Standard Bank

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Standard Bank

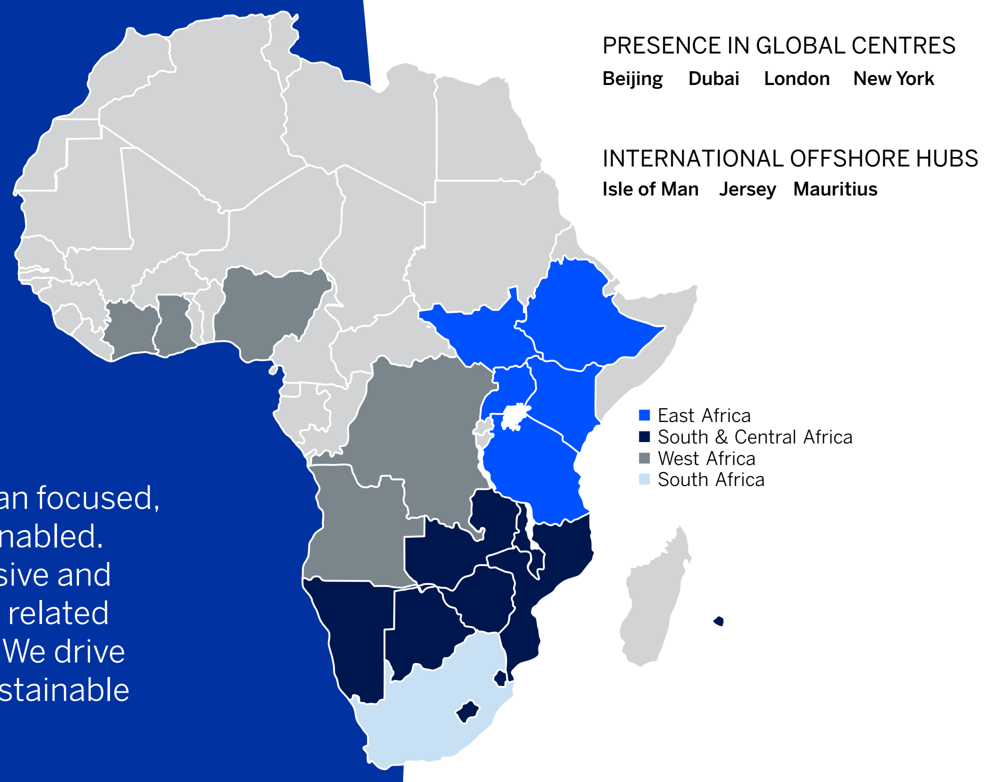
AFRICA IS OUR HOME, WE DRIVE HER

GROWTH

STANDARD BANK GROUP

INTERIM FINANCIAL RESULTS

for the six months ended 30 June 2024



Standard Bank Group is purpose-driven, African focused, client led and digitally enabled. We provide comprehensive and integrated financial and related solutions to our clients. We drive inclusive growth and sustainable development.

Listed on the JSE Limited (JSE) since **1970**

>161 years of operation

Operating in **20 countries** in Africa

Business units

Banking

- Personal & Private Banking
- Business & Commercial Banking
- Corporate & Investment Banking

- Insurance & Asset Management

Standard Bank Group's (SBG or the group) analysis of financial results for the six months ended 30 June 2024 have not been audited or independently reviewed. The preparation of the financial results was supervised by the Chief Finance & Value Management Officer, Arno Daehnke BSc, MSc, PhD, MBA, AMP.

Highlights

STANDARD BANK GROUP

Headline earnings (Rm)
22 006 ▲ 4%
1H23: R21 231 million

Return on equity (ROE) (%)
18.5 ▼
1H23: 18.9%
Target range 17% to 20%

Headline earnings per share (HEPS) (c)
1 329 ▲ 4%
1H23: 1 281 cents

Net asset value per share (c)
14 564 ▲ 5%
1H23: 13 928 cents

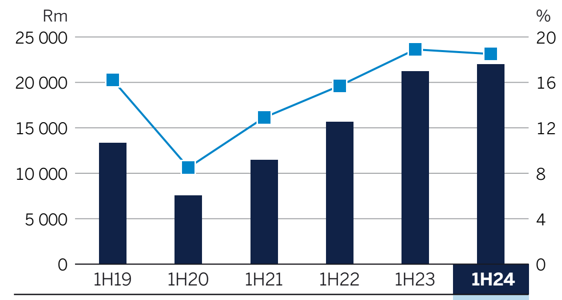
Common equity tier 1 ratio (%)
13.5 ▲
1H23: 13.4%

Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (Rm)
21 487 ▼ 2%
1H23: R21 924 million

Dividend per share (c)
744 ▲ 8%
1H23: 690 cents

Headline earnings and return on equity

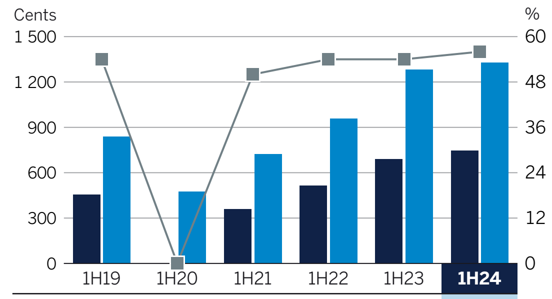
CAGR[1] (1H19 – 1H24): 10%



	1H19	1H20	1H21	1H22	1H23	1H24
Headline earnings	13 361	7 541	11 477	15 691	21 231	**22 006**
Return on equity	16.2	8.5	12.9	15.7	18.9	**18.5**

Headline earnings and dividend per share

CAGR (1H19 – 1H24): Dividend per share: 10%
Headline earnings per share: 10%



	1H19	1H20	1H21	1H22	1H23	1H24
Dividend per share	454	0	360	515	690	**744**
Headline earnings per share	837	474	721	956	1 281	**1 329**
Dividend payout ratio	54	0	50	54	54	**56**

BUSINESS UNITS[2]

Banking

Return on equity (%)
19.0 ▼
1H23: 19.0%

Cost-to-income ratio[3] (%)
49.7 ▼
1H23: 49.9%

Jaws[3] (%)
+0.5
1H23: +11.8%

Credit loss ratio[3] (CLR) (bps)
92 ▼
1H23: 109 bps
TTC[4] range 70bps to 100bps

Insurance & Asset Management

Return on equity (%)
15.5 ▲
1H23: 13.4%

Asset management, AUM & AUA[5] (Rbn)
1 458 ▲ 2%
1H23: R1 436 billion

Long-term insurance indexed new business (Rm)
5 955 ▲ 5%
1H23: R5 652 million

Insurance operations new business value (Rm)
1 624 ▲ 13%
1H23: R1 441 million

[1] Compound annual growth rate.
[2] Refer to pages 22 – 23 for more information.
[3] 1H23 restated, refer to page 116 for further detail.
[4] Through-the-cycle range.
[5] Assets under management and assets under administration.

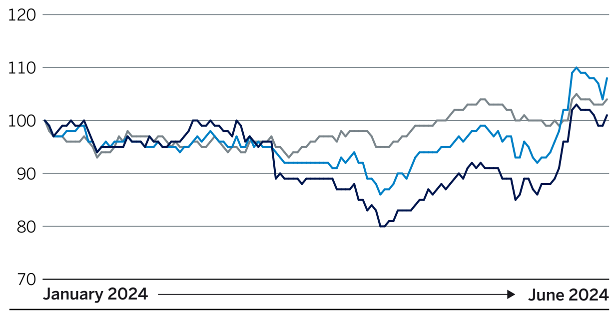
FINANCIAL RESULTS, RATIOS AND STATISTICS

		Change %	1H24	1H23	FY23
Standard Bank Group (SBG)					
Headline earnings contribution by business unit[1]					
Total headline earnings	Rm	4	**22 006**	21 231	42 948
SBG Franchise[2]	Rm	7	**21 410**	20 082	41 662
Banking	Rm	6	**19 792**	18 720	38 842
Insurance & Asset Management	Rm	19	**1 618**	1 362	2 820
ICBCS	Rm	(48)	**596**	1 149	1 286
Ordinary shareholders' interest					
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	Rm	(2)	**21 487**	21 924	44 211
Ordinary shareholders' equity	Rm	4	**240 648**	230 929	236 445
Share statistics					
Headline earnings per ordinary share (HEPS)	cents	4	**1 328.7**	1 280.6	2 590.4
Diluted HEPS	cents	4	**1 315.9**	1 267.0	2 559.7
Basic earnings per share (EPS)[3]	cents	(2)	**1 297.4**	1 322.4	2 666.6
Diluted EPS	cents	(2)	**1 284.8**	1 308.4	2 635.0
Dividend per share	cents	8	**744**	690	1 423
Net asset value per share	cents	5	**14 564**	13 928	14 269
Tangible net asset value per share	cents	6	**13 846**	13 083	13 501
Dividend payout ratio	%		**56**	54	55
Number of ordinary shares	thousands	(0)	**1 652 340**	1 658 062	1 657 075
Return ratios					
Return on equity (ROE)	%		**18.5**	18.9	18.8
Return on risk-weighted assets (RoRWA)	%		**2.9**	2.9	2.9
Capital adequacy					
Common equity tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	%		**13.5**	13.4	13.7
Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	%		**14.7**	14.5	15.0
Total capital adequacy ratio	%		**16.6**	16.4	17.0
Number of clients					
Active client base[4]	thousands	5	**19 450**	18 478	18 847
Taxation					
Effective direct taxation rate	%		**25.3**	24.6	24.2
Employee statistic					
Number of employees	number	2	**50 815**	49 931	50 451
Banking					
ROE	%		**19.0**	19.0	19.4
Loan-to-deposit ratio	%		**79.4**	78.4	78.9
Net interest margin (NIM)[5]	bps		**497**	487	494
Non-interest revenue to operating expenses	%		**70.1**	77.0	72.4
Credit loss ratio (CLR)[5]	bps		**92**	109	98
Jaws[5]	%		**0.5**	11.8	5.7
Cost-to-income ratio[5]	%		**49.7**	49.9	51.4
Insurance & Asset Management					
ROE	%		**15.5**	13.4	13.6
Asset management, AUM & AUA[6]	Rbn	2	**1 458**	1 436	1 480
Long-term insurance indexed new business[7]	Rm	5	**5 955**	5 652	12 128
Insurance operations new business value[8]	Rm	13	**1 624**	1 441	3 000
Short-term insurance gross written premiums	Rm	8	**2 830**	2 628	5 155
Solvency capital requirement cover of Liberty Group Limited	times covered		**1.8**	1.7	1.8

1 Refer to pages 22 – 23 for more information.
2 Standard Bank Group Franchise represents the group's core business activities which consists of Personal & Private Banking, Business & Commercial Banking, Corporate & Investment Banking, and Insurance & Asset Management.
3 Represents earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares.
4 Consists of Personal & Private Banking, Business & Commercial Banking, and Pension Fund clients in Insurance & Asset Management. 1H23 restated due to data enhancements.
5 1H23 restated, refer to page 116 for further detail.
6 Assets under management and assets under administration.
7 A measure of long-term insurance new business which is calculated as the sum of twelve month premiums on new recurring premium policies and one-tenth of new single premium sales.
8 Represents the expected economic value of new business generated, in that specific reporting period, over its lifetime.

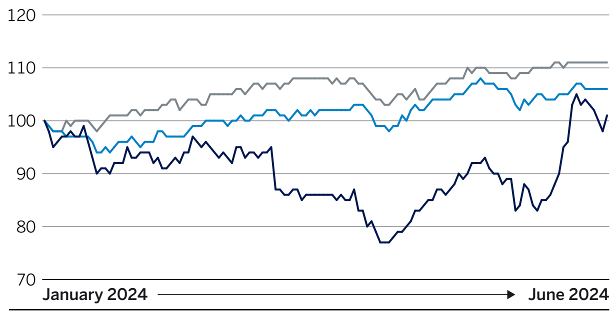
MARKET AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

SBK versus JSE Banks and All Share Index (ZAR)



— Standard Bank
— JSE Banks Index
— JSE All Share Index

SBG versus Emerging Markets and World Financials (USD)



— Standard Bank
— MSCI Emerging Markets Index
— MSCI World Financials

		Average				Closing			
		Change %	1H24	1H23	FY23	Change %	1H24	1H23	FY23
Market indicators									
South Africa (SA) prime overdraft rate	%		**11.75**	11.07	11.42		**11.75**	11.75	11.75
South African Reserve Bank repo rate	%		**8.25**	7.57	7.92		**8.25**	8.25	8.25
SA Consumer Price Index	%		**5.3**	6.6	5.9		**5.1**	5.4	5.1
Weighted average Africa Regions inflation	%		**15.3**	23.4	14.4		**16.0**	29.6	14.6
Weighted average inflation[1]	%		**8.3**	12.5	8.8		**8.4**	15.3	8.0
UK Consumer Price Index	%		**2.8**	9.3	7.4		**2.0**	7.9	4.0
JSE All Share Index		(3)	**75 298**	77 569	75 902	5	**79 707**	76 028	76 893
JSE Bank Index		8	**10 466**	9 732	9 967	20	**11 833**	9 890	10 948
SBK share price		13	**192.32**	170.28	180.26	19	**210.81**	177.55	208.10
Key exchange rates									
USD/ZAR		3	**18.72**	18.17	18.45	(3)	**18.25**	18.86	18.52
GBP/ZAR		6	**23.67**	22.40	22.95	(4)	**23.06**	23.99	23.53
ZAR/AOA		50	**45.25**	30.13	37.42	8	**47.45**	44.03	45.24
ZAR/GHS		11	**0.71**	0.64	0.63	40	**0.84**	0.60	0.65
ZAR/NGN		>100	**72.84**	26.75	34.97	>100	**82.94**	40.08	51.05
ZAR/KES		3	**7.49**	7.24	7.59	(5)	**7.07**	7.47	8.44
ZAR/UGX		(0)	**204.08**	204.38	202.08	4	**203.13**	194.42	204.09
ZAR/MZN		(3)	**3.41**	3.51	3.46	3	**3.48**	3.38	3.45
ZAR/ZMW		30	**1.37**	1.05	1.10	52	**1.41**	0.93	1.38

1 Relates to Banking.

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL RESULTS

In 1H24, Standard Bank Group delivered earnings of R22.0 billion and a return on equity of 18.5%. This result is underpinned by strong underlying organic growth driven by our growing client franchises, our increasingly digital clients, and our continued diligent allocation of capital.

Overview of financial results

Africa is our home, we drive her growth. Standard Bank Group's interim results for 2024 reflect our ongoing commitment to driving Africa's growth and in turn, that of our clients, our communities, our businesses, our employees, and our shareholders.

Group results

In the six months to 30 June 2024 (1H24 or current period), Standard Bank Group (the group or Standard Bank) successfully navigated a difficult economic environment to record headline earnings of R22.0 billion and deliver a return on equity (ROE) of 18.5%. This performance is underpinned by continued franchise growth in our banking businesses and robust earnings growth in our insurance and asset management business.

In 1H24, the group's client franchise health showed improvements across several metrics. Active clients grew by 5% to 19.5 million clients, with growth recorded in both South Africa and Africa Regions. Digitally active retail clients in South Africa grew by 7% as more clients transitioned to our convenient digital channels.

Our South African franchise delivered double-digit earnings growth supported by improving credit trends. Our Africa Regions' franchise delivered another exceptional performance in local currency. These outcomes are reflective of the powerful momentum in both franchises. Africa Regions contributed 41% to group headline earnings. The top eight contributors to Africa Regions' headline earnings were Angola, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Uganda and Zambia.

Standard Bank ended the current period with a strong common equity tier 1 ratio of 13.5%. Diligent capital allocation remains a priority. The SBG board approved an interim dividend of 744 cents per share, up 8% period on period, which equates to an interim dividend payout ratio of 56%.

As a leading financial institution on the continent, we embrace our responsibility to deliver positive impact. In the first half of 2024, the group mobilised over R21 billion of sustainable finance for our clients. Over the two and a half years since we began recording this data in 2022, Standard Bank has cumulatively mobilised R127 billion in sustainable finance. This puts us well on our way to meet our target of more than R250 billion of sustainable finance mobilisation by the end of 2026.

Operating environment

Global macroeconomic trends in 1H24 were shaped by ongoing uncertainty and geopolitical tensions. Global inflation declined more slowly than expected and interest rate cuts were delayed. Many sub-Saharan African countries faced difficulties linked to political uncertainties and external imbalances and currencies weakened. Idiosyncratic factors have seen inflation on diverging paths. While East Africa recently recorded some of the lowest inflation outcomes on the continent, West Africa has seen inflation edge higher. In 1H24, central banks increased interest rates in Angola, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

In 1H24, South Africa saw an improvement in both energy and logistics in the period, supported by strong backing from the private sector. Several Eskom units returned to commercial operation alleviating the electricity supply pressures experienced in 2023. Improved supply, together with increased self-generation, supported economic activity. Uncertainty ahead of the election weighed on consumer and business confidence. The election in May 2024 was deemed free and fair and the creation of the Government of National Unity (GNU) has been viewed positively by the market. The policy reform agenda is expected to continue, and possibly accelerate. Inflation trended down slowly and interest rates were kept flat.

Overview of performance

The group's products and services are grouped into i) Banking and ii) Insurance & Asset Management.

HEADLINE EARNINGS BY BUSINESS UNIT

	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
SBG Franchise	21	7	**21 410**	20 082	41 662
Banking	19	6	**19 792**	18 720	38 842
Insurance & Asset Management	46	19	**1 618**	1 362	2 820
ICBCS (40% stake)	(50)	(48)	**596**	1 149	1 286
Standard Bank Group	17	4	**22 006**	21 231	42 948

Banking

Banking headline earnings grew by 6% period on period in ZAR and a robust 19% in constant currency. Organic growth was strong, supported by revenue growth of 13% measured in constant currency, off a high base in 1H23. Unless indicated otherwise, the commentary below is based on trends in reported currency, i.e. ZAR trends.

Loans and advances

Gross loans and advances grew by 3% period on period to R1.7 trillion (Constant currency: 7%). A decline in the business lending portfolio, due to lower client demand and higher early repayments linked to elevated interest rates, was more than offset by strong momentum in the corporate and sovereign lending portfolio, supported by strong origination in the Energy & Infrastructure sector. Increased competition and higher interest rates negatively impacted demand and affordability resulting in subdued growth in the retail portfolios. In South Africa, gross loans and advances to customers grew by 6% to R1.2 trillion. The Africa Regions' loans and advances to customers grew by 15% in constant currency, but declined in ZAR.

Total provisions for credit impairments increased by 8% to R66.8 billion. Customers continue to demonstrate resilience with many proactively trying to find means to protect their assets and credit records. In South Africa, inflows into early arrears have slowed supported by customer assist programmes and collection process enhancements. Many retail customers are part-paying and the vast majority of the debt review customers are making the required payments.

Provisions increased more than gross loans resulting in an increase in total coverage from 3.8% at 31 December 2023 to 4.0% at 30 June 2024. Stage 3 loans as a percentage of the total book increased from 5.8% to 6.2% driven by increases across all portfolios except corporate. Stage 3 coverage remained robust at 47% at 30 June 2024.

Deposits and funding

Deposits increased by 2% period on period to R2.0 trillion (Constant currency: 6%). In South Africa, deposits grew by 4%, supported by growth in term deposits. In Africa Regions, deposits grew by 17% in constant currency and over 20% in the East and West Regions.

Revenue

Net interest income grew by 7% driven by average balance sheet growth, higher margins, and the inclusion of income on liquid assets recorded at amortised cost.

Net interest margin increased by 10 basis points period on period to 497 basis points. Margin expansion was driven by higher average interest rates in South Africa, Africa Regions and International (i.e. positive endowment), but was moderated by pricing pressure in South Africa linked to increased competition, particularly in home loans. Positive endowment contributed the equivalent of R2.2 billion uplift in net interest income in 1H24 compared to 1H23. The group continues to implement its endowment hedge programme in South Africa. The sensitivity to a 100 basis point interest rate cut has reduced from R1.2 billion in the prior period to R0.9 billion.

Net fee and commission revenue increased by 4% to R 15.1 billion due to growth in the active client base, card-based commissions, electronic banking fees, and documentation and administration fees. In South Africa, fees increased by a pleasing 6% and in Africa Regions, by a robust 32% in local currency.

As guided to the market previously, trading revenue was softer against a high base in 1H23. This was driven by lower client demand for structured foreign exchange transactions and fewer opportunities to provide client hedging solutions relative to 1H23. The largest contributor by product remained Fixed Income & Currencies. Pleasingly, trading revenue in 1H24 was up on 2H23. Bancassurance revenue increased by 16% due to growth in the funeral policy base and a lower-than-expected claims experience in the credit life business.

In 1H23, gains and losses on liquid assets, held at fair value, were recorded in other gains and losses on financial instruments. These liquid assets matured and the proceeds were reinvested in new liquid assets which were classified as amortised cost and the related income was recorded in net interest income in 1H24.

Assuming the R1.1 billion of income recorded in the prior period in other gains and losses had been included in net interest income, net interest income growth of 7% would have been 5% and similarly, the decline in non-interest revenue of 8% would have been 5%.

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL RESULTS

Operating expenses

Disciplined cost management led to well contained cost growth period on period. Africa Regions currency weakness dampened ZAR cost growth period on period. Operating expenses grew by 1% to R38.4 billion (Constant currency: 10%). Staff cost growth was limited to 2%. The impact of annual salary increases and an increase in skilled staff complement was largely offset by lower performance-related incentives. Total other operating expenses decreased by 1% period on period. A decline in professional fees, communication, amortisation, and depreciation provided scope for continued investment in software and technology and higher marketing and advertising expenses to support the business.

Software, cloud and technology-related costs increased by 6% due to contractual increases on software services, investment in software supporting security and stability of client platforms, and higher cloud subscription costs.

Total income growth exceeded cost growth, resulting in positive jaws of 0.5% and an improvement in the cost-to-income ratio to 49.7% (1H23: 49.9%).

Credit impairment

Credit impairment charges decreased by 15% to R8.0 billion. The decline was driven by provision releases following the successful restructure and cure of legacy corporate Stage 3 loans, the non-recurrence of sovereign credit risk charges recorded in the prior period, and a slowdown in new early arrears and non-performing loans in the South Africa retail portfolios on the back of strategic collection initiatives.

The relatively slow loan growth combined with the decline in credit impairment charges resulted in a decline in the credit loss ratio to 92 basis points (1H23: 109 basis points), in the top half of the group's through-the-cycle credit loss ratio range of 70 to 100 basis points.

Central and other

This segment includes costs associated with corporate functions and the group's treasury and capital requirements that have not been otherwise allocated to the business units. In 1H24, the central headline loss amounted to R0.4 billion (1H23: loss of R1.0 billion). The loss decreased due to an increase in net interest income driven by higher average interest rates and a higher level of capital held at the Centre in the current period relative to the prior period.

Insurance & Asset Management

The Insurance & Asset Management franchise headline earnings grew by 19% to R1.6 billion and ROE improved to 15.5%. Insurance operations earnings grew by 15% to R2.1 billion, supported by an improved retail persistency experience, lower new business strain, as well as a risk claims experience which remained in line with expectations. Insurance operations new business value of R1.6 billion was 13% higher than the prior period mainly due to increased sales and improved margins.

Asset management operating earnings decreased by 19% to R472 million, driven primarily by the impact of the devaluation of the Nigerian Naira on translated 1H24 earnings. In South Africa, STANLIB recorded growth in net external third-party funds which supported net fees and in Nigeria, the business recorded a robust performance in local currency.

The group further optimised the IAM capital structure. The cumulative distributions approved, since the Liberty transaction was announced, now amount to over R11 billion, sizeable in the context of the R12.4 billion minority consideration in the buyout transaction. The solvency capital requirement cover of Liberty Group Limited and Standard Insurance Limited both remained robust and above their respective targets.

ICBC Standard Bank Plc

ICBC Standard Bank Plc, via the group's 40% stake, contributed R0.6 billion to group earnings in the period (1H23: R1.1 billion), a decline off a high base in 1H23.

Capital and liquidity

Standard Bank's common equity tier 1 ratio (including unappropriated profits) was 13.5% as at 30 June 2024 (31 December 2023: 13.7%). The group's Basel III liquidity coverage ratio and net stable funding ratio both remained well above the 100% regulatory requirements.

Prospects

In July 2024, the IMF retained its forecast for global real GDP growth of 3.2% for 2024 and 3.3% for 2025. In South Africa, in the second six months of 2024 (2H24), inflation is expected to continue to moderate providing scope for interest rate cuts. This, together with ongoing policy reform and improved business and consumer confidence, will support economic growth. (Standard Bank Research expects a 25 basis point cut in September and in November 2024 and a further 50 basis points of cuts in the first half of 2025 and South African real GDP growth of 1.1% in 2024 improving to 1.8% in 2025 and above 2.0% in 2026). Across Standard Bank's portfolio of sub-Saharan African countries outside of South Africa, inflation is expected to moderate, interest rates to decline marginally, and real GDP to grow at above 4% in the short term and closer to 5% over the medium and longer term.

Standard Bank has scale and is well diversified, growing and resilient. In addition, the group has an unrivalled footprint with established businesses which provides it with access to attractive high growth markets and client segments. This positions it well to manage uncertainty, mitigate risks, and deliver growing earnings and attractive returns.

As noted in March 2024, the group's underlying franchise momentum will support robust organic growth (in constant currency) for the twelve months to 31 December 2024 (FY24). The FY24 guidance for the group's three core metrics is reaffirmed and is summarised as follows:

- Banking revenue growth of low single digits in ZAR and low double digits in constant currency;
- Banking revenue growth at or above operating expenses growth, resulting in a flat to lower cost-to-income ratio year on year; and
- Group ROE to remain well anchored in the group's target range of 17% to 20%.

Standard Bank's strong capital position, together with our well-diversified and resilient earnings streams, provide us with both the scope and flexibility to pay dividends and to fund the growth opportunities our portfolio of businesses present. These include, most notably, increased investments in our subsidiaries in Angola and Nigeria, funding to support growth opportunities in South Africa and the East Africa Region, and more broadly, to capture a leading share of the client opportunities surrounding Africa's just energy transition.

In 2H24, we will continue to support our clients, develop our employees, and deliver sustainable growth and increased value to our shareholders and other stakeholders.

We are focused on delivering against our strategic priorities and remain on track to deliver on our 2025 targets, as well as our ambitious sustainable finance targets.

And finally, anchored by our purpose, we will grow Africa, her businesses and her people.

The forecast financial information above is the sole responsibility of the board and has not been reviewed and reported on by the group's auditors.

Sim Tshabalala
Group Chief Executive Officer
15 August 2024

Nonkululeko Nyembezi
Chairman
15 August 2024

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 30 June 2024

	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Assets				
Cash and balances with central banks	(17)	**113 196**	136 653	137 787
Derivative assets	(10)	**83 991**	92 911	97 419
Trading assets	8	**349 073**	324 074	316 515
Pledged assets	(29)	**12 595**	17 823	20 210
Disposal group assets held for sale	>100	**5 191**	289	235
Financial investments	5	**790 045**	752 713	758 776
Receivables and other assets	(3)	**43 048**	44 436	33 482
Current and deferred tax assets	6	**10 504**	9 931	9 784
Loans and advances	3	**1 616 936**	1 567 577	1 608 846
Reinsurance contract assets	(1)	**5 439**	5 521	5 422
Insurance contract assets	8	**1 565**	1 448	1 631
Interest in associates and joint ventures	(1)	**11 980**	12 130	12 173
Investment property	(13)	**25 370**	29 292	30 444
Property, equipment and right of use assets	(2)	**19 511**	19 878	20 298
Goodwill and other intangible assets	(15)	**11 872**	14 003	12 723
Total assets	2	**3 100 316**	3 028 679	3 065 745
Equity and liabilities				
Equity	3	**280 123**	272 150	276 920
Equity attributable to ordinary shareholders	4	**240 648**	230 929	236 445
Equity attributable to other equity holders[1]	7	**23 725**	22 169	24 167
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	(17)	**15 750**	19 052	16 308
Liabilities	2	**2 820 193**	2 756 529	2 788 825
Derivative liabilities	(16)	**90 158**	107 275	103 373
Trading liabilities	(0)	**104 913**	105 317	94 468
Provisions and other liabilities	6	**147 656**	139 052	144 594
Current and deferred tax liabilities	4	**10 658**	10 224	10 093
Deposits and debt funding	2	**2 018 369**	1 975 828	2 001 646
Financial liabilities under investment contracts	9	**158 617**	145 003	151 035
Insurance contract liabilities	6	**258 802**	243 204	251 389
Subordinated debt	1	**31 020**	30 626	32 227
Total equity and liabilities	2	**3 100 316**	3 028 679	3 065 745

1 Includes other equity holders of preference share capital and additional tier 1 capital (AT1).

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

for the six months ended 30 June 2024

	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23[1] Rm	FY23 Rm
Net interest income[1]	19	7	**50 656**	47 252	98 188
Non-interest revenue	4	(9)	**28 880**	31 709	62 003
Net income from Insurance & Asset Management	(3)	(3)	**8 837**	9 143	17 425
Total net income	12	0	**88 373**	88 104	177 616
Credit impairment charges[1]	(10)	(15)	**(7 980)**	(9 386)	(16 261)
Net income before operating expenses	14	2	**80 393**	78 718	161 355
Operating expenses	7	(1)	**(45 485)**	(46 040)	(94 749)
Net income before non-trading and capital related items	24	7	**34 908**	32 678	66 606
Non-trading and capital related items[2]	(>100)	(>100)	**(635)**	805	1 487
Share of post-tax profit from associates and joint ventures	(43)	(43)	**786**	1 380	1 648
Profit before indirect taxation	20	1	**35 059**	34 863	69 741
Indirect taxation	32	24	**(1 967)**	(1 584)	(3 373)
Profit before direct taxation	18	(1)	**33 092**	33 279	66 368
Direct taxation	17	2	**(8 360)**	(8 188)	(16 065)
Profit for the period	18	(1)	**24 732**	25 091	50 303
Attributable to ordinary shareholders	14	(2)	**21 487**	21 924	44 211
Attributable to other equity instrument holders	33	33	**1 041**	780	1 762
Attributable to non-controlling interests	50	(8)	**2 204**	2 387	4 330
Earnings per share					
Basic earnings per ordinary share (cents)		(2)	**1 297.4**	1 322.4	2 666.6
Diluted earnings per ordinary share (cents)		(2)	**1 284.8**	1 308.4	2 635.0

1 1H23 restated, refer to page 116 for further detail.
2 Mainly due to revaluation (losses)/gains in the investment property portfolio. For further details refer to page 15.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the six months ended 30 June 2024

		1H24			1H23			FY23		
	Change %	Ordinary shareholders' equity Rm	Non-controlling interests and other equity instruments Rm	Total equity Rm	Ordinary shareholders' equity Rm	Non-controlling interests and other equity instruments Rm	Total equity Rm	Ordinary shareholders' equity Rm	Non-controlling interests and other equity instruments Rm	Total equity Rm
Profit for the period	(1)	**21 487**	**3 245**	**24 732**	21 924	3 167	25 091	44 211	6 092	50 303
Other comprehensive (loss)/income after tax for the period		**(5 005)**	**(1 431)**	**(6 436)**	835	(2 454)	(1 619)	(4 338)	(3 827)	(8 165)
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to (loss)/profit		**(5 193)**	**(1 431)**	**(6 624)**	727	(2 454)	(1 727)	(4 439)	(3 827)	(8 266)
Movements in the cash flow hedging reserve		**(100)**		**(100)**	(46)		(46)	802		802
Movement in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)		**124**	**22**	**146**	71	56	127	160	69	229
Exchange difference on translating foreign operations		**(5 241)**	**(1 453)**	**(6 694)**	741	(2 510)	(1 769)	(5 406)	(3 896)	(9 302)
Net change on hedges of net investments in foreign operations		**24**		**24**	(39)		(39)	5		5
Items that may not be subsequently reclassified to profit		**188**		**188**	108		108	101		101
Total comprehensive income for the period		**16 482**	**1 814**	**18 296**	22 759	713	23 472	39 873	2 265	42 138
Attributable to ordinary shareholders		**16 482**		**16 482**	22 759		22 759	39 873		39 873
Attributable to other equity holders			**1 041**	**1 041**		780	780		1 762	1 762
Attributable to non-controlling interests			**773**	**773**		(67)	(67)		503	503

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the six months ended 30 June 2024

	Ordinary share capital and premium Rm	Treasury shares Rm	Foreign currency translation reserve Rm	Retained earnings Rm	Other reserves Rm	Ordinary shareholders' equity Rm	Other equity instruments holders Rm	Non-controlling interest Rm	Total equity Rm
1H24									
Balance at 1 January 2024	**27 106**	**(2 982)**	**(10 122)**	**211 691**	**10 752**	**236 445**	**24 167**	**16 308**	**276 920**
Net movement in issued equity	**(491)**					**(491)**	**(442)**		**(933)**
Increase in statutory credit risk reserve				**(554)**	**554**				
Equity movements relating to share-based payments				**151**	**715**	**866**			**866**
Total comprehensive income for the period			**(5 241)**	**21 515**	**208**	**16 482**	**1 041**	**773**	**18 296**
Dividends paid				**(12 284)**		**(12 284)**	**(1 041)**	**(1 167)**	**(14 492)**
Other equity movements		**(503)**		**133**		**(370)**		**(164)**	**(534)**
Balance at 30 June 2024	**26 615**	**(3 485)**	**(15 363)**	**220 652**	**12 229**	**240 648**	**23 725**	**15 750**	**280 123**
1H23									
Balance at 1 January 2023	27 509	(3 461)	(4 716)	190 582	8 283	218 197	19 667	21 002	258 866
Net movement in issued equity	(398)					(398)	2 502		2 104
Increase in statutory credit risk reserve				(436)	436				
Transactions with non-controlling shareholders				12		12		(23)	(11)
Equity movements relating to share-based payments				(784)	1 217	433		2	435
Hyperinflation adjustments				483		483		(3)	480
Total comprehensive income for the period			741	22 006	12	22 759	780	(67)	23 472
Dividends paid				(11 598)		(11 598)	(780)	(1 842)	(14 220)
Other equity movements		695		1 022	(676)	1 041		(17)	1 024
Balance at 30 June 2023	27 111	(2 766)	(3 975)	201 287	9 272	230 929	22 169	19 052	272 150
FY23									
Balance at 1 January 2023	27 509	(3 461)	(4 716)	190 582	8 283	218 197	19 667	21 002	258 866
Net movement in issued equity	(403)					(403)	4 500		4 097
Increase in statutory credit risk reserve				(795)	795				
Transactions with non-controlling shareholders				484		484		(2 525)	(2 041)
Equity movements relating to share-based payments				(65)	586	521			521
Hyperinflation adjustments				641		641		1	642
Total comprehensive income for the period			(5 406)	44 191	1 088	39 873	1 762	503	42 138
Dividends paid				(23 161)		(23 161)	(1 762)	(2 472)	(27 395)
Other equity movements		479		(186)		293		(201)	92
Balance at 31 December 2023	27 106	(2 982)	(10 122)	211 691	10 752	236 445	24 167	16 308	276 920

All balances are stated net of applicable tax.

BANKING INCOME STATEMENT

	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Net interest income[1]	19	7	**50 425**	46 946	97 495
Non-interest revenue	2	(8)	**26 926**	29 340	57 746
Net fee and commission revenue	12	4	**15 148**	14 624	30 825
Trading revenue	(1)	(16)	**9 791**	11 669	20 532
Other revenue	(16)	(28)	**304**	420	1 241
Other gains and losses on financial instruments	(75)	(75)	**371**	1 494	2 728
Insurance inter-BU attribution[2]	16	16	**1 312**	1 133	2 420
Total income	13	1	**77 351**	76 286	155 241
Credit impairment charges[1]	(10)	(15)	**(7 979)**	(9 389)	(16 262)
Loans and advances	(8)	(11)	**(7 796)**	(8 805)	(16 239)
Financial investments	(85)	(84)	**(85)**	(535)	154
Letters of credit, guarantees and other	>100	100	**(98)**	(49)	(177)
Net income before operating expenses	16	4	**69 372**	66 897	138 979
Operating expenses	10	1	**(38 406)**	(38 080)	(79 775)
Staff costs	8	2	**(22 305)**	(21 802)	(46 048)
Other operating expenses	13	(1)	**(16 101)**	(16 278)	(33 727)
Net income before capital items and equity accounted earnings	24	7	**30 966**	28 817	59 204
Non-trading and capital related items[3]	(>100)	(>100)	**(635)**	804	1 520
Net income before equity accounting earnings	18	2	**30 331**	29 621	60 724
Share of post-tax profits from associates and joint ventures	(19)	(19)	**175**	215	338
Profit before indirect taxation	18	2	**30 506**	29 836	61 062
Indirect taxation	18	9	**(1 541)**	(1 413)	(2 967)
Profit before direct taxation	18	2	**28 965**	28 423	58 095
Direct taxation	22	7	**(6 784)**	(6 311)	(12 720)
Profit for the period	17	0	**22 181**	22 112	45 375
Attributable to preference shareholders	24	24	**(242)**	(195)	(419)
Attributable to additional tier 1 capital noteholders	37	37	**(798)**	(584)	(1 342)
Attributable to non-controlling interests	57	(3)	**(1 867)**	(1 922)	(3 476)
Attributable to ordinary shareholders	12	(1)	**19 274**	19 411	40 138
Headline adjustable items	(>100)	(>100)	**518**	(691)	(1 296)
Banking headline earnings	19	6	**19 792**	18 720	38 842

RECONCILIATION TO STANDARD BANK GROUP HEADLINE EARNINGS

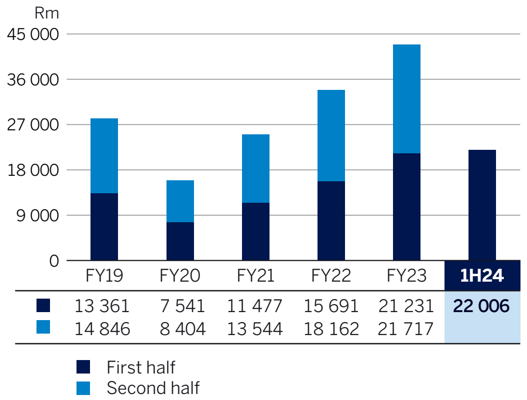
	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Standard Bank Group Franchise	21	7	**21 410**	20 082	41 662
Banking	19	6	**19 792**	18 720	38 842
Insurance & Asset Management	46	19	**1 618**	1 362	2 820
ICBCS	(50)	(48)	**596**	1 149	1 286
Standard Bank Group headline earnings	17	4	**22 006**	21 231	42 948

1 1H23 restated, refer to page 116 for further detail.
2 Share of profit between product houses and distribution network.
3 Mainly due to revaluation (losses)/gains in the investment property portfolio. For further details refer to page 15.

HEADLINE EARNINGS

Headline earnings

CAGR (1H19 – 1H24): 10%



RECONCILIATION OF GROUP HEADLINE EARNINGS TO PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD

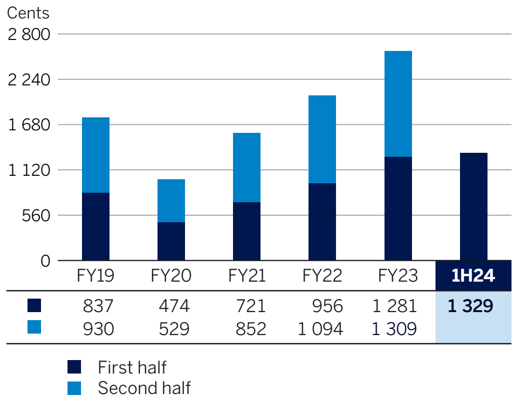
	1H24				1H23				FY23
	Gross Rm	**Tax[1] Rm**	**NCI and other[2] Rm**	**Net Rm**	Gross Rm	Tax[1] Rm	NCI and other[2] Rm	Net Rm	Net[3] Rm
Standard Bank Group headline earnings[4]	**33 727**	**(8 483)**	**(3 238)**	**22 006**	32 474	(8 082)	(3 161)	21 231	42 948
Headline adjustable items	**(635)**	**123**	**(7)**	**(519)**	805	(106)	(6)	693	1 263
IAS 16 – Gains on sale of property and equipment	**11**	**(2)**	**(7)**	**2**	38	(9)	(6)	23	12
IAS 16 – Compensation from third parties for assets that were impaired									17
IAS 16/IAS 36 – Property and equipment written off	**(23)**	**6**		**(17)**					
IAS 27/IAS 28 – Gains on disposal of businesses									30
IAS 28/IAS 36 – Impairment of associate	**(90)**	**19**		**(71)**	(25)	7		(18)	(45)
IAS 36 – Impairment of goodwill	**(6)**	**1**		**(5)**					
IAS 40 – Fair value (losses)/gains on investment property	**(527)**	**99**		**(428)**	792	(104)		688	1 264
IFRS 5 – Remeasurement of disposal group assets held for sale									(15)
Profit for the period	**33 092**	**(8 360)**	**(3 245)**	**21 487**	33 279	(8 188)	(3 167)	21 924	44 211

1 Direct taxation.
2 Non-controlling interests and other equity instrument holders.
3 The FY23 total headline adjustable items had a tax impact of R217 million and NCI and other amounted to R7 million, for details of the gross and net profit for the period and total tax refer to the group's condensed consolidated income statement.
4 Headline earnings are based on the requirements as set out in the circular titled Headline earnings, issued by the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants, as amended from time to time.

