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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 13, 2024

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

(Mark One)

REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the financial year ended February 29, 2024

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

OR

SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Date of event requiring this shell company report _____

Commission file number: 001-40300

KAROOOOO LTD.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

1 Harbourfront Avenue
Keppel Bay Tower #14-07
Singapore 098632
(Address of principal executive office)

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Group Chief Financial Officer
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Singapore 339274

Phone: +65 6255 4151

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(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol	Name of each exchange on which registered
Ordinary shares, no par value per share	KARO	The Nasdaq Capital Market

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None
(Title of Class)

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act:

None
(Title of Class)

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

30,900,000 shares of Common Stock as of February 29, 2024

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.¹

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or an emerging growth company. See definition of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-accelerated Filer Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company that prepares its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards[†] provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

[†] The term "new or revised financial accounting standard" refers to any update issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board to its Accounting Standards Codification after April 5, 2012.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

Yes No

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements.

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b).

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP

International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board

Other

If "Other" has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

ANNUAL REPORT
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INTRODUCTION

During the year ended February 28, 2022, Karooooo Ltd. (“Karooooo” or the “Company”) listed on the Nasdaq (April 01, 2021) and concluded an inward secondary listing on the JSE by April 21, 2021.

As at February 28, 2021, Karooooo was a privately owned company fully owned by Isaias (Zak) Jose Calisto (founder and CEO of Karooooo) and Cartrack Holdings Proprietary Limited, previously known as Cartrack Holdings Limited (“CTK”) listed as a public company on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE). Karooooo was a non-operating entity, with its only asset being its ownership of 203,328,943 ordinary shares, or 68.1%, of CTK’s 298,766,000 ordinary shares in issue.

Karooooo listed on the Nasdaq on April 1, 2021 in connection with its initial public offering (“IPO”) in the United States. Following the IPO, Karooooo had 21,540,394 shares in issue of which 20,332,894 were founder held shares. By April 21, 2021 Karooooo had bought out all of the minority shareholders of CTK pursuant to a scheme of arrangement in South Africa and had delisted CTK from the JSE. Karooooo concluded an inward secondary listing on the JSE on this date (April 21, 2021) and issued a further 9,410,712 shares to eligible CTK shareholders who elected to reinvest the proceeds of the sale of their CTK shares pursuant to the scheme in shares of Karooooo, representing 99% of all minority CTK shareholders bought out by Karooooo.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Unless otherwise indicated, all financial information contained in this annual report is prepared and presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). Certain differences exist between IFRS and generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”) which might be material to the financial information herein.

We have not prepared a reconciliation of our consolidated financial statements and related footnote disclosures between IFRS and U.S. GAAP. Potential investors should consult their own professional advisers for an understanding of the differences between IFRS and U.S. GAAP and how these differences might affect the financial information herein.

Our historical consolidated financial statements were prepared to give effect to

- (i) the common control transaction in which Karooooo Ltd. acquired a controlling stake in CTK and
- (ii) the conversion of a shareholder loan from our founder and chief executive officer, Isaias (Zak) Jose Calisto, to Karooooo Ltd. into ordinary shares of Karooooo Ltd., which took place on November 18, 2020.

There is currently no specific guidance on accounting for common control transactions under IFRS as issued by the IASB. In the absence of specific guidance Karooooo Ltd. elected to apply the “pooling of interests” method of accounting. Under “pooling of interests” the assets and liabilities of CTK were carried over at their book values with no adjustment made for the acquisition price and prior periods are restated as if the common control transaction had occurred at the beginning of the earliest period presented.

All references in this annual report to “Group” or “Company” refer to Karooooo Ltd. and its subsidiaries.

All references in this annual report to “U.S. dollars,” “U.S.\$,” “\$” and “USD” refer to the currency of the United States of America, all references to “R”, “rand” and “ZAR” refer to the currency of South Africa and all references to “S\$” or “Singapore dollar” refer to the currency of Singapore. Unless otherwise indicated, all references to currency amounts in this annual report are in rand. Our financial year ends on February 28 or February 29 of each year. References in this annual report to a financial year, such as “financial year 2024,” relate to our financial year ended on February 28 or February 29, as applicable, of that calendar year.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report contains “forward-looking statements.” Forward-looking statements are based on our beliefs and assumptions and on information currently available to us, and include, without limitation, statements regarding our business, financial condition, strategy, results of operations, certain of our plans, objectives, assumptions, expectations, prospects and beliefs and statements regarding other future events or prospects. Forward-looking statements include all statements that are not historical facts and can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as the words “believe,” “expect,” “plan,” “intend,” “seek,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “predict,” “potential,” “assume,” “continue,” “may,” “will,” “should,” “could,” “shall,” “risk” or the negative of these terms or similar expressions that are predictions of or indicate future events and future trends.

By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future. We caution you that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and that our actual results of operations, financial condition and liquidity, the development of the industry in which we operate and the effect of acquisitions on us may differ materially from those made in or suggested by the forward-looking statements contained in this annual report. In addition, even if our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity, the development of the industry in which we operate and the effect of acquisitions on us are consistent with the forward-looking statements contained in this annual report, those results or developments may not be indicative of results or developments in subsequent periods.

Factors that may cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements in this annual report include, but are not limited to, the risks described under “Risk Factors.” For example, factors that could cause actual results to vary from projected results include, but are not limited to:

- our ability to acquire new customers and retain existing customers;
- our ability to acquire new subscribers and retain existing subscribers;
- our expectations regarding the effects of a pandemic or widespread outbreak of an illness, the Russia-Ukraine conflict, geopolitical tensions, and similar macroeconomic events, including financial distress caused by recent or potential bank failures, global supply chain challenges, foreign currency fluctuations, elevated inflation and interest rates and monetary policy changes, upon our and our customers’ and partners’ respective businesses;
- our anticipated growth strategies, including our ability to increase sales to existing customers, the introduction of new solutions and international expansion;
- our ability to adapt to rapid technological change in our industry;
- our dependence on cellular networks;
- competition from industry consolidation;
- market adoption of software-as-a-service (“SaaS”) fleet management platform;
- automotive market conditions and the evolving nature of the automotive industry towards autonomous vehicles;
- expected changes in our profitability and certain cost or expense items as a percentage of our revenue;
- our dependence on certain key component suppliers and vendors;
- our ability to maintain or enhance our brand recognition;
- our ability to maintain our key personnel or attract, train and retain other highly qualified personnel;
- the impact and evolving nature of laws and regulations relating to the internet, including cybersecurity and data privacy;
- our ability to protect our intellectual property and proprietary technologies and address any infringement claims;
- significant disruption in service on, or security breaches of, our websites or computer systems;
- dependence on third-party technology and licenses;
- fluctuations in the value of the South African rand and inflation rates in the countries in which we conduct business;
- our ability to access the capital markets in the future; and
- other risk factors discussed under “Risk Factors”.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and we do not undertake any obligation to update them in light of new information or future developments or to release publicly any revisions to these statements in order to reflect later events or circumstances or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

PART I**Item 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS**

Not applicable.

Item 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

Item 3. KEY INFORMATION**A. RESERVED****B. CAPITALIZATION AND INDEBTEDNESS**

Not applicable.

C. REASONS FOR THE OFFER AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Not applicable.

D. RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below and the other information in this annual report before making an investment in our ordinary shares. Our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected if any of these risks occurs, and as a result, the market price of our ordinary shares could decline and you could lose all or part of your investment. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us, or which we currently deem immaterial, may also adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. This annual report also contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. See "Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements". Our actual results could differ materially and adversely from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including the risks described below and elsewhere in this annual report.

A summary of the risk factors is followed by a detailed description of each risk factor.

RISK FACTOR SUMMARY**Risks Relating to Our Business and Operations**

- We may not be able to add new customers and retain existing customers, which could have a material adverse effect on our ability to grow our business and increase revenue.
- We may not be able to retain or drive margin expansion with our existing customers, which could adversely affect our financial results.
- The effects of a pandemic or widespread outbreak of an illness, the Russia-Ukraine conflict, geopolitical tensions, and similar macroeconomic events, including financial distress caused by recent or potential bank failures, global supply chain challenges, foreign currency fluctuations, elevated inflation and interest rates and monetary policy changes, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- Our inability to adapt to rapid technological change in our industry and related industries could impair our ability to remain competitive and adversely affect the results of our operations.

- Our inability to successfully recover should we experience a disaster or other business continuity issue could cause material financial loss, loss of human capital, regulatory actions, reputational harm and/or legal liability.
- The market for SaaS fleet management solutions is highly fragmented and competitive. If we do not compete effectively in such markets, our operating results may be harmed.
- An increase in factory-fitted or embedded telematics technology in new vehicles in our markets could result in reduced demand for our SaaS platform, which could have a material adverse effect on our revenue.
- Our dependence on various lead generation programs could adversely affect our operating results if we are required to pay more for such programs or we are unable to attract new customers at the same historic rate.
- If we are unable to successfully convert customer sales leads into customer sales on a cost-effective basis, our revenue and results of operations would be adversely affected.

Risks Relating to Our Reliance on Third Parties

- The conduct of security officers engaged in stolen vehicle recovery (“SVR”) operations in support of our services from time to time involves the use of force, which could expose the Company to reputational harm or, potentially, civil and/or criminal liability.
- We depend on certain key component suppliers, telemetry and video hardware vendors and OEM’s as part of our hardware manufacturing process, procurement and customer acquisition process. An interruption in the supply of components, third party hardware vendors and OEM fitted telemetry could impair our customer acquisition process.

Risks Relating to Our Growth Strategy

- We have experienced growth in recent periods. If we fail to manage our growth effectively, we may be unable to execute our business plan, maintain high levels of service or address competitive challenges adequately.
- We may not effectively execute on our expansion strategy, which may adversely affect our ability to maintain our historical growth and earnings trends.
- Investments into our SaaS platform and technology infrastructure may not yield the desired results.
- If we fail to maintain or enhance our brand recognition or reputation, our business could be harmed.
- Our corporate culture has contributed to our success, and if we cannot maintain this culture, we could lose the innovation, creativity and teamwork fostered by our culture, which could harm our business.

Risks Relating to Our Intellectual Property, Data Privacy and Cybersecurity

- Evolving regulation and changes in applicable laws relating to the Internet and data privacy may increase our expenditure on compliance measures or otherwise limit the solutions we can offer, which may harm our business and adversely affect our financial condition.
- Any significant disruption in service on our SaaS platform or in our computer systems, through cybersecurity breaches, computer viruses or otherwise or disruption of our platform, could damage our reputation and result in a loss of customers, which would harm our business and results of operations.
- Security or privacy breaches in our electronic transactions or data may expose us to additional liability or result in a loss of customers, either of which events could harm our business.

Risks Related to Legal Proceedings

- We may incur material losses and costs as a result of lawsuits or claims that may be brought against us which are related to product liability, warranty, product recalls, client service interruptions or other matters, and any litigation against us could be costly and time-consuming to defend and could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Relating to Our Operations in South Africa and Other Emerging Markets

- We conduct a material amount of our business in foreign currencies, which heightens our exposure to the risk of exchange rate fluctuations.

Risks Relating to Investments in Singapore Companies

- We are incorporated in Singapore, and our shareholders may have more difficulty in protecting their interests than they would as shareholders of a corporation incorporated in the United States.

Risks Relating to Our Ordinary Shares

- Our stock price may fluctuate and you could lose all or a significant part of your investment.
- As a foreign private issuer and “controlled company” within the meaning of the Nasdaq rules, we are permitted to, and we will, rely on exemptions from certain corporate governance standards. Our reliance on such exemptions may afford less protection to holders of our ordinary shares.
- If we fail, for any reason, to effectively or efficiently maintain proper internal control procedures for compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002 (“SOX”), or Section 404, such failure could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

RISK FACTORS

Risks Relating to Our Business and Operations

We may not be able to add new customers and retain existing customers, which could have a material adverse effect on our ability to grow our business and increase revenue.

We market and sell our mobility data analytics solutions to a wide range of customers, from consumers and sole proprietors to small and medium-sized businesses and large enterprises. To grow our revenue, we must continue to add new customers and subscribers. Our strategy is to increase new subscription sales by increasing penetration in our existing markets and with existing customers, upgrading and enhancing our platform and solutions and by opportunistically entering new markets that represent a potential source of demand. Our success in adding new customers may be tied to a number of factors, including demand for our SaaS platform, the rate of new vehicle sales, the success of our sales and marketing campaigns, our ability to generate leads, our relationships with channel partners, price and service competition, general economic conditions and, in the case of our safety and security services, the real and perceived threat of vehicle theft and discounts offered by insurers for risk mitigation.

Selling to consumers or sole proprietors and small business customers may, in some instances, be more difficult than selling to medium-sized businesses and large enterprise customers. Consumers and sole proprietors and small businesses may have higher default rates, are price sensitive, may be difficult to reach with targeted sales campaigns and may have higher churn rates in part because of the scale of their businesses and the ease of switching solutions.

On the other hand, the typical sales cycle for medium-sized businesses and large enterprises may be longer than that of our consumer and sole proprietor and small business customers. These customers may have more complex business, operational, procurement and integration requirements and their scale may result in less favorable contract terms. Our sales cycle runs from lead generation to the installation of the device. Our typical sales cycle for large enterprises ranges from 3 to 24 months. Medium enterprise sales cycles run between 1 to 8 months with small business and sole proprietor sale cycles running between 1 to 90 days. The consumer sales cycle runs between 1 and 60 days. A number of factors influence the length and variability of our sales cycle, including the need to educate potential customers about the uses and benefits of our solutions, the discretionary nature of purchasing and budget cycles, and the competitive nature of evaluation and purchasing approval processes. It may be difficult for us to predict the timing of when we will enter into subscription contracts with medium-sized businesses and large enterprises and how quickly such contracts can be implemented. This could make the timing of our revenues uncertain and difficult to predict.

We may not be able to retain or drive margin expansion with our existing customers, which could adversely affect our financial results.

We generally sell our SaaS platform services pursuant to subscription agreements with an initial minimum term of 36 months. The majority of these agreements provide for automatic renewal on a month-to-month basis thereafter unless the customer elects otherwise. Our customers have no obligation to renew these agreements after the expiration of the initial term or any renewal term. If our efforts to satisfy our existing customers are not successful, we may not be able to retain them or expand our relationship with them and, as a result, our revenue and growth could be materially and adversely affected. Customers may choose to cancel or not renew their subscriptions for a number of reasons, including the belief that our solutions are not required for their personal or business needs or are otherwise not cost-effective, a desire to reduce discretionary spending, a belief that our competitors' solutions provide better value, an economic downturn in their industries or the markets in which they operate, and customers may not renew their subscriptions when they refresh their fleet with new vehicles. Large enterprise customers may also decrease the number of vehicles covered by subscription contracts if their fleet sizes decrease. Additionally, our customers may cancel or not renew for reasons entirely out of our control, such as the dissolution of their business or personal financial distress.

Part of our growth strategy is to retain customers and drive margin expansion by providing enhanced and additional software solutions to our existing customers while keeping our costs low. Our ability to provide an advanced software platform to existing customers in a cost-effective manner depends, in significant part, on our ability to anticipate industry evolution, practices and standards and to continue to enhance our platform and existing software solutions, such as integration with fuel cards, GPS navigation devices, as well as various third-party software and products manufactured by original equipment manufacturers (“OEMs”), or partnership with vehicle insurance providers, or to introduce or acquire new software features on a timely basis to keep pace with technological developments both within our industry and in related industries, including integration with developing technologies and platforms such as artificial intelligence (“AI”), machine learning and big data analytics. However, we may prove unsuccessful either in developing new software features or in expanding the third-party software and products with which our SaaS platform integrates, such third-party software and products may become incompatible or replace our solutions, and such efforts may not be cost-effective – See “Our platform integrates with third-party technologies and if our platform becomes incompatible with these technologies, our platform would lose functionality and flexibility and our customer acquisition and retention could be adversely affected.” In addition, the success of any enhancement or new feature depends on several factors, including the timely completion, introduction and market acceptance of the enhancement or feature. Any new software applications or features we develop or acquire might not be introduced in a timely or cost-effective manner and might not achieve the broad market acceptance necessary to generate significant revenue. If any of our competitors implements new technologies before we are able to implement them, better anticipates the innovation and integration opportunities in related industries or implements them in a more cost-effective manner, those competitors may be able to provide more effective or less expensive solutions than ours, which may also negatively affect our ability to retain our existing customers and drive margin expansion.

The effects of a pandemic or widespread outbreak of an illness, the Russia-Ukraine conflict, conflict in the Middle East, geopolitical tensions involving China, and similar macroeconomic events, including financial distress caused by recent or potential bank failures, global supply chain challenges, foreign currency fluctuations, elevated inflation and interest rates and monetary policy changes, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our growth strategy involves the further expansion of our operations and customer base internationally. Any extended period of global and economic disruption resulting from a pandemic, the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict, conflict in the Middle East, other geopolitical tension and macroeconomic events such as financial institution failures, create increased uncertainty and strain on the global economy and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine and conflict in the Middle East, may adversely impact the economies of neighboring countries, such as Poland, in which we have a presence. Any increase in tensions between China and Taiwan, or other countries, including threats of military actions or escalation of military activities, could adversely affect our supply chain partners’ operations in these areas – See “We depend on certain key component suppliers and vendors as part of our hardware manufacturing process. An interruption in the supply of components could impair our production capacity and affect hardware manufacturing output adversely affecting distribution.”

The evolving energy crisis in Europe, exacerbated by the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict, could continue to significantly disrupt supply chains and cause uncertainty in the global economy, which could negatively impact our business prospects. Similarly, in South Africa, protracted electricity rationing and planned blackouts, due to the government owned power utility’s inability to meet electricity demand, have had, and could continue to have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates between the South African rand, our reporting currency, and currencies of other countries where we market our solutions or source our raw components, for example the Euro, Mozambican metical, the Singapore dollar and Polish zloty. Such fluctuations may result in significant increases or decreases in our reported revenue and other results as expressed in South African rand, and in the reported value of our assets, liabilities and cash flows – See “Risks Relating to Our Operations in South Africa and Other Emerging Markets”

The impact of these risks may also have the effect of heightening many of the other risks described in this “Risk Factors” section.

Similarly, the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict, conflict in the Middle East, other geopolitical tension and macroeconomic events such as financial institution failures cause increased uncertainty and strain on the global economy. Such events and circumstances are subject to significant volatility and may exacerbate other risks described in this “Risk Factors” section or otherwise directly or indirectly impact our business in unpredictable ways.

Our inability to adapt to rapid technological change in our industry and related industries could impair our ability to remain competitive and adversely affect our results of operations.

The industry in which we operate, and related industries, are characterized by rapid technological change, frequent introductions of new applications and evolving industry standards. In addition to the telematics or fleet management industry, we are subject to changes in the automotive software and technology industry with rapid technological advancement to mobile handsets, multi-functional driver terminals, on-board cameras, advanced driver-assistance systems (“ADAS”) and workflow management software. As the technology used in each of these industries evolves, we will face new integration and competition challenges. For example, as mobile handsets have evolved to include GPS tracking technology, they have become competitors against our solutions. Additionally, ADAS technology, with embedded AI, may have features that are similar to or overlap with our solutions. Furthermore, major gains in fuel efficiency and electronic automobiles may lead to a relative decrease in the demonstrable return on investment of our solutions as perceived by our customers. If we are unable to adapt to rapid technological change, it could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and our ability to remain competitive.

Our platform integrates with third-party technologies and if our platform becomes incompatible with these technologies, our platform would lose functionality and flexibility and our customer acquisition and retention could be adversely affected.

Our platform integrates with third-party software and devices to allow our platform to perform key functions. For example, we offer integration with work-flow software products, such as business intelligence software, enterprise resource planning systems, routing and scheduling and freight management logistics billing systems, among others. Although to date this integration has been accomplished using application programming interfaces (“API”), other open software interfaces and simple physical linkages, we cannot guarantee that this ease of integration will continue or that we will be able to integrate with other products as easily in future or without additional cost. Newer vehicles and devices may be developed which include different ports and do not allow for our platform to be integrated through simple physical linkages. Further, the risk exists that undetected errors, viruses or bugs may be present in third-party software that our customers use in conjunction with our platform.

Changes to third-party software that our customers use in conjunction with our platform could also render our platform inoperable. Customers may conclude that our software is the cause of these errors, bugs or viruses and terminate their subscriptions. The inability to easily integrate with, or any defects in, any third-party software could result in increased costs, or in delays in software releases or updates to our platform until such issues have been resolved, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and future prospects and could damage our reputation.

Our software solutions rely on cellular (GSM/LTE) and GNSS (including GPS, Glonass, Galileo) or regionally equivalent networks (including QZSS) and any disruption, failure or increase in costs could impede our profitability and harm our financial results.

Two critical links in our current solutions are between telematics devices and GPS or equivalent Global Navigation Satellite Systems (“GNSS”) such as Glonass, Galileo and Quasi-Zenith Satellite System (“QZSS”) and between telematics devices and cellular networks, which allow us to obtain location data and transmit it to our system. Increases in the fees charged by cellular carriers for data transmission or changes in the cellular networks, such as a cellular carrier discontinuing support of the network currently used by our telematics devices, requiring retrofitting of our telematics devices, could increase our costs and impact our profitability. We have initiated a process to migrate new installations to the next generation of cellular network compatibility in order to maximize expected useful life of our telematics devices, however, cellular carriers could in the future migrate allotted bandwidth from one network to another. Also, while we have included the ability to store GPS data in our telematics devices in case of temporary cellular network connectivity failure, widespread disruptions or extended failures of the cellular networks would materially and adversely affect our solutions’ functionality and utility and harm our financial results.

GPS-equivalent services like Glonass, Galileo and QZSS are satellite-based positioning systems consisting of a constellation of orbiting satellites. These satellites and their ground support systems are complex electronic systems subject to electronic and mechanical failures and possible sabotage and it is not certain that the various government agencies will remain committed to the operation and maintenance of such satellites over a long period. In addition, technologies that rely on GPS or Glonass, Galileo and QZSS depend on the use of radio frequency bands and any modification of the permitted uses of these bands may adversely affect the functionality of such satellites and, in turn, our solutions. The GPS satellites and their ground control and monitoring stations are maintained and operated by the U.S. Department of Defense. The Department of Defense does not currently charge users for access to the satellite signals, but we cannot provide assurance that they will not do so in the future. It is also possible that agencies that operate GPS equivalent services like Glonass, Galileo and QZSS begin to charge users for access. Any such disruption, failure or increase in costs could impede the functionality and/or cost of our solutions which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

The 5G market may take longer to materialize than we expect or, if it does materialize rapidly, we may not be able to meet customer expectations and timelines.

Growth of the 5G market and its emerging standards, including the newly defined 5G NR (New Radio) standard, is accelerating. If the market materializes faster than expected, we may have difficulty introducing new solutions in a timely manner to meet customer demands. The 5G market may require us to design hardware that meets certain technical specifications. We may have difficulty meeting such specifications and within the expected timelines. 5G markets will develop at different rates and we may encounter challenges to varying degrees in different countries. If we are unable to manage challenges related to 5G markets and related opportunities, it could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our inability to successfully recover should we experience a disaster or other business continuity issue could cause material financial loss, loss of human capital, regulatory actions, reputational harm and/or legal liability.

Should we experience a local or regional disaster or other business continuity problem, such as an earthquake, hurricane, terrorist attack, pandemic, security breach, power loss, telecommunications failure or other natural or man-made disaster, our continued success will depend, in part, on the availability of personnel, office facilities, and the proper functioning of computer, telecommunication and other related systems and operations. We could potentially experience material adverse interruptions to our operations or delivery of services to customers in a disaster recovery scenario.

For example, due to historic levels of relative under-investment in infrastructure, in particular, electricity, the South African government owned power utility, Eskom, has continued electricity rationing and planned blackouts due to its inability to meet electricity demand. Although we have made contingency arrangements for use of generators at our various locations, the lack of a constant, reliable supply of electricity could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Even with our disaster recovery arrangements, our services could be interrupted. Our suppliers and customers are also subject to the risk of catastrophic events. In those circumstances, our ability to deliver our services in a timely manner, as well as the demand for our solutions, may be adversely impacted by factors outside our control. If our systems were to fail or be negatively impacted as a result of a natural disaster, pandemic or other catastrophic event, the ability to deliver our services to our customers would be impaired, our reputation could suffer and we could be subject to contractual penalties.

The market for SaaS fleet management solutions is highly fragmented and competitive. If we do not compete effectively in such markets, our operating results may be harmed.

The market for SaaS fleet management solutions, including tracking and mobility solutions is characterized as highly fragmented, consisting of a significant number of vendors, competitive and rapidly changing. Competition in such markets is based primarily on the level of difficulty in installing, using and maintaining solutions, total cost of ownership, product performance, functionality, interoperability, brand and reputation, distribution channels, industries and the financial resources of the vendor. We expect competition in such markets to intensify in the future with the introduction of new technologies and market entrants.

The market for SaaS fleet management solutions is highly competitive. Our growth will depend, in part, on a combination of the continued growth in the market for these solutions, our ability to increase our market share, and our customers' continued operation in the regions in which we operate. We compete with a number of companies in each of the geographic markets in which we operate, some of which have established sizable market shares in the relevant markets. We expect competition to intensify in the future with the introduction of new technologies, the use of mobile devices and new market entrants from outside the telematics industry, such as enterprise software vendors or large technology companies expanding into the space. As competition intensifies, we expect that price competition for telematics solutions, including SaaS fleet management solutions will intensify, which could cause our revenues to decline and have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

For example, mobile service providers and global software platforms, such as Google, provide limited services at lower prices or at no charge, such as basic GPS based mapping, tracking and turn-by-turn navigation that could be expanded or further developed to more directly compete with our SaaS fleet management solutions. In addition, wireless carriers, such as Verizon, offer SaaS fleet management solutions that benefit from the carrier's scale and cost advantages, which we may be unable to match. Similarly, vehicle OEMs may provide factory embedded or after-market installed devices and effectively compete against us by directly or indirectly partnering with other fleet management service providers. Furthermore, companies such as Google, Amazon and others, have substantially greater financial, technical and marketing resources, relationships with large vendor partners, larger global presence, larger customer bases, longer operating histories, greater brand recognition and more established relationships than we do and may decide to compete in the market for SaaS fleet management and telematics solutions.

Such competition could result in reduced operating margins, increased sales and marketing expenses and the loss of market share, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Industry consolidation may give our competitors advantages over us, which could result in a loss of customers and/or a reduction in revenue.

Some of our competitors have made or may make acquisitions or enter into partnerships or other strategic relationships to offer more comprehensive services or achieve greater economies of scale. In addition, new entrants not currently considered competitors may enter our market through acquisitions, partnerships or strategic relationships. Potential entrants may have competitive advantages over us, such as greater name recognition, longer operating histories, more varied services and larger marketing budgets, as well as greater financial, technical and other resources. Industry consolidation may result in competitors with more compelling service offerings or greater pricing flexibility than we have or business practices that make it more difficult for us to compete effectively, including on the basis of price, sales and marketing programs, technology or service functionality. These pressures could result in a loss of subscribers and/or a reduction in revenue.

Failure of businesses to adopt SaaS fleet management solutions could reduce the demand for our platform.

We derive, and expect to continue to derive, substantial revenue from the sale of subscriptions to customers choosing our SaaS platform. Widespread acceptance and usage of SaaS fleet management solutions is critical to our future revenue growth and success. If the market for SaaS fleet management solutions fails to grow, or grows more slowly than we currently anticipate, demand for our solutions would be negatively affected.

The market for SaaS fleet management solutions is subject to changing customer demand and trends in preferences. Some of the potential factors that could affect interest in and demand for fleet management solutions include:

- the effectiveness and reliability of the software platforms;
- fluctuations in fuel and vehicle maintenance costs, which are significant drivers of customer demand for SaaS fleet management solutions;
- assumptions regarding general mobile workforce inefficiency and the extent to which efficiency can be improved through SaaS fleet management solutions;
- the extent of governmental and regulatory burden placed on the fields of transportation and occupational health and safety;
- the price, performance, features, functionality and availability of solutions that compete with ours; and
- our ability to maintain high levels of customer satisfaction.

Failure of businesses to adopt SaaS fleet management solutions could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Automotive market conditions and the evolving nature of the automotive industry towards autonomous vehicles could adversely affect demand for our solutions.

New vehicle sales may decline for various reasons, including adverse changes in the general economic environment, a reduction in our customers' discretionary spending or an increase in new vehicle tariffs, taxes or fuel prices. A decline in vehicle production levels or labor disputes affecting the automobile industry in the markets where we operate may also impact the volume of new vehicle sales. A decline in vehicle production levels or sales of new vehicles in the markets in which we operate could result in a long-term decrease in the overall number of vehicles, and consequently, a decrease in our total addressable market, resulting in reduced demand for our solutions which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The automotive industry is also increasingly focused on the development of AD and ADAS technologies, including the utilization of artificial intelligence, with the goal of developing and introducing a commercially viable, fully automated driving experience. There has also been an increase in consumer preferences for mobility on demand ("MoD") services, such as vehicle and ride-sharing, as opposed to automobile ownership, which may result in a long-term reduction in the number of vehicles per capita and sales of new vehicles. A reduction in the number of vehicles per capita and sales of new vehicles could reduce our addressable market for solutions.

The increase in MoD services has also attracted increased competition from entrants outside the traditional automotive industry. If we do not continue to innovate to develop or acquire new and compelling solutions that capitalize upon new technologies in response to OEM and consumer preferences, this could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

An increase in factory-fitted or embedded telematics technology in new vehicles in our markets could result in reduced demand for our SaaS platform, which could have a material adverse effect on our revenue.

Certain OEMs have begun embedding technology similar to our own technology in new vehicles prior to their initial sale, creating the potential for products and services that may overlap with our SaaS platform. This may preclude us from increasing sales to customers purchasing such vehicles. The inability to market and sell our solutions to new customers or partner with OEMs to embed our solutions into their devices prior to their initial sale could have a material adverse effect on our ability to grow our subscriber base and increase revenue.

Our dependence on various lead generation programs could adversely affect our operating results if we need to pay more for such programs or we are unable to attract new customers at the same rate.

We use a number of lead generation channels to promote our SaaS platform, along with inside sales and field sales teams. Significant increases in the costs of one or more of our lead generation channels would increase our overall lead generation costs or cause us to choose less expensive and perhaps less effective channels. For example, a portion of our potential customers locate our website through search engines and social media platforms, representing one of the most efficient means for generating cost-effective customer leads. If search engine companies modify their search algorithms in a manner that reduces the prominence of our listing, or if our competitors' search engine optimization efforts are more successful than ours, fewer potential customers may click through to our website or lead pages. In addition, the cost of purchased listings has increased in the past and may continue to increase in the future. In regions where we are reliant on inside sales and field sales teams, an increase in labor costs may increase our lead generation costs and cost of customer acquisition. As we add to, or change, the mix of our lead generation strategies, we may need to expand into channels with significantly higher costs than our current channels, which could have a material adverse effect on our cost of subscriber acquisition and results of operations. If we are unable to maintain effective advertising programs, our ability to attract new customers could be materially and adversely affected, and our advertising and marketing expenses could increase substantially, further affecting our results of operations.

If we are unable to successfully convert customer sales leads into customers on a cost-effective basis, our revenue and results of operations would be adversely affected.

We generate a substantial amount of our revenue from the sale of subscriptions to our SaaS platform. In order to grow, we must continue to efficiently and cost effectively convert customer leads, many of whom have not previously used SaaS fleet management platforms, into customers.

We rely on our inside sales team and our field sales representatives to drive cost-effective conversion of customer leads into customers. To execute our growth plan, we must continue to attract and retain highly qualified inside sales and field sales personnel. We may experience difficulty in hiring, training and retaining highly skilled inside sales and field sales personnel. An inability to convert customer sales leads into customers on a cost-effective basis could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. See “—The loss of one or more of our key management team members or personnel, or our failure to attract, train and retain other highly qualified personnel, could harm our business,” below.

An actual or perceived reduction in theft rates may adversely impact demand for certain of our applications, which could result in a loss of customers and a decline in growth.

Demand for our vehicle tracking and asset recovery solutions is influenced by prevailing or expected theft rates. Vehicle theft rates may decline as a result of various factors, such as the availability of improved security systems, implementation of improved or more effective law enforcement measures and improved economic or political conditions in markets that have high theft rates. If vehicle theft rates in our markets decline significantly, or if vehicle owners or insurance companies believe that vehicle theft rates have declined or are expected to decline, demand for some of our SaaS platform applications may decline, which could result in a loss of customers and a decline in growth.

We are subject to the risk of defaults by our customers and business partners.

Entering into subscription agreements with customers, particularly consumers and sole proprietors whose credit may not be as strong as that of our large enterprise clients, exposes us to credit risk in the event of customer defaults, and we may not be paid all amounts due under our subscription agreements. In deciding whether to enter into subscription agreements with prospective customers, we may rely on information furnished by or on behalf of them. We may also rely on representations of those prospective customers as to the accuracy and completeness of that information. The inaccuracy of such information or representations affects our ability to accurately evaluate the credit risk of a customer, and an increase in the default rates of our customers could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, bank failures in the United States and Europe have caused uncertainty across the global banking sector and financial markets. If other banks and financial institutions wind down and liquidate, enter receivership or become insolvent in the future in response to financial conditions affecting the banking system and financial markets, our customers and business partners may face difficulties accessing cash, cash equivalents or financing, which would lead to an increase in default rates and could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We provide minimum service level commitments to certain of our customers, and our failure to meet them could cause us to issue credits for future subscriptions, which could harm our results of operations.

Certain of our subscription agreements currently, and may in the future, provide minimum service level commitments regarding items such as unit and platform uptime, functionality, platform performance or operational turnaround times. If we are unable to meet the stated service level commitments for these subscribers or suffer extended periods of service unavailability, we are or may be contractually obligated to provide these subscribers with credits for future subscriptions, or provide services at no cost, which could adversely impact our revenue.

Risks Relating to Our Reliance on Third Parties

The conduct of security officers engaged in stolen vehicle recovery (“SVR”) operations in support of our services from time to time involves the use of force, which could expose the Company to reputational harm or, potentially, civil and/or criminal liability.

We work with local law enforcement authorities and licensed security officers to recover our customers’ stolen vehicles. These recovery teams are armed and undergo training on recovery procedures including conflict management and the controlled use of force in response to threats, including being the target of gunfire by vehicle theft suspects.

SVR operations in South Africa, which are provided in connection with our services, are conducted under an arm’s length agreement by a third-party service provider, which until August 2020 was 49% owned by CTK. On August 31, 2020, we sold our 49% interest in the business to the majority shareholder.

