Mercedes-Benz South Africa Limited

(Registration number 1962/000271/06)
Consolidated Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2019

Mercedes-Benz


AMG

Contents

General Information

Directors	Initial and surname	Designation	Appointments/resignations
	Mr A Engling	Executive (Chief Executive Officer)	
	Mr C Spohr	Executive (Chief Financial Officer)	Resigned 30 November 2019
	Mr KM Eser	Executive (Chief Financial Officer)	Appointed 01 December 2019
	Mr AM Kgotle	Executive	
	Mr J Fritz	Executive	
	Mr J Hafkamp	Executive	Resigned 31 March 2019
	Mr U Bastert	Non-executive	
	Mrs B Seeger	Non-executive	
	Mr M Schäfer	Non-executive	Resigned 05 February 2019
	Dr J Burzer	Non-executive	Appointed 06 February 2019
	Dr A Winkler	Non-executive	Resigned 17 June 2019
	Dr JW Schmidt	Independent non-executive	
	Dr N January-Bardill	Independent non-executive	
	Ms S Zilwa	Independent non-executive	
	Ms FT De Buck	Independent non-executive	
	Ms N Mbhele	Independent non-executive	
	Mr M Luehrs	Alternate to Mrs B Seeger	
	Mr A Kellerman	Alternate to Mr M Schäfer	Resigned 31 March 2019
	Mr F Hohenwater	Alternate to Dr J Burzer	Appointed 01 April 2019

Registered office

123 Wierda Road
R576/M10 West
Zwartkop
Pretoria
0002

Holding company

Mercedes-Benz AG incorporated in Germany

Ultimate holding company

Daimler AG incorporated in Germany

Sponsor

The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited

General Information

Abbreviations used in the financial statements

AIS	Automotive Investment Scheme
CIPC	Companies and Intellectual Property Commission
Consolidated Financial Statements	Consolidated Financial Statements of MBSA and its subsidiaries
CSI	Corporate Social Investment
DAG	Daimler AG
DMTN	Domestic Medium Term Note
DTBSA	Daimler Trucks and Buses Southern Africa Proprietary Limited
EBIT	Earnings Before Interest and Tax
ECL	Expected Credit Loss
EU	European Union
Group	Collectively MBSA and its subsidiaries
IBNR	Incurred but not reported
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
Income Tax Act	Income Tax Act No. 58 of 1962
King IV	The King Code on Corporate Governance
MBFS	Mercedes-Benz Financial Services South Africa Proprietary Limited
MBSA	Mercedes-Benz South Africa Limited
NCI	Non-controlling Interest
OCI	Other Comprehensive Income
PRCC	Production Rebate Credit Certificates
PSI	Portfolio specific impairment
SMH	Sandown Motor Holdings Proprietary Limited
The Companies Act	Companies Act, No. 71 of 2008
USA	United States of America
VAA	Volume Assembly Allowance

Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements contained in this document, are also available on the group's website: www.mercedes-benzsa.co.za, and have been prepared under the supervision of Mr KM Eser (Chief Financial Officer and Executive Director - Finance and Controlling).

The consolidated financial statements have been audited in compliance with Section 30 of the Companies Act.

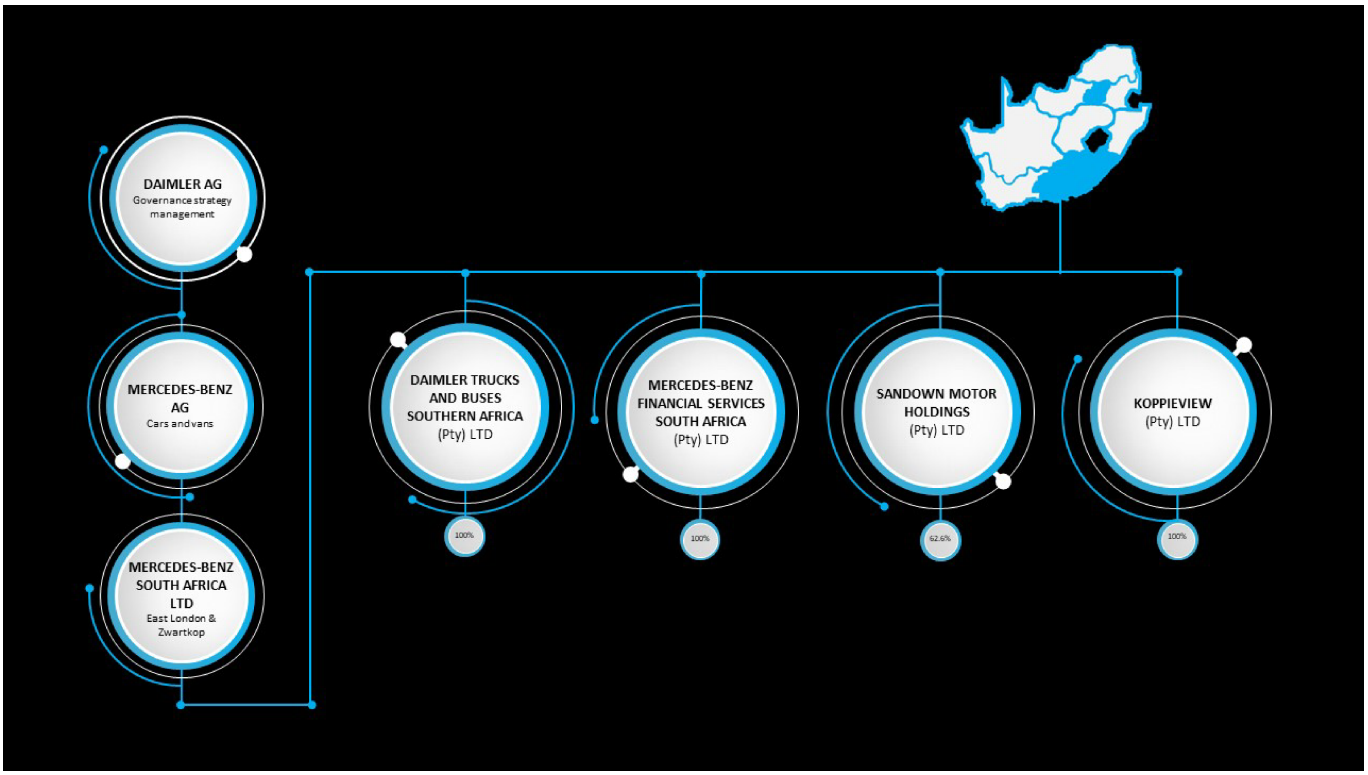
These financial statements were published on 30 April 2020.

Company Secretary's Certification

In terms of Section 88(2)(e) of the Companies Act, as amended, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, Mercedes- Benz South Africa Limited has, in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2019, lodged with the CIPC all returns and notices as are required of a public company in terms of the Companies Act and that all returns and notices are true, correct and up to date.

D Peterson
Company Secretary
30 April 2020

Simplified Group Organogram



The principal place of business and country of incorporation for all MBSA group entities is South Africa.

Audit Committee Report

This report is provided by the audit committee and the board of directors appointed in respect of the 2019 financial year of Mercedes-Benz South Africa Limited.

The audit committee was nominated by the board of directors and appointed by the shareholder.

The audit committee met four times in the financial year ended 31 December 2019. The external auditor attended these meetings as an invitee and presented the formal reports, as required by the audit committee. All of the members of the audit committee are independent, non-executive directors, with permanent guests from the internal finance and control functions. The audit committee and the board of directors complied with all of its responsibilities as set out in the Companies Act, King IV and the governing charter of the audit committee. The board of directors are satisfied that the audit committee has complied with all of the aforementioned responsibilities for the financial year ended 31 December 2019. The audit committee provided, among others, independent oversight on the effectiveness of the company's assurance functions and services with particular focus on external assurance service providers, internal audit and controls and the finance function in general. Where it refers to the audit committee it will include the board of directors who also considered matters as contained in this report.

1. Internal controls

The audit committee is satisfied with the design and implementation of internal controls, as supported and confirmed by the management of MBSA. The design, implementation and execution of internal controls are monitored in order to ensure that any weaknesses are addressed to mitigate material loss, fraud or errors.

The audit committee and the board of directors considered the reports from the information technology department which could have an impact on the control environment at MBSA. It is satisfied that management action plans are in place in relation to information technology controls.

The audit committee considered the reports from the DAG corporate internal audit function and is satisfied with management action plans in response thereto. The audit committee is satisfied with the effectiveness of the internal audit arrangements in place.

2. External auditor

The audit committee considered and assessed the suitability of KPMG Inc. and Mr SG Robinson, as per the requirements of the JSE, with regard to their current appointment. The audit committee is satisfied that the appointment of the external auditor, Mr SG Robinson, complies with the legislative and regulatory requirements and the audit committee is satisfied with his independence. He was nominated and re-appointed as the group external auditor for the financial year ending December 2020. Adequate policies and controls are in place to address the provision of non-audit services by the external auditor to ensure compliance with legislation and other corporate governance guidelines or regulations. The audit committee considered the audit quality controls based on the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors reports as well as the relevant JSE requirements.

Non-audit services were reviewed, as approved in the non-audit services catalogue of DAG, and did not become significant to call into question the independence of the external auditor or the firm, KPMG Inc.

The audit committee, in consultation with executive management, agreed to the terms of the engagement. The audit committee approved and reviewed the fees proposed by the external auditor, taking into consideration such factors as the timing of the audit, the extent of the work required and the scope. It further, on an ongoing basis, reviewed the scope, independence and impartiality of the external auditor. KPMG has been the independent auditors of MBSA for 35 years. Mr Robinson has been involved in the audit and signing of the consolidated and separate financial statements from 2016. Therefore, the mandatory designated audit partner rotation will be required in 1 year i.e. for the 2021 financial year.

There were no reportable irregularities identified or reported by the external auditor to the audit committee.

3. Compliance with legal and regulatory requirements

The audit committee is satisfied that, to the best of its knowledge, all regulatory and legislative requirements with regard to its function, duties and obligations has been complied with.

4. Key audit matters

The audit committee performs the duties laid upon it by Section 94(7) of the Companies Act by holding meetings with the key role players on a regular basis and by the unrestricted access granted to the external auditors.

The audit committee noted and considered the key audit matters set out in the report of the independent auditor included in these consolidated annual financial statements. The audit committee is satisfied with the appropriateness of the key audit matters reported on by the independent auditor.

Audit Committee Report

5. Consolidated financial statements

The audit committee is satisfied that, to the best of its knowledge, the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 fairly reflect the financial position and results of the group.

The pro-active monitoring, which was completed by the JSE was considered. The result of such monitoring was presented to the audit committee, which satisfied itself that the findings and focus areas were adequately addressed in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 and that all of the debt listing requirements were complied with.

6. Accounting practices

The audit committee is satisfied that the consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with relevant accounting practices, the Mercedes-Benz South Africa Limited group accounting policies, and are fully compliant with International Financial Reporting Standards.

The audit committee is satisfied that the company has appropriate financial reporting procedures and that these procedures are operating and being monitored.

7. Effectiveness of finance function

The audit committee is satisfied with the qualifications, effectiveness and performance of the chief financial officer and the finance function in general.

On behalf of the audit committee:

Ms FT De Buck
Chairperson: Audit committee
30 April 2020

Directors' Report

The directors are pleased to present their report which forms part of the consolidated annual financial statements of the group for the year ended 31 December 2019.

1. Nature of business

The group holds a manufacturing and distribution agreement from DAG for the importation, assembly and distribution of Mercedes-Benz, Mercedes-AMG, Mercedes-Maybach and smart product ranges. DTBSA, a subsidiary of MBSA, has a distribution agreement for Freightliner, Fuso and Western Star commercial vehicles for South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. DTBSA can sell commercial vehicles to Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zambia through approved general distributors in the respective countries. MBFS, a subsidiary of MBSA, provides financing and insurance solutions over DAG group and non-group automotive products.

The only significant change to the nature of the group's business, was the transfer of MBSA's trucks and buses business to the newly established DTBSA.

A simplified group organogram has been provided, additional information on the group's operating entities is available on request.

The group's business can be best described, in general, as follows:

1.1 Financial services and fleet management operations

These operations provide financing and insurance solutions over DAG group and non-group automotive products as well as certain fleet management solutions.

1.2 Wholesale and retail vehicle operations

These operations market and sell vehicles in the product portfolio, primarily through the authorised dealer network.

1.3 Manufacturing and component exports operations

These operations, situated in East London, manufacture Mercedes-Benz C-Class sedans for the local and selected international markets.

In addition, this facility also assembles knocked-down kits for certain commercial vehicle products.

1.4 Other operations

These operations include the group's property portfolio as well as other non-core operations and functions.

2. Financial results for year under review

Full details of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the group are set out in these consolidated financial statements.

	2019 R mil	2018 R mil	Difference year on year R mil	Change year on year %
Income measures				
Vehicles and related services	61 758	63 504	(1 746)	(2.75)
Financial services	1 328	693	635	91.63
Profitability measures				
Net income before other income and expenses	5 333	4 240	1 093	25.78
Operating profit	2 218	1 312	906	69.05
Profit for the year	1 076	594	482	81.14
Financial position measures				
Total assets	56 195	52 852	3 343	6.33
Total liabilities	42 517	40 174	2 343	5.83
Total equity	13 678	12 678	1 000	7.89

3. Availability of MBSA separate annual financial statements

The MBSA separate annual financial statements have been prepared and signed on 30 April 2020, and are available on request.

The MBSA separate annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act and the company's independent auditors, KPMG Inc., have expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

4. Directorate

Save for what was disclosed in the 2018 annual financial statements, the following directors were appointed/resigned in the financial year ended 2019 up to the date of approval of these annual financial statements:

Directors	Designation	Changes
Mr C Spohr	Executive	Resigned 30 November 2019
Mr J Hafkamp	Executive	Resigned 31 March 2019
Mr KM Eser	Executive	Appointed 01 December 2019
Mr M Schäfer	Non-executive	Resigned 05 February 2019
Dr J Burzer	Non-executive	Appointed 06 February 2019
Dr A Winkler	Non-executive	Appointed 01 January 2019, resigned 17 June 2019
Mr A Kellerman	Alternate non-executive	Resigned 31 March 2019
Mr F Hohenwater	Alternate non-executive	Appointed 01 April 2019

Remainder of Directors	Designation
Mr A Engling**	Chief Executive Officer
Mr AM Kgotle	Chief Financial Executive
Mr J Fritz	Co-Chief Executive Officer
Mr U Bastert	Non-executive
Mrs B Seeger	Non-executive
Dr JW Schmidt	Chairperson of the Board and Independent non-executive
Dr N January-Bardill**	Independent non-executive
Ms S Zilwa***	Independent non-executive
Ms FT De Buck***	Independent non-executive
Ms N Mbhele*	Independent non-executive

* Member of the audit committee.

** Member of the social and ethics committee.

*** Member of audit committee and social and ethics committee

5. Going concern

COVID-19 consideration

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the group will be able to meet its obligations for the foreseeable future. The group has recognised a net profit after tax of R 1 076 million for the year ended 31 December 2019 and, as at that date, the group has a capital ratio of 24.34%.

Management believes that the group will be able to meet all its obligations in light of the COVID-19 Pandemic. Management further believes that even with reduced volumes due to COVID-19 that proceeds received will be sufficient to meet the repayment requirements. Management has performed forecasts and based on these forecasts the expectation is that the entity will be profitable for the 2020 financial year. Management anticipates that any additional borrowing cost repayments required will be met out of operating cash flows or from alternative forms of capital funding. This has been achieved by MBSA increasing its short term available funding facilities by R 2.5 billion over what it already has available to make use of. Management has taken necessary steps to ensure that it will continuously monitor the global situation and make any necessary adjustments to ensure business continuity. Further to this MBSA has access to funding from the holding company, Mercedes-Benz AG.

Management acknowledges that uncertainty exists as a result of the current global situation. However, management has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue operating as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

6. Corporate governance

The directors have adopted the principles as provided for in King IV for the financial year 2019. The principle summary King IV report is published on the website of MBSA.

The Board is satisfied that there is an appropriate mix of knowledge, skills, experience, diversity and independence.

Mr D Peterson is the company secretary of Mercedes-Benz South Africa Limited. The board is satisfied with the competence, qualifications and experience of the company secretary. The board has access to the company secretary and such arrangements are effective.

Directors' Report

7. Events after the reporting period

Bonds and bank loans issued and redeemed

Subsequent to year end, bonds and bank loans with a value of R 6 billion have been issued with issue dates between 27 February 2020 and 25 April 2020 and maturity dates between 11 April 2021 and 12 March 2023.

Further, subsequent to year end, bonds and bank loans with a value of R 5.75 billion have matured and been redeemed with issue dates between 25 October 2016 and 29 November 2019 and maturity dates between 10 February 2020 and 25 April 2020.

At the date of finalisation of the financial statements there were no material events that occurred subsequent to the reporting date that required adjustments to the amounts recognised in the financial statements. However, the COVID-19 outbreak is a material subsequent non-adjusting event that requires disclosure in the financial statements.

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the COVID-19 outbreak to be a pandemic. Many governments are taking increasingly stringent steps to help contain the spread of the virus, including requiring self-isolation/quarantine by those potentially affected, implementing social distancing measures, and controlling or closing borders and “locking-down” cities/regions or even entire countries. There has also been a significant increase in economic uncertainty, evidenced by more volatile asset prices and currency exchange rates, and a significant decline in long-term interest rates in developed economies.

