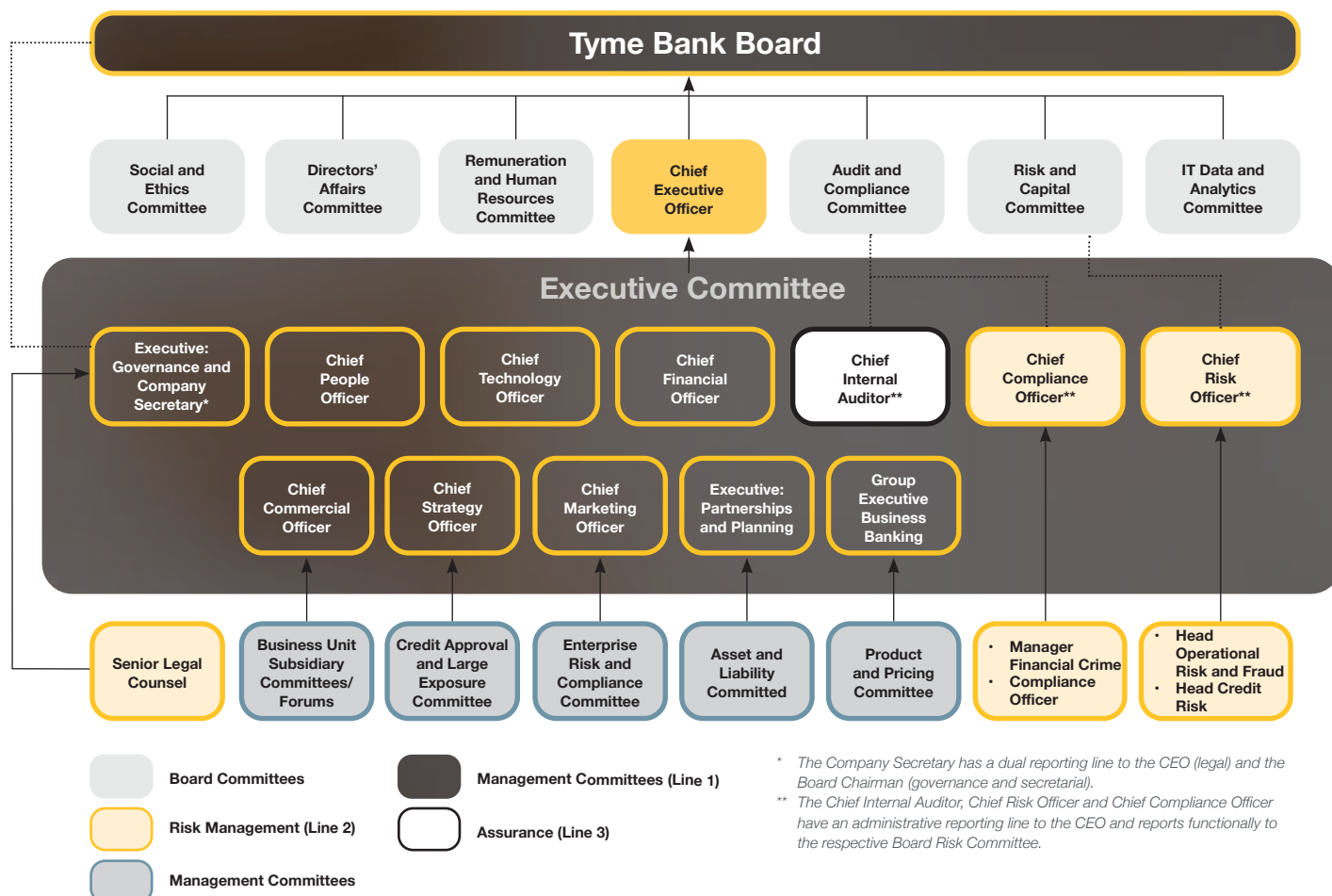
The Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) defines the high-level boundaries for the types and levels of risk that the Board is prepared to accept. It serves as a central component of the Bank's enterprise risk management framework (ERMF). The Bank's risk appetite is managed through a combination of regulatory-prescribed limits and internally established thresholds, as outlined in relevant policies. These limits and tolerances ensure that risk-taking remains aligned with both regulatory requirements and the Bank's strategic objectives. The Board directs management on its risk-taking activities in the context of the Bank's business strategy, by means of the RAS, which articulates:

- **Risk appetite:** the degree of risk the Bank is prepared to accept, expressed in terms of key business outcomes, and taking into consideration the interests of all stakeholders.
- **Risk tolerances:** for each business outcome, the maximum level of risk that the Bank is willing to operate within.
- **Risk limits and triggers:** for each material risk type, management limits designed to cascade our risk appetite and risk tolerances to a day-to-day management level, with corresponding trigger levels for early intervention.



Tyme Bank – Risk Governance Structure

The key components of the corporate governance structure for risk management are illustrated in the diagram below. Governance is considered as one of the four key operational elements of the risk management framework.



Risk governance originates at Board level, and cascades through the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) via policies, delegated authorities, and regular review of outcomes. This is underpinned by a clear segregation of duties and enables Board-level oversight. Independent review of the enterprise risk management policy and its implementation is carried out by the Bank's internal audit function, as appropriate.

The Chief Risk Officer (CRO) has ultimate responsibility for the oversight of all risk classes within the Bank, with support from the Chief Compliance Officer, who ensures that regulatory requirements are always complied with. To ensure the required focus on compliance-related matters, the Chief Compliance Officer has an administrative reporting line to the CEO and reports functionally to the Audit and Compliance Committee and is accountable for managing all compliance and anti-money-laundering risks. Risk governance is undertaken by a structured hierarchy of Committees and forums, each with specific accountabilities. We are committed to treating customers fairly, in a transparent and consistent manner, while promoting a corporate culture of ensuring our behaviour and actions put the customer at the centre of everything we do.

The Risk and Capital Management Committee is a sub-Committee of the Board, responsible for overseeing and advising the Board on risk appetite and the risk management framework. Furthermore, this Committee monitors the risk profile of the Bank; endorses Board-level policies (including limits) in respect of key risk types as determined by the Board, and monitors compliance with delegations. The Board Audit and Compliance Committee monitors the management of all risk types including regulatory and compliance risks.

The Enterprise Risk and Compliance Committee (ERCC) is a management Committee that ensures the implementation of Board-level policies (including limits) in respect of key risk types as determined by the Board; it implements delegations to support the strategy and risk appetite and monitors compliance with delegations.

The Board Information Technology (IT), Data and Analytics Committee is responsible for providing strategic guidance and risk oversight relating to Information Technology, data, and analytics.

Tyme Bank operates using the 'Three Lines of Defence' model to ensure that risks are identified, managed, and monitored. The three lines of defence are:

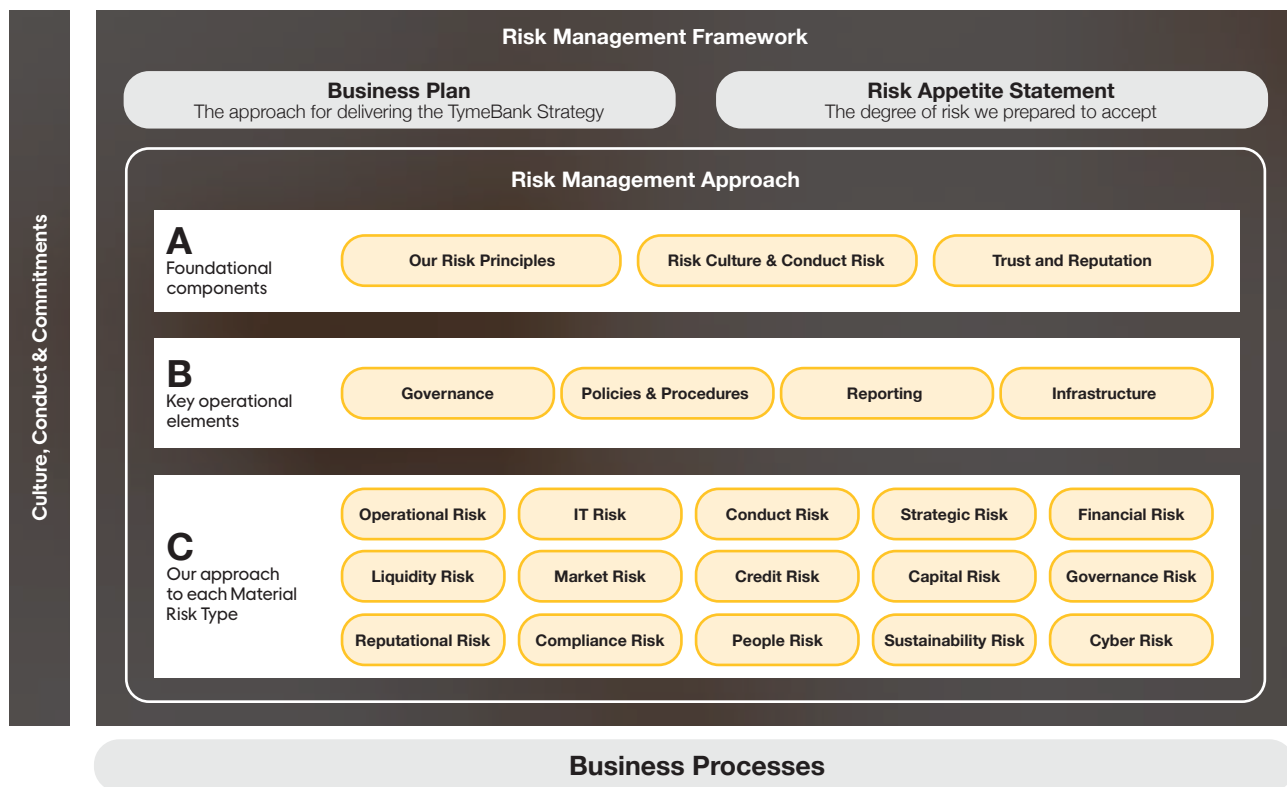
- business management (Line 1);
- risk management (Line 2); and
- audit and assurance (Line 3).

The first line of defence is business management. As risk is best managed at the place it occurs, business managers are responsible and accountable for managing the risks for their business. The risk management team, as Line 2, provides risk-management expertise and oversight for business management's risk-related activities. Line 3 is the internal audit function, who provide independent assurance regarding the adequacy and effectiveness of the Bank's system of internal controls, risk management, and governance procedures and processes. As part of the 3rd line of defence external resources which include external audit, is used by internal audit to provide assurance in certain areas where a high degree of specialist knowledge is required.

The level of risk accepted is managed through the enterprise risk management framework (ERMF), which is illustrated in the diagram below. The ERMF ensures that the degree of risk the Bank is willing to accept, as determined by the RAS, is in line with the Bank's strategic plan and is executed through the Risk Management Approach. The Risk Management Approach is underpinned by the foundation components, together with key operational elements and the Bank's approach for each risk type identified as material. The material risk types consist of the following:

- **Commercial/business risk:** the financial risk arising from offering the inappropriate customer solutions, not successfully executing on key initiatives and the inability to attract the right customer profile to improve and diversify revenue.
- **Credit risk:** the risk that a borrower defaults on an obligation.
- **Market risk:** the potential of an adverse impact on earnings from changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity and commodity prices, credit spreads, and any market risk leases or loan exposures.

- **Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)** defined as the current or prospective risk to the Bank's capital and earnings arising from adverse movements in the interest rates that affect the institutions banking book positions.
- **Liquidity risk:** the risk arising from potential mismatches in funding requirements in both the banking and trading book. Note that the trading book is not applicable to the Bank at present.
- **Operational risk:** the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems, or from external events.
- **Reputational/conduct risk:** the risk of loss through not delivering on commitments, or through operating and behaving in a manner that adversely impacts the Bank's customers, shareholders, employees, or reputation.
- **Compliance/regulatory risk:** the risk of potentially contravening any applicable laws or regulations.
- **Cyber risk:** the potential damage or losses arising from unauthorised access to the Bank systems.



The RAS and Top 10 risks facing the Bank are formally reviewed on an annual basis and approved by the Board.

Reporting is designed to provide the Board and senior management with a comprehensive view of the current material risks that the Bank faces, as well as any emerging risks that may require the Bank to amend its strategy or approach on.

5. Credit Risk

The Bank maintains a comprehensive and effective risk management framework, within which the credit risk framework (CRF) plays a critical role. The CRF provides an overview of the key components of the Bank's credit risk management activities and illustrates how these components support the Bank in achieving its strategic objectives. This is achieved through thorough identification, assessment, mitigation, monitoring, management, and reporting of credit risk.

Credit risk at a portfolio level includes the management of concentration risk arising from interdependencies between customers (large credit exposures) and concentrations of exposures to geographical regions, industry sectors, and products or portfolio types. Concentration risk is managed from several perspectives and while the credit portfolio is heavily weighted towards unsecured SME lending, concentrations within the different product portfolios are managed through the setting of either Board risk appetite limits for material risks or KRI's, managed and tracked at ERCC level for less material risks. Limits have been set for exposures to D-SIB banks, non-D-SIB banks and Asset Managers individually, per category and also on a combined basis. Larger customer exposures, above R5 million are assessed at the Credit Approval and Large Exposures Committee and those above R10 million are tabled for Board approval.

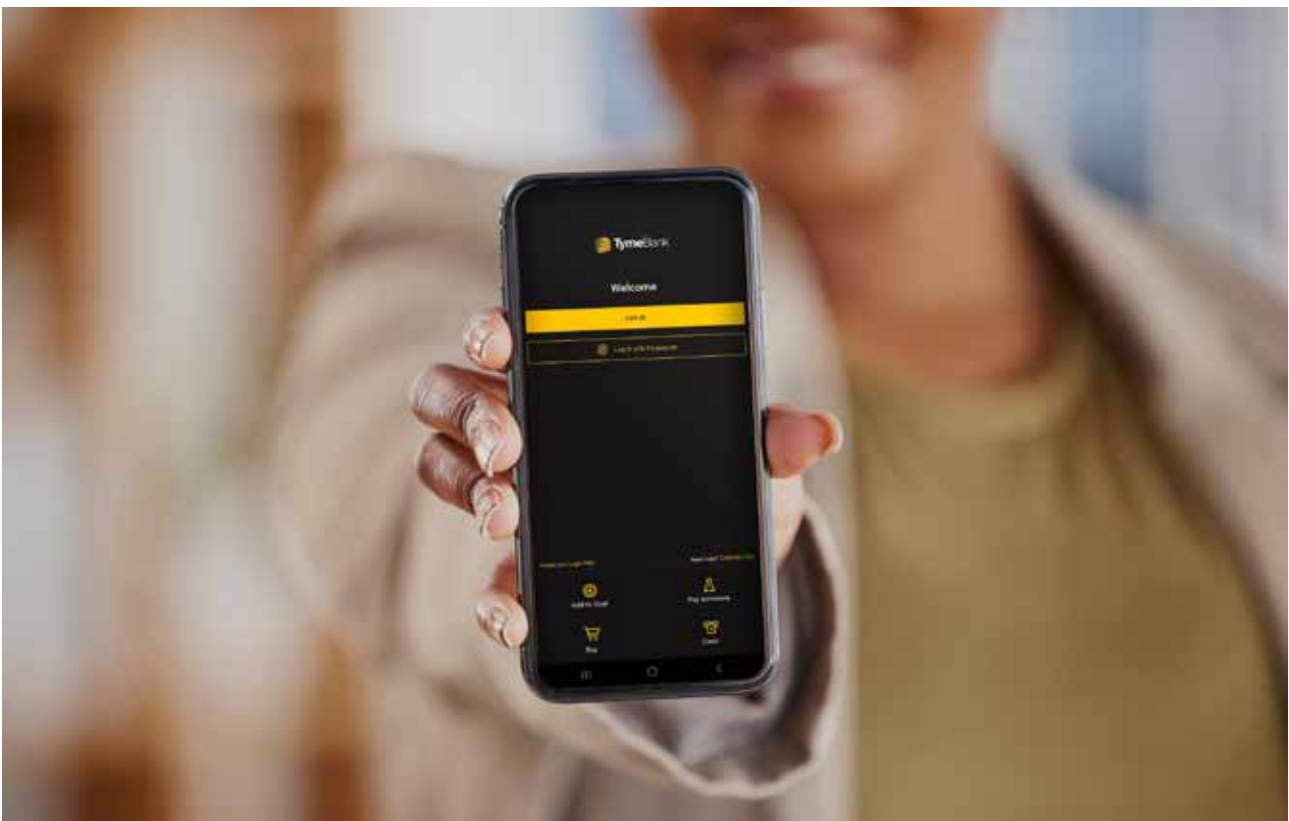
The Bank calculates its risk exposures arising from large exposures to a single obligor and groups of related obligors, expressed as a percentage of its qualifying capital requirement (QCR), as required by the credit concentration framework, and defined within the credit risk policy (CRP).