Our agreement requires the service provider to comply with local law and our policies and procedures related to SVR operations.

Since September 01, 2018, less than 0.035% of SVR operations conducted by our subcontractor have resulted in injury or death, as a result of weapons discharge up until February 29, 2024. While in each of these incidents local law enforcement authorities determined that the contracted security personnel engaged in the action acted lawfully and in compliance with the policies and procedures outlined in our service level agreement with the contractor, there can be no assurance that a later determination will not find fault on the part of such security personnel.

In light of the nature of SVR operations, future incidents in which force is required are likely to occur. If the security personnel engaged in such SVR operations are found to be at fault in any similar incident in the future, it could result in civil and/or criminal liability for us, including monetary damages or other penalties. Even if we are not found liable, we could suffer reputational harm if we are negatively associated with such incidents. While we have policies and procedures in place governing the use of force by our service provider, there can be no assurance that these policies and procedures, even if followed, would entirely mitigate any resulting reputational harm or civil and/or criminal liability that may result from an incident.

Our financial results are affected directly by the operating results of our licensees and their employees, over whom we do not have direct control.

Our operations in Botswana, Malawi, Rwanda, Eswatini and Zimbabwe, which are conducted by independent businesses that are licensees pursuant to franchise agreements with us, comprised 0.1% of our revenue in the year ended February 29, 2024 and 0.1% of our revenue in the year ended February 28, 2023. Our licensees generate revenue in the form of hardware and subscription revenue billed to customers. Accordingly, our financial results depend in part upon the operational and financial success of our licensees. We may have to terminate licensees due to various reasons, including non-payment. Additionally, if licensees fail to renew their license agreements, or if we decide to restructure license agreements in order to induce licensees to renew these agreements, then our revenues may decrease, and profitability from new licensees may be lower than in the past due to reduced royalties and other incentives we may need to provide.

We rely in part on our licensees and the manner in which they operate their locations to develop and promote our business in Botswana, Malawi, Rwanda, Eswatini and Zimbabwe. In March 2023, for strategic reasons, we acquired 76% of Cartrack Swaziland (Proprietary) Limited (Eswatini), from its existing licensees. Although we have developed criteria to evaluate and screen prospective licensees, we cannot be certain that our licensees will have the business acumen or financial resources necessary to operate successful businesses in their franchise areas and local laws may limit our ability to terminate or modify these franchise agreements. Moreover, despite our training, support and monitoring, licensees may not successfully operate in a manner consistent with our standards and requirements or may not hire and train qualified personnel. The failure of our licensees to operate their franchises successfully could have a material adverse effect on us, our reputation, our brand and our ability to attract prospective licensees, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Our licensees and their employees could take actions that could harm our business.

Our licensees are independent businesses and the employees who work for our licensees are not our employees, nor do we exercise control over their day-to-day operations. Our licensees may not operate their businesses in a manner consistent with industry standards or may not attract and retain qualified employees. If licensees were to provide diminished quality of service to customers, engage in fraud, misappropriation, misconduct or negligence or otherwise violate the law, including with respect to any laws relating to sanctions, our brand and reputation may suffer materially, and we may become subject to liability claims based upon such actions of our licensees and their employees.

Brand value can be severely damaged even by isolated incidents, particularly if the incidents receive considerable negative publicity or result in litigation. Some of these incidents may relate to the way we manage our relationship with our licensees, our growth strategies or the ordinary course of our business or our licensees' business. Other incidents may arise from events that are, or may be, beyond our control and may damage our brand, such as actions taken (or not taken) by one or more licensees or their employees relating to health, safety, welfare or other matters, litigation and claims, failure to maintain high ethical and social standards for all of our operations and activities, failure to comply with local laws and regulations and illegal activity targeted at us or others. Our brand value could diminish significantly if any such incidents or other matters erode consumer confidence in us, which may result in a decrease in our revenue, which in turn would materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We depend on certain key component suppliers and vendors as part of our hardware manufacturing process. An interruption in the supply of components could impair our production capacity and affect hardware manufacturing output, thereby adversely affecting distribution.

The manufacturing of our core hardware requires advanced production planning, including the purchase of specific components and evaluation of component-related design elements. We currently purchase the latest Global System for Mobile Communications ("GSM"), including Long-Term Evolution ("LTE"), module components of our hardware, semiconductors and other passive components from certain third-party suppliers, and we also source other hardware and devices from third-party suppliers that integrate into our device agnostic SaaS platform. In addition, we currently depend principally on certain third-party suppliers to supply and manufacture components of our hardware for our PC boards and to manufacture our GSM, LTE and GNSS components. These modules and many of the other components used in the manufacture of our devices have extended lead times on orders. We do not have contracts or volume commitments in place with our third-party suppliers but instead place purchase orders on a periodic as-needed basis.

We have in the past experienced, and may in the future experience, component shortages and the predictability of the availability of these components may be limited. For example, we utilize semiconductor chips in certain of the hardware products that we manufacture. Over the last several financial years, there has been an ongoing global silicon component shortage, which has resulted in increases in the cost of devices and components and delays in shipments of goods across many industries, including components used in our IoT devices. Although the semiconductor chip supply crisis has been largely resolved, it still carries a degree of uncertainty.

Supply chain disruptions as a result of port congestion with the challenges facing shipping routes and shippers having to explore alternative routes, jetfuel shortages and air freight delays can impede supply chains, leading to depleted inventories and resulting in a backlog of merchandise stranded in transit. Increases in the cost of devices or components, or freight to transport those items, could negatively impact our ability to fulfill engineering design changes or customer demand, each of which could adversely impact our results of operations.

While our hardware is designed such that components may be interchanged in case of supply disruptions or unavailability, any interruptions or delays in the supply of components could require us to identify and integrate our manufacturing logistics with an alternate supplier or use a substitute component. If the facilities of one of our contract manufacturers were to suffer a major business interruption event, it could take up to three months or longer to replace production capacity. Interruption in the supply of components from our contract manufacturers could impair our production capacity, and we may not have recourse against our suppliers through contractual representations, warranties, indemnification provisions or otherwise, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

These suppliers or vendors could fail to provide equipment or service on a timely basis, or fail to meet our performance expectations, for a number of reasons, including, for example, disruption to the global supply chain as a result of geopolitical factors, effects of a pandemic, natural disasters or the potential impacts of global climate change.

Although we have extended our supply orders in terms of lead times and have made pre-emptive purchases to build out our inventory, we cannot guarantee that we will have sufficient inventory for our needs at all times. Any interruption or delay in the supply of any of these devices or components, or the inability to obtain these devices or components from alternate sources at acceptable prices and within a reasonable amount of time, could harm our ability to onboard new customers.

Risks Relating to Our Growth Strategy

We have experienced growth in recent periods. If we fail to manage our growth effectively, we may be unable to execute our business plan, maintain high levels of service or address competitive challenges adequately.

We increased the number of our full-time employees from 4,039 at February 28, 2023 to 4,387 at February 29, 2024. Our subscription revenue increased from ZAR 3,010.1 million for the year ended February 28, 2023 to ZAR 3,535.8 million for the year ended February 29, 2024 and our total subscribers increased from 1,717,077 at February 28, 2023 to 1,971,532 at February 29, 2024. Our growth has placed, and may continue to place, significant pressure on our managerial, administrative, operational, financial and other resources. We intend to further expand our overall business, customer base, headcount and operations. Our global organization and workforce require substantial management effort to maintain. We will be required to continue to improve our operational and financial controls and reporting procedures and we may not be able to do so effectively. As such, we may be unable to manage our expenses effectively in the future, which may negatively impact our gross profit or operating expenses in any particular quarter.

We may not effectively execute on our expansion strategy, which may adversely affect our ability to maintain our historical growth and earnings trends.

Cartrack has grown rapidly over the last several years. Companies that grow rapidly can experience significant difficulties as a result of rapid growth. Our primary expansion strategy focuses on organic growth, including increased regional market penetration; however, we may not be able to successfully execute on these aspects of our expansion strategy, which may cause our future growth rate to decline below our recent historical levels, or may prevent us from growing at all.

While we operate in numerous jurisdictions and our software platform and local company websites are designed for ease of localizations, we may find it difficult to localize our company website and software platform into certain foreign languages, and we may be required to invest significant resources in order to do so into markets in which we do not yet operate. Furthermore, in addition to the expansion of our business into new geographical markets, we seek to develop a range of mobility and monitoring solutions in select markets. We may not succeed in these efforts or achieve our customer acquisition or other goals. In some international markets, customer preferences and buying behaviors may be different, and we may use business or pricing models that are different from our traditional subscription model to provide our mobility data analytics solutions to customers in those markets or we may be unsuccessful in implementing the appropriate business model. Our revenue from new markets may not exceed the costs of establishing, marketing, and maintaining our offerings.

In addition, conducting expanded international operations would subject us to new risks. These risks include:

- localization of our SaaS platform and the specific features and applications, including the addition of foreign languages and adaptation to new local practices and regulatory requirements;
- lack of experience in other geographic markets;
- strong local competitors;
- the cost and burden of complying with, lack of familiarity with, and unexpected changes in, foreign legal and regulatory requirements;
- difficulties in managing and staffing international operations;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates or restrictions on foreign currency;
- potentially adverse tax consequences, including the complexities of transfer pricing, value-added or other tax systems, double taxation and restrictions and/or taxes on the repatriation of earnings;
- dependence on third parties, including commercial partners with whom we do not have extensive experience;
- increased financial accounting and reporting burdens and complexities;
- political, social, and economic instability, terrorist attacks, pandemics and security concerns in general; and
- reduced or varied protection for intellectual property rights in some countries.

Operating in international markets also requires significant management attention and financial resources. The investment and additional resources required to establish operations and manage growth in other countries may not produce desired levels of revenue or profitability.

Various other factors, such as economic conditions and competition may impede or restrict the growth of our operations. The success of our strategy also depends on our ability to manage our growth effectively, which in turn depends on a number of factors, including our ability to adapt our credit, operational, technology and governance infrastructure to accommodate expanded operations. Even if we are successful in continuing our growth, such growth may not offer the same levels of potential profitability, and we may not be successful in controlling costs relative to revenue. As such, we may not be able to achieve our long-term targets for expense management and profitability. Accordingly, our inability to maintain growth or to effectively manage growth, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Investments into our SaaS platform and technology infrastructure may not yield the desired results.

We have developed a scalable and proprietary SaaS platform to facilitate and integrate our business operations, data gathering analysis and online marketing capabilities and have invested significant capital and time into building and enhancing our SaaS platform and infrastructure. In order to remain competitive, we expect to continue to make significant investments into our technology. However, there is no guarantee that the capital and resources we have invested or will invest in the future will allow us to develop suitable SaaS platform enhancements or software applications or maintain and expand our SaaS platform and technology infrastructure as intended, which could have a material adverse effect on our ability to compete or require us to purchase expensive software solutions from third-party developers.

If our investments in our SaaS platform and technology infrastructure do not yield the desired results, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

If we fail to maintain or enhance our brand recognition or reputation, our business could be harmed.

We believe that maintaining and enhancing our brand and our reputation are critical to our relationships with our customers and to our ability to attract new customers. We also believe that our brand and reputation will be increasingly important as competition in our market continues to develop. Our success in this area will depend on a wide range of factors, some of which are beyond our control, including the following:

- the efficacy of our marketing efforts;
- our ability to continue to offer stable, high-quality, innovative and error- and bug-free applications;
- our ability to retain existing customers and attract new customers;
- our ability to maintain high customer service levels and satisfaction;
- our ability to successfully differentiate our applications from those of our competitors;
- actions of competitors and other third parties;
- positive or negative publicity;
- any misuse or perceived misuse of our applications;
- interruptions, delays or attacks on our platform or applications; and
- litigation, legislative or regulatory-related developments.

If our brand promotion activities are not successful, our growth and results of operations may be harmed. Furthermore, negative publicity, whether or not justified, relating to events or activities attributed to us, our employees, our partners or others associated with any of these parties, may tarnish our reputation and reduce the value of our brand. Damage to our reputation and loss of brand equity may reduce demand for our applications and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Moreover, any attempts to rebuild our reputation and restore the value of our brand may be costly and time consuming, and such efforts may not ultimately be successful.

The loss of one or more of our key management team members or personnel, or our failure to attract, train and retain other highly qualified personnel, could harm our business.

We depend on the continued service and performance of our senior management team, including our founder and Chief Executive Officer, Isaias (Zak) Jose Calisto. In addition, the sales, customer service-driven and research and development focus of our business is vital to our growth plan and the loss of key personnel could disrupt our operations. To execute our growth plan, we must attract and retain highly qualified personnel. Competition for these employees is intense, and we may not be successful in attracting and retaining qualified personnel with appropriate skills. This is particularly the case in Southeast Asia where there is increased competition for qualified personnel with the appropriate language skills. In addition, new hires require significant training and, in most cases, take significant time before they achieve full productivity. Our recent and planned hires may not become as productive as we expect, and we may be unable to hire or retain sufficient numbers of qualified employees. If we fail to attract, hire and train new personnel, or fail to retain, focus and motivate our current personnel, it could have a material adverse effect on our business and growth prospects.

Our corporate culture has contributed to our success, and if we cannot maintain this culture, we could lose the innovation, creativity and teamwork fostered by our culture, which could harm our business.

We believe that our vertically integrated and customer-centric corporate culture has been an important contributor to our success, which we believe fosters innovation, creativity and teamwork among our employees. As we continue to grow, we may have difficulties in maintaining or adapting our culture to sufficiently meet the needs of our future and evolving operations, and we must be able to effectively integrate, develop and motivate a growing number of employees. In addition, our ability to maintain our culture as a public company and a listed company in the United States, with the attendant changes in policies, practices, corporate governance and management requirements may be challenging. Any failure to preserve our culture, particularly if we are unable to preserve our culture across the various markets in which we operate, could also negatively affect our ability to retain and recruit personnel, maintain our performance or execute on our business strategy, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We may expand by acquiring or investing in other companies, which may divert our management's attention, result in dilution to our shareholders, and consume resources that are necessary to sustain our business.

We may in the future acquire complementary platforms, solutions, technologies, or businesses. We also may enter into relationships with other businesses to expand our portfolio of solutions or our ability to provide our solutions in foreign jurisdictions. Negotiating these transactions can be time-consuming, difficult and expensive, and our ability to complete these transactions may often be subject to conditions or approvals that are beyond our control. Consequently, these transactions, even if undertaken and announced, may not close.

An acquisition, investment, joint venture, alliance or new business relationship may result in unforeseen operating difficulties and expenditures. In particular, we may encounter difficulties assimilating or integrating the businesses, technologies, solutions, personnel, or operations of acquired companies, particularly if the key personnel of the acquired company choose not to work for us, the acquired company's technology is not easily adapted to be compatible with ours, or we have difficulty retaining the customers of any acquired business due to changes in management or otherwise. Acquisitions may also disrupt our business, divert our resources, and require significant management attention that would otherwise be available for the development of our business. Moreover, the anticipated benefits of any acquisition, investment, or business relationship may not be realized or we may be exposed to unknown liabilities, including litigation against the companies we may acquire. For one or more of those transactions, we may:

- issue additional equity securities that would dilute our shareholders;
- use cash that we may need in the future to operate our business;
- lose key personnel of any acquired business;
- face challenges in successfully integrating, operating and managing acquired businesses and workforce and instilling our culture into new management and staff;
- incur debt on terms unfavorable to us or that we are unable to repay or that may place burdensome restrictions on our operations;
- incur large charges or substantial liabilities; or
- become subject to adverse tax consequences, or substantial depreciation, deferred compensation or other acquisition-related accounting charges.

Any of these risks could harm our business and results of operations.

We have entered, and expect to continue to enter, into collaboration agreements or partnerships and these activities involve risks and uncertainties.

We have entered, and expect to continue to enter, into collaboration agreements with local partners to the extent required pursuant to local laws and regulations in order to penetrate certain geographic regions to effectively grow our business. Entering into collaborations or partnerships involves risks and uncertainties, including the risk that a given partner could fail to satisfy its obligations, which may result in certain liabilities to us for guarantees and other commitments. Further, since we may not exercise control over our current or future partners, we may not be able to require our partners to take the actions that we believe are necessary to implement our business strategy. Additionally, differences in views among partners may result in delayed decision-making or failure to agree on major issues. If any of these difficulties cause any of our partners to deviate from our business strategy, or if this leads any of our collaborations or partnerships to fail to attract the intended customer base, it could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Risks Relating to Our Intellectual Property, Data Privacy and Cybersecurity

Evolving regulation and changes in applicable laws relating to the Internet and data privacy may increase our expenditure related to compliance efforts or otherwise limit the solutions we can offer, which may harm our business and adversely affect our financial condition.

The transmission of data over the Internet and cellular networks is a critical component of our SaaS business model. As Internet commerce continues to evolve, increased regulation by federal, state or foreign agencies becomes more likely, particularly in the areas of data privacy and data security. In addition, taxation of services provided over the Internet or other charges imposed by government agencies or by private organizations for accessing the Internet may be imposed. Any regulation imposing greater fees for Internet use or restricting information exchange over the Internet could result in a decline in the profitability and viability of Internet-based services, which could harm our business.

Our solutions enable us to collect, manage and store a wide range of data related to fleet management, vehicle location and tracking and other telematics services such as fuel usage, engine temperature, speed and mileage and, in the case of our field service application, includes customer information, job data, schedule and invoice information. A valuable component of our solutions is our ability to analyze this data and present the user with actionable business intelligence. We obtain our data from a variety of sources, including our customers and third-party sources or service providers. We cannot assure you that the data we require for our proprietary data sets will be available from these sources in the future or that the cost of such data will not increase. The United States and various state governments have adopted or proposed limitations on the collection, distribution and use of personal information. Several foreign jurisdictions, including South Africa, Singapore and the European Union, have adopted legislation (including directives or regulations) that increase or change the requirements governing data collection and storage in these jurisdictions. Further, such data privacy laws and regulations may be amended in the future. Any failure to adhere to or successfully implement processes in response to changing regulatory requirements in this area could result in legal liability or impairment to our reputation in the marketplace, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

The current European Union legislation related to data protection is the General Data Protection Regulation (“GDPR”), which came into effect on May 25, 2018. While we appointed a Data Protection Officer to oversee and supervise our compliance with European data protection regulations and have obtained in certain instances data privacy insurance policies and have taken steps to mitigate the risks of GDPR, we cannot provide any assurance that we are in compliance with all aspects of European data protection regulations, including GDPR. Despite our ongoing efforts to bring practices into compliance, we may not be successful either due to various factors within our control, such as limited financial or human resources, or other factors outside of our control. For example, while we seek to enter into data processing agreements with third-parties with whom we share data, or who share data with us, we may be unable to execute agreements with all such third-parties. It is also possible that local data protection authorities may have different interpretations of the GDPR, leading to potential inconsistencies amongst various EU member states.

In Singapore, the Personal Data Protection Act 2012, No. 26 of 2012 generally requires organizations to give notice and obtain consents prior to collection, use or disclosure of personal data (data, whether true or not, about an individual who can be identified from that data or other accessible information). The Protection of Personal Information Act, No. 4 of 2013 (the “POPI Act”) applies to our South African subsidiaries. We have updated and will continue to evaluate our Group data protection and security policies, charters, and procedures to assist in maintaining data privacy and data security in line with international practices. If our privacy or data security measures fail to comply, or are perceived to fail to comply, with current or future laws and regulations, we may be subject to litigation, regulatory investigations or other liabilities.

Moreover, if future laws and regulations limit our customers' ability to use and share this data or our ability to store, process and share data with our clients over the Internet, demand for our solution could decrease, our costs could increase, and our results of operations and financial condition could be harmed.

For example, we will have to consider the potential implications of the new privacy law in California, the California Consumer Privacy Act ("CCPA"), which creates new rights for consumers and will be widely applicable to businesses (regardless of location) that collect personal information about California residents. The potential effects of this legislation are far reaching and may require us to modify our data processing practices and policies and to incur substantial costs and expenses in an effort to comply. The CCPA also provides for civil penalties for violations, as well as a private right of action for data breaches that may increase the volume of, and costs associated with, data breach litigation. The California Attorney General may also bring enforcement actions under the CCPA resulting in financial penalties for violations.

In 2023, a proliferation of comprehensive state data privacy laws was enacted in several jurisdictions in the US, in addition to those already in effect. It is expected that additional states will enact similar laws in 2024 in the absence of a federal framework. Furthermore, as regulations continue to develop, enforcement actions may increase. As such, businesses are required to allocate adequate resources to ensure compliance with data privacy laws.

In addition, AI has seen a huge expansion in terms of technology, adoption, proposed regulation and enforcement, and the expansion of AI policies and regulation, particularly at the U.S. state level, is expected.

On the U.S. federal level, despite the American Data Privacy and Protection Act in 2022, there has not been significant advancement toward an omnibus privacy law since the American Data Privacy and Protection Act in 2022.

We also run an insurance agency and brokerage unit that sells short-term insurance policies and selected insurance-related value-add vehicle products to our customers. This results in us receiving personally identifiable information with the customer's consent. This information is increasingly subject to legislation and regulation. This legislation and regulation are generally intended to protect individual privacy and the privacy and security of personal information. We could be adversely affected if government regulations require us to significantly change our business practices with respect to this type of information or if the insurance providers who use our marketplace violate applicable laws and regulations.

Changes in applicable laws and regulations may materially increase our direct and indirect compliance and other expenses of doing business, having a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. If there were to be changes to statutory or regulatory requirements, we may be unable to comply fully with or maintain all required licenses and approvals. Regulatory authorities have relatively broad discretion to grant, renew and revoke licenses and approvals. If we do not have all requisite licenses and approvals, or do not comply with applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, the regulatory authorities could preclude or temporarily suspend us from carrying on some or all of our activities or institute financial penalties on us, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We cannot predict whether any proposed legislation or regulatory changes will be adopted, or what impact, if any, such proposals or, if enacted, such laws could have on our business, results of operations and financial condition. If we fail to comply with applicable laws and regulations, we may be subject to investigations, criminal penalties or civil remedies, including fines, injunctions, loss of an operating license or approval, increased scrutiny or oversight by regulatory authorities, the suspension of individual employees, limitations on engaging in a particular business or redress to customers. The cost of compliance and the consequences of non-compliance could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, a failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition by exposing us to negative publicity and reputational damage or by harming our customer or employee relationships.

In most jurisdictions, government regulatory authorities have the power to interpret and amend applicable laws and regulations, and have discretion to grant, renew and revoke the various licenses and approvals we need to conduct our activities. Such authorities may require us to incur substantial costs in order to comply with such laws and regulations. Regulatory statutes are broad in scope and subject to differing interpretation. In some areas of our businesses, we act on our own or the industry's interpretations of applicable laws or regulations, which may differ by jurisdiction. In the event those interpretations are different from the interpretations of regulatory authorities, we may be penalized or precluded from carrying on our previous activities.

Our software platform may contain undetected defects or software errors, which could result in damage to our reputation, market rejection of our products, or adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our continued growth depends in part on the ability of our existing and potential customers to access our solutions and platform capabilities at any time and within an acceptable period of time. We have experienced, and may in the future experience, disruptions, outages, and other performance problems due to a variety of factors, including infrastructure changes, introductions of new functionality, human or software errors, capacity constraints due to an overwhelming number of users accessing our platform simultaneously, denial of service attacks, or other security-related incidents. We must update our SaaS platform quickly to keep pace with the rapidly changing market including the third-party software and devices with which our solutions integrate, and we have a history of frequently introducing new versions. Our solutions could contain undetected errors or defects, especially when first introduced or when new versions are released that are difficult to detect and correct despite third-party testing. Our solutions, including software, may not be free from errors or defects, which could result in damage to our reputation or a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

It may become increasingly difficult to maintain and improve our performance, especially during peak usage times and as our solutions and platform capabilities become more complex and our user traffic increases. If our platform is unavailable or if our users are unable to access our solutions and platform capabilities within a reasonable amount of time or at all, we may experience a loss of customers, lost or delayed market acceptance of our platform and solutions, delays in payment to us by customers, harm to our reputation and brand, legal claims against us, and the diversion of our resources. In addition, to the extent that we do not effectively address capacity constraints, upgrade our systems as needed and continually develop our technology and network architecture to accommodate actual and anticipated changes in technology, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected.

The operation of our hardware is controlled by the firmware loaded on the hardware. We generally provide firmware updates to our customers by “over-the-air” wireless communication directly to our customers’ telematics devices. If the firmware does not function as expected and prevents the uploading of updated firmware, it would require direct servicing of the installed on-board computer by trained personnel resulting in significant costs. Variations among communications protocols in the markets in which we operate enhance the risk of error in the remote installation of firmware. Although we attempt to manage this risk by introducing firmware updates in stages so that the success of deployment to a small number of telematics devices can be assessed before the installment risk is expanded to a larger customer base, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in detecting firmware operation and integration problems or otherwise in managing our exposure to remediation expense related to the deployment of firmware updates.

Our “over-the-air” transmission of firmware updates could permit a third party to disable our customers’ telematics devices or introduce malware into our customers’ telematics devices, which could expose us to customer claims.

“Over-the-air” transmission of our firmware updates potentially provides the opportunity for a third party to modify or disable our customers’ operating systems or introduce malware into our customers’ operating systems. While no such incidents have occurred to date, there can be no assurance that they will not occur in the future. For example, a third party could attempt to introduce software modifications providing incorrect location data and functionality or the deletion of data. Damage to our customers’ telematics devices as a result of such incidents could only be remedied through direct servicing of their installed telematics devices by trained personnel resulting in significant costs, particularly if the incidents were widespread. Moreover, such incidents could expose us to various claims by our customers, the outcome of which would be uncertain. Third party interference with our over-the-air transmission of firmware or with our customers’ telematics devices during such processes could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Any significant disruption in service on our SaaS platform or in our computer systems, through cybersecurity breaches, computer viruses or otherwise or disruption of our platform, could damage our reputation and result in a loss of customers, which would harm our business and results of operations.

Our brand, reputation, and ability to attract, retain, and serve our customers are dependent upon the reliable performance of our service and our customers’ ability to access our solutions at all times. Our customers rely on our solutions to make operating decisions related to their fleet, as well as to measure, store and analyze valuable data regarding their businesses. Our solutions are vulnerable to interruption and our data centers are vulnerable to damage or interruption from human error, intentional bad acts, computer viruses or hackers, earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, fires, war, terrorist attacks, power losses, hardware failures, systems failures, telecommunications failures, and similar events, any of which could limit our customers’ ability to access our solutions. Prolonged delays or unforeseen difficulties in connection with adding capacity or upgrading our network architecture may cause our service quality to suffer. Any event that significantly disrupts our service or exposes our data to misuse could damage our reputation and harm our business and results of operations, including reducing our revenue, causing us to issue credits to customers, subjecting us to potential liability, increasing our churn rates, or increasing our cost of acquiring new customers.

We host our solutions and serve all of our customers from our network servers, which are principally located at third-party data center facilities in South Africa, Singapore, the Netherlands, United Arab Emirates and France. While we control and have access to our servers and all of the components of our network that are located in our external data centers, we do not control the operation of these facilities. Problems faced by our third-party data centers, with the telecommunications network providers with whom we or they contract, or with the systems by which our telecommunications providers allocate capacity among their customers, including us, could adversely affect the experience of our customers. Our third-party data center operators could decide to close their facilities without adequate notice. In addition, any financial difficulties, such as bankruptcy, faced by our third-party data center operators or any of the service providers with whom we or they contract may have negative effects on our business, the nature and extent of which are difficult to predict. Our disaster recovery systems are located at our third-party hosting facilities. While we are increasing our back-up capability, our systems have not been tested under actual disaster conditions and may not have sufficient capacity to recover all data and services in the event of an outage. In the event of a disaster in which our disaster recovery systems are irreparably damaged or destroyed, we could experience interruptions in access to our solutions. Any changes in third-party service levels at our data centers or any errors, defects, disruptions, or other performance problems with our solutions could harm our reputation and may damage our data. Interruptions in our services might reduce our revenue, cause us to issue credits or refunds to customers, subject us to potential liability, or harm our customer retention rate. Compliance with the various data protection laws across nations is challenging due to the complex and sometimes contradictory nature of the different regulatory regimes. Because data protection regulations are not uniform among the various nations in which we operate, our ability to transmit consumer information across borders is limited by our ability to comply with conditions and restrictions that vary from country to country. In countries with particularly strict data protection laws, we might not be able to transmit data out of the country at all and may be required to host individual servers in each such country where we collect data.

We have experienced, and may experience in the future, disruptions, outages, and other performance problems due to a variety of factors, including infrastructure changes, introductions of new functionality, human or software errors, capacity constraints due to an overwhelming number of users accessing our solutions and platform capabilities simultaneously, denial of service attacks, or other security-related incidents. It may become increasingly difficult to maintain and improve our performance, especially during peak usage times and as our solutions and platform capabilities become more complex and our user traffic increases. If our solutions and platform capabilities are unavailable or if our users are unable to access our solutions and platform capabilities within a reasonable amount of time or at all, we may experience a loss of customers, lost or delayed market acceptance of our platform and solutions, delays in payment to us by customers, harm to our reputation and brand, legal claims against us, and the diversion of our resources.

In addition, to the extent that we do not effectively address capacity constraints, upgrade our systems as needed and continually develop our technology and network architecture to accommodate actual and anticipated changes in technology, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected.

Cybersecurity incidents are increasing in frequency and evolving in nature and include, but are not limited to, installation of malicious software, unauthorized access to data and other electronic security breaches that could lead to disruptions in systems, unauthorized release of confidential or otherwise protected information and the corruption of data. Given the unpredictability of the timing, nature and scope of information technology disruptions, there can be no assurance that the procedures and controls we employ will be sufficient to prevent security breaches from occurring and we could be subject to manipulation or improper use of our systems and networks or financial losses from remedial actions, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Security or privacy breaches in our electronic transactions or data may expose us to additional liability or result in a loss of customers, either of which events could harm our business.

Use of our solutions involve the storage, transmission and processing of our customers' proprietary data, including potentially personal or identifying information. We may experience data security breaches or unauthorized disclosures of personal, confidential or proprietary information. Any inability on our part to protect the information security of our SaaS platform or the privacy of confidential information could have a material adverse effect on our profitability by exposing us to additional liability, increasing our expenses relating to resolution of these breaches and deterring users from using our solutions. Further, unauthorized access to, or security breaches of, our solutions could result in the loss, compromise or corruption of data, loss of business, severe reputational damage adversely affecting customer or investor confidence, regulatory investigations and orders, litigation, indemnity obligations, damages for contract breach, penalties for violation of applicable laws or regulations, significant costs for remediation and other liabilities. For example, under the GDPR, substantial penalties for failure to comply with the regulations can be imposed, including a fine of up to €20 million or up to 4% of the annual worldwide turnover, whichever is greater. We have incurred and expect to incur significant expenses to prevent security breaches and achieve compliance with all applicable laws and regulations including the GDPR, such as deploying additional personnel and protection technologies, training employees, and engaging third-party experts and consultants. Our errors and omissions insurance coverage mitigating certain security and privacy damages and claim expenses may not be sufficient to compensate for all liabilities we may incur.

In addition, our and our third-party vendors' systems, operations and information technology systems are vulnerable to damage or interruption from human error, physical break-ins, unauthorized access, computer hackers, computer viruses, worms, malicious applications, distributed denial of service attacks, spurious spam attacks, intentional acts of vandalism and similar events. We cannot assure you that our current security methods and measures will effectively counter evolving security risks, prevent future slowdowns or disruptions, protect against extraordinary attacks while addressing the security and privacy requirements of existing and future users. Any physical or electronic break-in or other security breach or compromise of the information handled by us or our service provider may jeopardize the security or integrity of information in our computer systems and networks or those of our customers and cause significant interruptions in our and our customers' operations. Although we have developed systems and processes that are designed to protect customer information and prevent data loss and other security breaches, including systems and processes designed to reduce the impact of a security breach at a third-party vendor, such measures cannot provide absolute security. It is also possible that, despite existing safeguards, our personnel could misappropriate our customers' proprietary information or data, exposing us to a risk of loss or litigation and possible liability. Customers and other end-users who rely on our solutions for applications that are integral to their businesses may have a greater sensitivity to security vulnerabilities than customers for software solutions generally. Any such access, breach, or other loss of information could result in legal claims or proceedings, liability under applicable federal or state laws and regulatory penalties. Under certain applicable law, notice of breaches must be made to affected individuals, and for extensive breaches, notice may need to be made to the media or state attorneys general. Such a notice could harm our reputation and our ability to compete. Unauthorized access, loss, or dissemination could also damage our reputation or disrupt our operations, including our ability to conduct our analyses, deliver results, provide customer assistance, conduct research and development activities, collect, process, and prepare company financial information, and manage the administrative aspects of our business. Further, any system failures, slowdowns or disruptions will likely result in unanticipated disruptions in service to our users, decreased levels of user satisfaction and significant negative effects on our reputation, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We rely on third-party encryption and authentication technology to provide secure transmission of confidential information over the Internet, including customer bank account numbers. Advances in technological capabilities, new discoveries in the field of cryptography or other events or developments could result in a compromise or breach of the technology we use to protect sensitive transaction data. If we are unable to detect and prevent unauthorized use of bank account numbers, our business could suffer. If any such compromise of our security, or the security of our customers, were to occur, it could result in misappropriation of proprietary information or interruptions in operations and have a material adverse effect on our reputation or the reputation of our customers.

Our SaaS platform relies on specific third-party software and any inability to license or use such software from third-parties could render our platform inoperable.

We rely on software and other intellectual property licensed from third parties, including mapping software, business intelligence tools and data from third party vendors such as Google, MapIT, Here and Sisense to develop and provide solutions to our customers. In addition, we may need to obtain future licenses from third parties to use software or other intellectual property associated with our solutions. We cannot assure you that these licenses will be available to us on acceptable terms, without significant price increases or at all. Any loss of the right or inability to obtain the right to use any such software or other intellectual property required for the development and maintenance of our solutions could result in interruptions in the provision of our solutions until equivalent technology is either developed by us, or, if available from others, is identified, obtained, and integrated, which could harm our business.

Our use of open-source software may pose particular risks to our proprietary software and systems.