The South African economy was affected by the news of the first confirmed cases of the virus in the country early in March 2020 and this led to the President declaring a national disaster on 15 March 2020. The President made a further announcement on 23 March that the country will effectively be placed in a lockdown from midnight on 26 March 2020 until 30 April 2020.

Refer to the going concern note 5 for the estimated impacts on the business.

Approval of consolidated annual financial statements

These consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were supervised by the board and approved by the audit committee, as per the audit committee charter, on 30 April 2020 and are signed by:

Dr JW Schmidt Chairperson Authorised Director	Mr A Engling Chief Executive Officer Authorised Director

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholder of Mercedes-Benz South Africa Limited

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Mercedes-Benz South Africa Limited (the group) set out on pages 15 to 68, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Mercedes-Benz South Africa Limited as at 31 December 2019, and its consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Basis for opinion

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

Key audit matters

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

Revenue recognition Refer to note 3.3.1 and note 4 in the financial statements.	
Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
The group sells motor vehicles with a maintenance and service obligation to customers. Whilst the sale of the motor vehicle is recognised immediately as revenue, the maintenance and service revenue is recognised as contract liabilities and released into revenue upon the performance of the maintenance and service obligation. Recognition of the group's revenue is complex due to the volume of transactions and the various revenue streams from the sale and leasing of vehicles, the related services, as well as income from financial services.	Our audit procedures included: • Evaluating the control environment around the initiation and processing of sales transactions to understand the generation of revenue into its separately identifiable elements. • Comparing a sample of invoices in respect of sales of vehicles to supporting documentation, including the underlying sales contracts and delivery notes, to ascertain that revenue was appropriately recognised when the performance obligations were satisfied.

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Revenue recognition Refer to note 3.3.1 and note 4 in the financial statements.	
Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
We focused on this area as recognition of revenue involves significant judgment made by management, including whether contracts contain multiple performance obligations which should be accounted for separately in accordance with IFRS 15 and the most appropriate method for recognition of revenue for identified performance obligations. Some of the key considerations relating to revenue recognition were: • The consideration of individual performance obligations of multi-element contracts and assessing whether they comprise performance obligations under service and maintenance contracts. • Considering whether finance contracts are satisfied at a point in time or over time. • The point in time at which control transfers when vehicles and spare parts are sold. • Assessing the degree of completion of service and maintenance contracts and finance contracts which are accounted for over time. Accordingly, revenue recognition is considered to be a key audit matter.	• Inspecting a sample of invoices in respect of sales of vehicles before and after year end to assess whether revenue had been recognised in the appropriate period. • Assessing the reasonableness of contract revenue and contract profit or loss, related to sales, by analysing the portfolio of contracts for the identification of performance obligations and the appropriateness of the recognition of revenue in accordance with the performance obligations identified. • Using our Information Technology specialists, we evaluated the interest received and operating lease installment revenue generated by the group's systems by developing an independent model to recalculate revenues and interest generated on lease contracts and comparing the recalculated amounts to the revenue recorded by the group. • Assessing the appropriateness of the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS 15, *Revenue from contracts with customers*.

Classification and residual value of assets leased under operating leases Refer to notes 3.3.1, 3.3.2, 17 and 23 in the financial statements.	
Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit

The group is exposed to the risk of leased assets being incorrectly classified as operating leases based on the terms and conditions of the respective contracts with customers, as well as the risk of these leased vehicles being returned at values less than the residual value guaranteed to the customer at inception.
 	
Furthermore, given the various product financing options available to customers, as well as the complexities of lease accounting, the determination of the lease asset classification may be prone to error.
 	
Residual values on leased vehicles are estimated when the lease is entered into. These estimates involve a high level of subjectivity and judgement, as the directors, through the Residual Value Steering Committee, are required to conclude on likely outcomes and probabilities based on quarterly forecasts and assumptions.
 	
To the extent that the residual values of leased assets are considered not recoverable, a residual value risk provision is raised for the potential loss on the leased assets.
 	
Uncertainties that affect the group's estimate of the residual value of the leased assets include:
• Return-rates of leased vehicles;
• Penetration rates;
• Lease duration; and
• Market conditions.
 	
These assumptions are derived from the latest available internal data and compared to actual retail and auction sales values realised and trends in future motor vehicle prices.
 	
Accordingly, the classification and residual values of assets leased under operating leases is considered to be a key audit matter.
	Our audit procedures included:
	• Evaluating the control environment around the determination of the classification of lease contracts and the determination of residual values.
	• Confirming whether the accounting treatment applied reflects the substance of the lease and the underlying assumptions of the transaction, and whether the classification is consistent with IFRS 16, *Leases* by comparing the classification of a sample of lease contracts per portfolio to underlying contracts and supporting documentation.
	• Performing a retrospective review of a sample of contracts to determine whether the residual values set when the lease contract was entered into are appropriate, in line with the group's policies and procedures and as approved by the Residual Value Steering Committee.
	• Evaluating the key estimates in relation to the residual value risk provision through comparison of the residual value data in management's calculation to the latest market data available at year end.
	• Challenging the directors' key estimates and assumptions in relation to the quarterly assessment of residual values through the following audit procedures:
	  o Comparing a sample of actual vehicle sales realised on the leased portfolio in the light of current market price expectations,and comparing realised values to the guaranteed residual values set in respect of those sales contracts.
	  o Evaluating the accuracy of previous estimates made by the Residual Value Steering Committee by analysing prior year estimates in light of current year developments and comparing to the guaranteed residual provision raised.
	• Evaluating the appropriateness of the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS 16, *Leases* and IAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*.

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Impairment of loans and advances to customers Refer to notes 3.3.1, 16 and 32.2 (credit risk) in the financial statements.	
Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
The group is exposed to credit risk on loans and advances to customers relating to retail portfolio financing ("instalment sale receivables" and "finance lease receivables"), as well as wholesale vehicle financing. Loans and advances to customers contributed to 36% of the group's total assets, of which 87% comprised instalment sales and finance lease receivables. During the year, the group was exposed to the adverse economic effects of current market conditions, resulting in increased rates of default on the portfolios. Our audit focused on the adequacy of the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) allowance due to the application of complex and subjective judgements over the timing of recognition and the estimation of size of this allowance, specifically related to instalment sale and finance lease financing, as well as the significance of the exposure to credit risk across the group's portfolios. In determining the amount of the impairment the group considers the following: • the probability of default which is a measure of the expectation of how likely the customer is to default; • the exposure at default which is the expected amount outstanding at the point of default; and • the loss given default which is the expected loss that will be realised at default after taking into account recoveries through collateral and guarantees. Accordingly, the adequacy of the ECL allowance for impairment of loans and advances to customers is a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures included: Using our own valuation specialists who formed part of our audit team, we: o Evaluate, based on the data provided from the group's provisioning tool, whether the specific and portfolio impairment allowance recognised was reasonable by recalculating the estimated impairment on the performing and non-performing retail portfolio, using an ECL model and comparing our results to those calculated by the group. o Evaluate whether the key estimates, assumptions and methodology used by the group in relation to the ECL allowance are appropriate and reasonable. o Compare the accuracy of the data used to determine the ECL allowance by inspecting a sample of correspondence with customers, current market value estimates of the underlying vehicle and other supporting documents. o Challenge the directors' key estimates and assumptions in relation to the allowance recognised, by comparing the allowance in prior years, as well as through our own expectations based on our knowledge of the group and experience of the industry in which it operates. • Evaluating the appropriateness of the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in terms of IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*.

Provision for Service and Maintenance contracts (Contract Liabilities) Refer to notes 3.3.1 and 24 in the financial statements.	
Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
The group is exposed to the risk that the provision for service and maintenance contracts are incorrectly calculated due to the complexity of the estimates and the calculations involved. Our audit focused on the adequacy of the provision due to the application of complex and subjective judgements over the timing of recognition and the estimation of size of this provision, specifically related to the significance of the exposure of the group to the Premium Drive service and maintenance contracts provision. Assumptions that affect the group's estimate include: • Distribution of costs; • Discount rate; • Inflation (including labour and parts inflation) rate; • Scrapping ratio; • Parts sales; • Labour, parts and repair factors; and • Profit margin on parts. Accordingly, the adequacy of the provision for service and maintenance contracts is considered to be a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures included: • Using our own valuation specialist to: o Evaluate, based on the data provided from the group's provisioning tool, whether the service and maintenance provision recognised was reasonable by recalculating the provision, using an independent model and comparing our results to those calculated by the group. o Evaluate whether the methodology applied in determining the provision by the group, are aligned with IAS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. o Challenge the directors' key estimates and assumptions in relation to the provision recognised, through our own expectations based on our knowledge of the group and experience of the industry in which it operates. • Evaluating the accuracy and completeness of the data used to determine the provision by inspecting supporting documentation. • Evaluating the appropriateness of the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, in accordance with IAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*.

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Potential impact of Coronavirus Refer to note 30 and 31.	
Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
Subsequent to the reporting date there has been an ongoing pandemic of Coronavirus (COVID- 19) which has required a global response to contain the disease. Like all other countries the South African Government has taken the necessary measures to contain and slow the spread of the virus. The measures taken to limit the spread of COVID-19 have been and by all accounts will continue to be severely disruptive to the global and local economy and financial markets and will restrict the free movement of both people and goods. The negative impact has already been felt by the group and its anticipated that it will continue to do so for some time. Given the uncertainty around the timing, extent and potential financial impact that these global and local lockdown measures might have on the group the directors have specifically considered various scenarios in order to assess the impact that this pandemic will have on the group's forecasts, liquidity and ultimately its ability to continue as a going concern. The directors have concluded that the matter is a non-adjusting post balance sheet event, the financial effect of which have been estimated at this stage. As the pandemic is anticipated to affect all businesses the consideration of the impact thereof is considered a key audit matter.	We considered the uncertainties arising from CoVid-19 and critically evaluated management's assessment of the impact that the pandemic might have of the Group's financial statements, including its impact on the going concern assumption and subsequent event disclosures. • We considered management's assessment of CoVid-19 -related risks for the Group's businesses and financial resources compared with our own understanding of these risks. We considered management's plans to mitigate these risks. • We assessed the reliability of the forecasts by comparing the latest forecasts against initial budgets and historical performance. • We evaluated the assumptions in respect of projected available future forecasts made by management. • We inspected correspondence with financial institutions and other relevant parties. • We evaluated the disclosure regarding the going concern assumption as set forth in note 30 and 31.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled Mercedes-Benz South Africa Limited consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019", which includes the Directors' Report, the Audit Committee's Report and the Company Secretary's Certification as required by the Companies Act of South Africa. The other information does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the consolidated financial statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In terms of the IRBA Rule published in Government Gazette Number 39475 dated 4 December 2015, we report that KPMG Inc. has been the auditor of Mercedes-Benz South Africa Limited for 35 years.

KPMG Inc.
Registered Auditor

Per SG Robinson
Chartered Accountant (SA)
Registered Auditor
Director
30 April 2020

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	Note	2019 R mil	2018 R mil
Income from sale of vehicles and related services			
Revenue	4	61 758	63 504
Cost of goods sold	5	(57 753)	(59 957)
		4 005	**3 547**
Income from financial and other services			
Interest received	4	2 216	2 132
Interest paid	4	(1 968)	(2 137)
Reversal of impairment losses on loans and advances to customers	4	9	72
Non-interest revenue	4	2 477	3 444
Non-interest expenditure	4	(1 525)	(2 837)
Income other than from contracts with customers	4	119	19
		1 328	**693**
Net income before other income and expenses		**5 333**	**4 240**
Other income		20	354
Movement in allowance for impairment of loans and advances to customers		55	(170)
Movement in allowance for impairment of trade and receivables		(2)	4
Operating expenses		(1 345)	(1 410)
Selling expenses		(1 843)	(1 706)
Operating profit	6	**2 218**	**1 312**
Finance income	7	260	238
Finance costs	8	(992)	(718)
Profit before taxation		**1 486**	**832**
Taxation	9	(410)	(238)
Profit for the year		**1 076**	**594**
Other comprehensive income, net of taxation			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurements of retirement benefit assets and liabilities		(26)	(23)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Movement in cash flow hedges		(50)	(48)
Other comprehensive income for the year net of taxation		**(76)**	**(71)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**1 000**	**523**
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		1 110	611
Non-controlling interest		(34)	(17)
		1 076	**594**
Total comprehensive income attributable to			
Owners of the parent		1 034	540
Non-controlling interest		(34)	(17)
		1 000	**523**

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Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 R mil	2018 R mil
Assets			
Assets held for sale	10	-	58
Cash and cash equivalents	11	436	304
Trade and other receivables	12	6 393	7 098
Inventories	13	13 112	11 726
Financial assets and derivatives	14	227	310
Current tax receivable		42	97
Amounts receivable from group companies	15	1 088	1 256
Loans and advances to customers	16	20 014	19 533
Deferred initial direct costs		161	179
Right-of-use assets	17	624	-
Assets leased under operating leases	17	4 815	5 593
Property, plant and equipment	17	7 863	5 451
Goodwill and intangible assets		157	161
Retirement benefit asset	18	80	91
Deferred tax	19	1 183	995
Total Assets		**56 195**	**52 852**
Equity and Liabilities			
Liabilities			
Bank overdraft	11	57	1
Trade and other payables	21	3 024	4 769
Amounts payable to group companies	22	2 332	1 200
Provisions	23	1 286	973
Contract liabilities	24	3 478	1 967
Interest-bearing borrowings	20	31 888	30 836
Post-retirement medical aid benefit obligation	18	451	427
Deferred tax	19	1	1
Total Liabilities		**42 517**	**40 174**
Equity			
Share capital and premium	25	1 417	1 417
Reserves		(400)	(324)
Retained earnings		12 523	11 413
		13 540	12 506
Non-controlling interest		138	172
Total Equity		**13 678**	**12 678**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**56 195**	**52 852**

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Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital and premium R mil	Actuarial reserve R mil	Hedging reserve R mil	Total reserves R mil	Retained earnings R mil	Attributable to equity holders of the company R mil	Non-controlling interest R mil	Total equity R mil
Balance at 01 January 2018	**1 417**	**62**	**(315)**	**(253)**	**10 797**	**11 961**	**189**	**12 150**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	611	611	(17)	594
Other comprehensive income	-	(23)	(48)	(71)	-	(71)	-	(71)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**(23)**	**(48)**	**(71)**	**611**	**540**	**(17)**	**523**
IFRS 9 adjustment through retained earnings	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	5
Balance at 31 December 2018	**1 417**	**39**	**(363)**	**(324)**	**11 413**	**12 506**	**172**	**12 678**
Balance at 01 January 2019	**1 417**	**39**	**(363)**	**(324)**	**11 413**	**12 506**	**172**	**12 678**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	1 110	1 110	(34)	1 076
Other comprehensive income	-	(26)	(50)	(76)	-	(76)	-	(76)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**(26)**	**(50)**	**(76)**	**1 110**	**1 034**	**(34)**	**1 000**
Balance at 31 December 2019	**1 417**	**13**	**(413)**	**(400)**	**12 523**	**13 540**	**138**	**13 678**
Note	25	18	14					

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Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

		2019 R mil	2018 R mil
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash flows from the sale of vehicles and related services			
Cash received from customers before changes in operating assets and liabilities		61 923	62 448
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		724	(246)
Decrease/(increase) in amounts receivable from group companies		168	(174)
Increase in contract liabilities		2 414	680
Cash received from customers		**65 229**	**62 708**
Cash paid to suppliers and employees before changes in operating assets and liabilities		(60 582)	(60 260)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Increase in inventories		(1 359)	(2 990)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables		(1 842)	2 299
Increase/(decrease) in amounts payable to group companies		1 132	(1 574)
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		**(62 651)**	**(62 525)**
Cash flows from financial services			
Interest received		2 216	2 132
Interest paid		(1 968)	(2 137)
Non-interest revenue		2 477	3 444
Non-interest expenditure		(1 525)	(1 707)
(Increase)/decrease in loans and advances to customers		(426)	131
Increase in other financial assets		-	(13)
Purchase of motor vehicles for operating leases		(1 866)	(2 632)
Proceeds on disposal of rental and operating lease assets		1 788	3 340
Cash inflow from financial services		**696**	**2 558**
Other cash flows			
Finance income received		251	238
Finance costs paid		(995)	(725)
Taxation paid		(513)	(269)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		**2 017**	**1 985**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(3 267)	(2 254)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		21	2
Receipts of government grants		42	4
Purchase of intangible assets		-	(63)
Disposal of assets held for sale		168	-
Net cash outflow from investing activities		**(3 036)**	**(2 311)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest-bearing borrowings raised		10 995	12 354
Interest-bearing borrowings repaid		(9 900)	(12 277)
Net cash inflow from financing activities		**1 095**	**77**
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the year		**76**	**(249)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		303	552
Net cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	11	**379**	**303**

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Corporate information

Reporting entity	Mercedes-Benz South Africa Limited is the holding company of the Mercedes-Benz South Africa group
Reporting period	Financial year ended 31 December 2019
Domicile	The Republic of South Africa
Authorised by the board of directors	30 April 2020

2. Basis of preparation

These accounting policies represent a summary of the significant accounting policy elections of the group.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- IFRS, SAICA Financial Reporting Guides, International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") standards and interpretations and Financial Reporting Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council;
- the JSE listing Requirements and the Companies Act;
- the principle of going concern; and
- the historical cost and fair value basis of accounting, where applicable.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a basis consistent with that of the previous year.