Exposures to banks and Asset Managers are internally monitored daily and reported to the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) on a monthly basis, as well as to the PA in line with regulatory requirements and the CRF. Large Exposures to customers defined as lending >R10 million is reported to the ERCC monthly and also reviewed at the Large Exposures Credit Approval Committee (CALEC) and reported at Board level.

Credit risk arises from the Bank's current activities, consisting of interbank placements, minimum reserving requirements, investing in Treasury Bills for liquid asset requirements and lending to SME's and consumers. The lending products include Merchant Cash Advances which offer working capital finance to small and medium business owners and a portfolio of consumer lending, made up of personal loans, buy-now-pay-later (MoreTyme), early grant access (GrantAdvance) and early salary access (TymeAdvance) portfolios. Merchant Cash Advance (MCA) is the largest exposure.

For regulatory capital purposes, the standardised approach has been adopted to determine RWA on credit exposure.

Limits have been set in order to govern the authority of management with regards to the amount of credit provided to a single obligor, or group of related obligors in order to prevent concentration risk. This limits the risk of catastrophic loss through over-exposure due to the failure of a single borrower, or group of related borrowers and/or guarantors (obligors).



5.1 Credit Quality of Assets

The following tables reflect the credit quality of both on- and off-balance-sheet assets and the impact of impairments as of 30 June 2025.

CR1 (Group & Bank): Credit quality of assets

At 30 June 2025 R'000		Group			
		a	b	c	d
		Carrying values of			
		Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures	Allowances/ impairments	Net values (a+b-c)
1	Loans	406 898	2 604 469	641 917	2 369 450
2	Debt securities	-	5 114 328	896	5 113 432
3	Off-balance sheet exposures	-	179 930	-	179 930
4	Total	406 898	7 898 727	642 813	7 662 812

At 30 June 2025 R'000		Bank			
		a	b	c	d
		Carrying values of			
		Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures	Allowances/ impairments	Net values (a+b-c)
1	Loans	406 898	2 601 031	641 917	2 366 012
2	Debt securities	-	5 114 328	896	5 113 432
3	Off-balance sheet exposures	-	179 930	-	179 930
4	Total	406 898	7 895 289	642 813	7 659 374

Notes:

¹ Column (d) – Net values – represents the carrying values as per the financial statements.

² Loans are a sum of loans to retail & SME customers and placements with other local banks.

CR2: Changes in stock of defaulted loans and debt securities

At 30 June 2025 R'000		Group	Bank
1	Defaulted loans and debt securities at the end of the previous reporting period	236 001	236 001
2	Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period	368 548	368 548
3	Returned to non-default status	-	-
4	Amounts written off	220 073	220 073
5	Other changes	22 422	22 422
6	Defaulted loans and debt securities at the end of the reporting period (1+2-3-4±5)	406 898	406 898

Credit risk is the potential loss arising from failure of a customer or counterparty to meet their contractual obligation to the Bank. The Bank has a credit risk policy in place which defines how credit risk is effectively managed across the various credit offerings, which includes short to medium term bank placements. The credit risk policy underpins the credit risk framework and contains detailed parameters related to the management of credit risk.

5.2 Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques

CR3 (Group & Bank): Credit risk mitigation techniques – overview

		Group						
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		Exposures secured by:						
At 30 June 2025 R'000		Exposures unsecured: carrying amount	Collateral	Collateral of which: secured amount	Financial guarantees	Financial guarantees, of which: secured amount	Credit derivatives	Credit derivatives, of which: secured amount
1	Loans	2 549 380	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Debt securities	5 113 432	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Total	7 662 812	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Of which defaulted	406 898	-	-	-	-	-	-

		Bank						
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		Exposures secured by:						
At 30 June 2025 R'000		Exposures unsecured: carrying amount	Collateral	Collateral of which: secured amount	Financial guarantees	Financial guarantees, of which: secured amount	Credit derivatives	Credit derivatives, of which: secured amount
1	Loans	2 545 942	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Debt securities	5 113 432	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Total	7 659 374	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Of which defaulted	406 898	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:

¹ All exposures not secured by either guarantees or collateral is regarded as unsecured.

There is no credit risk mitigation currently being considered in the calculation of the RWAs, as lending is of an unsecured nature, pre- and post-mitigation exposures are consistent.

5.3 Credit Exposures by Asset Class

The following tables reflect the credit exposure per asset class, pre- and post-credit conversion factors (CCF) and credit risk mitigation (CRM), as of 30 June 2025.

CR4 (Group): Standardised approach – credit risk exposure and Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) effects

At 30 June 2025 R'000		Group											
		a		b		c		d		e		f	
		Exposures pre-CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density							
Asset classes		On-balance sheet	Off-balance sheet	On-balance sheet	Off-balance sheet	RWA	RWA density (%)						
1	Sovereigns and their central banks	7 218 463	–	7 218 463	–	–	–						
2	Non-central government public sector entities	162 395	–	162 395	–	–	–						
3	Multilateral development banks	–	–	–	–	–	–						
4	Banks	51 534	–	51 534	–	23 027	45						
5	Securities firms	–	–	–	–	–	–						
6	Corporates	5 649	3 891	5 649	–	5 649	100						
7	Regulatory retail portfolios	2 384 890	176 039	2 388 159	–	1 793 771	75						
8	Secured by residential property	–	–	–	–	–	–						
9	Secured by commercial real estate	–	–	–	–	–	–						
10	Equity	–	–	–	–	–	–						
11	Past-due loans	406 898	–	77 807	–	38 904	50						
12	Higher-risk categories	–	–	–	–	–	–						
13	Other assets	564 026	–	564 026	–	564 026	100						
14	Total	10 793 855	179 930	10 468 033	–	2 425 376	370						

CR4 table discloses certain amounts based on average figures.

CR4 (Bank): Standardised approach – credit risk exposure and Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) effects

At 30 June 2025 R'000		Bank											
		a		b		c		d		e		f	
		Exposures pre-CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density							
Asset classes		On-balance sheet	Off-balance sheet	On-balance sheet	Off-balance sheet	RWA	RWA density (%)						
1	Sovereigns and their central banks	7 218 463	–	7 218 463	–	–	–						
2	Non-central government public sector entities	162 395	–	162 395	–	–	–						
3	Multilateral development banks	–	–	–	–	–	–						
4	Banks	48 097	–	48 097	–	22 339	46						
5	Securities firms	–	–	–	–	–	–						
6	Corporates	5 649	3 891	5 649	–	5 649	100						
7	Regulatory retail portfolios	2 384 890	176 039	2 388 159	–	1 793 771	75						
8	Secured by residential property	–	–	–	–	–	–						
9	Secured by commercial real estate	–	–	–	–	–	–						
10	Equity	–	–	–	–	–	–						
11	Past-due loans	406 898	–	77 807	–	38 904	50						
12	Higher-risk categories	–	–	–	–	–	–						
13	Other assets	564 025	–	564 025	–	564 025	100						
14	Total	10 790 417	179 930	10 464 595	–	2 424 687	372						

CR4 table discloses certain amounts based on average figures.