HEADLINE EARNINGS AND DIVIDEND PER SHARE

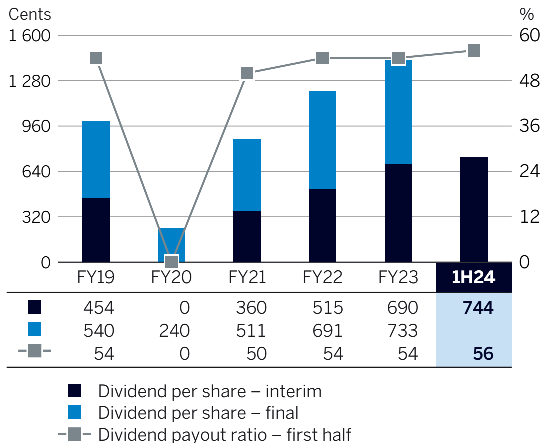
Headline earnings per share

CAGR (1H19 – 1H24): 10%



Dividend per share and payout ratio

CAGR (1H19 – 1H24): 10%



		Change %	1H24	1H23	FY23
Headline earnings	Rm	4	**22 006**	21 231	42 948
Headline EPS	cents	4	**1 329**	1 281	2 590
Basic EPS	cents	(2)	**1 297**	1 322	2 667
Total dividend per share	cents	8	**744**	690	1 423
Interim	cents	8	**744**	690	690
Final	cents				733
Dividend cover – based on headline EPS	times		**1.8**	1.9	1.8
Dividend payout ratio – based on headline EPS	%		**56**	54	55

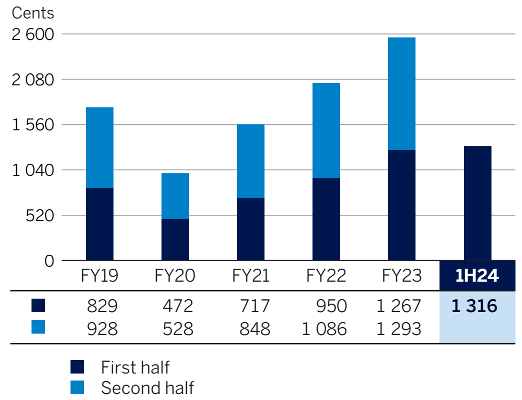
MOVEMENT IN THE NUMBER OF ORDINARY AND WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES ISSUED

	1H24		1H23		FY23	
	Issued number of shares '000	**Weighted number of shares '000**	Issued number of shares '000	Weighted number of shares '000	Issued number of shares '000	Weighted number of shares '000
Beginning of the period – IFRS shares	**1 657 075**	**1 657 075**	1 656 553	1 656 553	1 656 553	1 656 553
Shares in issue	**1 675 776**	**1 675 776**	1 678 325	1 678 325	1 678 325	1 678 325
Deemed treasury shares	**(18 701)**	**(18 701)**	(21 772)	(21 772)	(21 772)	(21 772)
Shares issued	**60**	**30**	240	110	240	175
Shares bought back	**(2 760)**	**(197)**	(2 767)	(1 116)	(2 789)	(1 951)
Movement in deemed treasury shares	**(2 035)**	**(697)**	4 036	2 294	3 071	3 196
Share exposures held to facilitate client trading activities	**2 601**	**1 319**	9 200	5 437	3 624	6 378
Share exposures held to hedge the group's equity compensation plans	**(4 636)**	**(2 016)**	(5 164)	(3 143)	(553)	(3 182)
End of the period – IFRS shares	**1 652 340**	**1 656 211**	1 658 062	1 657 841	1 657 075	1 657 973
Shares in issue	**1 673 076**	**1 675 609**	1 675 798	1 677 319	1 675 776	1 676 549
Deemed treasury shares	**(20 736)**	**(19 398)**	(17 736)	(19 478)	(18 701)	(18 576)

DILUTED HEADLINE EARNINGS PER SHARE

Diluted headline earnings per share

CAGR (1H19 – 1H24): 10%



	Change %	1H24 cents	1H23 cents	FY23 cents
Diluted headline earnings per share (EPS)	4	**1 316**	1 267	2 560
Diluted EPS	(2)	**1 285**	1 308	2 635

DILUTED WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF ORDINARY SHARES ISSUED

	Change %	1H24 '000	1H23 '000	FY23 '000
Weighted average shares	(0)	**1 656 211**	1 657 841	1 657 973
Dilution from equity compensation plans	(9)	**16 162**	17 827	19 887
Equity growth scheme	29	**485**	377	511
Deferred bonus scheme and long-term incentive plans	(10)	**15 677**	17 450	19 376
Diluted weighted average shares	(0)	**1 672 373**	1 675 668	1 677 860

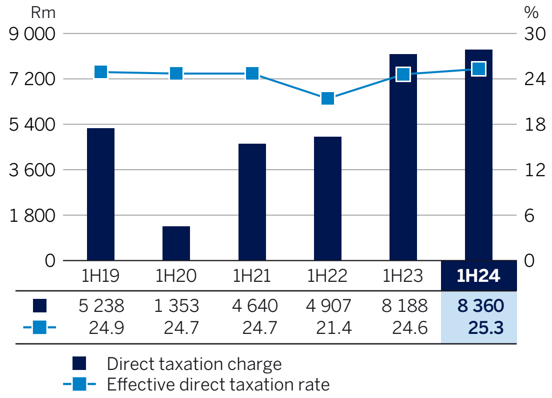
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

for the six months ended 30 June 2024

	Banking				Insurance & Asset Management				ICBCS				Standard Bank Group			
	Change %	**1H24 Rm**	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm	Change %	**1H24 Rm**	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm	Change %	**1H24 Rm**	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm	Change %	**1H24 Rm**	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Assets																
Cash and balances with central banks	(17)	**113 127**	136 594	137 719	17	**69**	59	68					(17)	**113 196**	136 653	137 787
Derivative assets	(9)	**75 281**	82 821	87 754	(14)	**8 710**	10 090	9 665					(10)	**83 991**	92 911	97 419
Trading assets	9	**348 686**	321 184	315 360	(87)	**387**	2 890	1 155					8	**349 073**	324 074	316 515
Pledged assets	(43)	**9 510**	16 787	16 091	>100	**3 085**	1 036	4 119					(29)	**12 595**	17 823	20 210
Disposal of group assets held for sale	100	**1**		2	>100	**5 190**	289	233					>100	**5 191**	289	235
Financial investments	0	**320 868**	320 119	312 532	8	**469 177**	432 594	446 244					5	**790 045**	752 713	758 776
Receivables and other assets	(3)	**35 912**	37 194	26 432	(1)	**7 136**	7 242	7 050					(3)	**43 048**	44 436	33 482
Current and deferred tax assets	5	**10 082**	9 561	9 424	14	**422**	370	360					6	**10 504**	9 931	9 784
Loans and advances	3	**1 615 826**	1 564 841	1 607 948	(59)	**1 110**	2 736	898					3	**1 616 936**	1 567 577	1 608 846
Reinsurance contract assets					(1)	**5 439**	5 521	5 422					(1)	**5 439**	5 521	5 422
Insurance contract assets					8	**1 565**	1 448	1 631					8	**1 565**	1 448	1 631
Interest in associates and joint ventures	(25)	**2 372**	3 181	2 599	>100	**930**	243	922	(0)	**8 678**	8 706	8 652	(1)	**11 980**	12 130	12 173
Investment property	23	**1 200**	977	1 744	(15)	**24 170**	28 315	28 700					(13)	**25 370**	29 292	30 444
Property, equipment and right of use asset	(1)	**17 155**	17 399	17 909	(5)	**2 356**	2 479	2 389					(2)	**19 511**	19 878	20 298
Goodwill and other intangible assets	(17)	**11 038**	13 305	11 907	19	**834**	698	816					(15)	**11 872**	14 003	12 723
Total assets	1	**2 561 058**	2 523 963	2 547 421	7	**530 580**	496 010	509 672	(0)	**8 678**	8 706	8 652	2	**3 100 316**	3 028 679	3 065 745
Equity and liabilities																
Equity	4	**244 917**	235 328	240 979	(6)	**26 528**	28 116	27 289	(0)	**8 678**	8 706	8 652	3	**280 123**	272 150	276 920
Equity attributable to ordinary shareholders	4	**209 961**	201 428	205 185	6	**22 009**	20 795	22 608	(0)	**8 678**	8 706	8 652	4	**240 648**	230 929	236 445
Equity attributable to other equity holders	7	**23 705**	22 167	24 154	>100	**20**	2	13					7	**23 725**	22 169	24 167
Preference shares	0	**5 503**	5 503	5 503									0	**5 503**	5 503	5 503
Additional tier 1 capital	9	**18 202**	16 664	18 651	>100	**20**	2	13					9	**18 222**	16 666	18 664
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	(4)	**11 251**	11 733	11 640	(39)	**4 499**	7 319	4 668					(17)	**15 750**	19 052	16 308
Liabilities	1	**2 316 141**	2 288 635	2 306 442	8	**504 052**	467 894	482 383					2	**2 820 193**	2 756 529	2 788 825
Derivative liabilities	(14)	**82 382**	95 688	94 693	(33)	**7 776**	11 587	8 680					(16)	**90 158**	107 275	103 373
Trading liabilities	(1)	**106 284**	107 584	95 902	(40)	**(1 371)**	(2 267)	(1 434)					(0)	**104 913**	105 317	94 468
Provisions and other liabilities	3	**57 648**	55 941	55 571	8	**90 008**	83 111	89 023					6	**147 656**	139 052	144 594
Current and deferred tax liabilities	3	**8 562**	8 309	7 753	9	**2 096**	1 915	2 340					4	**10 658**	10 224	10 093
Deposits and debt funding	2	**2 035 456**	1 995 702	2 025 518	(14)	**(17 087)**	(19 874)	(23 872)					2	**2 018 369**	1 975 828	2 001 646
Financial liabilities under investment contracts					9	**158 617**	145 003	151 035					9	**158 617**	145 003	151 035
Insurance contract liabilities					6	**258 802**	243 204	251 389					6	**258 802**	243 204	251 389
Subordinated debt	2	**25 809**	25 411	27 005	(0)	**5 211**	5 215	5 222					1	**31 020**	30 626	32 227
Total equity and liabilities	1	**2 561 058**	2 523 963	2 547 421	7	**530 580**	496 010	509 672	(0)	**8 678**	8 706	8 652	2	**3 100 316**	3 028 679	3 065 745

TAXATION

Direct taxation charge and effective direct taxation rate



DIRECT TAXATION RATE RECONCILIATION

	1H24 %	1H23 %	FY23 %
Direct taxation – statutory rate	**27.0**	27.0	27.0
Prior period tax	**0.0**	(0.1)	(0.2)
Total direct taxation – current period	**27.0**	26.9	26.8
Capital gains tax (CGT)	**1.5**	2.1	1.5
Foreign tax and withholdings tax	**4.6**	3.9	3.8
Change in tax rate	**(0.1)**	0.1	0.0
Normal direct taxation – current period	**33.0**	33.0	32.1
Permanent differences:	**(7.7)**	(8.4)	(7.9)
Non-taxable income – dividends	**(2.7)**	(3.4)	(3.1)
Non-taxable income – other[1]	**(5.5)**	(4.8)	(4.5)
Other	**0.5**	(0.2)	(0.3)
Effective direct taxation rate	**25.3**	24.6	24.2

[1] Primarily comprises non-taxable interest income.

Direct taxation rate

The increase in the effective direct taxation rate (from 24.6% to 25.3%) is mainly driven by:

- Increase in foreign and withholding tax in Africa Regions.
- Decrease in the impact of exempt dividends earned in South Africa.
- Increase in Other primarily comprises an increase in non-deductible expenses; as well as a reduction in the recognition and utilisation of a previously unrecognised deferred tax asset on tax losses in Nigeria.

Partially offset by:

- Decrease in CGT attributable to Liberty's policyholder tax funds, as a result of fair value adjustments of certain equities and other financial instruments which are subject to CGT.
- Increase in the impact of non-taxable interest income earned in Africa Regions.

21

BUSINESS UNIT REPORTING

SBG structure of business units

Our operating model is client led and structured around our business units as follows:

Standard Bank Group

BUSINESS UNITS

The business units are responsible for designing and executing the client value proposition. Business units own the client relationship and create multi-product client experiences distributed through our client engagement network.

BANKING

Personal & Private Banking

The Personal & Private Banking (PPB) business unit offers tailored and comprehensive financial services solutions. We serve individual clients across Africa by enabling their daily lives throughout their life journeys.

Business & Commercial Banking

The Business & Commercial Banking (BCB) business unit provides broad based client solutions for a wide spectrum of small- and medium-sized businesses as well as large commercial enterprises. Our client coverage extends across a wide range of industries, sectors and solutions that deliver the necessary advisory, networking and sustainability support required by our clients to enable their growth.

Corporate & Investment Banking

The Corporate & Investment Banking (CIB) business unit serves large companies (multinational, regional and domestic), governments, parastatals and institutional clients across Africa and internationally. Our client leverage our in-depth sector and regional expertise, our specialist capabilities and our access to global capital markets for advisory, transactional, risk management and funding support.

Insurance & Asset Management

The Insurance & Asset Management (IAM) business unit offers a wide range of solutions to fulfil clients' long and short-term insurance, health, investment, and asset management needs, through our advice-led distribution force, third party distribution network, as well as in partnership with the SBG banking sales channels. Our clients, who range from individual customers to corporate and institutional clients across Africa, can leverage our extensive market leading range of propositions and services to help build and protect their wealth and lifestyle.

BANKING

		PPB	BCB	CIB
Home services	Tailored home financing solutions for home buyers and existing homeowners, across our retail market, including related value added services.	Retail home services		
Vehicle and asset finance	Comprehensive finance solutions in instalment credit, fleet management and related services across our retail, corporate and business markets.	Retail asset finance	Commercial asset finance, fleet and wholesale	
Lending	Extensive suite of lending products provided to individuals and small- and medium-sized businesses.	Personal unsecured lending	Business lending	
Card and payments	Credit card facilities to individuals and businesses. Merchant acquiring services. Enablement of digital payment capabilities through various products and platforms. Mobile money and cross-border businesses.	Retail card issuing	Card acquiring and commercial card issuing	
Transactional	Comprehensive suite of cash management, international trade finance, working capital and investor services solutions.	PPB transactional banking	BCB transactional banking	CIB transactional banking
Global markets	Trading and risk management solutions across financial markets, including foreign exchange, money markets, interest rates, equities, credit and commodities.	PPB forex	BCB forex	Institutional and corporate offerings
Investment banking	Full suite of advisory and financing solutions, from term lending to structured and specialised products across equity and debt capital markets.			Investment banking

Central and other

- Banking hedging activities
- Unallocated capital
- Liquidity earnings
- Central costs

INSURANCE & ASSET MANAGEMENT

Insurance

Life and health insurance
Development, sourcing and management of life and health insurance and contractual savings propositions distributed via advice-led, third party and banking distribution channels. Propositions include health insurance, long-term insurance products such as life, critical illness, disability, funeral cover, and various insurance plans sold in conjunction with related banking products.

Corporate benefits
Intermediated corporate benefits advice on competitive employee benefit solutions through our advice-led and third party distribution networks. The proposition consists of investment and risk solutions mainly through our umbrella offering as well as consulting services.

Short-term insurance
Development and management of short-term insurance solutions to protect against loss or damage of assets. Propositions are distributed by banking and brokerage networks and include homeowners' insurance, household contents, vehicle insurance and commercial all risk insurance.

Asset management

Investments
Development and maintenance of local and offshore investment propositions. These include discretionary asset management, stockbroking, investment platform and discretionary fund management services, and traditional life company products.

Asset management
Development and maintenance of asset management propositions for institutional and wholesale clients. Propositions include collective investment schemes and pension fund administration.

ICBC STANDARD BANK PLC

Equity investment held in terms of strategic partnership agreements with ICBC

- ICBC Standard Bank Plc (40% associate)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BUSINESS UNIT RESULTS

	Personal & Private Banking				Business & Commercial Banking				Corporate & Investment Banking				Central and other				Banking			
	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Statement of financial position																				
Assets																				
Cash and balances with central banks	(12)	**7 398**	8 362	9 063	(24)	**2 647**	3 495	6 423	(17)	**101 825**	123 169	119 845	(20)	**1 257**	1 568	2 388	(17)	**113 127**	136 594	137 719
Trading assets									9	**353 067**	324 545	318 234	30	**(4 381)**	(3 361)	(2 874)	9	**348 686**	321 184	315 360
Financial investments	8	**48 338**	44 731	45 930	3	**36 215**	35 022	35 774	(0)	**224 934**	225 037	216 115	(26)	**11 381**	15 329	14 713	0	**320 868**	320 119	312 532
Receivables and other assets	(7)	**25 025**	26 770	27 085	12	**7 603**	6 804	6 715	(22)	**93 711**	120 617	108 724	34	**36 212**	27 034	31 338	(10)	**162 551**	181 225	173 862
Net loans and advances	1	**664 755**	658 207	661 773	(4)	**202 689**	210 781	205 408	8	**789 523**	729 273	782 641	23	**(41 141)**	(33 420)	(41 874)	3	**1 615 826**	1 564 841	1 607 948
Net loans and advances to banks	9	**24 171**	22 110	24 686	6	**16 961**	16 012	17 585	7	**198 769**	185 403	196 105	14	**(37 467)**	(31 821)	(37 786)	6	**202 434**	191 704	200 590
Net loans and advances to customers	1	**640 584**	636 097	637 087	(5)	**185 728**	194 769	187 823	9	**590 754**	543 870	586 536	>100	**(3 674)**	(1 599)	(4 088)	3	**1 413 392**	1 373 137	1 407 358
Gross loans and advances to customers	1	**684 218**	675 813	678 492	(4)	**198 562**	206 472	199 275	8	**600 832**	553 939	597 515	>100	**(3 688)**	(1 602)	(4 084)	3	**1 479 924**	1 434 662	1 471 198
Home services	1	**468 501**	465 658	466 734													1	**468 501**	465 658	466 734
Vehicle and asset finance	10	**74 510**	67 947	71 039	3	**56 666**	54 830	55 715									7	**131 176**	122 777	126 754
Card and payments	3	**36 625**	35 513	35 978	(4)	**3 185**	3 305	2 956									3	**39 810**	38 818	38 934
Personal unsecured lending	(2)	**104 582**	106 695	104 741													(2)	**104 582**	106 695	104 741
Business lending					(6)	**138 711**	148 337	140 604									(6)	**138 711**	148 337	140 604
Corporate and sovereign lending									8	**600 832**	553 939	597 515					8	**600 832**	553 939	597 515
Central and other													>100	**(3 688)**	(1 602)	(4 084)	>100	**(3 688)**	(1 602)	(4 084)
Credit impairments	10	**(43 634)**	(39 716)	(41 405)	10	**(12 834)**	(11 703)	(11 452)	0	**(10 078)**	(10 069)	(10 979)	>100	**14**	3	(4)	8	**(66 532)**	(61 485)	(63 840)
Total assets	1	**745 516**	738 070	743 852	(3)	**249 154**	256 102	254 319	3	**1 563 060**	1 522 641	1 545 559	(53)	**3 328**	7 150	3 691	1	**2 561 058**	2 523 963	2 547 421
Equity	1	**54 942**	54 149	55 289	(4)	**27 388**	28 451	28 185	(3)	**99 290**	101 850	100 027	24	**63 297**	50 878	57 478	4	**244 917**	235 328	240 979
Liabilities	1	**690 574**	683 921	688 563	(3)	**221 766**	227 651	226 134	3	**1 463 770**	1 420 791	1 445 532	37	**(59 969)**	(43 728)	(53 787)	1	**2 316 141**	2 288 635	2 306 442
Trading liabilities									(1)	**106 284**	107 555	95 976	(100)	**0**	29	(74)	(1)	**106 284**	107 584	95 902
Provisions and other liabilities[1]	2	**267 524**	261 729	264 909	6	**(244 278)**	(230 410)	(253 887)	7	**156 697**	146 014	174 720	(>100)	**(5 542)**	8 016	(720)	(6)	**174 401**	185 349	185 022
Deposits and debt funding	0	**423 050**	422 192	423 654	2	**466 044**	458 061	480 021	3	**1 200 789**	1 167 222	1 174 836	5	**(54 427)**	(51 773)	(52 993)	2	**2 035 456**	1 995 702	2 025 518
Deposits from banks	(72)	**2 603**	9 267	6 659	(28)	**4 321**	5 972	4 921	20	**185 415**	154 466	159 690	24	**(40 769)**	(32 758)	(43 159)	11	**151 570**	136 947	128 111
Deposits and current accounts from customers	2	**420 447**	412 925	416 995	2	**461 723**	452 089	475 100	0	**1 015 374**	1 012 756	1 015 146	(28)	**(13 658)**	(19 015)	(9 834)	1	**1 883 886**	1 858 755	1 897 407
Current accounts	(1)	**80 952**	81 808	79 489	3	**143 392**	139 487	143 250	2	**147 929**	145 452	140 949	49	**(4 628)**	(3 115)	(526)	1	**367 645**	363 632	363 162
Cash management deposits	44	**69**	48	62	6	**62 615**	58 915	59 500	(1)	**199 433**	201 778	207 824	(36)	**14**	22	33	1	**262 131**	260 763	267 419
Call deposits	1	**198 222**	196 720	198 263	3	**189 158**	183 678	194 881	(2)	**135 312**	137 625	132 513	(>100)	**2 445**	(7 771)	(2 527)	3	**525 137**	510 252	523 130
Savings accounts	2	**41 734**	40 890	41 005	(0)	**5 898**	5 901	5 732	9	**73**	67	59		**0**	0	1	2	**47 705**	46 858	46 797
Term deposits	8	**96 612**	89 865	94 622	(0)	**57 587**	57 687	65 517	11	**277 997**	249 589	268 165	>100	**(2 914)**	(721)	(1 652)	8	**429 282**	396 420	426 652
Negotiable certificates of deposit	>100	**326**	143	45	(>100)	**0**	13	2	(10)	**170 690**	190 375	172 756	19	**(204)**	(170)	1	(10)	**170 812**	190 361	172 804
Foreign currency and other deposits	(27)	**2 532**	3 451	3 509	(52)	**3 073**	6 408	6 218	(4)	**83 940**	87 870	92 880	15	**(8 371)**	(7 260)	(5 164)	(10)	**81 174**	90 469	97 443
Total equity and liabilities	1	**745 516**	738 070	743 852	(3)	**249 154**	256 102	254 319	3	**1 563 060**	1 522 641	1 545 559	(53)	**3 328**	7 150	3 691	1	**2 561 058**	2 523 963	2 547 421
Average ordinary shareholders' equity	(0)	**48 487**	48 500	48 662	(2)	**24 848**	25 384	25 187	3	**91 100**	88 628	89 085	24	**44 833**	36 280	36 842	5	**209 268**	198 793	199 776

[1] Other liabilities include inter-divisional funding which fluctuates in line with asset growth.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BUSINESS UNIT RESULTS

	Banking				Insurance & Asset Management				SBG Franchise				ICBCS				Standard Bank Group			
	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Statement of financial position																				
Assets																				
Cash and balances with central banks	(17)	**113 127**	136 594	137 719	17	**69**	59	68	(17)	**113 196**	136 653	137 787					(17)	**113 196**	136 653	137 787
Trading assets	9	**348 686**	321 184	315 360	(87)	**387**	2 890	1 155	8	**349 073**	324 074	316 515					8	**349 073**	324 074	316 515
Financial investments	0	**320 868**	320 119	312 532	8	**469 177**	432 594	446 244	5	**790 045**	752 713	758 776					5	**790 045**	752 713	758 776
Receivables and other assets	(10)	**162 551**	181 225	173 862	4	**52 833**	50 762	54 254	(7)	**215 384**	231 987	228 116	(0)	**8 678**	8 706	8 652	(7)	**224 062**	240 693	236 768
Net loans and advances	3	**1 615 826**	1 564 841	1 607 948	(59)	**1 110**	2 736	898	3	**1 616 936**	1 567 577	1 608 846					3	**1 616 936**	1 567 577	1 608 846
Reinsurance contract assets					(1)	**5 439**	5 521	5 422	(1)	**5 439**	5 521	5 422					(1)	**5 439**	5 521	5 422
Insurance contract assets					8	**1 565**	1 448	1 631	8	**1 565**	1 448	1 631					8	**1 565**	1 448	1 631
Total assets	1	**2 561 058**	2 523 963	2 547 421	7	**530 580**	496 010	509 672	2	**3 091 638**	3 019 973	3 057 093	(0)	**8 678**	8 706	8 652	2	**3 100 316**	3 028 679	3 065 745
Equity	4	**244 917**	235 328	240 979	(6)	**26 528**	28 116	27 289	3	**271 445**	263 444	268 268	(0)	**8 678**	8 706	8 652	3	**280 123**	272 150	276 920
Liabilities	1	**2 316 141**	2 288 635	2 306 442	8	**504 052**	467 894	482 383	2	**2 820 193**	2 756 529	2 788 825					2	**2 820 193**	2 756 529	2 788 825
Trading liabilities	(1)	**106 284**	107 584	95 902	(40)	**(1 371)**	(2 267)	(1 434)	(0)	**104 913**	105 317	94 468					(0)	**104 913**	105 317	94 468
Provisions and other liabilities	(6)	**174 401**	185 349	185 022	3	**105 091**	101 828	105 265	(3)	**279 492**	287 177	290 287					(3)	**279 492**	287 177	290 287
Deposits and debt funding	2	**2 035 456**	1 995 702	2 025 518	(14)	**(17 087)**	(19 874)	(23 872)	2	**2 018 369**	1 975 828	2 001 646					2	**2 018 369**	1 975 828	2 001 646
Financial liabilities under investment contracts					9	**158 617**	145 003	151 035	9	**158 617**	145 003	151 035					9	**158 617**	145 003	151 035
Insurance contract liabilities					6	**258 802**	243 204	251 389	6	**258 802**	243 204	251 389					6	**258 802**	243 204	251 389
Total equity and liabilities	1	**2 561 058**	2 523 963	2 547 421	7	**530 580**	496 010	509 672	2	**3 091 638**	3 019 973	3 057 093	(0)	**8 678**	8 706	8 652	2	**3 100 316**	3 028 679	3 065 745
Average ordinary shareholders' equity	5	**209 268**	198 793	199 776	2	**21 017**	20 541	20 792	5	**230 285**	219 334	220 568	13	**8 790**	7 748	8 202	5	**239 075**	227 082	228 770

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BUSINESS UNIT RESULTS

	Personal & Private Banking				Business & Commercial Banking				Corporate & Investment Banking				Central and other				Banking[3]			
	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Income statement																				
Net interest income	3	**19 411**	18 805	39 150	2	**12 689**	12 399	25 446	13	**16 706**	14 787	30 746	70	**1 619**	955	2 153	7	**50 425**	46 946	97 495
Non-interest revenue	6	**9 014**	8 506	18 047	(1)	**6 105**	6 153	12 618	(19)	**14 646**	18 119	32 772	(17)	**(2 839)**	(3 438)	(5 691)	(8)	**26 926**	29 340	57 746
Net fee and commission revenue	8	**6 727**	6 235	13 511	(1)	**4 366**	4 402	9 012	1	**4 261**	4 225	8 581	(13)	**(206)**	(238)	(279)	4	**15 148**	14 624	30 825
Trading revenue	(57)	**116**	272	482	(27)	**67**	92	231	(19)	**9 711**	12 043	20 598	(86)	**(103)**	(738)	(779)	(16)	**9 791**	11 669	20 532
Other revenue	30	**430**	330	659	29	**390**	302	677	0	**459**	459	1 084	45	**(975)**	(671)	(1 179)	(28)	**304**	420	1 241
Other gains and losses on financial instruments					47	**150**	102	222	(85)	**215**	1 392	2 509	100	**6**	0	(3)	(75)	**371**	1 494	2 728
Inter-BU attribution[1]	4	**1 741**	1 669	3 395	(10)	**1 132**	1 255	2 476					(13)	**(1 561)**	(1 791)	(3 451)	16	**1 312**	1 133	2 420
Foreign exchange attribution	(21)	**442**	559	1 025	(9)	**1 119**	1 232	2 426					(13)	**(1 561)**	(1 791)	(3 451)				
Insurance attribution	17	**1 299**	1 110	2 370	(43)	**13**	23	50									16	**1 312**	1 133	2 420
Total income	4	**28 425**	27 311	57 197	1	**18 794**	18 552	38 064	(5)	**31 352**	32 906	63 518	(51)	**(1 220)**	(2 483)	(3 538)	1	**77 351**	76 286	155 241
Credit impairment charges	(3)	**(5 983)**	(6 185)	(11 128)	(3)	**(1 603)**	(1 652)	(3 453)	(74)	**(393)**	(1 531)	(1 662)	(100)	**0**	(21)	(19)	(15)	**(7 979)**	(9 389)	(16 262)
Net income before operating expenses	6	**22 442**	21 126	46 069	2	**17 191**	16 900	34 611	(1)	**30 959**	31 375	61 856	(51)	**(1 220)**	(2 504)	(3 557)	4	**69 372**	66 897	138 979
Operating expenses	3	**(15 157)**	(14 739)	(30 932)	1	**(10 346)**	(10 264)	(21 285)	0	**(13 950)**	(13 905)	(29 207)	26	**1 047**	828	1 649	1	**(38 406)**	(38 080)	(79 775)
Staff costs	7	**(8 223)**	(7 689)	(15 964)	6	**(3 528)**	(3 342)	(7 046)	6	**(5 910)**	(5 591)	(12 513)	(10)	**(4 644)**	(5 180)	(10 525)	2	**(22 305)**	(21 802)	(46 048)
Amortisation and depreciation	(6)	**(2 161)**	(2 304)	(4 535)	9	**(273)**	(251)	(551)	(3)	**(313)**	(323)	(646)	(14)	**(523)**	(607)	(1 126)	(6)	**(3 270)**	(3 485)	(6 858)
Other operating expenses	1	**(4 773)**	(4 746)	(10 433)	(2)	**(6 545)**	(6 671)	(13 688)	(3)	**(7 727)**	(7 991)	(16 048)	(6)	**6 214**	6 615	13 300	0	**(12 831)**	(12 793)	(26 869)
Inter-BU attribution expense									(13)	**(1 561)**	(1 791)	(3 451)	(13)	**1 561**	1 791	3 451				
Net income before non-trading and capital related items	14	**7 285**	6 387	15 137	3	**6 845**	6 636	13 326	(1)	**15 448**	15 679	29 198	>100	**1 388**	115	1 543	7	**30 966**	28 817	59 204
Non-trading and capital related items[2]	(>100)	**(182)**	236	492	(>100)	**(181)**	278	464	(>100)	**(265)**	252	523	(>100)	**(7)**	38	41	(>100)	**(635)**	804	1 520
Share of post-tax profit from associates and joint ventures	(2)	**160**	164	329	0	**0**	0	14	(98)	**1**	45	(19)	>100	**14**	6	14	(19)	**175**	215	338
Profit before indirect taxation	7	**7 263**	6 787	15 958	(4)	**6 664**	6 914	13 804	(5)	**15 184**	15 976	29 702	>100	**1 395**	159	1 598	2	**30 506**	29 836	61 062
Indirect taxation	9	**(699)**	(640)	(1 353)	(8)	**(130)**	(141)	(322)	24	**(383)**	(310)	(681)	2	**(329)**	(322)	(611)	9	**(1 541)**	(1 413)	(2 967)
Profit before direct taxation	7	**6 564**	6 147	14 605	(4)	**6 534**	6 773	13 482	(6)	**14 801**	15 666	29 021	(>100)	**1 066**	(163)	987	2	**28 965**	28 423	58 095
Direct taxation	12	**(1 303)**	(1 168)	(2 982)	5	**(1 684)**	(1 597)	(3 255)	(7)	**(2 853)**	(3 062)	(5 708)	95	**(944)**	(484)	(775)	7	**(6 784)**	(6 311)	(12 720)
Profit for the period	6	**5 261**	4 979	11 623	(6)	**4 850**	5 176	10 227	(5)	**11 948**	12 604	23 313	(>100)	**122**	(647)	212	0	**22 181**	22 112	45 375
Attributable to preference shareholders													24	**(242)**	(195)	(419)	24	**(242)**	(195)	(419)
Attributable to additional tier 1 capital noteholders	45	**(204)**	(141)	(335)	27	**(81)**	(64)	(138)	34	**(335)**	(250)	(578)	38	**(178)**	(129)	(291)	37	**(798)**	(584)	(1 342)
Attributable to non-controlling interests	27	**(179)**	(141)	(309)	(1)	**(211)**	(213)	(300)	(10)	**(1 393)**	(1 551)	(2 697)	>100	**(84)**	(17)	(170)	(3)	**(1 867)**	(1 922)	(3 476)
Attributable to ordinary shareholders	4	**4 878**	4 697	10 979	(7)	**4 558**	4 899	9 789	(5)	**10 220**	10 803	20 038	(61)	**(382)**	(988)	(668)	(1)	**19 274**	19 411	40 138
Headline adjustable items	(>100)	**148**	(203)	(417)	(>100)	**150**	(239)	(399)	(>100)	**214**	(218)	(444)	(>100)	**6**	(31)	(36)	(>100)	**518**	(691)	(1 296)
Headline earnings	12	**5 026**	4 494	10 562	1	**4 708**	4 660	9 390	(1)	**10 434**	10 585	19 594	(63)	**(376)**	(1 019)	(704)	6	**19 792**	18 720	38 842
Key ratios																				
CLR (bps)		**170**	179	159		**147**	147	156		**6**	26	22						**92**	109	98
Cost-to-income ratio (%)		**53.3**	54.0	54.1		**55.0**	55.3	55.9		**44.5**	42.3	46.0						**49.7**	49.9	51.4
ROE (%)		**20.8**	18.7	21.7		**38.1**	37.0	37.3		**23.0**	24.1	22.0						**19.0**	19.0	19.4

1 Share of profit between product houses and distribution network.
2 Mainly due to revaluation (losses)/gains in the investment property portfolio. For further details refer to page 15.
3 1H23 restated, refer to page 116 for further detail.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BUSINESS UNIT RESULTS

	Banking[1]				Insurance & Asset Management				SBG Franchise[1]				ICBCS				Standard Bank Group[1]			
	Change %	**1H24 Rm**	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm	Change %	**1H24 Rm**	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm	Change %	**1H24 Rm**	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm	Change %	**1H24 Rm**	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm	Change %	**1H24 Rm**	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Income statement																				
Net interest income	7	**50 425**	46 946	97 495	(25)	**231**	306	693	7	**50 656**	47 252	98 188					7	**50 656**	47 252	98 188
Non-interest revenue	(8)	**26 926**	29 340	57 746	(18)	**1 954**	2 369	4 257	(9)	**28 880**	31 709	62 003					(9)	**28 880**	31 709	62 003
Net fee and commission revenue	4	**15 148**	14 624	30 825	(10)	**2 092**	2 328	4 362	2	**17 240**	16 952	35 187					2	**17 240**	16 952	35 187
Trading revenue	(16)	**9 791**	11 669	20 532	100	**(2)**	(1)	85	(16)	**9 789**	11 668	20 617					(16)	**9 789**	11 668	20 617
Other revenue	(28)	**304**	420	1 241	1	**1 176**	1 170	2 223	(7)	**1 480**	1 590	3 464					(7)	**1 480**	1 590	3 464
Other gains and losses on financial instruments	(75)	**371**	1 494	2 728	(100)	**0**	5	7	(75)	**371**	1 499	2 735					(75)	**371**	1 499	2 735
Inter-BU attribution	16	**1 312**	1 133	2 420	16	**(1 312)**	(1 133)	(2 420)												
Foreign exchange attribution																				
Insurance attribution	16	**1 312**	1 133	2 420	16	**(1 312)**	(1 133)	(2 420)												
Net income from insurance & asset management activities					(3)	**8 837**	9 143	17 425	(3)	**8 837**	9 143	17 425					(3)	**8 837**	9 143	17 425
Total income	1	**77 351**	76 286	155 241	(7)	**11 022**	11 818	22 375	0	**88 373**	88 104	177 616					0	**88 373**	88 104	177 616
Credit impairment charges	(15)	**(7 979)**	(9 389)	(16 262)	(>100)	**(1)**	3	1	(15)	**(7 980)**	(9 386)	(16 261)					(15)	**(7 980)**	(9 386)	(16 261)
Net income before operating expenses	4	**69 372**	66 897	138 979	(7)	**11 021**	11 821	22 376	2	**80 393**	78 718	161 355					2	**80 393**	78 718	161 355
Operating expenses	1	**(38 406)**	(38 080)	(79 775)	(11)	**(7 079)**	(7 960)	(14 974)	(1)	**(45 485)**	(46 040)	(94 749)					(1)	**(45 485)**	(46 040)	(94 749)
Staff costs	2	**(22 305)**	(21 802)	(46 048)					2	**(22 305)**	(21 802)	(46 048)					2	**(22 305)**	(21 802)	(46 048)
Amortisation and depreciation	(6)	**(3 270)**	(3 485)	(6 858)					(6)	**(3 270)**	(3 485)	(6 858)					(6)	**(3 270)**	(3 485)	(6 858)
Other operating expenses	0	**(12 831)**	(12 793)	(26 869)					0	**(12 831)**	(12 793)	(26 869)					0	**(12 831)**	(12 793)	(26 869)
Operating expenses from insurance and asset management					(11)	**(7 079)**	(7 960)	(14 974)	(11)	**(7 079)**	(7 960)	(14 974)					(11)	**(7 079)**	(7 960)	(14 974)
Net income before non-trading and capital related items	7	**30 966**	28 817	59 204	2	**3 942**	3 861	7 402	7	**34 908**	32 678	66 606					7	**34 908**	32 678	66 606
Non-trading and capital related items[2]	(>100)	**(635)**	804	1 520	(100)	**0**	1	(33)	(>100)	**(635)**	805	1 487					(>100)	**(635)**	805	1 487
Share of post-tax profit from associates and joint ventures	(19)	**175**	215	338	(6)	**15**	16	24	(18)	**190**	231	362	(48)	**596**	1 149	1 286	(43)	**786**	1 380	1 648
Profit before indirect taxation	2	**30 506**	29 836	61 062	2	**3 957**	3 878	7 393	2	**34 463**	33 714	68 455	(48)	**596**	1 149	1 286	1	**35 059**	34 863	69 741
Indirect taxation	9	**(1 541)**	(1 413)	(2 967)	>100	**(426)**	(171)	(406)	24	**(1 967)**	(1 584)	(3 373)					24	**(1 967)**	(1 584)	(3 373)
Profit before direct taxation	2	**28 965**	28 423	58 095	(5)	**3 531**	3 707	6 987	1	**32 496**	32 130	65 082	(48)	**596**	1 149	1 286	(1)	**33 092**	33 279	66 368
Direct taxation	7	**(6 784)**	(6 311)	(12 720)	(16)	**(1 576)**	(1 877)	(3 345)	2	**(8 360)**	(8 188)	(16 065)					2	**(8 360)**	(8 188)	(16 065)
Profit for the period	0	**22 181**	22 112	45 375	7	**1 955**	1 830	3 642	1	**24 136**	23 942	49 017	(48)	**596**	1 149	1 286	(1)	**24 732**	25 091	50 303
Attributable to preference shareholders	24	**(242)**	(195)	(419)					24	**(242)**	(195)	(419)					24	**(242)**	(195)	(419)
Attributable to additional tier 1 capital noteholders	37	**(798)**	(584)	(1 342)	0	**(1)**	(1)	(1)	37	**(799)**	(585)	(1 343)					37	**(799)**	(585)	(1 343)
Attributable to non-controlling interests	(3)	**(1 867)**	(1 922)	(3 476)	(28)	**(337)**	(465)	(854)	(8)	**(2 204)**	(2 387)	(4 330)					(8)	**(2 204)**	(2 387)	(4 330)
Attributable to ordinary shareholders	(1)	**19 274**	19 411	40 138	19	**1 617**	1 364	2 787	1	**20 891**	20 775	42 925	(48)	**596**	1 149	1 286	(2)	**21 487**	21 924	44 211
Headline adjustable items	(>100)	**518**	(691)	(1 296)	(>100)	**1**	(2)	33	(>100)	**519**	(693)	(1 263)					(>100)	**519**	(693)	(1 263)
Headline earnings	6	**19 792**	18 720	38 842	19	**1 618**	1 362	2 820	7	**21 410**	20 082	41 662	(48)	**596**	1 149	1 286	4	**22 006**	21 231	42 948
CLR (bps)		**92**	109	98																
Cost-to-income ratio (%)		**49.7**	49.9	51.4																
ROE (%)		**19.0**	19.0	19.4		**15.5**	13.4	13.6		**18.7**	18.5	18.9		**13.6**	29.9	15.7		**18.5**	18.9	18.8

[1] 1H23 restated, refer to page 116 for further detail.
[2] Mainly due to revaluation (losses)/gains in the investment property portfolio. For further details refer to page 15.

PERSONAL & PRIVATE BANKING

Personal & Private Banking (PPB)

PPB delivered headline earnings growth of 12% to R5 026 million, with an ROE of 20.8% (1H23: 18.7%). This growth was underpinned by the strength of the client franchise and the implementation of key initiatives to engage, attract, and retain the client base as the business navigated through a challenging operating environment.

Africa Regions currency devaluations across key markets dampened performance on a ZAR basis. Elevated interest and inflation rates curbed credit demand as client affordability reduced and consumer confidence declined. On the back of lower demand, Home services disbursements reduced against the prior period. It was pleasing to note that the business financed a cumulative R6.2 billion in green-aligned funding for homes.

Loans and advances growth was muted at 1%. The customer deposit base grew by 2%, driven by a higher active client base and focus on client engagement and retention strategies. This balance sheet performance, together with positive endowment in a higher average interest rate environment, supported net interest income growth of 3% (constant currency (CCY): 8%) to R19 411 million.

The business' focus on client engagement, acquisition and retention strategies led to a 4% growth in the active client base to 16.0 million and saw higher transactional activity across the portfolio. The business continues to enhance its digital capabilities to align to client needs and optimise the cost to serve. As a result of this, digital transactional volumes increased by 23%, with a decline in branch transactional volumes of 12% as clients continued to prefer online solutions. Overall, this delivered a pleasing 8% growth in net fee and commission revenue to R6 727 million. PPB's partnership with the Insurance & Asset Management business yielded good returns with inter-BU insurance revenue attribution up by 17% to R1 299 million mainly due to an increased Flexi Funeral policy base and an improved claims experience. Non-interest revenue of R9 014 million grew by 6% (CCY: 10%) compared to 1H23.

Credit impairment charges declined by 3% to R5 983 million, mainly due to a slowdown in early arrears and inflows into non-performing loans due to an enhanced collections strategy whilst continuing to support clients. The credit loss ratio to customers was 176bps (1H23: 186bps) and the coverage ratio increased to 6.4% (1H23: 5.9%).

Operating expenses increased by 3% (CCY: 9%) to R15 157 million, mainly due to the elevated inflationary environment, continued investment in digital capabilities to transform client experience, depreciation of local currencies against USD-denominated costs and increased business activity across the portfolio. This was partially offset by focused measures to reduce the cost base and shift the cost structure across the continent whilst supporting client growth and experience.

Income growth of 4.1% exceeded cost growth of 2.8%, which resulted in positive jaws of 1.3% and an improved cost-to-income ratio of 53.3% (1H23: 54.0%).

South Africa (SA)

The South African franchise reported headline earnings of R3 194 million, 10% higher than 1H23 with an ROE of 16.8% (1H23: 15.5%).

Customer loan growth was muted at 1% due to prudent and selective origination strategies and client affordability constraints considering the macroeconomic pressures. PPB retained its market share positions in Home services and Card.

Deposits from customers grew by 6%. There was a change in the mix of the portfolio due to a combination of clients shifting funds to higher yielding savings solutions and deleveraging their portfolios which resulted in softer current account growth with stronger growth reflected in the savings and investment portfolios. Balance sheet growth, together with the positive endowment impact in a higher average interest rate environment, supported net interest income growth of 4% to R13 858 million. This was partially offset by pricing pressure linked to increased competition, particularly in Home services. Elevated non-performing loans and higher funding costs further moderated growth.

Non-interest revenue of R6 323 million grew by 9% against 1H23. It was pleasing to note a 10% growth in fee and commission revenue, mainly due to a larger active client base, growth in transactional activity, as well as higher card interchange and insurance revenues. This was partially offset by higher card processing costs due to higher volumes and USD-denominated costs. Card turnover improved by 6% with Instant Money turnover up by 16%. Branch volumes declined on the back of ongoing efforts to migrate clients to digital platforms by providing alternate devices for cash transactions and increasing digitisation of branch services. The Mobile App saw a 13% increase in number of clients and greater than 140 million logins per month during 1H24. This resulted in a 33% increase in digital revenue from transactional and value added services on the App. System stability remained a top priority, with focus on improving infrastructure resilience and monitoring capabilities which led to increased system availability and a stable client Net Promoter Score.

Credit impairment charges increased by 1% to R5 455 million. Early arrears declined by 12% due to an enhanced collection strategy. The business remains committed to keeping its clients in their homes through heightened client engagement with relevant solutions. Total coverage increased from 5.9% to 6.5%, The business maintained robust risk management practices, and a balanced and sustainable collections strategy.

Operating expenses grew by 5% to R10 181 million, mainly due to the investment in relationship management capabilities, annual salary increases, and strategic technology initiatives to support client experience through strengthening fraud detection and monitoring capabilities. The optimisation of the distribution network remains an important lever in reducing the cost to serve clients with a 4% reduction in branch square meterage against 1H23, while increasing points of representation to 653 through the rollout of low-cost kiosks.

Total income growth of 5.6% grew faster than cost growth of 5.0%, which resulted in positive jaws of 0.6% and an improved cost-to-income ratio of 50.4% (1H23: 50.7%).

Africa Regions (AR)

Africa Regions delivered headline earnings of R797 million, up by 35% (CCY: 44%) with an improved ROE of 22.5% (1H23: 16.1%). This portfolio was impacted by currency devaluations across key markets which softened performance on a ZAR basis.

Growth in deposits of 1% (CCY: 24%) was supported by an increase in the active client base and continued efforts on client acquisitions, retention and entrenchment strategies. Loans and advances growth of 6% in CCY was supported by improved digital lending capabilities. This was partially offset by a higher interest rate environment which impacted client affordability, regulatory pressures in key markets and higher funding costs. Net interest income declined by 1% (CCY: 23% growth) to R4 028 million. Balance sheet growth and margin expansion, due to positive endowment in a higher average interest rate environment, supported local currency performance.

Non-interest revenue of R2 469 million increased by 4% (CCY: 19%), driven by higher transactional activity on the back of an increasingly active client base, as well as improved client retention and engagement. This was partially offset by a combination of higher USD-denominated card processing costs following the depreciation of local currencies against the USD, and lower retail foreign exchange revenues due to lower client volumes and margins.

Credit impairment charges decreased by 33% (CCY: 13%) to R521 million, mainly due to improved collection capabilities. This was partially offset by higher inflows into non-performing loans in select markets linked to the adverse macroeconomic environment. The credit loss ratio landed at 178bps, an improvement compared to prior period (1H23: 250bps).

Operating expenses were slightly down by 0.1% (CCY: 22% growth) to R4 405 million. Local currency cost growth was driven by the higher inflationary environment, annual salary increases, cost of living adjustments following currency devaluations, technology investments to strengthen resilience and stability of systems, and higher depositor insurance costs linked to deposit growth.

Income growth of 1.1% plus a cost reduction of 0.1%, resulted in positive jaws of 1.2% and an improved cost-to-income ratio of 67.8% (1H23: 68.6%).

Standard Bank Offshore (SBO)

Headline earnings increased by 4% to R1 035 million, with an improved ROE of 66.6% (1H23: 61.8%).

Net interest income increased by 4% (CCY: 1% down) to R1 525m, Operational performance declined due to a combination of client preference for higher yielding investments and higher client loan repayments. This was partially offset by positive endowment in a higher average interest rate environment.

Non-interest revenue of R222 million declined by 29% (CCY: 33%) period on period, due to lower client volumes and margins in the foreign exchange and Trust businesses.

Operating expenses declined by 10% (CCY: 15%) to R571m, largely driven by lower performance linked variable remuneration and disciplined cost management. This was partially offset by annual salary increases and continued investment in technology capabilities to improve client experience and relationship management.

Cost reduction of 10.2% was larger than the income reduction of 1.4%, which resulted in positive jaws of 8.8% and an improved cost-to-income ratio of 32.7% (1H23: 35.9%).

The business remains focused on strengthening and scaling its client proposition across growth markets.

Looking ahead

PPB is positioned to drive sustainable growth and to support its clients through attractive opportunities that grow and deepen the client relationship. The business remains focused on retaining the trust of its clients, shareholders and regulators through stable and secure systems, doing the right business the right way and transforming client experience. PPB is on track to deliver its committed franchise growth and financial outcomes to assist the group in achieving its 2025 targets.

PERSONAL & PRIVATE BANKING

KEY BUSINESS STATISTICS

		Change %	1H24	1H23	FY23
South Africa					
Clients					
Active clients	thousands	5	**11 749**	11 160	11 422
Core clients[1]	thousands	4	**9 023**	8 691	8 928
Platform clients[2]	thousands	10	**2 726**	2 469	2 494
Digital active clients[3]	thousands	7	**4 229**	3 949	4 091
UCount clients	thousands	8	**1 394**	1 289	1 312
Disbursements					
Home services (mortgages)	Rm	(18)	**21 067**	25 830	48 702
Average loan to value (LTV) of home services new business registered	%		**88**	90	89
Personal unsecured lending	Rm	6	**6 470**	6 080	12 457
VAF retail	Rm	35	**12 692**	9 403	22 505
Client activity					
Instant Money turnover	Rm	16	**20 809**	17 972	41 140
Digital transactional volumes	thousands	30	**1 455 509**	1 123 119	2 550 960
ATM transactional volumes	thousands	8	**104 159**	96 624	200 934
Branch transactional volumes	thousands	(13)	**2 553**	2 921	5 323
Points of representation					
ATMs	number	(4)	**3 472**	3 614	3 548
Branch square metres	thousands	(4)	**239**	248	245
Points of representation	number	3	**653**	631	652
Branches	number	1	**484**	479	485
In-store kiosks and other points of access	number	11	**169**	152	167
Africa Regions					
Clients					
Active clients	thousands	1	**4 293**	4 267	4 210
Core clients[1]	thousands	6	**4 121**	3 876	4 006
Platform clients[2]	thousands	(56)	**172**	391	204
Client activity					
Digital transactional volumes[4]	thousands	(25)	**106 117**	141 626	321 417
ATM transactional volumes	thousands	(15)	**35 471**	41 531	92 032
Branch transactional volumes	thousands	(12)	**4 112**	4 661	11 457
Points of representation	number	1	**546**	540	554
Branches	number	(2)	**508**	518	513
In-store kiosks and other points of access	number	73	**38**	22	41
ATMs	number	(17)	**2 009**	2 424	2 466

1 Core clients are active clients with at least one banking product.
2 Platform clients include Instant Money in SA; and PayPulse, @Ease and Flexipay in Africa Regions.
3 Mobile App growth of 13%, USSD up by 2% and Internet banking growth of 7%.
4 In the prior period, digital transactional volumes benefitted from higher client activity in Nigeria on the back of regulatory cash restrictions. The 1H24 digital transactional volumes, excluding Nigeria, grew by 25%.