2.1 Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of Mercedes-Benz South Africa Limited group and the presentation currency of the group is South African Rand ("Rand").

2.2 Rounding policy

All amounts in the consolidated financial statements are presented in Rand million ("R 'mil").

The group has a policy of rounding in increments of R 500 000. Amounts less than R 500 000 will therefore round to R nil and are presented as a dash.

2.3 Foreign currency translation

Procedures followed to translate to presentation currency

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of the reporting period:

- monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date;
- non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined; and
- non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign exchange gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss unless they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges, in which case they are recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent that the hedges are effective.

3. Presentation of consolidated financial statements

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of IFRS on a basis consistent with the prior year, except for the adoption of IFRS 16.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

3. Presentation of consolidated financial statements (continued)

3.1 Group accounting

Group structure

Holding company	Mercedes-Benz South Africa Limited
Subsidiaries	Daimler Trucks and Busses Southern Africa Proprietary Limited
	Mercedes-Benz Financial Services South Africa Proprietary Limited
	Sandown Motor Holdings Proprietary Limited
	Mercedes-Benz Risk Management Solutions South Africa Proprietary Limited
	Koppieview Properties Proprietary Limited

Consolidation

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the group. Control is achieved when the group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The group also considers the following facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an entity:
- rights arising from contractual arrangements; and
- the group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The group reassesses whether or not it controls an entity if facts and circumstances indicate changes to the elements of control.

Subsidiaries - recognition and measurement

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. When the group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets acquired and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the group's accounting policies as well as the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of acquisition, which is the date on which the group obtains control of the subsidiary and continue to be consolidated until the date that control ceases.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies.

Non-controlling interest

NCI is measured at its proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition.

Subsequently changes in the group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises from business combinations and is initially measured at cost. Subsequently, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill is tested annually for impairment with any impairment recognised in other operating expenses within profit or loss.

Intercompany transactions

All intergroup balances, transactions, income and expenses are eliminated in full in the consolidated financial statements.

3.2 Retained income

Retained earnings comprises of accumulated profits or losses less dividends to equity holders. Dividends are included in the statement of changes in equity in the year in which they are declared.

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3. Presentation of consolidated financial statements (continued)

3.3 Accounting estimates, judgements and assumptions

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, management has made estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. These estimates, judgements and assumptions are guided by the application of IFRS while also taking into account the knowledge and experience of management.

Management believes that the estimates, judgements and assumptions made are appropriate considering the facts and circumstances available. However, the actual results may differ in line with subsequent changes to the underlying facts and circumstances.

Estimates, judgements and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively. All estimates, judgements and assumptions are consistent with prior year, except where otherwise indicated.

3.3.1 Significant accounting estimates, judgements and assumptions

The following estimates, judgements and assumptions made in applying the accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in these consolidated financial statements are:

Revenue from contracts with customers (note 4)

The group sells motor vehicles with a maintenance and service obligation to customers. Whilst the sale of the motor vehicle is recognised immediately as revenue, the maintenance and service revenue is recognised as contract liabilities and released into revenue upon the performance of a maintenance and service obligation. These maintenance and service obligation are completed within the lesser of 100 000 kilometres or five years. Prior to 18 February 2019, all maintenance and service obligations sold were completed within the lesser of 100 000 kilometres or six years, which will be honoured as per the agreements. Subsequent to 18 February 2019 all new additions to maintenance and service obligations carry the lesser of 100 000 kilometres or five year period of obligation. Contract liabilities and prepaid expenses are not financial instruments because they are settled by the delivery or receipt of goods and services.

Assets leased under operating leases (note 17)

Lease classification

The group leases motor vehicles to external customers. The factors that have been taken into consideration in determining the classification as operating leases are:

- ownership of the underlying motor vehicle is retained by the holding company during, and in most cases, at the end of the lease term;
- there is no bargain purchase option offered to the customer;
- the lease term is shorter than the majority of the economic life of the asset;
- at the inception of the lease, the present value of the minimum lease payments does not amount to at least substantially all of the fair value of the underlying motor vehicle; and
- the leased assets are not specialised in nature.

Management has assessed that the significant risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying motor vehicles in these lease arrangements have not transferred to the customer. Additionally, the residual value of the motor vehicle is guaranteed by MBSA.

The requirement to recognise a sale with a residual value guarantee by MBSA as a lease, only applies if the respective residual value guarantee is material. A residual value guarantee is considered to be material if the present value of the residual value guarantee is greater than 10% of the original selling price of the motor vehicle.

Residual values

The group regularly reviews the factors applied in determining the values of its leased motor vehicles. In particular, it is necessary to estimate the residual values of the motor vehicles at the end of their leases, which constitutes a substantial part of the expected future cash flows from the motor vehicles.

Assumptions have been made regarding the future supply of, and demand for, motor vehicles; as well as trends in future motor vehicle prices. These assumptions are, in part, informed by publications provided by expert third parties, and supported by internal information.

Management updates residual value estimates quarterly based on calculations which use a combination of externally obtained market data which is enhanced with actual trade and retail values, as well as internal data obtained locally as well as from DAG. A Residual Value Steering Committee meets and approves the revised residual values on a quarterly basis. This committee has fixed terms of reference and its members comprise a group of persons with suitable qualifications and experience.

The residual values determined serve as a key input into the depreciation charge. Changes in residual values lead either to prospective adjustments of the depreciation charge or, in the case of a significant decline in expected residual values, to impairment.

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3. Presentation of consolidated financial statements (continued)

If depreciation is prospectively adjusted, changes in the estimates of residual values do not have a direct effect, but are equally distributed over the remaining periods of the lease contracts.

Depreciation

The depreciation rates applied to manufactured lease assets is consistent with the lease terms, and ranges from approximately 2 to 5 years.

Economic life

The lease term is understood to mean the period between the sale with residual value guarantee and the earliest date on which the residual value guarantee can be redeemed under the terms of the contract. If this period is less than 75% of the economic life of the asset, it is assumed that substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset have remained with the MBSA group.

Present value of future minimum lease payments

The total minimum lease payments are considered to be the difference between the holding company's sales proceeds and the guaranteed residual value; in other words, the present value of the residual value guarantee must be greater than 10% of the original selling price to cause the present value of minimum lease payments to be less than 90% of the fair value.

In this case, it is assumed that substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset have remained with the MBSA group. The determination of present value is based on a market related interest rate for similar leases.

Production incentives receivable (note 12)

Production incentives are recognised as a receivable when all of the conditions relating to the underlying incentive scheme have been complied with, even though the physical certificates may not yet have been received from the issuing authority. Management believe this treatment to be appropriate as the process of receiving the certificates is, for the most part, clerical and there are seldom cases where certificates are withheld.

Production incentives receivables are measured based on the planned utilisation of the incentives. The utilisation plan considers the method of realisation of the incentive, the planned production of the plant and the planned future import of parts and fully built up motor vehicles.

Furthermore the measurement takes into account, among others, the industry from which the incentive was derived (e.g. vulnerable versus non-vulnerable) and the export location to which the incentive will be applied (e.g. EU versus non-EU country).

These factors each have an impact on the value of the certificate as they affect:

- whether the incentive can be used or will expire and become void;
- whether the incentive should be sold, thus realising a different value;
- at what value the incentive is raised as the originating industry drives its creation value; and
- at what value the incentive can be realised, as the use of the incentive for imports from different locations drives its value on realisation.

When determining the valuation of the incentives management apply a weighting to each of the factors and using this weighting determine an overall recognition percentage of the value of the incentive based on the prescribing legislation.

Allowance for impairment of loans and advances to customers (note 16)

The group regularly estimates the risk of default on advances to customers. Many factors are taken into consideration in this context, including historical loss experience, the size and composition of certain portfolios, current economic events and conditions and the estimated fair values and adequacy of collaterals. Changes in economic conditions can lead to changes in our customers' creditworthiness and to changes in used vehicle prices, which would have a direct effect on the market values of the vehicles assigned as collateral. Changes to the estimation and assessment of these factors influence the allowance for credit losses with a resulting impact on the group's profit or loss.

Scoring systems are applied for the assessment of the default risk of retail and small business customers. Corporate customers are evaluated using internal rating instruments. Both evaluation processes use external credit bureau data if available. The scoring and rating results as well as the availability of security and other risk mitigation instruments, such as advance payments, guarantees and, to a lower extent, residual debt insurances, are essential elements for credit decisions.

Loans and finance lease receivables related to retail or small business customers are grouped into homogeneous pools and collectively assessed for impairment. Impairments are required for example if there are adverse changes in the payment status of the borrowers included in the pool, adverse changes in expected loss frequency and severity, and adverse changes in economic conditions.

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3. Presentation of consolidated financial statements (continued)

Significant loans and leases to corporate customers are tested individually for impairment. An individual loan or lease is considered impaired when there is objective evidence that the group will be unable to collect all amounts due as specified by the contractual terms. Examples of objective evidence that loans or lease receivables may be impaired include the following factors: significant financial difficulty of the borrower, a rising probability that the borrower will become bankrupt, delinquency in their installment payments, and restructured or renegotiated contracts to avoid immediate default.

In determining the amount of the impairment the group considers the following:
- the probability of default which is a measure of the expectation of how likely the customer is to default;
- the exposure at default which is the expected amount outstanding at the point of default; and
- the loss given default which is the expected loss that will be realised at default after taking into account recoveries through collateral and guarantees.

3.3.2 Other estimates, judgements and assumptions

These judgements and estimates may not individually have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements. However, the input factors considered are in certain instances complimentary in such a way that the estimates and judgements may, at times, result in an additive effect. This effect would thus become significant to amounts recognised across the consolidated statement of financial position or profit or loss as a whole. Furthermore the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements to which these judgements and estimates relate are considered material to management.

Property, plant and equipment (note 17)

Useful lives

Land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite useful life.

The useful life of an asset is the period in which the group expects to utilise the benefits embodied in the assets, and not necessarily the assets' economic life. Useful lives of assets are reviewed annually. The group uses the following indicators to determine useful life:
- expected usage of assets;
- expected physical wear and tear; and
- technical and commercial obsolescence.

The estimated useful lives assigned to the categories of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Item	Average useful life (years)
Buildings	25
Plant and equipment	4 – 12
Other factory equipment and furniture	3 – 10
Motor vehicles	5 – 10
Assets leased under operating leases	3 – 5
Right-of-use assets	over the term of the lease

Residual values

An estimate is made of the amount the group would expect to receive currently for the asset if the asset were already of the age and condition expected at the end of its useful life, which is considered to be its residual value. Residual values are reviewed annually.

Impairment

Management assesses changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates as well as the state of affairs in the motor manufacturing sector as indicators that impairment testing may need to be performed.

Provisions (note 23)

Guaranteed residual value provision

The group is exposed to the risk that leased motor vehicles are returned at a value less than the residual value guaranteed to customers under the terms of each respective lease agreement. Accordingly, a provision is raised to the extent that the carrying values of leased motor vehicles are impaired through residual values not being fully recoverable.

Uncertainties that affect the provision amount include:
- return-rates of leased motor vehicles;
- penetration rates;
- lease duration; and
- market conditions.

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3. Presentation of consolidated financial statements (continued)

Furthermore, the group periodically reviews its exposure to the underwritten portfolio to changes in market conditions since inception of the agreements and ensure satisfactory coverage of motor vehicles' projected valuations to underwritten values. Where risks are identified the group develops strategies to manage the risk position of the particular assets and further ensures provision is made for such potential loss.

Warranty provision

The provision is measured on the basis of past warranty expenses. The provision amount represents total warranty credits and costs required to investigate and settle warranty claims. The amount of the provision for warranty arrangements is determined based on the amount expected to be required to settle the warranty claims. Possible recall or buyback campaigns are excluded from this provision, as these are fully reimbursed by MBAG.

Dealer incentive provision

The group pays incentives to each franchised dealer who sells franchised vehicles. The incentives are earned by the dealer based on their quarterly performance as well as for other incentive programmes that may be run.

The provision for dealer incentives represents the amount to be paid over for the final quarter of the financial year. Estimates are made of the amount to be paid based on forecasted achievement of the incentive targets.

The incentives are paid to the dealers in cash before the end of the following quarter.

Employee benefits defined benefit schemes (note 18)

Defined benefit schemes

The following assumptions are applied in determining the present value of the defined benefit obligation as well as the fair value of the plan assets

Actuarial assumptions for defined benefit schemes

	2019	2018
Discount rates used		
Pre-retirement discount rate	9.98 %	10.46 %
Post-retirement discount rate	4.86 %	4.49 %
Inflation rates used		
General inflation rate	6.09 %	7.14 %
Salary inflation rate	7.09 %	6.44 %
Average age		
Average age (in years)	55	50
Average age of pensioners (in years)	74	68

Post-retirement medical aid benefit

The following assumptions are applied in determining the present value of the post-retirement medical aid benefit:

Actuarial assumptions for post-retirement medical aid benefit

Health care cost inflation	8.33 %	8.70 %
Mortality		
Pre-expected retirement age	SA 1985 - 90 light	
Post-retirement age	PA(90) - 2	

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	2019 R mil	2018 R mil
4. Revenue and income from financial services		
4.1 Revenue allocation		
Income from sale of vehicles and related services		
Vehicles and spare parts	61 758	63 504
Income from financial and other services		
Interest received		
Instalment sales	1 640	1 274
Finance leases	356	340
Wholesale funding and other	220	518
	2 216	**2 132**
Interest paid		
Interest-bearing borrowings at amortised cost	(1 968)	(2 137)
Items related to impairment of loans and advances to customers		
Legal loss recovery	9	72
Non-interest revenue		
Operating lease instalments	1 515	1 843
Remarketing revenue	806	1 440
Agent income	99	85
Insurance commissions	31	34
Acceptance and initiation fees	26	40
Other revenue	-	2
	2 477	**3 444**
Non-interest expenditure		
Remarketing cost of sales	(455)	(1 531)
Other expenditure	(1 070)	(1 306)
	(1 525)	**(2 837)**
Income other than from contracts with customers		
Rental income	-	10
Other revenue	119	9
	119	**19**

4.2 Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The group disaggregates revenue from customers as follows:

Sale of goods		
Manufacturing and component parts export	40 718	42 907
Wholesale and retail of vehicles and spare parts	20 684	20 098
	61 402	**63 005**

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	2019 R mil	2018 R mil
4. Revenue and income from financial services (continued)		
Rendering of services		
Financial services		
Non-interest revenue*	2 477	3 444
Interest received*	2 216	2 132
Legal loss recovery	9	72
	4 702	5 648
Other services		
Maintenance and service contracts	356	499
	5 058	**6 147**
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**66 460**	**69 152**

* These items include lease income measured in terms of IFRS 16.

4.3 Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time		
Sale of goods	61 402	63 005
Non-interest revenue	962	1 601
Legal loss recovery	9	72
	62 373	**64 678**
Over time		
Interest received	2 216	2 132
Operating lease instalments	1 515	1 843
Maintenance and service contracts	356	499
	4 087	**4 474**
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**66 460**	**69 152**

4.4 Income from contracts with customers

4.4.1 Income from sale of vehicles and other related services

This income includes revenue and leasehold income generated on the sale (new and used) or lease of vehicles and the sale of related spare parts, as well as vehicle services, after-sale services and other related income.

MBSA uses a variety of sales promotion programs dependent on various market conditions during the year as well as the respective product life cycles and product-related factors (such as amounts of discounts offered by competitors, excess industry production capacity, the intensity of market competition and consumer demand for the products). These programs comprise cash offers to dealers and customers, as well as lease subsidies or loans at reduced interest rates.

Revenue is recognised as control is passed, either over time or at a point in time.

Recognition and measurement

Sale of vehicles, service parts and other related products:

Revenues from the sale of products are recognised when the performance obligations are met and ownership of the goods are transferred to the customer depending on the terms and conditions of the contract. Revenue is recognised when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the sale can be measured reliably. Revenue is recognised net of sales reductions such as cash discounts and sales incentives granted.

Revenue is measured at the transaction price of the consideration received/receivable which the company is entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to the customer (net of discounts, cash incentives, customer bonuses and rebates granted - which are payable to third parties).

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4. Revenue and income from financial services (continued)

Rendering of services:

Rendering of services is recognised over time, most appropriate to the type of service:

- servicing fees included in the price of products sold are recognised by reference to the proportion of the cost to the total cost of providing the servicing for the product sold, taking into account historical trends in the number of services actually provided on past goods sold;
- time and material contracts are recognised at the contractual rates as labour hours are delivered and direct expenses are incurred; and
- the group offers extended, separately priced warranties for certain products. Revenue from these contracts is deferred and recognised over the contract period in proportion to the costs expected to be incurred based on historical information.

Lease of vehicles:

Lease income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease income is measured at the fair value of the operating lease instalments received adjusted for the effect of straight-lining and excluding any contingent rentals received. Revenue is generated from lease payments on the basis of the underlying leasing contracts and is significantly impacted by the residual value as determined in note 3.3.1, Assets leased under operating leases.

4.4.2 Income from financial services

Interest received

Interest received consists of interest earned on finance leases, installment sale agreements and wholesale funding provided to customers and dealers of MBSA products.

Interest received is recognised on the time proportion basis, using the effective interest method.