We use open-source software in our proprietary software and systems and intend to continue using open-source software in the future. The terms of many open-source licenses to which we are subject have not been interpreted by Singapore, South Africa or U.S. courts or courts of other jurisdictions, and there is a risk that those licenses could be construed in a manner that imposes unanticipated conditions or restrictions on our ability to commercialize our solutions. The licenses applicable to our use of open-source software may require that source code that is developed using open-source software be made available to the public and that any modifications or derivative works to certain open-source software continue to be licensed under open-source licenses. Moreover, we cannot ensure that we have not incorporated additional open-source software in our software in a manner that is inconsistent with the terms of the applicable license or our current or future policies and procedures. In that event, we could be required to seek licenses from third parties in order to continue offering our solutions, to re-develop our solutions, to discontinue sales of our solutions, or to release our proprietary software source code under the terms of an open-source license, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Although we employ open-source software license screening measures, if we were to combine our proprietary software products with open-source software in a certain manner we could, under certain open-source licenses, be required to release the source code of our proprietary software products. If we fail to comply with these licenses, we may be subject to certain requirements, including requirements that we offer our solutions that incorporate the open-source software for no cost, that we make available source code for modifications or derivative works we create based upon, incorporating or using the open-source software and that we license such modifications or derivative works under the terms of applicable open-source licenses. If an author or other third party that distributes such open-source software were to allege that we had not complied with the conditions of one or more of these licenses, we could be required to incur significant legal expenses defending against such allegations and could be subject to significant damages, enjoined from the sale of our products that contained the open-source software and required to comply with onerous conditions or restrictions on these products, which could disrupt the distribution and sale of these products.

From time to time, there have been claims challenging the rights in open-source software against companies that incorporate it into their products. We and our customers may face claims from third parties claiming infringement of their intellectual property rights for what we believe to be permissive open-source software, or demanding the release or license of the open-source software or derivative works that we developed using such software (which could include our proprietary source code) or otherwise seeking to enforce the terms of the applicable open-source license. These claims could result in litigation that could be costly to defend, have a negative effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations, and could require us to purchase a costly license, publicly release the affected portions of our source code, be limited in or cease the sale or use of the implicated software unless and until we can re-engineer such software to avoid infringement or change the use of, or remove, the implicated open-source software, which could require us to devote additional research and development resources, or take other remedial actions.

In addition to risks related to license requirements, use of certain open-source software can lead to greater risks than use of third-party commercial software, as open-source licensors generally do not provide warranties, indemnities or other contractual protections with respect to the software (for example, non-infringement or functionality). Some open-source projects have known vulnerabilities and architectural instabilities and are provided on an “as-is” basis which, if not properly addressed, could negatively affect the performance of our product. Our use of open-source software may also present additional security risks because the source code for open-source software is publicly available, which may make it easier for hackers and other third parties to determine how to breach our website, our software platform and systems that rely on open-source software.

Any of these risks could be difficult to eliminate or manage, and, if not addressed, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

If our SaaS platform does not comply with quality standards set forth under our subscription agreements or we breach our obligations under our subscription agreements, our subscribers may assert claims for reduced payments or seek damages from us.

Under our subscription contracts, we typically provide certain representations and warranties to our subscribers, including, among others, that we have not knowingly incorporated any intellectual property which infringes the rights of any third-party, the software being delivered has been developed as per the specifications provided and is free from any patent defects and services will be provided with reasonable care.

In the case of any breach of these representations and warranties, we would be required to take certain remedial steps, including: modifying the solution, defending our subscribers in any litigation arising from an intellectual property rights infringement claim by a third-party, providing functionally equivalent replacements to the subscribers, rectifying the defect and indemnifying our subscribers for any direct losses arising from such a breach of representations and warranties.

Such steps may involve significant monetary costs and management time. Any inability to predict our performance and measure our productivity would further compound these risks and expose us to additional liabilities. Our subscribers could seek significant compensation from us for the losses they suffer. Although our subscription agreements typically contain provisions designed to limit our exposure to product liability claims, existing or future laws or unfavorable judicial decisions could negate these limitations. Even if not successful, a product liability claim brought against us would likely be time-consuming, costly and could seriously damage our reputation in the marketplace, making it harder for us to sell our solutions.

An assertion by a third party that we are infringing on its intellectual property could subject us to costly and time-consuming litigation or expensive licenses and our business could be harmed.

The industries in which we operate are characterized by the existence of entities, including leading companies, competitors, patent holding companies and non-practicing entities that hold a large number of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secrets. Further, the industries are characterized by frequent litigation based on allegations of infringement or other violations of intellectual property rights. Such entities may assert patent, copyright, trademark or other intellectual property claims against us, our customers and partners, and those from whom we license technology and intellectual property. Much of this litigation involves patent holding companies or other adverse patent owners who have no relevant product revenues of their own. We do not have a patent portfolio of our own and even if we did, a patent portfolio may provide little or no deterrence to such patent holding companies or non-practicing entities.

Legal proceedings involving intellectual property rights are highly uncertain, and can involve complex legal and scientific questions. We cannot assure you that we will prevail in any current or future intellectual property infringement or other litigation given the complex technical issues and inherent uncertainties in such litigation. Defending such claims, regardless of their merit, could be time-consuming and distracting to management, result in costly litigation or settlement, cause development delays, or require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements. Insurance may not cover or be insufficient for any such claim. In addition, we could be obligated to indemnify our customers against third parties' claims of intellectual property infringement based on our solutions. If our solutions violate any third-party intellectual property rights, we could be required to withdraw those solutions from the market, re-develop those solutions or seek to obtain licenses from third parties, which might not be available on reasonable terms or at all. Any efforts to re-develop our solutions, obtain licenses from third parties on favorable terms or license a substitute technology might not be successful and, in any case, might substantially increase our costs and harm our business, financial condition and results of operations. Withdrawal of any of our solutions from the market could also harm our business, financial condition and results of operations. Further, we may not have the ability to terminate or amend our supplier contracts in connection with such solutions being withdrawn from the market, nor may we have recourse through representations, warranties, indemnification provisions or otherwise in such supplier contracts.

In addition, we incorporate open-source software into our platform. Given the nature of open-source software, third parties might assert copyright and other intellectual property infringement claims against us based on our use of certain open-source software programs, particularly in the United States. The terms of many open-source licenses to which we are subject have not been interpreted by U.S. courts or courts of other jurisdictions, and there is a risk that those licenses could be construed in a manner that imposes unanticipated conditions or restrictions on our ability to commercialize our solutions. In that event, we could be required to seek licenses from third parties in order to continue offering our solutions, to re-develop our solutions, to discontinue sales of our solutions, or to release our proprietary software source code under the terms of an open-source license, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

If we are unable to protect our intellectual property and proprietary technologies, our business may be adversely affected.

Our future success and competitive position depend in large part on our ability to protect our intellectual property and proprietary technologies. We rely on a combination of trademark, copyright, and trade secret laws, as well as confidentiality procedures and contractual restrictions, to establish and protect our intellectual property rights, all of which provide only limited protection and may not currently or in the future provide us with a competitive advantage.

We enter into confidentiality agreements with our employees, independent contractors and other individual advisors and enter into confidentiality agreements with licensees and other third parties, including suppliers and partners. We have not entered into invention assignment agreements with licensees and third parties. However, we cannot guarantee that we have entered into such agreements with each party that has or may have had access to our proprietary information, know-how and trade secrets. Moreover, no assurances can be given that these agreements effectively prevent access to, distribution, use, misuse, misappropriation, reverse engineering or disclosure of confidential or proprietary information. Further, these agreements may not provide adequate remedy in the event of unauthorized disclosure of confidential or proprietary information. In addition, others may independently discover our trade secrets or develop similar technologies and processes, and, in either event we would not be able to assert trade secret rights.

We also rely to a limited extent on trademark and copyright law. We have no patents or patent applications. We cannot make any assurances that any future trademark registrations will be issued for pending or future applications or that any registered trademarks will be enforceable or provide adequate protection of our proprietary rights. Intellectual property rights protection is territorial in nature and therefore, successfully obtaining intellectual property rights protection in one jurisdiction may not necessarily provide protection in another jurisdiction. For example, while we have obtained certain registered trademarks in South Africa, Namibia, Nigeria and Tanzania, we have not obtained registered trademarks in all of the jurisdictions in which we operate or plan to operate. Accordingly, we rely primarily on common law or unregistered rights in such jurisdictions, which may not provide the same scope of protection as registered trademarks and may be insufficient for our business. In addition, third-parties have filed, and may in the future file, for registration of trademarks similar or identical to our trademarks, thereby impeding our ability to build brand identity and possibly leading to market confusion. In addition, there could be potential trade name or trademark infringement claims brought by owners of other registered trademarks or trademarks that incorporate variations of our registered or unregistered trademarks or trade names.

We cannot assure you that any patents or trademarks will issue from any future patent or trademark applications, that any patents or trademarks that issue from such applications will give us the protection that we seek, or that any such patents or trademarks will not be challenged, invalidated, or circumvented. Any patents or trademarks that may be issued in the future from future patent and trademark applications may not provide sufficiently broad protection and may not be enforceable in actions against alleged infringers.

Even upon intellectual property rights registration, there is no certainty that our intellectual property rights will provide us with substantial protection or commercial benefit. Despite our efforts to protect our intellectual property, some of our innovations may not be protectable, and our intellectual property rights may offer insufficient protection from competition or unauthorized use, lapse or expire, be challenged, narrowed, invalidated, or misappropriated by third-parties, or be deemed unenforceable or abandoned, which, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects and the legal remedies available to us may not adequately compensate us.

We cannot assure you that the steps we take will be adequate to protect our technologies and intellectual property, any patent and trademark applications will lead to issued patents or registered trademarks, others will not develop or patent similar or superior technologies or solutions, or that our trademarks and other intellectual property will not be challenged, invalidated, or circumvented by others. Furthermore, effective patent, trademark, copyright, and trade secret protection may not be available in every country in which our solutions are available or where we have employees or independent contractors. In addition, the legal standards relating to the validity, enforceability, and scope of protection of intellectual property rights in Internet-related industries are uncertain and still evolving. The steps we have taken and will take may not prevent unauthorized use, reverse engineering, or misappropriation of our technologies and we may not be able to detect any of the foregoing. Defending and enforcing our intellectual property rights may result in litigation, which can be costly and divert management attention and resources. Any such litigation may not be successful even if such rights have been infringed, and an adverse decision could limit the scope of such rights. If our efforts to protect our technologies and intellectual property are inadequate, the value of our intangible assets may be diminished and competitors may be able to replicate our solutions and methods of operations. Any of the foregoing events could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Risks Related to Legal Proceedings

We may incur material losses and costs as a result of lawsuits or claims that may be brought against us which are related to product liability, warranty, product recalls, client service interruptions or other matters, and any litigation against us could be costly and time-consuming to defend and could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are exposed to product liability and warranty claims in the normal course of business, in the event that our solutions actually or allegedly fail to perform as expected, or the use of our solutions results, or is alleged to result, in bodily injury and/or property damage. Our safety and security services may be disabled or prove to be ineffective as a result of techniques employed by car thieves or the discovery of technological weaknesses by such persons.

Additionally, we provide asset recovery warranty coverage of up to ZAR 1.0 million on certain contracts in the event we fail to recover a stolen vehicle. If our recovery rate for stolen vehicles falls, we may be subject to an increased number of claims. We could experience material warranty costs in the future and incur significant costs to defend ourselves against these claims.

If there were a systematic failure of any of our solutions, we could suffer significant damage to our reputation and any product liability insurance we maintain might not be sufficient to prevent us from suffering a material economic loss. While we carry insurance and maintain reserves for product liability claims, we have not established a liability reserve under these warranties. Our insurance coverage may be inadequate if such claims do arise, and any defense costs and liability not covered by insurance could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flow. A future claim could involve the imposition of punitive damages, the award of which, pursuant to local laws, may not be covered by insurance. In addition, warranty and certain other claims are not typically covered by insurance. Any product liability or warranty issues may adversely impact our reputation as a manufacturer of high-quality, effective and safe solutions and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Furthermore, we have in the past and may in the future become subject to legal proceedings and claims that arise in the ordinary course of business, such as claims brought by our clients or vendors in connection with commercial disputes or employment claims made by our current or former employees. Internal fraud, which may include the stealing and dissemination of customers' personally identifiable information, may also create significant customer distrust and result in litigation against us. Actions taken by security officers involved in SVR operations as part of our services may also result in legal proceedings and claims which could then result in reputational harm to us or criminal and/or civil liability, including monetary damages or other penalties. See "Risk Factors— Risks Relating to Our Reliance on Third Parties—The conduct of security officers engaged in SVR operations in support of our services from time to time involves the use of force, which could expose the Company to reputational harm or, potentially, civil and/or criminal liability."

We are unable to predict the outcome of such legal proceedings. Such proceedings might result in substantial costs, regardless of the outcome, and may divert management's attention and resources, which might seriously harm our business, financial condition and results of operations. Insurance might not cover such claims, might not provide sufficient payments to cover all the costs to resolve one or more such claims, and might not continue to be available on terms acceptable to us. A claim brought against us that is uninsured or underinsured could result in unanticipated costs, potentially resulting in a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Risks Relating to Our Operations in South Africa and Other Emerging Markets

We conduct a material amount of our business in foreign currencies, which heightens our exposure to the risk of exchange rate fluctuations.

We are subject to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates between the South African rand, our reporting currency, and currencies of other countries where we market our solutions or source our raw components, for example the Euro, Mozambican metical, the Singapore dollar and Polish zloty. Such fluctuations may result in significant increases or decreases in our reported revenue and other results as expressed in South African rand, and in the reported value of our assets, liabilities and cash flows. In addition, currency fluctuation may adversely affect receivables, payables, debt, firm commitments and forecast transactions denominated in foreign currencies. In particular, translation risks arise where parts of the cost of sales are not denominated in the same currency of such sales. The U.S. dollar/South African rand exchange rates have historically been volatile and we expect this volatility to continue. Fluctuation in exchange rates, depreciation of local currencies, changes in monetary and/or fiscal policy or inflation in the countries in which we operate could negatively impact the prices at which the ordinary shares trade and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Exchange controls may restrict the ability of our subsidiaries to convert or transfer sums in foreign currencies.

Our ability to generate operating cash flows at the holding company level depends on the ability of our subsidiaries, including Cartrack Holdings Proprietary Limited, to upstream funds. In particular, companies operating in South Africa are subject to exchange control limitations. Exchange controls in South Africa are administered by the South African Reserve Bank ("SARB") pursuant to the Exchange Control Regulations, 1961, as amended, which regulates transactions between South African residents and non-residents. While exchange controls have been relaxed in recent years and may continue to be relaxed, South African companies remain subject to restrictions on their ability to export capital outside of the Common Monetary Area, which includes South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho and Eswatini. In addition, as the cash flows of certain countries are highly dependent on the export of certain raw materials, the ability to convert such currencies can be limited by the timing of payments for such exports, which may require us to organize our currency conversions around such constraints. These restrictions may affect the manner in which we finance our transactions outside South Africa and the geographic distribution of our debt.

We can offer no assurance that additional restrictions on currency exchange will not be implemented in the future or that these restrictions will not limit the ability of our subsidiaries to transfer cash to us, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

The markets in which we operate are exposed to high inflation and interest rates which could increase our operating costs and thereby reduce our profitability.

The economies of countries in which we operate, including South Africa, Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya and Nigeria in the past have been, and in the future may continue to be, characterized by rates of inflation and interest rates that are substantially higher than those prevailing in the United States and other highly developed economies. High rates of inflation could increase our costs in such regions and decrease our operating margins. In particular, the inflation rate in South Africa, where we have significant operations, is relatively high compared to developed, industrialized countries. As of February 2024, the annual CPI stood at 5.6% compared to 7% in February 2023. Inflation in South Africa generally results in an increase in our operational costs in rand. Higher and sustained inflation in the future, with a consequent increase in operational costs could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and our financial condition and could result in operations being discontinued or reduced or rationalized, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Although higher interest rates would increase the amount of income we earn on our cash balances, they would also adversely affect our ability to obtain cost-effective debt financing in certain countries in which we operate.

The laws and regulations which we are subject to, such as U.S. and other anti-corruption laws, trade controls, economic sanctions and similar laws and regulations in the jurisdictions which we operate, are complex and the regulatory and political regimes under which we operate are volatile. Our failure to comply with the relevant laws and regulations could subject us to civil, criminal and administrative penalties and harm our reputation.

Doing business on a worldwide basis requires us to comply with the laws and regulations of various foreign jurisdictions, including those not specifically related to our industry. These laws and regulations place restrictions on our operations, trade practices, partners and investment decisions. In particular, our operations are subject to U.S. and foreign anti-corruption and trade control laws and regulations, such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (the "FCPA"), export controls and economic sanctions programs, including those administered by the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC"). As a result of doing business in foreign countries and with foreign partners, we are exposed to a heightened risk of violating anti-corruption and trade control laws and sanctions regulations.

The FCPA prohibits us from providing anything of value to foreign officials for the purposes of obtaining or retaining business or securing any improper business advantage. It also requires us to keep books and records that accurately and fairly reflect our transactions. As part of our business, we may deal with state-owned business enterprises, the employees of which are considered foreign officials for purposes of the FCPA. In addition, the United Kingdom Bribery Act (the "Bribery Act") extends beyond bribery of foreign public officials and also apply to transactions with individuals not employed by a government. The provisions of the Bribery Act are also more onerous than the FCPA in a number of other respects, including jurisdiction, non- exemption of facilitation payments and penalties. Some of the international locations in which we operate lack a developed legal system and have higher than normal levels of corruption.

Economic sanctions programs restrict our business dealings with certain sanctioned countries, persons and entities, such as Zimbabwe, a country in which we conduct business.

Violations of anti-corruption and trade control laws and sanctions regulations are punishable by civil penalties, including fines, denial of export privileges, injunctions, asset seizures, debarment from government contracts and revocations or restrictions of licenses, as well as criminal fines and imprisonment. We have established policies and procedures designed to assist our compliance with applicable U.S. and international anti-corruption and trade control laws and regulations, including the FCPA, the Bribery Act and trade controls and sanctions programs administered by OFAC, and have trained our employees to comply with these laws and regulations. However, there can be no assurance that all of our employees, consultants, agents or other associated persons will not take actions in violation of our policies and these laws and regulations, and that our policies and procedures will effectively prevent us from violating these regulations in every transaction in which we may engage or provide a defense to any alleged violation. In particular, we may be held liable for the actions that our local strategic partners take inside or outside of the United States, even though our partners may not be subject to these laws. Such a violation, even if our policies prohibit it, could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our continued international expansion, including in developing countries, and our development of new partnerships and joint venture relationships worldwide, could increase the risk of FCPA, OFAC or Bribery Act violations in the future. Additionally, our software contains encryption technologies, certain types of which are subject to U.S. and foreign export control regulations and, in some foreign countries, restrictions on importation and/or use. Any failure on our part to comply with encryption or other applicable export control requirements could result in financial penalties or other sanctions under the U.S. export regulations, including restrictions on future export activities, which could harm our business and results of operations. Regulatory restrictions could impair our access to technologies needed to improve our solutions and may also limit or reduce the demand for our solutions in certain geographic regions.

Furthermore, we currently sell regulated insurance products in South Africa through an authorized Financial Services Provider (“FSP”) that is a wholly owned subsidiary of ours. FSPs are subject to a variety of regulations, including the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, No. 37 of 2002. We may from time to time face challenges resulting from changes in applicable law and regulations in South Africa, or changes in approach to oversight of our business from insurance or other regulators in South Africa.

Additionally, we have to comply with the South African anti-corruption law, the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, No. 12 of 2004, as amended (“PRECCA”). This law prohibits public and private bribery and criminalizes various categories of corrupt activities. PRECCA also contains a reporting obligation to authorities of known or suspected corrupt activities which is triggered when the value of any known or suspected acts of corruption exceeds ZAR 100,000. Failure to report said corrupt activities is a criminal offense under PRECCA and imposes significant penalties on those convicted of corrupt activities. Regulation 43 of the South African Companies Act No. 71 of 2008 (“South African Companies Act”) also contains a number of anti-corruption compliance obligations that we must adhere to.

Although we have policies and procedures in place to comply with financial crime regulation, these policies and procedures may not prevent all situations of money laundering, bribery, fraud or corruption, including actions by our employees, for which we might be held responsible. Any such event may have severe consequences, including sanctions, fines and reputational consequences, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Operating in emerging markets, such as South Africa, subjects us to greater political, economic and market risks than those we would face if we only operated in more developed markets, which could increase our operating costs.

For the year ended February 29, 2024, 75% (February 28, 2023: 78%) of our revenue was derived from South Africa. Emerging markets, including South Africa, are subject to greater risks than more developed markets. The political, economic and market conditions in many emerging markets present risks that could make it more difficult to operate our business successfully. These risks include:

- the strength of emerging market economies;
- fluctuations in interest rates;
- political and economic instability, including higher rates of inflation and currency fluctuations;
- high levels of crime and unemployment;
- inconsistent supply or failure of infrastructure;
- higher levels of corruption, including bribery of public officials;
- loss due to civil strife, acts of war or terrorism, guerrilla activities and insurrection;
- a lack of well-developed legal systems which could make it difficult for us to enforce our intellectual property and contractual rights;
- potential adverse changes in laws and regulatory practices, including import and export license requirements and restrictions, tariffs, taxation and other laws or policies affecting foreign trade or investment;

- restrictions on the right to convert or repatriate currency or export assets;
- introduction of or changes to indigenization and empowerment programs;
- logistical and communications challenges;
- difficulties in staffing and managing operations and ensuring the safety of our employees;
- greater risk of uncollectible accounts and longer collection cycles; and
- future downgrades of the debt ratings of the countries in which we operate, particularly in South Africa, where the three major rating agencies have all downgraded South Africa's sovereign debt credit rating below investment-grade status;

If we are unable to effectively manage these risks, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have operations in other African and Asian countries, and governments in Africa and Asia have in the past intervened in the economies of their respective countries and occasionally made significant changes in policy and regulations. Governmental actions have often involved, among other measures, nationalizations and expropriations, price controls, currency devaluations, mandatory increases on wages and employee benefits, capital controls, limits on imports and arbitrary interference with private ownership of contract rights. Our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected by changes in government policies or regulations, including such factors as exchange rate and exchange control policies, inflation control policies, price control policies, consumer protection policies, import duties and restrictions, liquidity of domestic capital and lending markets, electricity rationing, tax policies, including tax increases and retroactive tax claims, and other political, diplomatic, social and economic developments in or affecting the countries in which we operate. In the future, the level of intervention by African and Asian governments may continue to increase. It is difficult to predict the future political, economic and market environment in these countries, and these or other measures could have a material adverse effect on the economy of the countries in which we operate and, consequently, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We face the risk of disruption from labor disputes and changes to labor laws, which could result in significant additional operating costs or alter our relationship with our employees.

We are required to comply with extensive labor regulations in each of the countries in which we have employees, including with respect to wages, social security benefits and termination payments. In particular, South African laws relating to labor regulate work time, provide for mandatory compensation in the event of termination of employment for operational reasons, and impose monetary penalties for non-compliance with administrative and reporting requirements in respect of affirmative action policies, could result in significant costs.

Recent amendments to the labor legislation in South Africa have introduced more stringent requirements in relation to the relationship with employees. For example, under the Labour Relations Amendment Act, No. 66 of 1995 (as amended) (the "LRA"), an employee on a fixed term contract must be permanently employed unless the employer can establish justification for employment on a fixed term basis. The reasons available to an employer for justifying a fixed term contract are limited. Temporary employees are required to be given the same pay and benefits as permanent employees, including pensions and medical insurance coverage. The LRA provides strict penalties for failure to comply with its provisions and in certain instances breach of the legislation amounts to a criminal offense.

Furthermore, the Employment Equity Act, No. 55 of 1998 (as amended) (the "EEA") creates obligations and administrative requirements in respect of non-discrimination and equity in employment matters. Fines of up to 10% of revenue may be imposed in the event of non-compliance with certain provisions of the EEA.

In addition, future changes to South African legislation and regulations relating to labor may increase our costs or alter our relationship with our employees. Resulting disruptions could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

If we do not achieve applicable black economic empowerment objectives in our South African operations, we risk early termination of certain of our subscription contracts and the loss of the corresponding revenue.

The South African government, through the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act No. 53 of 2003 (as amended), and the codes of good practice and industry charters published pursuant thereto, has established a legislative framework for the promotion of broad-based black economic empowerment, or "B-BBEE". Achievement of specified B-BBEE objectives is measured by a scorecard which establishes a weighting for the various objectives of B-BBEE, which include procuring goods and services from black-owned businesses (or from businesses that have earned good B-BBEE scores) and achieving certain levels of black South African employment and management participation, which is then translated to an entity's "contributor level". Compliance may affect the ability of a company to secure contracts in the public and private sectors in South Africa. We have some customers that require us to maintain specific/specified B-BBEE contributor levels as measured under the Amended Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Information and Communication Technology Sector Code. We currently maintain a level 8 B-BBEE contributor level.

The government has set, and is in the process of setting, specific equity targets by sector and region, where transformation initiatives have lagged.

Failing to achieve or maintain a specified B-BBEE contributor level could affect our ability to maintain existing customers or to sell to large enterprise customers in South Africa, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Tax regulations and challenges by tax authorities could have a material adverse effect on us and we may be subject to challenges by tax authorities.

We operate in a number of countries and are therefore regularly examined by and remain subject to numerous tax regulations. Changes in our global mix of earnings could affect our effective tax rate.

Furthermore, changes in tax laws could result in higher tax-related expenses and payments. Legislative changes in any of the countries in which our businesses operate could materially impact our tax receivables and liabilities as well as deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities. Additionally, the uncertain tax environment in some regions in which our businesses operate may limit our ability to successfully challenge adverse determination by any local tax authorities. Some of our businesses operate in countries with complex tax rules, which may be interpreted in a variety of ways and could affect our effective tax rate. Future interpretations or developments of tax regimes or a higher than anticipated effective tax rate could have a material adverse effect on our tax liability, return on investments and business operations.

In addition, we and our businesses operate in, are incorporated in and are tax residents of, various jurisdictions. The tax authorities in the various jurisdictions in which we and our businesses operate, or are incorporated, may disagree with and challenge our assessments of our transactions, tax position, deductions, exemptions, where we or our subsidiaries or businesses are tax resident, or other matters. If we, or our businesses, are unsuccessful in responding to any such challenge from a tax authority, we, or our businesses, may be required to pay additional taxes, interest, fines or penalties, we, or our businesses, may be subject to taxes for the same business in more than one jurisdiction or may also be subject to higher tax rates, withholding or other taxes. A successful challenge could potentially result in payments to the relevant tax authority of substantial amounts that could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Even if we, or our businesses, are successful in responding to challenges by taxing authorities, responding to such challenges may be expensive, consume time and other resources, or divert management's time and focus from our operations or businesses or from the operations of our businesses. Therefore, a challenge as to our, or our businesses', tax position or status or transactions, even if unsuccessful, may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or liquidity of our businesses.

A breach of any of the covenants or other provisions contained in funding facilities could result in an event of default, which could result in amounts outstanding under these facilities becoming immediately due and payable as well as foreclosure by our lenders upon our critical assets.

Our Loan, as defined below, entered into between the wholly-owned subsidiary of Karooooo, Cartrack Holdings Proprietary Limited, and The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited (“Standard Bank”) has been terminated. We have not entered into any subsequent funding facility as at year end.

In the event that we enter into a funding facility with any of our bankers, it is customary for obligations under such credit facility agreement to be guaranteed by one or more of our significant subsidiaries and to be secured by a lien on bank accounts, cash and cash equivalent investments, intellectual property, insurance policies, insurance proceeds and a pledge of the shares of certain of our subsidiaries incorporated in South Africa. A breach of any of these covenants or other provisions of credit facilities could result in an event of default, which if not cured or waived, could result in amounts outstanding under such credit facilities becoming immediately due and payable. In the event that some or all of the amounts outstanding under such credit facilities are accelerated and become immediately due and payable, we may not have the funds to repay, or the ability to refinance, such outstanding amounts under the credit facilities, or our lenders could foreclose upon critical assets, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Refer to disclosure of the Credit Facility with Standard Bank on page 72.

Changes in practices of insurance companies in the markets in which we provide our solutions could have an adverse effect on demand for products and services.

We depend in part on the practices of insurance companies in some of our markets to support demand for our SaaS platform. For example, in South Africa, which is currently our largest market based on new subscriber additions, insurance companies either mandate the installation of tracking devices as a prerequisite for providing insurance coverage to owners of certain vehicles, or provide insurance premium discounts to encourage vehicle owners to subscribe to vehicle tracking and mobile asset recovery solutions such as ours. We benefit from this continued practice in the South African and certain other markets of:

- accepting mobile asset location technologies such as ours as a preferred security product;
- providing premium discounts for using location and recovery products and services such as ours; and
- mandating the use of our products and services, or similar products and services, for certain vehicles.

If any of these policies or practices change, revenues from the sale of our solutions could decline, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Risks Relating to Investments in Singapore Companies

We are incorporated in Singapore, and our shareholders may have more difficulty in protecting their interests than they would as shareholders of a corporation incorporated in the United States.

Our corporate affairs are governed by our constitution and by the laws governing companies incorporated in Singapore. The rights of our shareholders and the responsibilities of the members of our board of directors under Singapore law may be different from those applicable to a corporation incorporated in the United States. Therefore, our public shareholders may have more difficulty in protecting their interests in connection with actions taken by us, our management, members of our board of directors or our controlling shareholder than they would as shareholders of a corporation incorporated in the United States. For example, controlling shareholders in corporations incorporated in Delaware are subject to fiduciary duties while controlling shareholders in Singapore companies are not subject to such duties.

In addition, only persons who are registered as shareholders in our register of members are recognized under Singapore law as our shareholders. Only registered shareholders have legal standing to institute shareholder actions against us or otherwise seek to enforce their rights as shareholders. Investors in our ordinary shares who are not specifically registered as shareholders in our register of members (for example, where such shareholders hold ordinary shares indirectly through the depository trust company “DTC”) are required to be registered as shareholders in our register of members in order to institute or enforce any legal proceedings or claims against us, our directors or our executive officers relating to shareholder rights. The administrative process of becoming a registered shareholder could result in delays prejudicial to any such legal proceeding or enforcement action. See Exhibit 2.2 “Description of Ordinary Shares—Comparison of Shareholder Rights” for a discussion of certain differences between Singapore and Delaware corporation law.

It may be difficult for you to enforce any judgment obtained in the United States against us, our directors, officers or our affiliates.

A majority of our directors and officers reside outside the United States. In addition, a majority of our assets and the assets of those persons are located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult to enforce in the United States any judgment obtained in the United States against us or any of these persons, including judgments based upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. securities laws. In addition, in original actions brought in courts in jurisdictions located outside the United States, it may be difficult for investors to enforce liabilities based upon U.S. securities laws.

There is no treaty between the United States and Singapore providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters and a final judgment for the payment of money rendered by any federal or state court in the United States based on civil liability, whether or not predicated solely upon the federal securities laws, would, therefore, not be automatically enforceable in Singapore. It is not clear whether a Singapore court may impose civil liability on us or our directors and officers who reside in Singapore in an action brought in the Singapore courts against us or such persons with respect to a violation solely of the federal securities laws of the United States.

In addition, holders of book-entry interests in the ordinary shares (for example, where such shareholders hold ordinary shares indirectly through the DTC) will be required to be registered shareholders as reflected in our register of members in order to have standing to bring a shareholder action and, if successful, to enforce a foreign judgment against us, our directors or our executive officers in the Singapore courts. Any such enforcement action would be subject to applicable Singapore laws. The administrative process of becoming a registered shareholder could result in delays that could be prejudicial to any legal proceeding or enforcement action. In making a determination as to enforceability of a judgment of a state court or a federal court of the United States, the Singapore courts would have regard to, among others, whether the judgment was final and conclusive, given by a court of law of competent jurisdiction, expressed to be for a fixed sum of money, whether it was procured by fraud, or in breach of principles of natural justice, or whether the enforcement thereof would be contrary to public policy.

Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the Singapore courts would enforce against us, our directors or our officers, judgments obtained in the United States which are predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States.

Subject to the general authority to allot and issue new ordinary shares provided by our shareholders, the Singapore Companies Act and our constitution, our directors may allot and issue new ordinary shares on terms and conditions and for such purposes as may be determined by our board of directors in its sole discretion. Any issuance of new shares would dilute the percentage ownership of existing shareholders and could adversely impact the market price of our ordinary shares.

Under Singapore law, we may only allot and issue new ordinary shares with the prior approval of our shareholders in a general meeting. Subject to the general authority to allot and issue new ordinary shares provided by our shareholders, the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, and our constitution, we may allot and issue new ordinary shares on such terms and conditions as our directors may think fit to impose. Such terms and conditions may be adverse to the rights of holders of our ordinary shares. Any additional issuances of new ordinary shares could dilute the percentage ownership of our existing shareholders and may adversely impact the market price of our ordinary shares.

Because new issuances of ordinary shares are subject to shareholder approval, if a sufficient number of shares have not been approved for issuance in any given year, we may be delayed in raising capital through equity offerings or delayed or prevented from consummating an acquisition using our ordinary shares.

Assuming shareholders have approved the issuance of new shares, we may seek to raise capital in the future, including to fund acquisitions, future investments and other growth opportunities. We may, for these and other purposes, issue additional ordinary shares or securities convertible into ordinary shares. Any additional issuances of new ordinary shares could dilute the percentage ownership of our existing shareholders and may also adversely impact the market price of our ordinary shares.

We are subject to the laws of Singapore, which differ in certain material respects from the laws of the United States.

As a Singapore-incorporated company, we are required to comply with the laws of Singapore, certain of which are capable of extra-territorial application, as well as our constitution. In particular, we are required to comply with certain provisions of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore, which prohibit certain forms of market conduct and information disclosures, and impose criminal and civil penalties on corporations, directors and officers in respect of any breach of such provisions. In addition, the Singapore Code on Take-Overs and Mergers, or “Singapore Take-Over Code”, which specifies, among other things, certain circumstances in which a general offer is to be made upon a change in control of a Singapore-incorporated public company, and further specifies the manner and price at which voluntary and mandatory general offers are to be made.

The laws of Singapore and of the United States differ in certain significant respects. The rights of our shareholders and the obligations of our directors and officers under Singapore law may be different from those applicable to U.S. corporations, including those incorporated in Delaware, in material respects, and our shareholders may have more difficulty and less clarity in protecting their interests in connection with actions taken by our management, members of our board of directors or our controlling shareholders than would otherwise apply to U.S. corporations, including those incorporated in Delaware. See Exhibit 2.2 “Description of Ordinary Shares—Comparison of Shareholder Rights” for a discussion of certain differences between Singapore and Delaware corporation law.