- RWA density provides a measure on riskiness of each portfolio and is derived by dividing RWA with the sum of exposures post-CCF and post-CRM.
- Credit exposure post-CCF and post-CRM is the amount to which risk weighted assets are applied.

All exposures attracting credit risk are South African Rand denominated and placed with South African counterparts.

5.4 Credit Exposures by Asset Class and Risk Weights

The following table reflects the risk weights per asset class and post-credit conversion factors (CCF) and credit risk mitigation (CRM) as of 30 June 2025.

CR5 (Group): Standardised approach – exposures by asset classes and risk weights

At 30 June 2025 R'000		Group									
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
		Risk Weight									
Asset classes		0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total credit exposures amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
1	Sovereigns and their central banks	7 218 463	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 218 463
2	Non-central government public sector entities	162 395	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162 395
3	Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Banks	-	-	35 634	-	-	-	15 900	-	-	51 534
5	Securities firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 649	-	-	5 649
7	Regulatory retail portfolios	-	-	-	-	-	2 377 560	10 599	-	-	2 388 159
8	Secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Secured by commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Past-due loans	-	-	-	-	77 807	-	-	-	-	77 807
12	Higher-risk categories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	564 026	-	-	564 026
14	Total	7 380 858	-	35 634	-	77 807	2 377 560	596 174	-	-	10 468 033

CR5 (Bank): Standardised approach – exposures by asset classes and risk weights

At 30 June 2025 R'000		Bank									
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
		Risk Weight									
Asset classes		0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total credit exposures amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
1	Sovereigns and their central banks	7 218 463	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 218 463
2	Non-central government public sector entities	162 395	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162 395
3	Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Banks	-	-	32 197	-	-	-	15 900	-	-	48 097
5	Securities firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 649	-	-	5 649
7	Regulatory retail portfolios	-	-	-	-	-	2 377 560	10 599	-	-	2 388 159
8	Secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Secured by commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Past-due loans	-	-	-	-	77 807	-	-	-	-	77 807
12	Higher-risk categories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	564 025	-	-	564 025
14	Total	7 380 858	-	32 197	-	77 807	2 377 560	596 173	-	-	10 464 595

Notes:

Exposure values reported in table CR5 reconcile to the aggregate exposure of columns (c) and (d) in table CR4, allocated across specified risk weight bands.

6 Operational Risk

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems, or from external events. This definition includes legal risk but excludes strategic and reputational risk. Operational risk can widely occur in banks due to various factors including human error.

Operational risk can be categorised in the following way for a better understanding:

- **Human risk:** potential losses due to human error, whether intentional or not.
- **IT/System risk:** potential losses due to system failures and programming errors.
- **Processes risk:** potential losses due to inadequate or failed processes.
- **Fraud risk:** potential losses due to fraudulent activities from both internal or external sources.

The Bank has a comprehensive and integrated enterprise risk management Framework (ERMF) in place, which enables the Bank to identify, assess, manage, and report operational risks on a consistent and reliable basis, addressing each of the following components:

- governance;
- management, measurement, and systems;
- analytics, review, reporting; and
- people and culture.

Risks are identified as new products or processes are developed, or as part of business-as-usual processes with subsequent controls being enhanced or implemented as required. The Bank has established a fit-for-purpose combined assurance framework to integrate, coordinate, and align the risk management and assurance processes, between Risk, Compliance and Internal and External Audit to optimise and maximise the level of risk, governance and control oversight across the organisation's risk landscape.

The ERMF will therefore continue to mature. All medium and higher risks, as well as ineffective controls, are raised and approved through the relevant governance processes.

The Board and senior management remain ultimately responsible for ensuring that the Bank's system of internal control is adequate and operating effectively.

The CEO of the Bank is responsible for implementing a system to identify and manage risks that are material to the business, including a system of internal controls, assurance, and audits. The CEO receives his mandate from the Board.

The Enterprise Risk & Compliance Committee (ERCC) is the primary Committee that has oversight of operational risk management and is supported by the Chief Risk Officer (CRO). The ERCC reports to and receives its mandate from the Board Risk and Capital Management Committee.

The ERCC & Executive Committee (EXCO) are responsible for overseeing operational risk management and measurement for the business.

To ensure operational risk governance practices are effective, senior management ensures that the Operational Risk Governance Principles are embedded within each governance forum. These principles ensure transparency and consistency of governance standards across the Bank.

As indicated in the table below, the Bank applies the basic indicator approach (BIA) in calculating its Operational Risk RWA which is calculated on a semi-annual basis.

Ops Risk (Group & Bank): Operational Risk – Basic Indicator Approach (BIA)

At 30 June 2025 R'000	Group		Bank	
	At 30 June 2025	At 31 December 2024	At 30 June 2025	At 31 December 2024
Relevant risk exposure	1 560 963	1 223 141	1 560 361	1 214 868
Capital requirements	234 145	183 471	234 054	182 230
Risk weighted exposure equivalent amount	2 926 806	2 293 390	2 925 676	2 277 877

7 Composition of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)

The following OV1 templates reflect the composition of the risk-weighted assets (RWA) and related minimum capital requirements.

Credit risk-weighted assets exclude counterparty credit risk but include a combination of credit and other risk-weighted exposure.

OV1 (Group): Overview of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)

At 30 June 2025 R'000	Group			
	a	b	c	
	Risk-weighted assets		* MCR	
	30-Jun-25 T	31-Mar-25 T-1	30-Jun-25 T	
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)¹	2 425 376	2 370 514	278 918
2	Of which: standardised approach (SA)	2 425 376	2 370 514	278 918
3	Of which: foundation internal ratings-based (F-IRB) approach	-	-	-
4	Of which: supervisory slotting approach	-	-	-
5	Of which: advanced internal ratings-based (A-IRB) approach	-	-	-
6	Counterparty credit risk (CCR)	-	-	-
7	Of which: standardised approach for counterparty credit risk	-	-	-
8	Of which: Internal Model Method (IMM)	-	-	-
9	Of which: other CCR	-	-	-
10	Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)	-	-	-
11	Equity positions under the simple risk weight approach and the internal model method during the five-year linear phase-in period	-	-	-
12	Equity investments in funds – look-through approach	-	-	-
13	Equity investments in funds – mandate-based approach	-	-	-
14	Equity investments in funds – fall-back approach	-	-	-
15	Settlement risk	-	-	-
16	Securitisation exposures in the banking book	-	-	-
17	Of which: securitisation internal ratings-based approach (SEC-IRBA)	-	-	-
18	Of which: securitisation external ratings-based approach (SEC-ERBA), including internal assessment approach	-	-	-
19	Of which: securitisation standardised approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-
20	Market risk	6 022	9 896	693
21	Of which: standardised approach (SA)	6 022	9 896	693
22	Of which: internal model approaches (IMA)	-	-	-
23	Capital charge for switch between trading book and banking book	-	-	-
24	Operational risk²	2 926 806	2 293 390	336 583
25	Amounts below thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	-	-	-
26	Output floor applied	-	-	-
27	Floor adjustment (before application of transitional cap)	-	-	-
28	Floor adjustment (after application of transitional cap)	-	-	-
29	Total (1 + 6 + 10 + 11 + 12 + 13 + 14 + 15 + 16 + 20 + 23 + 24 + 25 + 28)	5 358 204	4 673 800	616 194

* Minimum capital requirements (MCR) based on Base requirement (8%); (1%) Pillar 2A add-on reinstated 01 January 2022, D2_2020 & Conservation buffer (2.5%).

¹ Bank does not have derivative instruments on balance sheet.

² Operational risk is recalculated semi-annually (December & June).