SUMMARISED INCOME STATEMENT

	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Net interest income	8	3	**19 411**	18 805	39 150
Non-interest revenue	10	6	**9 014**	8 506	18 047
Net fee and commission revenue	12	8	**6 727**	6 235	13 511
Trading revenue	(56)	(57)	**116**	272	482
Other revenue	36	30	**430**	330	659
Inter-BU attribution revenue	9	4	**1 741**	1 669	3 395
Foreign exchange attribution	(7)	(21)	**442**	559	1 025
Insurance attribution	13	17	**1 299**	1 110	2 370
Total income	8	4	**28 425**	27 311	57 197
Credit impairment charges	(1)	(3)	**(5 983)**	(6 185)	(11 128)
Operating expenses	9	3	**(15 157)**	(14 739)	(30 932)
Headline earnings	12	12	**5 026**	4 494	10 562

PERSONAL & PRIVATE BANKING

LOANS AND ADVANCES

	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Net loans and advances to banks	13	9	**24 171**	22 110	24 686
Gross loans and advances to banks	13	9	**24 171**	22 110	24 686
Net loans and advances to customers	2	1	**640 584**	636 097	637 087
Home services	0	0	**447 990**	447 894	447 917
Vehicle and asset finance	8	10	**68 319**	62 384	65 303
Card issuing	2	2	**32 000**	31 486	31 745
Personal unsecured lending	6	(2)	**92 275**	94 333	92 123
Gross loans and advances to customers	2	1	**684 218**	675 813	678 492
Home services	1	1	**468 501**	465 658	466 734
Vehicle and asset finance	10	10	**74 510**	67 947	71 039
Card issuing	3	3	**36 625**	35 513	35 978
Personal unsecured lending	3	(2)	**104 582**	106 695	104 741
Credit impairments for loans and advances to customers	11	10	**(43 634)**	(39 716)	(41 405)
Home services	16	15	**(20 511)**	(17 764)	(18 817)
Vehicle and asset finance	11	11	**(6 191)**	(5 563)	(5 736)
Card issuing	15	15	**(4 625)**	(4 027)	(4 233)
Personal unsecured lending	2	(0)	**(12 307)**	(12 362)	(12 619)
Total coverage ratio (%)			**6.4**	5.9	6.1
Home services			**4.4**	3.8	4.0
Vehicle and asset finance			**8.3**	8.2	8.1
Card issuing			**12.6**	11.3	11.8
Personal unsecured lending			**11.8**	11.6	12.0
Net loans and advances	2	1	**664 755**	658 207	661 773
Gross loans and advances	2	1	**708 389**	697 923	703 179
Credit impairments	11	10	**(43 634)**	(39 716)	(41 405)
Credit impairments for loans and advances to customers	11	10	**(43 634)**	(39 716)	(41 405)
Credit impairments for stage 3 loans	14	13	**(31 687)**	(28 019)	(29 445)
Credit impairments for stage 1 and 2 loans	4	2	**(11 947)**	(11 697)	(11 960)

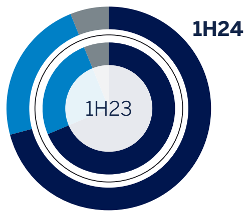
DEPOSITS AND CURRENT ACCOUNTS

	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Deposits from banks	(56)	(72)	**2 603**	9 267	6 659
Deposits from customers	6	2	**420 447**	412 925	416 995
Current accounts	7	(1)	**80 952**	81 808	79 489
Cash management deposits	60	44	**69**	48	62
Call deposits	2	1	**198 222**	196 720	198 263
Savings accounts	18	2	**41 734**	40 890	41 005
Term deposits	10	8	**96 612**	89 865	94 622
Negotiable certificates of deposit	>100	>100	**326**	143	45
Foreign currency and other deposits	(26)	(27)	**2 532**	3 451	3 509
Total deposits and current accounts	5	0	**423 050**	422 192	423 654

KEY RATIOS

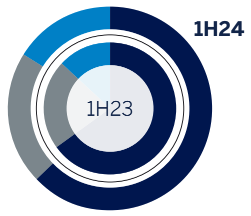
		1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Headline earnings contribution to the group	%	**23**	21	25
Net interest margin	bps	**550**	539	553
CLR to customers	bps	**176**	186	165
Coverage ratio	%	**6.4**	5.9	6.1
Cost-to-income ratio	%	**53.3**	54.0	54.1
ROE	%	**20.8**	18.7	21.7

Total income by geography (%)



	1H24	1H23
South Africa	71	70
Africa Regions	23	24
Standard Bank Offshore	6	6

Headline earnings by geography (%)



	1H24	1H23
South Africa	63	65
Standard Bank Offshore	21	22
Africa Regions	16	13

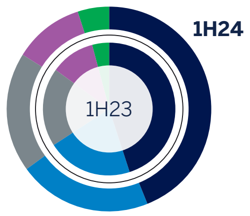
SUMMARISED FINANCIAL RESULTS BY GEOGRAPHY

	South Africa					Africa Regions				
	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Net interest income	4	4	**13 858**	13 292	27 638	23	(1)	**4 028**	4 053	8 341
Non-interest revenue	9	9	**6 323**	5 818	12 464	19	4	**2 469**	2 376	4 982
Total income	6	6	**20 181**	19 110	40 102	21	1	**6 497**	6 429	13 323
Credit impairment charges	1	1	**(5 455)**	(5 389)	(9 976)	(13)	(33)	**(521)**	(772)	(1 126)
Operating expenses	5	5	**(10 181)**	(9 694)	(20 414)	22	0	**(4 405)**	(4 409)	(9 168)
Headline earnings	10	10	**3 194**	2 907	6 962	44	35	**797**	590	1 454
Net loans and advances to customers	1	1	**571 016**	563 064	567 158	6	(2)	**56 033**	57 439	55 822
Deposits and current accounts from customers	6	6	**280 548**	265 038	274 084	24	1	**65 721**	65 185	63 887
CLR to customers (bps)			**180**	183	167			**178**	250	179
Cost-to-income ratio (%)			**50.4**	50.7	50.9			**67.8**	68.6	68.8
ROE (%)			**16.8**	15.5	18.3			**22.5**	16.1	19.6

	Standard Bank Offshore					Total				
	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Net interest income	(1)	4	**1 525**	1 460	3 171	8	3	**19 411**	18 805	39 150
Non-interest revenue	(33)	(29)	**222**	312	601	10	6	**9 014**	8 506	18 047
Total income	(6)	(1)	**1 747**	1 772	3 772	8	4	**28 425**	27 311	57 197
Credit impairment charges	(72)	(71)	**(7)**	(24)	(26)	(1)	(3)	**(5 983)**	(6 185)	(11 128)
Operating expenses	(15)	(10)	**(571)**	(636)	(1 350)	9	3	**(15 157)**	(14 739)	(30 932)
Headline earnings	(2)	4	**1 035**	997	2 146	12	12	**5 026**	4 494	10 562
Net loans and advances to customers	(10)	(13)	**13 535**	15 594	14 107	2	1	**640 584**	636 097	637 087
Deposits and current accounts from customers	(7)	(10)	**74 178**	82 702	79 024	6	2	**420 447**	412 925	416 995
CLR to customers (bps)			**10**	33	18			**176**	186	165
Cost-to-income ratio (%)			**32.7**	35.9	35.8			**53.3**	54.0	54.1
ROE (%)			**66.6**	61.8	65.5			**20.8**	18.7	21.7

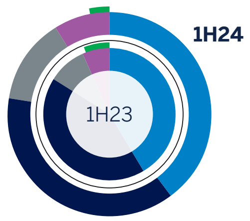
PERSONAL & PRIVATE BANKING

Composition of total income by product (%)



	1H24	1H23
PPB transactional	44	45
Home services	21	21
PPB lending	19	19
Card and payments	11	11
Vehicle and asset finance	5	4

Composition of headline earnings by product (%)



	1H24	1H23
Home services	41	44
PPB transactional	39	45
PPB lending	14	10
Card and payments	9	7
Vehicle and asset finance	(3)	(6)

SUMMARISED INCOME STATEMENT BY PRODUCT

	Home services					Personal unsecured lending				
	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Net interest income	2	2	**5 471**	5 344	10 924	6	2	**4 343**	4 256	8 819
Non-interest revenue	8	7	**436**	406	863	20	17	**1 162**	989	2 025
Total income	3	3	**5 907**	5 750	11 787	9	5	**5 505**	5 245	10 844
Credit impairment charges	(5)	(5)	**(1 656)**	(1 746)	(3 159)	5	(0)	**(2 525)**	(2 536)	(4 392)
Operating expenses	9	7	**(1 521)**	(1 415)	(3 004)	8	(3)	**(1 983)**	(2 044)	(4 357)
Headline earnings	2	3	**2 039**	1 985	4 237	33	57	**730**	465	1 443
Net loans and advances to customers	0	0	**447 990**	447 894	447 917	6	(2)	**92 275**	94 333	92 122
CLR to customers (bps)			**71**	76	68			**477**	479	412
Cost-to-income ratio (%)			**25.7**	24.6	25.5			**36.0**	39.0	40.2

	Card issuing					Vehicle and asset finance				
	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Net interest income	1	1	**1 765**	1 750	3 763	24	24	**1 318**	1 063	2 303
Non-interest revenue	7	6	**1 251**	1 176	2 624	9	11	**71**	64	137
Total income	4	3	**3 016**	2 926	6 387	23	23	**1 389**	1 127	2 440
Credit impairment charges	(13)	(14)	**(965)**	(1 121)	(2 089)	7	7	**(837)**	(782)	(1 488)
Operating expenses	10	5	**(1 357)**	(1 290)	(2 701)	6	6	**(750)**	(707)	(1 504)
Headline earnings	28	38	**459**	332	1 052	(40)	(41)	**(169)**	(288)	(468)
Net loans and advances to customers	2	2	**32 000**	31 486	31 745	8	10	**68 319**	62 384	65 303
CLR to customers (bps)			**533**	632	584			**231**	235	219
Cost-to-income ratio (%)			**45.0**	44.1	42.3			**54.0**	62.7	61.6

	PPB transactional					Total				
	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Net interest income	12	2	**6 514**	6 392	13 341	8	3	**19 411**	18 805	39 150
Non-interest revenue	9	4	**6 094**	5 871	12 398	10	6	**9 014**	8 506	18 047
Total income	11	3	**12 608**	12 263	25 739	8	4	**28 425**	27 311	57 197
Credit impairment charges						(1)	(3)	**(5 983)**	(6 185)	(11 128)
Operating expenses	10	3	**(9 546)**	(9 283)	(19 366)	9	3	**(15 157)**	(14 739)	(30 932)
Headline earnings	7	(2)	**1 967**	2 000	4 298	12	12	**5 026**	4 494	10 562
Net loans and advances to customers						2	1	**640 584**	636 097	637 087
Deposits and current accounts	6	2	**420 447**	412 925	416 995	6	2	**420 447**	412 925	416 995
CLR to customers (bps)								**176**	186	165
Cost-to-income ratio (%)			**75.7**	75.7	75.2			**53.3**	54.0	54.1

BUSINESS & COMMERCIAL BANKING

Business & Commercial Banking (BCB)

BCB achieved headline earnings growth of 1% to R4 708 million, an ROE of 38.1% (1H23: 37.0%). This performance was characterised by ongoing client franchise growth in a challenging operating environment which was marked by high interest rates, inflation, and the devaluation of key Africa Regions currencies. Deliberate execution of the client-led relationship strategy resulted in good client franchise health and supported increased transactional activity which formed the base of revenue performance.

BCB focused on process efficiency specifically related to call centres, merchant operations; and Vehicle and asset finance (VAF) processes, as well as enhanced digital onboarding and lending processes which led to faster turnaround times. The business also continued to develop its renewable energy solutions to help business owners access affordable and reliable renewable energy products, providing more than R2 billion in funding to small- and medium-sized enterprises.

Loans to customers reduced by 4% (constant currency (CCY): 2% growth) due to lower client demand, affordability constraints, reduced business confidence and a stronger ZAR against most Africa Regions currencies. VAF disbursements reduced by 2% to R12.8 billion, with growth in Africa Regions of 3% offset by reduced demand in South Africa of 4%. Business lending disbursements in South Africa moderated to R11.5 billion. In Standard Bank Offshore, prepayment levels were elevated, and combined with the reduced client demand for further offshore property investment, led to lower loans and advances. Deposits from customers grew by 2%, supported by the active transactional client base as well as an increased client demand for higher yielding deposit offerings. Net interest income grew by 2% (CCY: 14%) to R12 689 million, driven by balance sheet growth and positive endowment in a higher average interest rate environment.

Non-interest revenue declined by 1% to R6 105 million, driven by currency translation to ZAR, compression in the net merchant discount, as well as elevated costs on USD-denominated fee expenses. In the underlying franchise, higher transactional activity was evident in mobile and digital banking, combined with an 8% uplift in card acquiring and commercial card turnover in South Africa.

Credit impairment charges declined by 3% to R1 603 million, largely driven by a focused collections strategy which resulted in improved post write-off recoveries in South Africa, coupled with an improved performance in East Africa. The credit loss ratio remained flat at 147bps, with a higher coverage ratio of 6.5% (1H23: 5.7%), reflecting the challenging macroeconomic environment.

Operating expenses increased by 1% (CCY: 11%) to R10 346 million, largely due to the heightened inflationary environment, as well as an increase in the headcount base. This was partially offset by the impact of local currency translations and lower variable-linked performance remuneration.

Income growth of 1.3% exceeded cost growth of 0.8%, which resulted in positive jaws of 0.5% and an improved cost-to-income ratio of 55.0% (1H23: 55.3%).

South Africa (SA)

Headline earnings grew by 2% to R3 098 million, with an ROE of 42.9% (1H23: 43.8%). Dedicated relationship teams and client value propositions assisted clients to operate and achieve growth despite a challenging economic environment.

Net interest income grew by 3% to R7 382 million, largely driven by a 4% growth in deposits from customers, and positive endowment in a higher average interest rate environment. This was partially offset by a marginal decline in loans to customers due to client affordability, competitive pressure which placed strain on lending margins, and client preference to migrate to higher interest yielding deposit offerings.

Non-interest revenue increased by 1% to R3 956 million, driven by clients preference for real-time payments, as well as increased VAF fleet and cash secure devices rental income. This was partially offset by a combination of ongoing customer behavioural shifts to more affordable alternative channels, evidenced by a 5% shift in cash deposit transactions from branch to self-service devices, higher USD-denominated scheme costs, as well as a decline in net merchant discounts on the back of higher interchange payable on card-related payments.

Credit impairment charges reduced by 2% to R858 million. This was mainly due to slower loan growth following reduced customer demand and the impact of elevated interest rates, as well as an enhanced collections strategy, which included the early identification of distressed loans and remedial actions.

Operating expenses increased by 3% to R6 039 million, driven by inflationary increases in staff costs and investment in digital capabilities, system modernisation and an increased marketing presence. Good cost discipline on discretionary activities curbed growth.

Cost growth of 3.2% was higher than income growth of 2.5%, which resulted in negative jaws of 0.7% and a higher cost-to-income ratio of 53.3% (1H23: 52.9%).

Africa Regions (AR)

The Africa Regions portfolio delivered headline earnings of R708 million, down by 2% (CCY: 44% growth), mainly driven by the impact of local currency translations to ZAR. This resulted in an ROE of 21.6% (1H23: 21.1%). The strong CCY earnings performance was delivered in a challenging operating environment as the franchise absorbed the impact of elevated inflation, higher average interest rates, and higher cash reserving costs in Ghana, Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Net interest income declined by 1% (CCY: 35% growth) to R4 067 million. The underlying franchise reflected growth in the active client base of 1.4%, solid deposit growth of 6% (CCY: 31%) and positive endowment in a higher average interest rate environment.

Non-interest revenue of R2 021 million, declined by 2% (CCY: 24% growth). Local currency performance was supported by improved trade activity and higher transactional values which led to increased fee income. This was partially offset by lower Global markets foreign exchange revenue due to liquidity challenges, and lower margins in certain markets.

Credit impairment charges declined by 11% (CCY: 19% growth) to R656 million, with a credit loss ratio of 311bps (1H23: 310bps). East Africa saw an improved performance period-on-period, while West Africa reflected increased client pressure as a result of currency devaluation on several exposures.

Operating expenses decreased by 2% (CCY: 23% growth) to R4 041 million. The franchise growth was commensurate with the high inflationary environment, ongoing technology investment to improve client experience, and the impact of USD-denominated expenses.

Cost reduction of 2.3% was larger than the income reduction of 1.2%, which resulted in positive jaws of 1.1% and an improved cost-to-income ratio of 66.4% (1H23: 67.1%).

Standard Bank Offshore (SBO)

The Offshore franchise delivered headline earnings of R902 million, down by 1% (CCY: 7%), with an ROE of 48.8% (1H23: 40.5%).

Total income grew by 3% to R1 368 million driven by positive endowment from higher average interest rates. This was partially offset by a combination of client's preference for higher yielding deposits which led to margin compression and a decline in loans to customers due to subdued credit demand.

Non-interest revenue declined by 26% (CCY: 29%) to R128m on the back of lower fee and commission revenue earned and treasury related trade losses associated with interest rate swap activity due to delays in the anticipated rate cutting cycle.

Credit impairment charges grew by more than 100%, driven by higher provisions in an elevated inflation and interest rate cycle. Operating expenses declined by 4% (CCY: 8%) due to good cost discipline and lower performance-linked incentive costs.

With income growth of 3.0% and costs declining by 4.0%, the business landed on positive jaws of 7.0% and an improved cost-to-income ratio of 19.4% (1H23: 20.9%).

Looking ahead

BCB is dedicated to actively supporting its clients in achieving their growth strategies by working closely with them to understand their ambitions and tailor financial solutions that facilitate and accelerate their business' trajectories. The business remains steadfast in its commitment to excellence, and in its pivotal role in supporting clients and the African continent with its energy transition. BCB remains committed to delivering simplified solutions and streamlining processes which will improve operational efficiency and enhance client experience. By prioritising client needs, simplifying operations and actively participating in the energy. transition, BCB positions itself as a resilient and forward-thinking business ready to navigate the evolving landscape. The business remains on track to deliver its committed franchise growth and financial outcomes to assist the group in achieving its 2025 targets.

BUSINESS & COMMERCIAL BANKING

KEY BUSINESS STATISTICS

		Change %	1H24	1H23	FY23
South Africa					
Clients					
Active clients[1]	thousands	(1)	**517**	522	528
Digitally active users[2]	thousands	2	**300**	295	299
Client activity					
VAF disbursements	Rm	(4)	**9 586**	9 996	20 577
Business lending disbursement	Rm	2	**11 468**	11 298	23 247
Card acquiring turnover	Rm	8	**131 707**	122 373	263 931
Digital banking volumes	thousands	1	**62 304**	61 568	124 029
Internet banking volumes	thousands	(2)	**45 818**	46 744	92 847
Mobile banking volumes	thousands	11	**16 486**	14 824	31 182
ATM transactional volumes	thousands	1	**5 887**	5 820	11 753
Branch transactional volumes	thousands	(7)	**1 314**	1 417	2 857
Digital composition[3]	%		**90**	89	89
Africa Regions					
Clients					
Active clients[1]	thousands	1	**301**	297	291
Digitally active users[2]	thousands	4	**129**	124	123
Client activity					
VAF disbursements	Rm	3	**3 259**	3 172	6 014
Card acquiring turnover	Rm	(9)	**29 402**	32 181	67 790
Digital banking volumes	thousands	13	**14 006**	12 362	26 435
Internet banking volumes[4]	thousands	17	**9 676**	8 290	17 713
Mobile banking volumes[4]	thousands	7	**3 386**	3 177	6 664
Digital wallet volumes[4]	thousands	5	**944**	895	2 058
ATM transactional volumes	thousands	(7)	**2 407**	2 594	4 810
Branch transactional volumes	thousands	2	**3 278**	3 225	6 464
Digital composition[3]	%		**71**	68	70

1 An active client is defined by a single client transacting on at least one solution within a specific timeframe.
2 Clients that actively transact with us on digital platforms (Mobile App, USSD and internet banking).
3 Digital composition expresses digital transaction volumes over total transaction volumes (i.e. digital, branch and ATM).
4 Comparative volumes restated due to data enhancements made which mainly impacted West Africa.

SUMMARISED INCOME STATEMENT

	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Net interest income	14	2	**12 689**	12 399	25 446
Non-interest revenue	8	(1)	**6 105**	6 153	12 618
Net fee and commission revenue	8	(1)	**4 366**	4 402	9 012
Trading revenue	(27)	(27)	**67**	92	231
Other revenue	32	29	**390**	302	677
Other gains and losses on financial instruments	50	47	**150**	102	222
Inter-BU attribution revenue	1	(10)	**1 132**	1 255	2 476
Total income	12	1	**18 794**	18 552	38 064
Credit impairment charges	11	(3)	**(1 603)**	(1 652)	(3 453)
Operating expenses	11	1	**(10 346)**	(10 264)	(21 285)
Headline earnings	7	1	**4 708**	4 660	9 390

LOANS AND ADVANCES

	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Net loans and advances to banks	10	6	**16 961**	16 012	17 585
Gross loans and advances to banks	10	6	**16 961**	16 012	17 585
Net loans and advances to customers	1	(5)	**185 728**	194 769	187 823
Vehicle and asset finance	9	4	**54 752**	52 436	53 964
Card and payments	(4)	(4)	**2 966**	3 092	2 748
Business lending	(2)	(8)	**128 010**	139 241	131 110
Gross loans and advances to customers	2	(4)	**198 562**	206 472	199 275
Vehicle and asset finance	7	3	**56 666**	54 830	55 715
Card and payments	(4)	(4)	**3 185**	3 305	2 956
Business lending	0	(6)	**138 711**	148 337	140 604
Credit impairments for loans and advances to customers	23	10	**(12 834)**	(11 703)	(11 452)
Vehicle and asset finance	(19)	(20)	**(1 914)**	(2 394)	(1 751)
Card and payments	2	3	**(219)**	(213)	(208)
Business lending	36	18	**(10 701)**	(9 096)	(9 493)
Total coverage ratio (%)			**6.5**	5.7	5.7
Vehicle and asset finance			**3.4**	4.4	3.1
Card and payments			**6.9**	6.4	7.0
Business lending			**7.7**	6.1	6.8
Net loans and advances	2	(4)	**202 689**	210 781	205 408
Gross loans and advances	3	(3)	**215 523**	222 484	216 860
Credit impairments	23	10	**(12 834)**	(11 703)	(11 452)
Credit impairments for loans and advances to customers	23	10	**(12 834)**	(11 703)	(11 452)
Credit impairments for stage 3 loans	36	20	**(9 754)**	(8 154)	(8 361)
Credit impairments for stage 1 and 2 loans	(7)	(13)	**(3 080)**	(3 549)	(3 091)

DEPOSITS AND CURRENT ACCOUNTS

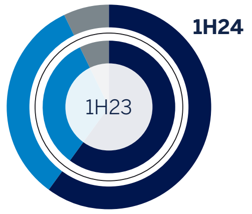
	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Deposits from banks	(20)	(28)	**4 321**	5 972	4 921
Deposits from customers	7	2	**461 723**	452 089	475 100
Current accounts	14	3	**143 392**	139 487	143 250
Cash management deposits	6	6	**62 615**	58 915	59 500
Call deposits	5	3	**189 158**	183 678	194 881
Savings accounts	2	(0)	**5 898**	5 901	5 732
Term deposits	6	(0)	**57 587**	57 687	65 517
Negotiable certificates of deposit	(>100)	(>100)	**0**	13	2
Foreign currency and other deposits	(52)	(52)	**3 073**	6 408	6 218
Total deposits and current accounts	7	2	**466 044**	458 061	480 021

KEY RATIOS

		1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Headline earnings contribution to the group	%	**21**	22	22
Net interest margin	bps	**1 055**	1 019	1 061
Loans and advances margin	bps	**423**	430	441
Deposit margin	bps	**360**	347	353
CLR	bps	**147**	147	156
Coverage ratio	%	**6.5**	5.7	5.7
Cost-to-income ratio	%	**55.0**	55.3	55.9
ROE	%	**38.1**	37.0	37.3

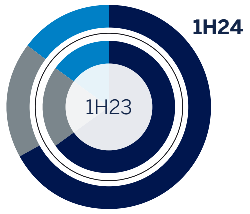
BUSINESS & COMMERCIAL BANKING

Total income by geography (%)



	1H24	1H23
South Africa	60	60
Africa Regions	33	33
Standard Bank Offshore	7	7

Headline earnings by geography (%)



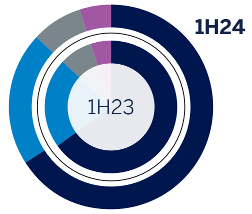
	1H24	1H23
South Africa	66	65
Standard Bank Offshore	19	20
Africa Regions	15	15

SUMMARISED FINANCIAL RESULTS BY GEOGRAPHY

	South Africa					Africa Regions				
	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Net interest income	3	3	**7 382**	7 146	14 824	35	(1)	**4 067**	4 099	8 200
Non-interest revenue	1	1	**3 956**	3 913	7 981	24	(2)	**2 021**	2 066	4 278
Total income	3	3	**11 338**	11 059	22 805	31	(1)	**6 088**	6 165	12 478
Credit impairment charges	(2)	(2)	**(858)**	(875)	(1 467)	19	(11)	**(656)**	(741)	(1 758)
Operating expenses	3	3	**(6 039)**	(5 849)	(12 244)	23	(2)	**(4 041)**	(4 138)	(8 463)
Headline earnings	2	2	**3 098**	3 030	6 376	44	(2)	**708**	721	1 239
Net loans and advances to customers	0	(0)	**128 577**	128 913	126 263	13	(13)	**34 865**	40 003	37 467
Deposits and current accounts from customers	4	4	**318 985**	307 977	327 488	31	6	**86 454**	81 536	83 361
CLR (bps)			**129**	131	108			**311**	310	384
Cost-to-income ratio (%)			**53.3**	52.9	53.7			**66.4**	67.1	67.8
ROE (%)			**42.9**	43.8	45.6			**21.6**	21.1	18.2

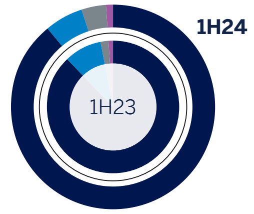
	Standard Bank Offshore					Total				
	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Net interest income	2	7	**1 240**	1 154	2 422	14	2	**12 689**	12 399	25 446
Non-interest revenue	(29)	(26)	**128**	174	359	8	(1)	**6 105**	6 153	12 618
Total income	(2)	3	**1 368**	1 328	2 781	12	1	**18 794**	18 552	38 064
Credit impairment charges	>100	>100	**(89)**	(36)	(228)	11	(3)	**(1 603)**	(1 652)	(3 453)
Operating expenses	(8)	(4)	**(266)**	(277)	(578)	11	1	**(10 346)**	(10 264)	(21 285)
Headline earnings	(7)	(1)	**902**	909	1 775	7	1	**4 708**	4 660	9 390
Net loans and advances to customers	(10)	(14)	**22 286**	25 854	24 093	1	(5)	**185 728**	194 770	187 823
Deposits and current accounts from customers	(6)	(10)	**56 284**	62 576	64 251	7	2	**461 723**	452 089	475 100
CLR (bps)			**43**	17	59			**147**	147	156
Cost-to-income ratio (%)			**19.4**	20.9	20.8			**55.0**	55.3	55.9
ROE (%)			**48.8**	40.5	40.6			**38.1**	37.0	37.3

Composition of total income by solution (%)



	1H24	1H23
BCB transactional	66	65
Business lending	21	22
Vehicle and asset finance	8	8
Card and payments	5	5

Composition of headline earnings by solution (%)



	1H24	1H23
BCB transactional	89	88
Business lending	6	9
Vehicle and asset finance	4	2
Card and payments	1	1

SUMMARISED INCOME STATEMENT BY SOLUTION

	Vehicle and asset finance					Business lending				
	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Net interest income	7	(2)	**1 084**	1 102	2 182	8	(6)	**3 026**	3 230	6 540
Non-interest revenue	10	10	**470**	428	892	37	20	**901**	751	1 612
Total income	8	2	**1 554**	1 530	3 074	13	(1)	**3 927**	3 981	8 152
Credit impairment charges	(26)	(32)	**(203)**	(297)	(428)	18	3	**(1 362)**	(1 328)	(2 963)
Operating expenses	4	2	**(1 059)**	(1 034)	(2 127)	20	3	**(2 225)**	(2 163)	(4 532)
Headline earnings	99	61	**185**	115	332	(21)	(23)	**306**	397	529
Net loans and advances to customers	8	4	**54 752**	52 436	53 964	(2)	(8)	**128 010**	139 241	131 111
CLR (bps)			**74**	113	77			**194**	175	203
Cost-to-income ratio (%)			**68.1**	67.6	69.2			**56.7**	54.3	55.6

	Card and payments					BCB transactional				
	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Net interest income	(33)	(17)	**64**	77	152	17	7	**8 515**	7 990	16 572
Non-interest revenue	(4)	(2)	**903**	922	1 922	5	(5)	**3 831**	4 052	8 192
Total income	(6)	(3)	**967**	999	2 074	13	2	**12 346**	12 042	24 764
Credit impairment charges	41	41	**(38)**	(27)	(62)					
Operating expenses	(1)	(1)	**(847)**	(859)	(1 831)	11	0	**(6 215)**	(6 209)	(12 795)
Headline earnings	(63)	(31)	**47**	68	116	8	2	**4 170**	4 080	8 413
Net loans and advances to customers	(4)	(4)	**2 966**	3 092	2 748					
Deposits and current accounts from customers						7	2	**461 723**	452 089	475 100
CLR (bps)			**255**	184	204					
Cost-to-income ratio (%)			**87.6**	86.0	88.3			**50.3**	51.6	51.7

	Total				
	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Net interest income	14	2	**12 689**	12 399	25 446
Non-interest revenue	8	(1)	**6 105**	6 153	12 618
Total income	12	1	**18 794**	18 552	38 064
Credit impairment charges	11	(3)	**(1 603)**	(1 652)	(3 453)
Operating expenses	11	1	**(10 346)**	(10 264)	(21 285)
Headline earnings	7	1	**4 708**	4 660	9 390

CORPORATE & INVESTMENT BANKING

Corporate & Investment Banking (CIB)

CIB generated headline earnings of R10 434 million, a decline of 1% from the record 1H23 earnings performance, with an ROE of 23.0% (1H23: 24.1%). This marginal decline in performance was primarily due to the base effects of material trading revenues in the prior period and Africa Regions currency devaluations against the ZAR. In addition, the current period's performance benefitted from reduced credit impairment charges and good cost discipline.

CIB's diversified portfolio across clients, products, sectors and geographies delivered a resilient performance with client and sector fundamentals remaining strong, reflecting positive momentum in client activity in key markets. The business remained focussed on supporting Africa specific growth themes, protecting its client franchise, and capturing emerging opportunities.

Loans to customers increased by 9%, supported by strong loan origination and asset growth in the Energy & Infrastructure sector. Deposits from customers remained at prior period levels, impacted by currency devaluations on local currency client deposits and a reduction in wholesale funding in response to funding requirements across the group.

In 1H23, gains and losses on liquid assets, held at fair value, were recorded in other gains and losses on financial instruments. These liquid assets matured and the proceeds were reinvested in new liquid assets which were classified as amortised cost and the related income was recorded in net interest income in 1H24. Excluding the impact of this accounting change, net interest income growth of 13% was aligned to balance sheet growth. Similarly, the decline of 19% on non-interest revenue was influenced by this change. If we normalised this effect, the decline in non-interest revenue would have been low double digits. As guided to the market previously, 1H24 trading revenue was softer against a high base in 1H23. However, when compared against 2H23, trading revenue grew by 9%.

Credit impairment charges were muted for the period. The successful restructure and cure of legacy stage 3 loans and a write back of prior period impairments offset provisions raised for stage 3 exposures in South Africa and East Africa. In addition, the prior period included sovereign credit risk charges which were not repeated during 1H24.

Operating expenses were flat against 1H23, supported by deliberate cost containment strategies, lower performance related incentive charges, and the impact of currency devaluations against the ZAR.

Global markets (GM)

Global markets headline earnings declined by 35% (constant currency (CCY): 15%) to R3 133 million. Total income declined by 18% to R12 222 million in 1H24, against an exceptional 1H23 performance (R14 891 million). Client revenue continued to be the largest contributor to income generated. The period-on-period client revenue performance was dampened by reduced structured foreign exchange transactions and margin pressures in West and East Africa, as well as the general impact of currency devaluations in key Africa Regions' markets. Liquidity management revenue grew in key markets, particularly South Africa, due to an improved balance sheet funding mix and strong portfolio management.

Credit impairment charges on securitised asset exposures in the Non-banking financial institutions sector further impacted earnings performance. Good cost discipline with a focus on short-term discretionary spend and careful management of the headcount base resulted in costs remaining flat against the prior period. The business will continue to focus on enabling clients' risk management and building its sustainable client revenue base through leveraging its client, sector, geographic diversity and scale.

Investment banking (IB)

Investment banking reported headline earnings growth of 50% to R3 276 million. Net interest income grew by 9% to R3 824 million, mainly supported by strong 1H24 loan origination. Non-interest revenue decreased by 1% to R2902 million, primarily due to lower mark-to-market gains on equity exposures and fee revenue earned. Income growth remained well diversified across the client franchise with Energy & Infrastructure remaining the largest sector driven by the continents' infrastructure deficit, energy transition and sustainable finance mobilisation. South African revenues grew by 10%, benefitting from double-digit loan book growth, with Africa Regions revenue growing at 1% off a high 1H23 base. Disciplined cost management saw operating expenses decline by 1%. Credit impairment charges were muted for the period, mainly due to material recoveries on legacy exposures in 1H24. Income growth of 4.7% plus a cost reduction of 1.4% resulted in positive jaws of 6.1% and a lower cost-to-income ratio of 47.3% (1H23: 50.2%).

Transaction banking (TxB)

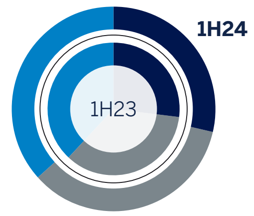
Transaction banking achieved earnings growth of 11% to R4 025 million. This performance was negatively impacted by currency devaluations against the ZAR. Total income grew by 7% to R12 404 million. Net interest income was up by 6% to R9 504 million, driven by a 5% increase in the client deposit base. Non-interest revenue grew by 11%, supported by higher client activity and increased transactional volumes.

Regionally, the South African franchise demonstrated a 5% growth in income, driven by a 14% growth in deposit balances and good trade finance activity. The Africa Regions franchise achieved robust revenue growth of 7%, mainly driven by an increase in asset and deposit balances. Cost optimisation initiatives yielded positive outcomes which resulted in flat cost growth despite continued investment in strategic programs. Income growth of 7.0% outpaced cost growth of 0.5%, resulting in positive jaws of 6.5% and an improved cost-to-income ratio of 46.9% (1H23: 49.9%).

Looking ahead

The business remains committed to supporting its clients' sustainability journey and the energy transition across the continent. CIB continues to execute on its strategy, prioritising growth opportunities in the markets in which it operates whilst protecting its core client franchise and market leading positions. The business will continue to optimise its offerings to ensure an appropriate cost base while enabling the continued investment in technology and skills. The business is on track to deliver against its 2025 commitments.

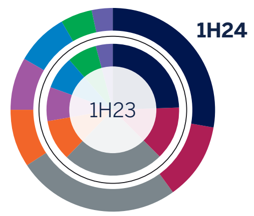
Composition of client revenue[1]



	Change %	CCY %
Multinational corporates – Africa	1	15
Local corporates	(5)	11
Multinational corporates – International	(8)	14

1 The graph represents composition, the table reflects period-on-period growth.

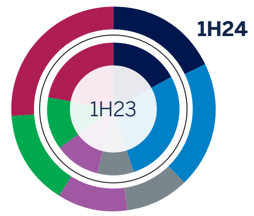
Composition of client revenue by sector[1]



	Change %	CCY %
Financial Institutions	9	25
Telecommunications & Media	(2)	13
Energy & Infrastructure	(3)	21
Real Estate	(7)	2
Mining & Metals	(8)	(6)
Consumer	(10)	14
Diversified Industries	(13)	5
Sovereign & Public Sector	(31)	(29)

1 The graph represents composition, the table reflects period-on-period growth.

Composition of total income by geography (%)



	1H24	1H23
Global markets South Africa	18	17
Global markets Africa Regions	20	28
Investment banking South Africa	10	9
Investment banking Africa Regions	11	11
Transaction banking South Africa	15	13
Transaction banking Africa Regions	26	22

SUSTAINABLE FINANCE IMPACT INDICATORS

	1H24 Rbn	1H23 Rbn	FY23 Rbn
Sustainable finance key metrics			
Sustainable finance annual mobilisation	**21.8**	28.0	50.6
South Africa	**18.1**	17.0	35.3
Africa Regions	**3.7**	11.0	15.3
Total cumulative (since FY22)	**126.9**	82.6	105.1
Use of proceeds[1]	**15.8**	15.5	26.4
Green	**6.6**	13.8	21.3
Social	**2.9**	0.9	4.4
Other	**6.3**	0.8	0.7
General purpose[2]	**6.0**	12.5	24.2
Sustainable finance key sub metrics			
Renewable energy financing cumulative (since FY22)[3]	**40.2**	30.8	33.6
Treasury transactions	**7.1**	6.7	16.6
Green, social sustainable (use of proceeds) treasury transactions	**7.1**	6.7	6.7
General purpose	**0.0**	0.0	9.9

1 Financing, arranging or investments directed exclusively towards a specific purpose i.e. green, social, sustainable (green and social) or transition.
2 Financing and arranging for general corporate purposes with sustainability indicators and targets embedded into the facility. May include sustainability-linked, pure play (corporate funding for organisations deriving ≥ 90% revenue/EBITDA from eligible green/social activities) and transition.
3 Financing of new renewable energy power plants, excluding bonds arranged.

CORPORATE & INVESTMENT BANKING

SUMMARISED INCOME STATEMENT

	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Net interest income	34	13	**16 706**	14 787	30 746
Non-interest revenue	(4)	(19)	**14 646**	18 119	32 772
Net fee and commission revenue	17	1	**4 261**	4 225	8 581
Trading revenue	(3)	(19)	**9 711**	12 043	20 598
Other revenue	11	0	**459**	459	1 084
Other gains and losses on financial instruments	(85)	(85)	**215**	1 392	2 509
Total income	13	(5)	**31 352**	32 906	63 518
Credit impairment charges	(66)	(74)	**(393)**	(1 531)	(1 662)
Operating expenses	13	0	**(13 950)**	(13 905)	(29 207)
Inter-BU attribution expense	(1)	(13)	**(1 561)**	(1 791)	(3 451)
Headline earnings	17	(1)	**10 434**	10 585	19 594

LOANS AND ADVANCES

	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Net loans and advances to banks	24	7	**198 769**	185 403	196 105
Gross loans and advances to banks	24	7	**199 043**	185 573	196 260
Credit impairments for loans and advances to banks	67	61	**(274)**	(170)	(155)
Net loans and advances to customers	14	9	**590 754**	543 870	586 536
Investment banking	14	9	**449 876**	411 529	433 816
Global markets	25	23	**49 195**	39 841	47 693
Transaction banking	13	(1)	**91 683**	92 500	105 027
Gross loans and advances to customers including high quality liquid assets (HQLA)	14	8	**610 596**	565 853	607 780
Less: HQLA	(18)	(18)	**(9 764)**	(11 914)	(10 264)
Gross loans and advances to customers	14	8	**600 832**	553 939	597 515
Investment banking	14	9	**457 923**	418 390	442 161
Global markets	26	24	**49 587**	39 883	47 803
Transaction banking	11	(2)	**93 322**	95 666	107 552
Credit impairments for loans and advances to customers	6	0	**(10 078)**	(10 069)	(10 979)
Investment banking	25	17	**(8 047)**	(6 861)	(8 344)
Global markets	>100	>100	**(392)**	(42)	(110)
Transaction banking	(46)	(48)	**(1 639)**	(3 166)	(2 525)
Total coverage ratio			**1.7**	1.8	1.8
Net loans and advances	17	8	**789 523**	729 273	782 641
Gross loans and advances	17	8	**799 875**	739 512	793 776
Credit impairments	6	1	**(10 352)**	(10 239)	(11 135)
Credit impairments for loans and advances to banks	67	61	**(274)**	(170)	(155)
Credit impairments for loans and advances to customers	6	0	**(10 078)**	(10 069)	(10 979)
Credit impairments for stage 3 loans	8	5	**(7 542)**	(7 217)	(8 128)
Credit impairments for stage 1 and 2 loans	0	(11)	**(2 536)**	(2 852)	(2 851)

DEPOSITS AND CURRENT ACCOUNTS

	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Deposits from banks	30	20	**185 415**	154 466	159 690
Deposits from customers	4	0	**1 015 374**	1 012 756	1 015 146
Current accounts	20	2	**147 929**	145 452	140 949
Cash management deposits	(1)	(1)	**199 433**	201 778	207 824
Call deposits	0	(2)	**135 312**	137 625	132 513
Savings accounts	25	9	**73**	67	59
Term deposits	13	11	**277 997**	249 589	268 165
Negotiable certificates of deposit	(10)	(10)	**170 690**	190 375	172 756
Foreign currency and other deposits	0	(4)	**83 940**	87 870	92 880
Total deposits and current accounts	7	3	**1 200 789**	1 167 222	1 174 836

KEY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION ITEMS

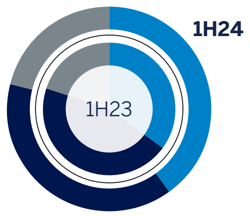
	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Cash and balances with central banks	(4)	(17)	**101 825**	123 169	119 845
Financial investments	6	(0)	**224 934**	225 037	216 115
Trading assets	12	9	**353 067**	324 545	318 234
Trading liabilities	17	(1)	**106 284**	107 555	95 976

KEY RATIOS

		1H24	1H23	FY23
Headline earnings contribution to the group	%	**47**	50	46
Net interest margin	bps	**280**	265	266
CLR	bps	**6**	26	22
Customer CLR	bps	**4**	36	30
Coverage ratio	%	**1.7**	1.8	1.8
Cost-to-income ratio	%	**44.5**	42.3	46.0
ROE	%	**23.0**	24.1	22.0

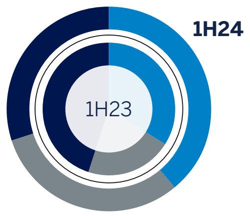
CORPORATE & INVESTMENT BANKING

Composition of total income by solution (%)



	1H24	1H23
Transaction banking	40	35
Global markets	39	45
Investment banking	21	20

Composition of headline earnings by solution (%)



	1H24	1H23
Transaction banking	39	34
Investment banking	31	21
Global markets	30	45

SUMMARISED INCOME STATEMENT BY SOLUTION

	Global markets					Investment banking				
	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Net interest income	68	47	3 378	2 295	4 736	26	9	3 824	3 505	7 180
Non-interest revenue	(14)	(30)	8 844	12 596	21 238	8	(1)	2 902	2 920	5 948
Total income	(1)	(18)	12 222	14 891	25 974	18	5	6 726	6 425	13 128
Credit impairment charges	16	17	(586)	(503)	280	(>100)	(>100)	295	(874)	(1 617)
Operating expenses	13	1	(4 953)	(4 889)	(10 189)	10	(1)	(3 180)	(3 227)	(6 811)
Inter-BU attribution expense	(1)	(13)	(1 561)	(1 791)	(3 451)					
Headline earnings	(15)	(35)	3 133	4 785	7 654	62	50	3 276	2 178	4 453
Net loans and advances to customers	25	23	49 195	39 841	47 693	14	9	449 876	411 529	433 816
Deposits and current accounts from customers	(2)	(2)	615 900	629 323	598 941	(80)	(80)	159	811	(2)
Cost-to-income ratio (%)			40.5	32.8	39.2			47.3	50.2	51.9

	Transaction banking					Total				
	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Net interest income	28	6	9 504	8 987	18 830	34	13	16 706	14 787	30 746
Non-interest revenue	29	11	2 900	2 603	5 586	(4)	(19)	14 646	18 119	32 772
Total income	28	7	12 404	11 590	24 416	13	(5)	31 352	32 906	63 518
Credit impairment charges	31	(34)	(102)	(154)	(325)	(66)	(74)	(393)	(1 531)	(1 662)
Operating expenses	16	(0)	(5 817)	(5 789)	(12 207)	13	0	(13 950)	(13 905)	(29 207)
Inter-BU attribution expense						(1)	(13)	(1 561)	(1 791)	(3 451)
Headline earnings	33	11	4 025	3 622	7 487	17	(1)	10 434	10 585	19 594
Net loans and advances to customers	13	(1)	91 683	92 500	105 027	14	9	590 754	543 870	586 536
Deposits and current accounts from customers	13	4	399 315	382 622	416 207	4	0	1 015 374	1 012 756	1 015 146
Cost-to-income ratio (%)			46.9	49.9	50.0			44.5	42.3	46.0

INSURANCE & ASSET MANAGEMENT

Insurance & Asset Management (IAM)

Insurance & Asset Management's (IAM) headline earnings grew by 19% to R1 618 million, and ROE improved to 15.5% (1H23: 13.4%). Operating earnings growth of 9% to R2 582 million was underpinned by a combination of good risk experience in the Corporate Benefits portfolio and the risk experience in SA Retail tracking in line with actuarial assumptions. This result was dampened by the impact of currency translations in certain of the Africa Regions' markets. This, together with the execution of capital efficiency initiatives and a favourable Shareholder Portfolio (previously called Shareholder Assets and Exposures portfolio) result contributed to the increase in ROE. Good strategic progress was made during 1H24 which included the delivery of key initiatives to improve customer outcomes and position the business for future growth.