Interest received is measured at the interest rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the underlying financial instrument.

Where the financial instrument has been impaired interest income continues to be recognised on the impaired value based on the original effective interest rate.

Interest paid

Interest paid consists of external interest cost associated with the financial services activities of the group.

Interest paid is recognised on the time proportion basis, using the effective interest method.

Interest paid is measured at the interest rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the underlying financial instrument.

Impairment losses

Impairments raised on financial assets in the financial services business (excluding operating lease product assets), include the movement in allowances for credit losses, less any recoveries of previously written off amounts. Impairments related to any assets which do not form part of the financial services activities are included in operating expenses in profit or loss.

Non-interest revenue

Revenue generated by the financial services business which is non-interest in nature and includes:

- income from the leasing business;
- sales revenue from the sale of vehicles at the end of lease contract (remarketing revenue); and
- fees and commissions earned from related financial services activities.

Non-interest revenue is recognised on:

- the straight-line basis over the period of the lease;
- vehicles sales as noted above; and
- fees and commissions on a time proportion basis over the contract term.

Non-interest revenue is measured:

- at the effective yield on the net investment outstanding;
- for vehicles sales as noted above; and
- at the fair value of the consideration received/receivable.

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4. Revenue and income from financial services (continued)

Non-interest expenditure

These expenses are related and incremental to the non-interest revenue generated and include, among others:
- fees paid to dealers;
- depreciation and impairment charges on the operating lease assets;
- expenses related to fleet management; and
- the residual value of the vehicle at the date of sale.

4.4.3 Other income

Other income is recognised when the right to receive reimbursement has been established.

Other income is measured at the fair value of the consideration received/receivable.

4.4.4 Dealer incentive commission

The group pays motor dealerships trading in relevant group products commissions for engaging in financial services activities through the group's financing business. These commissions are initially capitalised within loans and advances to customers and subsequently expensed to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the related financial contract. Where contracts are terminated early any remaining balance is immediately expensed to profit or loss.

	2019 R mil	2018 R mil
5. Cost of goods sold		
Cost of goods sold	57 753	59 957

Cost of goods sold includes the following:
- costs incurred in relation to the rendering of services included in revenue;
- depreciation on plant, equipment and manufacturing facilities as well as operating leased assets;
- overheads incurred as part of the production activities;
- inventories utilised in the manufacture and sale of vehicles, parts and components;
- write down of inventories to net realisable value and any loss of inventory or reversals of previous write-downs or losses are recognised in cost of sales in the period the write-down, loss or reversal occurs; and
- reduced by the value of government grants received which are set off against the cost of the inventories or materials to which they relate. Refer to government grant policy for further details.

Income and expense based grants

PRCC

PRCCs for vehicles and components are recognised on the sale of vehicles and components. PRCCs for ceded and 5% exports are recognised on receipts of PRCC.

The measurement of PRCCs is dependent on the utilisation factors applied. PRCCs are recognised as a reduction in the cost of the inventories or material to which they relate, and measured at the value of the costs avoided.

VAA

VAAs are recognised on sale as a reduction in the cost of the inventories or materials to which they relate.

VAA's are measured at the value of the costs avoided.

AIS

Reasonable assurance exists when conditions for the receipt of government grants are actually met and the grant has either been received by the group or official confirmation regarding its future receipt by the issuing authority is available.

Measured at the value of the grant amount received from the issuing authority. Presented in the statement of financial position by deducting the grant in arriving at the carrying amount of the asset.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	2019 R mil	2018 R mil

6. Operating profit

Operating profit for the year includes:

Staff costs

Staff costs have been allocated to their functional areas as follows:

Cost of goods sold	1 665	1 510
Selling expenses	642	203
Operating expenses	259	755
Total staff costs	**2 566**	**2 468**

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits includes salaries, wages and costs of temporary employees, paid vacation leave, sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits such as medical care. It is recognised as an expense and included in staff costs as services are rendered.

Long–term service benefits

The group's net obligation in respect of long–term service benefits, other than pension plans, is the amount of future benefits that employees have earned in return for their services in the current and prior periods. The obligation is calculated using the projected unit credit method and is discounted to its present value and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The discount rate used is based upon the rate for high quality corporate bonds at the valuation date. Remeasurements are recognised in profit or loss in the period when they arise.

Expenses/(income)		
Legal fees	70	61
Foreign exchange movements - realised	7	2
Foreign exchange movements - unrealised	(16)	(95)
(Profit)/loss on sale of property, plant and equipment and assets leased under operating leases	(91)	15
Impairment/(impairment reversal) of operating assets	55	(68)
Defined contributions plans	107	97

7. Finance income

Interest earned on		
Retirement benefit assets	218	214
Bank accounts	42	24
Total interest income	**260**	**238**

Finance income consists of interest earned on bank deposits, short term cash investments and on defined benefit plan assets. Interest received is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal amount outstanding using the effective interest method.

The effective interest rate is applied, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount.

8. Finance costs

Interest expense on/to		
Interest-bearing borrowings - non-financial service activities	642	423
Retirement benefit obligations	249	254
Group companies	29	36
Tax authorities	29	-
Preference dividends	5	5
Other interest	38	-
Total finance costs	**992**	**718**

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	2019 R mil	2018 R mil

8. Finance costs (continued)

Interest paid represents the external interest cost of the group excluding the interest cost of funding the financial services activities. It also includes the interest cost on defined benefit liabilities.

Interest paid is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal amount using the effective interest method, as the interest rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the underlying financial instrument.

9. Taxation

Major components of the taxation expense

Current		
Charge for the current year	597	373
(Over)/under provision from the previous year	(30)	74
	567	**447**
Deferred		
Charge for the current year	(181)	(114)
Under/(over) provision from the previous year	24	(95)
	(157)	**(209)**
	410	**238**

Reconciliation of the tax charge

Applicable tax rate	28 %	28 %
Adjusted for:		
Non-deductible expenses		
Capital expenses	(1)%	3 %
Non-taxable income		
Dividends received	1 %	- %
Prior year adjustment - current taxation	(2)%	9 %
Prior year adjustment - deferred taxation	2 %	(11)%
Effective taxation rate	**28 %**	**29 %**

Management assesses the extent to which it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The calculation of the group's tax charge and provision for income taxes necessarily involves a degree of estimation and judgement. There are transactions and tax computations for which the ultimate tax treatment or result is uncertain, or in respect of which the relevant tax authorities may or could indicate disagreement with the group's treatment and accordingly the final tax charge cannot be determined until resolution has been reached with the relevant tax authority.

The group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due after taking into account external advice where appropriate. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the reporting period in which such determination is made.

The group considered the following criteria in assessing the probability that taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised whether:

- the entity has sufficient taxable temporary differences relating to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity, which will result in taxable amounts against which the unused tax losses can be utilised;
- it is probable that the entity will have taxable profits before the unused tax losses expire; and
- the unused tax losses result from identifiable causes which are unlikely to recur.

To the extent that it is not probable that taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilised, the deferred tax asset is not recognised. To determine the probability that taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised, the group reviewed its forecasts for the foreseeable future and compared that to its total tax losses.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

10. Assets classified as held for sale

Koppieview Property Proprietary Limited entered into a sale agreement to dispose of its immovable property located in Sandton and Bryanston to Smartgrowth Investments Proprietary Limited.

As at 31 December 2018 the group had the following assets classified as held for sale:

	2019 R mil	2018 R mil
Assets held for sale		
Koppieview Property Proprietary Limited		
Buildings	-	58

11. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise coins and bank notes, money at call and short notice and balances with commercial banks. All balances included in cash and cash equivalents have a maturity date of less than three months from the date of acquisition. Money at short notice constitutes amounts withdrawable in 24 hours or less. These instruments are considered financial assets carried at amortised cost.

12. Trade and other receivables

Financial instruments		
Trade receivables, net of allowance for impairment	2 272	3 458
Production incentives	2 443	2 426
Allowances for discounts, rebates and returns	447	226
Trade receivables at amortised cost	5 162	6 110
Non-financial instruments		
VAT	1 206	840
Prepayments	25	148
Total trade and other receivables	**6 393**	**7 098**

Loss allowance

Trade receivables inherently expose the company to credit risk, being the risk that the company will incur financial loss if customers fail to make payments as they fall due.

In order to mitigate the risk of financial loss from defaults, the group only deals with reputable customers with consistent payment histories. Sufficient collateral or guarantees are also obtained when appropriate. Each customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before terms and conditions are offered. Statistical credit scoring models are used to analyse customers. These models make use of information submitted by the customers as well as external bureau data (where available). Customer credit limits are in place and are reviewed and approved by credit management committees. The exposure to credit risk and the creditworthiness of customers, is continuously monitored.

There have been no significant changes in the credit risk management policies and processes since the prior reporting period.

A loss allowance is recognised for all trade receivables and is monitored at the end of each reporting period. In addition to the loss allowance, trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, for example, when a debtor has been placed under liquidation. Trade receivables which have been written off are not subject to enforcement activities.

The group measures the loss allowance for trade receivables by applying the simplified approach. In accordance with this approach, the loss allowance on trade receivables is determined as the lifetime expected credit losses on trade receivables. These lifetime expected credit losses are estimated using a provision matrix. The provision matrix has been developed by making use of past default experience of debtors, but also incorporates forward looking information and general economic conditions of the industry as at the reporting date.

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	2019 R mil	2018 R mil

12. Trade and other receivables (continued)

Movement in allowance for impairment of doubtful receivables

Opening balance	**31**	**35**
Amounts written off	(18)	(5)
Additional allowance raised	21	6
Unused amounts reversed	(1)	(5)
Closing balance	**33**	**31**

Financial assets at amortised cost

These instruments include cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables, which comprise short term receivables from customers and group companies arising from the day to day trading activities.

All financial assets are initially measured at fair value including transaction costs, except for those classified fair value through profit or loss in which case the transaction costs are expensed upfront in profit or loss, usually as part of other operating expenses. Any upfront income earned on financial instruments is recognised as deferred income, depending on the underlying nature of the income.

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Financial assets - Business model management

The group makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. This information includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate portfolio, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the company's management;
- the risk that affects the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated - e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reason for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for the derecognition are not considered for this purpose, consistent with the group's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Financial assets - Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purpose of this assessment, the "principal" is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. "Interest" is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative cost), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal, interest, the group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that is would not meet the condition. In making this assessment, the group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayments and extension features; and
- terms that limit the company's claim to cash flows from specified assets.

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

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12. Trade and other receivables (continued)

Transfers and derecognition

Financial instruments are derecognised when the contractual rights or obligations expire or are extinguished, are discharged or cancelled for example an outright sale or settlement.

For financial assets this includes assets transferred that meet the derecognition criteria.

Fair value of trade and other receivables

The fair value of trade and other receivables approximates their carrying amounts.

	2019 R mil	2018 R mil
13. Inventories		
Raw materials	4 046	2 412
Work in progress	1 630	1 016
Finished goods	7 841	8 730
	13 517	12 158
Allowance for impairment of inventories	(405)	(432)
	13 112	**11 726**
Inventories expensed during the year	48 272	55 427
Inventories written down during the year	8	31

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realisable value on a first in first out basis. For manufactured inventories capitalised manufacturing costs include an allocated portion of production overheads which are directly attributable to the cost of manufacturing such inventory. The allocation is determined based on the normal production capacity.

14. Financial assets and derivatives		
Derivatives	151	235
Other financial assets	76	72
Other interest free loans to third parties	-	3
	227	**310**

Derivatives

In the normal course of business, the DAG group, on behalf of MBSA, enters into commodity swap contracts for hedging financial risks that arise from its commercial business activities related to the procurement of precious metals used in production. These derivative transactions are measured at fair value and designated as cash flow hedges. The maturities of the cash flow hedges correspond with those of the underlying transactions. These derivatives will mature within one year. The cash flows relating to these hedges occur during the manufacturing process.

These derivatives are managed as a whole from a group level by DAG. MBSA does not have any influence over the transactions, all information and agreements are managed from DAG and pushed down to MBSA.

For derivatives used in fair value hedges, changes in the fair value of the derivatives are recorded in profit or loss as part of other operating expenses, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged item that is attributable to the hedged risk.

For derivatives used in cash flow hedges, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives is recognised in the hedging reserve in other comprehensive income and reclassified to cost of goods sold in profit or loss in the periods in which the hedged item affects profit or loss; the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss as part of other operating expenses.

The group documents the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions at the inception of the transaction. The group also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

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14. Financial assets and derivatives (continued)

Hedging reserve

The hedging reserve comprises the effective portion of the cumulative change in the fair value of hedging instruments used in cash flow hedges pending subsequent recognition in profit or loss as the hedged cash flows or items affect profit or loss.

Financial assets

Financial assets consist of insurance cell assets measured at fair value.

Financial instruments (assets and liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss

All financial instruments are initially measured at fair value including transaction costs, except for those classified fair value through profit or loss in which case the transaction costs are expensed upfront in profit or loss, usually as part of other operating expenses. Any upfront income earned on financial instruments is recognised as deferred income, depending on the underlying nature of the income.

Fair value items are subsequently measured at fair value at reporting date. The fair value gains or loss are recognised in profit or loss.

The effective hedging portion is recognised in other comprehensive income.

The group manages its credit risk exposure in connection with derivative financial instruments through a limit system. This system limits and diversifies the credit risk. As a result, the group is exposed to credit risk only to a small extent with respect to its derivative financial instruments.

	2019 R mil	2018 R mil
Reconciliation of the movement in the hedging reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(363)	(315)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		
Effective portion of the changes in fair value recognised directly in OCI	(76)	(37)
Less: Amounts released to profit or loss before taxation	-	(30)
Deferred taxation	21	19
Reversals	5	-
	(50)	**(48)**
Balance at the end of the year	**(413)**	**(363)**
Ineffective portion recognised in profit or loss related to cash flow hedges	-	2

15. Amounts receivable from group companies

Trade receivables from group companies

Daimler AG	851	1 235
Mercedes-Benz AG	172	-
Daimler Truck AG	23	-
Mitsubishi Fuso Truck and Bus Corporation	14	8
Daimler FleetBoard GmbH	11	2
Mercedes-Benz US International	5	2
Mercedes-Benz Vietnam	3	-
Daimler India Commercial Vehicles	2	-
Mercedes-Benz Financial Services UK Ltd	2	-
Mercedes-AMG GmbH	1	4
Mercedes-Benz Australia/Pacific Pty Ltd	1	-
Mercedes-Benz Bank Russia	1	-
Mercedes-Benz Financial Services Korea	1	1
Mercedes-Benz Manufacturing (Thailand) Limited	1	-
Mercedes-Benz UK	-	3
Daimler South East Asia	-	1
	1 088	**1 256**

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	2019 R mil	2018 R mil

15. Amounts receivable from group companies (continued)

No allowance for non-collectable amounts has been raised as the amounts are short term in nature and carry minimal credit risk for the group. In 2019 the interest rates on these "on-demand" trade receivables are between 0% and 6.76%.

All financial assets are initially measured at fair value including transaction costs, except for those classified fair value through profit or loss, in which case the transaction costs are expensed upfront in profit or loss, usually as part of other operating expenses. Any upfront income earned on financial instruments is recognised as deferred income, depending on the underlying nature of the income.

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses as determined by IFRS 9.

16. Loans and advances to customers

Instalment sale receivables	14 838	13 992
Finance lease receivables	3 093	3 205
Wholesale vehicle financing receivables	2 633	2 941
Gross loans and advances to customers	**20 564**	**20 138**
Impairment losses	(550)	(605)
	20 014	**19 533**

The above loan portfolio has not been pledged as security for any liabilities or contingent liabilities.

Maturity profile for instalment sale and lease receivables

	2019			2018		
	Gross investment R mil	Unearned finance income R mil	Net advances R mil	Gross investment R mil	Unearned finance income R mil	Net advances R mil
Less than one year	6 512	(1 055)	5 457	6 314	(1 072)	5 242
Between one and five years	15 607	(3 133)	12 474	15 211	(3 256)	11 955
	22 119	**(4 188)**	**17 931**	**21 525**	**(4 328)**	**17 197**

Summary of loss allowance

At 31 December 2019, loans and advances to customers of R 550 million (2018: R 605 million) were impaired and provided for.