In addition, the application of Singapore law, in particular, the Singapore Companies Act may, in certain circumstances, impose more restrictions on us, our shareholders, directors and officers than would otherwise be applicable to U.S. corporations, including those incorporated in Delaware. For example, the Singapore Companies Act requires a director to act with a reasonable degree of diligence in the discharge of the duties of his office and, in certain circumstances, imposes criminal liability for specified contraventions of particular statutory requirements or prohibitions. In addition, pursuant to the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, shareholders holding 10% or more of the total number of paid-up shares as at the date of the deposit carrying the right of voting at general meetings (disregarding paid-up shares held as treasury shares) may by depositing a requisition, require our directors to convene an extraordinary general meeting. If our directors do not within 21 days after the date of deposit of the requisition proceed to convene a meeting, the requisitioning shareholders, or any of them representing more than 50% of the total voting rights represented of all of them, may themselves, proceed to convene such meeting, and we will be liable for the reasonable expenses incurred by such requisitioning shareholders. We are also required by the Singapore Companies Act to deduct corresponding amounts from fees or other remuneration payable by us to such of the directors who are in default.

Singapore take-over laws contain provisions that may vary from those in other jurisdictions.

The Singapore Take-Over Code applies to, among others, corporations with a primary listing of their equity securities in Singapore. While the Singapore Take-Over Code is drafted with, among others, listed public companies in mind, unlisted public companies with more than 50 (fifty) shareholders and net tangible assets of S\$5.0 million or more, must also observe the letter and spirit of the general principles and rules of the Singapore Take-Over Code, wherever this is possible and appropriate. Public companies with a primary listing overseas may apply to Securities Industry Council (“SIC”) to waive the application of the Singapore Take-Over Code. As at the date of this annual report, no application has been made to SIC to waive the application of the Singapore Take-Over Code in relation to us.

In this regard, the Singapore Take-Over Code contains certain provisions that may possibly delay, deter or prevent a future take-over or change in control of us. Under the Singapore Take-Over Code, except with the consent of SIC, any person acquiring an interest, whether by a series of transactions over a period of time or not, either on his own or together with parties acting in concert with him, in 30% or more of our voting shares is required to extend a take-over offer for all remaining voting shares in accordance with the procedural and other requirements under the Singapore Take-Over Code.

Except with the consent of SIC, such a take-over offer is also required to be made if a person holding between 30% and 50% (both inclusive) of our voting shares, either on his own or together with parties acting in concert with him, acquires additional voting shares representing more than 1% of our voting shares in any six-month period. While the Singapore Take-Over Code seeks to ensure an equality of treatment among shareholders in take-over or merger situations, its provisions could substantially impede the ability of the shareholders to benefit from a change of control and, as a result, may adversely affect the market price of the ordinary shares and the ability to realize any benefit from a potential change of control.

Risks Relating to Our Ordinary Shares

Our stock price may fluctuate and you could lose all or a significant part of your investment.

The market price of our ordinary shares may be influenced by many factors, some of which are beyond our control, including:

- actual or anticipated variations in our operating results;
- the failure of financial analysts to cover our ordinary shares;
- changes in financial estimates by financial analysts, or any failure by us to meet or exceed any of these estimates, or changes in the recommendations of any financial analysts that elect to follow our ordinary shares or the shares of our competitors;
- changes in market valuations of similar companies;
- announcements by us or our competitors of significant contracts, acquisitions, strategic partnerships or joint ventures;
- future sales of our shares by us or our shareholders;
- investor perceptions of us and the industry in which we operate;
- general economic, industry or market conditions; and
- the other factors described in this “Risk Factors” section.

In addition, the stock market in general has experienced substantial price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of the particular companies affected. These broad market and industry factors may materially harm the market price of our ordinary shares, regardless of our operating performance. In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of certain companies’ securities, securities class action litigation has been instituted against these companies. This type of litigation, if instituted against us, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The ordinary shares are traded on more than one stock exchange and this may result in price variations between the markets.

The ordinary shares are listed on each of the Nasdaq and the JSE. Trading in the ordinary shares therefore will take place in different currencies (U.S. dollars on the Nasdaq and South African Rand on the JSE), and at different times (resulting from different time zones, different trading days and different public holidays in the United States and South Africa). The trading prices of the ordinary shares on these two markets may differ as a result of these, or other, factors. Any decrease in the price of ordinary shares on either one of these markets could cause a decrease in the trading prices of ordinary shares on the other market.

Sales of substantial amounts of our ordinary shares in the public market, or the perception that these sales may occur, could cause the market price of our ordinary shares to decline.

Sales of substantial amounts of our ordinary shares in the public market, or the perception that these sales may occur, could cause the market price of our ordinary shares to decline. This could also impair our ability to raise additional capital through the sale of our equity securities. We are authorized to issue an unlimited number of shares as there is no concept of authorized share capital under Singapore law. Moreover, we have entered into a registration rights agreement pursuant to which we have granted demand and piggyback registration rights to our Chief Executive Officer, Isaias (Zak) Jose Calisto.

Although we have paid dividends in the past, our ability to pay dividends in the future depends on many factors and we cannot guarantee you that we will continue to pay dividends in the future.

The payment and timing of dividends in cash or other distributions (such as a return of capital to shareholders through share buy-backs, for example) are determined by the board after considering factors that include: earnings and free cash flow; current and anticipated capital requirements; economic conditions; contractual, legal, tax and regulatory restrictions (including covenants contained in any financing agreements); the ability of Group subsidiaries to distribute funds to Karooooo; and such other factors the board may deem relevant. We aim to reinvest retained earnings to the extent that it aligns with the Group's required return on incrementally reinvested capital, return on equity, and short- to medium-term growth strategy. The board may, by ordinary resolution, declare dividends at a general meeting of its shareholders, but no dividend shall be payable except out of our profits, and the amount of any such dividend shall not exceed the amount recommended by the board of directors. Subject to Karooooo's constitution and in accordance with the Singapore Companies Act, the board of directors may, without the approval of shareholders, declare and pay interim dividends, but any final dividends the board declares must be approved by an ordinary resolution at a general meeting of shareholders.

We cannot provide assurances regarding the amount or timing of dividend payments and may decide not to pay dividends in the future. As a result, you should not rely on an investment in our ordinary shares to provide dividend income and if we do not pay dividends, capital appreciation, if any, of our ordinary shares will be a shareholder's sole source of gain in the near future. See "Dividends and Dividend Policy."

If securities or industry analysts do not publish research, or publish inaccurate or unfavorable research, about our business, the price of our ordinary shares and our trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our ordinary shares will depend in part on the research and reports that securities or industry analysts publish about us or our business. Securities and industry analysts do not currently, and may never, publish research on our company. If no or too few securities or industry analysts commence coverage of our company, the trading price for our ordinary shares would likely be negatively affected. In the event securities or industry analysts initiate coverage, if one or more of the analysts who cover us downgrade our ordinary shares or publish inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business, the price of our ordinary shares would likely decline. If one or more of these analysts cease coverage of our company or fail to publish reports on us regularly, demand for our ordinary shares could decrease, which might cause the price of our ordinary shares and trading volume to decline.

Requirements associated with being a public company in the United States require significant company resources and management attention.

As a U.S. public company, we incur significant additional legal, accounting, reporting, compliance and other expenses as a result of having publicly traded ordinary shares in the United States. We also incur costs including, but not limited to, costs and expenses for directors' fees, increased directors and officers insurance, investor relations, and various other costs relating to being a public company registered in the United States.

We also incur costs associated with United States corporate governance requirements, including requirements under SOX, as well as rules implemented by the SEC, Nasdaq and the JSE. These rules and regulations increase our legal and financial compliance costs and make some management and corporate governance activities more time-consuming and costly, particularly after we are no longer an "emerging growth company." These rules and regulations make it more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and we may be required to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. This could have an adverse impact on our ability to recruit and retain a qualified independent board.

Our senior management and other personnel have devoted, and will need to continue to devote, a substantial amount of time and attention away from revenue producing activities to management and administrative oversight, adversely affecting our ability to attract and complete business opportunities and increasing the difficulty in both retaining professionals and managing and growing our businesses. Furthermore, new rules and regulations relating to disclosure, financial reporting and controls and corporate governance, or varying interpretations of existing rules and regulations, could be adopted by the SEC, Nasdaq or other regulatory bodies and exchange entities from time to time, and could result in a significant increase in legal, accounting and compliance costs and make certain activities more time-consuming and costly. Any of these effects could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

For as long as we are an “emerging growth company” under the JOBS Act, our independent registered public accounting firm will not be required to attest to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404 of SOX. We could be an emerging growth company for up to five years from our IPO. See “Summary—Implications of Being an Emerging Growth Company,” below.

Furthermore, after the date we are no longer an emerging growth company, our independent registered public accounting firm will only be required to attest to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting depending on our market capitalization. Even if our management concludes that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, our independent registered public accounting firm may still decline to attest to our management’s assessment or may issue a report that is qualified if it is not satisfied with our controls or the level at which our controls are documented, designed, operated or reviewed, or if it interprets the relevant requirements differently from us. In addition, in connection with the implementation of the necessary procedures and practices related to internal control over financial reporting, we may identify deficiencies that we may not be able to remediate in time to meet the deadline imposed by SOX for compliance with the requirements of Section 404. Failure to comply with Section 404 could subject us to regulatory scrutiny and sanctions, impair our ability to raise capital, cause investors to lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports and negatively affect our share price.

As a foreign private issuer and “controlled company” within the meaning of the Nasdaq rules, we are permitted to, and we will, rely on exemptions from certain corporate governance standards. Our reliance on such exemptions may afford less protection to holders of our ordinary shares.

Nasdaq’s corporate governance rules require listed companies to have, among other things, a majority of independent directors and independent director oversight of executive compensation, nomination of directors and corporate governance matters. As a foreign private issuer, we are permitted to, and we will, follow home country practice in lieu of the above requirements. While a majority of the directors on our board of directors are independent directors and all of our board committees consist entirely of independent directors, as long as we rely on the foreign private issuer exemption to certain of the Nasdaq corporate governance standards, a majority of the directors on our board of directors are not required to be independent directors, and that certain of our board committees do not have to consist entirely of independent directors. Therefore, to the extent we rely on such exemptions in the future, our board of directors’ approach to governance may be different from that of a board of directors consisting of a majority of independent directors, and, as a result, the management oversight of our company may be more limited than if we were subject to all of the Nasdaq corporate governance standards.

In the event we no longer qualify as a foreign private issuer, we intend to rely on the “controlled company” exemption under the Nasdaq corporate governance rules. A “controlled company” under the Nasdaq corporate governance rules is a company of which more than 50% of the voting power is held by an individual, Group or another company. Our controlling shareholder controls a majority of the combined voting power of our outstanding ordinary shares, making us a “controlled company” within the meaning of the Nasdaq corporate governance rules. As a controlled company, we would be eligible to elect not to comply with certain of the Nasdaq corporate governance standards, including the requirement that a majority of directors on our board of directors are independent directors and that certain of our board committees consist entirely of independent directors. We may utilize some of these exemptions.

Accordingly, our shareholders will not have the same protection afforded to shareholders of companies that are subject to all of the Nasdaq corporate governance standards, and the ability of our independent directors to influence our business policies and affairs may be reduced.

If we fail, for any reason, to effectively or efficiently maintain proper internal control procedures for compliance with Section 404 of SOX, or Section 404, such failure could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Section 404(a) of SOX, or Section 404(a), requires that management assess and report annually on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and identify any material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. Although Section 404(b) of SOX, or Section 404(b), requires our independent registered public accounting firm to issue an annual report that addresses the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, we have opted to rely on the exemptions provided in the JOBS Act, and consequently will not be required to comply with SEC rules that implement Section 404(b) until such time as we are no longer an EGC.

Based on our Section 404(a) assessment, our management concluded that, as of February 29, 2024, our internal control over financial reporting was effective. If it is determined that we are not in compliance with Section 404, we will be required to implement new internal control procedures and re-evaluate our financial reporting. We may experience higher than anticipated operating expenses as well as outside auditor fees during the implementation of these changes and thereafter. We may need to hire additional qualified personnel in order for us to maintain compliance with Section 404. During the course of documenting and testing our internal control procedures, in order to satisfy the requirements of Section 404, we may identify weaknesses and deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting. If we fail, for any reason, to implement these changes effectively or efficiently, such failure could harm our operations, financial reporting or financial results and the trading price of our ordinary shares, expose us to increased risk of fraud or misuse of corporate assets, subject us to regulatory investigations and civil or criminal sanctions and could result in our conclusion that our internal control over financial reporting is not effective.

Insiders have substantial control over us and may have interests that are different from the interests of our other shareholders.

Certain of our major shareholders may have interests that are different from, or are in addition to, the interests of our other shareholders. In particular, our Chief Executive Officer and certain of his affiliates, may be deemed to beneficially own approximately 74.97% of outstanding shares. For so long as such shareholders continue to own a significant percentage of our ordinary shares, they will be able to significantly influence the composition of our board of directors and the approval of actions requiring shareholder approval through their voting power. Additionally, as a consequence of our “staggered” board of directors, as further described in Item 6.C. “Board Practices—Board Composition,” only a minority of the board of directors will be considered for election at any annual meeting and such shareholders, because of their ownership position, will have considerable influence regarding the outcome of the election. Accordingly, for such period of time, they will have significant influence with respect to our management, business plans and policies, including the appointment and removal of our officers. In particular, for so long as such shareholders continue to own a significant percentage of our ordinary shares, they may be able to cause or prevent a change of control of our company and could preclude any unsolicited acquisition of our company. The concentration of ownership could deprive you of an opportunity to receive a premium for your ordinary shares as part of a sale of our company and ultimately might affect the market price of our ordinary shares.

We may lose our foreign private issuer status which would then require us to comply with the Exchange Act's domestic reporting regime and cause us to incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses.

In order to maintain our current status as a foreign private issuer, either (a) more than 50% of our outstanding voting securities must be either directly or indirectly owned of record by non-residents of the United States or (b) if more than 50% of our outstanding voting securities are owned either directly or indirectly owned of record by residents of the United States, (i) a majority of our executive officers or directors may not be U.S. citizens or residents, (ii) more than 50% of our assets cannot be located in the United States and (iii) our business must be administered principally outside the United States. If we lose this status, we would be required to comply with the Exchange Act reporting and other requirements applicable to U.S. domestic issuers, which are more detailed and extensive than the requirements for foreign private issuers. We would be required under current SEC rules to prepare our financial statements in accordance with GAAP, rather than IFRS, and modify certain of our policies to comply with corporate governance practices associated with U.S. domestic issuers. Such conversion of our financial statements to GAAP would involve significant time and cost. We may also be required to make changes in our corporate governance practices in accordance with various SEC and Nasdaq rules. The regulatory and compliance costs to us under U.S. securities laws if we are required to comply with the reporting requirements applicable to a U.S. domestic issuer may be significantly higher than the costs we will incur as a foreign private issuer.

We are an "emerging growth company" and we cannot be certain if the reduced disclosure requirements applicable to emerging growth companies will make our ordinary shares less attractive to investors.

We are an "emerging growth company," as defined in the JOBS Act, and we intend to take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not "emerging growth companies" including, but not limited to, not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404(b) of SOX. We cannot predict if investors will find our ordinary shares less attractive because we will rely on these exemptions. If some investors find our ordinary shares less attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading market for our ordinary shares and our share price may be more volatile.

There can be no assurance that we will not be a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for any taxable year, which could result in adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. investors in our ordinary shares.

In general, a non-U.S. corporation is a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes for any taxable year in which (i) 50% or more of the value of its assets (generally determined based on the average of the quarterly values of its gross assets) consists of assets that produce, or are held for the production of, passive income, or (ii) 75% or more of its gross income consists of passive income. For purposes of the above calculations, a non-U.S. corporation that owns, directly or indirectly, at least 25% by value of the shares of another corporation is treated as if it held its proportionate share of the assets of the other corporation and received directly its proportionate share of the income of the other corporation. Passive income generally includes dividends, interest, certain rents and royalties and gains from the sale or exchange of investment property. Cash is generally a passive asset for these purposes. Goodwill is generally characterized as an active asset to the extent it is associated with business activities that produce active income.

Based on the composition of our income and assets and the value of our assets, including the value of our goodwill, we believe that we were not a PFIC for our taxable year ended February 29, 2024. However, our PFIC status for any taxable year is an annual factual determination that can be made only after the end of that year, and depend on the composition of our income and assets and the value of our assets from time to time (including the value of our goodwill, which may be determined in part by reference to the market price of the ordinary shares, which has been, and could continue to be, volatile). We hold a significant amount of cash and cash equivalents and our PFIC status for any taxable year may also depend on how, and how quickly, we use them. Because the value of our goodwill may be determined by reference to our market capitalization, we could become a PFIC for any taxable year if the price of our ordinary shares declines significantly while we hold a substantial amount of cash, cash equivalents and financial investments. In addition, the application of the PFIC rules is subject to certain unknown factors and the proper characterization of some of our income and assets is not entirely clear. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that we will not be a PFIC for our current or any future taxable year. If we were a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. taxpayer owned ordinary shares, the U.S. taxpayer generally would be subject to adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences, including increased tax liability on disposition gains and "excess distributions" and additional reporting requirements. See "Tax Considerations—Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations—Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules."

Item 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

A. HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPANY

We were founded in 2001 in South Africa with an initial focus on SVR services in the region. We have strategically grown our business and are now a global provider of leading smart transportation management and analytics.

In 2020, we moved our global headquarters to Singapore, where we believe we have access to the talent and capital to maintain and further our technological and operational leadership in the industry. Since our founding, we have gained vast expertise and enhanced our business in the following areas:

- Developing new software applications such as fleet management, mobile asset accounting, workforce management and insurance solutions;
- Developing capabilities in data management at scale as well as a broad range of communication technologies and protocols;
- Expanding our sales and marketing focus to include commercial fleets of all sizes; and
- Expanding our geographic footprint to meet the needs of our customers who are increasingly global with larger, more complex fleets and requirements.

Our single user interface and fully integrated cloud-based platform agnostically runs on a multitude of leading IoT devices, including internally developed cutting-edge devices, direct integrations to OEM devices and strategically cost-effective smart IoT devices from third-parties and customer pre-owned devices. This enables us to deliver a unified and comprehensive service to our customers while maintaining control of our cost structure. Our discreet, sophisticated smart devices stream data to the platform, facilitating informed decisions about optimal asset efficiency and productivity, including live tracking and location of assets. Customers utilize the platform through an easily accessible web-based portal or mobile application, which is designed to be easy to deploy across our customers' entire mobile asset fleet. Our devices can be installed in a range of mobile assets independent of asset procurement, allowing our customers to integrate our solutions in existing or new vehicles. Our platform includes a wide range of reliable services to effectively serve the needs of a geographically diverse range of clients. Where appropriate, partnerships with third party technology providers are established to create incremental value to customers in the markets we serve.

As part of a limited strategy to distribute our SaaS platform through independent business owners, our solutions are sold through independent licensees in Botswana, Malawi, Rwanda, Eswatini and Zimbabwe, who enter into franchise agreements and have exclusive geographic licenses to market and sell our solutions in exchange for royalty payments. Revenue generated by licensees was 0.1% of our total revenue for the year ended February 29, 2024, 0.1% of our total revenue for the year ended February 28, 2023 and 0.1% of our total revenue for the year ended February 28, 2022.

B. BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Overview

Cartrack is a global provider of leading real-time mobility data analytics solutions for smart transportation.

In our view, all vehicles will be connected, and data will drive all aspects of mobility in the future and our mission is to build the leading mobility SaaS platform that maximizes the value of data.

We offer a full-stack smart mobility SaaS platform for connected vehicles and other assets and provide customers with differentiated insights and analytics to optimize their business operations and workforce, increase efficiency and decrease costs, improve safety, monitor environmental impact, assist with regulatory compliance and manage risk.

Our business is vertically integrated, which affords us complete autonomy with regards to the development of the capabilities and features that differentiate our applications as well as the speed of our innovation. Since we own and control almost every aspect of our most advanced smart device design, platform innovation and software application development, client acquisition and onboarding, customer service and the management of our back-end support, we are able to move quickly without any significant third-party dependencies and inefficiencies.

We serve customers in 25 countries across five continents, supporting more than 1.97 million subscribers as of February 29, 2024 and our highly scalable platform serves large multinational enterprises and individual consumers alike, enabling us to address a large, growing and underpenetrated global market. We collect an average of over 170 billion data points per month and have maintained a consistent platform uptime of 99.9%.

Our proprietary SaaS platform acts as a central nervous system for connected vehicles and other mobile assets, such as construction equipment, generators, refrigeration units, trailers and boats. Our platform collects, processes, and analyzes data via two-way communication with our proprietary hardware technology or third-party devices in each vehicle or other asset, providing our users with visibility into their fleets from a single, user friendly interface with reporting and tracking capabilities that deliver actionable insights in real-time. Our intuitive web-based applications provide a comprehensive set of software features for managing fleets and related workforces without the need for customers to incur upfront information technology costs and include advanced functionality such as real-time high speed video streaming.

We provide customers with the flexibility to deploy our solutions across a range of vehicles, including electric vehicles, and other assets and to use our platform alone or in conjunction with the systems of OEM's and other third parties. We are committed to the continued enhancement of our customer experience and retention by driving innovation in the platform, adding functionality, new software features and integration with OEM solutions. The benefits of our platform to our customers include increased productivity, efficiency, sustainability, and regulatory compliance. We empower our customers, which range from consumers to large enterprise fleets, with actionable intelligence to enhance profitability, better serve their customers, and strengthen safety and security. We define customers at the enterprise or consumer level and subscribers as each vehicle or asset we service.

Our principal expenditure includes costs related to Sales and Marketing, General and Administration and Research and Development, as more fully described further on in this Annual Report. Capital expenditure, including commitments, are also described further below.

Our Platform and its Key Strengths

We have built one platform with vertically integrated operations and we offer a:-

Broad array of mobility applications. Cartrack offers real-time connectivity services through mobile devices to manage the deployment of people and vehicles and the tasks that they are required to perform. This includes communications, analytics, accounting, live video streaming, workforce management and an array of medical and roadside assistance services that are applicable to taxi/ridesharing, public transit systems and logistics businesses. With fleet management, mobile asset accounting, workforce management, and a broad set of additional software features, we offer a highly functional, unified platform for smart transportation management and analytics delivered through a single screen.

Highly scalable vertical SaaS. Cartrack's cloud architecture enables us to quickly and reliably add thousands of mobile subscriptions and integrate their corresponding data streams each month, including data from sources such as OEMs and other third-party devices. Our easy-to-use interfaces for iOS and Android, as well as our online platform for desktop, make it seamless for users to switch between devices, and our internally developed SaaS platform caters to all types of vehicle propulsion methods (internal combustion, hybrid, and electric) and allows for flexible integration with all major OEM hardware and software platforms.

Large and growing global infrastructure. Our business is fully vertically integrated in the design, development, production, and deployment of its hardware and software offerings. Unlike many of our competitors, almost all of our systems and products that we use are proprietary. Our vertically-integrated model allows us to provide our customers with the benefits of lower costs and greater flexibility without third-party vendor lock-in. Our R&D center in Singapore is staffed exclusively by our employees and is positioned to ensure our continued access to world-class talent in Southeast Asia. To provide leading service in installations, customer support, and vehicle recovery, we have established a comprehensive branch network of automotive technicians with rapid-response capabilities in each of the 25 countries in which we or our licensees operate. Our more than 1,000 mobile workshops serve customers globally around-the-clock. Our customer focused approach to service is key to our leadership position in the industry.

Deep domain expertise, industry knowledge, and institutional intellectual property. Our experienced R&D and management teams have accumulated vast experience in the fields of data operations, GSM, radio frequency, and satellites, as well as emerging and next-generation technologies such as LPWAN and V2X communications. Each of our proprietary smart devices is compact, facilitating effective concealment, and is transferable from one vehicle to another. Personal safety considerations, specialized fleet management, and regulatory compliance will continue to require the design and development of proprietary hardware. Our trained automotive technicians carry out installations with electronic connections kept at a minimum so as not to interfere with the vehicle's electronic systems. Our products and installations are endorsed by a number of insurers and motor vehicle manufacturers.

Culture of service and innovation. The values at the heart of our culture — accountability, integrity, service orientation, relationships, and entrepreneurial leadership — are core drivers of our success. As we have grown from a small South African company to a global enterprise with more than one million nine hundred thousand subscribers, we have maintained a start-up culture that eschews hierarchy and where individual ownership and agility remain key features of our everyday behaviors and operations. We have a highly proven service delivery track record and are known for being quick to deploy and fast to respond.

Key Benefits to Our Customers

The relatively low monthly cost and material return on investment realized by our customers favorably positions us in both weak and strong macroeconomic environments. Our platform provides the following key benefits to our customers:

Lower operating costs. Research by the U.S. Department of Transportation shows implementing telematics can reduce unsafe driving by 60%, which can translate into profit margin increases of 30% in commercial fleets as well as reduced emissions. Telematics insurance has also reduced car accidents by around 35% in recent years, according to Allied Market Research. We believe that the AI-enabled real-time feedback through our platform coaches drivers to engage in behavior that lowers fuel consumption, reduces maintenance costs, and improves on-road safety.

Increased workforce and asset productivity. Real-time fleet oversight and analysis of data can assist fleet managers in planning better routes and times for vehicles to be on the road, as well as planning maintenance through alerting and scheduling. Route management and traffic mapping, powered by our platform, can reduce the distance covered by each vehicle. By providing an integrated platform for data, analytics and communications, driver and dispatch teams can work together more efficiently and empower management with greater insight into key performance indicators of asset and employee performance such as utilization, service intervals, and billable hours.

Stability and reliability. Cartrack utilizes the GSM/LTE network, to facilitate reliable communication between our platform and telematics devices. This technology enables recovery teams to accurately locate stolen vehicles and allows customers to track the movement of their vehicles via the web or mobile applications. GPS satellite technology provides users with accurate positioning and monitoring of the vehicle fleet. Secondary radio homing beacons enable air and ground response teams to locate vehicles in areas where coverage may be sparse. Customers also further benefit from our consistent 99.9% system uptime for the year ended February 29, 2024.

Road safety and accident management. The World Bank Group estimates that, on average, a 25% reduction in road traffic deaths raises per capita real GDP by several percentage points in the growth markets we target, illustrating the importance of improving driver habits and monitoring commercial vehicles. Powered by industry leading AI, we provide comprehensive driver behavior monitoring and measurement applications which are easily integrated into vehicles to extract and analyze significant amounts of data to improve driver behavior. In addition, deployment of in-vehicle telematics sensors to monitor activity on road and within a vehicle provides performance benefits and critical data in the event of a collision.

Our Opportunity

There is a significantly underpenetrated global opportunity in mobility data analytics for smart transportation. According to Allied Market Research, the market opportunity in automotive telematics in commercial vehicles alone is expected to grow from \$33.4 billion in 2018 to \$219.1 billion in 2026, representing a CAGR of 28%. On-the-ground operations present an attractive opportunity and may account for more than 40% of global GDP, based on market research& analysis from multiple third-party sources including Berg Insight, Trailer and Cargo Container Tracking, 2020; IDC, Worldwide Video Surveillance Camera Forecast, 2021–2025, July 2021; IDC, Worldwide Global DataSphere IoT Device and Data Forecast, 2020–2024. We believe a large portion of spending in this space today is for outdated telematics offerings that do not provide the next-generation capabilities required by today’s customers across a broad range of transportation and mobility use cases. In 2020, Fitch Solutions estimated there will be more than 1.5 billion vehicles in the world, including more than 392 million commercial vehicles, increasing to 2 billion total vehicles by 2029, including more than 500 million commercial vehicles. McKinsey & Company found that around 15% of vehicles come with telematics installed as standard, suggesting under-penetration of a significant global opportunity. Additionally, we are identifying new avenues of growth from our data analysis and monetization.

Our Growth Strategy

Our long-term growth is driven by five key factors:

Growth of connected devices. We are enhancing our SaaS platform to be device and service provider agnostic as we further develop smart mobility capabilities, partnering with the world’s leading companies in pay-as-a-service transportation. Increasing global access to these devices will further drive demand for our solutions and services. Our platform is complementary to OEM and third-party telematics systems and we conduct aftermarket installations in collaboration with OEMs.

Deeper insights from data. Our customers are increasingly reliant on our SaaS platform to optimize business intelligence relating to both assets and people on a global scale. In order to capitalize on this rapidly growing trend, we will continue to invest in technology and operating capacity across markets.

Global demand. We have seen a notable rise in demand for connected vehicles, devices and mobility data across the globe, enabling our expansion across geographic regions. All markets remain underpenetrated, and we are capitalizing on opportunities to provide scalable, customer-centric solutions that rapidly deliver value to enterprise customers and consumers alike.

New platform enhancements. We continue to expand our platform to address our customers’ most critical business priorities. R&D investments allow us to meet growing expectations from customers for deeper insights quickly. We offer an easy-to-use administrative and vehicle cost accounting software called MiFleet and a mobile enabled workforce management solution called the Communicator, which can effectively manage business processes like stock control, electronic proof-of-delivery and invoicing. Recent enhancements to our platform include business intelligence and OEM integrations, and advanced jobs and messaging via our Communicator routing application.

Significant barriers to entry. We enjoy a strong competitive advantage due to the global fragmentation of our market, upfront capital requirements for the development and deployment of global infrastructure and to fund cash investments in device and installation costs, and the significant R&D expenditure necessary to keep pace with technological developments. The industry has shifted from upfront payment for hardware and installations to recurring SaaS subscription contract models where the service provider retains the ownership of the device, and we have capitalized on this shift to reinforce customer retention. This high demand for SaaS solutions with no upfront fees increases the challenge facing new entrants and vendors lacking scale.

We intend to pursue the following growth strategies:

Increase subscription sales to existing customers. We believe our longstanding commitment to R&D investment positions us favorably to continue to deploy technologically advanced solutions increasingly in demand among customers of all sizes worldwide. Our customer base of more than one million nine hundred thousand subscribers represents a significant opportunity for further subscription sales expansion. Many of the growth drivers for new subscriptions will also lead to the growth of our offering to existing customers. Our scalable platform and vertically integrated infrastructure will enable us to onboard new customers quickly and easily and make new software features immediately available to our customer base worldwide.

Expand our customer base. Our market penetration is low worldwide. We believe there is substantial opportunity to grow our customer base. We expect growth in customer demand to come from mobile asset growth and a broad range of emerging smart mobility use cases, where we expect robust demand for SaaS based data analytics solutions to optimize operations. We believe demand growth will be in excess of global fleet growth forecasts due to increased market penetration opportunities resulting from the realization of the benefits associated with adopting mobility offerings. We anticipate demand increases for safety and security services by governments, business, and individuals due to increasing crime rates in key markets. We serve a broad range of customers and industries and will continue to focus on growing our subscriber base among them.

Expand our geographic presence worldwide. While South Africa remains an important market for us, we expect more robust subscriber growth from the Asia-Pacific and Middle East regions, due to populous, fast-growing economies, a favorable competitive climate, including low penetration rates and unsophisticated competing solutions, and established operations that have now gained scale. We expect growth from the unmet need for improved road safety and decreased pollution levels, particularly in the Asia-Pacific and Middle East regions where vehicle populations are expected to show a material increase along with already elevated traffic congestion and pollution levels. We are looking to further increase our footprint in Europe, and our U.S. operations are small but highly strategic in nature. As the breadth of our offering increases over time, we believe we will be able to efficiently deploy our offering across our existing multinational customers' fleets as we enter new regions where they already operate.

Expand our consumer platform and services. We intend to expand our consumer offering into both Europe and the Asia-Pacific and Middle East region as demand grows for consumer services. For example, in Europe, the demand for accident notification and medical emergency response is growing and at our current scale, we can add these services to our business very efficiently.

Our SaaS Cloud Platform

Our single platform offers a range of scalable mobile asset management and workforce optimization applications to address the needs of our diverse customer segments. We offer a comprehensive set of software features for data analysis, mobile asset tracking, and oversight for managers to protect, connect, and report on every asset in a fleet.

Our platform is accessible to users via web interface and mobile applications, with services offered via monthly subscription. Our applications are highly integrated to avoid the need for multiple interfaces, and include free application programming interface ("API") integrations with enterprise resource planning ("ERP") systems.

The principal components of our SaaS platform include the following:

Commercial Applications

- **Fleet Telematics** The comprehensive Fleet Management SaaS Platform provides customers with real-time insight into their asset base through live tracking on a roadmap interface; using proprietary smart IoT devices that allow for powerful vehicle integration and the use of peripheral sensors all geared towards delivering:
 - Real-time, accurate GPS positioning enabling location management, fuel management and fraud detection, maintenance management, eco-driving, vehicle utilization, time and attendance, and cold chain management
 - Integration of real-time data into back-office systems
 - Detailed driver management with advanced scorecards to manage the risk and performance of drivers
 - Real-time alerts for maintenance and engine diagnostics
- **LiveVision** enables comprehensive pro-active risk management and fleet visibility via an AI enabled two-camera video telematics system or a four-camera live streaming vehicle video system:
 - The AI enabled camera delivers live warnings to proactively mitigate the risk of driver fatigue, driver distraction and collisions and includes the monitoring of safe driving distances
 - Live on-board cameras enable video selection, replay, and analysis, enabling driver coaching and performance improvement
 - Increased driver visibility reduces extraneous driving costs, reduces driver liability, increases driver safety, and further empowers fleet control
- **MiFleet Advanced Fleet Administration and Business Intelligence ("BI")** provides cost management and administration capabilities:
 - Provides insight into all asset-related costs, such as purchasing, fuel, fines and insurance for each asset in a fleet
 - Provides actionable intelligence for driver optimization through powerful BI
- **Karooooo Logistics (formerly Picup)** provides a software application enabling the management of last mile delivery and general operational logistics. This technology addresses the challenges of on-the-ground distribution for large enterprises requiring systems integrations, payment gateways, third-party long-haul services and crowd-sourced drivers in order to scale and meet their operational needs.
 - Trace and locate drivers and mobile assets in real-time
 - Drive powerful and highly controlled workflows, for example, stock control, invoicing, electronic proof-of-delivery, and mobile workforce management
 - Up-to-date destinations and navigation integration, allowing drivers to spend more time focusing on job completion rather than finding a destination
 - Quick communication to drivers via synchronized task list and built-in messaging systems

- **Cartrack Field Service** provides a software application enabling the management of field and or on site workers.
 - Trace and locate field workers and mobile assets in real-time
 - Manage workflows, for example, stock control, invoicing, electronic proof-of-job-completion
 - Up-to-date destinations and navigation integration, allowing workforce to spend more time focusing on job completion rather than finding a destination
 - Quick communication to field workers via synchronized task list and built-in messaging systems
- **Business Intelligence** offers users a high-level view of fleet statistics, including analysis of key indicators and granular detail of asset-specific data.
- **Asset Tracking** provides a way to track and trace moveable assets to reduce losses, automate inventory management, and improve workforce efficiency, equipment utilization, and regulatory compliance.
- **Asset Recovery.** Our SVR and asset recovery services assist vehicle owners and insurance companies with the recovery of vehicles and other assets that have been, or have been alleged to have been, stolen. This service includes around-the-clock assistance with real-time tracking, dedicated technical teams, early warning alert systems, ground and air recovery teams dedicated exclusively to Cartrack operating under local law licenses, specialized technologies for both GSM and radio frequency and repatriation assistance across international borders. Our recovery success rate is considered by management to be achieved through the high reliability standards of our SaaS Platform, our smart in-vehicle devices, specialized installation techniques, miniaturization, and a dedicated team of rapid response recovery agents.
- **Insurance Telematics** allows insurers to tailor premiums for commercial and consumer customers using analytics our platform provides. This data also can be used to better reconstruct accident scenes, making it more efficient to evaluate claims and resulting in lower premiums.