The Shareholder Portfolio, which is particularly sensitive to interest rate movements – both from interest rate sensitive exposures and cash holdings, and unlisted property valuations – produced a profit of R195 million for 1H24 (1H23: loss of R14 million), a marked improvement over the prior period attributable to more favourable investment market outcomes in the first half of 2024.

Insurance operations

Insurance operations earnings grew by 15% to R2 131 million. The South African insurance operating earnings were up by 14% to R2 191 million, mainly driven by an improved retail persistency experience, lower new business strain, as well as a risk claims experience which remained in line with modelled expectations. It is noted that persistency on certain books improved, but remain a negative variance particularly on regular premium investment propositions and risk offerings, and is being actively monitored and managed.

Good risk experience continued to contribute to a favourable underwriting performance in the Corporate Benefits business. Short-term insurance earnings were impacted by an adverse claims experience as a result of climate events during 1H24. Insurance operations new business value of R1 624 million was 13% higher than the prior period mainly due to improved margins and increased sales, specifically from guarantee-type products.

The solvency capital requirement cover of Liberty Group Limited at 30 June 2024 remained robust at 1.8 times (31 December 2023: 1.8 times) and was above the target range of 1.3 to 1.7 times. The solvency capital requirement cover of Standard Insurance Limited at 30 June 2024 was 2.0 times (31 December 2023: 2.7 times) and above the target of 1.7 times.

Long-term insurance indexed new business[1] in South Africa increased by 4% to R5 589 million, supported by sales of guaranteed investment plans and annuities. Focus remains on sales efforts and new business volumes in the prevailing tough consumer environment. Gross written premiums, in the short-term insurance operations, increased by 6% to R1 784 million in a highly competitive market.

Africa Regions' insurance operations earnings reflected an improvement against the prior period. The business experienced higher earnings across most of the countries it operates in, with a strong performance from the Kenyan short-term insurance business driven by improved investment returns, and the Lesotho Life business which benefitted from good new business growth. This was offset by higher losses in the Liberty Health portfolio.

Africa Regions' long-term insurance indexed new business increased by 26% to R366 million. This increase is attributable to a significant shift in the mix of sales from single premium to recurring premium business in the current period in Uganda, Botswana, and Lesotho, combined with increased new business sales across most of the portfolio.

Gross written premiums in Africa Regions' short-term insurance businesses grew by 11% to R1 046 million, supported by increased motor premiums across the portfolio, and higher medical product premiums in Kenya.

Asset management

Asset management operating earnings decreased by 19% to R472 million. The South African asset management operating earnings decreased by 3% to R181 million, largely as a result of planned operating expenses incurred in Stanlib. Net fee income was ahead of the prior period, with positive net external third-party customer inflows which were reflective of new mandates secured.

The Africa Regions' and offshore asset management operating earnings decreased by 27% to R291 million, driven predominantly by the material impact of the Nigerian Naira devaluation against most other currencies. The operational performance of the Nigerian business remains robust on a constant currency basis, growing by 21%.

Assets under administration and management (AUA and AUM) in the South African asset management businesses increased by 11% to R1 063 billion. This growth was mainly attributed to the STANLIB South Africa business given positive net external third-party customer inflows and positive local and offshore investment market movements during 1H24. The Africa Regions' AUA and AUM were adversely impacted by the significant devaluation of the Nigerian Naira over the period.

Looking ahead

The business remains committed to executing its strategy to focus on investment in value adding initiatives and providing advice on a market leading range of propositions to take care of clients' needs and guide them to build and protect their wealth and lifestyle. Focus remains on retention of business, increasing digitisation and enhancing the group and IAM's client value proposition to deliver diversified revenues that complement the group's banking businesses. IAM remains committed to deliver franchise growth and financial outcomes to assist the group in achieving its 2025 target.

[1] A measure of long-term insurance new business which is calculated as the sum of twelve months premiums on new recurring premium policies and one-tenth of new single premium sales.

INSURANCE & ASSET MANAGEMENT

KEY BUSINESS STATISTICS

		Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Insurance operations					
New business value	Rm	13	**1 624**	1 441	3 000
South Africa insurance					
Long-term insurance operations					
Indexed new business	Rm	4	**5 589**	5 362	11 550
Solvency capital requirement cover of Liberty Group Limited	Times covered		**1.8**	1.7	1.8
Short-term insurance operations					
Gross written premiums	Rm	6	**1 784**	1 689	3 509
Solvency capital requirement cover of Standard Insurance Limited	Times covered		**2.0**	2.6	2.7
Africa Regions insurance					
Long-term insurance operations					
Indexed new business	Rm	26	**366**	290	578
Short-term insurance operations					
Gross written premiums	Rm	11	**1 046**	939	1 646
Asset management					
Asset management, AUM & AUA[1]	Rbn	2	**1 458**	1 436	1 480
South Africa	Rbn	11	**1 063**	958	1 007
Africa Regions	Rbn	(17)	**395**	478	473

[1] Assets under management and assets under administration.

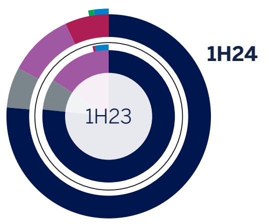
HEADLINE EARNINGS/(LOSS) PER BUSINESS OPERATION

	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Insurance operations	15	**2 131**	1 853	3 945
South Africa	14	**2 191**	1 927	4 037
Africa Regions	(19)	**(60)**	(74)	(92)
Asset management	(19)	**472**	584	885
South Africa	(3)	**181**	187	195
Africa Regions and Standard Bank Offshore	(27)	**291**	397	690
Central costs, sundry income and other adjustments	(65)	**(21)**	(60)	(187)
Operating earnings	9	**2 582**	2 377	4 643
Shareholder Portfolio[1]	(>100)	**195**	(14)	418
Gross earnings before inter-BU attribution and IFRS 17 restatement impact	18	**2 777**	2 363	5 061
Reversal of accounting mismatch arising on consolidation of L2D	(100)	**0**	60	(71)
Inter-BU attribution headline earnings	9	**(1 159)**	(1 061)	(2 170)
Insurance South Africa	10	**(1 100)**	(1 002)	(2 026)
Insurance Africa Regions	0	**(59)**	(59)	(144)
Insurance & Asset Management headline earnings	19	**1 618**	1 362	2 820
ROE (%) – gross earnings		**25.9**	23.2	22.8
ROE (%) – net of inter-BU attribution		**15.5**	13.4	13.6

[1] Previously referred to as the Shareholder Asset and Exposures portfolio.

Composition of Insurance & Asset Management headline earnings

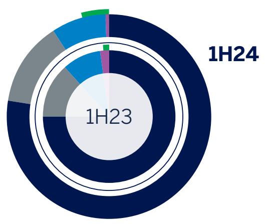
(before inter-BU attribution) (Rm)



	1H24	1H23
Insurance Operations South Africa	2 191	1 927
Insurance Operations Africa Regions	(60)	(74)
Asset Management Operations South Africa	181	187
Asset Management Operations Africa Regions and International	291	397
Other	(21)	0
Shareholder Portfolio	195	(14)

Composition of South African Insurance Operations headline earnings

(before inter-BU attribution) (Rm)



	1H24	1H23
SA Life Savings and Investments (Liberty SA Retail and Embedded Funeral and Credit Life)	1 771	1 466
LibFin Markets	303	261
Corporate Benefits	201	184
Short-term Insurance	7	43
Other	(91)	(27)

SUMMARISED INCOME STATEMENT

	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Net interest income	(25)	**231**	306	693
Non-interest revenue	(18)	**1 954**	2 369	4 257
Net fee and commission revenue	(10)	**2 092**	2 328	4 362
Trading revenue	100	**(2)**	(1)	85
Other revenue	1	**1 176**	1 170	2 223
Other gains and losses on financial instruments	(100)	**0**	5	7
Inter-BU attribution	16	**(1 312)**	(1 133)	(2 420)
Net income from insurance & asset management activities	(3)	**8 837**	9 143	17 425
Total income	(7)	**11 022**	11 818	22 375
Credit impairment charges	(>100)	**(1)**	3	1
Operating expenses	(11)	**(7 079)**	(7 960)	(14 974)
Headline earnings	19	**1 618**	1 362	2 820

SA LIFE SAVINGS AND INVESTMENTS – HEADLINE EARNINGS

	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Release of margins	5	**1 379**	1 309	2 714
Variances, modelling and assumption changes (net of CSM)	(26)	**82**	111	18
New business strain	(33)	**(503)**	(749)	(1 251)
Project and non-cost per policy expenses	18	**(198)**	(168)	(412)
Embedded risk bancassurance	9	**1 315**	1 208	2 401
Investment in strategic initiatives	2	**(237)**	(233)	(449)
Other	>100	**(67)**	(12)	39
Headline earnings before inter-BU attribution	21	**1 771**	1 466	3 060
Inter-BU attribution headline earnings	10	**(1 100)**	(1 002)	(2 026)
Headline earnings	45	**671**	464	1 034

NOTES

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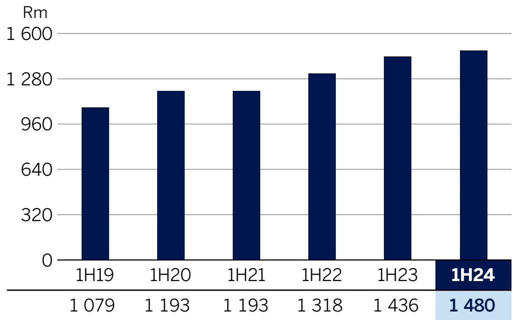
BANKING FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

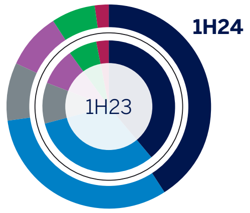
LOANS AND ADVANCES

Gross loans and advances to customers

CAGR (1H19 – 1H24): 7%



Composition of loans to customers (%)



	1H24	1H23
Corporate and sovereign lending	41	39
Home services	32	32
Business lending	9	10
Vehicle and asset finance	9	9
Personal lending	7	7
Card and payments	2	3

	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Home services	1	1	**468 501**	465 658	466 734
Vehicle and asset finance	9	7	**131 176**	122 777	126 754
Card and payments	3	3	**39 810**	38 818	38 934
Personal unsecured lending	3	(2)	**104 582**	106 695	104 741
Business lending	0	(6)	**138 711**	148 337	140 604
Corporate and sovereign lending	14	8	**600 832**	553 939	597 515
Central and other	83	>100	**(3 688)**	(1 602)	(4 084)
Gross loans and advances to customers	7	3	**1 479 924**	1 434 622	1 471 198
Credit impairments on loans and advances to customers	12	8	**(66 532)**	(61 485)	(63 840)
Credit impairments on stage 3 loans	16	13	**(48 975)**	(43 384)	(45 937)
Credit impairments on stage 1 and 2 loans	(1)	(3)	**(17 557)**	(18 101)	(17 903)
Net loans and advances to customers	6	3	**1 413 392**	1 373 137	1 407 358
Net loans and advances to banks	18	6	**202 434**	191 704	200 590
Gross loans and advances to banks	18	6	**202 708**	191 874	200 745
CIB bank lending	24	7	**199 043**	185 573	190 620
Central and other	(>100)	(42)	**3 665**	6 301	4 485
Credit impairments on loans and advances to banks	67	61	**(274)**	(170)	(155)
Net loans and advances	8	3	**1 615 826**	1 564 841	1 607 948
Gross loans and advances	7	3	**1 682 632**	1 626 496	1 671 943
Credit impairments	12	8	**(66 806)**	(61 655)	(63 995)

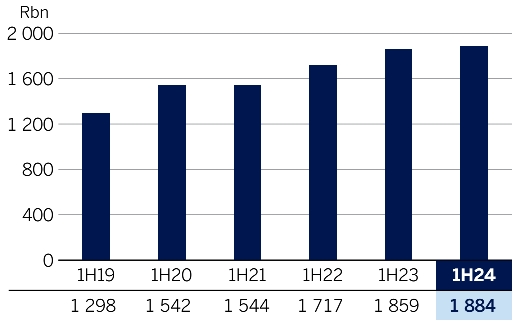
	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Loans and advances classification[1]				
Net loans and advances measured at amortised cost	3	**1 614 995**	1 564 212	1 607 233
Loans and advances measured at fair value through profit or loss	32	**831**	629	715
Total net loans and advances	3	**1 615 826**	1 564 841	1 607 948

1 For more detail on the classification of the group's assets and liabilities, refer to pages 124 – 127.

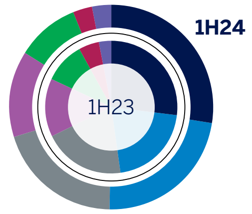
DEPOSITS AND DEBT FUNDING

Deposits from customers

CAGR (1H19 – 1H24): 8%



Composition of deposits from customers (%)



	1H24	1H23
Call deposits	28	27
Term deposits	23	21
Current accounts	20	20
Cash management deposits	14	14
Negotiable certificates of deposits	9	10
Foreign currency and other deposits	3	5
Savings accounts	3	3

	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Current accounts	15	1	**367 645**	363 632	363 162
Cash management deposits	1	1	**262 131**	260 763	267 419
Call deposits	5	3	**525 137**	510 252	523 130
Savings accounts	16	2	**47 705**	46 858	46 797
Term deposits	11	8	**429 282**	396 420	426 652
Negotiable certificates of deposit	(10)	(10)	**170 812**	190 361	172 804
Foreign currency and other deposits	(10)	(10)	**81 174**	90 469	97 443
Deposits from customers	5	1	**1 883 886**	1 858 755	1 897 407
Deposits from banks	17	11	**151 570**	136 947	128 111
Total deposits and debt funding	6	2	**2 035 456**	1 995 702	2 025 518
Retail priced deposits		(1)	**643 767**	648 199	663 527
Wholesale priced deposits		3	**1 391 689**	1 347 503	1 361 991
Wholesale priced deposits – customers		2	**1 240 119**	1 210 556	1 233 880
Wholesale priced deposits – banks		11	**151 570**	136 947	128 111

AVERAGE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

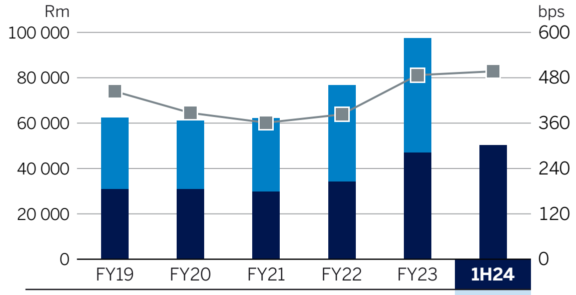
	1H24			1H23		
	Average balance Rm	Interest Rm	Average rate bps	Average balance Rm	Interest Rm	Average rate bps
Interest-earning assets						
Cash and balances with central banks[1]	97 262			97 614		
Financial investments[2]	313 012	18 360	1 180	282 466	13 755	982
Net loans and advances	1 629 183	91 518	1 130	1 564 715	84 744	1 092
Gross loans and advances	1 696 333	91 518	1 085	1 624 005	84 744	1 052
Gross loans and advances to banks	229 373	7 317	642	198 623	6 284	638
Gross loans and advances to customers	1 466 960	84 201	1 154	1 425 382	78 460	1 110
Home services	465 500	26 503	1 145	462 457	24 756	1 080
Vehicle and asset finance	128 055	7 424	1 166	120 425	6 582	1 102
Card and payments	39 356	3 544	1 811	38 684	3 341	1 742
Personal unsecured lending	105 593	8 458	1 611	106 636	8 175	1 546
Business lending	139 149	8 549	1 236	148 746	8 580	1 163
Corporate and sovereign lending	591 239	29 723	1 011	549 949	27 026	991
Central and other	(1 932)			(1 515)		
Credit impairment charges on loans and advances	(67 150)			(59 290)		
Interest-earning assets	2 039 457	109 878	1 083	1 944 795	98 499	1 021
Trading book assets	310 855			315 514		
Non-interest-earning assets	216 655			187 691		
Average assets	2 566 967	109 878	861	2 448 000	98 499	811
Interest-bearing liabilities						
Deposits and debt funding	2 053 741	58 019	568	1 952 839	50 410	521
Deposits from banks	207 590	6 197	600	182 280	5 333	590
Deposits from customers	1 846 151	51 822	564	1 770 559	45 077	513
Current accounts	350 190	983	56	357 074	808	46
Savings accounts	45 790	815	358	46 654	697	301
Cash management deposits	244 588	6 833	562	231 085	5 741	501
Call deposits	546 355	14 368	529	507 399	11 685	464
Negotiable certificates of deposit	179 171	8 172	917	183 588	8 194	900
Term and other deposits	492 090	20 651	844	459 102	17 952	789
Central and other	(12 033)			(14 343)		
Subordinated bonds	29 982	1 434	962	25 345	1 143	909
Interest-bearing liabilities	2 083 723	59 453	574	1 978 184	51 553	526
Average equity	209 268			198 793		
Trading book liabilities	105 004			98 120		
Other liabilities	168 972			172 903		
Average equity and liabilities	2 566 967	59 453	466	2 448 000	51 553	425
Margin on average interest-earning assets	2 039 457	50 425	497	1 944 795	46 946	487

1 Cash and balances with central banks are the SARB interest-free deposit and other prudential assets. This is utilised to meet liquidity requirements and is reflected in the margins as part of interest-earning assets to reflect the cost of liquidity.
2 Is representative of interest-earning assets only.

NET INTEREST INCOME AND NET INTEREST MARGIN ANALYSIS

Net interest income (NII) and net interest margin (NIM)

NII CAGR (1H19 – 1H24): 10%



	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	1H24
First half	30 928	31 012	29 838	34 222	46 946	50 425
Second half	31 515	30 085	32 295	42 455	50 549	
NIM first half	444	387	361	390	487	497

MOVEMENT IN AVERAGE INTEREST-EARNING ASSETS, NET INTEREST INCOME AND NIM

	Average interest-earning assets Rm	Net interest income Rm	Net interest margin bps
1H23[1]	1 944 795	46 002	477
Stage 3 interest income change in calculation methodology		944	10
Restated 1H23	1 944 795	46 946	487
Asset growth	94 662	2 285	
Cash and balances with central banks	(352)		
Financial investments	30 546		
Loans and advances	64 468		
Asset margin pricing and mix		(1 412)	(14)
Impact due to pricing		(1 012)	(10)
Impact due to mix and other		(400)	(4)
Liability margin pricing and mix		2 460	23
Deposit margin pricing and mix		307	3
Impact due to pricing		23	0
Impact due to mix and other		284	3
Endowment impact		2 153	20
Funding endowment		1 382	13
Capital endowment		771	7
Balance sheet management and other		146	1
1H24	2 039 457	50 425	497

1 Includes an adjustment for business changes between Banking and IAM.

Net interest income and net interest margin

Increase in net interest income is largely due to balance sheet growth, higher average interest rates and change in portfolio mix.
Driven by:

- New business volumes across the portfolio supported balance sheet growth which resulted in higher net interest income.
- Positive endowment impact due to higher average interest rates across most of the portfolio.
- Change in balance sheet mix as retail deposits outpaced corporate deposit growth.
- In 1H23, gains and losses on liquid assets, held at fair value, were recorded in other gains and losses on financial instruments. These liquid assets matured and the proceeds were reinvested in new liquid assets which were classified as amortised cost and the related income was recorded in net interest income in 1H24.
- Elevated non-performing loans led to increased interest in suspense particularly in the Retail market.

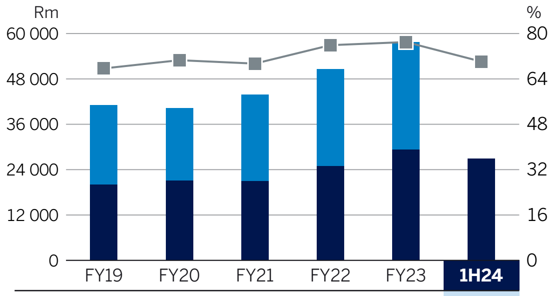
Partly offset by:

- Competitive new business pricing in Home services as competitors re-entered the market.
- Corporate lending impacted by competitive pricing as client activity increased in a post-pandemic environment.
- Change in balance sheet mix as corporate lending grew faster than retail lending.

NON-INTEREST REVENUE ANALYSIS

Non-interest revenue

CAGR (1H19 – 1H24): 6%

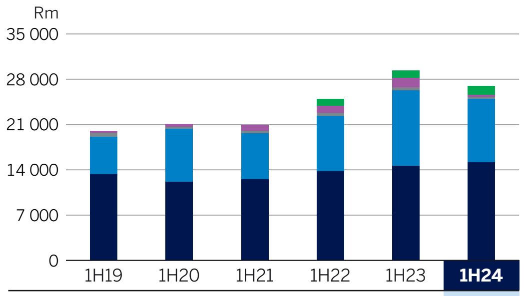


	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	1H24
	20 064	21 113	20 961	24 901	29 340	26 926
	21 004	19 188	22 888	25 738	28 406	
	67.7	70.6	69.4	75.9	77.0	70.1

- First half
- Second half
- Non-interest revenue to total operating expenses – first half

Analysis of non-interest revenue

CAGR (1H19 – 1H24): Net fee and commission 3%
Trading revenue 11%
Other revenue (12%)
Other gains and losses on financial instruments 0%



	1H19	1H20	1H21	1H22	1H23	1H24
	13 304	12 181	12 545	13 759	14 624	15 148
	5 812	8 144	7 036	8 549	11 669	9 791
	573	327	399	475	420	304
	376	461	982	1 114	1 494	371
				1 004	1 133	1 312

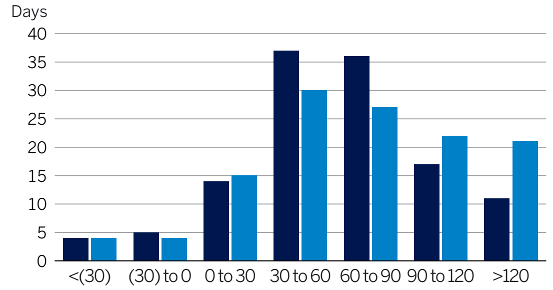
- Net fee and commission
- Trading revenue
- Other revenue
- Other gains and losses on financial instruments
- Insurance inter-BU attribution[1]

	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H 23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Net fee and commission revenue	12	4	**15 148**	14 624	30 825
Fee and commission revenue	13	5	**20 316**	19 350	40 315
Account transaction fees	13	8	**5 794**	5 353	10 948
Card-based commission	9	6	**4 699**	4 425	9 351
Electronic banking	15	11	**3 206**	2 882	6 116
Foreign currency service fees	7	(11)	**1 413**	1 584	3 413
Documentation and administration fees	13	4	**1 386**	1 331	2 686
Arrangement, guarantee and other committed fees	19	12	**1 189**	1 065	2 160
Knowledge-based fees and commission	28	(10)	**689**	768	1 459
Other	11	(0)	**1 940**	1 941	4 182
Fee and commission expense	15	9	**(5 168)**	(4 726)	(9 490)
Trading revenue	(1)	(16)	**9 791**	11 669	20 532
Fixed income and currencies	1	(19)	**7 446**	9 133	15 752
Commodities	(60)	(60)	**71**	178	213
Equities	(3)	(3)	**2 274**	2 358	4 567
Other revenue	(16)	(28)	**304**	420	1 241
Other gains and losses on financial instruments	(75)	(75)	**371**	1 494	2 728
Insurance inter-BU attribution[1]	16	16	**1 312**	1 133	2 420
Non-interest revenue	2	(8)	**26 926**	29 340	57 746

[1] Share of profit between product houses and distribution network.

Distribution of daily trading income

(frequency of days)



	<(30)	(30) to 0	0 to 30	30 to 60	60 to 90	90 to 120	>120
	4	5	14	37	36	17	11
	4	4	15	30	27	22	21

- **1H24**
- 1H23

Net fee and commission revenue

- Account transaction fees increased due to annual price increases as well as solid growth in the retail portfolio, particularly in South Africa, driven by a larger client base and client retention strategies, which resulted in higher transactional volumes.
- Ongoing growth in card-based commissions due to higher card issuing and acquiring turnover particularly related to customer spend.
- Growth in electronic banking fees due to a combination of clients' continued preference to process online transactions in real-time, together with their ongoing adoption of digital platforms.
- Lower foreign currency service fees driven by a reduction in corporate margins on foreign exchange transactions in West Africa on the back of increased competition.
- Increase in arrangement, guarantee and other committed fees as a result of good deal activity related to the energy transition across the continent.
- Decline in knowledge-based fees as difficult market conditions led to reduced client activity related to advisory services.
- Fee and commission expenses increased due to:
  - Higher card processing costs and related volumes, particularly linked to international spend.
  - Higher card expenses in line with increased transactional activity.

Trading revenue

- Reduction in fixed income and currencies off a high base driven by:
  - Lower client demand for structured foreign exchange transactions in West Africa.
  - Non-recurring gains as currencies devalued in certain African markets in the prior period.
- Decline in commodities revenue due to reduced opportunities to provide client hedging solutions in the current period.
- Decrease in equity trading revenues with lower equity investment appetite limiting client activity and trading opportunities.

Other gains and losses on financial instruments

- In 1H23, gains and losses on liquid assets, held at fair value, were recorded in other gains and losses on financial instruments. These liquid assets matured and the proceeds were reinvested in new liquid assets which were classified as amortised cost and the related income was recorded in net interest income in 1H24.

Insurance inter-BU attribution

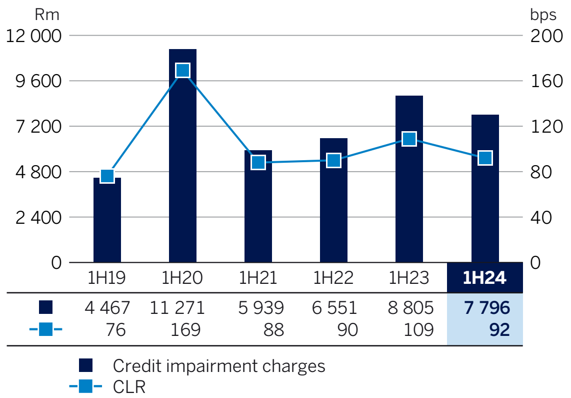
- Growth in insurance revenue due to a combination of an increased Flexi Funeral policy base and an improved claims experience in the credit life business.

CREDIT IMPAIRMENT ANALYSIS

INCOME STATEMENT CHARGES

Credit impairment charges on loans and advances

CAGR (1H19 – 1H24): 12%



Credit impairment charges

Lower credit impairment charges driven by:

- Robust risk appetite, watchlist management and collection optimisation strategies resulted in lower impairment charges across the retail and business segments portfolios.
- Debt restructure and cure of a long-standing stage 3 loan resulted in write backs of prior period corporate provisions.
- Lower sovereign impairment charges in the current period. Prior period included the impact of negative sovereign credit risk in certain markets.

Partly offset by:

- Specific corporate provisions raised for stage 3 exposures in the Financial institutions sector in South Africa and Real estate sector in East Africa.
- Increased credit impairment charges linked to a decline in customer affordability on the back of higher interest rates.
- Elevated credit impairment charges in West Africa and Standard Bank Offshore primarily driven by higher stage 3 provisions linked to specific exposures in the business segment.

INCOME STATEMENT CREDIT IMPAIRMENT CHARGES

		1H24						1H23[2]						FY23					
	Change %	**Stage 1 Rm**	**Stage 2[1] Rm**	**Total stage 1 and 2 Rm**	**Stage 3[1] Rm**	**Credit impairment charges Rm**	**Credit loss ratio bps**	Stage 1 Rm	Stage 2[1] Rm	Total stage 1 and 2 Rm	Stage 3[1] Rm	Credit impairment charges Rm	Credit loss ratio bps	Stage 1 Rm	Stage 2[1] Rm	Total stage 1 and 2 Rm	Stage 3[1] Rm	Credit impairment charges/(release) Rm	Credit loss ratio bps
Home services	(5)	**(127)**	**(208)**	**(335)**	**1 990**	**1 655**	**71**	(30)	296	266	1 480	1 746	76	143	796	939	2 218	3 157	68
Vehicle and asset finance	(4)	**(5)**	**77**	**72**	**969**	**1 041**	**164**	(1)	104	103	980	1 083	181	(69)	(52)	(121)	2 025	1 904	156
Card and payments	(12)	**(5)**	**28**	**23**	**982**	**1 005**	**514**	10	157	167	981	1 148	599	(29)	5	(24)	2 171	2 147	553
Personal unsecured lending	(1)	**30**	**153**	**183**	**2 322**	**2 505**	**477**	51	261	312	2 218	2 530	479	90	332	422	3 947	4 369	412
Business lending and other	2	**40**	**245**	**285**	**1 056**	**1 341**	**194**	103	118	221	1 088	1 309	178	57	43	100	2 821	2 921	203
Corporate and sovereign lending	(88)	**(61)**	**(99)**	**(160)**	**281**	**121**	**4**	60	(72)	(12)	984	972	36	93	(3)	90	1 659	1 749	30
CIB bank lending	>100	**168**	**(40)**	**128**		**128**	**11**	43	(26)	17		17	2	(29)	21	(8)		(8)	
Total loans and advances credit impairment charges	(11)	**40**	**156**	**196**	**7 600**	**7 796**	**92**	236	838	1 074	7 731	8 805	109	256	1 142	1 398	14 841	16 239	98
Credit impairment charges/(release) – financial investments	(84)					**85**						535						(159)	
Credit impairment charges – letters of credit, guarantees and other	100					**98**						49						182	
Total credit impairment charges	(15)					**7 979**						9 389						16 262	

1 Includes post-write-off recoveries and modification gains and losses.
2 1H23 restated, refer to page 116 for further detail.

CREDIT IMPAIRMENT ANALYSIS

RECONCILIATION OF EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS FOR LOANS AND ADVANCES MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST

	1 January 2024 opening balance Rm	Total transfers between stages Rm	Net provisions raised and (released) Rm	Impaired accounts written off Rm	Currency translation and other movements Rm	Time value of money & interest in suspense Rm	June 2024 closing balance Rm	Modification (losses) and recoveries of amounts written off Rm
Home services	18 816		1 556	(888)	250	777	20 511	(99)
Stage 1	1 080	443	(570)		(1)		952	
Stage 2	3 355	(371)	154		17		3 155	(9)
Stage 3	14 381	(72)	1 972	(888)	234	777	16 404	(90)
Vehicle and asset finance	7 489		1 023	(765)	127	231	8 105	(18)
Stage 1	635	582	(587)		(13)		617	
Stage 2	1 634	(511)	574		(38)		1 659	(14)
Stage 3	5 220	(71)	1 036	(765)	178	231	5 829	(4)
Card and payments	4 438		922	(700)	14	170	4 844	(83)
Stage 1	700	15	(20)				695	
Stage 2	1 108	(20)	47		(6)		1 129	(1)
Stage 3	2 630	5	895	(700)	20	170	3 020	(82)
Personal unsecured lending	12 619		2 432	(2 493)	(576)	325	12 307	(73)
Stage 1	1 637	525	(495)		23		1 690	
Stage 2	2 447	(370)	461		129		2 667	(62)
Stage 3	8 535	(155)	2 466	(2 493)	(728)	325	7 950	(11)
Business lending and other	9 499		1 511	(742)	(127)	546	10 687	170
Stage 1	766	248	(208)		(89)		717	
Stage 2	1 690	(301)	546		(195)		1 740	
Stage 3	7 043	53	1 173	(742)	157	546	8 230	170
Corporate and sovereign lending	10 979		141	(994)	(222)	174	10 078	20
Stage 1	2 005	110	(171)		(57)		1 887	
Stage 2	846	20	(119)		(98)		649	
Stage 3	8 128	(130)	431	(994)	(67)	174	7 542	20
CIB bank lending	155		128		(9)		274	
Stage 1	93	(4)	172		(8)		253	
Stage 2	62	4	(44)		(1)		21	
Total	63 995		7 713	(6 582)	(543)	2 223	66 806	(83)
Stage 1	6 916	1 919	(1 879)		(145)		6 811	
Stage 2	11 142	(1 549)	1 619		(192)		11 020	(86)
Stage 3	45 937	(370)	7 973	(6 582)	(206)	2 223	48 975	3

The income statement credit impairment charge on loans and advances of R7 796 million is made up of total transfers, net provision raised of R7 713 million plus modification losses net of post-write-off recoveries of R83 million.

CREDIT IMPAIRMENT ANALYSIS

RECONCILIATION OF EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS FOR LOANS AND ADVANCES MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST

	1 January 2023 opening balance Rm	Total transfers between stages Rm	Net provisions raised and released Rm	Impaired accounts written off Rm	Currency translation and other movements Rm	Time value of money & interest in suspense Rm	December 2023 closing balance Rm	Modification losses and recoveries of amounts written off Rm
Home services	16 429		3 014	(1 512)	(430)	1 315	18 816	(143)
Stage 1	925	184	(41)		12		1 080	
Stage 2	2 707	(98)	846		(100)		3 355	(48)
Stage 3	12 797	(86)	2 209	(1 512)	(342)	1 315	14 381	(95)
Vehicle and asset finance	7 381		1 827	(1 598)	(485)	364	7 489	(77)
Stage 1	810	133	(202)		(106)		635	
Stage 2	1 933	(289)	203		(213)		1 634	(34)
Stage 3	4 638	156	1 826	(1 598)	(166)	364	5 220	(43)
Card and payments	3 825		2 200	(1 859)	(27)	299	4 438	53
Stage 1	724	80	(109)		5		700	
Stage 2	1 139	(146)	122		(7)		1 108	(29)
Stage 3	1 962	66	2 187	(1 859)	(25)	299	2 630	82
Personal unsecured lending	10 662		4 199	(3 615)	285	1 088	12 619	(170)
Stage 1	1 480	(136)	226		67		1 637	
Stage 2	2 424	(51)	226		(152)		2 447	(157)
Stage 3	6 758	187	3 747	(3 615)	370	1 088	8 535	(13)
Business lending and other	8 060		3 260	(1 928)	(306)	413	9 499	339
Stage 1	830	(183)	240		(121)		766	
Stage 2	1 236	(241)	271		424		1 690	(13)
Stage 3	5 994	424	2 749	(1 928)	(609)	413	7 043	352
Corporate and sovereign lending	9 324		1 928	(1 120)	(55)	902	10 979	179
Stage 1	1 961	1	92		(49)		2 005	
Stage 2	871	(1)	(2)		(22)		846	
Stage 3	6 492		1 838	(1 120)	16	902	8 128	179
CIB bank lending	147		(8)		16		155	
Stage 1	106		(29)		16		93	
Stage 2	41		21				62	
Total	55 828		16 420	(11 632)	(1 002)	4 381	63 995	181
Stage 1	6 836	79	177		(176)		6 916	
Stage 2	10 351	(826)	1 687		(70)		11 142	(281)
Stage 3	38 641	747	14 556	(11 632)	(756)	4 381	45 937	462

The income statement credit impairment charge on loans and advances of R16 239 million is made up of total transfers, net provision raised and released of R16 420 million less modification losses and post-write-off recoveries of R181 million.

CREDIT IMPAIRMENT ANALYSIS

LOANS AND ADVANCES PERFORMANCE

		SB 1 – 12		SB 13 – 20		SB 21 – 25							
	Gross carrying loans and advances Rm	Stage 1 Rm	Stage 2 Rm	Stage 1 Rm	Stage 2 Rm	Stage 1 Rm	Stage 2 Rm	Total stage 1 and 2 loans Rm	Total stage 3 loans Rm	Securities and expected recoveries on stage 3 exposures loans Rm	Balance sheet expected credit loss and interest in suspense on stage 3 Rm	Gross stage 3 loans coverage ratio %	Stage 3 exposures ratio %
1H24													
Home services	468 501	67 681	135	285 086	8 360	10 758	48 140	420 160	48 341	31 937	16 404	34	10.3
Vehicle and asset finance	131 176	48 829	79	53 864	9 039	3 062	5 116	119 989	11 187	5 358	5 829	52	8.5
Card and payments	39 810	2 645		23 303	184	4 178	4 754	35 064	4 746	1 726	3 020	64	11.9
Personal unsecured lending	104 582	8 741	1	63 021	949	9 788	9 795	92 295	12 287	4 337	7 950	65	11.7
Business lending and other	137 951	37 573	625	69 652	2 099	3 223	11 286	124 458	13 493	5 263	8 230	61	9.8
Corporate and sovereign lending	600 764	348 136	2 089	216 555	14 083	3 278	1 832	585 973	14 791	7 249	7 542	51	2.5
CIB bank lending	199 043	160 991	181	23 170	1 596	13 012	93	199 043					
Central and other	(26)	(26)						(26)					
Gross loans and advances	**1 681 801**	**674 570**	**3 110**	**734 651**	**36 310**	**47 299**	**81 016**	**1 576 956**	**104 845**	**55 870**	**48 975**	**47**	**6.2**
Percentage of total book (%)	**100.0**	**40.1**	**0.2**	**43.7**	**2.2**	**2.8**	**4.8**	**93.8**	**6.2**	**3.3**	**2.9**		
Gross loans and advances at amortised cost	1 681 801												
Gross loans and advances at fair value	831												
Total gross loans and advances	**1 682 632**												

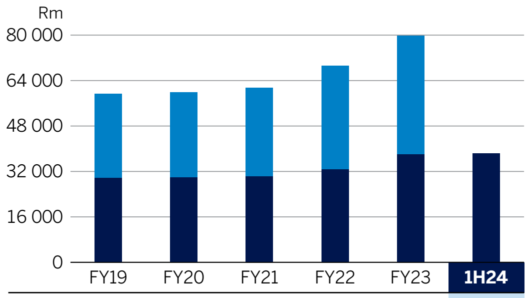
		SB 1 – 12		SB 13 – 20		SB 21 – 25							
	Gross carrying loans and advances Rm	Stage 1 Rm	Stage 2 Rm	Stage 1 Rm	Stage 2 Rm	Stage 1 Rm	Stage 2 Rm	Total stage 1 and 2 loans Rm	Total stage 3 loans Rm	Securities and expected recoveries on stage 3 exposures loans Rm	Balance sheet expected credit loss and interest in suspense on stage 3 Rm	Gross stage 3 loans coverage ratio %	Stage 3 exposures ratio %
FY23													
Home services	466 734	66 742	39	285 250	8 947	11 291	50 675	422 944	43 790	29 409	14 381	33	9.4
Vehicle and asset finance	126 754	42 160		56 493	7 432	4 279	5 806	116 170	10 584	5 364	5 220	49	8.4
Card and payments	38 934	2 184		23 807	223	4 097	4 553	34 864	4 070	1 440	2 630	65	10.5
Personal unsecured lending	104 741	7 149	6	64 981	604	10 793	9 385	92 918	11 823	3 288	8 535	72	11.3
Business lending and other	140 604	31 046	272	85 143	1 677	1 111	9 349	128 598	12 006	4 963	7 043	59	8.5
Corporate and sovereign lending	597 373	269 406	2 625	279 952	24 023	3 801	2 139	581 946	15 427	7 299	8 128	53	2.6
CIB bank lending	196 260	161 823	645	20 677	477	12 120	518	196 260					
Central and other	(172)	(172)						(172)					
Gross loans and advances	1 671 228	580 338	3 587	816 303	43 383	47 492	82 425	1 573 528	97 700	51 763	45 937	47	5.8
Percentage of total book (%)	100.0	34.7	0.2	48.8	2.6	2.8	4.9	94.2	5.8	3.1	2.7		
Gross loans and advances at amortised cost	1 671 228												
Gross loans and advances at fair value	715												
Total gross loans and advances	1 671 943												

The group uses a 25-point master rating scale to quantify each borrower's credit risk (corporate asset classes) or facility (specialised lending and retail asset classes). Ratings are mapped to the probability of defaults (PDs) through calibration formulae that use historical default rates and other data from the applicable portfolio.

OPERATING EXPENSES

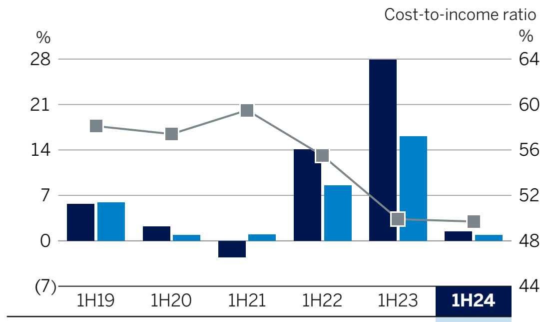
Operating expenses

CAGR (1H19 – 1H24): 5%



	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	1H24
First half	29 651	29 909	30 211	32 789	38 080	38 406
Second half	29 702	29 991	31 929	36 489	41 695	

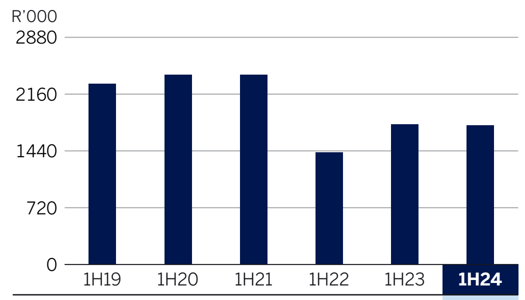
Income and operating expenses growth



	1H19	1H20	1H21	1H22	1H23	1H24
Income growth	5.7	2.2	(2.5)	14.1	27.9	1.4
Operating expenses growth	5.9	0.9	1.0	8.5	16.1	0.9
Cost-to-income ratio	58.1	57.4	59.5	55.5	49.9	49.7

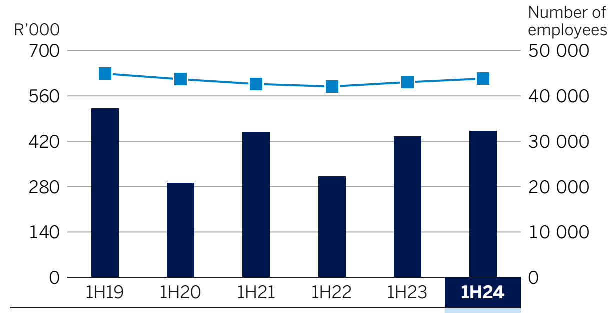
	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Staff costs					
Fixed remuneration	12	6	**15 824**	14 976	30 497
Variable remuneration	(6)	(10)	**4 593**	5 117	12 088
Charge for incentive payments	(3)	(7)	**3 179**	3 420	8 224
IFRS 2 charge: cash-settled share schemes (including associated hedge)	(9)	(21)	**334**	425	492
IFRS 2 charge: equity-settled share schemes	(15)	(15)	**1 080**	1 272	3 372
Other staff costs	17	10	**1 888**	1 709	3 463
Total staff costs	8	2	**22 305**	21 802	46 048
Variable remuneration as a % of total staff costs			**20.6**	23.5	26.3
Other operating expenses					
Software, cloud and technology related costs	13	6	**6 322**	5 968	12 391
Amortisation of intangible assets	(1)	(4)	**1 228**	1 278	2 480
Depreciation	0	(7)	**2 042**	2 207	4 378
Premises expenses	16	5	**1 044**	997	2 262
Professional fees	(3)	(7)	**934**	1 005	2 402
Communication	7	(2)	**580**	590	1 270
Marketing and advertising	11	5	**1 029**	984	2 402
Other	31	(10)	**2 922**	3 249	6 142
Total other operating expenses	13	(1)	**16 101**	16 278	33 727
Total operating expenses	10	1	**38 406**	38 080	79 775
Total income	13	1	**77 351**	76 286	155 241
Cost-to-income ratio (%)			**49.7**	49.9	51.4
Jaws (%)			**0.5**	11.8	5.7

Banking revenue per employee



1H19	1H20	1H21	1H22	1H23	1H24
2 290	2 407	2 403	1 418	1 773	1 766

Banking headline earnings per employee



	1H19	1H20	1H21	1H22	1H23	1H24
Headline earnings per employee	521	292	449	312	435	452
Number of employees	44 908	43 670	42 625	42 071	43 023	43 811

ANALYSIS OF HEADCOUNT BY GEOGRAPHY

	Change %	1H24 Number	1H23 Number	FY23 Number
South Africa	1	**28 844**	28 576	28 805
Africa Regions	3	**14 271**	13 814	13 969
International	10	**696**	633	677
Banking	2	**43 811**	43 023	43 451

Staff costs and headcount

- Higher fixed remuneration linked to annual inflationary salary increases and an increase in skilled staff complement.
- Lower charge for incentive payments commensurate with the Group's performance.
- Lower cash-settled share scheme costs due to currency deterioration.
- Lower equity-settled share scheme costs aligned to the long-term incentive conditions.

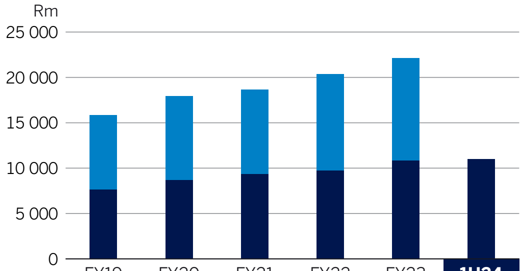
Other operating expenses

- Increased investment in software, cloud and technology related spend due to:
  - Continued investment in software to support resilience, security, and stability of client platforms.
  - Depreciation of the ZAR on USD software licence costs.
  - Growth in cloud costs due to increased migration of applications to cloud.
- Increase in premises expenses due to above inflationary increases in municipal and utility costs across the continent. This was partially offset by lower fuel and maintenance costs due to reduced loadshedding in South Africa.
- Lower professional fees due to a reduction in external consultancy fees.
- Higher marketing and advertising expenses as a result of targeted client campaigns, promotions, and sponsorships across Africa Regions.
- Reduction in other expenses driven by:
  - Strong focus on cost management resulting in lower discretionary spend.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Total technology function spend[1]

CAGR (1H19 – 1H24) 8%



	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	1H24
First half	7 609	8 688	9 344	9 713	10 805	11 050
Second half	8 231	9 268	9 323	10 665	11 340	

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OPERATING EXPENSES

	CCY %	Change %	**1H24 Rm**	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Staff costs	9	6	**3 025**	2 861	5 956
Software, cloud and technology related costs	13	6	**6 322**	5 968	12 391
Amortisation of intangible assets	(1)	(4)	**1 228**	1 278	2 480
Depreciation and other expenses	(16)	(32)	**475**	698	1 318
Total technology function spend	8	2	**11 050**	10 805	22 145

[1] Total technology costs for previous periods have been restated to align to operating expenses.