IFRS 9 Classification	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
2019	12-month ECL R mil	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired R mil	Lifetime ECL credit impaired R mil	Purchased or originated credit-impaired R mil	Total R mil
Loan retail	151	87	137	-	375
Finance leases	34	9	83	-	126
Operating leases	-	-	24	-	24
Operating lease - overdue receivables	1	2	3	-	6
Manufacturing leases	11	1	1	-	13
Manufacturing leases - overdue receivables	1	1	1	-	3
Wholesale - Corporate dealers	-	-	3	-	3
	198	**100**	**252**	**-**	**550**

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

16. Loans and advances to customers (continued)

2018	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
	12-month ECL R mil	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired R mil	Lifetime ECL credit impaired R mil	Purchased or originated credit-impaired R mil	Total R mil
Loan retail	135	65	130	-	330
Finance leases	29	7	113	-	149
Operating leases	35	8	8	-	51
Operating lease - overdue receivables	1	2	3	-	6
Manufacturing leases - overdue receivables	-	-	1	-	1
Manufacturing leases - contracts	9	2	1	-	12
Finance leases - matured portfolio	-	-	-	-	33
Finance leases - terminated not yet written off	-	-	-	-	21
Wholesale - Corporate dealers	-	-	-	-	2
	209	**84**	**256**	**-**	**605**

Loss allowance per category

2019	Finance lease R mil	Loan and retail R mil	Non-specific provision Finance lease R mil	Operating lease R mil	Wholesale R mil	Total R mil
Corporate financing	60	121	-	-	-	181
Corporate dealers	-	-	-	-	3	3
Retail small business	21	173	-	-	-	194
Retail portfolio financing	2	97	-	6	-	105
Matured portfolio	-	-	35	-	-	35
Terminated not yet written off	-	-	32	-	-	32
	83	**391**	**67**	**6**	**3**	**550**
2018						
Corporate dealers	-	-	-	-	2	2
Corporate financing	131	137	-	7	-	275
Retail portfolio financing	2	72	-	19	-	93
Retail small business	16	134	-	31	-	181
Matured portfolio	-	-	33	-	-	33
Terminated not yet written off	-	-	21	-	-	21
	149	**343**	**54**	**57**	**2**	**605**

	2019 R mil	2018 R mil
Movement in allowance for impairment losses on loans and advances to customers		
Opening balance	605	435
Additional allowance raised	193	443
Amounts written off	(239)	(255)
Other	(9)	(18)
Closing balance	**550**	**605**

Impairment of loans and advances to customers

The adequacy of impairments of advances is assessed through the ongoing review of the quality of credit exposures. For amortised cost advances, impairments are recognised through the use of the allowance account method and an impairment charge in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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16. Loans and advances to customers (continued)

Specific impairments

Created for non-performing loans where there is objective evidence that an incurred loss event will have an adverse impact on the estimated future cash flows from the advance.

Potential recoveries from guarantees and collateral are incorporated into the calculation of impairment figures.

Portfolio impairments

Created with reference to performing advances. The impairment provision on the performing portfolio is split into two parts:

- an IBNR provision i.e. the portion of the performing portfolio where an incurred impairment event is inherent in a portfolio of performing advances but has not specifically been identified; and
- the PSI which reflects the decrease in estimated future cash flows for the sub-segment of the performing portfolio where there is objective evidence of impairment.

Write-offs

When an advance is uncollectable, it is written off against the related allowance account. Such advances are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off decrease the amount of the “impairment losses” in profit or loss.

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16. Loans and advances to customers (continued)

The following table sets out the group policy on the ageing of advances (i.e. when an advance is considered past due or non-performing):

Description	Type of advance	Group policy on past due/impaired
Past due advances	The past due analysis is only performed for advances with specific expiry or installment repayment dates or demand loans for which payment has been demanded. The analysis is not applicable to overdraft products or products where no specific due date is determined. The level of risk on these types of products is assessed with reference to the counterparty ratings of the exposures and reported as such. The full outstanding amount is reported as past due even if part of the balance is not yet due.	
	Loans with a specific expiry date (term loans etc.) and consumer loans repayable by regular instalments (personal loans)	Treated as overdue where one full installment is in arrears for one day or more and remains unpaid as at the reporting date. Advances on which partial payments have been made are included in neither past due nor impaired until such time as the sum of the unpaid amounts equal a full installment, at which point it is reflected as past due.
	Loans payable on demand (bank overdrafts and overnight facilities)	Treated as overdue where a demand for repayment has been served on the borrower but repayment has not been made in accordance with the instruction.
Non-performing loans	Retail loans	Individually impaired if three or more instalments are due or unpaid or if there is evidence before this that the customer is unlikely to repay the obligations in full.
	Wholesale advances to motor vehicle dealerships	Analysed on a case-by-case basis taking into account breaches of key loan conditions, excesses and similar risk indicators.
Renegotiated advances	Past due advances which have been renegotiated i.e. due to deterioration in the counterparty's financial condition, the group granted a concession where the original terms and conditions of the facility were amended and the counterparty is within the new terms of the advance.	Separately classified as neither past due nor impaired assets and remain classified as such until the terms of the renegotiated contract expire.
	Excludes advances extended or renewed as part of the ordinary course of business for similar terms and conditions as the original.	Non-performing advances cannot be reclassified as renegotiated but current unless the arrears balance has been repaid. Renegotiated advances are considered as part of the collective evaluation of impairment where advances are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. The adherence to the new terms and conditions is closely monitored.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

17. Property, plant and equipment

	2019			2018		
	Cost R mil	Accumulated depreciation/ impairment losses R mil	Carrying amount R mil	Cost R mil	Accumulated depreciation/ impairment losses R mil	Carrying amount R mil
Land and buildings	1 796	(599)	1 197	1 789	(605)	1 184
Plant and equipment	5 978	(4 482)	1 496	5 751	(4 074)	1 677
Other factory equipment and furniture	270	(152)	118	142	(112)	30
Motor vehicles	38	(21)	17	41	(26)	15
Assets under construction	5 035	-	5 035	2 545	-	2 545
Property, plant and equipment	**13 117**	**(5 254)**	**7 863**	**10 268**	**(4 817)**	**5 451**
Assets leased under operating leases	**6 215**	**(1 400)**	**4 815**	**7 228**	**(1 635)**	**5 593**
Right-of-use assets (refer note 17.1)	**691**	**(67)**	**624**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Reconciliation of the movement in property, plant and equipment and assets leased under operating leases - 2019

	Opening balance R mil	Additions R mil	Disposals or scrap-pings R mil	Trans-fers R mil	Govern-ment grants R mil	Depre-ciation R mil	Impair-ment (loss)/ reversal R 'mil	Transfer leases under IFRS 16 R mil	Closing balance R mil
Land and buildings	1 184	38	(27)	67	(3)	(62)	-	-	1 197
Plant and equipment	1 677	320	(6)	233	(39)	(689)	-	-	1 496
Furniture and equipment	30	30	(5)	81	-	(18)	-	-	118
Motor vehicles	15	8	(2)	-	-	(4)	-	-	17
Assets under construction	2 545	2 871	-	(381)	-	-	-	-	5 035
Property, plant and equipment	**5 451**	**3 267**	**(40)**	**-**	**(42)**	**(773)**	**-**	**-**	**7 863**
Assets leased under operating leases	**5 593**	**1 866**	**(1 788)**	**-**	**-**	**(801)**	**(55)**	**-**	**4 815**
Right-of-use assets (refer note 17.1)	**-**	**280**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(67)**	**-**	**411**	**624**

Reconciliation of the movement in property, plant and equipment and assets leased under operating leases - 2018

	Opening balance R mil	Additions R mil	Disposals or scrappings R mil	Transfers R mil	Govern-ment grants R mil	Depre-ciation R mil	Impair-ment (loss)/ reversal R mil	Disposal of opera-tions* R mil	Closing balance R mil
Land and buildings	843	217	(9)	247	-	(56)	-	(58)	1 184
Plant and equipment	2 072	221	(6)	35	(4)	(641)	-	-	1 677
Furniture and equipment	37	5	-	-	-	(12)	-	-	30
Motor vehicles	14	8	(2)	-	-	(5)	-	-	15
Assets under construction	1 024	1 803	-	(282)	-	-	-	-	2 545
Property, plant and equipment	**3 990**	**2 254**	**(17)**	**-**	**(4)**	**(714)**	**-**	**(58)**	**5 451**
Assets leased under operating leases	**7 431**	**2 632**	**(3 340)**	**-**	**-**	**(1 198)**	**68**	**-**	**5 593**

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17. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

* Refer to note 10 for details regarding the property, plant and equipment transferred to assets held for sale.

Government grants - AIS

A government grant of R 42 million (2018: R 4 million) was received in terms of AIS and recognised against the cost of relevant categories of property, plant and equipment. There are no fulfillment conditions and no other contingencies attached to these government grants.

Government grants related to AIS are presented in the statement of financial position by deducting the grant in arriving at the carrying amount of the asset. Repayment of a grant related to an asset is recorded by increasing the carrying amount of the asset by the amount repayable.

Government grants received in terms of the AIS are recognised against the cost of the related assets. There are no unfulfilled conditions and no other contingencies attached to these government grants.

Capital expenditure

At 31 December 2019 the group authorised the acquisition of property, plant and equipment amounting to R 4 050 million (2018: R 3 067 million) as capital expenditure. This is due to the anticipated costs on the introduction of the W206 model.

This capital expenditure will be financed from internally generated funds.

Categories and measurement

Categories	Initial measurement	Subsequent measurement	Depreciation method	Impairment
Land	Property, plant and equipment is initially recognised at cost.	Cost less accumulated impairment losses.	Not depreciated.	Assets are tested for impairment, when there is an indication that they may be impaired, by determining the recoverable amount of the assets either individually or at the cash generating unit level. Impairments are included within other operating expenses in profit or loss.
Buildings		Cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.	Depreciation on straight-line method over the estimated useful life to the residual values. Refer to note 3.3.2.	
Plant and equipment				
Furniture and equipment				
Motor vehicles				
Assets leased under operating leases				
Assets under construction		Cost less accumulated impairment losses.	Not depreciated.	

The assets' depreciation method, residual value and useful life are reviewed annually at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Operating leases (company as lessor)

Assets held under operating leases are recognised, at inception, as a separate category of property and equipment (assets leased under operating leases) and depreciated.

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17. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Rental income is recognised as revenue from sale and leasing of vehicles and related services on a straight line basis over the lease term.

17.1 Right-of-use assets

2019	Land and buildings R mil	Technical equipment and machinery R mil	Factory and office equipment R mil	Total R mil
IFRS 16 Right-of-use assets	389	3	19	411
Additions	280	-	-	280
Depreciation	(58)	(1)	(8)	(67)
	611	**2**	**11**	**624**

Policy pre 1 January 2019

Prior to 1 January 2019, the group recognised leases in terms of the requirements of IAS 17. At inception the group identified a lease either as a finance lease or an operating lease. If a lease agreement substantially transferred all risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset to the lessee, the lease was classified as a finance lease and a receivable equal to the net investment of the lease was recognised and presented on the statement of financial position.

If, in a lease agreement, the risks and reward incidental to ownership resides with the lessor, the lease was classified as an operating lease and recognised on a straight-line basis in profit or loss.

Policy post 1 January 2019

Right-of-use assets, which are included in property, plant and equipment, are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and if necessary any accumulated impairment. The cost of a right-of-use asset comprises the present value of the outstanding lease payments, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs and an estimate of costs to be incurred in dismantling or removing the underlying asset. In this context, MBSA also applies the practical expedient that the payments for non-lease components are generally recognised as lease payments. If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee at the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the lessee will exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the right-of-use asset is depreciated to the end of the lease term.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets to their residual values. According to IFRS 16, the depreciation of the right-of-use assets is recognised within functional costs.

Transition

In January 2016, the IASB published IFRS 16 Leases, replacing IAS 17 Leases and IFRIC 4 Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease and other interpretations. IFRS 16 abolishes for lessees the previous classification of leasing agreements as either operating or finance leases. Instead, IFRS 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognise assets for the right-of-use as well as leasing liabilities for the outstanding lease payments. This means that leases that were previously not reported in the statement of financial position will have to be reported in the future – very similar to the current accounting of finance leases.

According to IFRS 16, a lessee may elect, for leases with a lease term of 12 months or less (short-term leases) and for leases for which the underlying asset is of low value, not to recognise a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. MBSA applies both recognition exemptions. The lease payments associated with those leases are recognised as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis.

Lease accounting for lessors has been taken over almost identically from IAS 17 into IFRS 16.

The group applied IFRS 16 for the first time at 1 January 2019, using the modified retrospective approach. In compliance with the transition regulations, MBSA does not adjust the prior-year figures.

The group used a number of practical expedients when applying IFRS 16 to leases previously classified as operating leases under IAS 17, the group:

- An impairment review is not performed. Instead, a right-of-use asset is adjusted by the amount of any provision for onerous leases recognised in the statement of financial position at 31 December 2018 (practical expedients).
- Regardless of their original lease term, leases for which the lease term ends at the latest on 31 December 2019 are recognised as short-term leases (practical expedients).
- At the date of initial application, the measurement of a right-of-use asset excludes the initial direct costs (practical expedients).

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

		2019 R mil	2018 R mil

17. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Current knowledge is given due consideration when determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

Prior to 1 January 2019 all leases were recognised in accordance with IAS 17, post 1 January 2019 leases were recognised in accordance with IFRS 16 in that for all leases a right-of-use asset was recognised together with the corresponding lease liability.

17.2 Future minimum lease income

Future minimum lease receipts under non-cancellable operating leases:			
Less than one year		797	1 144
Between one and five years		1 630	1 201
		2 427	**2 345**

18. Retirement benefit plan assets and post-retirement medical aid benefit obligations

	Note		
Net retirement benefit plan asset	18.1	80	91
Post-retirement medical aid benefit obligation	18.2	(451)	(427)

18.1 Retirement benefit plan asset

Defined benefit schemes

Present value of obligations	(2 155)	(2 136)
Fair value of plan assets	2 235	2 227
Net defined benefit asset	**80**	**91**
Less: impact of application of asset ceiling	**-**	**-**
Net defined benefit asset after application of asset ceiling	**80**	**91**

The policy of the group is to provide retirement benefits for its employees. All employees are either members of the Mercedes-Benz Pension Fund or the Mercedes-Benz Retirement Fund, which are defined benefit schemes, or of the Mercedes-Benz Provident Fund which is a defined contribution scheme. The schemes are governed by the Pension Funds Act.

The fund was last actuarially valued in October 2019. The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market expectations prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

MBSA, MBFS and DTBSA are under common control and participate in a benefit plan that shares risks. There is no policy or contractual agreement for charging the net defined benefit cost.

The policy for determining the contribution to be paid by the entities is based on an actuarial calculation as per the legal requirements.

The actuarial reserve recognised comprises actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling.

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18. Retirement benefit plan assets and post-retirement medical aid benefit obligations (continued)

Reconciliation of movement in defined benefit schemes

The following table reconciles the movement for the plan assets and the present value of the obligation and its components:

	Movement in plan assets		Movement in present value of obligation	
	2019 R mil	**2018 R mil**	**2019 R mil**	**2018 R mil**
Opening balance	2 227	2 369	2 136	2 229
Included in profit or loss				
Current service cost	-	-	42	37
Interest	218	214	210	212
	218	**214**	**252**	**249**
Included in OCI				
Actuarial (gains)/losses				
Experience adjustment	-	(213)	-	(219)
Remeasurements	(122)	-	(102)	-
	(122)	**(213)**	**(102)**	**(219)**
Other				
Benefits paid	(134)	(135)	(136)	(135)
Contributions received	39	47	-	-
Employee contributions	7	4	5	12
Plan amendments	-	(67)	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	8	-	-
	(88)	**(143)**	**(131)**	**(123)**
Closing balance	**2 235**	**2 227**	**2 155**	**2 136**

	2019 R mil	**2018 R mil**
The projected employer and employee contributions and the benefit for the 2020 year are as follows:		
Employer contributions	32	
Employee contributions	10	
Fair value of plan assets comprises:		
Bonds	1 216	216
Equities	1 061	1 082
Property	212	1 328
Non-exchange traded instruments	4	2
Alternative investments	1	-
Derivatives net of cash	(259)	(401)
	2 235	**2 227**

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18. Retirement benefit plan assets and post-retirement medical aid benefit obligations (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

Reasonable possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the obligation by the percentages shown below:

Assumption	Change applied	Resulting % change in defined benefit obligation	
		2019	2018
Discount rate	0.25 %	(2.90)%	(2.70)%
	(0.25)%	3.03 %	2.80 %
General inflation rate	0.10 %	1.10 %	1.00 %
	(0.10)%	(1.07)%	(1.00)%
Average age	+1 year	(1.90)%	(2.10)%
	-1 year	1.90 %	2.00 %

	2019 R mil	2018 R mil
18.2 Post-retirement medical aid benefit obligation		
Present value of portfolio obligation	451	427

Portfolio

The group has funded its obligations to provide certain post-retirement medical aid benefits to its pensioners via the group's medical aid fund. The entitlement of these benefits is dependent upon the employee remaining in service until retirement age, completing a minimum service period and is subject to periodic review. The group funds the estimated liability over the working life of the eligible employees.

The post-retirement medical aid obligation and the annual cost of those benefits were determined by the independent actuaries of the fund in December 2019. The actuarially determined liability is allocated to provisions. The assumptions used are consistent with those adopted by the actuaries in determining pension costs and in addition, include long-term estimates of the increase in medical costs and appropriate discount rates. The level of claims is based on the individual group's experiences.

Reconciliation of movement in present value of post-retirement medical aid benefit obligation

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balance to the closing balance for the obligation and its components:

Opening balance	427	414
Included in profit or loss		
Current service cost	20	15
Interest cost	39	42
	59	**57**
Included in OCI		
Actuarial gains	(16)	(26)
Other		
Contributions	(19)	(18)
Closing balance	**451**	**427**

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18. Retirement benefit plan assets and post-retirement medical aid benefit obligations (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the obligation by the percentages shown below:

Assumption	Change applied to assumption	Resulting % change in past service contractual liability		Resulting % change in service cost and interest cost	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
Health care cost inflation	1.00 %	15.90 %	15.10 %	18.40 %	17.30 %
	(1.00)%	(12.80)%	(12.30)%	(14.60)%	(13.90)%
Mortality	+1 year	(12.00)%	(12.10)%	(13.30)%	(13.40)%
	-1 year	14.80 %	15.40 %	16.70 %	17.30 %

18.3 Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

The defined contribution plan refers to the Mercedes-Benz Provident Fund. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in staff costs in profit or loss as incurred in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit plans refer to the Mercedes-Benz Pension Fund, the Mercedes-Benz Retirement Fund and the Post Employment Medical Aid Benefit Fund Portfolio.