Consumer Applications

- **Protector** is an all-encompassing safety package for all consumer vehicles. Following the installation of the Cartrack telematics device, consumers can access a diverse set of software features and benefits, including:
 - a mobile application for real time movement management and communication;
 - Asset Recovery;
 - Ambulance Assist (facilitating emergency medical outreach and response);
 - Crash Alert (as described below);
 - a Limited Asset Recovery Warranty pay out in the unlikely event of the vehicle not being recovered;
 - a power event notification provides alerts upon vehicle battery disconnect;
 - an ignition sensor remotely reads ignition status and detects improper use;
 - Crash Alert is a 24/7 monitoring system, which immediately triggers a dispatch for emergency services in response to a detected collision or accident.

- **Car Watch** is a mobile application that lets users track and watch their vehicles from a distance. It includes alert notifications and the ability to sound an alarm remotely after unauthorized movements.
- **Insurance Telematics** allows insurers to tailor premiums for commercial and consumer customers using analytics our platform provides. This data also can be used to better reconstruct accident scenes, making it more efficient to evaluate claims and drive behavioral change resulting in safer drivers, reduced risk and lower premiums.

Specialist Mobility Solutions

- **Bike Track** offers a GPS-based solution providing a comprehensive set of fleet management software features for commercial motorbike fleets. It includes a unique power management system that ensures bike batteries will not have to be discharged.
- **Credit Management** predicts payment cycles and facilitate active credit management for asset-based vehicle finance including accident reconstruction and driver behavior reporting for maintenance services and fraud detection. Real-time alarms and alerts are used to protect and secure assets.
- **Electronic Monitoring.** In Singapore, we provide an end-to-end electronic monitoring services (“EMS”) application that allows law enforcement agencies to monitor persons of interest, such as offenders on extended supervision, parole, home detention, or community detention, including released prisoners in halfway care or who are in the process of being reintegrated into society.

Next-Generation Mobility Solutions

We are constantly innovating to offer a range of additional mobility and monitoring solutions in select markets:

- **Carzuka**, our vehicle buying and selling marketplace, has been integrated into Cartrack’s broader operations to harness the many components that had been built and developed within Carzuka’s platform to benefit and add value to the existing Cartrack fleet platform. This follows a strategic decision to cease buying second hand vehicles in South Africa.
- **Cartrack Insurance Agency.** Our insurtech multi-quote or aggregator platform offering customers the ability to obtain a fast online quote from a panel of independent insurers at competitive rates or if they choose, they can talk to a qualified consultant to advise on the appropriate insurance at the right price;

Smart IoT

Customers deploy our smart devices to collect real-time data from their vehicles and transmit this information to secure data centers for processing which we manage via the Cartrack Private Cloud. Our platform components are designed to operate using a diverse array of communication technologies, including radio, satellite, and network protocols such as Sigfox and LoRa. We generally design, develop and manufacture our devices and firmware in order to ensure their modularity and interoperability with our core subscription offering. We seek to drive device costs down over time in order to reduce the upfront investment required by our customers. In addition to sales of these devices to customers, we offer customers the option of a SaaS-based subscription model with no up-front payment, reducing the capital investment required to access our solutions.

Our solutions are both flexible and relevant across all industries and fleet sizes, and have the capability to track other types of assets. Our technology has proven to be scalable, with many use cases and subscribers in many countries. This has given us large amounts of data, which we have in turn learned to process quickly and reliably. As we continue to grow, we plan to leverage our data by integrating data science and AI more deeply into our platform. In a system that can watch fleets and drivers for our customers, operators can spend more time optimizing their businesses in other ways.

We believe our modular, proprietary designs give us an advantage over competitors who rely on third-party commodity telematics devices because we are able to provide more solutions through our devices tailored to our customers' needs. Our devices can access and leverage CANBUS data, a system which enables communication between various parts of a vehicle, such as the engine control unit and airbags, which can be commercialized through collaborations with OEMs.

Our Customers

We divide our subscriber base into the following five categories across a range of industries: (i) consumers and sole proprietors, (ii) small businesses, (iii) medium-sized businesses, (iv) large enterprises and (v) other connected devices. We define consumers and sole proprietors as individuals or business owners whose vehicles are used for personal and/or business use; these customers typically have between one to five vehicles under subscription with us. We define small businesses as commercial customers with up to 24 vehicle subscriptions with us. We define medium-sized businesses as fleets with between 25 and 99 vehicle subscriptions with us and large enterprises as having fleets with 100 or more vehicle subscriptions with us.

Our strategy for generating scale in a region is to initially build customer volume. We subsequently target larger business customers. Excellence in service to our customers is core to our values and culture. As of February 29, 2024 Karooooo had more than 121,000 commercial customers compared to more than 105,000 as of February 28, 2023 driven by new customer additions and maintaining our high customer retention rate. We believe that we have a satisfied customer base given our high customer retention rate. We maintain a strong focus on internally monitoring and continuously enhancing our customer satisfaction levels. We provide 24/7 customer support as part of our subscription and our internal teams are proactive in assisting customers over the phone. Additional assistance is also available via phone, chat or email.

Representative customers by geographical regions are listed below:

South Africa: Anglo American De Beers Group, MAN Automotive South Africa, King Price Insurance, Avis Car Rental, The Courier Guy, SA Taxi Finance, Bridge Taxi Finance, Spartan Truck Hire, MultiChoice, SuperSport, Toyota Motors (including Hino), Clicks, Dis-Chem Pharmacies, Pick n Pay.

Africa: CAT/MANTRAC, Moove, Gemfields Group, Ryce Leasing, NCBA Kenya, Toyota Motors (including Hino), Aids Healthcare Foundation, Rentworks, AMS.

Europe: Central Cervejas e Bebidas, La Farge, Telefurgo, SONAE, MC Green, Galaxy JMV, Jeronimo Martins, Biedronka.

Asia-Pacific, Middle East and USA: Singapore Prison Service, Asia Brewery Inc., Ley Choon Group, Orix, Lim Siang Huat, GetGo, Huatong, Unilever, KFC, CAT/MANTRAC, Hertz, Five Star, Dizon Farms, Lumens, Goldbell Singapore, Coca-Cola.

Sales and Marketing

Our strategy to generate scale in the region is to target subscriber volume with consumers and sole proprietors and small businesses as we build our distribution and customer care model in such region. We then move to target the medium-sized businesses and large enterprises in such region. In all regions, we sell subscriptions of our solutions through our direct sales force.

Sales

We sell subscriptions to our SaaS fleet management platform through our direct sales organization. Maintaining direct control of our sales force allows us to efficiently target individual consumers and sole proprietors, small to medium-sized businesses with local fleets, and large enterprise fleets.

The focus of our sales efforts is to drive a high volume of transactions through a standardized and highly repeatable methodology. We focus on the core challenges that fleet operators face in managing their fleet. We are able to provide our prospects with an anticipated return on investment, or ROI, calculation that enables us to tangibly demonstrate the benefits of our solutions and how they address the challenges that our prospects face. We highlight the insights that fleet operators gain from our reports and real-time alerts and how they can use those insights to improve productivity, increase operating profitability and solve key business problems. We believe we effectively sell our solutions to large customers because our platform is competitively priced, easy to use, stable and delivers the required actionable insights. We are also able to rapidly deploy our devices into a large fleet, making switching quick and easy. Additionally, the ease of use of our platform allows us to meet our customers to integrate our solutions with relative simplicity.

We have dedicated sales and marketing teams in each region using the following sales channels, depending on our customers' needs and fleet sizes:

Inside sales and web sales. We sell via our internal teams to both consumers and commercial prospects. This is our primary sales channel and a key component of our go-to-market strategy and the teams have typically increased their sales productivity while lowering the aggregate cost of subscriber acquisition to date. Our sales agents conduct their selling activities telephonically, in some cases using live web demonstrations to convert sales leads to customers.

Field sales. Our field sales team of relationship managers meet face-to-face with prospects and focuses on sales to small businesses, medium-sized businesses and large enterprises. The field sales team is supported by a team of inside sales representatives.

In addition to the direct selling methods set forth above, our field sales teams, with support from our inside sales team, work closely with automobile dealerships, insurance companies and insurance brokers to generate channel-based opportunities for us to acquire new customers.

Furthermore, both the inside sales teams and field sales teams focus on assisting customers that are adding devices through fleet expansion or broader use of additional applications or software features across their fleet. They monitor customer usage to ensure that our customers are deriving the maximum benefit from our offering.

Marketing

Our marketing programs target both individual consumers, business owners and decision-making managers in multiple industries that operate fleets of commercial vehicles. Our marketing strategy is focused on lead generation and reinforcing customer engagement and thought leadership.

Lead generation is a core function of our business processes. We generate leads through a combination of internet-driven inbound activities and traditional outbound marketing activities.

Inbound leads. Our inbound leads are largely generated through digital or internet-based marketing efforts. This involves extensive search engine marketing, search engine optimization, email marketing, direct internet traffic, social media platforms and purchased lead generations. Our demand generation programs vary depending on our target customer, industry or fleet size, and include marketing activities, such as integrated programs on the internet, outbound marketing campaigns targeted to prospects in key industries and geographies, attendance and sponsorship of trade shows, email lead generation and prospect follow up, and traditional public relations and website properties. We make use of social media to engage customers and prospects to generate interest, demand and leads.

Outbound leads. Our outbound lead generation involves a variety of traditional marketing activities, including, customer referral, purchased leads, direct mail, email marketing, cold calling, advertising, trade shows and in-person events, and telemarketing. We accumulate marketing lists through a variety of sources, including purchased lists selected by industry and geographic demographics. We filter prospects by using industry knowledge to identify quality targets.

Our Technology

We designed our SaaS Cloud platform architecture for global access via an internet browser or mobile application. Updates to our platform are distributed instantaneously to all of our customers over the internet. Our solutions have been specifically built to deliver:

- a consistent, intuitive end-user experience to limit the need for training and to encourage high levels of end-user adoption and engagement;
- turnkey, out-of-the-box functionality;
- flexibility to design customized reports and alerts that enable our customers to gain insights into their existing fleet and mobile assets;
- integration with other systems such as OEM systems, fuel cards, GPS navigation devices, and customer information technology systems, such as work order management and enterprise resource management systems;
- scalability to match the needs of our growing customer base and their fleets; and
- rigorous security standards and high levels of system performance and availability demanded by our customers.

Our fleet management platform is comprised of a telematics device that incorporates off-the-shelf components, including a cellular modem, GPS receiver and memory capacity sufficient to run our proprietary firmware, which reports vehicle coordinates, time, speed, ignition status, and mileage from satellite readings. This information is collected using an event-based algorithm (allowing the events collected to provide a road hugging presentation on the mapping layers) and then sent to our receivers at third-party data centers via a commercial cellular network. The information is then processed and delivered to our customers providing a wide range of live reporting, mapping, and alerts designed to give customers business intelligence. This information can be accessed by our customers via an internet browser or mobile application as well as be sent to customers by email, an XML feed, or internet services.

Our SaaS platform is deployed using a multi-tenanted architecture that scales rapidly to support additional new subscribers through the addition of incremental commodity processing and storage hardware. This architecture flexibility allows us to sustain high levels of uptime without degradation of system performance despite significant subscriber growth. Our existing architecture and infrastructure have been designed with sufficient capacity to meet our current and anticipated future needs.

We use many frameworks, most notably REACT developed by Facebook, and write the majority of our software in industry-standard software programming languages, such as JavaScript, python, PHP and C/C++. All software is deployed for our relational database management system. Apart from these and other third-party industry standard technologies, our fleet management solutions have been specifically built and upgraded by our in-house development team.

Research and Development

The responsibilities of our research and development organization, which consists of 174 full-time employees, include platform management, platform development, quality assurance, and technology operations. Our investment in research and development is core to our business strategy and a key differentiator in the competitive landscape. All of our research and development activities are performed in-house. Our primary research and development organization is based in Singapore. We also have research and development operations in South Africa (where the first versions of our solutions were developed), and Portugal. Based on feedback from our customers and prospects, we work to expand our platform offerings while enhancing and maintaining our core solution technology to adapt to new regulatory compliance requirements, user demands, and emerging trends in the industry. We develop new functionality with a view to full platform deployment for use by all of our customers and avoid bespoke development.

Operations

We physically host our cloud-based SaaS platform for our customers principally in seven secure third-party data centers located in South Africa, Singapore, the Netherlands, the United Arab Emirates and France. These data centers provide us with both physical security, including around-the-clock security personnel, biometric access controls and systems security, including firewalls, encryption, redundant power and environmental controls. Our data centers maintained over 99.9% system uptime during the year ended February 29, 2024. We believe that our third-party hosting facilities are adequate for our current needs and that suitable additional capacity will be available as needed to accommodate planned expansion of our operations. We believe our agreements with these third-party data centers are generally consistent with competitive market terms and conditions.

Our platform technology also includes switches, routers, load balancers, IDS/IPS and application firewalls from top-tier suppliers to serve as the networking infrastructure and high levels of security infrastructure for the network environment. We use rack-mounted servers to run our solutions and for content caching. We use storage area network ("SAN") hardware with fiber channel and solid-state drives at our data center locations. These SAN systems have been architected for high performance and data-loss protection, and we believe that these systems have the capacity and scalability to support our anticipated growth for the foreseeable future.

We leverage a large team of employed installers worldwide to install our telematics devices. On some occasions we may call on third parties to assist with installation. Upon contracting with a new customer, we dispatch the nearest installer to the customer's place of business or a central location for installation of our telematics devices. Typically, the full installation cycle is accomplished within two to five days from the date of contract. If a telematics device malfunctions in the field, we also use our installers to replace the device.

Our Competition

The rapidly evolving market for our solutions is competitive and highly fragmented in certain of our regions, particularly by geography and customer segment. We compete with point-to-point solution providers as well as other companies with service offerings designed to address similar needs as our solutions that range from small, regional providers to mid-sized multinational providers to large global providers. Many of our competitors offer fleet or mobile asset management software solutions to particular industry segments or in limited geographic regions. For example, we compete with Verizon Connect, WebFleet by Bridgestone (formerly TomTom), Masternaut (a Michelin Group Company) and Fleet Complete for commercial fleet management in Europe; we compete with Tracker, Netstar, MiX Telematics, Geotab and CTrack for both consumers and commercial customers in South Africa; and we compete with a large and fragmented group of competitors in Asia and Africa. Many larger competitors have entered the market in recent years through acquisitions of competing solutions, such as telecommunications provider Verizon acquiring Fleetmatics, as well as tyre companies Bridgestone and Michelin acquiring TomTom and Masternaut, respectively. Some of our actual and potential competitors may enjoy competitive advantages over us, such as greater name recognition, longer operating histories, more varied services, and larger marketing budgets, as well as greater financial, technical, and other resources.

We believe that the key competitive factors in our market include:

- ease of onboarding, initial setup and use;
- platform functionality, performance and reliability (speed and stability);
- relevant features that best meet the needs of fleet operators;
- business intelligence capabilities;
- technology architecture scalability; and
- cost.

We believe that our efficient customer acquisition model, data driven business intelligence approach to fleet management, SaaS delivery model, deep domain expertise and large user base enable us to compete effectively. We believe that many of our competitors rely on up-front hardware sales to finance their operations. Their business models are a significant investment hurdle for certain customers. Additionally, many of these competitive offerings are difficult to deploy and use and lack other features required by customers.

Some of our competitors have made or may make acquisitions or enter into partnerships or other strategic relationships to offer a more comprehensive service than we do. These combinations may make it more difficult for us to compete effectively, including on the basis of price, sales and marketing programs, technology, or service functionality. We expect these trends to continue as companies attempt to strengthen or maintain their market positions.

Seasonality

Our business is not materially affected by seasonal trends.

Intellectual Property

Our intellectual property rights are important to our business. We rely on a combination of trademark, copyright, and trade secret laws, as well as confidentiality procedures and contractual restrictions, to establish and protect our intellectual property rights. We also license technology from third parties. We believe our license agreements for third-party software and other intellectual property are generally consistent with industry standard terms and conditions. See “Risk Factors—Our SaaS platform relies on specific third-party software and any inability to license or use such software from third-parties could render our platform inoperable.” Although the protection afforded by trademark, copyright, and trade secret laws, written agreements and common law may provide some advantages, we believe that the following factors help us to maintain a competitive advantage: the technological skills of our research and development personnel; frequent enhancements to our solutions; and continued expansion of our proprietary technology.

Human Capital

As at February 29, 2024, we had 4,387 full-time employees of which 2,965 are located in South Africa, 305 are located in Africa-Other, 307 are located in Europe, and 810 are located in Asia-Pacific, Middle East and USA.

We have a team-oriented culture and encourage candor from our employees, which we believe helps us to succeed and drive operational excellence. We also seek to, and have a history of, promoting from within our organization as well as hiring top talent from outside of our Group to expand our capabilities. We aim to hire individuals who share our passion, commitment and entrepreneurial spirit. We are also committed to diversity and inclusion because we believe that diversity leads to better outcomes for our business and enables us to better meet the needs of our customers.

C. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The following table lists the entities which are controlled by the Group.

Company Name	Held by	Country of incorporation	% holding 2024	% holding 2023
Cartrack Holdings Proprietary Limited ⁴	Karoo000 Ltd	South Africa	100.00	100.0
Carzuka.com Pte Ltd ¹	Karoo000 Ltd	Singapore	100.00	100.0
Karoo000 Management Company Pte. Ltd.	Karoo000 Ltd	Singapore	100.00	100.0
Karoo000 Software Pte. Ltd.	Karoo000 Ltd	Singapore	100.00	100.0
Karoo000 Proprietary Ltd	Karoo000 Ltd	South Africa	100.00	100.0
Karoo000 Cartrack Limited ⁹	Karoo000 Ltd	Uganda	100.00	100.0
Cartrack (Cambodia) Co. Ltd	Karoo000 Management Company Pte Ltd	Cambodia	100.00	100.0
Cartrack Swaziland Pty Ltd ¹⁰	Karoo000 Management Company Pte Ltd	Kingdom of Eswatini	76.00	-
Carzuka Pte Ltd ¹	Carzuka.com Pte Ltd	Singapore	100.00	100.0
Karoo000 Technologies Proprietary Limited ²	Karoo000 Proprietary Ltd	South Africa	100.00	100.0
Cartrack Management Services Limited	Cartrack Holdings Proprietary Limited	South Africa	100.00	100.0
Cartrack Proprietary Limited	Cartrack Holdings Proprietary Limited	South Africa	100.00	100.0
Cartrack Manufacturing Proprietary Limited	Cartrack Holdings Proprietary Limited	South Africa	100.00	100.0
Cartrack Insurance Agency Proprietary Limited ³	Cartrack Holdings Proprietary Limited	South Africa	100.00	100.0
Cartrack Namibia Proprietary Limited	Cartrack Holdings Proprietary Limited	Namibia	100.00	100.0
Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	Cartrack Holdings Proprietary Limited	Singapore	100.00	100.0
Carzuka Proprietary Limited	Cartrack Holdings Proprietary Limited	South Africa	100.00	100.0
Purple Rain Properties No.444 Proprietary Limited	Cartrack Holdings Proprietary Limited	South Africa	100.00	100.0
Karoo000 Logistics Pty Ltd (“Picup”) ⁸	Cartrack Holdings Proprietary Limited	South Africa	70.1	70.1
Cartrack Telematics Proprietary Limited	Cartrack Proprietary Limited	South Africa	49.0	49.0
CTK Shell 1 (Pty) Ltd ^{1,6}	Cartrack Proprietary Limited	South Africa	100.00	100.0
Karu Holdings Proprietary Ltd	Cartrack Proprietary Limited	South Africa	100.00	100.0
Combined Telematics Services Proprietary Limited ¹	Cartrack Proprietary Limited	South Africa	49.0	49.0
CTK Shell 2 (Pty) Ltd ^{1,7}	Cartrack Proprietary Limited	South Africa	100.00	100.0
Cartrack Tanzania Limited	Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	Tanzania	100.00	100.0
Karoo000 Kenya Limited ⁵	Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	Kenya	70.0	70.0
Cartrack Engineering Technologies Limited	Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	Nigeria	100.00	100.0
PT. Cartrack Technologies Indonesia	Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	Indonesia	100.00	100.0
Cartrack Investments UK Limited ¹	Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	United Kingdom	100.00	100.0

Company Name	Held by	Country of incorporation	% holding 2024	% holding 2023
Cartrack Technologies (China) Limited	Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	Hong Kong	100.00	100.0
Cartrack Malaysia SDN.BHD	Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	Malaysia	100.00	100.0
Cartrack Technologies LLC	Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	U.A.E	100.00	100.0
Cartrack Technologies PHL.INC	Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	Philippines	100.00	100.0
Cartrack Technologies South East Asia Pte. Limited	Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	Singapore	100.00	100.0
Cartrack Ireland Limited	Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	Republic of Ireland	100.00	100.0
Cartrack Technologies (Thailand) Company Limited	Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	Thailand	100.00	100.0
Cartrack New Zealand Limited	Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	New Zealand	51.0	51.0
Cartrack (Australia) Proprietary Limited	Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	Australia	100.00	100.0
Cartrack Technologies Zambia Limited ¹	Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	Zambia	100.00	100.0
Cartrack (Mauritius) Ltd ¹	Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	Mauritius	100.00	100.0
Cartrack Vietnam Limited Liability Company ¹	Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	Vietnam	100.00	100.0
Cartrack INC.	Cartrack Ireland Limited	U.S.A	100.00	100.0
Cartrack Polska.SP.ZO.O	Cartrack Ireland Limited	Poland	90.9	90.9
Cartrack Portugal S.A.	Cartrack Ireland Limited	Portugal	100.0	100.0
Cartrack Espana. S.L.U.	Cartrack Ireland Limited	Spain	100.0	100.0
Karu.Com. Unipessoal. Lda	Cartrack Portugal S.A.	Portugal	100.0	100.0
Cartrack Limitada	Cartrack Technologies LLC	Mozambique	50.0	50.0
Auto Club LDA	Cartrack Technologies LLC	Mozambique	90.0	80.0
Cartrack for Information Technology Company	Cartrack Technologies LLC	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	51.0	51.0

¹ Dormant

² Previously known as Cartrack Technologies Proprietary Limited

³ Previously known as Drive and Save Proprietary Limited

⁴ Previously known as Cartrack Holdings Limited

⁵ Previously known as Retriever Limited

⁶ Previously known as Veraspan Proprietary Limited

⁷ Previously known as Zonke Bonke Telecoms Proprietary Limited

⁸ Previously known as Picup Technologies Proprietary Limited

⁹ 90% of the share capital of Karooooo Cartrack Limited is held by Karooooo Limited and the remainder 10% of the share capital is held by Karooooo Management Company Pte Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Karooooo Limited.

¹⁰ 74% of the share capital of Cartrack Swaziland (Pty) Ltd is held by Karooooo Management Company Pte. Ltd. and 2% is held by Cartrack Holdings Proprietary Limited.

D. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Our principal executive office in Singapore is our premises at 17 Kallang Junction #06-05/06 Singapore 339274 which is leased upon the terms set out below. Construction of our South African central office in Johannesburg, South Africa is well underway. We also have primary lease agreements for office space at two other locations as set out below.

Lessee	Lessor	Address	Term
Karoo000 Management Company Pte Ltd	SB (17KJ) Investment Pte Ltd	17 Kallang Junction #06- 05/06 Singapore 339274	April 04, 2023 to October 03, 2028
Cartrack Manufacturing Proprietary Limited	Stand 222 Republic Road (Pty) Ltd	Cnr Cherry Drive & Republic Rd, Randburg, Johannesburg, Gauteng, S.A	January 01, 2022 to December 31, 2024
Cartrack Proprietary Limited	Growthpoint Properties Limited	Grosvenor Corner, 195 Jan Smuts Avenue, Rosebank, Johannesburg, Gauteng, S.A.	April 01, 2021 to November 30, 2024

We use these facilities for finance, legal, human resources, information technology, sales, marketing, manufacturing and other administrative functions.

We currently have seven data center sites providing coverage and high-speed access to all customers. The locations of the data centers are in the Netherlands, United Arab Emirates (Dubai), France and two each in Singapore and South Africa.

We believe that our facilities are adequate for our current needs and that suitable additional or substitute space will be available as needed to accommodate any potential expansion of our operations.

Item 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

Item 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

A. OPERATING RESULTS

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our consolidated annual financial statements and the notes thereto, included elsewhere in this annual report, as well as the information presented under "Presentation of Financial Information." The following discussion and analysis includes forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to these differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed elsewhere in this annual report. See "Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" and "Risk Factors."

Overview

Karooooo, headquartered in Singapore, is a leading provider of an on-the-ground operations Internet of Things ("IoT") software-as-a-service ("SaaS") cloud that maximizes the value of data by providing insightful real-time data analytics and business intelligence reports. Its offering extends beyond connected vehicles and equipment, assisting diverse enterprise customers in digitally transforming their on-the-ground operations, including systems integrations, fleet administration, field worker management, video-based safety, risk mitigation, delivery management and ESG compliance and reporting. Our business is vertically integrated, which affords us complete autonomy with regards to the development of the capabilities and features that differentiate our applications as well as the speed of our innovation. Since we own and control almost every aspect of our smart device design, platform innovation and software application development, client acquisition and onboarding, customer service and the management of our back-end support, we are able to move quickly without any significant third-party dependencies and inefficiencies.

Karooooo Limited ("Karooooo"), owns 100% of Cartrack, 100% of Carzuka and 70.1% of Karooooo Logistics.

We serve customers in 25 countries across five continents, supporting more than 1.97 million subscribers as of February 29, 2024 and our highly scalable platform serves large multinational enterprises and individual consumers alike, enabling us to address a large, growing and underpenetrated global market. As of February 29, 2024, we had more than 121,000 commercial customers (FY2023: 105,000+).

For management purposes, the Group organized its business units based on its products and services into the following reportable segments:

- **Cartrack** is a provider of an on-the-ground operational Internet of Things ("IoT") Software-as-a-service ("SaaS") cloud that maximizes the value of transportation, operations and workflow data by providing insightful real-time data analytics to connected vehicles and equipment.
- **Carzuka** is a physical and e-commerce vehicle buying and selling marketplace which allows customers to source, buy and sell vehicles efficiently and cost effectively. In Quarter 3 of FY2024, despite the growth experienced by Carzuka in South Africa, a decision was made to cease buying second hand vehicles in South Africa. This follows considerable interaction with motor dealerships across South Africa during these periods, who perceived Carzuka's business interests to conflict with their business interests and Cartrack does not want to risk the long-standing strategic relationships that Cartrack has forged with motor dealerships across South Africa.

There are many components within Carzuka's platform that had been built and developed and will continue to provide value to the existing Cartrack fleet platform. As at February 29, 2024, Carzuka has been integrated into Cartrack's broader operations.

- **Karooooo Logistics** provides a software application enabling the management of last mile delivery and general operational logistics. This technology addresses the challenges of on-the-ground distribution for large enterprises requiring systems integrations, payment gateways, third-party long-haul services and crowd-sourced drivers in order to scale and meet their operational needs.

Since our founding, Cartrack has gained vast expertise and enhanced our business in the following areas:

- Developing new software applications such as fleet management, mobile asset accounting, workforce management, and insurance solutions;
- Assisting diverse enterprise customers in digitally transforming their on-the-ground operations, including systems integrations, fleet administration, field worker management, video-based safety, risk mitigation, delivery management and ESG compliance and reporting.
- Developing capabilities in data management at scale as well as a broad range of communication technologies and protocols;
- Expanding our sales and marketing focus to include commercial fleets of all sizes; and
- Expanding our geographic footprint.

Our single user interface and fully integrated cloud-based SaaS platform runs on internally developed and cost-effective smart IoT devices, enabling us to deliver a unified and comprehensive service to our customers while maintaining control of our cost structure. Our discrete, sophisticated smart devices stream data to the platform, facilitating informed decisions about optimal asset efficiency and productivity, including live tracking and location of assets. Customers utilize the platform through an easily accessible web-based portal or mobile application, which is designed to be easy to deploy across customers' entire mobile asset fleets. Our devices can be installed in a range of mobile assets independent of asset procurement, allowing our customers to integrate our solutions in existing or new vehicles. Our platform includes a wide range of reliable services to effectively serve the needs of a geographically diverse range of clients. Where appropriate, partnerships with third party technology providers are established to create incremental value to customers in the markets we serve.

We believe that maintaining strong financial discipline and prudent investment of capital provides a strong foundation for growth. For the year ended February 29, 2024, we grew our subscribers to 1,971,532 (FY2023: 1,717,077) despite continued challenging macro-economic conditions. Our business has experienced scale, growth, strong profitability, cash generation and capital efficiency in recent years. For the year ended February 29, 2024, we generated subscription revenues of ZAR 3,535.8 million compared to subscription revenues of ZAR 3,010.1 million for the year ended February 28, 2023, reflecting year-over-year growth of 17%. Cartrack's subscription revenue represented 97% of Cartrack's total revenue.

Karooooo's profit for the year was ZAR 754.2 million and ZAR 608.8 million, for the years ended February 29, 2024 and February 28, 2023, respectively, reflecting a year-over-year increase of 24%. This result includes Carzuka's operating losses of ZAR 52.9 million in FY 2024 (FY 2023: ZAR 37.8 million). The business model of Karooooo Logistics delivered promising early results supporting scalability and good growth potential in the future.

Karooooo's Adjusted EBITDA (a non-IFRS measure) for the year was ZAR 1,690.6 million and ZAR 1,426.8 million for the years ended February 29, 2024 and February 28, 2023, respectively, reflecting year-over-year growth of 19%.

Finally, we believe strong net cash generated from operating activities is an important factor in supporting our robust business model and indicates our ability to provide the capital necessary to invest in subscriber growth, territorial expansion and Karooooo Logistics. For the years ended February 29, 2024 and February 28, 2023, respectively, Karooooo generated net cash from operating activities of ZAR 955.0 million and ZAR 1,126.7 million, reflecting a year-over-year decrease of 15%. Karooooo placed ZAR 486.0 million of its cash from operating activities in bank fixed deposits which mature in June and July 2024. These bank fixed deposits are classified as other receivables. The cash generated from operating activities would have been ZAR 1,426.0 million if the bank fixed deposits remained in our current account. This result was achieved notwithstanding the Group's strategic investment in expansion, brand building and customer acquisition for long-term, sustainable growth.

The following table sets forth the segment revenue, operating profit, operating profit margin, adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA margin for the periods presented.

	Year Ended February 29/28															
	Cartrack				Carzuka				Karooooo Logistics				Karooooo Consolidated			
	2024	2024	2023	Y-o-Y	2024	2024	2023	Y-o-Y	2024	2024	2023	Y-o-Y	2024	2024	2023	Y-o-Y
	(U.S.S thousands ⁽¹⁾)	(in R thousands)		%	(U.S.S thousands ⁽¹⁾)	(in R thousands)		%	(U.S.S thousands ⁽¹⁾)	(in R thousands)		%	(U.S.S thousands ⁽¹⁾)	(in R thousands)		%
Subscription revenue	183,591	3,522,816	3,003,931	17%	-	-	-	-	677	12,989	6,141	112%	184,268	3,535,805	3,010,072	17%
Other revenue	4,736	90,879	72,709	25%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,736	90,879	72,709	25%
Vehicle sales	-	-	-	-	14,320	274,787	250,845	10%	-	-	-	-	14,320	274,787	250,845	10%
Delivery service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,845	304,040	173,441	75%	15,845	304,040	173,441	75%
Total revenue	188,327	3,613,695	3,076,640	17%	14,320	274,787	250,845	10%	16,522	317,029	179,582	77%	219,169	4,205,511	3,507,067	20%
Cost of Sales	(53,415)	(1,024,950)	(875,068)	17%	(14,190)	(272,289)	(226,697)	20%	(11,332)	(217,435)	(132,907)	64%	(78,937)	(1,514,674)	(1,234,672)	23%
Gross profit	134,912	2,588,745	2,201,572	18%	130	2,498	24,148	(90)%	5,190	99,594	46,675	113%	140,232	2,690,837	2,272,395	18%
Gross profit margin		72%	72%			1%	10%			31%	26%			64%	65%	
Operating profit/(loss)	55,727	1,069,313	914,981	17%	(2,757)	(52,907)	(37,813)	(40)%	1,360	26,096	4,747	450%	54,330	1,042,502	881,915	18%
Operating profit/(loss) margin		30%	30%			(19)%	(15)%			8%	3%			25%	25%	
Adjusted EBITDA (a non-IFRS measure) ⁽²⁾	89,131	1,709,732	1,456,219	17%	(2,477)	(47,521)	(35,680)	33%	1,482	28,433	6,307	351%	88,136	1,690,644	1,426,846	19%
Adjusted EBITDA margin (a non-IFRS measure) ⁽²⁾		47%	47%			(17)%	(14)%			9%	4%			40%	41%	

(1) For convenience purposes only, amounts in South African rand as at February 29, 2024 have been translated to U.S. dollars using an exchange rate of ZAR 19.1884 to U.S.\$1.00, the exchange rate for U.S. dollars at February 29, 2024 as set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. These translations should not be considered representations that any such amounts have been, could have been or could be converted at that or any other exchange rate. See "Exchange Rates" for further information about recent fluctuations in exchange rates.

(2) We define Adjusted EBITDA, a non-IFRS measure, as profit less finance income plus finance costs, fair value changes to derivative assets, taxation, depreciation and amortization. A reconciliation from segment operating profit to segment adjusted EBITDA is presented below.

Reconciliation of segment operating profit to segment adjusted EBITDA (a non-IFRS measure)

	Year ended February 29, 2024			
	Cartrack	Carzuka	Karoo000 Logistics	Karoo000 Consolidated
	(in R thousands)			
Segment operating profit/(loss)	1,069,313	(52,907)	26,096	1,042,502
Depreciation and amortization	640,419	5,386	2,337	648,142
Adjusted EBITDA (a non-IFRS measure)	1,709,732	(47,521)	28,433	1,690,644
	Year ended February 28, 2023			
	Cartrack	Carzuka	Karoo000 Logistics	Karoo000 Consolidated
	(in R thousands)			
Segment operating profit/(loss)	914,981	(37,813)	4,747	881,915
Depreciation and amortization	541,238	2,133	1,560	544,931
Adjusted EBITDA (a non-IFRS measure)	1,456,219	(35,680)	6,307	1,426,846

Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations

We believe that our performance and future success depend on a number of factors that present significant opportunities for us but also pose risks and challenges, including those discussed below and in the section of this annual report titled “Risk Factors.”