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LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT

Liquidity management overview

- Appropriate liquidity buffers were maintained in line with the assessment of liquidity risk across the geographies in which the group operates.
- The group's available contingent liquidity remains adequate to meet internal as well as regulatory stress testing requirements. Contingent funding plans, stress testing assumptions as well as early warning indicators continue to be reassessed for appropriateness considering the global economic environment and market conditions. Escalating geopolitical tensions, residual inflationary pressures, financial sector exposure to sovereign debt, weak fiscal positions, high government and rising debt-service costs are some of the key domestic and global risks the financial sector currently faces.
- The group continues to leverage its deposit franchises to provide the appropriate amount, tenor and diversification of funding across currencies and jurisdictions while supporting its current and planned funding requirements at optimal cost levels.
- The group maintained both the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) and the net stable funding ratio (NSFR) in excess of minimum regulatory requirements during the 1H24.
- Longer term funding increased by R46.3 billion through the issuance of negotiable certificate of deposits (NCDs), senior debt, syndicated loans as well as funding raised from development finance institutions (DFIs).
- R1.5 billion of Additional Tier 1 and R7.0 billion of Tier 2 capital were issued during the 1H24, the proceeds of which were invested in SBSA on the same terms and conditions.

Total contingent liquidity

- Portfolios of marketable and liquid instruments to meet regulatory and internal stress testing requirements are maintained as protection against unforeseen cash outflows. These portfolios are managed within ALCO-defined diversification and liquidity limits.
- Managed liquidity represents unencumbered marketable assets other than eligible Basel III LCR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) which would provide additional sources of liquidity in a stress scenario.

	1H24 Rbn	1H23 Rbn	FY23 Rbn
Eligible LCR HQLA[1] comprising:	**482**	446	468
Notes and coins	**14**	19	22
Balances with central banks	**56**	73	61
Government bonds and bills	**404**	346	373
Other eligible liquid assets	**8**	8	12
Managed liquidity	**143**	178	161
Total contingent liquidity	**625**	624	629
Total contingent liquidity as a % of funding-related liabilities	**30.3**	30.9	30.6

1 Eligible LCR HQLA are defined according to the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision LCR and liquidity risk monitoring framework. The calculation considers any liquidity transfer restrictions that inhibit the transfer of HQLA across jurisdictions.

Liquidity coverage ratio (average)

- The Basel III LCR promotes short-term resilience of the group's 30 calendar day liquidity risk profile by ensuring that it has sufficient HQLA to meet potential outflows in a stressed environment.
- The SBG and SBSA LCR metrics contained in the table below reflect the simple average of daily observations over the relevant periods.

	2Q24 Rbn	2Q23 Rbn	4Q23 Rbn
SBG[1]			
Total HQLA	**467**	435	449
Net cash outflows	**351**	323	348
LCR (%)	**132.8**	134.7	129.1
SBSA[2]			
Total HQLA	**343**	303	324
Net cash outflows	**280**	240	254
LCR (%)	**122.7**	126.2	127.4
Minimum requirement (%)	**100.0**	100.0	100.0

1 Includes daily results per quarter for SBSA, SBSA Isle of Man branch, Stanbic Bank Ghana, Stanbic Bank Uganda, Standard Bank Namibia, Stanbic IBTC Bank Nigeria, Standard Bank Isle of Man Limited and Standard Bank Jersey Limited and the simple average of three month-end data points for the respective quarter for the other Africa Regions' banking entities.
2 Excludes foreign branches.

Structural liquidity requirements

Net stable funding ratio[1]

- The objective of the Basel III NSFR is to promote funding stability and resilience in the banking sector by requiring banks to maintain a stable funding profile in relation to the composition of assets and off-balance sheet activities.
- The available stable funding is defined as the portion of capital and liabilities expected to be available over the one year time horizon considered by the NSFR.
- The amount of required stable funding is a function of the liquidity characteristics and residual maturities of the various assets (including off-balance sheet exposures) held by the bank.

	1H24 Rbn	1H23 Rbn	FY23 Rbn
SBG			
Available stable funding	**1 627**	1 588	1 602
Required stable funding	**1 341**	1 297	1 321
NSFR (%)	**121.3**	122.4	121.2
SBSA[2]			
Available stable funding	**1 089**	1 064	1 078
Required stable funding	**1 027**	977	1 007
NSFR (%)	**106.0**	108.9	107.0
Minimum requirement (%)	**100.0**	100.0	100.0

1 Period-end position.
2 Excludes foreign branches.

Diversified funding base

- Funding markets are evaluated on an ongoing basis to identify optimal funding strategies that support client requirements that appropriately consider current and future competitive and regulatory environments.
- The group continues to prioritise growing its client deposit franchise with deposits sourced from South Africa, key markets in Africa Regions, Isle of Man and Jersey providing diverse and stable sources of funding for the group.

FUNDING-RELATED LIABILITIES COMPOSITION[1]

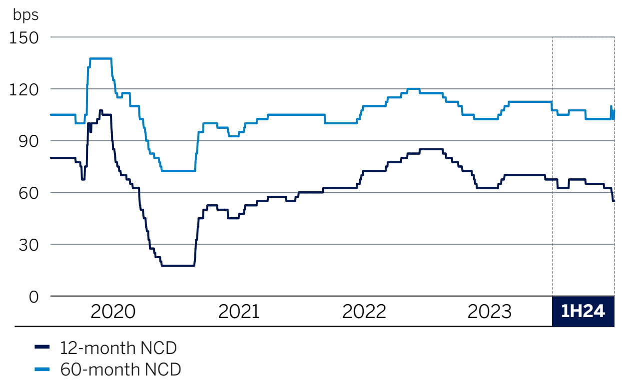
	1H24 Rbn	1H23 Rbn	FY23 Rbn
Corporate funding	**627**	601	643
Retail deposits[2]	**557**	538	542
Institutional funding	**501**	460	513
Government and parastatals	**130**	186	128
Interbank funding	**111**	104	95
Senior debt	**60**	65	63
Term loan funding	**41**	33	33
Subordinated debt issued	**26**	25	27
Other liabilities to the public	**8**	9	9
Total Banking funding-related liabilities	**2 061**	2 021	2 053

1 Composition aligned to Basel III liquidity classification.
2 Comprises individual and small business customers.

Funding costs

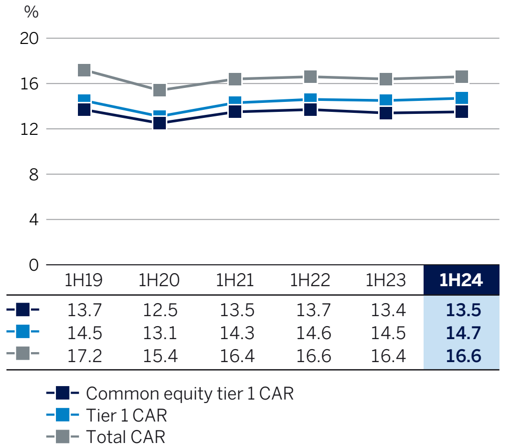
- The market cost of liquidity is measured as the spread paid on NCDs above the prevailing reference rate, namely three-month JIBAR.
- The graph is based on actively issued money market instruments by SBSA, namely 12- and 60-month NCDs.
- Demand for bank credit risk by institutional investors remained strong in the 1H24. The reduction in wholesale funding spreads measured based on 12- and 60-months NCD pricing levels reduced by 10 bps and 5bps respectively in 1H24 primarily driven by lower funding demand.

SBSA 12- and 60-month liquidity spread



CAPITAL ADEQUACY

Capital adequacy ratios (CAR)



CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIOS

	Target ratios[1] %	SARB minimum regulatory requirement[2] %	Excluding unappropriated profit 1H24 %	Excluding unappropriated profit 1H23 %	Excluding unappropriated profit FY23 %	Including unappropriated profit 1H24 %	Including unappropriated profit 1H23 %	Including unappropriated profit FY23 %
Common equity tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	>12.5	8.5	**12.3**	12.2	12.5	**13.5**	13.4	13.7
Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	>13.5	10.8	**13.5**	13.3	13.7	**14.7**	14.5	15.0
Total capital adequacy ratio	>15.5	13.0	**15.3**	15.2	15.8	**16.6**	16.4	17.0

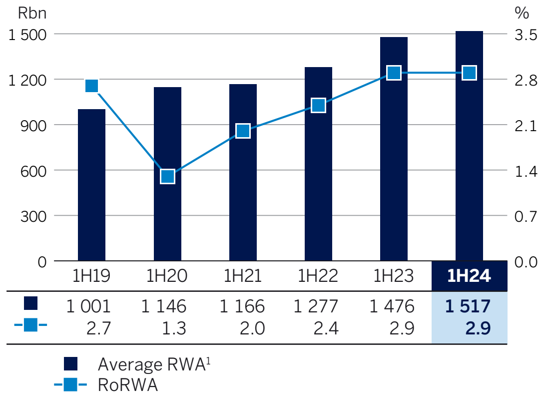
1 Including unappropriated profit.
2 Excluding confidential bank-specific requirements.

QUALIFYING REGULATORY CAPITAL EXCLUDING UNAPPROPRIATED PROFIT

	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Ordinary shareholders' equity	4	**240 648**	230 929	236 445
Qualifying non-controlling interest	(29)	**6 966**	9 861	7 144
Regulatory adjustments	1	**(21 953)**	(21 665)	(22 783)
Goodwill	8	**(1 540)**	(1 423)	(1 609)
Other intangible assets	(5)	**(8 301)**	(8 779)	(8 914)
Investments in financial entities	5	**(10 972)**	(10 411)	(11 354)
Other adjustments	8	**(1 140)**	(1 052)	(906)
Total common equity tier 1 capital (including unappropriated profit)	3	**225 661**	219 125	220 806
Unappropriated profit	6	**(20 431)**	(19 348)	(19 738)
Common equity tier 1 capital	3	**205 230**	199 777	201 068
Qualifying other equity instruments	10	**18 216**	16 635	18 661
Qualifying non-controlling interest	(3)	**1 181**	1 215	1 092
Tier 1 capital	3	**224 627**	217 627	220 821
Tier 2 capital	(2)	**31 087**	31 640	32 826
Qualifying tier 2 subordinated debt	1	**24 423**	24 272	25 682
General allowance for credit impairments	(10)	**6 664**	7 368	7 144
Total regulatory capital	3	**255 714**	249 267	253 647

RETURN ON RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS AND RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS

Return on Risk-Weighted Assets (RoRWA)



[1] Average RWA calculated net of non-controlling interests.

RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS BY RISK TYPE

	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Credit risk	(0)	**1 154 717**	1 159 608	1 157 070
Counterparty credit risk	11	**84 063**	75 925	61 388
Market risk	5	**105 337**	100 722	79 736
Operational risk	11	**220 476**	197 833	209 974
Equity risk in the banking book	(17)	**25 253**	30 394	25 019
RWA for investments in financial entities	3	**76 961**	74 916	75 400
Risk-weighted assets	2	**1 666 807**	1 639 398	1 608 587

CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIOS PER LEGAL ENTITY

CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIOS PER LEGAL ENTITY

			1H24		1H23		FY23	
	Tier 1 host regulatory requirement %	Total host regulatory requirement %	Tier 1 capital %	Total capital %	Tier 1 capital %	Total capital %	Tier 1 capital %	Total capital %
Standard Bank Group[1]	10.8	13.0	**14.7**	**16.6**	14.5	16.4	15.0	17.0
The Standard Bank of South Africa Group (SBSA Group)[1]	10.8	13.0	**13.9**	**16.3**	13.5	16.2	14.8	17.6
Africa Regions								
Stanbic Bank Botswana	7.5	12.5	**14.5**	**20.8**	13.9	20.0	12.1	19.8
Stanbic Bank Ghana	7.0	10.0	**18.1**	**21.1**	12.9	15.9	15.9	18.9
Stanbic Bank Kenya	10.5	14.5	**13.5**	**16.4**	13.9	17.4	13.0	16.6
Stanbic Bank S.A. (Cote d' Ivoire)	8.5	11.3	**36.3**	**36.3**	50.0	50.0	41.0	41.0
Stanbic Bank Tanzania	12.5	14.5	**20.6**	**20.6**	18.4	18.4	17.7	17.7
Stanbic Bank Uganda	13.5	15.5	**21.1**	**22.9**	23.9	26.0	22.6	24.7
Stanbic Bank Zambia[2]	5.0	10.0	**20.1**	**21.7**	23.4	25.0	20.9	22.9
Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe	9.0	12.0	**16.0**	**20.9**	17.4	22.8	20.1	25.3
Stanbic IBTC Bank Nigeria	7.5	10.0	**9.4**	**12.5**	10.8	12.3	11.0	13.8
Standard Bank de Angola	13.2	15.2	**28.2**	**30.9**	16.8	19.2	27.0	30.3
Standard Bank Malawi	10.0	15.0	**15.7**	**17.5**	18.2	19.9	21.2	23.6
Standard Bank Mauritius	10.5	12.5	**20.3**	**20.8**	31.0	31.7	24.7	25.4
Standard Bank Mozambique	12.0	14.0	**23.4**	**23.5**	23.1	23.1	23.5	23.5
Standard Bank Namibia	10.0	12.5	**14.6**	**16.7**	12.8	15.3	13.1	15.6
Standard Bank RDC (DRC)	7.5	10.0	**19.6**	**21.6**	29.3	31.8	21.4	23.6
Standard Bank Eswatini	6.0	8.0	**12.1**	**14.9**	12.7	15.6	13.2	16.0
Standard Lesotho Bank	6.0	8.0	**10.6**	**11.7**	16.6	14.9	15.1	13.8
International								
Standard Bank Isle of Man	8.5	10.0	**21.6**	**21.8**	15.9	16.8	13.5	13.6
Standard Bank Jersey	8.5	11.0	**20.3**	**20.9**	19.3	22.7	18.3	18.8
Capital adequacy ratio – times covered								
Liberty Group Limited[3]				**1.8**		1.7		1.8

[1] Minimum regulatory requirement excludes confidential bank specific requirements.
[2] Tier 1 and total capital ratios under Basel II parallel run are 15.9% and 17.2% respectively. Implementation date of Basel II yet to be determined.
[3] Calculated in terms of the Insurance Act, 2017, which came into effect on 1 July 2018.

CURRENCY TRANSLATION IMPACT, ECONOMIC CAPITAL AND ECONOMIC RETURNS

MOVEMENT IN THE FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION RESERVE AND NET INVESTMENT HEDGES

	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Balance at beginning of the period: (debit)	**(11 067)**	(5 666)	(5 666)
Translation and hedge reserve (decrease)/increase for the period	**(5 217)**	741	(5 401)
Africa Regions	**(4 905)**	(2 158)	(7 749)
Standard Bank Offshore	**(428)**	2 915	2 464
Liberty	**92**	23	(121)
Currency hedge losses	**24**	(39)	5
Balance at end of the period: (debit)	**(16 284)**	(4 925)	(11 067)

ECONOMIC CAPITAL UTILISATION BY RISK TYPE

	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Credit risk	(6)	**153 690**	163 513	147 442
Equity risk	9	**16 002**	14 737	15 811
Market risk	95	**4 148**	2 125	1 779
Operational risk	(4)	**17 653**	18 374	18 875
Strategic risk	8	**5 507**	5 115	5 376
Interest rate risk in the banking book	(18)	**8 308**	10 155	8 637
Economic capital requirement	(4)	**205 308**	214 019	197 920
Available financial resources	3	**260 337**	253 549	264 125
Economic capital coverage ratio (times)		**1.27**	1.18	1.33

ECONOMIC RETURNS

	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Average ordinary shareholders' equity	5	**239 075**	227 082	228 770
Headline earnings	4	**22 006**	21 231	42 948
Cost of equity charge	6	**(18 257)**	(17 229)	(34 544)
Economic returns	(6)	**3 749**	4 002	8 404
Cost of equity (%)		**15.4**	15.3	15.1

OTHER CAPITAL INSTRUMENTS

SUBORDINATED DEBT

				1H24		1H23		FY23	
	Redeemable/ repayable date	Callable date	Notional value LCm	Carrying value[1] Rm	Notional value[1] Rm	Carrying value[1] Rm	Notional value[1] Rm	Carrying value[1] Rm	Notional value[1] Rm
Standard Bank Group Limited[2]				**24 651**	**24 431**	24 206	24 350	25 813	25 851
SBT 202	3 Dec 2028	3 Dec 2023	ZAR1 516			1 523	1 516		
SBT 203	3 Dec 2028	3 Dec 2023	ZAR484			486	484		
SBT 204	16 Apr 2029	16 Apr 2024	ZAR1 000			1 021	1 000	1 023	1 000
SBT 205	31 May 2029	31 May 2024	USD400			7 546	7 545	7 346	7 407
SBT 206	31 Jan 2030	31 Jan 2025	ZAR2 000	**2 035**	**2 000**	2 023	2 000	1 949	2 000
SBT 207	25 Jun 2030	25 Jun 2025	ZAR3 500	**3 485**	**3 500**	3 484	3 500	3 495	3 500
SBT 208	28 Nov 2030	28 Nov 2025	ZAR1 500	**1 515**	**1 500**	1 515	1 500	1 436	1 500
SBT 209	29 Jun 2031	29 Jun 2026	ZAR1 722	**1 766**	**1 722**	1 719	1 722	1 723	1 722
SBT 210	18 Oct 2033	18 Oct 2028	ZAR3 639	**3 715**	**3 639**			3 717	3 639
SST 201	8 Dec 2031	8 Dec 2026	ZAR1 444	**1 453**	**1 444**	1 454	1 444	1 454	1 444
SST 202	31 Aug 2032	31 Aug 2027	ZAR1 639	**1 654**	**1 639**	1 654	1 639	1 654	1 639
SST 203	3 Mar 2033	3 Mar 2028	ZAR2 000	**2 016**	**2 000**	1 781	2 000	2 016	2 000
SST 204	20 Mar 2034	20 Mar 2029	ZAR1 512	**1 517**	**1 512**				
Subordinated loan	25 Sep 2034	26 Mar 2029	USD300	**5 495**	**5 475**				
Standard Bank Eswatini	29 Jun 2028	29 Jun 2023	E100	**100**	**100**	100	100	105	100
Stanbic Botswana	2029 – 2032	2024 – 2027	BWP516	**707**	**693**	731	719	724	710
Stanbic Bank Kenya	21 Dec 2028	21 Dec 2028	USD20	**382**	**365**	389	377	387	370
Intercompany						(4)	(4)		
Total subordinated debt				**25 840**	**25 589**	25 422	25 542	27 029	27 031
Regulatory insurance capital			ZAR5 100	**5 180**	**5 100**	5 204	5 100	5 198	5 100
Total subordinated debt				**31 020**	**30 689**	30 626	30 642	32 227	32 131

1 The difference between the carrying and notional value represents accrued interest together with, where applicable, the unamortised fair value adjustments relating to bonds hedged for interest rate risk.
2 SBSA on a reciprocal basis entered into subordinated tier 2 capital lending agreements with SBG under identical terms.

During 1H24, the group issued R7.0 billion (FY23: R5.6 billion) and redeemed R8.4 billion (FY23: R5.0 billion) Basel III compliant instruments. The capital instruments constitute direct, unsecured and subordinated obligations. The instruments may be redeemed prior to their respective maturity dates at the option of the issuer and subject to regulatory approval, after a minimum period of five years.

The terms of the Basel III compliant tier 2 capital instruments include a regulatory requirement which provides for the write-off, in whole or in part, on the earlier of a decision by the Prudential Authority that a write-off, without which the issuer would have become non-viable is necessary, or the decision to make a public sector injection of capital or equivalent support, without which the issuer would have become non-viable.

During 1H24, the group did not issue or redeem any subordinated debt instruments that qualify as regulatory insurance capital (FY23: Rnil issued; R0.9 billion redeemed).

OTHER CAPITAL INSTRUMENTS

OTHER EQUITY INSTRUMENTS

	First callable date	Notional value LCm	1H24 Carrying value Rm	1H24 Notional value Rm	1H23 Carrying value Rm	1H23 Notional value Rm	FY23 Carrying value Rm	FY23 Notional value Rm
Preference share capital			**5 503**	**9**	5 503	9	5 503	9
Cumulative preference share capital (SBKP)		ZAR8	**8**	**8**	8	8	8	8
Non-cumulative preference share capital (SBPP)		ZAR1	**5 495**	**1**	5 495	1	5 495	1
Additional tier 1 capital bonds[1,2]			**18 222**	**18 222**	16 666	16 664	18 664	18 664
SBT 103	31 Mar 2024	ZAR1 942			1 942	1 942	1 942	1 942
SBT 104	30 Sep 2025	ZAR1 539	**1 539**	**1 539**	1 539	1 539	1 539	1 539
SBT 105	31 Mar 2026	ZAR1 800	**1 800**	**1 800**	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800
SBT 106	31 Dec 2026	ZAR1 724	**1 724**	**1 724**	1 724	1 724	1 724	1 724
SBT 107	8 Apr 2027	ZAR1 559	**1 559**	**1 559**	1 559	1 559	1 559	1 559
SBT 108	13 Jul 2027	ZAR2 000	**2 000**	**2 000**	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000
SBT 109	31 Dec 2027	ZAR3 600	**3 600**	**3 600**	3 600	3 600	3 600	3 600
SBT 110	30 Jun 2028	ZAR2 500	**2 500**	**2 500**	2 502	2 500	2 500	2 500
SBT 111	31 Dec 2028	ZAR2 000	**2 000**	**2 000**			2 000	2 000
SBT 112	30 Jun 2029	ZAR1 500	**1 500**	**1 500**				
Total other equity instruments			**23 725**	**18 231**	22 169	16 673	24 167	18 673

1 SBSA on a reciprocal basis entered into subordinated additional tier 1 (AT1) capital lending agreements with SBG under identical terms.
2 During 1H24, the group issued R1.5 billion (FY23: R4.5 billion) and redeemed R1.9 billion (FY23: Rnil) Basel III compliant AT1 capital bonds. During 1H24, coupons to the value of R1.0 billion (FY23: R1.8 billion) were paid to AT1 capital bondholders. Current tax of R0.3 billion (FY23: R0.5 billion) relating to the AT1 capital bonds were recognised directly in equity resulting in an aggregate net equity impact of R0.8 billion (FY23: R1.3 billion). The AT1 capital bonds have been recognised within other equity instruments in the statement of financial position.

KEY LEGAL ENTITY INFORMATION

THE STANDARD BANK GROUP

HEADLINE EARNINGS AND NET ASSET VALUE RECONCILIATION BY KEY LEGAL ENTITY

HEADLINE EARNINGS

	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
SBSA Group	12	**9 440**	8 432	16 756
Africa Regions legal entities	(2)	**9 045**	9 252	18 209
Liberty Holdings Group[1]	29	**1 424**	1 105	2 439
Standard Bank Offshore	6	**2 178**	2 049	4 329
Other group entities	(10)	**(677)**	(756)	(71)
SBG Securities	(>100)	**(7)**	166	22
Standard Advisory London	100	**62**	31	81
Other	(23)	**(732)**	(953)	(174)
Standard Bank Group Franchise	7	**21 410**	20 082	41 662
ICBCS	(48)	**596**	1 149	1 286
Standard Bank Group	4	**22 006**	21 231	42 948

NET ASSET VALUE (EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS)

	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
SBSA Group	6	**121 822**	114 512	121 715
Africa Regions legal entities	(2)	**62 079**	63 061	64 623
Liberty Holdings Group[1]	6	**19 191**	18 126	19 407
Standard Bank Offshore	(2)	**14 437**	14 714	15 530
Other group entities	22	**14 441**	11 810	6 518
SBG Securities	(11)	**2 480**	2 797	2 487
Standard Advisory London	(3)	**852**	878	918
Other	37	**11 109**	8 135	3 113
Standard Bank Group Franchise	4	**231 970**	222 223	227 793
ICBCS	(0)	**8 678**	8 706	8 652
Standard Bank Group	4	**240 648**	230 929	236 445

1 Includes Standard Insurance Limited.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

KEY FINANCIAL RESULTS, RATIOS AND STATISTICS

		Change %	1H24	1H23[1]	FY23
SBSA Group					
Income statement					
Headline earnings	Rm	12	**9 440**	8 432	16 756
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	Rm	11	**9 343**	8 432	16 779
Statement of financial position					
Ordinary shareholders' equity	Rm	6	**121 822**	114 512	121 715
Total assets	Rm	3	**1 992 069**	1 926 394	1 966 580
Net loans and advances	Rm	3	**1 335 919**	1 297 729	1 343 798
Financial performance					
ROE	%		**15.7**	15.2	14.6
Non-interest revenue to total expenses	%		**70.4**	74.6	70.1
Loan-to-deposit ratio	%		**82.4**	83.2	84.4
CLR[1]	bps		**97**	109	98
CLR on loans to customers[1]	bps		**110**	127	114
Cost-to-income ratio[1]	%		**56.7**	57.7	60.4
Jaws[1]	%		**1.9**	1.8	(2.9)
Number of employees		1	**29 059**	28 677	29 002
Capital adequacy					
Total risk-weighted assets	Rm	5	**959 162**	911 940	898 694
Common equity tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	%		**12.0**	11.7	12.7
Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	%		**13.9**	13.5	14.8
Total capital adequacy ratio	%		**16.3**	16.2	17.6
SBSA Company[2]					
Headline earnings	Rm	11	**9 148**	8 256	16 578
Total assets	Rm	3	**1 987 797**	1 925 552	1 965 087
ROE	%		**15.4**	15.0	14.5

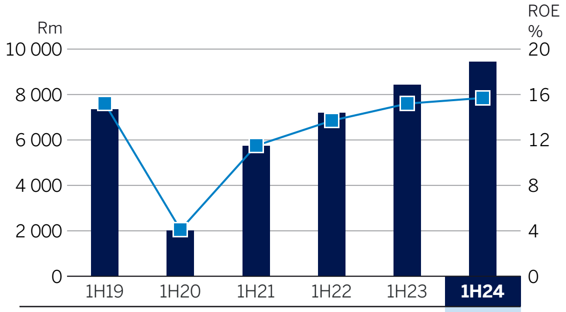
1 1H23 restated, refer to page 116 for further detail.
2 SBSA Group is a consolidation of entities including subsidiaries as well as structured entities, whereas SBSA company is a legal entity.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

KEY FINANCIAL RESULTS, RATIOS AND STATISTICS

Headline earnings

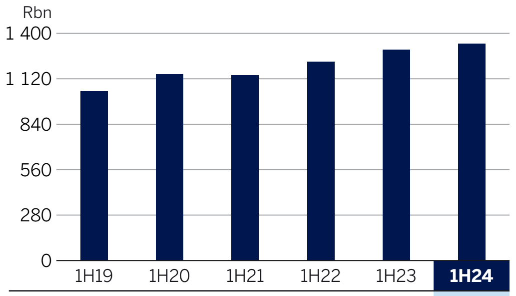
CAGR (1H19 – 1H24): 5%



	1H19	1H20	1H21	1H22	1H23	1H24
Headline earnings	7 354	2 023	5 739	7 190	8 432	9 440
ROE	15.2	4.1	11.5	13.7	15.2	15.7

Net loans and advances

CAGR (1H19 – 1H24): 5%



1H19	1H20	1H21	1H22	1H23	1H24
1 042	1 148	1 141	1 226	1 298	1 336

SBSA Group

South Africa's seventh democratic national and provincial elections were a dominant feature of the first half of 2024, with the ensuing political environment impacting economic growth despite reduced load shedding and average inflation moderating to 5.3% (1H23: average of 6.6%). Interest rates remained elevated which placed additional strain on business and consumer affordability. Globally, investors braced for geopolitical headwinds with 77 countries expected to conclude elections throughout 2024, adding further pressure to the South African economy.

In this increasingly complex operating context, SBSA delivered headline earnings of R9 440 million, up by 12% against the prior period with a ROE of 15.7% (1H23:15.2%), which is ahead of cost of equity. This growth was underpinned by good net interest income growth, improved transactional activity and lower credit impairment charges. SBSA contributed 43% to group headline earnings (1H23: 40%). Good cost discipline across the portfolio delivered a below inflation increase in operating expenses of 2.0%. Income growth of 3.9% outpaced cost growth, which resulted in positive jaws of 1.9% and an improved cost-to-income ratio of 56.7% (1H23: 57.7%).

SBSA remains well capitalised, with a CET1 capital ratio of 12.0%, LCR of 119% and NSFR of 105%, all above the regulatory minimum requirements and board-approved targets. Capital initiatives focused on a combination of optimising capital supply and efficient allocation to improve ROE (after considering the appropriateness of stress buffers and future changes in regulations). Contingent liquidity buffers remained adequate in catering for internal as well as regulatory stress testing requirements. Deposit diversification across the South African ZAR and foreign currency liquidity portfolio continued to contribute towards competitive funding costs while sustainably underpinning client lending growth.

Gross loans and advances to customers grew by 6% to R1 240 billion, supported by good origination in the corporate portfolio led by deal activity in the Energy & Infrastructure sector. This was partially offset by softer growth in the retail and business lending portfolios. The ongoing high interest rate environment dampened demand for disbursements and pay-outs which resulted in muted loan growth in Home services and lending solutions. SBSA's deliberate and disciplined approach to managing risk appetite coupled with collection optimisation strategies continued to result in positive outcomes. Deposits from customers increased by 2% to R1 396 billion, mainly due to competitive product offerings such as MoneyMarket select investment accounts which led to growth in call deposits of 5%.

In 1H23, gains and losses on liquid assets, held at fair value, were recorded in other gains and losses on financial instruments. These liquid assets matured and the proceeds were reinvested in new liquid assets which were classified as amortised cost and the related income was recorded in net interest income in 1H24. Net interest income increased by 10% to R28 618 million, supported by growth in average interest earning assets of 6% and positive endowment in a higher average interest rate environment. This was moderated by pricing pressures experienced in a competitive market, most notably within Home services, Vehicle and asset finance, and Corporate lending.

Net fee and commission revenue grew by 6% to R10 779 million, supported by a 10% growth in PPB driven by growth in the active client base of 5%, higher transactional volumes and annual price increases This was partially offset by growth in fee expenses which was commensurate with increased transactional activity which led to higher USD Mastercard and Visa expenses

Trading revenue declined by 4% to R4 879 million, due to a reduction in client demand for foreign exchange and structured solutions. In addition, investor appetite in Equities remained low which impacted trading opportunities. This was partially offset by an increase in credit-linked note client activity.

Other revenue grew by 2% to R2 846 million, mainly driven by higher bancassurance income as a result of growth in the Flexi-funeral policy base. This was supplemented by an increase in Vehicle and asset finance fleet rental income on the back of higher volumes on long-term rentals.

Other gains and losses on financial instruments reduced by 84% to R224 million as positions held in the fair value portfolio declined due to the implementation of hedge accounting on liquid assets.

Credit impairment charges declined by 7% to R6 711 million, due to stage 3 releases linked to a legacy client in the corporate portfolio combined with a slowdown in retail early arrears and non-performing loans. The SBSA credit loss ratio landed at 97bps (1H23: 109bps) and remained within the through-the-cycle target range of 70 – 100bps.

Below inflation growth in operating expenses of 2% to R26 603 million, reflected the impact of disciplined cost management. Costs grew on the back of an increased headcount base, annual salary increases and a shift in headcount composition. Ongoing strategic spend linked to client experience, business agility and investment in system stability led to further growth. This was partially offset by lower incentive provisioning and a decline in discretionary spend.

Looking ahead

SBSA continues to focus on driving sustainable growth in South Africa by utilising its strong balance sheet position to grow market share in selected segments. The Group continues to support its clients in navigating the challenging macroeconomic environment and to be a partner in enabling energy transition in the country.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA
CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Group				Company			
	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Assets								
Cash and balances with central banks	(18)	**49 123**	59 969	54 251	(18)	**49 123**	59 964	54 231
Derivative assets	1	**78 154**	77 157	83 106	(0)	**76 469**	76 742	82 489
Trading assets	14	**319 650**	281 097	282 915	14	**314 291**	274 850	276 949
Pledged assets	(82)	**1 707**	9 474	6 812	(82)	**1 707**	9 474	6 812
Financial investments	5	**155 318**	148 220	151 642	6	**157 175**	148 311	153 740
Receivables and other assets	3	**33 056**	32 098	23 885	2	**32 961**	32 233	23 717
Net loans and advances	3	**1 335 919**	1 297 729	1 343 798	3	**1 330 324**	1 296 965	1 340 414
Gross loans and advances to banks	(17)	**151 498**	182 444	186 368	(17)	**151 672**	182 296	186 311
Gross loans and advances to customers	6	**1 240 300**	1 166 021	1 210 735	6	**1 233 576**	1 164 985	1 206 716
Credit impairments	10	**(55 879)**	(50 736)	(53 305)	9	**(54 924)**	(50 316)	(52 613)
Interest in associates, joint ventures and subsidiaries	(12)	**1 123**	1 279	1 193	1	**7 880**	7 827	7 940
Property, equipment and right of use assets	(1)	**10 714**	10 859	11 034	(1)	**10 677**	10 814	10 989
Goodwill and other intangible assets	(14)	**7 305**	8 512	7 944	(14)	**7 190**	8 372	7 806
Total assets	3	**1 992 069**	1 926 394	1 966 580	3	**1 987 797**	1 925 552	1 965 087
Equity and liabilities								
Equity	6	**139 805**	131 613	140 530	7	**138 797**	130 049	139 406
Equity attributable to ordinary shareholders	6	**121 822**	114 512	121 715	6	**120 573**	113 383	120 742
Equity attributable to other equity instrument holders	5	**17 911**	17 030	18 743	9	**18 224**	16 666	18 664
Equity attributable to AT1 capital noteholders	9	**18 224**	16 666	18 664	9	**18 224**	16 666	18 664
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests within Standard Bank Group	(>100)	**(313)**	364	79				
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	1	**72**	71	72				
Liabilities	3	**1 852 264**	1 794 781	1 826 050	3	**1 849 000**	1 795 503	1 825 681
Derivative liabilities	(6)	**87 262**	92 515	92 984	(6)	**86 905**	92 516	92 938
Trading liabilities	(5)	**84 078**	88 092	82 028	(5)	**84 078**	88 092	82 028
Provisions and other liabilities	15	**34 392**	29 985	33 016	71	**33 190**	19 465	31 998
Deposits and debt funding	4	**1 621 881**	1 559 983	1 592 209	3	**1 620 176**	1 571 224	1 592 904
Deposits from banks	18	**225 482**	190 317	190 833	13	**225 454**	199 277	190 838
Deposits from customers	2	**1 396 399**	1 369 666	1 401 376	2	**1 394 722**	1 371 947	1 402 066
Subordinated debt	2	**24 651**	24 206	25 813	2	**24 651**	24 206	25 813
Total equity and liabilities	3	**1 992 069**	1 926 394	1 966 580	3	**1 987 797**	1 925 552	1 965 087

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA
CONDENSED INCOME STATEMENT

	Group				Company			
	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Net interest income[1]	10	**28 618**	26 097	54 555	10	**28 485**	25 885	54 151
Non-interest revenue	(4)	**18 728**	19 456	39 535	(5)	**17 908**	18 766	38 394
Net fee and commission revenue	6	**10 779**	10 198	21 637	5	**10 211**	9 702	20 521
Trading revenue	(4)	**4 879**	5 078	9 847	(10)	**4 573**	5 078	9 344
Other revenue	2	**2 846**	2 777	5 588	12	**2 900**	2 583	6 066
Other gains and losses on financial instruments[2]	(84)	**224**	1 403	2 463	(84)	**224**	1 403	2 463
Total income	4	**47 346**	45 553	94 090	4	**46 393**	44 651	92 545
Credit impairment charges[1]	(7)	**(6 711)**	(7 233)	(13 256)	(6)	**(6 474)**	(6 919)	(12 676)
Loans and advances[1]	(7)	**(6 724)**	(7 213)	(13 113)	(6)	**(6 488)**	(6 899)	(12 533)
Financial investments	(>100)	**22**	(11)	(9)	(>100)	**22**	(11)	(9)
Letters of credit, guarantees and other	0	**(9)**	(9)	(134)	(11)	**(8)**	(9)	(134)
Income before revenue sharing agreements	6	**40 635**	38 320	80 834	6	**39 919**	37 732	79 869
Revenue sharing agreements with group companies	35	**(464)**	(343)	(777)	35	**(464)**	(344)	(777)
Net income before operating expenses	6	**40 171**	37 977	80 057	6	**39 455**	37 388	79 092
Operating expenses	2	**(26 603)**	(26 091)	(56 392)	2	**(26 062)**	(25 580)	(55 317)
Staff costs	2	**(15 064)**	(14 709)	(31 799)	3	**(14 738)**	(14 269)	(31 143)
Other operating expenses	1	**(11 539)**	(11 382)	(24 593)	0	**(11 324)**	(11 311)	(24 174)
Net income before capital items and equity accounted earnings	14	**13 568**	11 886	23 665	13	**13 393**	11 808	23 775
Non-trading and capital related items	>100	**(125)**	(4)	22	>100	**(109)**	(4)	221
Share of post-tax (loss)/ profit from associates and joint ventures	>100	**16**	7	(41)	>100	**16**	7	(41)
Profit before indirect taxation	13	**13 459**	11 889	23 646	13	**13 300**	11 811	23 955
Indirect taxation	7	**(994)**	(926)	(1 845)	8	**(989)**	(920)	(1 832)
Profit before direct taxation	14	**12 465**	10 963	21 801	13	**12 311**	10 891	22 123
Direct taxation	18	**(2 475)**	(2 090)	(4 105)	19	**(2 447)**	(2 050)	(4 022)
Profit for the period	13	**9 990**	8 873	17 696	12	**9 864**	8 841	18 101
Attributable to AT1 capital noteholders	37	**(799)**	(585)	(1 344)	37	**(799)**	(585)	(1 344)
Attributable to non-controlling interests with Standard Bank Group	6	**152**	144	429				
Attributable to non-controlling interests		**0**		(2)	100	**1**		
Attributable to ordinary shareholders	11	**9 343**	8 432	16 779	10	**9 066**	8 256	16 757
Headline adjustable items	100	**97**	0	(23)	100	**82**	0	(179)
Headline earnings	12	**9 440**	8 432	16 756	11	**9 148**	8 256	16 578

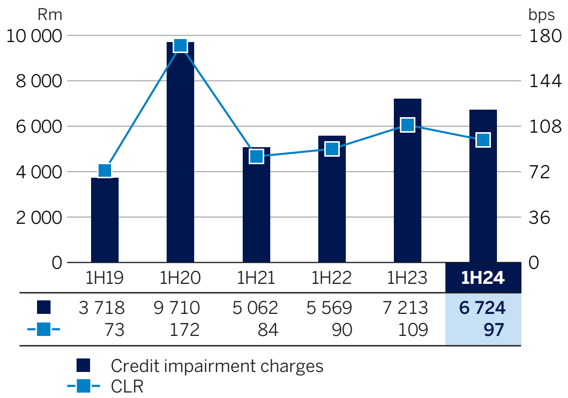
[1] 1H23 restated, refer to page 116 for further detail.
[2] In 1H23, gains and losses on liquid assets, held at fair value, were recorded in other gains and losses on financial instruments. These liquid assets matured and the proceeds were reinvested in new liquid assets which were classified as amortised cost and the related income was recorded in net interest income in 1H24.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

CREDIT IMPAIRMENT CHARGES

Credit impairment charges on loans and advances

CAGR (1H19 – 1H24): 13%



INCOME STATEMENT CREDIT IMPAIRMENT CHARGES

		1H24						1H23[2]						FY23					
	Change %	Stage 1 Rm	Stage 2[1] Rm	Total stage 1 and 2 Rm	Stage 3[1] Rm	Credit impairment charges/ (release) Rm	Credit loss ratio bps	Stage 1 Rm	Stage 2[1] Rm	Total stage 1 and 2 Rm	Stage 3[1] Rm	Credit impairment charges/ (release) Rm	Credit loss ratio bps	Stage 1 Rm	Stage 2[1] Rm	Total stage 1 and 2 Rm	Stage 3[1] Rm	Credit impairment charges/ (release) Rm	Credit loss ratio bps
Banking																			
Home services	(1)	**(113)**	**(214)**	**(327)**	**1 928**	**1 601**	**73**	(16)	226	210	1 411	1 621	74	152	784	936	2 080	3 016	68
Vehicle and asset finance	(3)	**(10)**	**46**	**36**	**921**	**957**	**166**	(11)	68	57	927	984	182	(94)	(11)	(105)	1 900	1 795	164
Card and payments	(10)	**(3)**	**29**	**26**	**972**	**998**	**519**	8	141	149	966	1 115	590	(30)	(24)	(54)	2 147	2 093	549
Personal unsecured lending	(1)	**28**	**141**	**169**	**1 903**	**2 072**	**691**	8	357	365	1 725	2 090	730	110	469	579	3 021	3 600	621
Business lending and other	11	**24**	**139**	**163**	**520**	**683**	**164**	12	25	37	577	614	142	(52)	12	(40)	1 121	1 081	128
Corporate and sovereign lending	(60)	**(29)**	**(184)**	**(213)**	**526**	**313**	**14**	88	(138)	(50)	830	780	38	124	(123)	1	1 513	1 514	36
CIB bank lending	>100	**146**	**(46)**	**100**		**100**	**11**	38	(29)	9		9	1	(9)	23	14		14	1
Total loans and advances credit impairment charges	(7)	**43**	**(89)**	**(46)**	**6 770**	**6 724**	**97**	127	650	777	6 436	7 213	109	201	1 130	1 331	11 782	13 113	98
Credit impairment (release)/charge – financial investments						**(22)**						11						9	
Credit impairment charge – letters of credit, guarantees and other						**9**						9						134	
Total credit impairment charges	(7)					**6 711**						7 233						13 256	

1 Includes post-write-off recoveries and modification gains and losses.
2 1H23 restated, refer to page 116 for further detail.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

RECONCILIATION OF EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS FOR LOANS AND ADVANCES MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST

	1 January 2024 opening balance Rm	Total transfers between stages Rm	Net provisions raised and (released) Rm	Impaired accounts written off Rm	Currency translation and other movements Rm	Time value of money and interest in suspense Rm	June 2024 closing balance Rm	Modification (losses) and recoveries of amounts written off Rm
Home services	18 019		1 465	(816)		757	19 425	(136)
Stage 1	1 016	399	(512)				903	
Stage 2	3 157	(324)	101				2 934	(9)
Stage 3	13 846	(75)	1 876	(816)		757	15 588	(127)
Vehicle and asset finance	7 086		916	(686)		244	7 560	(41)
Stage 1	545	593	(603)				535	
Stage 2	1 422	(504)	536				1 454	(14)
Stage 3	5 119	(89)	983	(686)		244	5 571	(27)
Card and payments	4 589		907	(682)		167	4 981	(91)
Stage 1	678	14	(17)				675	
Stage 2	1 040	(15)	43				1 068	(1)
Stage 3	2 871	1	881	(682)		167	3 238	(90)
Personal unsecured lending	10 080		1 897	(1 915)		144	10 206	(175)
Stage 1	1 119	533	(505)				1 147	
Stage 2	1 980	(280)	359				2 059	(62)
Stage 3	6 981	(253)	2 043	(1 915)		144	7 000	(113)
Business lending and other	5 410		741	(340)		149	5 960	58
Stage 1	362	148	(124)				386	
Stage 2	856	(129)	268				995	
Stage 3	4 192	(19)	597	(340)		149	4 579	58
Corporate and sovereign lending	8 010		314	(914)	10	121	7 541	1
Stage 1	1 189	64	(93)		(8)		1 152	
Stage 2	500	(127)	(57)				316	
Stage 3	6 321	63	464	(914)	18	121	6 073	1
CIB bank lending	111		100		(5)		206	
Stage 1	53	(4)	150		(6)		193	
Stage 2	58	4	(50)		1		13	
Total	53 305		6 340	(5 353)	5	1 582	55 879	(384)
Stage 1	4 962	1 747	(1 704)		(14)		4 991	
Stage 2	9 013	(1 375)	1 200		1		8 839	(86)
Stage 3	39 330	(372)	6 844	(5 353)	18	1 582	42 049	(298)

The income statement credit impairment charge on loans and advances of R6 724 million is made up of total transfers, net provision raised of R6 340 million plus modification losses net of post-write-off recoveries of R384 million.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

RECONCILIATION OF EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS FOR LOANS AND ADVANCES MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST

	1 January 2023 opening balance Rm	Total transfers between stages Rm	Net provisions raised and (released) Rm	Impaired accounts written off Rm	Currency translation and other movements Rm	Time value of money and interest in suspense Rm	December 2023 closing balance Rm	Modification losses and recoveries of amounts written off Rm
Home services	15 286		2 847	(1 315)		1 201	18 019	(169)
Stage 1	864	207	(55)				1 016	
Stage 2	2 421	(71)	807				3 157	(48)
Stage 3	12 001	(136)	2 095	(1 315)		1 201	13 846	(121)
Vehicle and asset finance	6 423		1 693	(1 350)		320	7 086	(102)
Stage 1	639	143	(237)				545	
Stage 2	1 467	(262)	217				1 422	(34)
Stage 3	4 317	119	1 713	(1 350)		320	5 119	(68)
Card and payments	3 738		2 125	(1 573)		299	4 589	32
Stage 1	708	84	(114)				678	
Stage 2	1 093	(135)	82				1 040	(29)
Stage 3	1 937	51	2 157	(1 573)		299	2 871	61
Personal unsecured lending	8 343		3 226	(2 440)		951	10 080	(374)
Stage 1	1 009	168	(58)				1 119	
Stage 2	1 669	(16)	327				1 980	(158)
Stage 3	5 665	(152)	2 957	(2 440)		951	6 981	(216)
Business lending and other	5 356		1 156	(1 122)		20	5 410	75
Stage 1	414	181	(233)				362	
Stage 2	844	(168)	180				856	
Stage 3	4 098	(13)	1 209	(1 122)		20	4 192	75
Corporate and sovereign lending	5 964		1 574	(277)	286	463	8 010	60
Stage 1	1 031	24	100		34		1 189	
Stage 2	607	(24)	(99)		16		500	
Stage 3	4 326		1 573	(277)	236	463	6 321	60
CIB bank lending	93		14		4		111	
Stage 1	59		(9)		3		53	
Stage 2	34		23		1		58	
Total	45 203		12 635	(8 077)	290	3 254	53 305	(478)
Stage 1	4 724	807	(606)		37		4 962	
Stage 2	8 135	(676)	1 537		17		9 013	(269)
Stage 3	32 344	(131)	11 704	(8 077)	236	3 254	39 330	(209)