Defined benefit obligation

The liabilities and assets of these funds are reflected as a net asset or liability in the statement of financial position i.e. the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date less the fair value of plan assets. Where the value is a net asset, the amount recognised is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected credit unit method. The discount rate used is the rate of high quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability. The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Plan assets

The plan assets are carried at fair value. Where the plan assets include qualifying insurance policies that exactly match the amount and timing of some or all of the benefits under the plan, the fair value is deemed to be the present value of the related obligation. If the qualifying insurance policy has a limit of indemnity the fair value of the insurance policy is limited to that amount.

Profit or loss

Included as part of staff costs:
- current and past service costs calculated using the projected unit credit method;
- gains or losses on curtailments and settlements that took place in the current period; and
- realised actuarial gains or losses on long term employee benefits.

Finance income and expenses are calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net asset or liability.

Other comprehensive income

Actuarial gains or losses excluding interest on long term employee benefits are recognised in other comprehensive income. All other re- measurements in respect of the obligation and plan assets are included in other comprehensive income and never reclassified to profit or loss.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

18. Retirement benefit plan assets and post-retirement medical aid benefit obligations (continued)

Actuarial reserve

The actuarial reserve in respect of the obligation and plan assets represents the effect of the changes in the actuarial assumptions and incorporates the differences between the actual experience and the assumed experience. The re-measurements in respect of the obligation and plan assets are included in other comprehensive income and never reclassified to profit or loss.

	2019 R mil	2018 R mil
19. Deferred tax		
Reconciliation of movement in net deferred tax asset		
Opening balance	994	757
Current year charge through profit or loss	181	114
Current year charge through OCI		
Retirement benefit asset and liabilities	10	9
Cash flow hedges	21	19
Prior year (over)/under provision	(24)	95
Closing balance	**1 182**	**994**
Deferred tax asset		
Deferred revenue	1 160	1 062
Provisions	667	723
Retirement benefit assets	322	349
Allowance for impairment of receivables	168	5
Lease liability	98	-
Finance leases	66	79
Income received in advance	14	-
Leased assets	13	1
Cash flow hedge through profit or loss	9	-
Deferred employment expenses	8	2
Assessed loss carried forward	8	-
	2 533	**2 221**
Deferred tax liability		
Government grants	(684)	(516)
Capital allowances	(246)	(301)
Retirement benefit obligation - prepaid pension	(207)	(257)
Right-of-use assets	(86)	-
Dealer incentive schemes	(44)	(50)
Cash flow hedge	(42)	(59)
Deferred initial direct costs	(24)	(24)
Retirement benefit obligation	(14)	-
Prepayments	(3)	(1)
Deferred income	(1)	-
Derivatives	-	(12)
Allowance for uncollectable lease payments	-	(7)
	(1 351)	**(1 227)**
Deferred tax asset	1 183	995
Deferred tax liability	(1)	(1)
Total net deferred tax asset	**1 182**	**994**

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	2019 R mil	2018 R mil
20. Interest-bearing borrowings		
Bonds issued under MBSA DMTN Programme	27 842	27 644
Bank loans	2 250	2 750
Bank loans - other	1 525	128
Interest accrued	216	259
Preference shares	55	55
	31 888	**30 836**
Details of movement		
Opening balance	30 836	30 766
Bonds issued	9 598	11 000
Bonds repaid	(9 400)	(8 100)
Loan facilities received	1 397	1 354
Loan facilities repaid	(500)	(4 178)
Interest capitalised	(43)	(6)
	31 888	**30 836**

Interest-bearing borrowings are classified as financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

The group classifies a financial instrument that it issues as a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreement. Instruments which have been written down and conversion features are classified based on the nature of the instrument and the definitions of debt and equity; compound instruments are those financial instruments that have components of both financial liabilities and equity such as preference shares. At initial recognition the instrument and the related transaction costs are split into their separate components in terms of the definitions and criteria of IAS 32 and are subsequently accounted for as a financial liability or equity.

Funding liabilities are generally measured at amortised cost but may be measured at fair value through profit or loss if they are managed on a fair value basis or the fair value designation reduces or eliminates an accounting mismatch.

Bank loans

MBSA obtains bank loans and overnight facilities from various financial institutions for the funding requirements of the group entities. The loans are held to maturity, which are up to 3.5 years with the final settlement being made on 27 February 2023 and bear interest at market related rates of interest, referenced off the 3-month JIBAR with spreads between 1.25% to 1.43%.

Preference shares

The preference shares are redeemable after 10 years from date of issue (26 August 2013) with early redemption at the option of the group after 3 years from date of issue. The redeemable preference shares bear interest at a rate of JIBAR plus 1.9%.

Bonds issued under MBSA DMTN Programme

MBSA has issued bonds under its DMTN Programme, which are listed on the JSE. Bonds are issued periodically as funding requirements arise. The bonds are held to maturity, which range between 1 to 7 years with the final settlement being made on 27 March 2024 and are issued at market related rates of interest, which includes floating interest rates, referenced off the 3-month JIBAR with spreads between 0.72% to 1.50%, as well as fixed interest rates maturing in April 2029 ranging from 8.91% to 9.04%.

The bonds issued under this programme have been unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by DAG.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

20. Interest-bearing borrowings (continued)

The following table lists the bonds issued under the DMTN Programme:

Code	Listed	Issue amount R mil	Issue date	Maturity date	Rate	Spread %
MBF055	Yes	2 250	27/03/2017	27/03/2020	Floating	1.24 %
MBP036	Yes	1 000	11/04/2017	11/04/2020	Floating	1.20 %
MBP037	Yes	2 000	26/05/2017	26/05/2020	Floating	1.20 %
MBF057	Yes	2 000	28/08/2017	28/08/2020	Floating	1.18 %
MBP038	Yes	750	02/11/2017	02/11/2020	Floating	1.32 %
MBP039	Yes	500	23/02/2018	23/02/2021	Floating	1.15 %
MBP040	Yes	500	23/02/2018	23/02/2023	Floating	1.30 %
MBP041	Yes	1 000	13/04/2018	13/04/2021	Floating	1.13 %
MBP042	Yes	500	26/04/2018	26/04/2021	Floating	1.12 %
MBF059	Yes	2 000	21/05/2018	21/05/2021	Floating	1.08 %
MBP043	Yes	1 000	27/07/2018	27/07/2023	Floating	1.18 %
MBF061	Yes	2 250	17/08/2018	17/08/2021	Floating	1.06 %
MBP044	Yes	500	27/09/2018	27/09/2021	Floating	1.05 %
MBP044	Yes	500	27/09/2018	27/09/2021	Floating	1.05 %
MBP045	Yes	500	27/09/2018	27/09/2023	Floating	1.15 %
MBP045	Yes	500	27/09/2013	27/09/2023	Floating	1.15 %
MBP045	Yes	500	27/09/2018	27/09/2023	Floating	1.15 %
MBP046	Yes	1 500	26/02/2019	26/02/2022	Floating	1.05 %
MBP047	Yes	250	26/02/2019	26/02/2024	Floating	1.15 %
MBP047	Yes	250	26/02/2019	26/02/2024	Floating	1.15 %
MBP048	Yes	1 000	27/03/2019	27/03/2022	Floating	1.05 %
MBP049	Yes	1 000	27/03/2019	27/03/2024	Floating	1.15 %
MBP049	Yes	500	27/03/2019	27/03/2024	Floating	1.15 %
MBF062	Yes	500	07/06/2019	07/06/2020	Floating	0.80 %
MBF063	Yes	1 100	07/06/2019	07/06/2022	Floating	1.08 %
MBP050	Yes	1 000	23/08/2019	23/08/2022	Floating	1.07 %
MBF064	Yes	500	30/09/2019	30/09/2020	Floating	0.75 %
MBF065	Yes	1 500	30/09/2019	30/09/2022	Floating	1.08 %
Total listed bonds		27 350				
Total unlisted bonds		492				
		27 842				

21. Trade and other payables

	2019 R mil	2018 R mil
Financial instruments		
Trade payables	1 559	3 737
Lease liability (refer note 21.1)	664	-
Accruals	-	12
Other payables	376	696
	2 599	4 445
Non-financial instruments		
Employee related liabilities	381	284
VAT	15	10
Amounts received in advance	29	30
	3 024	**4 769**

21.1 Lease liability

Items recognised in statement of financial position		
IFRS 16 Lease liability	664	-
Items recognised in profit or loss		
Interest on lease liability	37	-
Expense relating to short-term leases	(22)	-
Expense relating to low value assets, excluding short-term leases of low value assets	(5)	-

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21. Trade and other payables (continued)

Reconciliation of minimum lease payments as at 31 December 2018	Liabilities from finance lease arrangements as at 31 December 2018 R mil	Interest included in future minimum lease payments R mil	Future minimum lease payments R mil
Finance lease arrangements	411	249	660

Maturity profile of lease liability for the year ended 31 December 2019	Less than 1 year R mil	More than 1 year R mil	Total R mil
Lease liability	46	618	664

Leases

Pre IFRS 16 implementation

Operating leases were recognised as an operating expense in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease. Any difference between the actual lease amount payable and the straight-lined amount calculated is recognised as a liability in trade and other payables.

Post IFRS 16 implementation

Lease liabilities which are assigned to financing liabilities are measured initially at the present value of the lease payments. Subsequent measurement of a lease liability includes the increase of the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability and reducing (while affecting other comprehensive income) the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The group, as lessee, applied the practical expedients relating to short-term and low value leases at the date of initial adoption.

With leases previously classified as operating leases according to IAS 17, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the outstanding lease payments, discounted by the incremental borrowing rate at 1 January 2019. The weighted average incremental borrowing rate was 7.6%. The respective right-of-use asset is generally recognised at an amount equal to the lease liability.

Lease liabilities which are assigned to financing liabilities are measured initially at the present value of the lease payments. Subsequent measurement of a lease liability includes the increase of the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability and reducing (while affecting other comprehensive income) the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The interest due on the lease liability is a component of interest expense. The lease expenses of leases classified according to IAS 17 as operating leases have been fully recognized within functional costs.

Liabilities at amortised cost

Includes trade and other payables, and bank overdrafts:

- the group classifies a financial instrument that it issues as a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreement. Instruments which have been written down and conversion features are classified based on the nature of the instrument and the definitions of debt and equity;
- compound instruments are those financial instruments that have components of both financial liabilities and equity such as preference shares. At initial recognition the instrument and the related transaction costs are split into their separate components in terms of the definitions and criteria of IAS 32 and are subsequently accounted for as a financial liability or equity; and
- funding liabilities, bank overdrafts as well as trade and other payables are generally measured at amortised cost but may be measured at fair value through profit or loss if they are managed on a fair value basis or the fair value designation reduces or eliminates an accounting mismatch.

All financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value including transaction costs, except for those classified as fair value through profit or loss in which case the transaction costs are expensed upfront in profit or loss, usually as part of other operating expenses. Any upfront income earned on financial instruments is recognised as deferred income, depending on the underlying nature of the income.

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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21. Trade and other payables (continued)

Transfers and derecognition

Financial instruments are derecognised when the contractual rights or obligations expire or are extinguished, are discharged or cancelled for example an outright sale or settlement.

For financial liabilities this includes substantial modification to the terms and conditions of an existing financial liability. A substantial modification to the terms occurs where the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10 percent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability.

	2019 R mil	2018 R mil

22. Amounts payable to group companies

Trade payables to group companies

Mercedes-Benz AG	1 891	-
Daimler Truck AG	271	-
Daimler Trucks North America	40	12
Daimler AG	38	1 128
Mitsubishi Fuso Truck and Bus Corporation	31	13
Daimler South East Asia	27	6
Mercedes-Benz do Brasil	19	14
Daimler FleetBoard	9	5
Daimler India Commercial Vehicles Private Limited	3	14
Mercedes-Benz Cars Netherlands B.V.	2	-
Daimler Financial Services UK Ltd	1	5
Mercedes-Benz Bank DEU	-	1
Daimler Financial Services AG	-	1
Mercedes-Benz Hellas	-	1
	2 332	**1 200**

All financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value including transaction costs, except for those classified as fair value through profit or loss, in which case the transaction costs are expensed upfront in profit or loss, usually as part of other operating expenses. Any upfront income earned on financial instruments is recognised as deferred income, depending on the underlying nature of the income.

Subsequently group payables are recognised at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

These are repayable on demand and settled in the ordinary course of business.

23. Provisions

Reconciliation of movement in provisions - 2019

	Opening balance R mil	Additional provision R mil	Amounts utilised R mil	Amounts reversed R mil	Closing balance R mil
Premium drive	621	303	(51)	-	873
Residual value	239	49	(155)	(2)	131
Onerous W206 contracts	-	187	-	-	187
Warranty claims	104	19	(46)	(4)	73
Dealer incentives	6	-	(6)	-	-
Other	3	19	-	-	22
	973	**577**	**(258)**	**(6)**	**1 286**

Premium drive

Provision for the future expected cost of maintenance and service agreements. MBSA group took a strategic decision to review the insurance contracts on maintenance and service reimbursement and, as a result, raised a provision on premium drive. This provision is utilised as and when maintenance and service claims are are settled.

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23. Provisions (continued)

Onerous W206 contracts

Provision raised for potential onerous contract for supplier related to W206 project. This provision is expected to be settled within the next 12 months.

Residual value risk

MBSA entered into a "residual value risk agreement" with MBFS whereby the company is liable for all residual value losses incurred by MBFS in realising residual values on Mercedes-Benz branded products. The exposure is periodically reviewed to the underwritten portfolio to adjust for changes in market conditions. Where risks are identified, the company develops strategies to manage the risk position of the particular assets and a provision is raised to this effect.

Warranty claims

The provision for warranty claims represents the amount not recovered from DAG that is paid locally. The provision is calculated monthly for the warranty period based on estimates made from historical warranty claim experience associated with the products. The utilisation date of product warranties depends on the incidence of the warranty claims and can span the entire term of the product warranties.

Dealer incentives

The provision for dealer incentives represents the amount to be paid over to dealerships holding the franchise to Daimler brands in South Africa.

	2019 R mil	2018 R mil
24. Contract liabilities		
Maintenance and service contracts	2 947	1 789
Rebates and discounts	397	-
Financial services contracts	134	178
	3 478	**1 967**
Reconciliation of movement in contract liabilities		
Opening balance	1 967	1 287
Additions to contracts	2 421	1 172
Maintenance contracts released to revenue	(356)	(499)
Utilisation of rebates and discounts	(547)	-
Reversals	(7)	-
Other movements	-	7
	3 478	**1 967**

The group discloses contract liabilities in terms of IFRS 15. It consist of liabilities from maintenance and service contracts with customers. The group sells motor vehicles with a maintenance and service obligation to customers. Whilst the sale of the motor vehicle is recognised immediately as revenue, the maintenance and service revenue is recognised as deferred revenue and released into revenue upon the performance of a maintenance and service obligation. These maintenance and service obligation are completed within the lesser of 100 000 kilometres or five years. Prior to 18 February 2019, all maintenance and service obligations sold were completed within the lesser of 100 000 kilometres or six years, which will be honoured as per the agreements. Subsequent to 18 February 2019 all new additions to maintenance and service obligations carry the lesser of 100 000 kilometres or five year period of obligation. Deferred revenue and prepaid expenses are not financial instruments because they are settled by the delivery or receipt of goods and services.

25. Share capital and premium

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Ordinary shares authorised and issued	46 840 000	46 840 000

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	2019 R mil	2018 R mil

25. Share capital and premium (continued)

Composition of issued share capital and premium		
Ordinary shares at par value	47	47
Share premium	1 370	1 370
Total issued capital and premium	**1 417**	**1 417**

Stated capital issued by the group is recorded at the proceeds received, net of issue costs. Stated capital comprises share capital and share premium

26. Related parties

Relationships

Ultimate holding company	Daimler AG
Holding company	Mercedes-Benz AG

The ultimate holding company of MBSA is DAG. Various transactions are entered into between MBSA and companies within the global DAG group. Transactions listed below are conducted between MBSA and its ultimate holding company, holding company as well as fellow subsidiaries.

For related party balances refer to note 15 - amounts receivables from group companies and note 22 - amounts payable to group companies.