Subscriber Growth

We derive substantially all of our revenue from the sale of subscriptions to our SaaS cloud. We are focused on growing our subscription revenue by acquiring subscriptions from new customers and retaining and expanding subscriptions with existing customers, as we seek to utilize innovative feature enhancements on our SaaS cloud and value-added services as part of our customer acquisition and retention strategy.

We measure our success by our net subscriber base growth. We calculate net subscriber growth as the difference between gross subscriber additions and gross subscriber churn over a given period.

Customer Growth and Customer Retention

We rely on our proprietary internal systems and processes as well as our own sales teams to drive customer growth and minimize third-party risks in acquiring customers. Customer growth is a key driver of subscriber growth (vehicles under subscription contracts).

We offer our SaaS Cloud platform to a broad range of customers seeking a variety of mobility solutions. Neither our ability to acquire nor retain customers is dependent on any specific industry, and we have not historically been materially exposed or vulnerable to cyclical or niche business sectors. Moreover, as a result of this industry agnostic approach and our generally consistent average Revenue per subscriber (“ARPU”) in each region, our customer mix has not materially affected our results of operations. We do, however, monitor our customer mix to ensure that our sales and marketing efforts continue to be effective and evaluate exposure to customer concentration or other material risks in our subscriber base.

We seek to capitalize on the growth opportunities in our other regional markets, with subscribers currently located in 25 countries worldwide. In addition to driving subscription revenue growth, we believe that our presence across multiple geographic markets and our exposure to multiple industry sectors can mitigate the risk of changing economic conditions.

Foreign Currency Fluctuations

We conduct business in multiple countries and currencies, and as a result, the Group is exposed to currency risk to the extent that sales, purchases, and borrowings of the foreign operations are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of Group companies (comprising the company and its subsidiaries). The functional currencies of Group companies are primarily the ZAR, USD, Euro (EUR), Mozambican metical (MZN), the Singapore dollar (SGD) and Polish zloty (PLN).

(Refer to the Risk Factors note on foreign currencies on page 23 and Note 31.2 (c) on Currency Risk on page F-48)

Key Business Metrics

We review a number of operating and financial metrics, including the following key business metrics, to evaluate the performance of our business, identify trends, formulate business plans, make strategic decisions and assess operational efficiencies. Our calculation of the key business metrics and other measures discussed below may differ from other similarly titled metrics used by other companies, securities analysts or investors.

Number of Subscribers and Subscription Revenue

We have demonstrated a history of growing our subscriber base through growth in customers as a result of our proprietary platform with next-generation functionality and software features, sales-centric culture and competitive pricing. We believe that our ability to attract a range of diversified new customers and grow our subscriber base is key to building a sustainable business model.

We define our number of subscribers at the end of any particular period as the total number of connected vehicles and equipment using our platform at the end of such period. For the years ended February 29, 2024, and February 28, 2023, Cartrack had 1,971,532 and 1,717,077 subscribers, respectively, which represents net subscriber growth of 254,455 or a 15% increase from period to period as a result of gross subscriber additions of 537,904 and gross subscriber churn of 283,449.

As of February 28, 2023, and February 28, 2022, Karooooo had 1,717,077 and 1,525,972 subscribers, respectively, which represents net subscriber growth of 191,105 or a 13% increase from period to period as a result of gross subscriber sales of 449,291 and gross subscriber churn of 258,186.

	As of February 29/28			Y-o-Y %	
	2024	2023	2022 ⁽²⁾	2024	2023
Subscribers (as of end of period)	1,971,532	1,717,077	1,525,972	15%	13%

The number of subscribers on our platform directly drives our subscription revenue, which made up 84% of total Group's revenue for the financial year ended February 29, 2024.

Subscription revenue is a key metric we use to evaluate our business, since Karooooo derives substantially all of its revenue from the sale of subscriptions to its next-generation SaaS cloud platform.

For the years ended February 29, 2024, February 28, 2023 and February 28, 2022, Karooooo's subscription revenue was ZAR 3,535.8 million, ZAR 3,010.1 million and ZAR 2,568.2 million, respectively, which represents a 17% and 17% increase respectively compared to the prior period, as a result of resilient subscriber growth.

	Year ended February 29/28			Y-o-Y %		
	2024 (U.S.\$ thousands ⁽¹⁾)	2024	2023	2022 ⁽²⁾	2024	2023
		(in R thousands)				
Subscription Revenue	184,268	3,535,805	3,010,072	2,568,165	17%	17%

(1) For convenience purposes only, amounts in South African rand as at February 29, 2024 have been translated to U.S. dollars using an exchange rate of ZAR 19.1884 to U.S.\$1.00, the exchange rate for U.S. dollars at February 29, 2024 as set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. These translations should not be considered representations that any such amounts have been, could have been or could be converted at that or any other exchange rate. See "Exchange Rates" for further information about recent fluctuations in exchange rates.

(2) We have elected to omit discussion of the earliest of the three years covered by our consolidated financial statements presented in this Annual Report because that disclosure for the financial year ended February 28, 2022 was included in our Annual Report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-40300), filed with the SEC on June 13, 2023, under the section titled "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects."

Annualized Recurring Revenue (“SaaS ARR”) (a non-IFRS measure)

We use SaaS ARR, a non-IFRS measure, as a measure of our revenue trend and an indicator of our future revenue opportunity from existing recurring customer contracts, assuming zero cancellations. We define SaaS ARR as the annual run rate subscription revenue of subscription agreements from all customers at a point in time, calculated by taking the monthly subscription revenue for all customers during that month and multiplying by 12. SaaS ARR is not adjusted for the impact of any known or projected future customer cancellations, service upgrades or downgrades or price increases or decreases.

The amount of actual revenue that we recognize over any 12-month period is likely to differ from SaaS ARR at the beginning of that period, sometimes significantly. This may occur due to subsequent changes in our pricing, service cancellations, upgrades or downgrades and acquisitions or divestitures.

Our calculation of SaaS ARR may differ from similarly titled metrics presented by other companies. The following table shows our SaaS ARR for each of the periods presented calculated using subscription revenue for the last month in each period:

	As of February 29/28			Y-o-Y %		
	2024	2023	2022 ⁽²⁾	2024	2023	
	(U.S.\$ thousands ⁽¹⁾)	(in R thousands)				
SaaS Annualized Recurring Revenue (a non-IFRS measure)	196,441	3,769,381	3,235,202	2,727,588	17%	19%

- (1) For convenience purposes only, amounts in South African rand as at February 29, 2024 have been translated to U.S. dollars using an exchange rate of ZAR 19.1884 to U.S.\$1.00, the exchange rate for U.S. dollars at February 29, 2024 as set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. These translations should not be considered representations that any such amounts have been, could have been or could be converted at that or any other exchange rate. See “Exchange Rates” for further information about recent fluctuations in exchange rates.
- (2) We have elected to omit discussion of the earliest of the three years covered by our consolidated financial statements presented in this Annual Report because that disclosure for the financial year ended February 28, 2022 was included in our Annual Report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-40300), filed with the SEC on June 13, 2023, under the section titled “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.”

As at February 29, 2024 and February 28, 2023, SaaS ARR was ZAR 3,769 million and ZAR 3,235.2 million, respectively, which represents a 17% increase from period to period, as a result of strong subscriber growth and a 3% increase in ARPU due to adverse currency fluctuations. We believe that the SaaS ARR growth has been trending well as we aim to continue to grow our subscriber base and ARR.

As at February 28, 2023 and February 28, 2022, SaaS ARR was ZAR 3,235.2 million and ZAR 2,727.6 million, respectively, which represents a 19% increase from period to period, as a result of strong subscriber growth offset by a 3% increase in ARPU due to adverse currency fluctuations.

Average Revenue Per Subscriber (“ARPU”) (a non-IFRS measure)

ARPU measures the monetization of Karooooo’s platform and is an indicator of pricing efficiency, competitiveness and market positioning. On an annual basis, ARPU is calculated as the average of the four quarterly ARPUs in that year. Cartrack’s ARPU has been fairly consistent since inception more than 15 years ago. Management believes that ARPU of approximately ZAR 160 provides attractive margins and sustainable growth in most countries.

The following table shows our historical ARPU for each of the periods presented:

	As of February 29/28			Y-o-Y %		
	2024	2023	2022 ⁽²⁾	2024	2023	
	(U.S.\$ ⁽¹⁾)	(in R’s)				
Average Revenue Per Subscribers (a non-IFRS measure)	8	160	155	151	3%	3%

- (1) For convenience purposes only, amounts in South African rand as at February 29, 2024 have been translated to U.S. dollars using an exchange rate of ZAR 19.1884 to U.S.\$1.00, the exchange rate for U.S. dollars at February 29, 2024 as set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. These translations should not be considered representations that any such amounts have been, could have been or could be converted at that or any other exchange rate. See “Exchange Rates” for further information about recent fluctuations in exchange rates.
- (2) We have elected to omit discussion of the earliest of the three years covered by our consolidated financial statements presented in this Annual Report because that disclosure for the financial year ended February 28, 2022 was included in our Annual Report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-40300), filed with the SEC on June 13, 2023, under the section titled “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.”

Adjusted Earnings Before Interest Depreciation Taxation and Amortization (“Adjusted EBITDA”) (a non-IFRS measure)

In addition to our results determined in accordance with IFRS, we believe Adjusted EBITDA, a non-IFRS measure, is useful in evaluating our operating performance.

We use Adjusted EBITDA in our operational and financial decision-making and believe Adjusted EBITDA is useful to investors because similar measures are frequently used by securities analysts, investors, ratings agencies and other interested parties to evaluate our competitors and to measure profitability.

We define Adjusted EBITDA, a non-IFRS measure, as profit less finance income plus finance costs, fair value changes to derivative assets, taxation, depreciation and amortization, plus once-off IPO costs in 2022, plus a write-off of capitalized commission assets of ZAR 15.3 million through profit and loss in 2022.

However, non-IFRS financial information is presented for supplemental informational purposes only, has limitations as an analytical tool and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for financial information presented in accordance with IFRS. Investors are encouraged to review the related IFRS financial measure and the reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to profit, its most directly comparable IFRS financial measure, and not to rely on any single financial measure to evaluate our business.

	Year ended February 29/28				Y-o-Y %	
	2024	2024	2023	2022 ⁽³⁾	2024	2023
	(U.S.\$ thousands ⁽¹⁾)	(in R thousands)				
Profit for the year	39,303	754,156	608,806	476,607	24%	28%
Less: Finance income	(2,054)	(39,418)	(23,255)	(6,083)	70%	282%
Add: Finance costs	825	15,822	10,095	12,331	57%	(18)%
Add: Fair value changes to derivate assets	20	388	971	506	(60)%	92%
Add: Taxation	16,237	311,554	285,298	205,476	9%	39%
Add: Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortization of intangible assets	33,778	648,142	544,931	497,359	19%	10%
Add: IPO costs	-	-	-	10,288	-	(100)%
Add: Capitalized commission assets written-off ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	15,301	-	(100)%
Adjusted EBITDA (a non-IFRS measure)	88,109	1,690,644	1,426,846	1,211,785	18%	18%
Profit Margin		18%	17%	17%		
Adjusted EBITDA Margin (a non-IFRS measure)		40%	41%	44%		

- For convenience purposes only, amounts in South African rand as at February 29, 2024 have been translated to U.S. dollars using an exchange rate of ZAR 19.1884 to U.S.\$1.00, the exchange rate for U.S. dollars at February 29, 2024 as set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. These translations should not be considered representations that any such amounts have been, could have been or could be converted at that or any other exchange rate. See “Exchange Rates” for further information about recent fluctuations in exchange rates.
- During the financial year ended February 28, 2022, the Group uncovered collusion between a few insurance brokers and certain staff members. This resulted in a write-off of capitalized commission assets, of ZAR 15.3 million through profit or loss. The write-off was recognized in general and administration operating expenses for the year ended February 28, 2022. The error was corrected prospectively as the impact to prior periods is not material.
- We have elected to omit discussion of the earliest of the three years covered by our consolidated financial statements presented in this Annual Report because that disclosure for the financial year ended February 28, 2022 was included in our Annual Report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-40300), filed with the SEC on June 13, 2023, under the section titled “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.”

For the years ended February 29, 2024 and February 28, 2023, Adjusted EBITDA was ZAR 1,690.6 million and ZAR 1,426.8 million, respectively, which represents an 19% increase period over period, primarily due to consistent profitability as a result of robust subscriber and subscription revenue growth offset by investment for growth. This result includes Carzuka’s losses of ZAR 43.3 million (FY 2023: ZAR 43.8 million loss) incurred in the period. Karooooo is investing for the future in building Karooooo Logistics for scale, supported by the Group’s strong cash flow generative business model and the ability to leverage the untapped network effects of the Cartrack platform. The business model of Karooooo Logistics has delivered promising early results supporting scalability and good growth potential in the future.

For the years ended February 28, 2023 and February 28, 2022, Adjusted EBITDA was ZAR 1,426.8 million and ZAR 1,211.8 million, respectively, which represents an 18% increase period over period, primarily due to consistent profitability as a result of robust subscriber and subscription revenue growth offset by investment for growth. This result includes Carzuka’s and Karooooo Logistics’s losses incurred during the year (2022: ZAR 12.4 million).

Free Cash Flow and Free Cash Flow Margin (a non-IFRS measure)

In addition to our results determined in accordance with IFRS, we believe free cash flow and free cash flow margin, which are non-IFRS measures, are useful in evaluating our operating performance. Free cash flow is a non-IFRS financial measure that we calculate as net cash generated from operating activities less purchases of property, plant and equipment. Free cash flow margin, also a non-IFRS measure, is calculated as free cash flow divided by revenue.

We believe that free cash flow and free cash flow margin are useful indicators of liquidity and the ability of the Group to turn revenues into free cash flow, respectively, that provide information to management and investors about the amount of cash generated from our operations that, after the investments in property and equipment and capitalized internal-use software, can be used for strategic initiatives, including investing in our business, and strengthening our financial position.

However, non-IFRS financial information is presented for supplemental informational purposes only, has limitations as an analytical tool and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for financial information presented in accordance with IFRS. In particular, free cash flow does not reflect any restrictions on the transfer of cash and cash equivalents within the Group or any requirement to repay the Group's borrowings and does not take into account cash flows that are available from disposals or the issue of shares.

Management therefore takes such factors into account, in addition to free cash flow when determining the resources available for acquisitions and for distribution to shareholders. Investors are encouraged to review the related IFRS financial measure and the reconciliation of this non-IFRS financial measure to its most directly comparable IFRS financial measure, and not to rely on any single financial measure to evaluate our business.

	Year ended February 29/28				Y-o-Y %	
	2024	2024	2023	2022 ⁽²⁾	2024	2023
	(U.S.\$ thousands ⁽¹⁾)	(in R thousands)				
Net cash generated from operating activities	49,772	955,040	1,126,663	931,706	(15)%	21%
Less: purchase of property, plant and equipment	(45,671)	(876,354)	(579,656)	(552,634)	51%	5%
Free cash flow (a non-IFRS measure)	4,101	78,686	547,007	379,072	(86)%	44%
Net cash generated from operating activities as a percentage of revenue		23%	32%	34%		
Less: purchase of property, plant and equipment as a percentage of revenue		(21)%	(17)%	(20)%		
Free cash flow margin (a non-IFRS measure)		2%	16%	14%		

(1) For convenience purposes only, amounts in South African rand as at February 29, 2024 have been translated to U.S. dollars using an exchange rate of ZAR 19.1884 to U.S.\$1.00, the exchange rate for U.S. dollars at February 29, 2024 as set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. These translations should not be considered representations that any such amounts have been, could have been or could be converted at that or any other exchange rate. See "Exchange Rates" for further information about recent fluctuations in exchange rates.

(2) We have elected to omit discussion of the earliest of the three years covered by our consolidated financial statements presented in this Annual Report because that disclosure for the financial year ended February 28, 2022 was included in our Annual Report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-40300), filed with the SEC on June 13, 2023, under the section titled "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects."

We calculate free cash flow as net cash generated from operating activities less purchases of property, plant and equipment. Free cash flow margin is calculated as free cash flow divided by revenue.

For the years ended February 29, 2024 and February 28, 2023, free cash flow was ZAR 78.7 million and ZAR 547.0 million, respectively, which represents a 86% decrease period over period and an decrease in net cash generated from operating activities at ZAR 955.0 million (2023: ZAR 1,126.7 million).

Karoo0000 placed ZAR 486.0 million of its cash from operating activities in bank fixed deposits which mature in June and July 2024. These bank fixed deposits are classified as other receivables. Free Cash Flow (a non-IFRS measure) for the year ended February 29, 2024 would have been ZAR 549.7 million if the bank fixed deposits had remained in our current bank account.

This result was achieved notwithstanding the Group's strategic investment in expansion, brand building and customer acquisition for long-term, sustainable growth.

For the years ended February 28, 2023 and February 28, 2022, free cash flow was ZAR 547.0 million and ZAR 379.1 million, respectively, which represents a 44% increase period over period and an increase in net cash generated from operating activities at ZAR 1,126.7 million (2022: ZAR 931.7 million) given Karooooo's strategic investment into customer acquisition and long-term growth and strategic decisions to increase its investment into property, plant and equipment and infrastructure (predominantly being telematics devices and components) with ZAR 579.7 million invested during 2023, 5% more than the ZAR 552.6 million invested in 2022.

Free cash flow margin was 2% and 16%, respectively, for the years ended February 29, 2024 and February 28, 2023 and was 16% and 14%, respectively, for the years ended February 28, 2023 and February 28, 2022.

Components of Our Results of Operations

Revenue

Our revenue is substantially derived from the provision of mobility data analytics solutions on a subscription-based model typically under monthly SaaS subscription contracts. Our revenue is driven primarily by the number of assets under subscription to our SaaS platform and the price per asset under subscription contracts. Hardware sales, including sales to our licensees, installation revenue and royalties we receive from our licensees make up a minimal component of total revenue. Our initial per subscriber (or vehicle) contract terms are generally 36 months with automatic monthly renewals thereafter and may not be cancelled without penalty prior to the completion of the initial term. The average duration of our subscription contracts is 60 months. In some instances, we charge our customers for a ratable portion of the contract on a periodic basis, generally in advance on a monthly basis and in certain regions we apply annual escalations to the contract pricing. Customers may prepay all or part of their contractual obligations for the full initial contract term.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales consists primarily of costs related to the depreciation and amortization of capitalized subscriber acquisition costs, which includes the telematics device, the cost of the installation and direct commissions paid to our sales staff. Other components of cost of sales include non-capitalized automotive technician costs, machine to machine ("M2M") network communications costs and the costs of delivering safety and asset recovery services to our customers, including such costs incurred by our licensees. We capitalize the cost of installed telematics devices and direct sales commissions and depreciate these costs over the expected useful life of the subscriber, which is currently 60 months. We pay commissions to our sales staff only once a telematics device is installed and activated. If a customer subscription agreement is cancelled prior to the end of the expected useful life of the subscriber, the depreciation period is accelerated resulting in the carrying capitalized value being expensed in the then-current period. If an installed telematics device requires replacement for defect, the cost is taken as an expense in the replacement period. Less significant cost of sales items include expenditures incurred in connection with our asset recovery warranty program, (which is determined based on historical loss data observed over a period of at least the past five years) and mapping costs. Our cost of sales is generally driven by the number of assets under subscription and solutions provided. We expect the cost of sales in absolute terms to increase with subscriber growth. Cost of sales also includes the cost of vehicles bought for and sold via the Carzuka platform.

Other Income

Other income substantially consists of the profit on sales of fixed assets and other less significant items.

Operating Expenses

Other operating expenses consist of sales and marketing, research and development, general and administration and expected credit losses on financial assets.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of wages and benefits for sales and marketing personnel, and other marketing, advertising and promotional costs. Marketing and advertising costs consist primarily of pay-per-click advertising with search engines, social media advertising and other online and traditional advertising media, as well as the costs to create and produce these advertisements. Marketing and advertising costs are expensed as incurred.

We expect sales and marketing expenses to increase in absolute terms and to continue to be one of the largest components of operating expenses. Moreover, although sales and marketing expenses may fluctuate as a percentage of subscription revenue from period to period, our long-term target is for sales and marketing expenses to increase as a percentage of our subscription revenue.

General and Administration

General and administration expenses consist primarily of wages and benefits for administrative services, human resources, internal information technology support, executive, legal, finance and accounting personnel; professional fees; expenses for business application software licenses; non-income related taxes; other corporate expenses, such as insurance; and general office related expenses, such as rent and utilities.

In addition to the above, general and administration expenses consist of depreciation relating to other property, plant and equipment, excluding those related to subscriber acquisition costs, which are included in cost of sales, and the amortization of intangible assets relating to purchased computer software infrastructure.

We expect that administration and other expenses will increase as we continue to add personnel in connection with the anticipated growth of our business. In addition, we anticipate that we will also incur additional personnel expenses, professional service fees, including auditing and legal fees, and insurance costs related to operating as a public company in the United States of America. However, notwithstanding these additional expenses, our long-term target is to reduce general and administration expenses as a percentage of subscription revenue.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses consist of wages and benefits for hardware engineers, product management and software development personnel, technology experimental costs and the amortization of intangible assets relating to capitalized development costs. We have focused our research and development efforts on improving ease of use, functionality and technological scalability of our SaaS platform as well as on expanding and developing new offerings. The majority of our research and development employees are located in Singapore, South Africa and Portugal. Research and development costs that qualify for capitalization, such as costs related to new generation smart devices and our SaaS platform, are capitalized and amortized over 3 years.

We believe that continued investment in our technology is important for our future growth, and as a result, we expect research and development expenses to increase in absolute dollars, although they may fluctuate as a percentage of subscription revenue from period to period.

Expected Credit Losses on Financial Assets

Expected credit losses on financial assets consist of bad debts expensed, the movement on the expected credit loss provision and any bad debts recovered.

IPO costs

Costs relating directly to the IPO.

Finance Income

Finance income consists of interest earned on positive bank balances.

Finance Costs

Finance costs consist of interest paid on bank overdraft facilities, interest bearing loans, lease obligations and interest charges on outstanding taxes.

Taxation

Taxation consists primarily of current and deferred income tax and a minimal component of withholding tax.

Non-Controlling Interest

The non-controlling interest principally relates to a portion of Karooooo's subsidiaries not owned by the parent, Karooooo. Subsequent to the acquisition of the remaining 31.9% stake in Cartrack Holdings Proprietary Limited on April 21, 2021, there is no material non-controlling interest as at February 28, 2023 and February 28, 2022.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth our results of operations for the periods presented.

	Year ended February 29/28				Y-o-Y %	
	2024	2024	2023	2022 ⁽³⁾	2024	2023
	(U.S.\$ thousands ⁽¹⁾)	(in R thousands)				
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss						
Revenue	219,170	4,205,511	3,507,067	2,746,151	20%	28%
Cost of sales	(78,937)	(1,514,674)	(1,234,672)	(922,561)	23%	34%
Gross profit	140,233	2,690,837	2,272,395	1,823,590	18%	25%
Other income	617	11,831	9,828	1,841	20%	434%
Operating expenses	(86,519)	(1,660,166)	(1,400,308)	(1,126,306)	19%	24%
Sales and marketing ⁽²⁾	(26,104)	(500,903)	(431,140)	(333,259)	16%	29%
General and administration	(43,651)	(837,606)	(704,603)	(555,327)	19%	27%
Research and development	(11,061)	(212,235)	(177,024)	(149,238)	20%	19%
Expected credit losses on financial assets	(5,703)	(109,422)	(87,541)	(88,482)	25%	(1)%
Operating profit	54,331	1,042,502	881,915	699,125	18%	26%
Initial public offering costs ("IPO")	-	-	-	(10,288)	-	(100)%
Finance income	2,054	39,418	23,255	6,083	70%	282%
Finance costs	(825)	(15,822)	(10,095)	(12,331)	57%	(18)%
Fair value changes to derivative assets	(20)	(388)	(971)	(506)	(60)%	92%
Profit before taxation	55,540	1,065,710	894,104	682,083	19%	31%
Taxation	(16,237)	(311,544)	(285,298)	(205,476)	9%	39%
Profit for the year	39,303	754,156	608,806	476,607	24%	28%
Profit attributable to:						
Owners of the parent	38,471	738,191	597,153	449,953	24%	33%
Non-controlling interest	832	15,965	11,653	26,654	37%	(56)%
	39,303	754,156	608,806	476,607	24%	28%
Earnings per share						
Basic and diluted earnings per share (US\$'s & R's)	1.24	23.85	19.29	15.24	24%	27%
Adjusted earnings per share (a non-IFRS measure)						
Adjusted basic and diluted earnings per share (a non-IFRS measure) ⁽²⁾ (US\$'s & R's)	1.24	23.85	19.29	16.10	24%	27%

Year ended February 29/28			
2024	2024	2023	2022 ⁽³⁾
(U.S.\$ thousands ⁽¹⁾)	(in R thousands)		

Reconciliation of basic and diluted earnings and adjusted earnings per share (a non-IFRS measure)

Reconciliation between basic earnings and adjusted earnings (a non-IFRS measure)

Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	38,741	738,191	597,153	449,953
Adjust for:				
IPO costs	-	-	-	10,288
Capitalized commission assets written-off	-	-	-	15,301
Adjusted profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (a non-IFRS measure)	38,471	738,191	597,153	475,542
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue at period end (000's) on which the per share figures have been calculated	30,948	30,948	30,951	29,528
Basic and diluted earnings per share	1.24	23.85	19.29	15.24
Adjusted basic and diluted earnings per share (a non-IFRS measure) ⁽²⁾	1.24	23.85	19.29	16.10

- (1) For convenience purposes only, amounts in South African rand as at February 29, 2024 have been translated to U.S. dollars using an exchange rate of ZAR 19.1884 to U.S.\$1.00, the exchange rate for U.S. dollars at February 29, 2024 as set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. These translations should not be considered representations that any such amounts have been, could have been or could be converted at that or any other exchange rate. See "Exchange Rates" for further information about recent fluctuations in exchange rates.
- (2) Adjusted earnings per share, a non-IFRS measure, is defined as earnings per share in accordance with IFRS excluding the impact of non-recurring expenses relating to the IPO and a write-off of capitalized commission assets. For the year ended February 28, 2022, IPO costs of ZAR 10.3 million were expensed (2021: ZAR 25.6 million) and ZAR 15.3 million (2021: Nil) of capitalized commission assets were written off through profit and loss in 2022. A reconciliation from earnings per share to Adjusted earnings per share, a non-IFRS measure, is presented.
- (3) We have elected to omit discussion of the earliest of the three years covered by our consolidated financial statements presented in this Annual Report because that disclosure for the financial year ended February 28, 2022 was included in our Annual Report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-40300), filed with the SEC on June 13, 2023, under the section titled "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects."

Comparison of Results for the Year Ended February 29, 2024 and February 28, 2023

Revenue

Cartrack's subscription revenue increased by ZAR 525.7 million, or 17%, to ZAR 3,535.8 million for the year ended February 29, 2024 from ZAR 3,010.1 million for the year ended February 28, 2023.

Net subscriber growth increased despite challenging trading conditions in South Africa, where consumers exercised increased caution amidst looming inflationary pressure. Growth rose by 15% from 191,105 for the year ended February 28, 2023 to 254,455 for the year ended February 29, 2024.

Carzuka generated ZAR 274.8 million (2023: ZAR 250.8 million). This growth is welcome justification of our belief in the sustainability of its agile, data-enhanced and highly scalable business model. It is also a testament to Karooooo's customer-centric innovation in solving unique mobility needs

Karooooo Logistics delivered significant revenue growth to ZAR 317.0 million (2023: ZAR 179.6 million), up 77%. Karooooo Logistics focuses on delivery-as-a-service ("DaaS") through selected third-party sourced drivers and logistics companies, and charges per delivery. The business model has been highly scalable and is delivering solid growth.

Cost of Sales

Karooooo's cost of sales increased ZAR 280.0 million, or 23%, for the year ended February 29, 2024 compared to the year ended February 28, 2023. This was primarily due to Cartrack's cost of sales increasing by ZAR 149.9 million, or 17%. Increased cost of sales of ZAR 130.1 million relating to Carzuka and Karooooo Logistics for the year ended February 29, 2024 is in line with the increase in revenue.

Other Income

Other income increased ZAR 2.0 million, or 20%, for the year ended February 29, 2024 compared to the year ended February 28, 2023. This was due to a higher gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment and an increase in sundry income in the current year.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses increased ZAR 259.9 million, or 19%, for the year ended February 29, 2024 compared to the year ended February 28, 2023, impacted by Karooooo Logistics and Carzuka operating expenses of ZAR 73.4 million and ZAR 55.7 million respectively incurred in the year ended February 29, 2024, compared to ZAR 42.2 million and ZAR 62.0 million respectively in the year ended February 28, 2023. Cartrack's operating expenses increased ZAR 234.8 million, or 18%, for the year ended February 29, 2024 compared to the year ended February 28, 2023 were predominantly contributed by ZAR 2.3 million in foreign exchange losses as a result of volatile exchange rates and an increase of ZAR 57 million in salary expenses, given Cartrack's continued preparation for future growth.

The increase in operating expenses is set forth in more detail below:

Sales and Marketing

	Year ended February 29/28			Y-o-Y %
	2024	2024	2023	
	(U.S.\$ thousands ⁽¹⁾)	(in R thousands)		
Sales and marketing	(26,104)	(500,903)	(431,140)	16%

- (1) For convenience purposes only, amounts in South African rand as at February 29, 2024 have been translated to U.S. dollars using an exchange rate of ZAR 19.1884 to U.S.\$1.00, the exchange rate for U.S. dollars at February 29, 2024 as set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. These translations should not be considered representations that any such amounts have been, could have been or could be converted at that or any other exchange rate. See "Exchange Rates" for further information about recent fluctuations in exchange rates.

Karoo000's sales and marketing operating expenses increased by ZAR 69.8 million or 29% for the year ended February 29, 2024 compared to the year ended February 28, 2023, impacted by Karooooo Logistics and Carzuka, sales and marketing operating expenses of ZAR 1.5 million and ZAR 26.1 million, respectively, incurred in the year ended February 29, 2024, compared to ZAR 0.7 million and ZAR 35.0 million, respectively, in the year ended February 28, 2023.

Cartrack's sales and marketing operating expenses increased ZAR 77.8 million, or 20%, for the year ended February 29, 2024 compared to the year ended February 28, 2023 with a significant recruitment drive focused mainly on sales and customer experience.

Sales and marketing basic salaries are a major component of the cost of acquiring new customers and are not expensed over the expected life span of a customer, but rather when incurred. This component increased ZAR 73.8 million, or 29%, for the year ended February 29, 2024.

Investment in sales and marketing expenditure which will generally take approximately 6 months to translate into customer acquisition. We believe that the continued and strategic investment in enhancing our vertically integrated sales and marketing capabilities to leverage our go-to-market strategy drives customer acquisition and places us well for long term growth and margin expansion.

General and Administration

	Year ended February 29/28			Y-o-Y %
	2024	2024	2023	
	(U.S.S thousands ⁽¹⁾)	(in R thousands)		
General and administration	(43,651)	(837,606)	(704,603)	19%

(1) For convenience purposes only, amounts in South African rand as at February 29, 2024 have been translated to U.S. dollars using an exchange rate of ZAR 19.1884 to U.S.\$1.00, the exchange rate for U.S. dollars at February 29, 2024 as set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. These translations should not be considered representations that any such amounts have been, could have been or could be converted at that or any other exchange rate. See "Exchange Rates" for further information about recent fluctuations in exchange rates.

Karooooo's general and administration operating expenses increased by 19% to ZAR 837.6 million for the year ended February 29, 2024 from ZAR 704.6 million for the year ended February 28, 2023. The increase of ZAR 133.0 million includes Karooooo Logistics' and Carzuka's general and administration operating expenses of ZAR 58.4 million and ZAR 27.6 million, respectively, incurred in the year ended February 29, 2024, compared to ZAR 35.8 million and ZAR 22.5 million, respectively, incurred in the year ended February 28, 2023.

Research and Development

	Year ended February 29/28			Y-o-Y %
	2024	2024	2023	
	(U.S.S thousands ⁽¹⁾)	(in R thousands)		
Research and Development	(11,061)	(212,235)	(177,024)	20%

(1) For convenience purposes only, amounts in South African rand as at February 29, 2024 have been translated to U.S. dollars using an exchange rate of ZAR 19.1884 to U.S.\$1.00, the exchange rate for U.S. dollars at February 29, 2024 as set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. These translations should not be considered representations that any such amounts have been, could have been or could be converted at that or any other exchange rate. See "Exchange Rates" for further information about recent fluctuations in exchange rates.

Karooooo's research and development operating expenses increased by ZAR 35.2 million or 20% for the year ended February 29, 2024 compared to the year ended February 28, 2023 primarily due to an increase in Cartrack's research and development operating expenses by ZAR 30.3 million, or 18%, for the year ended February 29, 2024 compared to the year ended February 28, 2023 as the Group continued its investment for improvement, enrichment and expansion of its connected cloud during the year ended February 29, 2024. Carzuka and Karooooo Logistics' research and development operating expenses were ZAR 2.0 million and ZAR 12.9 million, respectively, incurred in the year ended February 29, 2024, compared to ZAR 4.3 million and ZAR 5.7 million, respectively, incurred in the year ended February 28, 2023.

Expected Credit Losses on Financial Assets

Expected credit losses on financial assets increased ZAR 21.9 million, or 25%, for the year ended February 29, 2024 compared to the year ended February 28, 2023. The method in providing for expected credit losses is consistent with prior years.

Finance Income

Finance income increased ZAR 16.2 million, or 70%, for the year ended February 29, 2024 compared to the year ended February 28, 2023. This was primarily due to an increase in interest earned on positive bank balances during the course of the year.

Finance Costs

Finance costs increased ZAR 5.7 million, or 57%, for the year ended February 29, 2024 compared to the year ended February 28, 2023. This was primarily due to marginally lower loan balances.

Taxation

Our total effective tax rate for the year ended February 29, 2024 was 29.2%, which decreased from 31.9% for the year ended February 28, 2023. This was primarily due to a decrease in taxes incurred in the year ended February 29, 2024, partly attributable to reduction in corporate income tax rate in South Africa.