The income statement credit impairment charge on loans and advances of R7 213 million is made up of total transfers, net provision raised of R12 635 million less modification losses and post-write-off recoveries of R478 million.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

LOANS AND ADVANCES PERFORMANCE

		SB 1 – 12		SB 13 – 20		SB 21 – 25							
	Gross carrying loans and advances Rm	Stage 1 Rm	Stage 2 Rm	Stage 1 Rm	Stage 2 Rm	Stage 1 Rm	Stage 2 Rm	Total stage 1 and 2 loans Rm	Total stage 3 loans Rm	Securities and expected recoveries on stage 3 exposures loan Rm	Balance sheet expected credit loss and interest in suspense on stage 3 Rm	Gross stage 3 loans coverage ratio %	Stage 3 exposures ratio %
1H24													
Home services	**445 909**	**67 099**	**95**	**267 311**	**8 339**	**11 012**	**46 152**	**400 008**	**45 901**	**30 313**	**15 588**	**34**	**10.3**
Vehicle and asset finance	**118 577**	**47 255**		**44 104**	**9 038**	**3 060**	**4 363**	**107 820**	**10 757**	**5 186**	**5 571**	**52**	**9.1**
Card and payments	**39 183**	**2 639**		**22 863**	**184**	**4 178**	**4 596**	**34 460**	**4 723**	**1 485**	**3 238**	**69**	**12.1**
Personal unsecured lending	**59 092**	**3 183**	**4**	**27 173**	**219**	**9 589**	**8 372**	**48 540**	**10 552**	**3 552**	**7 000**	**66**	**17.9**
Business lending and other	**83 669**	**16 459**	**438**	**50 073**	**983**	**898**	**7 477**	**76 328**	**7 341**	**2 762**	**4 579**	**62**	**8.8**
Corporate and sovereign lending	**489 847**	**301 932**	**1 914**	**159 108**	**10 974**	**1 920**	**1 385**	**477 233**	**12 614**	**6 541**	**6 073**	**48**	**2.6**
CIB bank lending	**145 688**	**121 633**		**15 083**	**4 893**	**3 678**	**401**	**145 688**					
Central and other	**9 002**	**9 002**						**9 002**					
Gross loans and advances	**1 390 967**	**569 202**	**2 451**	**585 715**	**34 630**	**34 335**	**72 746**	**1 299 079**	**91 888**	**49 839**	**42 049**	**46**	**6.6**
Percentage of total book (%)	**100.0**	**40.9**	**0.2**	**42.1**	**2.5**	**2.5**	**5.2**	**93.4**	**6.6**	**3.6**	**3.0**		
Gross loans and advances at amortised cost	**1 390 967**												
Gross loans and advances at fair value	**831**												
Total gross loans and advances	**1 391 798**												

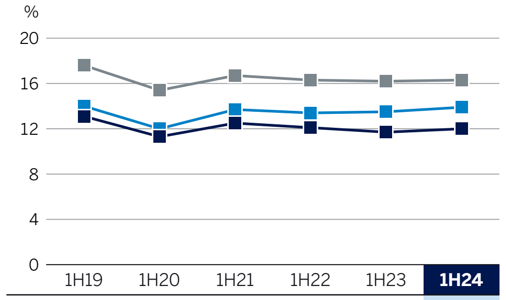
		SB 1 – 12		SB 13 – 20		SB 21 – 25							
	Gross carrying loans and advances Rm	Stage 1 Rm	Stage 2 Rm	Stage 1 Rm	Stage 2 Rm	Stage 1 Rm	Stage 2 Rm	Total stage 1 and 2 loans Rm	Total stage 3 loans Rm	Securities and expected recoveries on stage 3 exposures loans Rm	Balance sheet expected credit loss and interest in suspense on stage 3 Rm	Gross stage 3 loans coverage ratio %	Stage 3 exposures ratio %
FY23													
Home services	444 438	66 308	38	269 799	8 898	11 047	47 160	403 250	41 188	27 342	13 846	34	9.3
Vehicle and asset finance	114 123	42 042		45 451	7 390	4 026	5 122	104 031	10 092	4 973	5 119	51	8.8
Card and payments	38 285	2 168		23 365	201	4 097	4 408	34 239	4 046	1 175	2 871	71	10.6
Personal unsecured lending	58 512	522	6	29 034	210	10 594	7 866	48 232	10 280	3 299	6 981	68	17.6
Business lending and other	82 738	10 294	108	57 340	845	907	6 624	76 118	6 620	2 428	4 192	63	8.0
Corporate and sovereign lending	472 066	236 568	2 254	196 769	20 415	1 867	1 412	459 285	12 781	6 460	6 321	49	2.7
CIB bank lending	181 378	139 379	645	15 556	24 273	742	783	181 378					
Central and other	4 848	4 848						4 848					
Gross loans and advances	1 396 388	502 129	3 051	637 314	62 232	33 280	73 375	1 311 381	85 007	45 677	39 330	46	6.1
Percentage of total book (%)	100.0	36.0	0.2	45.6	4.5	2.4	5.3	93.9	6.1	3.3	2.8		
Gross loans and advances at amortised cost	1 396 388												
Gross loans and advances at fair value	715												
Total gross loans and advances	1 397 103												

The group uses a 25-point master rating scale to quantify each borrower's credit risk (corporate asset classes) or facility (specialised lending and retail asset classes). Ratings are mapped to the probability of defaults (PDs) through calibration formulae that use historical default rates and other data from the applicable portfolio.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

CAPITAL ADEQUACY AND RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS

Capital adequacy – SBSA Group



	1H19	1H20	1H21	1H22	1H23	1H24
Common equity tier 1 capital	13.1	11.3	12.5	12.1	11.7	**12.0**
Tier 1 capital	14.0	12.0	13.7	13.4	13.5	**13.9**
Total regulatory capital	17.6	15.4	16.7	16.3	16.2	**16.3**

RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS

	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Credit risk	4	**668 305**	645 124	649 319
Counterparty credit risk	8	**56 477**	52 503	45 215
Market risk	17	**77 288**	65 888	53 344
Operational risk	12	**122 521**	109 146	117 122
Equity risk in the banking book	(21)	**15 136**	19 110	13 566
RWA for investments in financial entities	(4)	**19 395**	20 169	20 128
Total risk-weighted assets	5	**959 122**	911 940	898 694

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

CAPITAL ADEQUACY

CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIOS

			Excluding unappropriated profit			Including unappropriated profit		
	Target ratios[1] %	SARB minimum regulatory requirement[2] %	1H24 %	1H23 %	FY23 %	1H24 %	1H23 %	FY23 %
Common equity tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	>11.0	>8.5	**11.1**	10.8	11.8	**12.0**	11.7	12.7
Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	>13.0	>10.8	**13.0**	12.7	13.9	**13.9**	13.5	14.8
Total capital adequacy ratio	>15.25	>13.0	**15.4**	15.3	16.7	**16.3**	16.2	17.6

[1] Including unappropriated profit.
[2] Excluding confidential bank specific requirements.

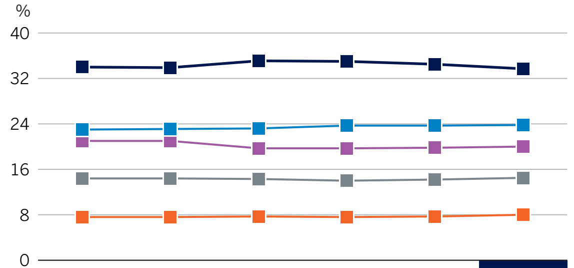
QUALIFYING REGULATORY CAPITAL EXCLUDING UNAPPROPRIATED PROFIT

	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Ordinary shareholders' equity	6	**121 822**	114 512	121 715
Regulatory adjustments	(8)	**(7 100)**	(7 690)	(7 451)
Goodwill	(13)	**(42)**	(48)	(48)
Other intangible assets	(13)	**(6 089)**	(6 963)	(6 520)
Other adjustments	43	**(969)**	(679)	(883)
Total (including unappropriated profit)	7	**114 722**	106 822	114 264
Unappropriated profit	0	**(7 921)**	(7 910)	(7 974)
Common equity Tier 1 capital	8	**106 801**	98 912	106 290
Qualifying other equity instruments	9	**18 214**	16 635	18 661
Tier 1 capital	8	**125 015**	115 547	124 951
Tier 2 capital	(4)	**23 162**	24 115	25 414
Qualifying Tier 2 subordinated debt	1	**24 423**	24 272	25 682
General allowance for credit impairments	(21)	**2 548**	3 206	3 594
Regulatory adjustments – investment in Tier 2 instruments in other banks	13	**(3 809)**	(3 363)	(3 862)
Total qualifying regulatory capital	6	**148 177**	139 662	150 365

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKET SHARE ANALYSIS[1]

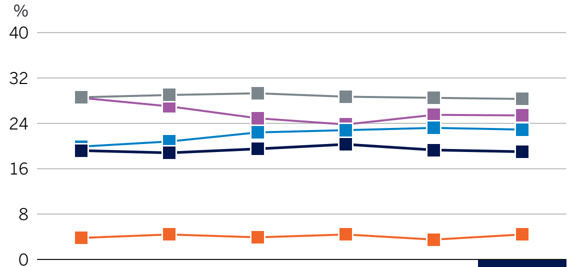
Mortgage loans[2]



	1H19	1H20	1H21	1H22	1H23	1H24
-■-	34.0	33.9	35.1	35.0	34.5	**33.7**
-■-	23.0	23.1	23.2	23.7	23.7	**23.8**
-■-	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.0	14.2	**14.5**
-■-	21.0	21.0	19.7	19.7	19.9	**20.0**
-■-	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.7	**8.0**

-■- SBSA
-■- ABSA
-■- Nedbank
-■- FirstRand
-■- Other

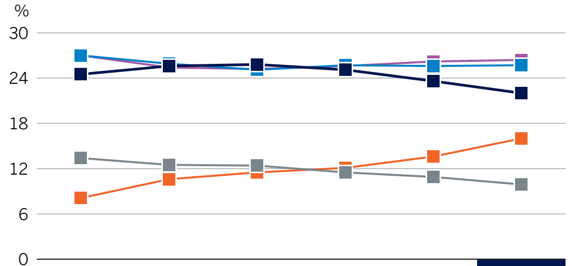
Vehicle and asset finance



	1H19	1H20	1H21	1H22	1H23	1H24
-■-	19.2	18.8	19.5	20.3	19.3	**19.0**
-■-	19.9	20.8	22.4	22.8	23.2	**22.9**
-■-	28.6	29.0	29.3	28.7	28.5	**28.3**
-■-	28.5	27.0	24.9	23.8	25.5	**25.4**
-■-	3.8	4.4	3.9	4.4	3.5	**4.4**

-■- SBSA
-■- ABSA
-■- Nedbank
-■- FirstRand
-■- Other

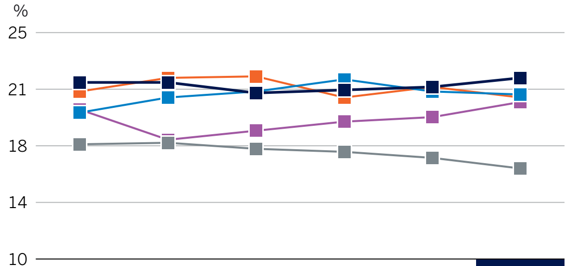
Card



	1H19	1H20	1H21	1H22	1H23	1H24
-■-	24.5	25.6	25.8	25.1	23.6	**22.0**
-■-	27.0	25.9	25.1	25.7	25.6	**25.7**
-■-	13.4	12.5	12.4	11.5	10.9	**9.9**
-■-	27.0	25.4	25.2	25.6	26.2	**26.4**
-■-	8.1	10.6	11.5	12.1	13.7	**16.0**

-■- SBSA
-■- ABSA
-■- Nedbank
-■- FirstRand
-■- Other

Other loans and advances

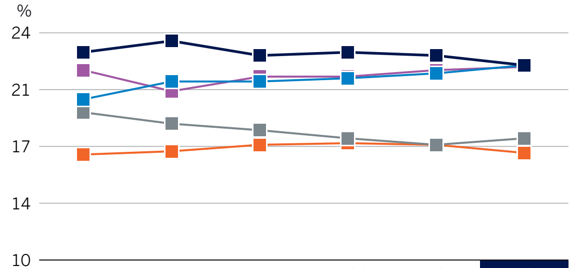


	1H19	1H20	1H21	1H22	1H23	1H24
-■-	21.7	21.7	21.0	21.2	21.4	**22.0**
-■-	19.7	20.7	21.1	21.9	21.1	**20.9**
-■-	17.6	17.7	17.3	17.1	16.7	**16.0**
-■-	19.9	17.9	18.5	19.1	19.4	**20.4**
-■-	21.1	22.0	22.1	20.7	21.4	**20.7**

-■- SBSA
-■- ABSA
-■- Nedbank
-■- FirstRand
-■- Other

1 Source: SARB BA 900.
2 Mortgage loans refers to residential households only. Commercial property finance is included in Other loans and advances.

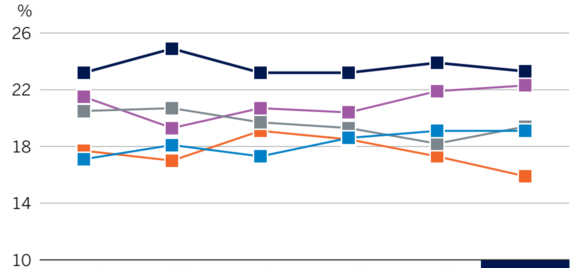
Deposits



	1H19	1H20	1H21	1H22	1H23	1H24
-■-	22.8	23.5	22.6	22.8	22.6	**22.0**
-■-	19.9	21.0	21.0	21.2	21.5	**22.0**
-■-	19.1	18.4	18.0	17.5	17.1	**17.5**
-■-	21.7	20.4	21.3	21.3	21.7	**21.9**
-■-	16.5	16.7	17.1	17.2	17.1	**16.6**

-■- SBSA
-■- ABSA
-■- Nedbank
-■- FirstRand
-■- Other

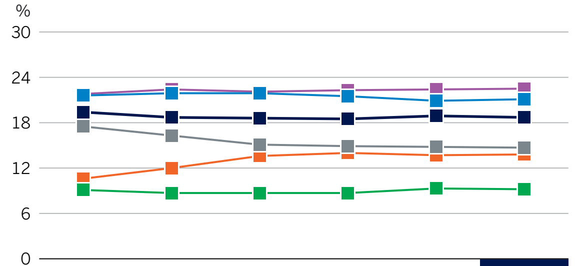
Corporate deposits



	1H19	1H20	1H21	1H22	1H23	1H24
-■-	23.2	24.9	23.2	23.2	23.5	**23.3**
-■-	17.1	18.1	17.3	18.6	19.1	**19.1**
-■-	20.5	20.7	19.7	19.3	18.2	**19.4**
-■-	21.5	19.3	20.7	20.4	21.9	**22.3**
-■-	17.7	17.0	19.1	18.5	17.3	**15.9**

-■- SBSA
-■- ABSA
-■- Nedbank
-■- FirstRand
-■- Other

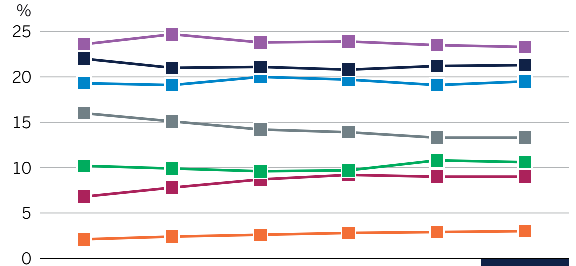
Household deposits



	1H19	1H20	1H21	1H22	1H23	1H24
-■-	19.4	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.9	**18.7**
-■-	21.6	21.9	21.9	21.5	20.9	**21.1**
-■-	17.5	16.3	15.1	14.9	14.8	**14.7**
-■-	21.8	22.4	22.1	22.3	22.4	**22.5**
-■-	9.1	8.7	8.7	8.7	9.3	**9.2**
-■-	10.6	12.0	13.6	14.1	13.7	**13.8**

-■- SBSA
-■- ABSA
-■- Nedbank
-■- FirstRand
-■- Investec
-■- Other

Household deposits – CASA[3]



	1H19	1H20	1H21	1H22	1H23	1H24
-■-	22.0	21.0	21.1	20.8	21.2	**21.3**
-■-	19.3	19.1	20.0	19.7	19.1	**19.5**
-■-	16.0	15.1	14.2	13.9	13.3	**13.3**
-■-	23.6	24.7	23.8	23.9	23.5	**23.3**
-■-	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.7	10.8	**10.6**
-■-	6.8	7.8	8.7	9.2	9.2	**9.0**
-■-	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	**3.0**

-■- SBSA
-■- ABSA
-■- Nedbank
-■- FirstRand
-■- Investec
-■- Capitec
-■- Other

3 CASA: Cheque, savings, on-demand and 1 to 30 day accounts.

AFRICA REGIONS LEGAL ENTITIES
HIGHLIGHTS

Africa Regions

A challenging global economic environment with heightened geopolitical risk and reduced investor confidence in emerging markets led to a difficult operating environment for Africa Regions during the first half of 2024. The increasing prospect of delayed monetary easing in major world economies subdued economic growth, whilst inflation remained elevated in the majority of the 19 African countries of operation. Botswana, Eswatini, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, and Uganda were the exception, with inflation declining in these markets. Countries with high levels of economic activity requiring foreign exchange grappled with liquidity and were impacted by the strengthening of the USD, resulting in further local currency devaluations.

The Africa Regions franchise delivered headline earnings of R9 045 million, down 2% (up 27% in CCY), resulting from the impact of local currency translations particularly in Angola, Malawi, Nigeria, and Zambia. Africa Regions contributed 41% to group headline earnings (1H23: 44%). Balance sheet metrics remained strong with a resilient ROE of 29.1% (1H23: 28.4%). Income declined by 7.3% to R29 133m and operating expenses declined by 6.8% to R12 848m, this led to negative jaws of 0.5% and a cost-to-income ratio of 44.1% (1H23: 43.9%).

Due to the volatility in currency across the continent, the commentary that follows is based on constant currency movements.

Loans and advances to customers increased by 15% driven by ongoing deal activity in the corporate loan book led by growth in West Africa, driven by Energy & Infrastructure investment across the region as well as loan demand from Multinational corporates in the Consumer and Telecommunications & Media sectors. Demand for trade facilities, particularly in West Africa, further contributed to growth. Deposits from customers grew by 18%, supported by higher current account and fixed deposit balances due to targeted client acquisition and retention strategies.

Net interest income grew by 34%, driven by good balance sheet momentum and positive endowment in a higher average interest rate environment across most markets. This was partially offset by interest rate reductions in Botswana, Ghana and Mozambique as inflation subsided.

Net fee and commission revenue grew by 32%, as new client deals delivered improved cash, securities, and trade volumes from corporates. In addition, the impact of annual price increases, increased fees earned, improved business activity in the commercial segment, as well as continued momentum in the pension fund business commensurate with growth in the client base and associated Assets Under Management (AUM) further supported growth.

Trading revenue declined by 4%, against a high base in 1H23, which included once-off gains on currency devaluations in certain Africa Regions markets. This was partially offset by higher foreign exchange sales in West Africa, and an increase in client margins on foreign exchange deals in East and West Africa.

Credit impairment charges declined by 18%, driven by the non-recurrence of negative sovereign credit risk migration experienced in certain markets in 2023. The credit loss ratio landed at 88bps (1H23: 136bps) within risk appetite.

Operating expenses increased by 24% and were higher than weighted average inflation for the region of 16%. Growth was driven by higher staff costs due to a larger workforce, inflation-linked annual salary increases and elevated inflationary pressures across most markets. Higher depositor insurance and Asset Management Corporation of Nigeria (AMCON) expenses in West Africa as well as higher technology spend linked to strategic initiatives resulted in further cost growth. The impact of local currency devaluation on foreign currency denominated costs further contributed to this increase.

East Africa

The macroeconomic headwinds from late 2023 had an overall impact on the region. Central Banks raised benchmark rates to rein in inflationary pressures. In Kenya, fiscal reforms led to a slowdown in consumption due to the higher cost of living. Following the restructuring of the Eurobond, Kenya's currency strengthened by more than 15% since February 2024.

East Africa headline earnings grew by 22% to R2 155 million with an ROE of 24.3% (1H23: 23.2%).

Net interest income growth of 12%, driven by a strong lending book on the back of increased loan origination in the Power & Infrastructure sector coupled with the impact of higher average interest rates in the region.

Non-interest revenue grew by 3%, driven by an increase in fees and commission due to higher card and digital volumes coupled with an increase in client activity linked to advisory and trade services. This was partly offset by a decrease in trading revenue due to a narrower foreign exchange margins in Kenya and non-recurrence of large client deals.

Credit impairment charges decreased by 35%, due to improved book quality and higher post write-off recoveries on the back of increased collection capabilities in the business segment.

Operating expenses were up by 4%, driven by a higher headcount base, annual staff cost increases, higher communication expenses due to higher SMS and USSD transactions, as well as marketing spend linked to client campaigns and brand repositioning.

South & Central Africa

The macroeconomic landscape reflected challenges due to commodity price fluctuations and diverse economic conditions. El Niño exacerbated the situation, causing severe droughts and national disasters in Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. In response to foreign exchange volatility, Zimbabwe introduced a new gold-backed currency called Zimbabwe Gold during April 2024. Notwithstanding the introduction of the new currency, given the usage and availability of USD in Zimbabwe, SBG amended the functional currency of its Zimbabwean operations from 1 January 2024 to USD. Given this functional currency change, the group will no longer prepare Zimbabwe results on a hyperinflationary basis.

South & Central Africa's headline earnings increased by 8% to R4 247 million with an ROE of 28.6% (1H23: 29.5%). The region was impacted by persistent inflation and the accelerating depreciation of local currencies in Malawi and Zimbabwe.

Net interest income increased by 11%, on the back of good customer loan growth due to increased drawdowns on overdraft facilities, increased loan origination, higher financial investment placements across most markets and higher average interest rates particularly in Malawi, Namibia, and Zambia. This was partially offset by interest rate cuts as inflation moderated in Botswana and Mozambique.

Net fee and commission revenue increased by 16%, mainly driven by continued demand for foreign currency and annual price increases, as well as higher transactional volumes on the back of improved levels of business activity in Zambia.

Trading revenue declined by 21%, on the back of non-recurring revenue earned on the devaluation of the local currency in Zimbabwe in the prior period as well as reduced client activity against a backdrop of US dollar liquidity shortages in Malawi and Mozambique.

Credit impairment charges decreased by 75%, due to the non-recurrence of negative sovereign credit risk migration in Malawi and regulatory growth in financial investment placements in Zambia. This was further supported by the release of credit impairment charges on stage 3 exposures in the corporate portfolio.

Operating expenses increased by 13%, driven by persistent inflation in Zimbabwe, continued investment in digitisation initiatives to support revenue and client growth, the impact of local currency devaluation on USD denominated contracts, and increased travel and entertainment costs. Cost containment measures continue to remain a key focus area for management in the region.

West Africa

The macroeconomic environment was constrained in West Africa due to elevated inflationary pressures, particularly in Angola and Nigeria. Fiscal reforms, the removal of subsidies and weakening currencies in 2023 led to rising inflation, with Central Banks responding by increasing interest rates. In January, the Central Bank of Nigeria implemented several regulations aimed at stabilising the Naira and enhancing market transparency, which resulted in the Naira depreciating by more than 80%.

West Africa's headline earnings grew by 56% to R2 643 million and delivered an ROE of 35.8% (1H23: 33.8%).

Net interest income grew by 82%, due to higher trade related lending, good loan origination and solid deposit growth. Positive endowment from higher average interest rates, particularly in Angola and Nigeria, further aided growth. .

Net fee and commission revenue increased by 53%, due to a combination of increased deal flows in the corporate portfolio linked to securities and trade activity, improved origination activity particularly in the Energy & Infrastructure sector and ongoing momentum in Assets Under Management which resulted in higher fees.

Trading revenue grew by 7%, on the back of higher foreign exchange sales which resulted in increased client flows, as well as an increase in client margins on foreign exchange deals. This was partially offset by non-recurring mark-to-market gains due to currency devaluations in 2023.

Credit impairment charges increased by 97%, driven by higher gross loans to advances of 29% and a decline in customer affordability on the back of elevated interest rates. This was partially offset by the non-recurrence of sovereign credit risk experienced in Ghana in the prior period.

Operating expenses grew by 47%, due to inflationary growth in some countries, higher depositor insurance and AMCON costs on the back of book growth, ongoing strategic technology spend, and the impact of local currency devaluation on USD denominated technology contracts.

Looking ahead

The business remains focused on delivering superior client experience, building sustainable solutions to enable the continent to achieve its energy transition goals, and is well positioned to deliver against its strategy. Ongoing investment in client journeys and digital capabilities will support continued business growth. Countries are on track to deliver its committed franchise growth and financial outcomes to assist the group in achieving its 2025 targets.

AFRICA REGIONS LEGAL ENTITIES

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	East Africa[1]					South & Central Africa[2]				
	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Assets										
Cash and balances with central banks	39	20	**9 477**	7 916	9 990	13	(3)	**30 030**	31 114	32 300
Derivative assets	38	39	**1451**	1044	773	30	0	**380**	379	168
Trading assets	16	14	**14 895**	13 115	10 238	35	(2)	**3 262**	3 337	2 077
Pledged assets	99	>100	**938**	447	340	4	0	**1 193**	1 189	1 189
Financial investments	(18)	(20)	**12 263**	15 256	12 557	2	(10)	**42 803**	47 546	40 070
Receivables and other assets	>100	>100	**1 925**	887	765	11	(7)	**8 275**	8 855	10 153
Net loans and advances	22	19	**91 504**	76 777	79 548	11	1	**163 555**	161 514	156 128
Gross loans and advances	22	19	**95 213**	80 188	82 900	11	1	**167 568**	166 112	160 354
Gross loans and advances to banks	>100	91	**25 193**	13 165	17 202	10	0	**74 942**	74 570	69 030
Gross loans and advances to customers	5	4	**70 020**	67 023	65 698	12	1	**92 626**	91 542	91 324
Credit provisions on loans and advances	7	9	**(3 709)**	(3 411)	(3 352)	(4)	(13)	**(4 013)**	(4 598)	(4 226)
Investment property						27	23	**1 200**	977	1 744
Property and equipment	1	(2)	**1 021**	1 047	1 006	7	(2)	**3 289**	3 358	3 458
Goodwill and other intangible assets	(5)	(2)	**1 752**	1 788	1 563	(24)	(31)	**1 699**	2 454	2 081
Goodwill	0	6	**1 332**	1 262	1 117	(67)	(67)	**164**	504	422
Other intangible assets	(17)	(20)	**420**	526	446	(13)	(21)	**1 535**	1 950	1 659
Total assets	18	14	**135 226**	118 277	116 780	10	(2)	**255 686**	260 723	249 368
Equity and liabilities										
Equity	8	5	**18 905**	17 952	17 628	14	0	**36 248**	36 304	36 995
Equity attributable to ordinary shareholders	8	4	**14 536**	13 975	13 756	14	0	**33 663**	33 621	34 456
Equity attributable to non-controlling interest	9	10	**4 369**	3 977	3 872	18	(4)	**2 585**	2 683	2 539
Liabilities	20	16	**116 321**	100 325	99 152	9	(2)	**219 438**	224 419	212 373
Derivative liabilities	68	68	**1 853**	1 100	974	(45)	(48)	**162**	310	191
Trading liabilities	(12)	(11)	**3 759**	4 242	2 862	77	22	**2 993**	2 447	1 877
Provisions and other liabilities	(19)	(28)	**4 000**	5 527	4 625	24	13	**11 727**	10 410	12 133
Deposits and debt funding	24	20	**104 853**	87 547	88 804	7	(3)	**203 237**	209 886	196 808
Deposits from banks	13	12	**9 599**	8 596	7 581	27	10	**11 986**	10 873	10 279
Deposits from customers	25	21	**95 254**	78 951	81 223	6	(4)	**191 251**	199 013	186 529
Insurance contract liabilities										
Subordinated debt	(6)	(3)	**1 856**	1 909	1 887	8	(3)	**1 319**	1 366	1 364
Total equity and liabilities	18	14	**135 226**	118 277	116 780	10	(2)	**255 686**	260 723	249 368

	West Africa[3]					Africa Regions legal entities				
	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Assets										
Cash and balances with central banks	(4)	(35)	**24 566**	37 653	41 245	7	(16)	**64 073**	76 683	83 535
Derivative assets	(71)	(86)	**1 945**	13 814	11 413	(61)	(75)	**3 776**	15 237	12 354
Trading assets	81	(5)	**9 057**	9 487	5 212	42	5	**27 214**	25 939	17 527
Pledged assets	>100	0	**5 672**	5 677	7 750	89	7	**7 803**	7 313	9 279
Financial investments	25	(13)	**27 291**	31 223	28 297	6	(12)	**82 357**	94 025	80 924
Receivables and other assets	(6)	(50)	**3 929**	7 823	7 006	46	(20)	**14 129**	17 565	17 924
Net loans and advances	65	1	**84 132**	83 712	89 673	28	5	**339 191**	322 003	325 349
Gross loans and advances	65	0	**86 992**	86 623	92 597	27	5	**349 773**	332 923	335 851
Gross loans and advances to banks	>100	75	**37 092**	21 211	23 046	53	26	**137 227**	108 946	109 278
Gross loans and advances to customers	29	(24)	**49 900**	65 412	69 551	15	(5)	**212 546**	223 977	226 573
Credit provisions on loans and advances	58	(2)	**(2 860)**	(2 911)	(2 924)	16	(3)	**(10 582)**	(10 920)	(10 502)
Investment property						27	23	**1 200**	977	1 744
Property and equipment	25	(21)	**2 616**	3 301	3 259	14	(10)	**6 926**	7 706	7 723
Goodwill and other intangible assets	(52)	(58)	**230**	543	317	(20)	(23)	**3 681**	4 785	3 961
Goodwill						(19)	(15)	**1 496**	1 766	1 539
Other intangible assets	(52)	(58)	**230**	543	317	(21)	(28)	**2 185**	3 019	2 422
Total assets	33	(17)	**159 438**	193 233	194 172	19	(4)	**550 350**	572 233	560 320
Equity and liabilities										
Equity	35	(13)	**18 661**	21 336	22 259	18	(2)	**73 814**	75 592	76 882
Equity attributable to ordinary shareholders	37	(10)	**13 880**	15 465	16 411	18	(2)	**62 079**	63 061	64 623
Equity attributable to non-controlling interest	27	(19)	**4 781**	5 871	5 848	20	(6)	**11 735**	12 531	12 259
Liabilities	33	(18)	**140 777**	171 897	171 913	20	(4)	**476 536**	496 641	483 438
Derivative liabilities	(77)	(89)	**1 265**	11 543	9 260	(64)	(75)	**3 280**	12 953	10 425
Trading liabilities	(>100)	>100	**17 679**	7 174	11 167	>100	76	**24 431**	13 863	15 906
Provisions and other liabilities	(7)	(47)	**12 186**	23 038	15 939	0	(28)	**27 913**	38 975	32 697
Deposits and debt funding	29	(16)	**107 404**	128 126	132 935	17	(2)	**415 494**	425 559	418 547
Deposits from banks	(1)	(48)	**14 203**	27 271	23 964	8	(23)	**35 788**	46 740	41 824
Deposits from customers	37	(8)	**93 201**	100 855	108 971	18	0	**379 706**	378 819	376 723
Insurance contract liabilities	21	(42)	**386**	662	619	21	(42)	**386**	662	619
Subordinated debt	>100	37	**1 857**	1 354	1 993	42	9	**5 032**	4 629	5 244
Total equity and liabilities	33	(17)	**159 438**	193 233	194 172	19	(4)	**550 350**	572 233	560 320

1 Kenya, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda.
2 Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
3 Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Nigeria.

The entity information included within the Africa Regions legal entities disclosure in this report aligns to the group's Africa Regions geographic information in terms of IFRS 8 Operating Segments (IFRS 8).

AFRICA REGIONS LEGAL ENTITIES

CONDENSED REGIONAL INCOME STATEMENT

	East Africa[1]				
	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Net interest income	12	9	**4 483**	4 104	8 388
Non-interest revenue	3	(2)	**2 618**	2 668	5 056
Net fee and commission revenue	7	2	**1 020**	1 003	2 017
Trading revenue	(1)	(6)	**1 553**	1 646	2 974
Other revenue	(4)	(10)	**47**	52	102
Other gains and losses on financial instruments	(94)	(94)	**(2)**	(33)	(37)
Total income	8	5	**7 101**	6 772	13 444
Credit impairment charges	(35)	(37)	**(348)**	(556)	(1 234)
Loans and advances	(34)	(37)	**(351)**	(560)	(1 232)
Financial investments	(50)	(75)	**1**	4	(12)
Letters of credit, guarantees and other	100	100	**2**	0	10
Income before operating expenses	12	9	**6 753**	6 216	12 210
Operating expenses	4	1	**(2 958)**	(2 940)	(5 924)
Staff costs	13	9	**(1 560)**	(1 434)	(2 948)
Other operating expenses	(5)	(7)	**(1 398)**	(1 506)	(2 976)
Net income before non-trading and capital related items, and equity accounted earnings	20	16	**3 795**	3 276	6 286
Non-trading and capital related items	(>100)	100	**2**	1	4
Profit before indirect taxation	20	16	**3 797**	3 277	6 290
Indirect taxation	(2)	(4)	**(147)**	(153)	(317)
Profit before direct taxation	21	17	**3 650**	3 124	5 973
Direct taxation	23	19	**(1 018)**	(859)	(1 634)
Profit for the period	20	16	**2 632**	2 265	4 339
Attributable to non-controlling interests	10	8	**(475)**	(441)	(823)
Attributable to ordinary shareholders	22	18	**2 157**	1 824	3 516
Headline adjustable items	100	100	**(2)**	(1)	(3)
Headline earnings	22	18	**2 155**	1 823	3 513
ROE (%)			**24.3**	23.2	21.3
CLR (bps)			**74**	144	156
CLR on loans to customers (bps)			**99**	175	188
Cost-to-income ratio (%)			**41.7**	43.4	44.1
Effective direct taxation rate (%)			**27.9**	27.5	27.4
Effective total taxation rate (%)			**30.7**	30.9	31.0

	South & Central Africa[2]				
	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Net interest income	11	1	**8 041**	7 950	16 503
Non-interest revenue	(2)	(9)	**4 419**	4 865	9 807
Net fee and commission revenue	16	9	**2 554**	2 340	5 364
Trading revenue	(21)	(30)	**1 512**	2 166	3 587
Other revenue	(11)	(12)	**212**	241	598
Other gains and losses on financial instruments	19	19	**141**	118	258
Total income	6	(3)	**12 460**	12 815	26 310
Credit impairment charges	(75)	(79)	**(200)**	(955)	(1 021)
Loans and advances	(66)	(74)	**(143)**	(548)	(739)
Financial investments	(88)	(88)	**(49)**	(404)	(275)
Letters of credit, guarantees and other	>100	>100	**(8)**	(3)	(7)
Income before operating expenses	13	3	**12 260**	11 860	25 289
Operating expenses	13	6	**(5 801)**	(5 493)	(12 197)
Staff costs	14	6	**(2 786)**	(2 618)	(5 737)
Other operating expenses	13	5	**(3 015)**	(2 875)	(6 460)
Net income before non-trading and capital related items, and equity accounted earnings	12	1	**6 459**	6 367	13 092
Non-trading and capital related items	(>100)	(>100)	**(518)**	789	1 477
Profit before indirect taxation	(7)	(17)	**5 941**	7 156	14 569
Indirect taxation	15	3	**(255)**	(247)	(556)
Profit before direct taxation	(8)	(18)	**5 686**	6 909	14 013
Direct taxation	4	(11)	**(1 444)**	(1 616)	(3 542)
Profit for the period	(12)	(20)	**4 242**	5 293	10 471
Attributable to non-controlling interests	39	8	**(420)**	(389)	(765)
Attributable to ordinary shareholders	(16)	(22)	**3 822**	4 904	9 706
Headline adjustable items	(>100)	(>100)	**425**	(678)	(1 261)
Headline earnings	8	0	**4 247**	4 226	8 445
ROE (%)			**28.6**	29.5	28.2
CLR (bps)			**17**	80	44
CLR on loans to customers (bps)			**33**	127	89
Cost-to-income ratio (%)			**46.6**	42.9	46.4
Effective direct taxation rate (%)			**25.4**	23.4	25.3
Effective total taxation rate (%)			**28.6**	26.0	28.1

	West Africa[3]				
	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Net interest income	82	0	**5 798**	5 808	11 810
Non-interest revenue	28	(37)	**3 774**	6 019	9 543
Net fee and commission revenue	53	(27)	**2 043**	2 815	5 039
Trading revenue	7	(47)	**1 633**	3 066	4 291
Other revenue	98	(26)	**96**	130	166
Other gains and losses on financial instruments	(38)	(75)	**2**	8	47
Total income	56	(19)	**9 572**	11 827	21 353
Credit impairment charges	97	14	**(626)**	(549)	(503)
Loans and advances	93	17	**(486)**	(414)	(911)
Financial investments	(54)	(53)	**(57)**	(120)	462
Letters of credit, guarantees and other	>100	>100	**(83)**	(15)	(54)
Income before operating expenses	54	(21)	**8 946**	11 278	20 850
Operating expenses	47	(24)	**(4 089)**	(5 357)	(9 636)
Staff costs	38	(22)	**(1 755)**	(2 245)	(4 326)
Other operating expenses	53	(25)	**(2 334)**	(3 112)	(5 310)
Net income before non-trading and capital related items, and equity accounted earnings	60	(18)	**4 857**	5 921	11 214
Non-trading and capital related items	(53)	(68)	**6**	19	19
Profit before indirect taxation	60	(18)	**4 863**	5 940	11 233
Indirect taxation	74	2	**(131)**	(129)	(294)
Profit before direct taxation	60	(19)	**4 732**	5 811	10 939
Direct taxation	57	(20)	**(976)**	(1 226)	(2 362)
Profit for the period	60	(18)	**3 756**	4 585	8 577
Attributable to non-controlling interests	72	(19)	**(1 111)**	(1 369)	(2 314)
Attributable to ordinary shareholders	55	(18)	**2 645**	3 216	6 263
Headline adjustable items	(69)	(85)	**(2)**	(13)	(12)
Headline earnings	56	(17)	**2 643**	3 203	6 251
ROE (%)			**35.8**	33.8	33.7
CLR (bps)			**117**	58	94
CLR on loans to customers (bps)			**170**	112	129
Cost-to-income ratio (%)			**42.7**	45.3	45.1
Effective direct taxation rate (%)			**20.6**	21.1	21.6
Effective total taxation rate (%)			**22.8**	22.8	23.6

	Africa Regions legal entities				
	CCY %	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Net interest income	34	3	**18 322**	17 862	36 701
Non-interest revenue	13	(20)	**10 811**	13 552	24 406
Net fee and commission revenue	32	(9)	**5 617**	6 158	12 420
Trading revenue	(4)	(32)	**4 698**	6 878	10 852
Other revenue	23	(16)	**355**	423	866
Other gains and losses on financial instruments	55	52	**141**	93	268
Total income	25	(7)	**29 133**	31 414	61 107
Credit impairment charges	(18)	(43)	**(1 174)**	(2 060)	(2 758)
Loans and advances	(11)	(36)	**(980)**	(1 522)	(2 882)
Financial investments	(81)	(80)	**(105)**	(520)	175
Letters of credit, guarantees and other	>100	>100	**(89)**	(18)	(51)
Income before operating expenses	28	(5)	**27 959**	29 354	58 349
Operating expenses	24	(7)	**(12 848)**	(13 790)	(27 757)
Staff costs	22	(3)	**(6 101)**	(6 297)	(13 011)
Other operating expenses	26	(10)	**(6 747)**	(7 493)	(14 746)
Net income before non-trading and capital related items, and equity accounted earnings	32	(3)	**15 111**	15 564	30 592
Non-trading and capital related items	(>100)	(>100)	**(510)**	809	1 500
Profit before indirect taxation	23	(11)	**14 601**	16 373	32 092
Indirect taxation	24	1	**(533)**	(529)	(1 167)
Profit before direct taxation	22	(11)	**14 068**	15 844	30 925
Direct taxation	26	(7)	**(3 438)**	(3 701)	(7 538)
Profit for the period	21	(12)	**10 630**	12 143	23 387
Attributable to non-controlling interests	54	(9)	**(2 006)**	(2 199)	(3 902)
Attributable to ordinary shareholders	14	(13)	**8 624**	9 944	19 485
Headline adjustable items	(>100)	(>100)	**421**	(692)	(1 276)
Headline earnings	27	(2)	**9 045**	9 252	18 209
ROE (%)			**29.1**	28.4	28.0
CLR (bps)			**56**	84	83
CLR on loans to customers (bps)			**88**	136	130
Cost-to-income ratio (%)			**44.1**	43.9	45.4
Effective direct taxation rate (%)			**24.4**	23.4	24.4
Effective total taxation rate (%)			**27.2**	25.8	27.1

1 Kenya, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda.
2 Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
3 Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Nigeria.

The entity information included within the Africa Regions legal entities disclosure in this report aligns to the group's Africa Regions geographic information in terms of IFRS 8.

LIBERTY HOLDINGS GROUP

ANALYSIS OF CHANGE IN LIBERTY GROUP LIMITED (LGL) SAM BASIC OWN FUNDS

The table below provides explanations for the R1 217 million increase in the LGL SAM basic own funds for the period ending 30 June 2024 and includes comparative figures for the prior periods ended 30 June 2023 and 31 December 2023.

	Notes	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Basic Own Funds – Beginning of the period		**30 358**	30 149	30 149
New business value (NBV)	1	**494**	268	433
Expected release of risk margin	2	**457**	368	800
Variances/changes in operating assumptions		**(516)**	(234)	(709)
Operating experience variances	3	**(447)**	(207)	(842)
Operating assumption and modelling changes		**(69)**	(27)	133
Development costs	4	**(324)**	(312)	(612)
Economic adjustments	5	**717**	963	4 462
Dividends and other capital changes	6	**389**	(3 539)	(4 165)
Basic Own Funds – End of the period		**31 575**	27 663	30 358

Notes to analysis of change in SAM Basic Own Funds:

1. The NBV captures the own funds generated over the contract boundary from LGL's various business lines during the period on a SAM basis.

   The NBV allows for the best estimate profitability of new business over the contract boundary as measured on the SAM basis. Earnings from illiquidity premiums in excess of those included in the SAM liabilities, and earnings from credit investments, which both emerge annually as profits on the SAM basis, are included.

   The NBV is adjusted for the new business risk margin which is the present value of the cost of the non-hedgeable capital requirements for new business sold in the year. This is based on a 6% cost of capital above the risk-free rate. This amount will be released over the expected lifetime of the new business on a SAM basis going forward.

   The NBV for June 2024 increased compared to June 2023. This is in part due to LGL's acquisition of SIL and hence the incorporation of the NBV for SIL (R145 million) together with an improvement in the NBV for Retail SA Life, Savings and Investments.

2. The risk margin is released over the expected lifetime of the contracts in line with the expected change in the risk profile of these contracts through time. This result allows for the expected release of the risk margin over the period on the in-force business at the start of the year which provides for the 6% cost of capital on non-hedgeable risk above the risk-free rate. The release of the risk margin for June 2024 has increased compared to the prior year. This is largely as a result of a refinement in the attribution of the change in risk margin between the release of margin and NBV components for short boundary Corporate Benefits business as well as the inclusion of the release of the risk margin for the SIL business line.

3. Operating experience variances remained negative largely due to negative persistency variances, although these improved compared to 2023. The deterioration in this line relative to the comparative 2023 period was largely driven by lower mortality and morbidity profits. This item also includes the allowance for costs related to projects and other costs that are expected to be once-off in nature.

4. Development expenses reflect costs relating to investments in strategic initiatives.

5. The economic adjustment of R717 million for June 2024 is driven by positive returns on SAM own funds including the impact of a downward shift in the yield curve. This amount is lower than the comparative period as last year included additional once off positive returns due to a change in composition of the PA curve.

6. For 2024, this largely relates to dividend distribution of R1 728 million and the incorporation of the SAM basic own funds for SIL acquired of R1 825 million. The amount shown in this component for SIL is the SAM basic own funds before allowance for foreseeable dividends payable to LGL and also excludes the NBV and release of risk margin analysed in the respective lines above. For 2023, this largely relates to a net redemption of subordinated debt of R865 million (which reduces SAM basic own funds) together with a dividend distribution of R2 698 million.

IFRS SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY TO SAM OWN FUNDS RECONCILIATION

The table below reconciles the differences between the LGL basic own funds under SAM and the current LHL IFRS shareholder equity as at 30 June 2024 and includes comparative figures at 31 December 2023:

		1H24			FY23		
	Notes	Liberty Group Limited Rm	Other businesses Rm	Total Rm	Liberty Group Limited Rm	Other businesses Rm	Total Rm
Liberty Group Limited company IFRS Equity	1	**12 051**		**12 051**	11 113		11 113
Liberty Group Limited subsidiaries	2		**2 964**	**2 964**		365	365
STANLIB South Africa			**1 495**	**1 495**		1 123	1 123
STANLIB Africa			**125**	**125**		125	125
Liberty Health			**158**	**158**		347	347
Liberty Africa Insurance			**1 302**	**1 302**		1 132	1 132
Liberty Holdings			**505**	**505**		409	409
Liberty Two Degrees	1					1 221	1 221
LHL shareholders' equity reported under IFRS		**12 051**	**6 549**	**18 600**	11 113	4 722	15 835
Difference in assets between SAM and IFRS							
Elimination of subordinated debt	3	**5 143**			5 153		
Deferred revenue and acquisition costs		**(261)**			(278)		
Difference in AHI and participation valuation	5	**3 049**			1 994		
Other Differences		**(393)**			(368)		
Tax adjustments	6	**(4 950)**			(4 970)		
SAM Basic Own Funds		**14 639**			12 644		

Notes to IFRS Shareholder's Equity to SAM Basic Own Funds reconciliation:

1. LGL company IFRS shareholder equity has increased in line with the IFRS earnings over the period offset by a dividend payment of R1 728 million. The IFRS equity now includes the fair value of various properties, previously held at cost when held by Liberty Two Degrees, acquired by LGL in the period. This has also contributed to the increase in IFRS earnings for the period by the write up amount.