OVI (Bank): Overview of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)

At 30 June 2025 R'000	Bank		
	a	b	c
	Risk-weighted assets		* MCR
	30-Jun-25 T	31-Mar-25 T-1	30-Jun-25 T
1 Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)¹	2 424 688	2 353 170	278 839
2 Of which: standardised approach (SA)	2 424 688	2 353 170	278 839
3 Of which: foundation internal ratings-based (F-IRB) approach	-	-	-
4 Of which: supervisory slotting approach	-	-	-
5 Of which: advanced internal ratings-based (A-IRB) approach	-	-	-
6 Counterparty credit risk (CCR)	-	-	-
7 Of which: standardised approach for counterparty credit risk	-	-	-
8 Of which: Internal Model Method (IMM)	-	-	-
9 Of which: other CCR	-	-	-
10 Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)	-	-	-
11 Equity positions under the simple risk weight approach	-	-	-
12 Equity investments in funds – look-through approach	-	-	-
13 Equity investments in funds – mandate-based approach	-	-	-
14 Equity investments in funds – fall-back approach	-	-	-
15 Settlement risk	-	-	-
16 Securitisation exposures in the banking book	-	-	-
17 Of which: securitisation internal ratings-based approach (SEC-IRBA)	-	-	-
18 Of which: securitisation external ratings-based approach (SEC-ERBA), including internal assessment approach	-	-	-
19 Of which: securitisation standardised approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-
20 Market risk	6 022	9 896	693
21 Of which: standardised approach (SA)	6 022	9 896	693
22 Of which: internal model approaches (IMA)	-	-	-
23 Capital charge for switch between trading book and banking book	-	-	-
24 Operational risk²	2 925 676	2 277 877	336 453
25 Amounts below thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	-	-	-
26 Output floor applied	-	-	-
27 Floor adjustment (before application of transitional cap)	-	-	-
28 Floor adjustment (after application of transitional cap)	-	-	-
29 Total (1 + 6 + 10 + 11 + 12 + 13 + 14 + 15 + 16 + 20 + 23 + 24 + 25 + 28)	5 356 386	4 640 943	615 984

* Minimum capital requirements (MCR) based on Base requirement (8%); (1%) Pillar 2A add-on reinstated 01 January 2022, D2_2020 & Conservation buffer (2.5%).

¹ Bank does not have derivative instruments on balance sheet.

² Operational risk is recalculated semi-annually (December & June).

8 Market Risk

Market risk refers to the potential adverse impact on earnings due to changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, commodity prices, and credit spreads. It is categorised into four key types:

- **Interest Rate Risk:** losses from fluctuations in interest rates.
- **Equity Risk:** losses from changes in equity prices.
- **Foreign Exchange Risk:** losses from currency rate fluctuations.
- **Commodity Risk:** losses from shifts in commodity prices.

The Bank operates within its Board-approved market risk policy, which sets clear boundaries for market risk-taking activities and ensures compliance with regulatory requirements, including the Banks Act and Regulation 28.

The policy aligns with the Bank's governance, risk appetite, and the standards outlined by the Prudential Authority. The Bank's market risk framework, supported by specific Market Risk Standards, defines the measurement methodologies, limit structures, and controls for managing foreign exchange (FX) risk.

The Bank is not significantly exposed to currency risk, as foreign exchange exposure is limited to payments made to a small number of suppliers in foreign currencies. While the Bank utilises international technology services, which may increase costs in the event of a substantial depreciation of the South African Rand, such exposure remains minimal and does not pose a material risk to the Bank's overall financial position.

	Group	Bank
	a	a
At 30 June 2025 R'000	Capital charge in SA 30 June 2025	Capital charge in SA 30 June 2025
1 General interest rate risk	-	-
2 Equity risk	-	-
3 Commodity risk	-	-
4 Foreign exchange risk	858	858
5 Credit spread risk – non-securitisations	-	-
6 Credit spread risk – securitisations (non-correlation trading portfolio)	-	-
7 Credit spread risk – securitisation (correlation trading portfolio)	-	-
8 Default risk – non-securitisations	-	-
9 Default risk – securitisations (non-correlation trading portfolio)	-	-
10 Default risk – securitisations (correlation trading portfolio)	-	-
11 Residual risk add-on	-	-
12 Total	858	858

	Group	Bank
	a	a
At 30 June 2025 R'000	Risk Weighted Assets	Risk Weighted Assets
Outright products	-	-
1 Interest rate risk (general and specific)	-	-
2 Equity risk (general and specific)	-	-
3 Foreign exchange risk	6 022	6 022
4 Commodity risk	-	-
Options	-	-
5 Simplified approach	-	-
6 Delta-plus method	-	-
7 Scenario approach	-	-
8 Securitisation	-	-
9 Total	6 022	6 022

Notes:

- 1 The values are relatively small and have been rounded to the nearest 1 000.
- 2 RWA in this table is derived by multiplying the capital required by a factor of 12.5.

9. Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)

IRRBB refers to the risk of loss in earnings or the economic value of banking book items due to interest rate fluctuations. The Bank's asset and liability structure exposes it to IRRBB, which is managed by the Bank under policies and limits set by the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO). IRRBB is monitored from both a value perspective (economic value of equity, EVE) and an income perspective (net interest income, NII) on a monthly basis.

The Bank faces gap risk due to the timing differences between the repricing of fixed-rate assets and discretionary-rate liabilities, which reprice overnight. This risk is mitigated by the short-term nature of assets, typically up to 12 months. Basis risk, arising from the relative changes in interest rates on similar tenor instruments priced using different indices, is managed by adjusting discretionary liability rates as needed. Option risk exists primarily in non-maturing deposits (NMDs), where customers can withdraw deposits at any time, while the Bank can adjust deposit rates.

Interest rate sensitivity is assessed using parallel yield curve shifts, historical simulations, and custom scenarios. Behavioural analyses are applied to products without contractual maturities, such as NMDs. These behavioural assumptions are reviewed annually by ALCO to ensure continued alignment with observed depositor behaviour and evolving product strategies. The Bank determines the average repricing maturity of NMDs by analysing historical depositor behaviour, product characteristics, and observed balance stability over a rolling five-year period, where historic data permits.

NMDs are segmented into retail transactional, retail non-transactional, and wholesale categories. Within each category, balances are divided into core and non-core components:

Core deposits represent the stable portion of balances that are unlikely to reprice or run off even under significant interest-rate movements.

Non-core deposits are considered rate-sensitive and are placed in the shortest (overnight) repricing bucket.

The majority of retail/transactional deposits, are treated as core based on the nature of the Bank's deposit products and customer base. The rates on deposit products offered by the Bank are at the Bank's discretion.

The discretionary nature of the Bank's lending and deposit product rates, facilitate in allowing management the ability to robustly manage any change in market rates that may have an effect on NII and EVE.

EVE measures are calculated by applying regulatory shocks to the yield curve, with a focus on minimising duration risk given the short-term nature of the Bank's assets and liabilities. The shocks applied include parallel movements of 400bps and non-parallel scenarios such as a Steepener and Flattener.

IRRBB is measured and monitored by ALCO through duration, repricing gap, and sensitivity analyses, in line with regulatory guidelines and internal limits.

IRRBB1 – Quantitative information on IRRBB

At 30 June 2025 R'000	ΔEVE (Behavioural)		ΔNII (Behavioural)	
	30-Jun-25 T	30-Jun-24 T-1	30-Jun-25 T	30-Jun-24 T-1
Parallel up	88 865	43 663	80 585	71 632
Parallel down	(112 062)	(73 914)	(112 490)	(86 657)
Steeper	62 848	14 569		
Flattener	(38 872)	(19 230)		
Short rate up	2 915	3 941		
Short rate down	(6 071)	(22 988)		
Maximum	(112 062)	(73 914)	(112 490)	(86 657)
Tier 1 capital	1 140 247	788 648	1 140 247	788 648

10. Composition of Capital

The Bank's regulatory capital currently comprises shareholders' equity, which qualifies as Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital. No additional instruments have been issued as qualifying Additional Tier 1 (AT1) or Tier 2 (T2) capital. Deductions are made in accordance with the Basel III framework, Sections 70 and 70A of the Banks Act, and the specific requirements outlined in Regulation 38.