There is no dividends tax in Singapore.

See Note 24 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report for a detailed reconciliation of the tax expense.

Non-Controlling Interest

Profit attributable to non-controlling interest, relates to a portion of Karooooo's subsidiaries not owned by the parent and increased by ZAR 4.3 million, or 37%, for the year ended February 29, 2024 compared to the year ended February 28, 2023.

Segment Information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"). The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Group Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), who makes strategic decisions.

The Group organized its business units based on its products and services into the following reportable segments:

- Cartrack is a provider of an on-the-ground operational Internet of Things ("IoT") Software-as-a-service ("SaaS") cloud that maximizes the value of transportation, operations and workflow data by providing insightful real-time data analytics to connected vehicles and equipment.
- Carzuka is a physical and e-commerce vehicle buying and selling marketplace which allows customers to source, buy and sell vehicles efficiently and cost effectively. In Quarter 3 of FY2024, despite the growth experienced by Carzuka in South Africa, a decision was made to cease buying second hand vehicles in South Africa. This follows considerable interaction with motor dealerships across South Africa during these periods, who perceived Carzuka's business interests to conflict with their business interests and Cartrack does not want to risk the long-standing strategic relationships that Cartrack has forged with motor dealerships across South Africa.

There are many components within Carzuka's platform that had been built and developed and will continue to provide value to the existing Cartrack fleet platform. As at February 29, 2024, Carzuka has been integrated into Cartrack's broader operations.

- Karooooo Logistics provides a software application enabling the management of last mile delivery and general operational logistics. This technology addresses the challenges of on-the-ground distribution for large enterprises requiring systems integrations, payment gateways, third-party long-haul services and crowd-sourced drivers in order to scale and meet their operational needs.

The CODM monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on subscription revenue, total revenue and operating profit or loss.

The segment information was provided to the CEO. See Note 4 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report for Segment related information.

The following table sets forth the geographical region by subscriber numbers, subscription revenue and total revenue for the Cartrack business unit at the end of the periods presented.

Cartrack											
Year ended February 29/28											
Subscriber		Y-o-Y %	Subscription Revenue			Y-o-Y %	Total Revenue			Y-o-Y %	
2024	2023		2024	2024	2023		2024	2024	2023		
(in Units)			(U.S.\$ thousands ⁽¹⁾)	(in R thousands)			(U.S.\$ thousands ⁽¹⁾)	(in R thousands)			
South Africa	1,492,781	1,314,902	14%	117,605	2,532,308	2,256,649	12%	119,863	2,580,035	2,299,983	12%
Africa-Other	81,765	73,150	12%	6,131	128,182	117,645	9%	6,831	144,020	131,068	10%
Europe	166,845	143,878	16%	13,091	337,121	251,190	34%	13,398	347,628	257,078	35%
Asia-Pacific, Middle East & USA	230,141	185,147	24%	19,723	525,204	378,447	39%	20,247	542,012	388,511	40%
Total	1,971,532	1,717,077	15%	156,550	3,522,815	3,003,931	17%	160,339	3,613,695	3,076,640	17%

(1) For convenience purposes only, amounts in South African rand as at February 29, 2024 have been translated to U.S. dollars using an exchange rate of ZAR 19.1884 to U.S.\$1.00, the exchange rate for U.S. dollars at February 29, 2024 as set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

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South Africa

Karooooo was able to leverage its strong market position and well-established national distribution network to deliver strong subscriber growth in the year, contributing to Karooooo's robust financial performance. Revenue for South Africa increased ZAR 280.1 million, or 12%, for the year ended February 29, 2024 driven by a 12% increase in subscription revenue of ZAR 275.7 million as a result of net subscriber growth of 177,879 subscribers.

Africa-Other

This region remains a positive cash generator and is strategic to Karooooo's South Africa operations. The number of subscribers increased by 12% to 81,765 for the year ended February 29, 2024 (2023: 73,150). This translates to growth in subscription revenue by ZAR 10.5 million or 9%.

Europe

Revenue for Europe increased ZAR 90.6 million, or 35%, for the year ended February 29, 2024 compared to the year ended February 28, 2023, primarily driven by subscriber growth of 16% to 166,845 subscribers across the region at February 29, 2024.

Asia-Pacific, Middle East and USA

Revenue for Asia-Pacific, Middle East and USA increased ZAR 153.5 million, or 40%, for the year ended February 29, 2024 compared to the year ended February 28, 2023. Subscription revenue growth was driven by the number of subscribers in this region increasing 24% to 230,141 commercial subscribers at February 29, 2024 (2023: 185,147). As the second largest contributor to the Group, we view Southeast Asia as the Group's most compelling regional growth opportunity in the medium to long term.

Our investment in the United States is strategic in nature, as it continues to yield key insights that have positively contributed to the Group.

We have elected to omit discussion of the earliest of the three years covered by our consolidated financial statements presented in this Annual Report because that disclosure for the financial year ended February 28, 2022 was included in our Annual Report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-40300), filed with the SEC on June 13, 2023, under the section titled "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects."

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

A discussion of new accounting guidance that we have recently adopted, as well as accounting guidance that has been recently issued but not yet adopted by us, is included below and in Note 3 — New standards and interpretations of our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report.

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements which could be relevant to the Group are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, when they become effective. At the date of authorization of the financial statements, the Group continues to assess and evaluate the impact to its financials on the initial adoption of these new accounting standards and interpretations and its related applicable period.

Details of amendment	Annual periods beginning on/after
Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IFRS 16: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1: Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7: Supplier Finance Arrangement	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 21: Lack of Exchangeability	January 1, 2024
IFRS 7 and IFRS 9: Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	January 1, 2026
IFRS 18: Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	January 1, 2027
Amendments to IAS 28 and IFRS 10: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	To be determined

Emerging Growth Company

As a company with less than US\$1.235 billion in revenue during our last financial year, we qualify as an "emerging growth company" as defined in the JOBS Act. An emerging growth company may take advantage of specified reduced reporting and other burdens that are otherwise applicable generally to public companies. These provisions include an exemption from the auditor attestation requirement in the assessment of our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

We may take advantage of these provisions for up to five years from our IPO or such earlier time that we are no longer an emerging growth company. We would cease to be an emerging growth company upon (A) the last day of the financial year in which we had more than US\$1.235 billion in annual revenue, (B) the date on which we are deemed to be a "large accelerated filer" under the rules of the SEC, which means the market value of our ordinary shares held by non-affiliates exceeds US\$700.0 million as of the prior June 30th, or (C) the date on which we have issued more than US\$1.0 billion of non-convertible debt over a three-year period. We may choose to take advantage of some but not all of these reduced burdens. To the extent that we take advantage of these reduced reporting burdens, the information that we provide shareholders may be different than you might obtain from other public companies in which you hold equity interests.

B. LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our principal sources of liquidity are our cash generated from operations, cash and cash equivalents on hand and borrowings available under a funding facility. Cash and cash equivalents consist primarily of cash on deposit with banks. Cash and cash equivalents totaled ZAR 459.5 million as of February 29, 2024.

We believe that our cash generated from operations, cash and cash equivalents on hand and availability under our funding facility will be sufficient to fund our working capital and capital expenditure requirements for at least the next twelve months. In addition, we may choose to raise additional funds at any time through equity or debt financing arrangements, if required for additional working capital, capital expenditures or other strategic investments. Our belief concerning liquidity is based on currently available information. To the extent this information proves to be inaccurate, or if circumstances change, future availability of credit or other sources of financing may be reduced, and our liquidity could be adversely affected. Our future capital requirements and the adequacy of available funds will depend on many factors, including those described in the section of this annual report titled "Risk Factors." Depending on the severity and direct impact of these factors on us, we may be unable to secure additional financing to meet our operating requirements on terms favorable to us, or at all.

	Year ended February 29/28				Y-o-Y %	
	2024	2024	2023	2022 ⁽²⁾	2024	2023
	(U.S.\$ thousands ⁽¹⁾)	(in R thousands)				
Net cash generated from operating activities	49,772	955,040	1,126,663	931,706	(15)%	21%
Net cash utilized by investing activities	(48,581)	(932,187)	(622,210)	(658,217)	50%	(5)%
Net cash (utilized by) / generated from financing activities	(30,902)	(592,954)	(420,026)	334,972	41%	(225)%

(1) For convenience purposes only, amounts in South African rand as at February 29, 2024 have been translated to U.S. dollars using an exchange rate of ZAR 19.1884 to U.S.\$1.00, the exchange rate for U.S. dollars at February 29, 2024 as set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. These translations should not be considered representations that any such amounts have been, could have been or could be converted at that or any other exchange rate. See "Exchange Rates" for further information about recent fluctuations in exchange rates.

(2) We have elected to omit discussion of the earliest of the three years covered by our consolidated financial statements presented in this Annual Report because that disclosure for the financial year ended February 28, 2022 was included in our Annual Report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-40300), filed with the SEC on June 13, 2023, under the section titled "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects."

Operating Activities

Strong net cash generated from operating activities is an important factor in supporting our robust business model, and is an indication of our ability to provide the capital necessary to invest in subscriber growth and territorial expansion.

Net cash generated from operating activities decreased ZAR 171.6 million, or 15%, for the year ended February 29, 2024 compared to the year ended February 28, 2023. Cash generated from operations before working capital changes increased by ZAR 287.4 million.

Working capital and capitalized commission assets decrease by ZAR 424.2 million as a result of an increase in trade and other receivables and prepayments of ZAR 488.4 million. Included in other receivables are fixed deposits placed with a licensed bank amounting to ZAR 486 million that will mature in June and July 2024.

The decrease in net cash generated from operating activities are associated with the increase in net finance income received amounted to ZAR 10.4 million and an increase in taxation paid of ZAR 45.3 million.

Investing Activities

Net cash utilized by investing activities increased ZAR 310.0 million, or 50%, for the year ended February 29, 2024 compared to the prior period, primarily increase of ZAR 296.7 million, in the investment in property, plant and equipment compared to the prior period.

Financing Activities

Net cash utilized by financing activities increased ZAR 172.9 million for the year ended February 29, 2024 compared to the prior period as a dividend of ZAR 499.5 million was paid in the year ended February 29, 2024. Net cash utilized by financing activities was also impacted by an increase in cash outflow of ZAR 57.9 million for the year ended February 29, 2024 relating to lease liabilities repayment.

Other Financial Assets

As at February 29, 2024, the Group derecognized a derivative – call option, relating to its acquisition of Karooooo Logistics, as the shareholders agreed to remove all rights of Cartrack to exercise the call option. As at February 28, 2023, derivative – call option recognized an amount of ZAR 0.4 million. The call option was an agreement with the non-controlling shareholders of Karooooo Logistics for Cartrack to acquire an additional 13% interest, exercisable from September 1, 2024 and expiring on February 29, 2028.

(Refer to Note 14 to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements, “Other financial asset” on Page F-35)

On December 29, 2020, prior to Karooooo’s corporate action during the year ended February 28, 2022, the Group received US\$58.5 million (ZAR 882.4 million) from a related party (Orient Victoria Pte Ltd) for the sole purpose of facilitating the guarantee required for Karooooo to implement the corporate action in connection with its IPO in the United States. This amount has been classified as other financial assets and is excluded from cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows. (Refer to Note 14 to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements, “Other financial assets” on Page F-35). This loan and all interest due had been repaid in full, terminating this related party transaction.

Euro Denominated Loan

Our wholly owned subsidiary, Cartrack Portugal, S.A., has a €1.5 million loan from Caixa Geral de Depositos S.A. pursuant to the loan agreement dated December 14, 2018 between Cartrack Portugal S.A. and Caixa Geral de Depositos S.A. The loan bears interest at a rate of 3.00% plus 12-month Euribor and payment on the loan is due in equal monthly installments over a five-year period. All outstanding borrowings were repaid in full as of January 18, 2024.

Funding Facilities

General

In February 2021, Cartrack Proprietary Limited entered into a funding facility (the “Loan”) of ZAR 925.0 million with The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited (“Standard Bank”). The Loan consisted of an uncommitted term facility of ZAR 850.0 million and a committed term facility of ZAR 75.0 million. The Loan was terminated on February 26, 2024.

Interest Rate

The Loan bore interest at the Johannesburg Interbank Average Rate plus a margin. Cartrack Proprietary Limited had no obligations to prepay loans under our the Credit Facility and was able to voluntarily prepay the Credit Facility, in whole or in part, subject to certain penalties and restrictions.

Covenants

The Loan contained certain financial maintenance covenants as well as customary negative covenants, including, but not limited to, restrictions on Cartrack Proprietary Limited and its restricted subsidiaries’ ability to merge and consolidate with other companies, incur indebtedness, make investments, grant liens or security interests on assets, pay dividends or make other restricted payments, sell or otherwise transfer assets or enter into transactions with affiliates.

Events of Default

The Loan provided that, upon the occurrence of certain events of default, Cartrack Proprietary Limited’s obligations under the agreement may be accelerated. Such events of default included payment defaults to the lenders, material inaccuracies of representations and warranties, breach of the financial maintenance covenants, cross-defaults to other material indebtedness, the suspension or cessation of a material part of the business of Cartrack Proprietary Limited, litigation which is reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect and other customary events of default.

Security and Guarantees

Cartrack Proprietary Limited’s borrowings under the Loan were guaranteed by Cartrack Holdings Proprietary Limited and Cartrack Manufacturing Proprietary Limited.

Security had been provided in the form of a pledge and cession by the borrower and the guarantors of certain rights in favor of the lender.

Overdraft Facility

In February 2021, Cartrack Proprietary Limited entered into an unsecured ZAR 75.0 million short-term overdraft facility with Capitec Bank Limited, previously Mercantile Bank (“Mercantile Bank”), pursuant to the Addendum to the Short-Term Facility Letter dated February 12, 2021 between Cartrack Proprietary Limited and Mercantile Bank (the “Overdraft Facility”). Amounts due under the Overdraft Facility bear interest at Mercantile Bank’s prime lending rate, which as of the date of this annual report was 11.75%. As at year end, the Overdraft Facility was increased to ZAR 275 million, with an expiry date of August 30, 2024.

As of February 29, 2024, ZAR 23.4 million (2023: Nil) of the facility had been utilized.

Mortgage bond

A mortgage bond of ZAR 65 million is registered in favor of First Rand Bank Limited over the Remaining extent of Erf 160, Rosebank and Portion 6 of Erf 161, Rosebank, registered in the name of Purple Rain Properties No 444 Proprietary Limited (“Purple Rain”). Cartrack Proprietary Limited has signed a limited suretyship of ZAR 60 million for the mortgage bond. Interest levied by First Rand Bank Limited is at a rate of prime less 1.15% and repayable in equal monthly installments over a period of 60 months. The final repayment date is December 01, 2025. Covenants are reviewed annually unless loan instalments are not met timeously. The next review date is November 28, 2024. From the inception date to the date of this report, Purple Rain has not breached the LTV covenant of 77% and Min DSCR of 1.2x. As the leases on the properties had been cancelled in preparation of the demolition and redevelopment of the properties, the DSC covenant will be assessed based on the financials of Cartrack Proprietary Limited as surety for the income stream in the absence of a lease.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not engage in any off-balance sheet activities or have any arrangements or relationships with unconsolidated entities, such as variable interest, special purpose, and structured finance entities.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of February 29, 2024.

The table below analyses the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows and include contractual interest payments.

	Less than 1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	>5 years	Total
	(in R thousands)					
At February 29, 2024						
Term loans	11,313	45,089	–	–	–	56,402
Lease obligations	74,161	63,876	34,842	31,868	15,033	219,780
Trade and other payables	398,153	–	–	–	–	398,153
Loans from related parties	924	–	–	–	–	924
Bank overdraft	23,362	–	–	–	–	23,362

C. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, PATENTS AND LICENSES

For our disclosure in respect of research and development, technology and intellectual property please refer to Item 4.B. "Information on the Company— Business Overview".

D. TREND INFORMATION

See Item 4.B. "Information on the Company—Business Overview," Item 5.A. "Operating and Financial Review and Prospectus—Operating Results" and Item 5.B. "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Liquidity and Capital Resources" within this annual report.

Quarterly Financial Information and Other Information

The following table sets forth our unaudited quarterly operational and financial information for each of the nine most recent quarters for the period ended February 29, 2024. We have prepared the unaudited quarterly operational and financial information on a consistent basis with the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report. In the opinion of management, the unaudited quarterly operational and financial information reflects all necessary adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair statement of this data. This information should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this annual report. The results of historical periods are not necessarily indicative of results for a full year or for any future period.

Quarterly Subscriber Data	Three Months Ended							
	May 31, 2022	August 31, 2022	November 30, 2022	February 28, 2023	May 31, 2023	August 31, 2023	November 30, 2023	February 29, 2024
	(subscribers and percentage growth)							
Subscribers (as of end of period)	1,542,762	1,600,013	1,678,606	1,717,077	1,757,452	1,832,708	1,908,192	1,971,532
Net subscriber growth for the three months	16,790	57,251	78,593	38,471	40,375	75,256	75,484	63,340
Growth against comparative prior year quarter	13%	14%	14%	13%	14%	15%	14%	15%

Quarterly Financial Results Data	Three Months Ended							
	May 31, 2022	August 31, 2022	November 30, 2022	February 28, 2023	May 31, 2023	August 31, 2023	November 30, 2023	February 29, 2024
	(in R thousands)							
Revenue	801,437	859,282	929,993	916,355	996,787	1,040,213	1,080,143	1,088,368
Subscription revenue	708,903	734,216	772,483	794,470	836,397	860,331	903,915	935,162
Hardware and installation revenue	12,875	16,710	30,893	(1,515)	16,527	21,914	15,731	18,264
Other revenue	3,362	3,017	2,203	5,164	2,670	4,029	2,880	8,864
Carzuka	50,005	65,406	71,700	63,734	81,563	84,673	70,463	38,088
Karooooo Logistics	26,292	39,933	52,714	54,502	59,630	69,266	87,154	87,990
Cost of sales	(271,551)	(290,069)	(346,904)	(326,149)	(370,248)	(379,676)	(392,832)	(371,918)
Gross profit	529,886	569,213	583,089	590,206	626,539	660,537	687,311	716,450
Other income	737	3,420	3,852	1,819	2,328	4,939	1,537	3,027
Operating expenses	(313,133)	(354,505)	(377,810)	(354,860)	(404,493)	(418,290)	(414,142)	(423,243)
Sales and marketing	(95,959)	(107,514)	(118,514)	(109,153)	(124,705)	(127,890)	(124,978)	(123,330)
General and administration	(155,189)	(178,551)	(184,690)	(186,173)	(198,263)	(208,759)	(207,753)	(222,833)
Research and development	(41,541)	(43,612)	(46,577)	(45,294)	(49,651)	(56,035)	(53,657)	(52,892)
Expected credit losses on financial assets	(20,444)	(24,828)	(28,029)	(14,240)	(31,874)	(25,606)	(27,754)	(24,188)
Operating profit	217,490	218,128	209,131	237,165	224,374	247,186	274,706	296,234
Finance income	2,842	4,763	6,541	9,109	10,878	9,287	8,203	11,050
Finance costs	(3,619)	(3,193)	(488)	(2,795)	(2,174)	(2,982)	(4,250)	(6,416)
Fair value changes to derivative assets	-	-	-	(971)	-	-	-	(388)
Profit before taxation	216,713	219,698	215,184	242,508	233,078	253,491	278,659	300,480
Taxation	(60,374)	(64,221)	(68,096)	(92,607)	(71,131)	(75,277)	(79,327)	(85,819)
Profit for the year	156,339	155,477	147,088	149,901	161,947	178,214	199,332	216,661
Profit attributable to:	153,533	152,544	145,553	145,522	157,481	173,678	196,338	210,692
Owners of the parent	2,806	2,933	1,535	4,379	4,466	4,536	2,994	3,969
Non-controlling interest	156,339	155,477	147,088	149,901	161,947	178,214	199,332	214,661

E. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in conformity with IFRS. The preparation of our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures requires us to make estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect the reported amounts and related disclosures. We believe that the estimates, assumptions and judgments involved in the accounting policies described below have the greatest potential impact on our financial statements and, therefore, we consider these to be our critical accounting policies. Accordingly, we evaluate our estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis. Our actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

Useful Life of Capitalized Telematics Devices, Capitalized Commission Assets and Revenue Recognition from Deferred Revenue

We complete a detailed assessment annually on the expected life cycle of subscriber contracts across the Group. The continued growth in our customer base over the past few years has provided a more comprehensive database of information and more certainty to support the assessment of the average useful life of subscriber contracts with customers. On the basis of such information, there has been no change to the estimated average useful life of 60 months of a subscriber contract for the year ended February 29, 2024. Contracts which terminate prior to 60 months result in accelerated depreciation of the underlying capitalized telematics devices and capitalized commission assets being recognized immediately.

Goodwill

We test goodwill for impairment on an annual basis. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on the higher of value-in-use calculations and fair value less costs of disposal. The value-in-use calculations are performed internally by the Group and require the use of various estimates and assumptions regarding discount rates and the future financial performance of the cash-generating units. The fair value costs of disposal are performed by an external valuer using the market approach, by applying price-to-value metrics observed in comparable companies to the Cash Generating Unit ("CGU").

Provision for expected credit losses ("ECLs") of trade receivables

We apply a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, we do not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. We determine expected credit losses of trade receivables by making debtor-specific assessment of expected impairment loss for long overdue trade receivables and using a provision matrix for remaining trade receivables that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. At every reporting date, historical default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

Please refer to Note 2.1 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report for information about the critical accounting policies, as well as Note 2.2 for a description of our other significant accounting policies.

Item 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

A. DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Board of Directors

The following table sets forth information regarding the current members of our board of directors.

Name	Age	Position
Isaias (Zak) Jose Calisto	57	Executive Officer and Executive Chairman
Hoe Shin Goy	44	Executive Officer
Siew Koon Lim	65	Lead Independent Director
Andrew Leong	49	Independent Director
Kim White	48	Independent Director

Board Diversity Matrix (as at February 29, 2024)

Country of Principal Executive Offices "Home Country"	Singapore
Foreign Private Issuer	Yes
Disclosure Prohibited Under Home Country Law	No
Total number of Directors	5

Name	Female	Male	Non-Binary	Did not disclose gender
Part I: Gender Identity				
Directors	3	2	0	0

Part II: Demographic Background

Underrepresented Individual in Home Country Jurisdiction	0
LGBTQ+	0
Did Not Disclose Demographic Background	0

Executive Officers

The table below sets forth information regarding individuals who serve as executive officers.

Name	Age	Position
Isaias (Zak) Jose Calisto	57	Chief Executive Officer
Hoe Shin Goy	44	Chief Financial Officer
Juan Marais ⁽¹⁾	55	Chief Sales Officer

1. Mr. Marais is included above as executive officer by virtue of his shareholding in Karooooo. Mr. Marais is the beneficial owner of 3,140,000 shares through One Spire (Pty) Ltd., which corresponds to 10.16% of the outstanding shares of the Company.

Senior Management

The following table sets forth information regarding members of our current senior management team.

Name	Age	Position
Richard Schubert	50	Chief Operating Officer
Carmen Calisto	27	Chief Strategy and Marketing Officer
Pedro Ventura	36	Chief Technology Officer

The following sets forth certain biographical information with respect to our directors, executive officers and senior management. Unless otherwise stated, the business address for our directors, executive officers and senior management is 17 Kallang Junction #06-05/06 Singapore 339274.

Isaias (Zak) Jose Calisto is our Chief Executive Officer and has been a member of our board of directors since May 2018. He has been the Chief Executive Officer of the Group since its founding in 2001. Before founding the Company, Mr. Calisto was a Member of Vehicle Tracking Services, a company specializing in the distribution of telematics services, from 1994 through 2001. Prior to that, Mr. Calisto was a Member of Cell Communications, a company specializing in the distribution of telecommunication services, from 1994 to 1996. Mr. Calisto also completed an accelerated training program at Standard Bank, Africa's largest lender by assets, from 1986 through 1991. Mr. Calisto studied at the University of South Africa and University of the Witwatersrand.

Hoe Shin Goy was appointed as Karooooo's CFO on June 30, 2022. Hoe Shin is a registered Chartered Accountant based in Singapore. Hoe Shin joined Ernst & Young LLP in 2004 and was with the firm until 2009. She has extensive experience in audit, full spectrum finance and Group financial reporting throughout the span of her career. Hoe Shin was the Director of Consolidation and Group Reporting for DFS Group, under the Selective Retailing Maison of LVMH.

Siew Koon Ong (Siew Koon Lim) was appointed to our board in July 2021 and is currently Karooooo's Lead Independent Director and the Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee. Mrs. Lim holds a Bachelor of Accountancy degree from the National University of Singapore and is a Chartered Accountant and fellow member of the Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants. Mrs. Lim has 38 years of experience in providing audit and business advisory services to local companies as well as major public listed companies in a wide range of industries, including banks. She has led initial public offerings of companies in the retail and lifestyle, manufacturing, construction and property development industries. Mrs. Lim joined Ernst & Young LLP (then known as Ernst & Whinney) in April 1982 and was a partner of the firm from July 1998 to June 2019, acting as Chief Financial Officer for a period of 3 years with the responsibility for the firm's financial and management accounts. Mrs. Lim is also an independent director of Nanofilm Technologies International Limited, which is listed on the Mainboard of the SGX, serving as the Lead Independent Director and Chairperson of the Audit Committee and member of the Risk Committee and Nominating Committee. Mrs. Lim is also an independent director of Maribank (Singapore) Pte Ltd, one of the four digital banks in Singapore. At Maribank, she is the Lead Independent Director and Chairperson of the Audit Committee. She also sits on the Risk Committee and Remuneration and Nominating Committee at Maribank. In addition to Mrs. Lim's global financial expertise and deep understanding of regulatory and technical compliance in a listed environment, we believe her extensive local knowledge and experience qualifies her to serve as a member of the Board.

Andrew Leong has been a member of our board of directors since February 2021 and is currently the co-founder and the Chief Executive Officer of Videre Security Solutions, a software company established in 2016, providing data analytics and cyber security to Singapore. Mr. Leong started his career in Singapore's Intelligence Agency in 1998 and was head of the cybersecurity division from 1999 until 2005. From 2005 until 2015, Mr. Leong was the Managing Director of Chameleon Associates Pte. Ltd., a company specializing in risk mitigation utilizing predictive profiling. Mr. Leong holds a Bachelor of Applied Sciences in computer engineering from the Nanyang Technology University, Singapore. We believe that Mr. Leong is well qualified to serve as a member of our board of directors given his extensive experience in artificial intelligence and data analytics.

Kim White was appointed to our board on June 25, 2021. Mrs. White served as a member of the board of directors of Cartrack Holdings Limited since 2014. Mrs White also served as Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee and member of the Remuneration Committee for Cartrack Holdings Limited during this time. Mrs. White started her career at RSM South Africa and then founded KCE Consulting, an audit and advisory firm, in 2001. Mrs. White currently holds the position of managing director at this firm. Mrs White holds a Bachelor of accounting science degree, an Honours degree in Accounting Science, a post-graduate certificate in Advanced taxation, a post-graduate certificate in International taxation, a certified financial planner diploma and a MBA from Guglielmo Marconi University, Italy. Mrs. White is a registered Chartered Accountant (South Africa). We believe Mrs. White is well qualified to serve as a member of our board of directors given her extensive knowledge, leadership, and experience.

Juan Marais is our Chief Sales Officer. Before joining Cartrack Holdings Limited in this role in 2004, he was the Chief Executive Officer of Advancor (Pty) Ltd., an insurance brokerage, from 2001 to 2004. Prior to that, Mr. Marais was the Chief Executive Officer of Finance Mart (Pty) Ltd., a financial services company, from 1998 to 2001. Mr. Marais began his career in the insurance industry at Broadstreet Financial Advisory Services, where he was a Managing Member from 1993 to 1998. Mr. Marais holds a Certification in Financial Planning from Milpark Business School.

Richard Schubert is our Chief Operating Officer. Mr. Schubert joined Cartrack Holdings Limited in 2007 and has held this role at Cartrack Holdings Limited since 2017, and prior to that, served as Chief Information Officer from 2007 through 2017. Mr. Schubert holds a National Higher Diploma in Electronic Engineering from the Technikon of the Witwatersrand.

Carmen Calisto joined Cartrack Holdings Limited in February 2020 as Group Chief Marketing Officer. Before joining Cartrack Holdings Limited in this role, she was a Media Activation Executive at Essence Global from 2019-2020, a global data and measurement-driven full-service agency. Prior to that, Ms. Calisto interned as an Actuarial Marketer with the Cartrack Group and an Actuarial Advisor at Ernst & Young. She holds a BSc (Honours) in Actuarial Science from Cass Business School and an MSc in Strategic Marketing from Imperial College London.

Pedro Ventura is our Chief Technology Officer. Mr. Ventura joined Cartrack Holdings Limited in 2015 as a senior Software Engineer and he was promoted to Chief Technology Officer in November 2020 assuming full responsibility for the strategic and technical direction of Research and Development and our IT infrastructure. Prior to joining Cartrack Holdings Limited, Mr. Ventura held various senior roles in technology and software development including being the founder of Internet Business Solutions & Technologies S.A., an Internet based start-up. Mr. Ventura studied Computer Engineering at the Instituto Superior Técnico in Lisbon.

Family Relationships

Carmen Calisto is the daughter of Isaias (Zak) Jose Calisto.

B. COMPENSATION

Directors and Executive Officer Compensation footnote

The following table provides information about the aggregate compensation, including benefits in kind, accrued or paid to our executive officers and directors with respect to the years ended February 2024 and 2023 for services in all capacities:

	Year ended February 29/28		
	2024	2024 ⁽²⁾	2023 ⁽²⁾
	(U.S.\$ thousands ⁽¹⁾)	(in R thousands)	
Short-term employee benefits	943	18,094	16,557
Post-employment benefits	22	430	378
	<u>965</u>	<u>18,524</u>	<u>16,935</u>

- (1) For convenience purposes only, amounts in South African rand as at February 29, 2024 have been translated to U.S. dollars using an exchange rate of ZAR 19.1884 to U.S.\$1.00, the exchange rate for U.S. dollars at February 29, 2024 as set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. These translations should not be considered representations that any such amounts have been, could have been or could be converted at that or any other exchange rate. See "Exchange Rates" for further information about recent fluctuations in exchange rates.
- (2) Aggregate information disclosed includes directors and executive management given Karooooo's IPO in the United States and the incorporation of an international headquarter in Singapore with a centralized management function. The Group CEO and CFO drive the Group's strategy implementation, operation and direction with focus on sustainability and top and bottom-line growth. In 2022 Mr. Marais was included as executive officer by virtue of his shareholding in Karooooo. Mr. Marais is the beneficial owner of 3,140,000 shares through One Spire (Pty) Ltd., which corresponds to 10.16% of the outstanding shares of the Company.

C. BOARD PRACTICES

Board Composition

Our board of directors is composed of five members, of whom Siew Koon Lim, Andrew Leong and Kim White qualify as “independent” under Nasdaq listing rules. Our constitution provides that our board of directors initially be divided into three classes with staggered terms over a three-year period. Only Class I directors were subject to re-election at the first annual meeting of stockholders held after the Nasdaq listing, with the other classes continuing for the remainder of their respective terms. Our current directors are divided among the three classes as follows:

- the Class I director that retired at the first annual meeting of stockholders held after the Nasdaq listing, Andrew Leong, was re-elected for a term of three years which term will expire at the upcoming fourth annual meeting of stockholders;
- the Class II directors are Kim White and Siew Koon Lim; and
- the Class III directors are Isaias (Zak) Jose Calisto and Hoe Shin Goy, who were both re-elected at the AGM held on July 12, 2023, for a term of three years.

At each annual meeting of stockholders, upon the expiration of the term of a class of directors, the successor to each such director in the class will be elected to serve from the time of election and qualification until the third annual meeting following his or her election and until his or her successor is duly elected and qualified, in accordance with our amended and restated certificate of incorporation. Any additional directorships resulting from an increase in the number of directors will be distributed among the three classes so that, as nearly as possible, each class will consist of one-third of our directors.

This classification of our board of directors may have the effect of delaying or preventing changes in control of our company. For additional information regarding our board of directors, see Exhibit 2.2 “Description of Ordinary Shares—Election and Reelection of Directors.”

We have not entered into service contracts with any directors of our company or any of our subsidiaries providing for benefits upon termination of employment.

Audit Committee

The audit committee, which consists of Siew Koon Lim, Andrew Leong and Kim White assists the board in overseeing our accounting and financial reporting processes, the audits of our financial statements and business risk analysis. In addition, the audit committee is directly responsible for the appointment, compensation, retention and oversight of the work of our independent registered public accounting firm. The audit committee is also responsible for reviewing and determining whether to approve certain transactions with related parties. See Item 7.B. “Related Party Transactions—Related Person Transaction Policy.” The board of directors has determined that Siew Koon Lim qualifies as an “audit committee financial expert,” as such term is defined in the rules of the SEC, and that Siew Koon Lim, Andrew Leong and Kim White are independent, as defined under the rules of the SEC and the Nasdaq applicable to foreign private issuers. Siew Koon Lim acts as chairman of our audit committee.

Compensation and Nomination Committee

The compensation and nomination committee consists of Andrew Leong, Siew Koon Lim and Kim White, who are all independent non-executive directors, and assists the board in identifying and nominating candidates for election to the board of directors; reviews and recommends the compensation arrangements for the executive members of our board of directors and administers any equity compensation plan. Andrew Leong is the appointed director to act as chairman of our compensation and nomination committee. Although the CEO and CFO are invitees to the meetings to provide input on management performance and to motivate and explain the remuneration of our people and present proposals for general increases and bonuses, they are not members of this committee and therefore have no vote.

This committee is also charged with evaluating individual director performance, the performance of the sub-committees and the board as a whole, which is done on an annual basis.

Duties of Directors and attendance of meetings

Under Singapore law, members of the board of directors of a Singapore company owe certain fiduciary duties towards the company, including a duty to act in good faith in the best interests of the company, a duty to act honestly and to use reasonable diligence in the discharge of the duties of their office. Directors generally owe fiduciary duties to the company, and not to the company’s individual shareholders. Our shareholders may not have a direct cause of action against our directors. The company has a right to seek damages if a duty owed by directors is breached.

The directors have, without exception, attended all board meetings held during the reporting period.