   As at 31 December 2023 L2D was classified as an Asset Holding Intermediary under SAM and LGL SAM own funds thus already included the fair value of these properties.

2. The increase in this item compared to the prior period is due to the acquisition of SIL by LGL.

3. Subordinated debt is not recognised as a liability in calculating the SAM own funds.

4. This item allows for the difference in valuation methodologies between the IFRS and SAM bases. The SAM basis sets a best estimate liability together with the SAM Risk Margin which aims to adjust the best estimate liabilities for the cost of non-hedgeable risk to get to a market consistent value. With the implementation of IFRS17, the SAM and IFRS bases are more closely aligned in that, similar to SAM, best estimate liabilities are established together with a risk adjustment representing the cost of non financial risks. However, in addition to this, IFRS requires a CSM to be established which represents the unearned profit on a contract which is expected to be earned in the future resulting in no profit at initial recognition. This CSM is the most significant difference between the two bases.

   The SAM basis also uses the Prudential Authority's prescribed nominal and real yield bond curves to value all policies valued off the bond curve while the IFRS basis uses internal nominal and real yield bond curves. Further to this, only certain "directly attributable" costs are included in the IFRS reserves as required by the IFRS 17 standard. There are also other less material differences between the bases, for example, the SAM basis allows for longer contract boundaries on certain books of business.

5. The difference in the valuation of the participations and asset holding intermediaries (AHI) now includes the SAM basic own funds for SIL which was acquired by LGL in the period offset by a large reduction in the NAV of L2D, following LGL's purchase of the associated properties.

6. This item represents the additional deferred tax liability on a SAM basis.

LIBERTY HOLDINGS GROUP

ANALYSIS OF NEW BUSINESS VALUE FOR LONG-TERM INSURANCE

The New Business Value (NBV) for long-term insurance business has been included below as supplementary information to the preceding new SAM disclosure.

	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
South African covered business			
SA Retail	**963**	858	2 017
Bancassurance Credit Life and Funeral	**151**	146	284
Corporate Benefits	**287**	297	449
Gross value of new business	**1 401**	1 301	2 750
Acquisition expenses	**(736)**	(738)	(1 569)
New business value before risk margin	**665**	563	1 181
New business risk margin and illiquidity premium deferral	**(316)**	(295)	(748)
New business value South Africa long-term insurance	**349**	268	433
New business value South Africa short-term insurance	**145**		
New business value Liberty Africa Insurance	**4**	20	83
Total new business value[1]	**498**	288	516

[1] NBV is split as Liberty Group Limited of R494 million and other subsidiaries of Liberty Holdings Limited (Liberty Africa Insurance) of R4 million.

SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT COVERAGE

The following table summarises the available capital (or "own funds") and the solvency capital requirements (SCR) for Liberty Group Limited.

	1H24	1H23	FY23
Available capital (or own funds) (Rm)	**31 420**	27 663	30 358
SCR (Rm)	**17 279**	16 089	16 802
SCR coverage ratio (times)	**1.82**	1.72	1.81
Target SCR coverage ratio (times)	**1.3 – 1.7**	1.3 – 1.7	1.3 – 1.7

Liberty Group Limited's (LGL) SCR cover ratio remains strong at 1.82 times at 30 June 2024, which is above the target range of 1.3 to 1.7 times. The coverage ratio increased slightly in 2024 primarily because of positive own fund changes (from operations and LGL's acquisition of Standard Insurance Limited (SIL), offset to some extent by dividends paid). SCR increased over the period mainly due to an increase in insurance risk due to the lower PA curve at longer durations. Market risk was marginally down, driven mainly by a reduction in credit risk, largely offset by an increase in other equity risk as a result of the acquisition of SIL (SIL is treated as a non-listed equity exposure).

SHAREHOLDER PORTFOLIO EXPOSURES

Before the implementation of IFRS 17, Liberty invested its capital in a Shareholder Investment Portfolio which was optimised to maximise long-term returns on a through-the-cycle basis. Following the introduction of IFRS 17, Liberty's balance sheet management strategy was revised and under Liberty's board-approved balance sheet management framework, certain market risk exposures resulting from policyholder liabilities are now retained in order to achieve regulatory capital coverage ratio stability. Liberty Group Limited's (LGL) Shareholder Portfolio (previously known as Shareholder Assets and Exposures) consists of:

- Net assets, mainly property and cash, held in excess of assets required to back liabilities (including policyholder liabilities and LGL listed subordinated debt instruments issued through an approved debt programme)
- Retained market risk exposure resulting from unhedged policyholder liabilities to ensure capital coverage stability (mostly interest rate risk associated with certain IFRS 17 GMM insurance contracts and a portion of market risk associated with IFRS 17 Participating contracts)

The summarised Shareholder Portfolio position at 30 June 2024 is as follows:

	South Africa Rand						Foreign Currency				
2024 (Rm)	Cash[4]	Debt[2]	Equity	Investment Properties[3]	Other	Total	Cash	Debt	Equity	Total	Total Exposures
LGL group shareholder net assets											**18 701**
Less: non-controlling interests											**(3 686)**
LGL group ordinary shareholder net assets[4]	**5 152**	**567**	**61**	**8 160**	**1 058**	**14 998**			**17**	**17**	**15 015**
Retained market risk exposure[1]	**787**	**12 377**	**2 385**	**9 624**		**25 173**	**1**	**1 247**	**1 874**	**3 122**	**28 295**
Targeted unhedged interest rate exposure on GMM contracts		**11 405**				**11 405**					**11 405**
Retained residual market risk exposure on participating contracts	**787**	**972**	**2 385**	**624**		**4 768**	**1**	**1 247**	**1 874**	**3 122**	**7 890**
Investment properties used to match certain other cashflow obligations such as annuities and liabilities for incurred claim obligations				**9 000**		**9 000**					**9 000**
Total net exposure by asset class	**5 939**	**12 944**	**2 446**	**17 784**	**1 058**	**40 171**	**1**	**1 247**	**1 891**	**3 139**	**43 310**

The summarised Shareholder Portfolio position at 31 December 2023 is as follows:

	South Africa Rand						Foreign Currency				
2023 (Rm)	Cash[4]	Debt[2]	Equity	Investment Properties[3]	Other	Total	Cash	Debt	Equity	Total	Total Exposures
LGL group shareholder net assets											16 414
Less: non-controlling interests											(3 726)
LGL group ordinary shareholder net assets[4]	2 828	576	42	8 098	1 140	12 684			4	4	12 688
Retained market risk exposure[1]	770	11 965	2 428	9 621		24 784	1	1 329	1 999	3 329	28 113
Targeted unhedged interest rate exposure on GMM contracts		10 942				10 942					10 942
Retained residual market risk exposure on participating contracts	770	1 023	2 428	621		4 842	1	1 329	1 999	3 329	8 171
Investment properties used to match certain other cashflow obligations such as annuities and liabilities for incurred claim obligations				9 000		9 000					9 000
Total net exposure by asset class	3 598	12 541	2 470	17 719	1 140	37 468	1	1 329	2 003	3 333	40 801

[1] Included in retained market risk exposure are exposures related to IFRS 17 Variable Fee Approach (VFA) contracts where risk mitigation has not been selected i.e. unhedged VFA non-unit linked exposures. In respect of these exposures, the IFRS 17 Contractual Service Margin (CSM) is expected to absorb the majority of the impact of market related movements in the coverage period related to the non-unit linked exposures. As a result we expect little impact on shareholder earnings for these exposures, with these impacts being deferred into the CSM as long as the CSM remains positive. The exposures in respect of these VFA contracts totalling R7.9 billion (31 Dec 2023: R8.2 billion) are R0.8 billion (31 Dec 2023: R0.8 billion) local cash, R2.4 billion (31 Dec 2023: R2.4 billion) local equity, R1 billion (31 Dec 2023: R1 billion) local bonds, R0.6 billion (31 Dec 2023: R0.6 billion) property and R3.1 billion (31 Dec 2023: R3.3 billion) foreign assets.

[2] The retained local bond market exposures reflect the sensitivity of the valuation of unhedged IFRS 17 policyholder liabilities to changes in interest rates. The local bond exposures that are not related to VFA contracts (the VFA exposure movements are mostly absorbed by the CSM) of R11.4 billion (31 Dec 2023: R10.9 billion) are sensitive to changes in the local bond curve. This risk has been expressed in notional equivalent terms of government bonds that have comparable duration characteristics to that of the underlying liability cashflows.

[3] The retained property market exposures reflect the sensitivity of earnings to the difference between the total return on underlying property assets held and any funding cost required to service liabilities backed by these assets. For the property exposures that are not related to VFA contracts (the VFA exposure movements are mostly absorbed by the CSM) of R9 billion (31 Dec 2023: R9 billion), the table above reflects the shareholder's economic exposures post the unbundling of L2D as well as the reallocation of property to back policyholder liabilities as approved by the Insurance and Asset Management Balance Sheet Management Committee.

[4] The increase in LGL group ordinary shareholder net assets from R12.7 billion at 31 Dec 23 to R15.0 billion at 30 June 2024 is mainly the result of the acquisition of Standard Insurance Limited (SIL). Note that for earnings reporting purposes, the return on the SIL ordinary shareholder net assets is included in SA Insurance Operations earnings and not in the Shareholder Portfolio earnings. The South Africa cash LGL shareholder net assets value includes R2.65 billion in respect of SIL at 30 June 2024.

LIBERTY HOLDINGS GROUP

SHAREHOLDER PORTFOLIO RETURN

	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Gross result	530	353	1 133
Taxation[1]	(70)	(70)	(148)
Subordinated notes at fair value	(263)	(287)	(544)
Expenses (including asset management fees)	(2)	(10)	(23)
Net profit	**195**	(14)	418

[1] The taxation treatment of income derived from assets backing capital is the normal taxation rules applicable to life investment portfolios. The taxation applicable to income derived from assets backing life funds and the 90:10 exposure is determined by the tax rates pertaining to each life tax fund to which the assets are allocated (I-E tax). In addition there is transfer tax at 27% on the net surplus, after the applicable I-E tax.

LONG-TERM INSURANCE NEW BUSINESS

	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Sources of insurance operations total new business by product type				
Retail	4	20 440	19 713	43 991
Single	3	16 693	16 182	36 791
Recurring	6	3 747	3 531	7 200
Institutional	12	1 161	1 040	2 317
Single	10	692	629	1 228
Recurring	14	469	411	1 089
Total new business	4	21 601	20 753	46 308
Single	3	17 385	16 811	38 019
Recurring	7	4 216	3 942	8 289
Insurance indexed new business	6	5 955	5 622	12 091
Sources of insurance indexed new business				
SA Retail	5	5 233	5 003	10 572
Corporate Benefits	(1)	356	359	978
Liberty Africa Insurance[1]	41	366	260	541

[1] Liberty owns less than 100% of certain entities that make up Liberty Africa Insurance. The information is recorded at 100% and is not adjusted for proportional legal ownership.

STANLIB SOUTH AFRICA – HEADLINE EARNINGS

	Change %	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Net fee income	5	945	899	1 853
Operating expenses	12	(829)	(742)	(1 608)
Profit before investment income	(26)	116	157	245
Other income	(13)	49	56	100
Profit before taxation	(23)	165	213	345
Taxation	(53)	(22)	(47)	(169)
Headline earnings	(14)	143	166	176
Average margin (bps)		28	29	29
Average assets under management (Rbn)		696	639	653

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ACCOUNTING POLICY ELECTIONS

Basis of preparation and presentation

The Standard Bank Group Limited's (the group) financial results, including the condensed consolidated statement of financial position, condensed consolidated income statement, condensed consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity and condensed consolidated statement of cash flows, for the six months ended 30 June 2024 (results) are prepared, as a minimum, in accordance with the requirements of the JSE Listings Requirements, the requirements of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS®) Accounting Standards, where applicable, and its interpretations as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB®), the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants' (SAICA) Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee and Financial Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council, the presentation requirements of IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* and the requirements of the South African Companies Act, 71 of 2008 applicable to condensed financial statements.

The group's results are prepared in accordance with the going concern principle under the historical cost basis as modified by the fair value accounting of certain assets and liabilities where required or permitted by IFRS Accounting Standards.

All amounts relate to the group's consolidated results, unless otherwise indicated, are presented in South African rand (rand), which is the presentation currency of the group, and are stated in millions of rand (Rm), unless otherwise indicated.

1H24 refers to the six months ended 30 June 2024. 1H23 refers to the six months ended 30 June 2023. FY23 and 2023 refer to the full year results for the year ended 31 December 2023. Change percentage reflects 1H24 change on 1H23, unless otherwise indicated.

The group's FY23 financial information has been correctly extracted from the underlying 2023 annual financial statements, where applicable, which are available at **https://www.standardbank.com/sbg/standard-bank-group/investor-relations/results-and-reports**.

These results contain *pro forma* constant currency financial information. Refer to the *pro forma* constant currency paragraph within the other reportable items section of these results for further detail.

The board of directors of the group takes full responsibility for the preparation of these results.

The preparation of the these results was supervised by the chief finance & value management officer, Arno Daehnke BSc, MSc, PhD, MBA, AMP.

These results were made publicly available on 15 August 2024.

Changes in accounting policies and adoption of new standards effective for the current financial year

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of the results are consistent with those reported in the previous year, apart from the items mentioned in this section. The group did not early adopt any amended standards during the current reporting period.

The following accounting policies have been applied in preparation of these results:

- IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* (amendments) clarified how to classify debt and other liabilities as current or non-current and introduced a requirement to classify debt as non-current only if an entity can avoid settling the debt in the 12 months after the reporting period. The amendments specified that covenants to be complied with after the reporting date do not affect the classification of debt as current or non-current at the reporting date. Instead, the amendments require an entity to disclose information about these covenants in the notes to the financial statements. The amendments were retrospectively applied and had no material impact on the group's results.
- IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* and IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* (amendments) added requirements for an entity to provide additional disclosures about its supplier finance arrangements. The new requirements provide users of financial statements with information to assess how supplier finance arrangements affect an entity's liabilities, cash flows, the effect thereof on its exposure to liquidity risk and how an entity might be affected if the arrangements were no longer available to it. The amendments were retrospectively applied and had no material impact on the group's results.
- IFRS 16 *Leases* (IFRS 16) (narrow scope amendments) added requirements explaining how an entity accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction. The amendments added to the existing sale and leaseback requirements in IFRS 16 and did not change the accounting for leases, other than those arising in a sale and leaseback transaction. The amendments were retrospectively applied and had no material impact on the group's results.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the six months ended 30 June 2024

	1H24 Rm	1H23 Rm	FY23 Rm
Net cash flows from operating activities	**64 126**	50 012	48 698
Direct taxation paid	**(9 378)**	(7 988)	(15 891)
Other operating activities	**73 504**	58 000	64 589
Net cash flows used in investing activities	**(1 783)**	(2 372)	(6 051)
Capital expenditure on property, equipment and intangible assets	**(2 306)**	(3 021)	(6 339)
Other investing activities	**523**	649	288
Net cash flows used in financing activities	**(17 868)**	(14 875)	(26 796)
Dividends paid	**(14 792)**	(14 448)	(27 892)
Equity transactions with non-controlling interests	**30**	89	(1 223)
Net (redemption)/issuance of other equity instruments[1]	**(442)**	2 502	4 500
Issuance of subordinated debt	**6 987**	2 000	5 639
Redemption of subordinated debt	**(8 407)**	(3 900)	(5 900)
Other financing activities	**(1 244)**	(1 118)	(1 920)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	**(18 087)**	(10 564)	(16 903)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**26 388**	22 201	(1 052)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	**205 189**	206 241	206 241
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**231 577**	228 442	205 189
Cash and balances with central banks	**113 196**	136 653	137 787
On-demand gross loans and advances to banks	**106 046**	76 699	52 593
Cash balances with banks within insurance and asset management activities	**12 335**	15 090	14 809

[1] Refer to the liquidity and capital management section within these results for details on the issuances and redemptions relating to additional tier 1 (AT1) capital as well as coupons paid and the related tax impact thereon.

RESTATEMENT

Stage 3 interest income change in calculation methodology

During 2H23, the group amended its calculation of interest income on stage 3 loans and advances for PPB and BCB clients.

Prior to 2H23, interest income on stage 3 loans and advances was calculated using a portfolio approach. The interest income on the stage 3 loan portfolio was calculated as the difference between the expected discounted and undiscounted recovery cash flows and was unwound on a straight-line basis over the expected period to resolution, being either recovery or write-off ("portfolio straight-line approach"). This modelling approach was utilised as a proxy for the IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (IFRS 9) stage 3 interest recognition requirement.

FY23 interest income on stage 3 loans and advances, and going forward, was calculated on a loan-by-loan basis. The change in calculation methodology was not a change in accounting policy. The interest income on stage 3 loans is calculated by multiplying the net carrying amount of each customer balance (after deducting credit impairments) by the effective interest rate of the loan, which is aligned to the requirements of IFRS 9 ("loan-by-loan outstanding balance approach").

During the change to the loan-by-loan outstanding balance approach, the group identified that by previously applying the portfolio straight line approach in calculating stage 3 interest income, interest income and income statement credit impairments for 1H23 were erroneously understated by R944 million.

The group updated for this impact in FY23 as part of the 31 December 2023 reporting suite. Below is the restatement impact relating to 1H23 only. This restatement had no impact on earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders or headline earnings, but did impact certain ratios, being NIM, CLR, Cost-to-income and JAWS, which have been restated for this change. Furthermore, this change had no impact on gross loans and advances, balance sheet ECL provisions or coverage.

SBSA income statement impact

	Group			Company		
	1H23			1H23		
	As previously reported Rm	Restatement Rm	Restated Rm	As previously reported Rm	Restatement Rm	Restated Rm
Net interest income	25 153	944	26 097	24 941	944	25 885
Credit impairment charges	(6 289)	(944)	(7 233)	(5 975)	(944)	(6 919)

SBG income statement impact

	1H23		
	As previously reported Rm	Restatement Rm	Restated Rm
Net interest income	46 308	944	47 252
Credit impairment charges	(8 442)	(944)	(9 386)

Impact on disclosed financial results, ratios and statistics

	1H23		
	As previously reported	Restatement	Restated
SBSA group			
CLR (bps)	95	14	109
CLR on loans to customers (bps)	110	17	127
Jaws (%)	1.0	0.8	1.8
Cost-to-income ratio (%)	58.9	(1.2)	57.7
SBG			
Banking			
NIM (bps)	477	10	487
CLR (bps)	97	12	109
Jaws (%)	11.3	0.5	11.8
Cost-to-income ratio (%)	50.5	(0.6)	49.9

KEY MANAGEMENT ASSUMPTIONS

In preparing the group's results, estimates and assumptions are made that could materially affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on factors such as historical experience and current best estimates of future events. The following represents an extract of the material key management assumptions applied in preparing the group's financial results. For further detail relating to key management assumptions, refer to the group's annual financial statements.

The group's forward-looking economic expectations were applied in the determination of the expected credit loss (ECL) at the reporting date

A range of scenarios have been determined for base, bear and bull forward-looking economic expectations, as at 30 June 2024, for inclusion in the group's forward-looking process and ECL calculation:

Base scenario

United Kingdom

In the base scenario, the economy remains weak in the initial stages but slowly improves through the forecast period from levels below 1% to growth that is close to the potential growth rate of the economy, of 1.5% to 1.75%. Inflation volatility is not expected to continue, although the 2% inflation target is likely difficult to maintain, partly because the tight labour market keeps wages, and therefore costs, elevated. Inflation is more likely to fluctuate in the 2%-3% range through most of the forecast period. The persistence of near-target inflation should allow the Bank of England to reduce the base rate, but, like other developed countries, rates are unlikely to fall to the lows seen in the pre-Covid period when central banks struggled because inflation was too low. In the future, a more 'normal' inflation outlook should allow base rates to reduce to around 3.5% over the short term. The change in government in July 2024 is not expected to cause a material change in the macroeconomic policy. The political environment is likely to be less volatile, aiding investment and improving growth. A better trade relationship with the European Union could also lift economic performance later in the forecast period. Policy is unlikely to change significantly because the country's fiscal position is challenging, limiting the room to manoeuvre, amongst other things. The UK government is acutely aware that fiscal largesse risks a slump in the gilt market and the pound, neither of which is forecast in our base case.

Africa Regions

Adverse weather conditions, geopolitical tensions and debt sustainability challenges are the main downside risks to economic growth in Africa over the coming year.

The El Niño weather, which brought about severe drought conditions in Zambia and Malawi, has inevitably resulted in revisions to GDP growth forecasts for these markets. For Zambia, the forecast has almost halved to 2.5% for 2024, and Malawi's GDP growth has been revised down to 1.8%. However, in Zambia, La Niña rainfall should promote a recovery in hydropower production and agricultural output and boost private consumption and gross fixed capital formation, with GDP growth likely to recover to 6.0% in 2025.

In East Africa, the El Niño rainfall negatively impacted Kenya and Tanzania's growth rates. The 2024 GDP growth forecast for Tanzania was lowered to the 5.2%-5.5% range. In contrast, the GDP growth forecast for Kenya was retained at 5.1% for 2024 as the impact from potential adverse weather conditions was already priced in. The risk of a La Niña drought in late 2024 combined with ongoing concerns such as elevated interest rates and the perennial issue around unpaid bills, will likely keep growth subdued in Kenya in 2025. A marginal recovery in growth to 5.3% in 2025 is expected.

The GDP growth forecast for Nigeria was revised down marginally to 3.1% in 2024, taking into account the anticipated impact on the non-oil sector of elevated inflationary pressures, currency volatility, and high interest rates.

In Ghana, in addition to favourable base effects likely spurring GDP growth in 2024, higher gold production may also boost economic activity, revising GDP growth upward to 3.8% in 2024, from previous forecasts of 3.1%. However, growth in 2025 will likely be lower, at 4.2%, from our previous forecasts of 4.3%.

Sovereign debt sustainability remains a risk across Africa, though, promisingly, Zambia has broadly completed its external debt restructuring operation, and Ghana will follow suit over the coming months. However, concerns remain about Uganda's external debt and Mozambique's domestic debt. Despite a notable increase in external debt service costs expected in Uganda over the next five years, oil sector revenue from 2025 will likely help counterbalance this. As domestic debt pressures gather impetus in Mozambique over the near term, the authorities will likely have to proactively conduct liability management, with switch auctions likely being considered.

South Africa

Economic activity is likely to improve over the course of the year in response to easing infrastructure and electricity constraints, though ultimately, the growth trajectory will depend on policies agreed upon by the GNU. Still, gradual policy reform is likely to be growth-supportive over time. Importantly, the base scenario is premised on the GNU adhering to general policy continuity.

The rand continues to face several headwinds, including geopolitical tensions and persistent investor concerns about weak trend growth and fiscal sustainability. The rand is currently stronger versus peers than before the South African (SA) elections but could outperform even modestly further. However, the real effective exchange rate is around its long-term average, implying limited scope for further sustained gains. The dollar is likely to weaken somewhat by the end of 2024, providing an opportunity for the rand to strengthen further against the dollar by the end of 2024.

Under these assumptions, a gradual retreat in inflation is forecasted, supported by a lack of demand-driven and wage pressure, as well as favourable base effects. Upside risks include a weaker rand outcome and any renewed pressure on oil prices and/or food price inflation.

The South African Reserve Bank (SARB) maintained the repo rate at the July 2024 Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting, indicating that future policy moves will be data-dependent and sensitive to the balance of risks. Global and local risk factors have already delayed the expected interest rate relief. The SARB is expected to start reducing interest rates from a restrictive level in Q3:24 (September). A cumulative 100 bps reduction in the interest rate is assumed in the base scenario.

KEY MANAGEMENT ASSUMPTIONS

Bear scenario

United Kingdom

In the bear scenario, the fall in inflation seen since the start of 2023 proves temporary for both domestic and international reasons. On the domestic front, wage growth fails to decline materially from current levels of around 6%, causing cost pressures to accelerate. These pressures are also exacerbated by global supply chain tensions not just from the geopolitical strains in places such as Ukraine and the Middle East but also due to potential policy changes in the United States (US) which may result in increased tariffs and a general decline in trade openness. These policy changes are likely to result in the Federal Reserve pushing rates up again, destabilising the global economy and financial markets. It also sees the Bank of England start to increase base rates further. The British pound is under significant pressure from a globally stronger dollar and a general rise in risk aversion amongst investors. The economy falls into a mild recession, but with the Bank of England unable to cut base rates and the limited room for fiscal expansion, this period of weakness could endure for some time.

Africa Regions

In the bear scenario, there would be persistent inflation, a global recession caused by geopolitical unrest, and an undue tightening of policy rates. There are expectations for a convergence of market instability with political instability (13 sub-Saharan African countries, including Botswana, Mauritius, Mozambique, Ghana, and Namibia have elections scheduled in 2H24), natural disasters, commodity price fluctuations, currency devaluation, high debt levels, and global economic downturns. For instance, frequent disasters like floods and droughts would impact food security and agricultural output, leading to social unrest and inflation. East African economies like Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania were affected by above-normal rainfall, while El Niño caused drier conditions in southern African countries like Malawi, Zambia, and Mozambique. Due to the anticipated La Niña weather trend from late 2024 to 2025, East Africa may see severe drought under this scenario, while Southern Africa may experience floods. Changes in commodity prices lead to revenue shortages and budget deficits, especially for export-dependent nations like Botswana, Nigeria, Zambia, and Angola. Anticipated currency devaluations heighten inflation and debt burdens, making it harder for some governments to service their external and domestic debt. High amounts of debt pose a threat to macroeconomic stability, especially as the costs of borrowing rise. A downturn in the global economy makes matters worse by lowering the demand for investments and exports from Africa.

South Africa

Growth enhancing reforms and fiscal prudence are compromised in the bear scenario because of policy contestation within the coalition government or even a collapse of the GNU, which could spur a more populist policy slant. Furthermore, the global backdrop is more challenging as re-accelerating inflation forces renewed policy tightening globally. Lower global growth also weighs on SA's key export commodity prices. SA's supply-side constraints continue to hamper growth, while low business confidence could amplify the negative impact on private fixed investment. Real GDP contracts in the second half of 2024 and into 2025, with a medium-term growth prognosis of around 1%.

The risk premium the rand is discounting at for political risks would likely widen. Indeed, the rand and bonds are likely to sell off materially in the case of a more populist coalition government. Rand weakness would be inflationary, further adversely affecting the growth trajectory by triggering interest rate increases instead of the interest rate relief anticipated in the base scenario. The SARB may act aggressively, raising the policy rate to a peak of 9.50% (prime rate of 13.00%). As pressures ease, the additional rate increases could be partially reversed from around mid-2025, with the policy rate stabilising at 9.00% and prime at 12.50%, compared to 10.75% in the base scenario.

Bull scenario

United Kingdom

In the bull scenario, inflation falls below the 2% target and remains close to, or under, the target for much of the forecast period, allowing the Bank of England to make deeper cuts in base rates. Similar inflation undershooting in the US allows more Federal rate cuts than under the base case, creating global financial market strength that aids growth and financial market performance in the UK. Deeper base rate cuts cause the economy to grow faster, relieving some of the budget deficit pressure and permitting more active use of fiscal policy to enhance the recovery in growth. This scenario assumes that the US does not go down the path of higher tariffs, helping avoid higher US inflation and creating a more robust global financial market backdrop. This backdrop helps the pound to rise against the dollar, so compounding the moderation of inflation. It is also assumed in this scenario that the various geopolitical pressure points, such as those in Ukraine and in the Middle East do not flare up into a wider conflict.

Africa Regions

Considering global inflation would swiftly unwind in the bull scenario, the policy rate reduction in the latter half of 2024 will be greater than expected under the base case scenario. This revives external funding sources, strengthens external positions, reduces currency volatility and liquidity shortages, and anchors inflation expectations within Africa Regions. In this scenario, geopolitical risks are also expected to lessen. This scenario would also include a period of steady economic growth driven by increased investment in key sectors. The favourable commodity prices linked to stronger global growth is one of the factors contributing to the performance. Furthermore, most countries carry out more comprehensive reforms to their macroeconomic policies. In the long run, key countries successfully diversify their economies by focusing on high-value sectors. Countries like Angola, Botswana, Nigeria, Zambia and others are less vulnerable to fluctuations in the price of commodities globally and climate change due to diversification. Key markets implement prudent fiscal adjustments to improve debt sustainability and restore macroeconomic stability. This encourages economic expansion and improves investor confidence. The appreciation of foreign currencies reduces the value of debt denominated in foreign currencies, lowering the debt proportion to GDP. In this scenario, most countries also make noteworthy progress on protecting their natural resources and building climate resilience, all of which help to lessen the effects of climate change, safeguard food security, and promote sustainable economic growth. MPCs maintain their policy rate throughout the remainder of 2024, if not cutting rates in high-inflation countries, including Zambia, Nigeria and Angola.

South Africa

An upside surprise due to SA's new government's resolute implementation of growth-enhancing reforms and fiscal prudence would produce more positive outcomes than assumed in the base scenario, especially coupled with a more supportive global environment. With increased private sector participation, reforms result in logistical and other infrastructure constraints (such as water supply issues) being addressed with speed. Fiscal consolidation continues and is supported by lifting SA's potential economic growth rate through these structural reforms. The positive impact on business confidence further enhances private sector fixed investment and employment growth.

The bull scenario also sees further SA risk premium compression over time as reform momentum gathers speed and SA's growth trajectory lifts more than assumed in the base scenario. With inflation decelerating faster and the risks to the inflation outlook dissipating, the SARB can implement policy rate cuts sooner. The repo rate ends the year at 7.50%, with prime at 11.00%. Moreover, with inflation settling lower, the policy rate is 75 bps lower than in the base scenario over the medium term. Real GDP growth will accelerate to 1.6% in 2024 under these conditions. Continued reform momentum, higher business confidence and a more supportive global growth environment sees medium-term growth edging to 3%.

Main macroeconomic factors

The probability weightings of each scenario, namely, base, bear and bull, for inclusion in the group's 1H24 forward-looking information (FLI) process and ECL calculation are weighted as follows, where multiple jurisdictions are considered, weighted averages are used:

- UK: base at 50%, bear at 30% and bull at 20% (FY23: base at 50%, bear at 30% and bull at 20%).
- Africa Regions: base at 56%, bear at 24% and bull at 20% (FY23: base at 55%, bear at 28% and bull at 17%).
- South Africa: base at 60%, bear at 20% and bull at 20% (FY23: base at 50%, bear at 30% and bull at 20%).

The following table shows the main macroeconomic factors as at 1H24 used to estimate the forward-looking impact on the ECL provision on financial assets and presented for each identified time period.

This table does not depict full year views, apart from 31 December 2024, and may thus not align to full year views disclosed elsewhere within these results.

		Base scenario		Bear scenario		Bull scenario	
	1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024[1]	1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025	1 July 2025 to 30 June 2028	1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025	1 July 2025 to 30 June 2028	1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025	1 July 2025 to 30 June 2028
UK							
Inflation (%)	2.61	2.30	3.10	4.20	4.00	1.50	2.00
Policy rate (%) (period end)	4.50	3.50	4.00	4.50	4.00	2.50	3.25
Exchange rate GBP/USD	1.27	1.35	1.32	1.15	1.25	1.40	1.35
Real GDP (%)	0.30	1.00	1.60	0.20	1.20	1.70	1.90
Africa Regions							
Inflation (%) (weighted average)	13.76	13.33	9.69	17.13	13.19	10.16	7.11
Policy rate (%) (weighted average)	14.48	13.29	10.32	14.89	13.67	11.90	8.90
3m Tbill rate (%) (average)	11.03	9.55	8.47	11.96	11.18	7.54	5.74
6m Tbill rate (%) (average)	12.00	10.65	9.38	13.12	12.22	8.57	6.53
Real GDP (%) (weighted average)	3.59	3.86	5.11	2.01	2.83	5.33	6.68
South Africa							
Inflation (%)	5.02	4.62	4.43	5.49	5.45	3.95	3.92
Prime (%) (period end)	11.25	10.75	10.75	13.00	12.50	10.50	10.00
Real GDP (%)	1.10	1.86	1.81	(0.84)	0.64	2.88	2.62
Household credit (%)	4.20	5.48	6.33	3.98	4.71	5.77	7.40
Exchange rate USD/ZAR (period end)	18.20	18.05	18.45	19.88	20.00	17.03	17.02

[1] Revised as at 30 June 2024. The 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 view disclosed as at 31 December 2023, has been revised due to the changes in the macroeconomic factors.

KEY MANAGEMENT ASSUMPTIONS

As reported at 31 December 2023	1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023[1]	Base scenario: 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024	Base scenario: 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2027	Bear scenario: 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024	Bear scenario: 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2027	Bull scenario: 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024	Bull scenario: 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2027
UK							
Inflation (%)*	7.40	3.50	2.90	4.50	3.30	2.30	2.10
Policy rate (%)*	5.25	4.00	4.00	5.75	4.00	2.50	3.00
Exchange rate GBP/USD	1.27	1.30	1.35	1.28	1.22	1.50	1.47
Real GDP (%)#	0.30	0.10	1.50	(0.50)	1.60	0.80	2.30
Africa Regions[2]							
Policy rate (%)* (average)	19.60	18.00	12.12	20.21	15.36	11.15	9.02
3m Tbill rate (%)* (average)	10.79	11.41	9.94	13.68	12.31	9.76	7.58
6m Tbill rate (%)* (average)	11.16	11.90	10.10	13.77	12.19	10.08	7.69
Real GDP (%)# (average)	3.95	4.57	4.62	2.68	2.54	5.93	6.17
South Africa							
Inflation (%)#	5.90	5.13	4.47	6.40	5.94	4.74	3.91
Prime (%)# (period end)	11.75	10.75	10.50	12.50	11.50	10.50	10.00
Real GDP (%)*	0.60	1.43	1.81	(0.43)	0.70	2.09	2.49
Household credit (%)#	5.93	5.72	6.38	5.02	5.35	6.58	7.69
Exchange rate USD/ZAR* (period end)	18.52	18.10	18.07	21.49	19.49	17.02	16.94

[1] Revised as at 31 December 2023. The 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023 view disclosed as at 31 December 2022, has been revised due to the changes in the macroeconomic factors.
[2] During FY23 the Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe outlook was denominated in ZWL, during 1H24 the Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe impact is denominated in USD.
* Actual rates for 2023.
\# Estimated base case rates for 2023 disclosed where 2023 actuals were not available upon release date.

The following table depicts full year views, as reviewed at 1H24, unlike the above tables where rolling 12 months post reporting date are considered.

	Base scenario: 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024	Base scenario: 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025	Base scenario: 1 January 2026 to 31 December 2026	Bear scenario: 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024	Bear scenario: 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025	Bear scenario: 1 January 2026 to 31 December 2026	Bull scenario: 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024	Bull scenario: 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025	Bull scenario: 1 January 2026 to 31 December 2026
UK									
Inflation (%)	2.61	2.20	2.83	3.50	3.60	2.80	1.70	2.10	1.80
Policy rate (%) (period end)	4.50	3.50	3.25	5.75	3.50	3.00	3.75	2.00	2.00
Exchange rate GBP/USD	1.27	1.29	1.42	1.20	1.30	1.30	1.41	1.45	1.38
Real GDP (%)	0.30	1.20	1.93	0.30	0.70	1.80	1.10	1.90	2.50
Africa Regions									
Inflation (%) (weighted average)	13.76	12.10	10.22	15.38	16.29	13.63	12.09	9.12	7.70
Policy rate (%) (weighted average)	14.48	12.23	10.69	15.06	14.82	13.52	13.84	10.64	9.25
Real GDP (%) (weighted average)	3.59	4.40	4.89	2.30	2.50	2.80	4.60	5.90	6.32
South Africa									
Inflation (%)	5.02	4.52	4.43	5.32	5.77	5.49	4.77	3.79	3.94
Prime (%) (period end)	11.25	9.75	10.75	12.00	12.75	12.50	11.50	10.00	10.00
Real GDP (%)	1.10	1.73	1.76	2.31	2.52	2.67	1.60	2.57	2.58
Exchange rate USD/ZAR (period end)	18.20	17.90	17.75	20.40	19.72	19.61	22.76	23.92	24.41

Sensitivity analysis of the forward-looking impact on the total ECL provision on all financial instruments relating to corporate, sovereign and bank products

The ECL methodology for corporate, sovereign and bank products is based primarily on client specific risk metrics. As such the forward-looking macroeconomic information is one of the components and/or drivers of the total reported ECL. Rating reviews of each client are performed at least annually, and entails credit analysts completing a credit scorecard and incorporating FLI at a client level. The weighting is reflected in both the determination of significant increase in credit risk (SICR) as well as the measurement of the resulting ECL for the individual client. Therefore the impact of forward-looking economic conditions is embedded into the total ECL for each client. The below sensitivity analysis of the total ECL provision relating to the CIB client franchise excludes the impact of losses directly attributable to distress experienced on sovereign exposures, held primarily for prudential or liquidity management purposes.

	1H24 Total income statement charge Rm	1H24 Total ECL provision Rm	FY23 Total income statement charge Rm	FY23 Total ECL provision Rm
As reported	393	10 006	1 662	10 373
Scenarios				
Base	376	9 989	1 595	10 306
Bear	484	10 097	1 902	10 613
Bull	342	9 955	1 474	10 185

Sensitivity analysis of the forward-looking impact on ECL provision relating to home services, VAF, card, personal lending, business lending and other products

The level of the forward-looking balance sheet provisioning was maintained at FY23 levels due to the challenging macroeconomic environment, which was underpinned by sustained consumer affordability pressure on the back of inflation, interest rates and other consumer input costs remaining elevated for longer.

The following table shows a comparison of the forward-looking impact on the provision for 1H24, based on the probability weightings of the above three scenarios resulting from recalculating each of the scenarios using a 100% weighting of the above factors.

	1H24 Income statement charge/ (release) Rm	1H24 Forward-looking component of ECL provision Rm	FY23 Income statement charge/ (release) Rm	FY23 Forward-looking component of ECL provision Rm
Forward-looking impact on total ECL provision	130	2 287	44	2 182
Scenarios				
Base	(91)	2 066	(192)	2 000
Bear	1 185	3 342	754	2 979
Bull	(416)	1 741	(493)	1 712

Refer to the financial performance section for the carrying amounts of loans and advances.

Management judgemental adjustments

As mentioned in the sections above in determining the forward-looking impact, from an IFRS 9 perspective, the group has forecasted three possible future macroeconomic scenarios, being the base, bear and bull scenarios and attributed weightings to these three scenarios. Determining these scenarios and the assumptions underlying them are complex. Management judgemental adjustments are required in terms of IFRS 9 to take into account factors that do not form part of the normal modelling process and/or the above mentioned macroeconomic scenarios. These factors are incorporated as part of management judgemental adjustments. These factors may result from model or data limitations, recent events or expert credit judgement and are applied at a segment, industry or client level. These management judgemental adjustments are reviewed as part of the governance process surrounding credit risk and ECL. Management judgemental adjustments incorporated in the calculation of ECL are set out below:

	1H24 Rm	FY23 Rm
PPB and BCB industry and macroeconomic adjustments[1]	664	951
CIB sovereign adjustment[2]	400	400
Total	1 064	1 351

[1] Additional impairments held to incorporate industry and macroeconomic factors which were not included in the underlying modelling. During 1H24, expected write-offs, considered as a part of 31 December 2023 management judgmental adjustments, materialised resulting in the above decrease.
[2] Additional impairments held to incorporate the credit risk relating to sovereigns.

KEY MANAGEMENT ASSUMPTIONS

Fair value

Financial instruments

In terms of IFRS Accounting Standards, the group is either required to or elects to measure a number of its financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value, being the price that would, respectively, be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal, or most advantageous, market between market participants at the measurement date. Regardless of the measurement basis, the fair value is required to be disclosed, with some exceptions, for all financial assets and financial liabilities. Fair value is a market-based measurement and uses the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability under current market conditions. When determining fair value it is presumed that the entity is a going concern and is not an amount that represents a forced transaction, involuntary liquidation or a distressed sale. Information obtained from the valuation of financial instruments is used to assess the performance of the group and, in particular, assures that the risk and return measures that the group has taken are accurate and complete.

Valuation process

The group's valuation control framework governs internal control standards, methodologies and procedures over its valuation processes, which include:

Prices quoted in an active market

The existence of quoted prices in an active market represents the best evidence of fair value. Where such prices exist, they are used in determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Valuation techniques

Where quoted market prices are unavailable, the group establishes fair value using valuation techniques that incorporate observable inputs, either directly, such as quoted prices, or indirectly, such as those derived from quoted prices, for such assets and liabilities. Parameter inputs are obtained directly from the market, consensus pricing services or recent transactions in active markets, whenever possible. Where such inputs are not available, the group makes use of theoretical inputs in establishing fair value (unobservable inputs). Such inputs are based on other relevant input sources of information and incorporate assumptions that include prices for similar transactions, historical data, economic fundamentals, and research information, with appropriate adjustments to reflect the terms of the actual instrument being valued and current market conditions. Changes in these assumptions would affect the reported fair values of these financial instruments. Valuation techniques used for financial instruments include using financial models that are populated using market parameters that are corroborated by reference to independent market data, where possible, or alternative sources, such as, third-party quotes, recent transaction prices or suitable proxies. The fair value of certain financial instruments is determined using industry-standard models, such as discounted cash flow analysis and standard option pricing models. These models generally estimate future cash flows and discount these back to the valuation date. For complex or unique instruments, more sophisticated modelling techniques may be required, which require assumptions or more complex parameters such as correlations, prepayment spreads, default rates and loss severity.

Valuation adjustments

Valuation adjustments are an integral part of the valuation process. Adjustments include, but are not limited to:

- credit spreads on illiquid issuers
- implied volatilities on thinly traded instruments
- correlation between risk factors
- prepayment rates
- other illiquid risk drivers.

In making appropriate valuation adjustments, the group applies methodologies that consider factors such as bid-offer spreads, liquidity, counterparty and own credit risk. Exposure to such illiquid risk drivers is typically managed by:

- using bid-offer spreads that are reflective of the relatively low liquidity of the underlying risk driver
- raising day one profit or loss provisions in accordance with IFRS
- quantifying and reporting the sensitivity to each risk driver
- limiting exposure to such risk drivers and analysing exposure on a regular basis.

Validation and control

All financial instruments carried at fair value, regardless of classification, and for which there are no quoted market prices for that instrument, are fair valued using models that conform to international best practice and established financial theory. These models are validated independently by the group's model validation unit and formally reviewed and approved by the market risk methodologies committee. This control applies to both off-the-shelf models, as well as those developed internally by the group. Further, all inputs into the valuation models are subject to independent price validation procedures carried out by the group's market risk unit. Such price validation is performed at least on a monthly basis, but daily where possible given the availability of the underlying price inputs. Independent valuation comparisons are also performed and any significant variances noted are appropriately investigated. Less liquid risk drivers, typically used to mark level 3 assets and liabilities to model, are carefully validated and tabled at the monthly price validation forum to ensure that these are reasonable and used consistently across all entities in the group. Sensitivities arising from exposures to such drivers are similarly scrutinised, together with movements in level 3 fair values. They are also disclosed on a monthly basis at the market risk and asset and liability committees.

Portfolio exception

The group has, on meeting certain qualifying criteria, elected the portfolio exception, which allows an entity to measure the fair value of certain groups of financial assets and financial liabilities on a net basis similar to how market participants would price the net risk exposure at the measurement date. The total amount of the change in fair value estimated using valuation techniques not based on observable market data that was recognised in profit or loss for 1H24 was a net loss of R1 489 million (FY23: R2 799 million net gain). Other financial instruments, not at level 3, are utilised to mitigate the risk of these changes in fair value.

FURTHER NOTES TO THE PRIMARY STATEMENTS

Net income from Insurance & Asset Management

	1H24	1H23	FY23
Insurance service result[1]	**4 032**	5 130	8 216
Non-insurance revenue	**17 125**	18 986	35 178
Net insurance finance expenses[1]	**(12 320)**	(14 973)	(25 969)
Total	**8 837**	9 143	17 425

1 Restated: During the finalisation of 2H23, an industry consensus emerged with respect to the disclosure of income taxes chargeable to policyholders (I-E taxes). The industry view that emerged was to reflect the I-E taxes applicable to policyholder investment accounts in insurance revenue as a recovery. This resulted in an increase in insurance service result and a related increase in net insurance finance expenses of R510 million for 1H23. The presentation change had no impact on the group's condensed consolidated income statement for 1H23 and FY23 or any FY23 related disclosures within this note.

Private equity associates

The following table provides disclosure of those private equity associates that are equity accounted in terms of IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* and have been ringfenced in terms of the requirements of the circular titled Headline Earnings issued by the SAICA, and amended from time to time. On the disposal of these associates held by the group's private equity division, the gain or loss on the disposal will be included in headline earnings.

	1H24 Rm	FY23 Rm
Cost	**148**	148
Carrying value/ Fair value of equity-accounted interest in associate	**634**	627

Contingent liabilities and commitments

	1H24 Rm	FY23 Rm
Contingent liabilities		
Guarantees	**113 387**	95 730
Letters of credit and bankers' acceptances	**17 769**	26 990
Total	**131 156**	122 720
Commitments		
Facility commitments within IAM[1]	**2 001**	2 037
Loan commitments within Banking[2]	**112 852**	105 265
Investment property	**1 348**	1 087
Property and equipment	**546**	445
Other intangible assets	**185**	223
Total	**116 932**	109 057

1 These facilities were granted subject to compliance with objective and substantive conditions.
2 These loan commitments are either irrevocable over the life of the facility or revocable only in response to material adverse changes.

Commitment expenditure will be funded from the group's internal resources.