Details of the Bank's regulatory capital instruments are provided in the main features template, available on the Bank's website: <https://www.tymebank.co.za/about/>.

CC1 (Group & Bank): Composition of regulatory capital

At 30 June 2025 R'000	Group		Bank	
	a	b	a	b
	Amounts	* Ref	Amounts	* Ref
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves				
1 Directly issued qualifying common share (and equivalent for non-joint stock companies) capital plus related stock surplus	9 707 546	(a)	8 180 303	(a)
2 Retained earnings	(7 718 482)	(b)	(7 278 207)	(b)
3 Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	102 463		1 188 871	
4 Directly issued capital subject to phase-out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)	–		–	
5 Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in Group CET1)	–		–	
6 Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	2 091 527		2 090 967	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments				
7 Prudent valuation adjustments	–		–	
8 Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	924 254		924 254	
9 Other intangibles other than mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	26 467	(c)	26 467	(c)
10 Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability, excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	–	(d)	–	(d)
27 Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	–		–	
28 Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1	950 721		950 721	
29 Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	1 140 806		1 140 246	
44 Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	0		0	
45 Tier 1 capital (T1= CET1 + AT1)	1 140 806		1 140 246	
58 Tier 2 capital (T2)	23 267		23 258	
59 Total regulatory capital (TC = T1 + T2)	1 164 073		1 163 504	
60 Total risk-weighted assets	5 358 204	(e)	5 356 386	(e)
Capital ratios and buffers				
61 Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	21.29		21.29	
62 Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	21.29		21.29	
63 Total capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	21.73		21.72	
64 Institution specific buffer requirement (capital conservation buffer plus countercyclical buffer requirements plus higher loss absorbency requirement, expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	2.50		2.50	
65 Of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50		2.50	
66 Of which: bank-specific countercyclical buffer requirement	–		–	
67 Of which: higher loss absorbency requirement	–		–	
68 Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets) available after meeting the Bank's minimum capital requirement	13.79		13.79	

* Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation.

At 30 June 2025 R'000	Group		Bank	
	a	b	a	b
	Amounts	* Ref	Amounts	* Ref
National minima (if different from Basel III)				
69	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	-	-	-
70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	-	-	-
71	National total capital minimum (if different from Basel III minimum)	-	-	-
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)				
72	Non-significant investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of other financial entities	-	-	-
73	Significant investments in common stock of financial entities	-	-	-
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-	-	-
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	-	-
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2				
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	-	-	-
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	-	-	-
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	-	-	-
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	-	-	-
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2018 and 1 Jan 2022)				

* Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation.

11. Reconciliation of Regulatory Capital

The Bank does not own any entity which is considered outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, as defined under Regulation 36.

The table below provides a detailed breakdown of the components of the leverage ratio denominator.

CC2 (Group & Bank): Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet

	Group		Bank	
	a	b	a	b
	Balance sheet as per published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Balance sheet as per published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation
At 30 June 2025				
R'000	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-25
Assets				
Property, plant and equipment	211 902	211 902	211 902	211 902
Right of use asset	24 447	24 447	24 447	24 447
Goodwill and other intangible assets	950 722	950 722	950 722	950 722
Trade and other receivables	360 169	360 169	360 154	360 154
Financial assets	5 129 329	5 129 329	5 129 329	5 129 329
Inventories	33 159	33 159	33 159	33 159
Current tax receivable	49	49	34	34
Customer advances	2 246 812	2 246 812	2 246 812	2 246 812
Cash and cash equivalents	2 138 282	2 138 282	2 136 751	2 136 751
Total assets	11 094 871	11 094 871	11 093 310	11 093 310
Equity and Liabilities				
Share capital	1 424 254	1 424 254	1 239 729	1 239 729
Share premium	8 166 332	8 166 332	6 940 574	6 940 574
Reserves	219 422	219 422	1 188 871	1 188 871
Accumulated loss	(7 718 490)	(7 718 490)	(7 278 214)	(7 278 214)
Total equity	2 091 518	2 091 518	2 090 960	2 090 960
Trade and other payables	1 250 998	1 250 998	1 249 995	1 249 995
Current Tax liability	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	30 706	30 706	30 706	30 706
Provisions	63 132	63 132	63 132	63 132
Deposits received from customers	7 658 517	7 658 517	7 658 517	7 658 517
Total liabilities	9 003 353	9 003 353	9 002 350	9 002 350
Total equity and liabilities	11 094 871	11 094 871	11 093 310	11 093 310

12. Leverage Ratio

The leverage ratio is defined as Tier 1 capital expressed as a percentage of total exposures. The total exposures used in the calculation do not differ from the reported balance sheet exposures, as the balance sheet does not contain any securities financing transactions (SFTs) or derivatives which require the carrying value to be converted through a calculation or the application of specific factors.

The leverage ratio has remained above the regulatory minimum requirement. Other adjustments noted below relate primarily to Goodwill and intangible assets.

LRI (Group & Bank): Summary comparison of accounting assets vs leverage ratio exposure (January 2014 standard)

At 30 June 2025 R'000	Group	Bank	Group	Bank
	30-Jun-25		31-Mar-25	
1 Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	11 737 389	11 735 842	10 610 512	10 592 760
2 Adjustments for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-	-	-	-
3 Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure	-	-	-	-
4 Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-
5 Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	-	-	-	-
6 Adjustments for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	17 993	17 993	14 558	14 558
7 Other adjustments	1 593 535	1 593 534	1 541 753	1 541 752
8 Leverage ratio exposure measure	10 161 847	10 160 301	9 083 317	9 065 566



LR2 (Group & Bank): Leverage ratio common disclosure template (January 2014 standard)

At 30 June 2025 R'000	Group		Bank		
	a	b	a	b	
	30-Jun-25	31-Mar-25	30-Jun-25	31-Mar-25	
On-balance sheet exposures					
1	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions (SFTs), but including collateral)	11 737 388	10 610 511	11 735 842	10 592 761
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	1 593 535	1 541 753	1 593 535	1 541 752
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of row 1 and 2)	10 143 853	9 068 758	10 142 307	9 051 009
Derivative exposures					
4	Replacement cost associated with <i>all</i> derivatives transactions (where applicable net of eligible cash variation margin and/or with bilateral netting)	-	-	-	-
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	-	-	-	-
6	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provide where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	-	-	-	-
7	(Deductions of receivable assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	-	-	-	-
8	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	-	-	-	-
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	-	-	-	-
10	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	-	-	-	-
11	Total derivative exposures (sum of rows 4 to 10)	-	-	-	-
Securities financing transactions					
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	-	-	-	-
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-	-	-	-
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	-	-	-	-
15	Agent transaction exposures	-	-	-	-
16	Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of rows 12 to 15)	-	-	-	-
Other off-balance sheet exposures					
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	17 993	14 558	17 993	14 558
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	-	-	-	-
19	Off-balance sheet items (sum of rows 17 and 18)	-	-	-	-
Capital and total exposures					
20	Tier 1 capital	1 140 806	1 005 698	1 140 246	990 276
21	Total exposures (sum of rows 3, 11, 16 and 19)	10 161 846	9 083 316	10 160 300	9 065 567
Leverage ratio					
22	Basel III leverage ratio	11.23	11.07	11.22	10.92

The table above provides a reconciliation of the total assets in the published financial statements to the leverage ratio exposure measure, for the year ended 30 June 2025.

13. Liquidity

The Bank manages its liquidity risk through the liquidity risk framework (LRF); which prescribes the requirements, processes, risk measures, and strategies to be used to manage liquidity and funding risk.



The LRF establishes robust governance and risk management practices for liquidity and funding risk activities, aligning with the Bank’s overall governance standards. It defines clear responsibilities and accountabilities, deemed adequate by the Board to manage liquidity risk prudently under both normal and stressed conditions. The framework specifies and maintains appropriate limits on funding sources, ensuring compliance with regulatory liquidity requirements and supporting the qualitative demands of the SARB/PA.

The Bank calculates its liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) daily, and has consistently exceeded the minimum regulatory and risk appetite limits. High-quality liquid assets (HQLA), as defined by banking regulations, include Treasury Bills, and Central Bank placements.