	Sales to group companies		Purchases from group companies	
	2019 R mil	2018 R mil	2019 R mil	2018 R mil
Mercedes-Benz AG	38 954	-	36 018	-
Daimler AG	201	41 007	146	39 098
Daimler Truck AG	67	-	15	-
Mitsubishi Fuso Truck and Bus Corporation	25	29	1	19
Daimler India Commercial Vehicles Private Limited	2	-	-	-
Daimler FleetBoard	-	-	37	30
Mercedes-Benz Hellas	-	-	2	-
Mercedes-Benz Cars Netherlands B.V.	-	-	2	1
Mercedes-Benz Portugal	-	-	-	1

	Other income received from group companies		Other expenses paid to group companies	
	2019 R mil	2018 R mil	2019 R mil	2018 R mil
Selling costs				
Mercedes-Benz Financial Services UK	11	-	-	-
Daimler South East Asia Pte. Ltd.	-	-	24	4
Mercedes-Benz AG	-	-	9	-
Mitsubishi Fuso Truck and Bus Corporation	-	-	2	2
Mercedes-Benz Cars Netherlands B.V.	-	-	2	-
Mercedes-Benz Turkey	-	-	1	-
Daimler AG	-	34	-	47
Daimler FleetBoard	-	-	-	5
Daimler India Commercial Vehicles Private Limited	-	-	-	1

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

26. Related parties (continued)

	Other income received from group companies		Other expenses paid to group companies	
	2019 R mil	2018 R mil	2019 R mil	2018 R mil
Interest				
Daimler AG	12	9	29	36
Administration and management fees				
Mercedes-Benz US International	-	4	-	-
Daimler FleetBoard	4	8	-	-
Daimler Truck AG	3	-	-	-
Mercedes-Benz AG	-	-	33	-
Daimler South East Asia Pte. Ltd.	-	1	10	21
Daimler AG	-	67	1	165
Mercedes-AMG GmbH	-	4	-	-
Operating income/expenses				
Mercedes-Benz Financial Services UK	10	-	2	5
Mercedes-Benz Financial Services Russia	2	-	-	-
Mercedes-Benz Korea	1	1	-	1
Daimler Mobility Africa Asia Pacific	-	-	11	-
Daimler Financial Services AG	-	-	1	1
Daimler AG	-	-	1	-
Mercedes-Benz UK	-	3	-	-
Mercedes-Benz Bank Deutschland	-	-	-	1

	2019 R mil	2018 R mil
Compensation to directors and other key management		
Short-term employee benefits	46	41
Post-employment benefits	1	2
	47	**43**

27. Segmental information

Basis for segmentation

The group is organised into four segments for operational and management purposes, being wholesale and retail vehicles, manufacturing and component exports, financial services and fleet management and other, being the residual. MBSA reports its primary business segment information on this basis.

The principal offering for each division is as follows:

- Wholesale and retail vehicles – passenger vehicles and commercial vehicle wholesale business including the retail business;
- Manufacturing and component exports – manufacturing plant based in East London and component exports;
- Financial services and fleet management – variety of leasing and specialised leasing products and fleet management; and
- Other – residual of the operations, which does not constitute its own separate segment. This includes the property company.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

27. Segmental information (continued)

Geographical information

All segments are managed in South Africa. All revenues and assets from financial services and fleet management segments are domiciled in South Africa.

	2019		2018	
	Revenue from sale of vehicles R mil	Non-current assets R mil	Revenue from sale of vehicles R mil	Non-current assets R mil
South Africa	27 211	34 897	28 135	33 259
Europe	39 222	-	41 007	-
Asia	27	-	29	-
Total	**66 460**	**34 897**	**69 171**	**33 259**

Information about reportable segments

Information related to each reportable segment is set out below:

2019	Wholesale and retail vehicles R mil	Manufacturing and component exports R mil	Financial services and Fleet management R mil	Other R mil	Consolidated R mil
Revenue from sale of vehicles/parts	21 040	40 718	-	-	61 758
Revenue from financial services	-	-	4 702	-	4 702
Total income from sales and financing activities	**21 040**	**40 718**	**4 702**	**-**	**66 460**
Income other than form contracts with customers	10	-	-	109	119
Interest paid	-	-	(1 968)	-	(1 968)
Finance cost	(992)	-	-	-	(992)
Impairments	-	-	(55)	-	(55)
Segment EBIT	**(386)**	**1 820**	**686**	**98**	**2 218**
Segment assets	**4 865**	**26 690**	**24 477**	**163**	**56 195**
Segment liabilities	**(36 698)**	**(5 341)**	**(476)**	**(2)**	**(42 517)**
2018					
Revenue from sale of vehicles	20 597	42 907	-	-	63 504
Revenue from financial services	132	-	5 516	19	5 667
Total income from sales and financing activities	**20 729**	**42 907**	**5 516**	**19**	**69 171**
Interest paid	(2 137)	-	-	-	(2 137)
Finance costs	(718)	-	-	-	(718)
Impairment reversals	-	-	68	-	68
Segment EBIT	**(1 114)**	**2 277**	**110**	**39**	**1 312**
Segment assets	**11 431**	**16 971**	**24 346**	**104**	**52 852**
Segment liabilities	**(34 470)**	**(5 435)**	**(264)**	**(5)**	**(40 174)**

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

28. Directors' and prescribed officers' emoluments

Executive directors

2019

	Short-term employee benefits			Other long-term benefits	
	Salaries R mil	Bonus related R mil	Other benefits* R mil	Pension fund contributions R mil	Total R mil
Mr A Engling	2.0	0.9	4.4	0.1	7.4
Mr C Spohr	1.6	0.5	5.3	0.1	7.5
Mr KM Eser	0.3	-	0.4	-	0.7
Mr AM Kgotle	1.3	0.8	2.2	0.2	4.5
Mr J Fritz	2.0	0.9	4.2	0.1	7.2
Mr J Hafkamp	1.4	0.6	4.9	0.4	7.3
	8.6	**3.7**	**21.4**	**0.9**	**34.6**

2018

Mr A Engling	1.8	1.5	4.2	0.1	7.6
Mr C Spohr	1.6	1.2	5.2	0.1	8.1
Mr AM Kgotle	1.2	1.8	1.3	0.1	4.4
Mr J Fritz	1.8	0.9	3.7	0.1	6.5
Mr J Hafkamp	1.2	2.4	6.5	0.4	10.5
Mr A van der Merwe	0.7	-	-	0.5	1.2
	8.3	**7.8**	**20.9**	**1.3**	**38.3**

Prescribed officers

2019

Ms N Trimmel	1.4	0.1	1.0	0.2	2.7
Mr J Essig	1.4	1.0	3.4	0.1	5.9
	2.8	**1.1**	**4.4**	**0.3**	**8.6**

2018

Ms N Trimmel	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.1	2.8

* Other benefits comprise incentives, car and travel allowance and medical benefits.

Directors' remuneration includes R 1 million (2018: R 1 million) relating to the DAG Performance Phantom Share Plan. None of the directors or prescribed officers hold any shares in MBSA.

Non-executive directors

	Directors' fees for services as directors of subsidiaries	
	2019 R mil	2018 R mil
Dr JW Schmidt	0.3	0.2
Dr N January-Bardill	0.8	0.5
Ms S Zilwa	0.8	0.5
Ms FT De Buck	0.8	0.5
Ms N Mbhele	0.7	0.5
	3.4	**2.2**

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

29. Analysis of categories and fair value of assets and liabilities

29.1 Categories and analysis of assets and liabilities

Assets

2019

	Financial instruments				
	Designated at fair value R mil	At amortised cost R mil	Other assets R mil	Total R mil	Non-current portion of total R mil
Cash and cash equivalents	-	436	-	436	-
Trade and other receivables	-	5 162	1 231	6 393	-
Inventories	-	-	13 112	13 112	-
Financial assets and derivatives	151	76	-	227	-
Taxation receivable	-	-	42	42	-
Amounts receivable from group companies	-	1 088	-	1 088	-
Loans and advances to customers	-	20 014	-	20 014	20 014
Deferred initial direct costs	-	-	161	161	161
Right-of-use assets	-	-	624	624	624
Assets leased under operating leases	-	-	4 815	4 815	4 815
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	7 863	7 863	7 863
Goodwill and intangible assets	-	-	157	157	157
Retirement benefit asset	-	-	80	80	80
Deferred taxation	-	-	1 183	1 183	1 183
	151	**26 776**	**29 268**	**56 195**	**34 897**

2018

Assets held for sale	-	-	58	58	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	304	-	304	-
Trade and other receivables	-	6 110	988	7 098	-
Inventories	-	-	11 726	11 726	-
Financial assets and derivatives	235	75	-	310	-
Taxation receivable	-	-	97	97	-
Amounts receivable from group companies	-	1 256	-	1 256	1 256
Loans and advances to customers	-	19 533	-	19 533	19 533
Deferred initial direct costs	-	-	179	179	179
Assets leased under operating leases	-	-	5 593	5 593	5 593
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	5 451	5 451	5 451
Goodwill and intangible assets	-	-	161	161	161
Retirement benefit asset	-	-	91	91	91
Deferred taxation	-	-	995	995	995
	235	**27 278**	**25 339**	**52 852**	**33 259**

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29. Analysis of categories and fair value of assets and liabilities (continued)

Liabilities

2019

	Financial instruments				
	Designated at fair value R mil	**Liabilities at amortised cost R mil**	**Other liabilities R mil**	**Total R mil**	**Non-current portion of total R mil**
Bank overdraft	-	57	-	57	-
Trade and other payables	-	2 599	425	3 024	618
Amounts payable to group companies	-	2 332	-	2 332	-
Provisions	-	-	1 286	1 286	-
Contract liabilities	-	-	3 478	3 478	3 478
Interest-bearing borrowings	-	31 888	-	31 888	19 155
Retirement benefit obligation	-	-	451	451	451
Deferred tax	-	-	1	1	1
	-	**36 876**	**5 641**	**42 517**	**23 703**

2018

Bank overdraft	-	1	-	1	-
Trade and other payables	-	4 445	324	4 769	-
Amounts payables to group companies	-	1 200	-	1 200	-
Provisions	-	-	973	973	-
Contract liabilities	-	-	1 967	1 967	1 967
Interest-bearing borrowings	-	30 836	-	30 836	20 555
Retirement benefit obligation	-	-	427	427	427
Deferred taxation	-	-	1	1	1
	-	**36 482**	**3 692**	**40 174**	**22 950**

29.2 Carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and liabilities

	2019			2018		
Financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value	**Carrying value R mil**	**Fair value R mil**	**Fair value level**	**Carrying value R mil**	**Fair value R mil**	**Fair value level**
Derivative assets	151	151	Level 2	235	235	Level 2
Fair value of financial assets and liabilities not held at fair value						
Interest-bearing borrowings	(31 888)	(32 298)	Level 2	(30 836)	(30 939)	Level 2

Category of financial asset or liability	Includes	Valuation techniques and significant inputs used
Financial assets and derivatives	Commodity swap contracts	The fair values of commodity hedging contracts (e.g. commodity forwards) are determined on the basis of current reference prices with consideration of forward premiums and discounts.
Interest-bearing borrowings	Bonds issued under MBSA DMTN Programme	The bond programme is listed on the JSE. The bonds are held to term and are issued at market related rates of interest. Discounting based methodology is used for the valuation of the bond portfolio. Future cash flows are calculated using the projected forward JIBAR 3 month rates obtained from the JIBAR accrual zero rate curve. The projected cash flows are discounted using credit risk adjusted JSE rate curves.

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29. Analysis of categories and fair value of assets and liabilities (continued)

Fair value hierarchy

The group use the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Other techniques for which all Inputs which have significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

30. Going concern

COVID-19 consideration

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the group will be able to meet its obligations for the foreseeable future. The group has recognised a net profit after tax of R 1 076 million for the year ended 31 December 2019 and, as at that date, the group has a capital ratio of 24.34%.

Management believes that the group will be able to meet all its obligations in light of the COVID-19 Pandemic. Management further believes that even with reduced volumes due to COVID-19 that proceeds received will be sufficient to meet the repayment requirements. Management has performed forecasts and based on these forecasts the expectation is that the entity will be profitable for the 2020 financial year. Management anticipates that any additional borrowing cost repayments required will be met out of operating cash flows or from alternative forms of capital funding. This has been achieved by MBSA increasing its short term available funding facilities by R 2.5 billion over what it already has available to make use of. Management has taken necessary steps to ensure that it will continuously monitor the global situation and make any necessary adjustments to ensure business continuity. Further to this MBSA has access to funding from the holding company, Mercedes-Benz AG.

Management acknowledges that uncertainty exists as a result of the current global situation. However, management has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue operating as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

31. Events after the reporting period

Bonds and bank loans issued and redeemed

Subsequent to year end, bonds and bank loans with a value of R 6 billion have been issued with issue dates between 27 February 2020 and 25 April 2020 and maturity dates between 11 April 2021 and 12 March 2023.

Further, subsequent to year end, bonds and bank loans with a value of R 5.75 billion have matured and been redeemed with issue dates between 25 October 2016 and 29 November 2019 and maturity dates between 10 February 2020 and 25 April 2020.

At the date of finalisation of the financial statements there were no material events that occurred subsequent to the reporting date that required adjustments to the amounts recognised in the financial statements. However, the COVID-19 outbreak is a material subsequent non-adjusting event that requires disclosure in the financial statements.

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the COVID-19 outbreak to be a pandemic. Many governments are taking increasingly stringent steps to help contain the spread of the virus, including requiring self-isolation/quarantine by those potentially affected, implementing social distancing measures, and controlling or closing borders and “locking-down” cities/regions or even entire countries. There has also been a significant increase in economic uncertainty, evidenced by more volatile asset prices and currency exchange rates, and a significant decline in long-term interest rates in developed economies.

The South African economy was affected by the news of the first confirmed cases of the virus in the country early in March 2020 and this led to the President declaring a national disaster on 15 March 2020. The President made a further announcement on 23 March that the country will effectively be placed in a lockdown from midnight on 26 March 2020 until 30 April 2020.

Refer to the going concern note 30, for the estimated impacts on the business.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	2019 R mil	2018 R mil

32. Non-controlling interest

The table summarises information relating to the group's subsidiary that has material NCI.

The NCI relates to a 37.4% shareholding in SMH, a company registered in South Africa.

Statement of financial position		
Non-current assets	516	125
Current assets	807	1 173
Non-current liabilities	(845)	(541)
Current liabilities	(683)	(871)
Net negative equity	**(205)**	**(114)**
Net negative equity attributable to NCI	(77)	(43)
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income		
Revenue	3 397	3 730
Loss for the year	(91)	(44)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	**(91)**	**(44)**
Loss allocated to NCI	(34)	(17)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income allocated to NCI	**(34)**	**(17)**
Statement of cash flows		
Cash flows from operating activities	(9)	(186)
Cash flows from investing activities	21	(19)
Cash flows from financing activities	34	135

SMH is in a net negative equity position due to a share buy-back transaction that took place in August 2013. The company acquired 95 999 ordinary shares (19.99%) with a par value of R 1 each of its issued share capital from True Class Consortium 2 Proprietary Limited for an amount totaling R 522 688 000. The premium over and above the par value of shares acquired amounting to R 522 592 000 was classified as a capital reserve in accordance with the group's accounting policy. The ordinary shares acquired as a result of the transaction were subsequently cancelled.

In order to finance the share buy-back, the company issued cumulative redeemable preference shares to MBSA and Mr RS McAllister. In accordance with the preference share agreement, SMH has a contractual obligation to pay finance costs to the preference shareholders prior to the occurrence of the redemption event equal to a floating rate of JIBAR plus 1.9%.

Accordingly the preference shares are classified as debt. If, at any time, SMH is unable to redeem any unredeemed preference shares because the board is not reasonably satisfied that SMH will pass the solvency and liquidity test immediately after such intended redemption, SMH shall be obliged to redeem such number of unredeemed preference shares as it is able to redeem with the board being reasonably satisfied that SMH shall pass the solvency and liquidity test after that redemption and the board shall, therefore, apply the solvency and liquidity test on a three month basis until all the unredeemed preference shares have been redeemed. This effectively results in a subordination of debt until such time as SMH is able to repay its liabilities.

The net negative equity position has increased from R 114 million in the prior year to R 205 million in the current year. This is primarily driven by the tax effect of the non-deductible interest on preference shares resulting in the tax expense exceeding trading profits.

33. Financial risk management

Objectives and policies

The board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the group’s risk management framework, including the implementation and monitoring of these policies.

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33. Financial risk management (continued)

The group has established internal guidelines for risk controlling procedures and for the use of financial instruments, including a clear segregation of duties with regard to financial activities, settlement, accounting and the related controls. The guidelines upon which the group's risk management processes for financial risks are designed to identify and analyse these risks throughout the group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor the risks by means of reliable and up-to-date administrative and information systems. The guidelines and systems are regularly reviewed and adjusted to changes in markets and products.

33.1 Capital risk management

The primary objective of the group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The capital management approach is driven by its strategic and organisational requirements taking into account the regulatory and commercial environment in which it operates.

The group manages its structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year.

In accordance with the DAG policy on the capital structure, the group monitors capital using a total equity to total assets target ratio of between 10% and 20%.

	2019 R mil	2018 R mil
The capital ratio at 2019 and 2018 respectively were as follows:		
Total assets	56 195	52 852
Total equity	13 678	12 678
Capital ratio	24.34 %	23.99 %

The group is investigating relevant measures to bring the capital ratio within the target range. The 2019 ratio is mainly due to the investment in capital expenditure incurred for the W206 model.

33.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of economic loss arising from a counterparty's failure to repay or service debt in accordance with the contractual terms. Credit risk encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of a deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks.

The maximum risk exposure to credit risk at year end was as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	436	304
Trade and other receivables	5 162	6 110
Financial assets and derivatives	227	310
Amounts receivable from group companies	1 088	1 256
Loans and advances to customers	20 014	19 533
	26 927	**27 513**

The group is exposed to credit risk through the following instruments:

Loans and advances to customers

The group's financing and leasing activities are primarily focused on supporting the sales of the group's automotive products. The group is therefore exposed to credit risk, which is monitored and managed based on defined standards, guidelines and procedures. MBFS manages its credit risk irrespective of whether it is related to an operating lease or a finance lease contract. For this reason, statements concerning the credit risk of MBFS refer to the entire financing and leasing business, unless specified otherwise.