Day one profit or loss

	Derivative instruments Rm	Trading assets Rm	Total Rm
Unrecognised net profit at 1 January 2023	787	471	1 258
Additional net profit on new transactions during the period[1]	195	1 603	1 798
Recognised in trading revenue during the period	(366)	(815)	(1 181)
Unrecognised net profit at 31 December 2023	616	1 259	1 875
Unrecognised net profit at 1 January 2024	**616**	**1 259**	**1 875**
Additional net profit on new transactions during the period[1]	**8**	**2 330**	**2 338**
Recognised in trading revenue during the period	**(79)**	**(140)**	**(219)**
Unrecognised net profit at 30 June 2024	**545**	**3 449**	**3 994**

1 Transaction price was not the best evidence of fair value due to trade-related market factors that were unobservable in the principal market of the underlying trades.

FURTHER NOTES TO THE PRIMARY STATEMENTS

Classification of assets and liabilities

Accounting classifications and fair values of assets and liabilities

The table below categorises the group's 1H24 assets and liabilities according to their measurement category as per IFRS 9 with disclosure of the fair value being provided for those items.

	Fair value through profit or loss			Fair value through OCI						
1H24	Held-for-trading Rm	Designated at fair value through profit or loss Rm	Fair value through profit or loss – default Rm	Debt instruments Rm	Equity instruments Rm	Total assets and liabilities measured at fair value Rm	Amortised cost[1] Rm	Other non-financial assets/ liabilities Rm	Total carrying amount Rm	Fair value[2] Rm
Assets										
Cash and balances with central banks			101 243			101 243	11 953		113 196	113 196
Derivative assets	83 991					83 991			83 991	83 991
Trading assets	349 073					349 073			349 073	349 073
Pledged assets	2 028		3 086	5 152		10 266	2 329		12 595	12 595
Disposal group assets held for sale			5 191			5 191			5 191	5 191
Financial investments		7 249	440 850	76 913	1 454	526 466	263 579		790 045	790 281
Other financial assets[3]							29 183		29 183	
Loans and advances			829			829	1 616 107		1 616 936	1 618 411
Reinsurance contract assets								5 439	5 439	
Insurance contract assets								1 565	1 565	
Interest in associates and joint ventures								11 980	11 980	
Investment property								25 370	25 370	25 370
Other non-financial assets								55 752	55 752	
Total assets	435 092	7 249	551 199	82 065	1 454	1 077 059	1 923 151	100 106	3 100 316	
Liabilities										
Derivative liabilities	90 158					90 158			90 158	90 158
Trading liabilities	104 913					104 913			104 913	104 913
Other financial liabilities[3]		79 065				79 065	44 963		124 028	
Deposits and debt funding		4 069				4 069	2 014 300		2 018 369	2 025 187
Financial liabilities under investment contracts		158 617				158 617			158 617	158 617
Insurance contract liabilities								258 802	258 802	
Subordinated debt		5 180				5 180	25 840		31 020	31 018
Other non-financial liabilities								34 286	34 286	
Total liabilities	195 071	246 931				442 002	2 085 103	293 088	2 820 193	

Refer to footnotes under the comparative table that follows.

FURTHER NOTES TO THE PRIMARY STATEMENTS

Classification of assets and liabilities

Accounting classifications and fair values of assets and liabilities

The table below categorises the group's FY23 assets and liabilities according to their measurement category as per IFRS 9 with disclosure of the fair value being provided for those items.

	Fair value through profit or loss			Fair value through OCI						
FY23	Held-for-trading Rm	Designated at fair value Rm	Fair value through profit or loss – default Rm	Debt instruments Rm	Equity instruments Rm	Total assets and liabilities measured at fair value Rm	Amortised cost[1] Rm	Other non-financial assets/ liabilities Rm	Total carrying amount Rm	Fair value[2] Rm
Assets										
Cash and balances with central banks			122 718			122 718	15 069		137 787	137 787
Derivative assets	97 419					97 419			97 419	97 419
Trading assets	316 515					316 515			316 515	316 515
Pledged assets	8 059		4 119	5 105		17 283	2 927		20 210	20 210
Disposal group assets held for sale			235			235			235	235
Financial investments		8 757	411 294	70 439	1 592	492 082	266 694		758 776	759 456
Other financial assets[3]							22 743		22 743	
Loans and advances			715			715	1 608 131		1 608 846	1 610 314
Reinsurance assets								5 422	5 422	
Insurance contract assets								1 631	1 631	
Interest in associates and joint ventures								12 173	12 173	
Investment property								30 444	30 444	30 444
Other non-financial assets								53 544	53 544	
Total assets	421 993	8 757	539 081	75 544	1 592	1 046 967	1 915 564	103 214	3 065 745	
Liabilities										
Derivative liabilities	103 373					103 373			103 373	103 373
Trading liabilities	94 468					94 468			94 468	94 468
Other financial liabilities[3]		71 733				71 733	36 733		108 466	
Deposits and debt funding		3 219				3 219	1 998 427		2 001 646	2 008 421
Financial liabilities under investment contracts		151 035				151 035			151 035	151 035
Insurance contract liabilities								251 389	251 389	
Subordinated debt		5 198				5 198	27 029		32 227	32 227
Other non-financial liabilities								46 221	46 221	
Total liabilities	197 841	231 185				429 026	2 062 189	297 610	2 788 825	

1 Includes financial assets and financial liabilities for which the carrying value has been adjusted for changes in fair value due to designated hedged risks.
2 Carrying value has been used where it closely approximates fair values, excluding non-financial assets and liabilities.
3 The fair value of other financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost approximates the carrying value due to their short-term nature. Refer to the fair value section in accounting policy 4 – Fair value in annexure F and key management assumptions in the group's consolidated annual financial statements for a description on how fair values are determined.

FURTHER NOTES TO THE PRIMARY STATEMENTS

Fair value disclosures

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value

Fair value hierarchy

The following table analyses the group's assets and liabilities measured at fair value, by the level of fair value hierarchy.

	1H24				FY23			
Measured on a recurring basis[1]	Level 1 Rm	Level 2 Rm	Level 3 Rm	Total Rm	Level 1 Rm	Level 2 Rm	Level 3 Rm	Total Rm
Assets								
Cash and balances with central bank	**101 243**			**101 243**	122 701	17		122 718
Derivative assets	**1 876**	**81 243**	**872**	**83 991**	754	94 005	2 660	97 419
Trading assets	**152 065**	**157 530**	**39 478**	**349 073**	179 893	114 757	21 865	316 515
Pledged assets	**10 229**	**37**		**10 266**	17 260	23		17 283
Disposal group assets held for sale[2]			**5 191**	**5 191**			235	235
Financial investments	**264 998**	**254 591**	**6 877**	**526 466**	238 240	247 547	6 295	492 082
Loans and advances			**829**	**829**			715	715
Investment property			**25 370**	**25 370**			30 444	30 444
Total assets at fair value	**530 411**	**493 401**	**78 617**	**1 102 429**	558 848	456 349	62 214	1 077 411
Financial liabilities								
Derivative liabilities	**940**	**82 456**	**6 762**	**90 158**	166	96 286	6 921	103 373
Trading liabilities	**50 402**	**53 348**	**1 163**	**104 913**	44 633	48 302	1 533	94 468
Deposits and debt funding		**4 069**		**4 069**		3 219		3 219
Financial liabilities under investment contracts		**158 617**		**158 617**		151 035		151 035
Other financial liabilities		**77 049**	**2 016**	**79 065**		69 717	2 016	71 733
Subordinated debt		**5 180**		**5 180**		5 198		5 198
Total financial liabilities at fair value	**51 342**	**380 719**	**9 941**	**442 002**	44 799	373 757	10 470	429 026

1 Recurring fair value measurements of assets or liabilities are those assets and liabilities that IFRS requires or permits to be measured at fair value in the statement of financial position at the end of each reporting period.
2 The disposal group is measured on a non-recurring basis. Refer to the other reportable items section within these results for details regarding the movements in disposal group assets held for sale.

Reconciliation of level 3 assets

The following table provides a reconciliation of the opening to closing balance for all assets that are measured at fair value and incorporate inputs that are not based on observable market data (level 3):

	Derivative assets Rm	Trading assets Rm	Financial investments Rm	Investment property Rm	Loans and advances Rm	Total Rm
Balance at 1 January 2023	1 442	14 358	14 990	29 289	640	60 719
Total gains/(losses) included in profit or loss	(91)	1 591	757	2 606	(214)	4 649
Non-interest revenue	(91)	1 591	742		(214)	2 028
Net Income from Insurance & Asset Management			15	2 606		2 621
Total gains included in OCI			170			170
Issuances and purchases	2 583	21 106	1 337	366	1 818	27 210
Sales and settlements	(415)	(11 213)	(10 525)		(1 529)	(23 682)
Transfers into level 3[1]		149				149
Transfers out of level 3[2]	(70)	(4 126)				(4 196)
Exchange and other movements	(789)		(434)	(1 817)		(3 040)
Balance at 31 December 2023	2 660	21 865	6 295	30 444	715	61 979
Balance at 1 January 2024	**2 660**	**21 865**	**6 295**	**30 444**	**715**	**61 979**
Total gains/(losses) included in profit or loss	**(180)**	**(1 784)**	**127**	**93**	**87**	**(1 657)**
Non-interest revenue	**(180)**	**(1 784)**	**167**		**87**	**(1 710)**
Net Income from Insurance & Asset Management			**(40)**	**93**		**53**
Total losses included in OCI			**(140)**			**(140)**
Issuances and purchases	**147**	**28 174**	**1 358**	**288**	**983**	**30 950**
Sales and settlements	**(1 333)**	**(8 456)**	**(709)**		**(941)**	**(11 439)**
Transfers into level 3[1]			**11**			**11**
Transfers out of level 3[2]	**(74)**	**(321)**				**(395)**
Reclassification to disposal group assets held for sale[3]				**(4 914)**		**(4 914)**
Exchange and other movements	**(348)**		**(65)**	**(541)**	**(15)**	**(969)**
Balance at 30 June 2024	**872**	**39 478**	**6 877**	**25 370**	**829**	**73 426**

1 Transfers of financial assets between levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred at the end of the reporting period. During the period, the valuation inputs of certain financial assets became unobservable. The fair value of these assets was transferred to level 3.
2 During the period, the valuation inputs of certain level 3 financial assets became observable. The fair value of these financial assets was transferred into level 2.
3 Refer to the other reportable items section within these results for details regarding the movements in disposal group assets held for sale.

Level 3 assets

The following table provides disclosure of the unrealised gains/(losses) included in profit or loss on assets measured at level 3 fair value:

	Derivative assets Rm	Trading assets Rm	Financial investments Rm	Investment property Rm	Loans and advances Rm	Total Rm
1H24						
Non-interest revenue	**(89)**	**(1 880)**	**99**		**87**	**(1 783)**
Net Income from Insurance & Asset Management			**(40)**	**93**		**53**
FY23						
Non-interest revenue	(188)	12 586	267		(228)	12 437
Net Income from Insurance & Asset Management			19	2 606		2 625

FURTHER NOTES TO THE PRIMARY STATEMENTS

Reconciliation of level 3 liabilities

The following table provides a reconciliation of the opening to closing balance for all financial liabilities that are measured at fair value based on inputs that are not based on observable market data (level 3).

	Derivative liabilities Rm	Trading liabilities Rm	Other financial liabilities Rm	Total Rm
Balance at 1 January 2023	4 525	4 763	2 016	11 304
Total losses/(gains) included in profit or loss	1 966	(116)		1 850
Issuances and purchases	763	1 258		2 021
Sales and settlements	(144)	(4 423)		(4 567)
Transfers out of level 3[1]	(189)			(189)
Transfers into level 3[2]		51		51
Balance at 31 December 2023	6 921	1 533	2 016	10 470
Balance at 1 January 2024	**6 921**	**1 533**	**2 016**	**10 470**
Total (gains)/losses included in profit or loss	**(169)**	**1**		**(168)**
Issuances and purchases	**393**	**974**		**1 367**
Sales and settlements	**(302)**	**(1 345)**		**(1 647)**
Transfers out of level 3[1]	**(81)**			**(81)**
Balance at 30 June 2024	**6 762**	**1 163**	**2 016**	**9 941**

1 Transfers of financial liabilities between the levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred at the end of the reporting period. During the period, the valuation inputs of certain level 3 financial liabilities became observable. The fair value of these financial liabilities was transferred into level 2.
2 During the period, the valuation inputs of certain financial liabilities became unobservable. The fair value of these liabilities was transferred into level 3.

Level 3 liabilities

The following table provides disclosure of the unrealised losses/(gains) included in profit or loss on financial liabilities measured at level 3 fair value.

	Derivative liabilities Rm	Trading liabilities Rm	Total Rm
1H24			
Non-interest revenue	**(200)**	**975**	**775**
FY23			
Non-interest revenue	2 329	(797)	1 532

Sensitivity and interrelationships of inputs

The behaviour of the unobservable parameters used to fair value level 3 assets and liabilities is not necessarily independent, and may often hold a relationship with other observable and unobservable market parameters. Where material and possible, such relationships are captured in the valuation by way of correlation factors, though these factors are, themselves, frequently unobservable. In such instances, the range of possible and reasonable fair value estimates is taken into account when determining appropriate model adjustments.

The table that follows indicates the sensitivity of valuation techniques used in the determination of the fair value of the level 3 assets and liabilities measured and disclosed at fair value. The table further indicates the effect that a significant change in one or more of the inputs to a reasonably possible alternative assumption would have on profit or loss at the reporting date (where the change in the unobservable input would change the fair value of the asset or liability significantly). The interrelationship between these significant unobservable inputs (which mainly include discount rates, spot prices of the underlying, correlation factors, volatilities, dividend yields, earning yields and valuation multiples) and the fair value measurement could be favourable/(unfavourable), if these inputs were higher/(lower).

The changes in the inputs used in the analysis have been determined taking into account several considerations such as the nature of the asset or liability and the market within which the asset or liability is transacted.

	Change in significant unobservable inputs applied[1]	Effect on profit or loss	
		Favourable Rm	(Unfavourable) Rm
1H24			
Derivative instruments	**From (1%) to 1%**	**33**	**(33)**
Financial investments	**From (1%) to 1%**	**42**	**(43)**
Trading assets	**From (1%) to 1%**	**101**	**(101)**
Loans and advances	**From (1%) to 1%**	**24**	**(22)**
Trading liabilities	**From (1%) to 1%**	**1**	**(1)**
Total		**201**	**(200)**
FY23			
Derivative instruments	From (1%) to 1%	233	(234)
Financial investments	From (1%) to 1%	45	(46)
Trading assets	From (1%) to 1%	142	(142)
Loans and advances	From (1%) to 1%	6	(6)
Trading liabilities	From (1%) to 1%	2	(2)
Total		428	(430)

1 No material changes in significant unobservable inputs applied have occurred during 1H24, for more detail of the nature of the unobservable inputs applied refer to annexure F in the group's annual financial statements.

Investment property

Investment properties are measured at fair value, as determined by a registered independent valuer, at least annually. At 30 June 2024, the most recent independent valuations were reviewed by qualified management and adjusted where appropriate. The valuations are determined by sustainable net rental income to which an appropriate exit capitalisation rate is applied. Exit capitalisation rates are adjusted for occupancy levels, age of the building, location and expected future benefit of recent alterations.

Certain properties are primarily linked to policyholder benefits and consortium non-controlling interests, which limit the impact to group ordinary shareholder comprehensive income or equity for any changes in the fair value measurement.

The sensitivities of aggregate market values for 1% changes in exit capitalisation rates are as follows. A 1% increase in the exit capitalisation rate would result in a decrease in fair value of R2 289 million (FY23: R2 583 million). A 1% decrease in the exit capitalisation rate would result in an increase in the fair value of R2 990 million (FY23: R3 232 million).

FURTHER NOTES TO THE PRIMARY STATEMENTS

Related party balances and transactions

Balances and transactions with ICBCS

The following significant balances between the group and ICBCS, an associate of the group.

Amounts included in the group's statement of financial position	1H24 Rm	FY23 Rm
Derivative assets	6 030	5 915
Receivables and other assets	1 752	26
Loans and advances	15 223	11 636
Derivative liabilities	(4 759)	(6 333)
Provisions and other liabilities	(792)	(179)
Deposits and debt funding	(8 234)	(10 030)

Significant transactions with ICBCS during the reporting period comprise primarily fees included in non-interest revenue of R374 million (1H23: R407 million).

Services

The group entered into certain transitional service level arrangements with ICBCS in order to manage the orderly separation of ICBCS from the group post the sale of 60% of Standard Bank Plc (SB Plc). In terms of these arrangements, services are delivered to and received from ICBCS for the account of each respective party. For 1H24, the net expense recognised in respect of these arrangements amounted to R228 million (1H23: R157 million).

Balances and transactions with ICBC

The group, in the ordinary course of business, receives term funding from, and provides loans and advances to ICBC for strategic purposes. These monies are renegotiated and settled on an ongoing basis and on market-related terms. The following balances and transactions were entered into between the group and ICBC, a 19.4% shareholder of the group, excluding those with ICBCS.

	1H24 Rm	FY23 Rm
Trading assets	884	136
Loans and advances	6 403	6 556
Deposits and debt funding	(1 791)	(4 201)

The group has off-balance sheet letters of credit exposure issued to ICBC as at 30 June 2024 of R6 676 million (FY23: R4 447 million).

Mutual funds

The group invests in various mutual funds that are managed by Liberty. Where the group has assessed that it has control (as defined by IFRS) over these mutual funds, it accounts for these mutual funds as subsidiaries. Where the group has assessed that it does not have control over these mutual funds, but has significant influence, it accounts for them as associates.

The following significant balances and transactions were entered into between the group and the mutual funds which the group does not control:

Amounts included in the group's statement of financial position and income statement	1H24 Rm	FY23 Rm
Deposits and debt funding	20 005	29 558
Interest expense	1 337	954

Post-employment benefit plans

The group manages R 13 491 million (FY23: R13 464 million) of the post-employment benefit plans' assets. Other significant balances between the group and the group's post-employment benefit plans are listed below:

	1H24 Rm	FY23 Rm
Financial investments held in bonds and money market	858	789

OTHER REPORTABLE ITEMS

Change in group directorate

The following changes in directorate took place during the six months ended 30 June 2024 and up to 15 August 2024:

Appointments and reclassifications		
OA David-Borha[1]	As independent non-executive director	23 May 2024
Retirements		
Xueqing Guan	As non-executive director	10 June 2024
ANA Peterside CON	As non-executive director	23 May 2024

1 OA David-Borha was appointed as a non-executive director on 13 March 2024, this director was reclassified to an independent non-executive director on 23 May 2024.

Disposal group assets held for sale

During May 2024, investment property, with a fair value of R4 914 million and owner-occupied property with a fair value of R43 million have been identified as held for sale within IAM.

The process to establish acquirers has commenced. The sale prices will be considered with reference to recent valuations that have been used to measure the properties. The sales are expected to be concluded within the next 12 months. The investment properties have been measured at fair value and classified into level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

As a result, the requirements of IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* were met during May 2024 and the underlying assets have been separately disclosed as disposal group assets held for sale, measured at fair value, in the statement of financial position, in addition to the opening balance of R235 million, primarily consisting of owner occupied property.

Equity securities

During 1H24, the group allotted 60 348 shares (FY23: 239 847 shares) in terms of the group's share incentive schemes and repurchased 2 759 554 shares (FY23: 2 789 239 shares). The total equity securities held as treasury shares at 30 June 2024 was a long position of 20 736 142 shares (FY23: long position of 18 701 110 shares).

Legal Proceedings defended

Competition Commission – trading of foreign currency

On 15 February 2017, South Africa's Competition Commission lodged five complaints with the Competition Tribunal (Tribunal) against 18 institutions, including one against SBSA and two against a former subsidiary of the group, Standard New York Securities Inc (SNYS), in which it alleged unlawful collusion between those institutions in the trading of USD/ZAR. The group conducted its own internal investigations with the help of external counsel and found no evidence to support the complaints. Various litigation processes took place, with the Competition Commission being ordered to file a new complaint affidavit, which was done on 1 June 2020. The new complaint affidavit added further respondents, bringing the total to 25, including Standard Americas. In the group's view, the new complaint affidavit (and several supplementary affidavits) filed by the Competition Commission, continued to contain multiple procedural and substantive deficiencies. Further litigation processes ensued.

On 8 January 2024, the Competition Appeal Court (CAC) (a bench of three judges) upheld SBSA's appeal against the Tribunal's decision not to dismiss the complaint referred pre-trial and dismissed the Competition Commission's complaint in its entirety. The CAC also dismissed the complaint referred against Standard New York Securities and upheld the appeal of Standard Americas against the order that it be joined belatedly as a respondent. The court found that neither SBSA nor Standard New York Securities should have been included in the referral of the complaint as no prima facie case had been made out against either and that the Tribunal should not have allowed the joinder of Standard Americas after lodging of the referral at the Tribunal. The Competition Commission delivered a notice of application for leave to appeal to the Constitutional Court, which excluded Standard New York Securities. SBSA and Standard Americas are opposing this notice. Our legal advice is that there is no obvious constitutional point to be raised in relation to SBSA and Standard Americas.

Interest rate benchmark and reference interest rate reform

As disclosed in the group's annual consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023, the Financial Stability Board had initiated a fundamental review and reform of the major interest rate benchmarks used globally by financial market participants. This review seeks to replace existing Interbank Offered Rates (IBORs) with Alternative Risk-free Rates (ARRs) to improve market efficiency and mitigate systemic risk across financial markets.

With the USD LIBOR Reform's Transition phase ending in September 2024 when publishing of synthetic USD LIBOR ceases, focus has shifted to the JIBAR Rand rate reform initiative in the local market.

During the 2020 financial year, the SARB indicated its intention to move away from JIBAR and has subsequently identified the successor rate as the South African Rand Overnight Index Average Rate (ZARONIA) based on 5 years of back testing results. The new ZARONIA rate was published for observation during 2022 and was formally endorsed as the successor rate in 2023. The official announcement of the cessation of JIBAR as a reference rate is expected in 2025, allowing the ZARONIA market to develop in derivative and cash products during 2024 and 2025. The cessation date of JIBAR as a reference rate is expected at the end of 2026 based on the current industry timelines.

The Market Practitioner Group (MPG) is a joint public and private sector body established by the SARB to manage rates reform in South Africa. The group has created a series of work streams through which specific industry issues will be addressed and key decisions made. Specific milestones have been agreed as part of the project with a key focus on building ZARONIA liquidity in both derivative and cash markets prior to transition commencing. It is expected that new ZARONIA based derivatives contracts will commence from November 2024 subject to industry readiness with Cash and Money Market products following from June 2025 onwards. Existing JIBAR-linked contracts maturing after the formal cessation date will form part of each banks' transition plan.

Standard Bank is a member of MPG and has launched internal work streams that mirror those of the MPG to ensure alignment with the scope and timelines of the industry initiative.

Proactive communication with clients will be ongoing during transition through multiple platforms such as webinars, client meetings and industry events ensuring awareness of key decisions, developments, requirements and timing in anticipation of the official transition earmarked for 2026.

OTHER REPORTABLE ITEMS

Pro forma constant currency information

The *pro forma* constant currency information disclosed in these results is the responsibility of the group's directors. The *pro forma* constant currency information has been presented to illustrate the impact of changes in currency rates on the group's results and may not fairly present the group's financial position and results of operations. During 1H24, in determining the change in constant currency terms, the income and expenditure items for the current financial reporting period have been adjusted for the difference between the comparative and current reporting periods' cumulative average exchange rates, determined as the average of the daily exchange rates. The statement of financial position items have been adjusted for the difference between the comparative and current reporting periods' closing rates. The measurement has been performed for each of the group's material currencies. The constant currency change percentage is calculated using this adjusted current period amount.

Only the FY23 *pro forma* constant currency information, as calculated for the year ended 31 December 2023, where applicable, contained in these results, have been reviewed by the group's external auditors and their unmodified reasonable assurance report prepared in terms of International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3420 *Assurance Engagements to Report on the Compilation of Pro Forma Financial Information Included in a Prospectus* (ISAE 3420) is available for inspection at the company's registered office on weekdays from 09:00 to 16:00.

The average exchange and closing rates used to determine the *pro forma* constant currency information can be found on page 3. The average exchange rates were calculated using the average of the average monthly exchange rates (determined on the last day of each of the months in the period).

BANKING IFRS RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT DISCLOSURES

Overview

The group's activities give rise to various financial and insurance risks. Financial risks are categorised into credit, funding and liquidity and market risk, of which an update from 2023 has been included in these results relating to concentration and market risks relating to Banking.

The group's approach to managing risk and capital is set out in the group's risk, compliance and capital management governance framework approved by the group risk and capital management committee.

Concentration risk

Concentration risk is the risk of loss arising from an excessive concentration of exposure to a single counterparty, an industry, a product, a geography, maturity, or collateral. The group's credit risk portfolio is well-diversified. The group's management approach relies on the reporting of concentration risk along key dimensions, the setting of portfolio limits and stress testing.

INDUSTRY SEGMENTAL ANALYSIS GROSS LOANS AND ADVANCES

	1H24 Rm	FY23 Rm
Agriculture	**44 197**	45 222
Construction	**20 135**	19 838
Electricity	**50 295**	42 078
Finance, real estate and other business services	**520 565**	504 102
Individuals	**661 669**	651 782
Manufacturing	**108 889**	105 547
Mining	**57 692**	57 709
Transport	**56 975**	58 015
Wholesale	**96 533**	106 159
Other services	**65 682**	81 491
Total	**1 682 632**	1 671 943

GEOGRAPHIC SEGMENTAL ANALYSIS GROSS LOANS AND ADVANCES

	1H24		FY23	
	%	**Rm**	%	Rm
South Africa	**66**	**1 110 880**	65	1 086 185
Africa Regions	**23**	**385 443**	22	366 721
International	**11**	**186 309**	13	219 037
Total	**100**	**1 682 632**	100	1 671 943

BANKING IFRS RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT DISCLOSURES

INDUSTRY SEGMENTAL ANALYSIS OF STAGE 3 CREDIT IMPAIRMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES

	1H24 Rm	FY23 Rm
Agriculture	**1 880**	1 784
Construction	**1 161**	1 256
Electricity	**98**	761
Finance, real estate and other business services	**4 034**	4 300
Individuals	**30 241**	28 432
Manufacturing	**2 094**	2 069
Mining	**573**	570
Transport	**1 033**	1 429
Wholesale	**6 251**	3 436
Other services	**1 610**	1 900
Total	**48 975**	45 937

GEOGRAPHIC SEGMENTAL ANALYSIS OF STAGE 3 CREDIT IMPAIRMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES

	1H24		FY23	
	%	Rm	%	Rm
South Africa	**84**	**41 154**	83	38 120
Africa Regions	**15**	**7 470**	16	7 225
International	**1**	**351**	1	592
Total	**100**	**48 975**	100	45 937

Market risk

Trading book market risk

Definition

Trading book market risk is represented by financial instruments, including commodities, held in the trading book, arising from normal global markets' trading activity.

Approach to managing market risk in the trading book

The group's policy is that all trading activities are undertaken within the group's global markets' operations.

The market risk functions are independent of the group's trading operations and are accountable to the relevant legal entity Asset-Liability Committees (ALCOs). ALCOs have a reporting line into group ALCO, a subcommittee of Group Leadership Council.

All value at risk (VaR) and stressed value at risk (SVaR) limits require prior approval from the respective entity ALCOs. The market risk functions have the authority to set these limits at a lower level.

Market risk teams are responsible for identifying, measuring, managing, monitoring and reporting market risk as outlined in the market risk governance standard.

Exposures and excesses are monitored and reported daily. Where breaches in limits and triggers occur, actions are taken by market risk functions to bring exposures back in line with approved market risk appetite, with such breaches being reported to management and entity ALCOs.

VaR and SVaR

The group uses the historical VaR and SVaR approach to quantify market risk under normal and stressed conditions.

For risk management purposes VaR is based on 251 days of unweighted recent historical data updated at least monthly, a holding period of one day and a confidence level of 95%. The historical VaR results are calculated in four steps:

- Calculate 250 daily market price movements based on 251 days' historical data. Absolute movements are used for interest rates and volatility movements; relative for spot, equities, credit spreads, and commodity prices.
- Calculate hypothetical daily profit or loss for each day using these daily market price movements.
- Aggregate all hypothetical profits or losses for day one across all positions, giving daily hypothetical profit or loss, and then repeat for all other days.
- VaR is the 95th percentile selected from the 250 days of daily hypothetical total profit or loss. Daily losses exceeding the VaR are likely to occur, on average, 13 times in every 250 days.

SVaR uses a similar methodology to VaR, but is based on a 251-day period of financial stress and assumes a 10-day holding period and a worst case loss.

The 10-day period is based on the average expected time to reduce positions. The period of stress for SBSA is currently the 2008/2009 financial crisis while, for other markets, more recent stress periods are used. Where the group has received internal model approval, the market risk regulatory capital requirements is based on VaR and SVaR, both of which use a confidence level of 99% and a 10-day holding period.

Limitations of historical VaR are acknowledged globally and include:

- The use of historical data as a proxy for estimating future events may not encompass all potential events, particularly those which are extreme in nature.
- The use of a one-day holding period assumes that all positions can be liquidated or the risk offset in one day. This will usually not fully reflect the market risk arising at times of severe illiquidity, when a one-day holding period may be insufficient to liquidate or hedge all positions fully.
- The use of a 95% confidence level, by definition, does not take into account losses that might occur beyond this level of confidence.

VaR is calculated based on exposures outstanding at the close of business and, therefore, does not necessarily reflect intra-day exposures. VaR is unlikely to reflect loss potential on exposures that only arise under significant market movements.

Trading book portfolio characteristics

VaR for the period under review

Trading book market risk exposures arise mainly from residual exposures from client transactions and limited trading for the group's own account. In general, the group's trading desks have run increased levels of market risk in 1H24 when compared to 2023 aggregate normal VaR and stress VaR due to increased client transactions.

TRADING BOOK NORMAL VAR ANALYSIS BY MARKET VARIABLE

	Normal VaR			
	Maximum[1] Rm	Minimum[1] Rm	Average Rm	Closing Rm
1H24				
Commodities risk	**8**	**1**	**4**	**4**
Foreign exchange risk	**88**	**23**	**49**	**62**
Equity position risk	**18**	**7**	**10**	**18**
Debt securities	**105**	**22**	**42**	**72**
Diversification benefits[2]			**(32)**	**(38)**
Aggregate	**147**	**38**	**73**	**118**
2023				
Commodities risk	5	1	3	3
Foreign exchange risk	54	18	32	26
Equity position risk	23	7	11	8
Debt securities	78	22	44	24
Diversification benefits[2]			(29)	(20)
Aggregate	109	34	61	41

[1] The maximum and minimum VaR figures reported for each market variable do not necessarily occur on the same day. As a result, the aggregate VaR will not equal the sum of the individual market VaR values, and it is inappropriate to ascribe a diversification effect to VaR when these values may occur on different days.

[2] Diversification benefits is the benefit of measuring the VaR of the trading portfolio as a whole, that is, the difference between the sum of the individual VaRs and the VaR of the whole trading portfolio.

BANKING IFRS RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT DISCLOSURES

TRADING BOOK SVAR ANALYSIS BY MARKET VARIABLE

	SVaR			
	Maximum[1] Rm	Minimum[1] Rm	Average Rm	Closing Rm
1H24				
Commodities risk	**89**	**11**	**38**	**36**
Foreign exchange risk	**705**	**112**	**319**	**287**
Equity position risk	**212**	**62**	**120**	**160**
Debt securities	**1 544**	**203**	**368**	**793**
Diversification benefits[2]			**(348)**	**(643)**
Aggregate	**1 492**	**218**	**496**	**634**
2023				
Commodities risk	54	5	24	32
Foreign exchange risk	518	111	303	209
Equity position risk	255	45	112	109
Debt securities	491	171	287	224
Diversification benefits[2]			(278)	(281)
Aggregate	788	224	448	293

1 The maximum and minimum SVaR figures reported for each market variable do not necessarily occur on the same day. As a result, the aggregate SVaR will not equal the sum of the individual market SVaR values, and it is inappropriate to ascribe a diversification effect to SVaR when these values may occur on different days.
2 Diversification benefits is the benefit of measuring the SVaR of the trading portfolio as a whole, that is, the difference between the sum of the individual SVaRs and the SVaR of the whole trading portfolio.

Approach to managing interest rate risk in the banking book

Banking book-related market risk exposure principally involves managing the potential adverse effect of interest rate movements on banking book earnings (net interest income (NII) and banking book mark-to-market profit or loss) and the economic value of equity.

The group's approach to managing interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) is governed by applicable regulations and is influenced by the competitive environment in which the group operates. The treasury and capital management team monitors banking book interest rate risk on a monthly basis operating under the oversight of group ALCO.

Measurement

The analytical techniques used to quantify IRRBB include both earnings and valuation-based measures. The analysis takes into account embedded optionality such as loan prepayments and accounts where the account behaviour differs from the contractual position.

The results obtained from forward-looking dynamic scenario analyses, as well as Monte Carlo simulations, assist in developing optimal hedging strategies on a risk-adjusted return basis.

The group's NII sensitivity, per 100bps decrease in interest rates, reduced by approximately R700m over the period. The reduction was driven mainly from continued hedging activities which aim to reduce NII volatility through different rate cycles and which are expected to provide a level of earnings protection from the expected rate cutting cycles.

INTEREST RATE SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS[1]

		ZAR	USD	GBP	Euro	Other	Total
1H24							
Increase in basis points	bps	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	
Sensitivity of annual net interest income	Rm	**916**	**844**	**299**	**103**	**917**	**3 079**
Decrease in basis points	bps	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	
Sensitivity of annual net interest income	Rm	**(932)**	**(902)**	**(274)**	**(109)**	**(966)**	**(3 183)**
2023							
Increase in basis points	bps	100	100	100	100	100	
Sensitivity of annual net interest income	Rm	1 370	1 040	317	47	871	3 645
Decrease in basis points	bps	100	100	100	100	100	
Sensitivity of annual net interest income	Rm	(1 387)	(1 226)	(289)	(57)	(932)	(3 891)

1 Before tax.

Foreign currency risk

Definition

The group's primary non-trading-related exposures to foreign currency risk arise as a result of the translation effect of the group's net assets in foreign operations and foreign-denominated financial assets and liabilities.

Approach to managing foreign currency risk

The group foreign currency management committee, a subcommittee of the group capital management committee, manages the risk according to existing legislation, South African exchange control regulations and accounting parameters. It takes into account naturally offsetting risk positions and manages the group's residual risk by means of forward exchange contracts, currency swaps and option contracts.

Hedging is undertaken in such a way that it does not constrain normal operating activities. In particular, for banking entities outside of the South African common monetary area, the need for capital to fluctuate with risk-weighted assets is taken into account.

The repositioning of the group's NAV by currency, which is managed at a group level, is a controlled process based on underlying economic views and forecasts of the relative strength of currencies, other than foreign operations.

Gains or losses on derivatives that have been designated as either net investment or cash flow hedging relationships in terms of IFRS are reported directly in OCI, with all other gains or losses on derivatives being reported in profit or loss.

Foreign currency risk sensitivity analysis

The following table reflects the expected financial impact, in Rand equivalent, resulting from a 10% shock to foreign currency risk exposures, against ZAR. The sensitivity analysis is based on net open foreign currency exposures arising from foreign-denominated financial assets and liabilities inclusive of derivative financial instruments, cash balances, and accruals, but excluding net assets in foreign operations. The sensitivity analysis reflects the sensitivity of profit or loss on the group's foreign-denominated exposures other than those trading positions for which sensitivity has been included in the trading book VaR analysis.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK SENSITIVITY IN ZAR EQUIVALENTS

		USD	Euro	GBP	Other	Total
1H24						
Total net long/(short) position	Rm	**419**	**(58)**	**52**	**472**	**885**
Sensitivity (ZAR depreciation)[1]	%	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	
Impact on profit or loss	Rm	**42**	**(6)**	**5**	**47**	**88**
2023						
Total net long/(short) position	Rm	338	(26)	301	406	1 019
Sensitivity (ZAR depreciation)[1]	%	10	10	10	10	
Impact on profit or loss	Rm	34	(3)	30	41	102

1 A 10% appreciation in ZAR will have an equal and opposite impact on profit or loss to the amounts disclosed above.

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SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

ANALYSIS OF SHAREHOLDERS

Shareholding is as at 30 June 2024

TEN MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS[1]

	1H24		1H23		FY23	
	Number of shares (million)	**% holding**	Number of shares (million)	% holding	Number of shares (million)	% holding
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China	**325.0**	**19.4**	325.0	19.4	325.0	19.4
Government Employees Pension Fund (PIC)	**245.3**	**14.7**	245.4	14.6	243.8	14.5
Old Mutual Life Assurance Company	**36.9**	**2.2**	32.8	2.0	30.8	1.8
GIC Asset Management Pte Ltd	**27.1**	**1.6**	23.9	1.4	24.0	1.4
Alexander Forbes Investments	**24.5**	**1.5**	23.4	1.4	27.2	1.6
Allan Gray Balanced Fund	**22.5**	**1.3**	22.0	1.3	20.7	1.2
Vanguard Total International Stock Index Fund	**19.6**	**1.2**	18.8	1.1	19.4	1.2
Eskom Pension Fund	**18.4**	**1.1**	15.9	0.9	17.6	1.1
Vanguard Emerging Markets Stock Index Fund	**17.5**	**1.0**	18.4	1.1	18.1	1.1
Government of Norway (NO)	**17.4**	**1.0**	14.3	0.9	14.1	0.8
	754.2	**45.0**	739.9	44.1	740.7	44.1

[1] Beneficial holdings determined from the share register and investigations conducted on our behalf in terms of section 56 of the Companies Act, 71 of 2008.

GEOGRAPHIC SPREAD OF SHAREHOLDERS

	1H24		1H23		FY23	
	Number of shares (million)	**% holding**	Number of shares (million)	% holding	Number of shares (million)	% holding
South Africa	**832.3**	**49.7**	843.3	50.3	837.2	49.9
Foreign shareholders	**840.8**	**50.3**	832.5	49.7	838.6	50.1
China	**326.9**	**19.5**	326.2	19.5	326.5	19.5
United States of America	**213.2**	**12.7**	215.8	12.9	218.9	13.0
United Kingdom	**35.2**	**2.1**	45.0	2.7	31.1	1.9
Singapore	**28.2**	**1.7**	24.9	1.5	24.9	1.5
Luxembourg	**22.4**	**1.3**	21.8	1.3	21.3	1.3
Namibia	**19.5**	**1.2**	19.8	1.2	18.6	1.1
Norway	**18.0**	**1.1**	15.6	0.9	15.3	0.9
Hong Kong	**17.1**	**1.0**	16.2	1.0	16.3	1.0
Ireland	**16.9**	**1.0**	20.9	1.2	21.4	1.3
Netherlands	**13.2**	**0.8**	14.4	0.9	15.0	0.9
Japan	**11.7**	**0.7**	13.1	0.8	11.9	0.7
Kuwait	**9.4**	**0.6**	8.9	0.5	8.6	0.5
Austrailia	**8.4**	**0.5**	7.1	0.4	8.8	0.5
Switzerland	**7.8**	**0.5**	6.7	0.4	5.9	0.4
Canada	**7.7**	**0.5**	3.9	0.2	6.2	0.4
Saudi Arabia	**7.2**	**0.4**	9.1	0.5	7.0	0.4
Sweden	**5.8**	**0.3**	7.3	0.4	7.0	0.4
United Arab Emirates	**5.3**	**0.3**	6.1	0.4	6.2	0.4
Other	**66.9**	**4.1**	49.7	3.0	67.7	4.0
	1 673.1	**100.0**	1 675.8	100.0	1 675.8	100.0

DECLARATION OF INTERIM DIVIDENDS

Shareholders of Standard Bank Group Limited (the company) are advised of the following dividend declarations out of income reserves in respect of ordinary shares and preference shares.

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shareholders are advised that the board has resolved to declare an interim gross cash dividend No. 109 of 744.00 cents per ordinary share (the cash dividend) to ordinary shareholders recorded in the register of the company at the close of business on Friday, 13 September 2024. The last day to trade to participate in the dividend is Tuesday, 10 September 2024. Ordinary shares will commence trading ex dividend from Wednesday, 11 September 2024.

The salient dates and times for the cash dividend are set out in the table that follows.

Ordinary share certificates may not be dematerialised or rematerialised between Wednesday, 11 September 2024, and Friday, 13 September 2024, both days inclusive. Ordinary shareholders who hold dematerialised shares will have their accounts at their Central Securities Depository Participant (CSDP) or broker credited on Monday, 16 September 2024.

Where applicable, dividends in respect of certificated shares will be transferred electronically to shareholders' bank accounts on the payment date.

Preference shares

Preference shareholders are advised that the board has resolved to declare the following interim dividends:

- 6.5% first cumulative preference shares (first preference shares) dividend No. 110 of 3.25 cents (gross) per first preference share, payable on Monday, 9 September 2024, to holders of first preference shares recorded in the books of the company at the close of business on the record date, Friday, 6 September 2024 . The last day to trade to participate in the dividend is Tuesday, 3 September 2024. First preference shares will commence trading ex dividend from Wednesday, 4 September 2024.
- Non-redeemable, non-cumulative, non-participating preference shares (second preference shares) dividend No. 40 of 451.13562 cents (gross) per second preference share, payable on Monday, 9 September 2024, to holders of second preference shares recorded in the books of the company at the close of business on the record date, Friday, 6 September 2024. The last day to trade to participate in the dividend is Tuesday, 3 September 2024. Second preference shares will commence trading ex dividend from Wednesday, 4 September 2024.

The salient dates and times for the preference share dividends are set out in the table that follows.

Preference share certificates (first and second) may not be dematerialised or rematerialised between Wednesday, 4 September 2024, and Friday, 6 September 2024, both days inclusive. Preference shareholders (first and second) who hold dematerialised shares will have their accounts at their CSDP or broker credited on Monday, 9 September 2024.

Where applicable, dividends in respect of certificated shares will be transferred electronically to shareholders' bank accounts on the payment date.

DECLARATION OF INTERIM DIVIDENDS

THE RELEVANT DATES FOR THE PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

	Ordinary shares	6.5% cumulative preference shares (first preference shares)	Non-redeemable, non-cumulative, non-participating preference shares (second preference shares)[1]
JSE Limited (JSE)			
Share code	**SBK**	**SBKP**	**SBPP**
ISIN	**ZAE000109815**	**ZAE000038881**	**ZAE000056339**
Namibian Stock Exchange (NSX)			
Share code	**SNB**		
ISIN	**ZAE000109815**		
Dividend number	**109**	**110**	**40**
Gross distribution/dividend per share (cents)	**744.00**	**3.25**	**451.13562**
Net dividend	**595.20**	**2.60**	**360.90850**
Last day to trade in order to be eligible for the cash dividend	**Tuesday, 10 September 2024**	**Tuesday, 3 September 2024**	**Tuesday, 3 September 2024**
Shares trade *ex* the cash dividend	**Wednesday, 11 September 2024**	**Wednesday, 4 September 2024**	**Wednesday, 4 September 2024**
Record date in respect of the cash dividend	**Friday, 13 September 2024**	**Friday, 6 September 2024**	**Friday, 6 September 2024**
CSDP/broker account credited/ updated (payment date)	**Monday, 16 September 2024**	**Monday, 9 September 2024**	**Monday, 9 September 2024**

1 The non-redeemable, non-cumulative, non-participating preference shares (SBPP) are entitled to a dividend of not less than 77% of the prime interest rate during the period, multiplied by the subscription price of R100 per share.

Tax implications

The cash dividend received under the ordinary shares and the preference shares is likely to have tax implications for both resident and non-resident ordinary and preference shareholders. Such shareholders are therefore encouraged to consult their professional tax advisers.

In terms of the South African Income Tax Act, 58 of 1962, the cash dividend will, unless exempt, be subject to dividends tax. South African resident ordinary and preference shareholders that are not exempt from dividends tax, will be subject to dividends tax at a rate of 20% of the cash dividend, and this amount will be withheld from the cash dividend with the result that they will receive a net amount of 595.20 cents per ordinary share, 2.60 cents per first preference share and 360.90850 cents per second preference share. Non-resident ordinary and preference shareholders may be subject to dividends tax at a rate of less than 20% depending on their country of residence and the applicability of any Double Tax Treaty between South Africa and their country of residence.

The company's tax reference number is 9800/211/71/7 and registration number is 1969/017128/06.

Shares in issue

The issued share capital of the company, as at the date of declaration, is as follows:

- 1 673 076 025 ordinary shares at a par value of 10 cents each
- 8 000 000 first preference shares at a par value of R1 each
- 52 982 248 second preference shares at a par value of 1 cent each and subscription price of R100.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CONTACT DETAILS

STANDARD BANK GROUP LIMITED

Registration No. 1969/017128/06
Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa
Website: www.standardbank.com

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N Nyembezi (chairman), LL Bam, OA David-Borha[1], PLH Cook, A Daehnke*, GJ Fraser-Moleketi, GMB Kennealy, BJ Kruger, Li Li[2], JH Maree (deputy chairman), NNA Matyumza, ML Oduor-Otieno[3], SK Tshabalala* (chief executive officer).

* Executive director [1] Nigerian [2] Chinese [3] Kenyan

All nationalities are South African, unless otherwise specified.

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SHARE TRANSFER SECRETARIES IN SOUTH AFRICA

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Rosebank Towers, 15 Biermann Ave, Rosebank, 2196
Private Bag X9000, Saxonwold, 2132, South Africa

SHARE TRANSFER SECRETARIES IN NAMIBIA

Transfer Secretaries (Proprietary) Limited
4 Robert Mugabe Avenue, Windhoek, Namibia
(Entrance in Burg Street)
PO Box 2401, Windhoek, Namibia

JSE SPONSOR

The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited

NAMIBIAN SPONSOR

Simonis Storm Securities (Proprietary) Limited

SHARE AND BOND CODES

JSE share code: SBK
ISIN: ZAE000109815
NSX share code: SNB ZAE000109815
A2X share code: SBK

SBKP ZAE000038881
(First preference shares)

SBPP ZAE000056339
(Second preference shares)

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REFER TO
www.standardbank.com/sbg/standard-bank-group/investor-relations/results-and-reports for a list of definitions, acronyms and abbreviations.

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