Funding management aligns with the overall liquidity strategy outlined in the Liquidity & Funding and Market Risk Policies, bolstered by the contingency funding plan (CFP) and business continuity plan (BCP). The Treasury function oversees funding and liquidity management, ensuring the Bank meets its obligations and optimally utilises surplus funds for maximum returns, all while adhering to established internal limits and regulatory requirements.

Overall, the Bank’s liquidity position remains healthy, with metrics well within risk appetite.

13.1. Liquidity Coverage Ratio

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) requires institutions to hold sufficient HQLA to meet their 30-day net cash outflows projected under the Prudential Authority's prescribed stress scenario.

LIQ1 (Group & Bank): Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

	Group		Bank	
	a	b	a	b
At 30 June 2025 R'000	Total unweighted value (average)	Total weighted value (average)	Total unweighted value (average)	Total weighted value (average)
High-quality liquid assets				
1 Total HQLA	5 707 396	5 707 396	5 707 396	5 707 396
Cash outflows				
2 Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	6 829 670	561 898	6 829 670	561 898
3 Stable deposits	1 793 099	58 241	1 793 099	58 241
4 Less stable deposits	5 036 571	503 657	5 036 571	503 657
5 Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	437 842	125 703	437 842	125 703
6 Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	-	-	-	-
7 Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	437 842	125 703	437 842	125 703
8 Unsecured debt	-	-	-	-
9 Secured wholesale funding	46 154	-	46 154	-
10 Additional requirements, of which:	-	-	-	-
11 Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	-	-	-	-
12 Outflows related to loss of funding of debt products	-	-	-	-
13 Credit and liquidity facilities	-	-	-	-
14 Other contractual funding obligations	-	-	-	-
15 Other contingent funding obligations	127 833	3 429	127 833	3 429
16 TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS	7 441 499	691 030	7 441 499	691 030
Cash inflows				
17 Secured lending (e.g. reverse repo)	-	-	-	-
18 Inflows from fully performing exposures	389 547	190 493	389 547	190 493
19 Other cash inflows	59 488	59 488	50 675	50 675
20 TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	449 035	249 981	440 222	241 167
		Total adjusted value		Total adjusted value
21 Total HQLA		5 707 396		5 707 396
22 Total net cash outflows		441 049		449 862
23 Liquidity coverage ratio (%)		1 294		1 269

- The daily average utilised to calculate the above percentage consisted of 91 data points, representative of the number of working days during the 3-month period from 01 April 2025 to 30 June 2025.
- The weighted value represents the cashflow amount under a stressed scenario as a percentage of the unweighted value.

13.2 Net Stable Funding Ratio

The NSFR mandates that banks maintain a stable funding profile relative to their assets, liabilities, and off-balance sheet activities. Its purpose is to reduce reliance on short-term funding and enhance long-term funding stability. While the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) focuses on the short-term resilience of a bank's liquidity under stress, the NSFR addresses funding risk over a longer, more normalised timeframe.

Given the current balance sheet and the planned rollout of product offerings along with the proposed liquid assets, the Bank is positioned to fully comply with the prescribed NSFR limits.

The following table summarises the NSFRs for the Group and the Bank, respectively.

LIQ2 (Group): Net Stable Funding Ratio

At 30 June 2025 R'000		Group				Weighted value
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				
		No maturity*	<6 months	6 months to <1 year	≥1 year	
Available stable funding (ASF) item						
1	Capital:	9 833 276	–	–	–	9 833 276
2	Regulatory capital	9 833 276	–	–	–	9 833 276
3	Other capital instruments	–	–	–	–	–
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers:	–	6 517 722	664 658	–	6 554 415
5	Stable deposits	–	1 140 808	664 658	–	1 715 193
6	Less stable deposits	–	5 376 914	–	–	4 839 223
7	Wholesale funding:	–	826 625	–	–	238 069
8	Operational deposits	–	–	–	–	–
9	Other wholesale funding	–	826 625	–	–	238 069
10	Liabilities with matching interdependent assets	–	–	–	–	–
11	Other liabilities:	–	931 863	11 914	50 283	5 957
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	–	–	–	–	–
13	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	–	931 863	11 914	50 283	–
14	Total ASF					16 631 717
Required stable funding (RSF) item						
15	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	–	5 258 210	1 646 938	313 315	265 633
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	–	–	–	162 395	162 395
17	Performing loans and securities:	–	1 457 488	684 615	294 508	1 311 671
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	–	–	–	–	–
19	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	–	34 564	–	15 900	21 085
20	Performing loans to non-financial corporate customers, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks and PSEs, of which:	–	1 422 924	684 615	278 608	1 290 586
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II standardised approach for credit risk	–	–	–	–	–
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	–	–	–	–	–
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II standardised approach for credit risk	–	–	–	–	–
24	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	–	–	–	–	–
25	Assets with matching interdependent liabilities	–	–	–	–	–
26	Other assets:	–	–	–	9 233 228	9 233 228
27	Physical traded commodities, including gold	–	–	–	–	–
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of central counterparties	–	–	–	–	–
29	NSFR derivative assets	–	–	–	–	–
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted	–	–	–	–	–
31	All other assets not included in the above categories	–	–	–	9 233 228	9 233 228
32	Off-balance sheet items	179 930	–	–	–	8 997
33	Total RSF					10 981 923
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					151

* Items to be reported in the "no maturity" time bucket do not have a stated maturity. These may include, but are not limited to, items such as capital with perpetual maturity.

LIQ2 (Bank): Net Stable Funding Ratio

At 30 June 2025 R'000		Bank				Weighted value
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				
		No maturity*	<6 months	6 months to <1 year	≥1 year	
Available stable funding (ASF) item						
1	Capital:	9 392 432	–	–	–	9 392 432
2	Regulatory capital	9 392 432	–	–	–	9 392 432
3	Other capital instruments	–	–	–	–	–
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers:	–	6 517 722	664 658	–	6 554 415
5	Stable deposits	–	1 140 808	664 658	–	1 715 193
6	Less stable deposits	–	5 376 914	–	–	4 839 223
7	Wholesale funding:	–	826 625	–	–	238 069
8	Operational deposits	–	–	–	–	–
9	Other wholesale funding	–	826 625	–	–	238 069
10	Liabilities with matching interdependent assets	–	–	–	–	–
11	Other liabilities:	–	930 861	11 914	50 283	56 240
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	–	–	–	–	–
13	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	–	930 861	11 914	50 283	56 240
14	Total ASF					16 241 156
Required stable funding (RSF) item						
15	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	–	5 258 210	1 646 938	313 315	265 633
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	–	–	–	162 395	162 395
17	Performing loans and securities:	–	1 457 488	684 615	294 508	1 311 671
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	–	–	–	–	–
19	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	–	34 564	–	15 900	21 085
20	Performing loans to non-financial corporate customers, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks and PSEs, of which:	–	1 422 924	684 615	278 608	1 290 586
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II standardised approach for credit risk	–	–	–	–	–
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	–	–	–	–	–
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II standardised approach for credit risk	–	–	–	–	–
24	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	–	–	–	–	–
25	Assets with matching interdependent liabilities	–	–	–	–	–
26	Other assets:	–	–	–	9 199 851	9 199 851
27	Physical traded commodities, including gold	–	–	–	–	–
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs	–	–	–	–	–
29	NSFR derivative assets	–	–	–	–	–
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted	–	–	–	–	–
31	All other assets not included in the above categories	–	–	–	9 199 851	9 199 851
32	Off-balance sheet items	179 930	–	–	–	8 997
33	Total RSF					10 948 546
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					148

* Items to be reported in the "no maturity" time bucket do not have a stated maturity. These may include, but are not limited to, items such as capital with perpetual maturity.

During the period under review the Bank's NSFR remained above the minimum Regulatory requirement of 100%.

14. Annual Remuneration Disclosures

The Bank is mandated to provide specific qualitative and quantitative remuneration disclosures annually, in line with Basel Pillar 3 requirements. The following disclosures have been prepared in accordance with the Board-approved policy.