Exposure to credit risk from financing and lease activities is monitored based on the portfolio subject to credit risk. The portfolio subject to credit risk is an internal control quantity that consists of wholesale and retail receivables from financial services and the portion of the operating lease portfolio that is subject to credit risk. Receivables from financial services comprise claims arising from finance lease contracts and repayment claims from financing loans.

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33. Financial risk management (continued)

In addition, the Financial Services and Fleet Management segment is exposed to credit risk from irrevocable loan commitments to retailers and end customers. This segment has guidelines setting the framework for effective risk management. In particular, these rules deal with minimum requirements for all risk-relevant credit processes, the definition of financing products offered, the evaluation of customer quality, requests for collateral as well as the treatment of unsecured loans and non-performing claims.

In general, these segments manage risk on retail receivables by placing limits on acceptable risk exposure to individual borrowers or groups of borrowers, and to industry segments. Lending limits are also put in place for officers of the segments to grant credit and a series of committees oversee the approval of large credit facilities both at inception and on an annual review basis. By nature, the retail receivables mostly consist of individual contracts.

Wholesale receivables consist of large groups of dealer companies with high value exposure. The group follows the DAG group policies under which each new dealer is analysed for creditworthiness before standard payment, delivery terms and conditions are offered. Depending on the amount of the exposure to risk, the application will be assessed by either the local credit committee, the regional credit committee or the DAG credit committee (based in Berlin, Germany), or a combination of these. Ownership of the vehicles lies with the group until the loan balance is settled.

Geographically, the credit risk concentration is predominantly concentrated to the South African market.

The ageing of loans and advances to customers and the mitigation of exposure to the balances at reporting date were as follows:

2019

	Gross maximum exposure R mil	Not past due R mil	Past due and impaired R mil
Retail and wholesale receivables	20 564	20 014	550
Allowance for impairment	(550)	-	(550)
	20 014	**20 014**	**-**

2018

Retail and wholesale receivables	20 138	19 533	605
Allowance for impairment	(605)	-	(605)
	19 533	**19 533**	**-**

As the group retains title to the underlying vehicles financed, collateral is assessed at the inception of the loan and on an ongoing basis for significant concentrations of credit risk by reference to the underlying value of the vehicles financed. Management's assessment of the impairment of receivables considers the underlying collateral available for a class of customers/vehicles and is determined on a portfolio basis. Any concentration risk is managed through the group's credit policy.

Financial assets and derivatives

The group's exposure to credit risk on financial assets is not significant in relation to the overall credit risk of the group. Given the nature of these financial assets, management does not expect any counterparty to default on meeting its obligations.

The group uses derivative financial instruments exclusively for hedging financial risks that arise from its commercial business activities related to the procurement of precious metals used in production. The group manages its credit risk exposure in connection with derivative financial instruments through a limit system, which is based on the review of each counterparty's financial strength. This system limits and diversifies the credit risk. As a result, the group is exposed to credit risk only to a small extent with respect to its derivative financial instruments. In accordance with the group's risk policy, most derivatives are contracted with counterparties which have an external rating of "A" or better. The exposure to this risk is facilitated externally through the Daimler group and not directly through the MBSA group.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are mostly receivables from sales activities of vehicles and spare parts. The credit risk from trade receivables encompasses the default risk of customers, as well as other corporate and private customers. The group manages its credit risk from trade receivables using appropriate IT applications and databases on the basis of internal guidelines. In order to minimise credit risk, the group assesses the creditworthiness of the counterparties. All receivables are regularly reviewed and impairments are recognised if there is any objective indication of non-performance or other contractual violations. The group establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of expected credit losses in respect of trade receivables.

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33. Financial risk management (continued)

Amounts receivable from group companies

The group's exposure to credit risk on trade receivables from group companies is managed within the Daimler group, according to Daimler policy and credit terms. Given the nature of these receivables, management does not expect any counterparty to default on meeting its obligations.

Cash and cash equivalents

The group limits its exposure to credit risk by investing in liquid investments in financial institutions with a high credit rating, therefore management does not expect any counter party to fail to meet its obligations. Cash balances are held with reputable financial institutions.

The maximum risk positions of financial assets which are generally subject to credit risk equal their carrying amounts, except for lease instalments from operating leases, which is considered to be future minimum contractual amounts receivable under the lease contract.

The gross maximum exposure and concentration of credit risk exposure per geographical region at year end was as follows:

2019

	Gross maximum exposure R mil	Loans and advances to customers R mil	Financial assets and derivatives R mil	Trade and other receivables R mil	Amounts receivable from group companies R mil	Cash and cash equivalents R mil
South Africa	26 150	20 564	227	5 162	-	197
Europe	1 250	-	-	-	1 061	189
Americas	45	-	-	-	5	40
Asia	32	-	-	-	22	10
	27 477	**20 564**	**227**	**5 162**	**1 088**	**436**
2018						
South Africa	26 632	20 138	310	6 141	-	43
Europe	1 451	-	-	-	1 245	206
Asia	11	-	-	-	9	2
Americas	55	-	-	-	2	53
	28 149	**20 138**	**310**	**6 141**	**1 256**	**304**

The ageing profile of the trade receivables at reporting date is as follows:

2019

	Not past due R mil	Past due and impaired R mil	Gross maximum exposure R mil
Trade receivables	1 930	375	2 305
Impairment	-	(33)	(33)
	1 930	**342**	**2 272**
2018			
Trade receivables	2 735	754	3 489
Impairment	-	(31)	(31)
	2 735	**723**	**3 458**

The credit quality of trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired is monitored and managed by the group, and comprises primarily receivables of companies who have a trading history with the group, as well as low-risk rated companies.

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33. Financial risk management (continued)

33.2.1 Impairment of other financial assets

A financial asset or a group of financial assets is credit impaired if there is objective evidence of expected credit losses.

Objective evidence that financial asset is credit impaired

The group assesses at each reporting date whether the financial assets are credit-impaired. The following factors are considered when determining whether there is objective evidence that the financial asset has been credit-impaired:

- breaches of loan covenants and conditions;
- time period of overdue contractual payments;
- actuarial credit models;
- loss of employment or death of the borrower; and
- probability of liquidation of the customer.

Where objective evidence exists that the asset is credit impaired, impairment testing is performed based on the loss given default, probability of default and exposure at default.

Assessment of objective evidence of impairment

An assessment of expected credit loss is first performed individually for financial assets that are individually significant and then individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and performs a collective assessment for impairment. Financial assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an expected credit loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

Collective assessment

For the purposes of a collective assessment of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics; i.e. on the basis of the group's grading process that considers asset type, industry, geographical location, collateral type, past due status and other relevant factors. Those characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such financial assets by being indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the financial assets being evaluated.

Recognition of impairment loss

If there is objective evidence that the financial asset is credit-impaired, an expected credit loss is recognised in impairment losses as a separate line in profit or loss.

Reversal of impairment loss

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the expected credit loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance account (where applicable) and the amount of the reversal is recognised as part of impairment losses in profit or loss.

33.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the group's reputation.

The group monitors its risk to a shortage of funds using a recurring liquidity planning tool. This tool considers the maturity of both its financial investments and financial assets and projected cash flows from operations.

The group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of interest-bearing borrowings, trade payables and trade payables to group companies.

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33. Financial risk management (continued)

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

2019

	Carrying amount R mil	0 - 12 months R mil	1 - 2 years R mil	2 - 7 years R mil	Total R mil
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Interest-bearing borrowings	31 888	14 642	7 622	12 045	34 309
Trade and other payables	2 599	2 599	-	-	2 599
Amounts payable to group companies	2 332	2 332	-	-	2 332
Bank overdraft	57	57	-	-	57
	36 876	**19 630**	**7 622**	**12 045**	**39 297**

2018

Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Interest-bearing borrowings	30 836	12 069	10 822	12 207	35 098
Trade and other payables	4 445	4 445	-	-	4 445
Amounts payable to group companies	1 200	1 200	-	-	1 200
Bank overdraft	1	1	-	-	1
	36 482	**17 715**	**10 822**	**12 207**	**40 744**

33.4 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, residual values of motor vehicles and commodity prices will affect the group's income, cash flows or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

The group manages market risks to minimise the impact of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, interest rates as well as commodity and motor vehicle prices on its results. The group calculates its overall exposure to these market risks to provide the basis for hedging decisions, which include the selection of hedging instruments and the determination of hedging volumes and the corresponding periods.

33.4.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to the changes in market interest rates.

The group's exposure to changes in interest rates relates primarily to the group's interest-bearing borrowings. The group's policy is aligned to Daimler's general policy to match funding in terms of maturities and interest rates whenever economically feasible.

The interest rate profile of interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the group is as follows:

	Variable rate instruments		Fixed rate instruments	
	2019 R mil	2018 R mil	2019 R mil	2018 R mil
Financial assets				
Loans and advances to customers	20 014	19 533	-	-
Amounts receivable from group companies	-	-	1 088	1 256
Cash and cash equivalents	436	304	-	-
	20 450	**19 837**	**1 088**	**1 256**
Financial liabilities				
Bank overdraft	57	1	-	-
Interest-bearing borrowings	31 888	29 586	-	1 250
	31 945	**29 587**	**-**	**1 250**

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33. Financial risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk table

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the variable rate instruments to a reasonable possible change in interest rate, with all other variables held constant, on profit before taxation:

Sensitivity analysis	2019		2018	
	Increase/ (decrease) in basis points	Net effect on profit before taxation R mil	Increase/ (decrease) in basis points	Net effect on profit before taxation R mil
	100	(115)	100	(98)
	(100)	115	(100)	98

33.4.2 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to the changes in the foreign exchange rates. The nature of the group's businesses exposes cash flows and earnings to risks arising from fluctuations in exchange rates. These risks primarily relate to fluctuations between the Euro, the US Dollar ("USD"), the Japanese Yen ("JPY"), the Singaporean Dollar ("SGD") and the Great British Pound ("GBP").

The group is exposed to foreign exchange rate risk between the date of order and the ultimate payment of the foreign invoices.

Foreign currency exposure at the end of the reporting period

	2019					2018			
	Euro R mil	USD R mil	JPY R mil	SGD R mil	GBP R mil	Euro R mil	USD R mil	JPY R mil	SGD R mil
Cash and cash equivalents	189	40	10	-	-	206	52	2	2
Trade and other receivables	299	7	-	-	-	558	134	112	8
Trade and other payables	(177)	(57)	(45)	(51)	(1)	(322)	(60)	(2)	-
Net exposure	**311**	**(10)**	**(35)**	**(51)**	**(1)**	**442**	**126**	**112**	**10**
Spot exchange rates	**15.78**	**14.04**	**0.13**	**10.44**	**18.54**	**16.46**	**14.37**	**0.13**	**10.56**

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in the above mentioned exchange rates, with all other variables held constant, on the profit before taxation:

Sensitivity analysis	2019		2018	
	Increase/ (decrease) in exchange rate	Net effect on profit before taxation R mil	Increase/ (decrease) in exchange rate	Net effect on profit before taxation R mil
Euro	10 %	31	10 %	44
	(10)%	(31)	(10)%	(44)
USD	10 %	(1)	10 %	13
	(10)%	1	(10)%	(13)
JPY	10 %	(4)	10 %	11
	(10)%	4	(10)%	(11)
SGD	10 %	(5)	10 %	1
	(10)%	5	(10)%	(1)
GBP	10 %	-		
	(10)%	-		

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33. Financial risk management (continued)

33.4.3 Residual value risk

The group is exposed to the risk of financed or leased assets being returned at values less than the residual value guaranteed under the terms of the respective agreements. These risks are managed by periodic reviews of the residual value risk. The decisions are taken by an inclusive committee and by reference to market conditions and comparative information.

Residual values on leased vehicles are estimated when the lease is entered into. Estimates involve a high level of subjectivity and judgement as the directors, through the Residual Value Steering Committee, are required to conclude on likely outcomes and probabilities based on quarterly forecasts and assumptions.

Further reviews are conducted of the exposure of the underwritten portfolio to changes in market conditions, since inception of the agreements. These ensure satisfactory coverage of assets' projected valuations to their underwritten values. Where risks are identified, strategies are developed to manage the risk position of the particular assets and provision is made for such potential loss. Where potential losses are identified, these are recognised as an adjustment to profitability at a contract level. Provision is made to the extent that the carrying values of leased assets are impaired through residual values not being fully recoverable.

Uncertainties that affect the group's estimate of the residual value of the leased assets include:
- return-rates of lease vehicles;
- penetration rates;
- lease duration; and
- market conditions.

The residual value risk provision is raised for the potential loss on the leased assets returned under a buy-back scheme.

	2019 R mil	2018 R mil
Financial liabilities subject to residual value risk		
Residual value provision	131	239

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in the above mentioned residual values, with all other variables held constant, on the profit before taxation:

Sensitivity analysis	2019		2018	
	Increase/ (decrease) in residual values	Net effect on profit before taxation R mil	Increase/ (decrease) in residual values	Net effect on profit before taxation R mil
	10 %	13	10 %	24
	(10)%	(13)	(10)%	(24)

33.4.4 Commodity price risk

The group is exposed to the risk of changes in commodity prices in connection with procuring raw materials and manufacturing supplies used in production. A small portion of the raw material price risk, primarily relating to forecasted procurement of certain precious metals, is mitigated with the use of derivative financial instruments. Please refer to the credit risk section above as well as the derivative note 14 for more information.

	2019 R mil	2018 R mil
Financial assets subject to commodity price risk		
Derivatives	151	235

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33. Financial risk management (continued)

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in the above mentioned derivative pricing, with all other variables held constant, on the profit before taxation equity:

Sensitivity analysis	2019		2018	
	Increase/ (decrease) in derivative pricing	Net effect on profit before taxation R mil	Increase/ (decrease) in derivative pricing	Net effect on profit before taxation R mil
	10 %	15	10 %	24
	(10)%	(15)	(10)%	(24)

34. IFRSs issued and initially adopted in the reporting period

Application of IFRS 16 Leases

The group implemented IFRS 16 Leases during the reporting period, which introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. A lessee measures right-of-use assets similarly to other non-financial assets and lease liabilities similarly to other financial liabilities. As a consequence, a lessee recognises depreciation of the right-of-use asset and interest on the lease liability, and also classifies cash repayments of the lease liability into a principal portion and an interest portion and presents them in the statement of cash flows.

Refer to note 17 for further detail on the impact on the group of the implementation of IFRS 16.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

35. New accounting standards and IFRIC interpretations

Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective

The group has chosen not to early adopt the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the group's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 or later periods.

Accounting standard	Effective date - on or after	Description of change	Description of impact
IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*	1 January 2020	This disclosure initiative clarifies and aligns the definition of 'material' and provide guidance to help improve consistency in the application of that concept whenever it is used in IFRS Standards.	The amendments to the standard does not have any material impact on the group's profitability, liquidity and capital resources and financial position as the group's accounting policy is very closely aligned to IAS 1 and IAS 8.
IFRS 17 *Insurance contracts*	1 January 2021	IFRS 17 creates one accounting model for all insurance contracts in all jurisdictions that apply IFRS. IFRS 17 requires an entity to measure insurance contracts using updated estimates and assumptions that reflect the timing of cash flows and take into account any uncertainty relating to insurance contracts. The financial statements of an entity will reflect the time value of money in estimated payments required to settle incurred claims. Insurance contracts are required to be measured based only on the obligations created by the contracts. An entity will be required to recognise profits as an insurance service is delivered, rather than on receipt of premiums.	The interpretation does not have any material impact on the group's profitability, liquidity and capital resources and financial position as the group's accounting policy is very closely aligned to IFRS 17.

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Appendix 1 - Employment Equity Progress Report

Every designated employer is required in terms of Section 22 of the Employment Equity Act 55 of 1998 to publish a summary of their employment equity report in its annual report. The total number of employees within the company is 3 321. The table below provides the employment equity progress of the company for the total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each occupational level:

Occupational levels	Male				Female				Foreign nationals		Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	Male	Female	
Top management	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	**4**
Senior management	3	2	1	6	-	1	-	1	8	-	**22**
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	8	9	11	19	9	2	5	17	10	1	**91**
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	129	87	44	119	113	30	27	47	52	8	**656**
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	204	65	18	65	116	32	21	27	2	-	**550**
Unskilled and defined decision making	856	240	9	43	325	73	3	3	-	-	**1 552**
Total permanent	1 201	403	83	252	563	138	56	95	75	9	**2 875**
Temporary employees	140	23	14	27	204	25	6	3	2	2	**446**
Grand total	**1 341**	**426**	**97**	**279**	**767**	**163**	**62**	**98**	**77**	**11**	**3 321**

A - Africans C - Coloureds

I - Indians W - Whites

The table below provides the employment equity progress of the company for the total number of employees with disabilities in each occupational level:

Occupational levels	Male				Female				Foreign nationals		Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	Male	Female	
Top management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Senior management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	3	2	2	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	**14**
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	35	8	2	7	12	-	-	1	-	-	**65**
Unskilled and defined decision making	27	9	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	**40**
Total permanent	65	19	4	14	15	-	-	1	2	-	**120**
Temporary employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Grand total	**65**	**19**	**4**	**14**	**15**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**2**	**-**	**120**

A - Africans C - Coloureds

I - Indians W - Whites

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