14.1 Remuneration Governance Framework

The Board Remuneration Committee is the main governing body for remuneration across the Bank. This Committee develops the remuneration philosophy, framework, and policies for Board approval.

The main purpose of the Committee is to fulfil the Statutory function and responsibilities of a remuneration and Human Resources Committee as contemplated in section 64C of the Banks Act in respect of the Bank.

The Committee assists the Board with remuneration by performing the functions set out in Section 64C (2) of the Banks Act, namely:

- overseeing the compensation system's design and operation;
- exercising competent and independent judgement on compensation policies, processes, and practices and the incentives created for managing risk, capital, and liquidity;
- evaluating practices by which compensation is paid for potential future revenues in respect of which the timing and likelihood of realisation remain uncertain;
- ensuring that all relevant decisions are consistent with the assessment of the Bank or controlling Company's financial condition and future prospects;
- collaborating closely with the controlling Company's Risk and Capital Management Committee to evaluate incentives created by the compensation system;
- ensuring that compensation policies, processes and procedures comply with regulatory requirements;
- conducting an annual compensation review. The review is independent of management and assesses the entities' compliance with regulations;
- ensuring that the remuneration of employees in the risk control and Compliance functions is determined independently of all relevant business areas, and is adequate to attract qualified and experienced employees; and
- verifying that performance measures are based principally on the achievement of Board-approved objectives.

In addition to the Statutory functions above, the Board has mandated the Committee to review and oversee Human Resources policies and strategies aimed at creating and sustaining the technical and managerial excellence required to support the attainment of the Bank's objectives.

14.2 Remuneration Policy

The remuneration policy applies to all controlled entities of the Bank, including all Executives and employees on individual contracts and all Board members.

The remuneration policy sets out:

- the remuneration principles that guide the design of the Bank's remuneration framework;
- the remuneration framework that delivers remuneration principles; and
- the policies used to manage remuneration within the remuneration framework and the risk management framework.

The Board has determined that the Bank's remuneration policies should:

- meet high standards of governance and all applicable regulatory requirements and guidelines;
- align with the vision, values, and strategy;
- be mindful of the interests of stakeholders including shareholders, employees, customers, and the community;
- be communicated to relevant stakeholders clearly and easy to understand;
- support avoiding conflicts of interest; and
- encourage behaviour that supports the long-term financial soundness and risk management framework.

14.3 Remuneration Framework

The structure of remuneration arrangements for most employees consists of the following components:

- Fixed remuneration (FR).
- Variable remuneration (at risk).
- Short-term incentive (STI) (at risk).

The following table outlines the key remuneration components. The variable remuneration components are based on performance against key financial and non-financial measures.

Element	Description	Applies to
Fixed Remuneration (FR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Base remuneration • <i>For the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Company Executives:</i> Reviewed annually. • <i>For other employees:</i> Reviewed annually taking into account any change in scope of role performed by the individual, changes required to meet the principles of the Company remuneration policy, internal equity and market competitiveness. FR is approved by the individual's direct manager and the next level manager in the reporting line, Chief Human Resource Officer (CHRO) and CEO. 	All employees
Variable Remuneration (at risk)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current variable remuneration instrument includes cash (non-deferred). • Cash is the only instrument which can be payable upfront and not deferred. 	See STI below
Short-term incentive (STI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STI awards are discretionary and recognise annual performance over the financial year. Performance is measured using a key performance indicator (KPI). 	Eligible permanent employees (Employees are eligible to participate in variable remuneration arrangements applicable to their position)

14.4 Linking Remuneration to Performance

Variable remuneration is directly linked to both short-term and long-term performance goals of the Bank. All employees are assessed against specific KPIs. Any discretionary STI award is linked to both the Bank and individual performance outcomes.

The key performance areas for the CEO as of 30 June 2025 were:

Performance Category	Measures
Shareholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to the financial results of the Group and achieve the SA business plan.
Customer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver an exceptional customer experience.
Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve role specific strategic initiatives that contribute to the success of the business.
People and Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective leadership.

14.5 Quantitative disclosures

The Bank's compensation policies and practice incorporates international best practices and comply with the requirements of the Banks Act, 1990 (Act No. 94 of 1990) and the FSB Principles for Sound Compensation Practices. In accordance with the requirements of Regulation 43 of the Regulations and the Pillar 3 standards, disclosures of the key management personnel has been included in the annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025 published on the Bank's website. Key Risk Takers and Senior Management of the Bank are defined as the Prescribed Officers and members of the Executive Committee respectively. Remuneration disclosure has been included in the annual financial statements (refer to www.tybank.co.za).

15. Appendices

To assist readers, key terms and abbreviations, as they apply to Tyme Bank and are used in this report, are set out below.

Appendix A – Abbreviations

Key Abbreviations


Abbreviation	Description
AFS	Annual financial statements
ALCO	Asset and Liability Committee
ARC	African Rainbow Capital
ASF	Available stable funding
AT1	Additional Tier 1 capital
BCP	Business continuity plan
BIA	Basic indicator approach
CCF	Credit conversion factor
CCP	Central counterparty
CCR	Counterparty credit risk
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CET1	Common Equity Tier 1 capital
CFP	Contingency funding plan
CHRO	Chief Human Resource Officer
CRF	Credit risk framework
CRM	Credit risk mitigation
CRO	Chief Risk Officer
ERB	Excess Return Bonus
ERCC	Enterprise Risk & Compliance Committee
ERMF	Enterprise risk management framework
EWI	Early warning indicator
EXCO	Executive Committee of Tyme Bank
FR	Fixed remuneration (<i>refer terms for explanation</i>)
FX	Foreign Exchange
HQLA	High-quality liquid assets
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standard
IRRBB	Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book
KPIs	Key performance indicators (<i>refer terms for explanation</i>)

Abbreviation	Description
LCE	Large credit exposure
LCEP	Large credit exposure policy
LCR	Liquidity coverage ratio
LRF	Liquidity risk framework
LTI	Long-term Incentive
NIER	Net interest exposures at risk
NII	Net interest income
NSFR	Net stable funding ratio
ORMF	Operational risk management framework
PA	Prudential Authority
QCR	Qualifying capital requirement
RAS	Risk Appetite Statement
RWA	Risk-weighted asset
SARB	South African Reserve Bank
SFT	Securities financing transactions
STI	Short-term Incentive (<i>refer terms for explanation</i>)
SME	Small to Medium Enterprises
T1	Tier 1 capital
T2	Tier 2 capital
TB	Treasury Bill

Appendix B – Terms

Key Terms

Term	Description
Board	The Board of Directors of the Company.
Executives	Key management personnel (excluding the CEO) who are members of the Tyme Bank Executive Committee.
Fixed Remuneration (FR)	Consists of cash and non-cash remuneration, including any salary sacrifice items, paid regularly with no performance conditions (base remuneration) plus employer contributions to superannuation.
Group	Tyme Bank Limited and all its majority-owned subsidiaries.
Key performance indicators (KPIs)	Quantitative and qualitative measures, agreed at the start of the performance year to communicate expected performance outcomes at the Company, business unit and/or team and individual level.
Long-term variable remuneration (LTVR)	A variable remuneration arrangement which grants instruments to participating Executives that may vest over a period of four years if, and to the extent that, performance hurdles are met.
Short-term incentive (STI)	Variable remuneration paid subject to the achievement of predetermined performance hurdles over one financial year.
Variable Remuneration (VR)	Remuneration that depends on minimum performance standards being achieved within a defined period.

The image features a dark, almost black background with several thin, bright yellow lines. These lines form a complex, abstract geometric pattern. A prominent feature is a large, irregular polygonal shape that occupies the central and right portions of the frame. This shape is defined by multiple straight lines of varying lengths and orientations. Additionally, there are several other lines that extend from the edges of the frame towards the center, some of which appear to be part of a larger, more intricate structure. The overall effect is one of modern, minimalist design.

www.tyimebank.co.za