Foreign Private Issuer and Controlled Company Exemptions

In general, under the Nasdaq corporate governance standards, foreign private issuers, as defined by the rules adopted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), are permitted to follow home country corporate governance practices instead of the corporate governance practices of the Nasdaq. Accordingly, we follow certain corporate governance practices of our home country, Singapore, in lieu of certain of the corporate governance requirements of the Nasdaq in respect of the following:

- the requirement under Section 5605(e)(2) of Nasdaq listing rules that companies must adopt a formal written charter or board resolution, as applicable, addressing the nominations process and such related matters as may be required under the U.S. federal securities laws;
- the requirement under Section 5605(d) of Nasdaq listing rules that a compensation committee comprised solely of independent directors governed by a compensation committee charter oversee executive compensation;
- the requirement under Section 5605(b)(2) of Nasdaq listing rules that the independent directors have regularly scheduled meetings with only the independent directors present;
- the requirement under Section 5605(c) of Nasdaq listing rules that a quorum must consist of at least 33 1/3 percent of the outstanding shares of a listed company’s common voting stock; and
- the requirement under Section 5610 of Nasdaq listing rules that a company must have adopted one or more codes of conduct applicable to all directors, officers and employees, and that such codes are publicly available.

In the event we no longer qualify as a foreign private issuer, we intend to rely on the “controlled company” exemption under the NASDAQ corporate governance rules. A “controlled company” under the Nasdaq corporate governance rules is a company of which more than 50% of the voting power is held by an individual, Group or another company. Our controlling shareholder and chief executive officer, Zak Calisto, controls a majority of the combined voting power of our outstanding ordinary shares, and will be able to nominate a majority of directors for election to our board of directors. Accordingly, we would be eligible to, and, in the event we no longer qualify as a foreign private issuer, we intend to, take advantage of certain exemptions under the Nasdaq corporate governance rules.

The “foreign private issuer” exemption and the “controlled company” exemption do not modify the independence requirements for the audit committee, and we comply with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the Nasdaq rules, which require that our audit committee be composed of at least three directors, all of whom are independent.

If at any time we cease to be a “controlled company” or a “foreign private issuer” under the rules of the Nasdaq and the Exchange Act, as applicable, our board of directors will take all action necessary to comply with the NASDAQ corporate governance rules.

Due to our status as a foreign private issuer and our intent to follow certain home country corporate governance practices, our shareholders will not have the same protections afforded to shareholders of companies that are subject to all the Nasdaq corporate governance standards. See Exhibit 2.2 “Description of Ordinary Shares.”

D. EMPLOYEES

As at February 29, 2024, we had 4,387 full-time employees, of which 2,965 are located in South Africa, 305 are located in Africa-Other, 307 are located in Europe, and 810 are located in Asia-Pacific, Middle East and USA. None of our employees are represented by a labor union or covered by a collective bargaining agreement.

We have a team-oriented culture and encourage candor from our employees, which we believe helps us to succeed and drive operational excellence. We also seek to, and have a history of, promoting from within our organization as well as hiring top talent from outside of our company to expand our capabilities. We aim to hire individuals who share our passion, commitment and entrepreneurial spirit. We are also committed to diversity and inclusion because we believe that diversity leads to better outcomes for our business and enables us to better meet the needs of our customers.

E. SHARE OWNERSHIP

For information regarding the share ownership of our directors and executive officers, please refer to Item 6.B. “—Compensation” and Item 7.A. “Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—Major Shareholders.”

F. DISCLOSURE OF A REGISTRANT’S ACTION TO RECOVER ERRONEOUSLY AWARDED COMPENSATION

Pursuant to Rule 10D-1 under the Exchange Act and Nasdaq Rule 5608, on November 20, 2023, we adopted a Compensation Recoupment Policy providing that we will recover reasonably promptly the amount of erroneously awarded incentive-based compensation from any “Executive Officer” (as such term is defined in Rule 10D-1 under the Exchange Act and Nasdaq Rule 5608) in the event that the Company is required to prepare an accounting restatement due to our material noncompliance with any financial reporting requirement under the U.S. securities laws, including any required accounting restatement to correct an error in previously issued financial statements that is material to the previously issued financial statements, or that would result in a material misstatement if the error were corrected in the current period or left uncorrected in the current period.

A copy of our Compensation Recoupment Policy is filed as Exhibit 97.1 hereto.

During the financial year ended February 29, 2024, we were not required to recoup any compensation awarded under the Compensation Recoupment Policy.

Item 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

The following table sets forth information as at May 31, 2024 regarding actual ownership of our ordinary shares by:

- each person or entity we know to own 5% or more of our ordinary shares;
- each executive officer; and
- each director.

For purposes of the table below, the percentage ownership calculations are based on 30,900,000 ordinary shares outstanding as of May 31, 2024. To the extent different, beneficial ownership determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC, including voting or investment power with respect to the securities, is described in the footnotes to the table.

Name of Owner	As of May 31, 2024	
	Number	Percent
Directors and Executive Officers		
Directors		
Isaias (Zak) Jose Calisto ⁽¹⁾	20,028,811	64.81
Hoe Shin Goy ⁽²⁾		
Kim White		
Siew Koon Lim		
Andrew Leong		
Executive Officers		
Richard Schubert ⁽³⁾		
Juan Marais ⁽⁴⁾	3,140,000	10.16
Carmen Calisto		
Pedro Ventura		
All executive officers and directors as a group (9 persons)	23,168,811	74.97
Other 5% Shareholders		
Gobi Capital LLC ⁽⁵⁾	2,206,155	7.14
Total Ordinary Shares	25,374,966	82.11

- (1) Mr. Calisto owns 20,028,811 shares, or 64.81%. However, Mr. Calisto and One Spire (Pty) Ltd. have agreed that if Mr. Calisto's beneficial ownership falls to below 51% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company, then One Spire (Pty) Ltd. will cast all votes in respect of the ordinary shares that One Spire (Pty) Ltd. beneficially owns as directed by Mr. Calisto. As a result, in accordance with the rules of the SEC, Mr. Marais' 3,140,000 shares may be deemed to be beneficially owned by Mr. Calisto. Therefore, Mr. Calisto may be deemed to beneficially own 23,168,811 shares or 74.97%. Mr. Calisto disclaims beneficial ownership of Mr. Marais' 3,140,000 ordinary shares.
- (2) Ms Goy owns less than 1% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company.
- (3) Mr Schubert owns less than 1% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company.
- (4) Mr. Marais is the beneficial owner of 3,140,000 shares through One Spire (Pty) Ltd., which corresponds to 10.16% of the outstanding shares of the Company. Mr. Marais and Jennie Allen are directors of One Spire (Pty) Ltd., and accordingly, Mr. Marais and Ms. Allen share voting and investment power over the shares held by One Spire (Pty) Ltd. Mr. Calisto and One Spire (Pty) Ltd. have agreed that if Mr. Calisto's beneficial ownership falls to below 51% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company, then One Spire (Pty) Ltd. will cast all votes in respect of the ordinary shares that One Spire (Pty) Ltd. beneficially owns as directed by Mr. Calisto. As a result, in accordance with the rules of the SEC, Mr. Calisto may be deemed to beneficially own such shares. Mr. Calisto disclaims beneficial ownership of such ordinary shares.
- (5) Gobi Capital LLC is controlled by Bo Shan. Gobi Capital LLC and Bo Shan disclaim beneficial ownership of the ordinary shares listed above except to the extent of any pecuniary interest therein. The business address of Gobi Capital LLC is 909 Montgomery Street, Suite 400, San Francisco, CA 94133.

As at May 31, 2024, we had 1 holder of record of our ordinary shares in the United States, holding approximately 25,695,612 of our total issued ordinary shares. The U.S. shareholder of record is CEDE & CO., a nominee of The Depository Trust Company. We believe that the shares held by CEDE & CO. include ordinary shares beneficially owned by both holders in the United States and non-U.S. beneficial owners. The share register in South Africa holds 5,204,388 ordinary shares.

B. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related Person Transaction Policy

We have adopted a policy requiring approval by the audit committee, subject to certain exceptions, of certain transactions between us and a related person (as defined below). Transactions subject to the policy would include the following transactions in which a related person has or will have a direct or indirect material interest:

- any transaction or series of transactions with a related person that is material to us or the related person, or
- any transactions that are unusual in their nature or conditions, involving goods, services, or tangible or intangible assets, to which we are a party.

For purposes of the policy, “related person” means:

- any director or executive officer of (i) the Company or (ii) an affiliated entity of the Company;
- any immediate family member of a director or executive officer of (i) the Company or (ii) an affiliated entity of the Company;
- any nominee for director of (i) the Company or (ii) an affiliated entity of the Company and the immediate family members of such nominee;
- a 10% beneficial owner of the Company’s voting securities or any immediate family member of such owner; and
- enterprises in which a substantial interest in the voting power is owned, directly or indirectly by a person described in any of the immediately preceding four bullet points or over which such a person is able to exercise significant influence.

Related Party Transactions

The information below describes related party transactions we have entered into, which are material to the company or the related party, or any transactions that are unusual in their nature or conditions, involving goods, services or tangible or intangible assets, to which the company or any of its affiliates was a party.

Additional information about our related party transactions is included in Note 30 to the audited consolidated financial statements.

Property leases

Up to December 2021, we leased offices at 166 Jan Smuts Avenue, Rosebank, Johannesburg, 2196, South Africa and at 11 Keyes Avenue, Rosebank, Johannesburg, 2196, South Africa, with approximately 6,356 square meters of space in total, pursuant to lease agreements (the “Lease Agreements”) by and between Purple Rain, and each of (i) Cartrack Proprietary Limited, (ii) Cartrack Manufacturing Proprietary Limited and (iii) Found Proprietary Limited, each dated as at March 1, 2020. Purple Rain was an entity in which our Chief Executive Officer, Isaias (Zak) Jose Calisto, owned an 85% stake. Under the Lease Agreements, the aggregate amount of payments paid to Purple Rain were ZAR 7.2 million for the year ended February 28, 2022.

The Lease Agreements were terminated during FY2022 and the shares of Purple Rain were acquired by Cartrack Holdings Proprietary Limited, terminating the only material related party transaction within the Group - more detail below “acquisitions”. Following a decision to demolish the existing buildings we entered into lease agreements for office space at two locations as set out in Item 4.D, “Property, Plant and Equipment”.

Put Option

When Karooooo acquired 70.1% of Karooooo Logistics (Picup) in September 2021, Karooooo entered into a Put Option Agreement with our Chief Executive Officer, Isaias (Zak) Jose Calisto, the ultimate controlling shareholder of Karooooo, to grant Karooooo the right to sell all its interest in Karooooo Logistics to Isaias (Zak) Jose Calisto. The put option expired on August 31, 2022. As this was a transaction between Karooooo and the ultimate controlling shareholder of Karooooo, Isaias (Zak) Jose Calisto, the fair value and subsequent changes in fair value of the put option is recognized directly against retained earnings, amounting to ZAR 15.3 million. Refer to FS – Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, page F-8.

Registration Rights Agreement

In connection with the Offering, we entered into a registration rights agreement with our Chief Executive Officer, Isaias (Zak) Jose Calisto. The registration rights agreement grants Mr. Calisto and his designees specified registration rights in connection with any transfer of ordinary shares issuable to us or our affiliates upon conversion of any shares. As a result, Mr. Calisto may require us to use reasonable best efforts to effect the registration under the Securities Act of our ordinary shares that he or his affiliates own, in each case at our own expense. The registration rights agreement also provides that we will indemnify Mr. Calisto in connection with the registration of our ordinary shares.

Loan Arrangements

Given our commitment to South Africa's broad-based Black economic codes of good practice, we entered into an Enterprise Development Loan Agreement with Bumbene House (Proprietary) Limited in February 2020 under which we provided Bumbene House (Proprietary) Limited with a loan in an aggregate amount of ZAR 11.0 million. The loan was extended by a further ZAR 8.4 million during the 2021 financial year, ZAR 6.4 million during the 2023 financial year and another ZAR 2.4 million in the 2024 financial year. Our Chief Executive Officer, Isaias (Zak) Jose Calisto, serves as a trustee of the Kubu Trust that owns 100% of Bumbene House (Proprietary) Limited. Amounts due under this loan bear no interest, have no fixed terms of repayment and are repayable on demand. As at February 29, 2024, ZAR 28.2 million of this loan remained outstanding in full.

On December 22, 2020, the Company entered into an agreement with a related party (Orient Victoria Pte Ltd), whereby the related party agreed to lend and advance up to USD 65 million for the sole purpose of facilitating the Company's acquisition of the remaining interest in the subsidiary, CTK. The related party loan bore interest at a rate of 1.25% and was repayable as soon as possible and prior to the Company paying any dividends. On December 29, 2020, the Company received a USD 58.5 million (ZAR 882.4 million) loan from Orient Victoria Pte Ltd. This loan was fully repaid, with interest, on April 22, 2021.

Acquisitions

Karooooo Logistics (Pty) Ltd: In September 2021, the Group strategically acquired 70.1% of the shares and voting interest in Karooooo Logistics (Picup), a logistics cloud-based disruptive technology company located in South Africa. The acquisition may be a related party transaction given that Isaias (Zak) Jose Calisto, founder and CEO of Karooooo, had been working with Picup prior to its acquisition by the Group, to build the Picup business for scale, including through a ZAR 4.5 million loan from Onecell Holdings (Pty) Ltd of which Mr J Marais and Mr Calisto hold substantial voting interests, and Mr Calisto is a director, given the timing of the approval of the transaction. The loan was intended as a once-off short-term bridge financing for Picup prior to final acquisition approvals, and was fully repaid in September 2021 following the completion of the acquisition.

Mr J Marais, Mr Calisto and Onecell Holdings (Pty) Ltd had no interest in Picup prior to the acquisition.

As Cartrack's mobility open eco system platform allows for seamless integration into third party systems, Karooooo Logistics has been working with Cartrack to address the challenges of last-mile delivery through an integrated offering. Karooooo Logistics simplifies transport operations and helps mitigate the risks associated with logistics, specifically in relation to meeting tight delivery timeframes. Cartrack customers are now able to manage their own fleets and workflows, interact with specialist courier companies, as well as a network of vetted crowd-sourced drivers, thus enabling them to efficiently scale their e-commerce business, deliveries and general logistic needs. The platform allows enterprises and transporters to plan and allocate their loads, access real-time tracking and proof of delivery with automated payments.

Purple Rain Properties (Pty) Ltd ("Purple Rain"): In February 2022, the Group acquired 100% of the shares and voting interest in Purple Rain for a nominal consideration of ZAR 100 which equaled the net asset value and issued share capital of Purple Rain at the time.

The Transaction is a related party transaction due to Mr J Marais and Mr Calisto indirectly owning Purple Rain through their interest in Onecell Holdings (Pty) Ltd, a private company registered in South Africa.

Purple Rain's only asset is the properties at the location of the office space utilized by Cartrack businesses in Johannesburg, South Africa prior to this acquisition and redevelopment. Independent valuation appraisals of these properties had been concluded.

Given Karooooo's consistent annual growth rate since inception, its existing leased office premises in Johannesburg South Africa, Cartrack Corner, situated at 11 Keyes Avenue Rosebank ("office premises"), no longer provided adequate space to accommodate the expected growth.

Subsequent to the acquisition the office buildings have been demolished and the properties consolidated to enable the erection of a head office suite for South Africa.

At February 29, 2024, the full total cost for the redevelopment of the office premises, including the site, is estimated to be ZAR 396.0 million. The complete asset estimated to be ZAR 396.0 million equates to an estimated monthly long term lease cost of ZAR 115 per square meter, in comparison to the current market rate of ZAR 140 per square meter with an annual escalation of 8%. The new offices, including 404 parking bays, will have a built-up area of approximately 31,800 square meters. Whilst the redevelopment is taking place, expected to be 2 years, Cartrack has temporarily leased offices opposite its current offices in Rosebank, Johannesburg and another location in Johannesburg South Africa, as set out in Item 4.D "Property, Plant and Equipment".

C. INTERESTS OF EXPERTS AND COUNSEL

Not applicable.

Item 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION**A. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

See Item 18. "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS"

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

To our knowledge, we are not currently a party to any legal proceeding that would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, or liquidity, nor are we aware of any pending legal proceedings, which may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, or liquidity. From time to time in the future, we may become involved in legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of our business. Litigation is subject to many uncertainties, the outcome of individual litigated matters is not predictable with assurance, and it is reasonably possible that some of these matters may be decided unfavorably to us.

DIVIDENDS AND DIVIDEND POLICY

Dividends are declared at the discretion of our board of directors and we cannot assure you that we will pay any dividends to holders of our ordinary shares, or as to the amount of any such dividends if our board of directors determines to do so.

The board recognizes the importance to the Group of investment in achieving growth at scale and endeavors to avoid swings in dividend profile. The payment and timing of dividends in cash or other distributions (such as a return of capital to shareholders through share buy-backs, for example) are determined by the board after considering factors that include: earnings and free cash flow; current and anticipated capital requirements; economic conditions; contractual, legal, tax and regulatory restrictions (including covenants contained in any financing agreements), the ability of Group subsidiaries to distribute funds to Karooooo and such other factors the board may deem relevant. Karooooo aims to reinvest retained earnings to the extent that it aligns with the Group's required return on incrementally reinvested capital, return on equity, and short- to medium-term growth strategy. See "Risk Factors—Although Karooooo has paid dividends in the past, our ability to pay dividends in the future depends on many factors and we cannot guarantee you that we will continue to pay dividends in the future."

The board may, by ordinary resolution, declare dividends at a general meeting of its shareholders, but no dividend shall be payable except out of our profits, and the amount of any such dividend shall not exceed the amount recommended by the board of directors. Subject to Karooooo's constitution and in accordance with the Singapore Companies Act, the board of directors may, without the approval of shareholders, declare and pay interim dividends, but any final dividends the board declares must be approved by an ordinary resolution at a general meeting of shareholders.

In accordance with the stated dividend policy above, an interim dividend of 85 U.S. cents per ordinary share, pertaining to the first quarter of Karooooo's 2024 financial year, that was paid out of Karooooo's retained earnings, on July 3, 2023 to shareholders on record as at the close of business on June 23, 2023. Although Karooooo's reporting currency is ZAR, its statutory filings in Singapore are reported in USD, as a result of which dividends are declared in USD.

B. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

See Note 38 in the notes to the consolidated financial statements attached to this annual report for discussion of subsequent events since the date of our most recent audited financial statements.

Item 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING**A. OFFER AND LISTING DETAILS**

The principal market in which our ordinary shares trade is the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol "KARO".

The secondary market in which our ordinary shares trade is the Johannesburg Stock Exchange ("JSE") under the symbol "KRO".

B. PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Not applicable.

C. MARKETS

Not applicable.

D. SELLING SHAREHOLDERS

Not applicable.

E. DILUTION

Not applicable.

F. EXPENSES OF THE ISSUE

Not applicable.

Item 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. SHARE CAPITAL

Not applicable.

B. MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

The information required by this section, including a summary of certain key provisions of our constitution, has been included previously in our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (Registration No. 333-253625) as filed under the Securities Act with the SEC on February 26, 2021 and has not changed since, and therefore is incorporated by reference to that Registration Statement. A copy of our constitution is attached as Exhibit 1.1 to this annual report. For additional information on our memorandum and articles of association, please see Exhibit 2.2 “Description of Ordinary Shares” to this annual report.

C. MATERIAL CONTRACTS

We have not entered into any material contracts other than in the ordinary course of business and other than as may be described in Item 5.B. “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Liquidity and Capital Resources,” Item 7.B. “Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—Related Party Transactions” or elsewhere in this annual report.

D. EXCHANGE CONTROLS

There are no governmental laws, decrees, regulations or other legislation of Singapore that may affect:

- the import or export of capital including the availability of cash and cash equivalents for use by the Company, or
- the remittance of dividends, interests or other payments to non-resident holders of the Company’s securities other than those deriving from the U.S.-Singapore double taxation treaty.

The risks associated with exchange controls experienced in the ordinary course of business are described in Item 3.D. “Key Information—Risk Factors.”

E. TAXATION

TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following are material Singaporean, South African and U.S. federal income tax considerations relevant to an investment in our ordinary shares. This discussion does not address all of the tax consequences that may be relevant in light of the investor’s particular circumstances. Potential investors should consult their tax advisers regarding the Singaporean, South African, U.S. federal, state and local, and non-U.S. tax consequences of owning and disposing of our ordinary shares in their particular circumstances.

Singaporean Tax Considerations

The statements made herein regarding taxation are general in nature and based on certain aspects of current tax laws of Singapore and administrative guidelines issued by the relevant authorities in force as of the date of this annual report and are subject to any changes in such laws or administrative guidelines, or in the interpretation of these laws or guidelines, occurring after such date, which changes could be made on a retrospective basis. These laws and guidelines are also subject to various interpretations and the relevant tax authorities or the courts could later disagree with the explanations or conclusions set out below. The statements below are not to be regarded as advice on the tax position of any holder of our ordinary shares or of any person acquiring, selling or otherwise dealing with our ordinary shares or on any tax implications arising from the acquisition, sale or other dealings in respect of our ordinary shares. The statements made herein do not purport to be a comprehensive or exhaustive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase, own or dispose of our ordinary shares and do not purport to deal with the tax consequences applicable to all categories of investors, some of which (such as dealers in securities) may be subject to special rules. Holders of our ordinary shares are advised to consult their own tax advisers as to the Singapore or other tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership of or disposal of our ordinary shares. The statements below regarding the Singapore tax treatment of dividends received in respect of our ordinary shares are based on the assumption that the Company is tax resident in Singapore for Singapore income tax purposes. It is emphasized that neither the Company nor any other persons involved in this annual report accepts responsibility for any tax effects or liabilities resulting from the subscription for, purchase, holding or disposal of our ordinary shares.

Individual Income Tax

An individual is a tax resident in Singapore in a year of assessment if, in the preceding year, he was physically present in Singapore or exercised an employment in Singapore (other than as a director of a company) for 183 days or more, or if he resides in Singapore.

Individual taxpayers who are Singapore tax residents are subject to Singapore income tax on income accruing in or derived from Singapore. All foreign-sourced income received in Singapore on or after January 01, 2004 by a Singapore tax resident individual (except for income received through a partnership in Singapore) is exempt from Singapore income tax if the Comptroller of Income Tax in Singapore (“Comptroller”) is satisfied that the tax exemption would be beneficial to the individual. A Singapore tax resident individual is taxed at progressive rates ranging from 0% to 22% up to YA2023. With effect from YA2024, the maximum tax rate for tax resident is 24%.

Non-resident individuals, subject to certain exceptions and conditions, are subject to Singapore income tax on income accruing in or derived from Singapore at the rate of 22% up to year of assessment (“YA”) 2023. With effect from YA2024, the non-resident tax rate is 24%.

Corporate Income Tax

A corporate taxpayer is regarded as resident in Singapore for Singapore tax purposes if the control and management of its business is exercised in Singapore.

Corporate taxpayers who are Singapore tax residents are subject to Singapore income tax on income accruing in or derived from Singapore and, subject to certain exceptions, on foreign-sourced income received or deemed to be received in Singapore. Foreign-sourced income in the form of dividends, branch profits or after June 01, 2003 are exempt from tax if certain prescribed conditions are met, including the following:

- (i) such income is subject to tax of a similar character to income tax under the law of the jurisdiction from which such income is received; and
- (ii) at the time the income is received in Singapore, the highest rate of tax of a similar character to income tax (by whatever name called) levied under the law of the territory from which the income is received on any gains or profits from any trade or business carried on by any company in that territory at that time is not less than 15%.

Certain concessions and clarifications have also been announced by the Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore (“IRAS”) with respect to such conditions.

A non-resident corporate taxpayer is subject to income tax on income that is accrued in or derived from Singapore, and on foreign-sourced income received or deemed received in Singapore, subject to certain exceptions.

The corporate tax rate in Singapore is currently 17%. In addition, three-quarters of up to the first S\$10,000 of a company’s annual normal chargeable income, and one-half of up to the next S\$190,000, is exempt from corporate tax from the YA2020 onwards. The remaining chargeable income (after the tax exemption) will be fully taxable at the prevailing corporate tax rate.

New companies will also, subject to certain conditions and exceptions, be eligible for tax exemption on three-quarters of up to the first S\$100,000 of a company’s annual normal chargeable income, and one-half of up to the next S\$100,000, a year for each of the Company’s first three YAs from YA2020 onwards. The remaining chargeable income (after the tax exemption) will be taxed at the applicable corporate tax rate.

As part of its budget for 2024, the Singapore government has announced a Corporate Income Tax rebate (“CIT Rebate”) of 50% to assist companies to manage rising costs, available to all taxpaying companies, whether tax resident or not, for YA 2024. Companies that have employed at least one local employee in 2023 will receive \$2,000 in cash payout (referred to as “CIT Rebate Cash Grant”). Such companies will therefore receive a minimum benefit of \$2,000. The maximum total benefits of CIT Rebate and CIT Rebate Cash Grant that a company may receive is \$40,000.

Dividend Distributions

All Singapore-resident companies are currently under the one-tier corporate tax system (“one-tier system”).

Dividends received in respect of our ordinary shares by either a resident or non-resident of Singapore are not subject to Singapore withholding tax, on the basis that we are a tax resident of Singapore and under the one-tier system.

Under the one-tier system, the tax on corporate profits is final and dividends paid by a Singapore resident company are tax exempt in the hands of a shareholder, regardless of whether the shareholder is a company or an individual and whether or not the shareholder is a Singapore tax resident.

Gains on Disposal of our Ordinary Shares

Singapore does not impose tax on capital gains. There are no specific laws or regulations which deal with the characterization of whether a gain is income or capital in nature. Gains arising from the disposal of our ordinary shares may be construed to be of an income nature and subject to Singapore income tax, especially if they arise from activities which the IRAS regards as the carrying on of a trade or business in Singapore.

Holders of our ordinary shares who apply, or who are required to apply, the Singapore Financial Reporting Standard ("FRS") 39, FRS 109 or Singapore Financial Reporting Standard (International) 9 ("SFRS(I) 9") (as the case may be) may for the purposes of Singapore income tax be required to recognize gains or losses (not being gains or losses in the nature of capital) in accordance with the provisions of FRS 39, FRS 109 or SFRS(I) 9 (as modified by the applicable provisions of Singapore income tax law) even though no sale or disposal of our ordinary shares is made.

Holders of our ordinary shares who may be subject to this tax treatment should consult their accounting and tax advisers regarding the Singapore income tax consequences of their acquisition, holding and disposal of our ordinary shares.

Stamp Duty

Where our ordinary shares evidenced in certificated form are acquired in Singapore, stamp duty is payable on the instrument of their transfer at the rate of 0.2% of the consideration for, or market value of, our ordinary shares, whichever is higher.

Stamp duty is borne by the purchaser unless there is an agreement to the contrary. Where an instrument of transfer is executed outside Singapore or no instrument of transfer is executed, no stamp duty is generally payable on the acquisition of our ordinary shares. However, stamp duty may be payable if the instrument of transfer is executed outside Singapore and is received in Singapore.

Pursuant to recent amendments to the Stamp Duties Act, Chapter 312 of Singapore, stamp duty is payable on certain electronic instruments that effect a transfer of interest in our ordinary shares, where such instruments are regarded or deemed to be executed in Singapore, or executed outside Singapore and received in Singapore. In this regard, an electronic instrument that is executed outside Singapore is received in Singapore if (a) it is retrieved or accessed by a person in Singapore; (b) an electronic copy of it is stored on a device (including a computer) and brought into Singapore; or (c) an electronic copy of it is stored on a computer in Singapore.

On the basis that any transfer instruments in respect of any interests in our ordinary shares (whether traded on Nasdaq or JSE) are executed outside Singapore through the transfer agent(s), share registrar(s) and/or administrative depository agent(s) in the United States and/or South Africa for registration in our share register(s) and/or administrative depository register(s) (including branch register(s) of members) maintained in the United States and/or South Africa respectively, no stamp duty should be payable in Singapore on such transfers to the extent that the instruments of transfer (including electronic instruments) are not received in Singapore and all electronic records and any information relating to such transfers are not electronically received by persons in Singapore, stored on any server or device in Singapore or made accessible to any person in Singapore.

Estate Duty

Singapore estate duty was abolished with respect to all deaths occurring on or after February 15, 2008.

Goods and Services Tax ("GST")

The sale of our ordinary shares by a GST-registered investor belonging in Singapore for GST purposes to another person belonging in Singapore is an exempt supply not subject to GST. Any input GST incurred by the GST-registered investor in making an exempt supply is generally not recoverable from the Singapore Comptroller of GST.

Where our ordinary shares are sold by a GST-registered investor in the course of or furtherance of a business carried on by such investor contractually to and for the direct benefit of a person belonging outside Singapore, the sale should generally, subject to satisfaction of certain conditions, be considered a taxable supply subject to GST at 0%. Any input GST incurred by the GST-registered investor in making such a supply in the course of or furtherance of a business may be fully recoverable from the Singapore Comptroller of GST. Investors should seek their own tax advice on the recoverability of GST incurred on expenses in connection with the purchase and sale of our ordinary shares.

Services consisting of arranging, brokering, underwriting or advising on the issue, allotment or transfer of ownership of our ordinary shares rendered by a GST-registered person to an investor belonging in Singapore for GST purposes in connection with the investor's purchase, sale or holding of our ordinary shares will be subject to GST at the standard rate of 9.0%. Similar services rendered by a GST registered person contractually to and for the direct benefit of an investor belonging outside Singapore should generally, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, be subject to GST at 0%.

South African Tax Considerations

The following summary describes the principal South African income tax considerations generally applicable to the acquisition, holding and disposal of the Company's ordinary shares.

This summary is based on the current provisions of the South African Income Tax Act No. 58 of 1962 ("Income Tax Act"), and the prevailing practice adopted by the South African Revenue Service ("SARS"), published in writing prior to the date hereof. This summary does not consider legislative proposals to amend the Income Tax Act. This summary is of a general nature only and is not intended to be legal or tax advice to any particular shareholder. This summary is not exhaustive of all South African income tax considerations. Accordingly, shareholders should consult their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences under the tax laws of the country of which they are resident or otherwise subject to tax.

As used in this registration statement, the term "SA Corporate" means a person in section 64F(1)(a) of the Income Tax Act being "a company which is a resident" for tax purposes in South Africa.

As used in this registration statement, the term "Regulated Intermediary" means a regulated intermediary as contemplated in section 64D of the Income Tax Act.

For tax years ending before March 31, 2023, the Corporate Income Tax rate applicable to the corporate income of both resident and non-resident companies is 28%. This rate has been reduced to 27% with effect for years of assessment ending on or after March 31, 2023.

SA Tax Resident Shareholders

SA Tax Resident Shareholders (i.e. shareholders of the Company who are subject to income tax in South Africa on their worldwide income) will initially be reflected in the administrative depository share register in South Africa and will not hold their shares through DTC. SA Tax Resident Shareholders who choose to hold their shares through DTC will need to ensure they have sufficient single discretionary allowance in respect of individuals and trusts or foreign direct investment allowance for SA Corporates.

South African dividend tax at 20% will be withheld on any cash dividends declared and paid by the Company to SA Tax Resident Shareholders holding Company ordinary shares listed on the JSE, subject to any applicable exemptions that may apply.

No South African dividend tax will be withheld on any cash dividends declared and paid by the Company to SA Tax Resident Shareholders holding Company ordinary shares through DTC. Such dividends will be subject to income tax in South Africa in the hands of the SA Tax Resident Shareholders.

A controlled foreign company ("CFC") is a non-South African company in which more than 50% of the participation rights/voting rights are directly or indirectly held/exercisable by SA Tax Residents who are not headquarter companies. Certain profits of CFCs are included in the taxable income of certain SA Tax Resident ordinary shareholders.

The Company's shares are not held more than 50% by SA Tax Resident ordinary shareholders and thus the Company is not currently a CFC.

The shareholder base of the Company, classified either as SA Tax Resident Shareholders or non-SA Tax Resident Shareholders, may vary over time. Where the Company achieves CFC status in future, only those SA Tax Resident Shareholders holding, alone or together with any connected person, 10% or more of the Company's ordinary shares must include in their taxable income (i.e. impute unless any of the exemptions from imputation apply — see below) their proportion of the "profit" of the Company, with such proportion being their proportional shareholding equivalent to the percentage of their shareholding in the Company's ordinary shares.

SA Tax Resident Shareholders who, together with connected persons, will acquire more than 10% of the Company's ordinary shares in future are advised to obtain tax advice regarding whether they will have a South African tax exposure as a result of the Company potentially being a CFC as at that date, having regard to the Company's shareholder base as at that point in time.

SA Tax Resident Shareholders that dispose of their Company ordinary shares will be subject to either income tax (in the case of share dealers) or capital gains tax (in the case of capital investors).

Non-SA Tax Resident Shareholders

No South African dividend tax will be withheld on any cash dividends declared and paid by the Company to Non-SA Tax Resident Shareholders (i.e. shareholders of the Company who are not subject to income tax in South Africa on their worldwide income) holding Company ordinary shares. Where such shares are registered on the JSE, a specific exemption is applicable in terms of the Income Tax Act, provided that the Non-SA Tax Resident Shareholder has submitted the prescribed information to their Regulated Intermediary or the Company as required in terms of section 64G(2)(a) prior to payment of the relevant cash dividend. Where such shares are registered through the DTC, South African dividend tax is not applicable.

Non-SA Tax Resident Shareholders that dispose of their Company ordinary shares registered on the JSE or through the DTC will not be subject to capital gains tax (in the case of capital investors) in South Africa provided that the Company ordinary shares are not attributable to a permanent establishment of the Non-SA Tax Resident Shareholder in South Africa.

Where the Non-SA Tax Resident Shareholders are share dealers no income tax will be payable on disposal of their Company ordinary shares registered on the JSE or through the DTC as the income will not be from a South African source, provided that the Company ordinary shares are not attributable to a permanent establishment of the Non-SA Tax Resident shareholder in South Africa.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following are certain U.S. federal income tax consequences to the “U.S. Holders” described below of owning and disposing of ordinary shares, but this discussion does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a particular person’s decision to hold ordinary shares.

This discussion applies only to a U.S. Holder that holds the ordinary shares as capital assets for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In addition, it does not describe all of the tax consequences that may be relevant in light of a U.S. Holder’s particular circumstances, including any alternative minimum tax or Medicare contribution tax considerations, or consequences applicable to U.S. Holders subject to special rules, such as:

- certain financial institutions;
- dealers or traders in securities that use a mark-to-market method of tax accounting;
- persons holding ordinary shares as part of a straddle, integrated or similar transaction;
- persons whose functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes is not the U.S. dollar;
- entities classified as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes and their partners;
- tax-exempt entities, “individual retirement accounts” or “Roth IRAs”;
- persons that own or are deemed to own 10% or more of our stock by voting power or value;
- persons who acquired our ordinary shares pursuant to the exercise of an employee stock option or otherwise as compensation; or
- persons holding ordinary shares in connection with a trade or business outside the United States.

If a partnership (or other entity that is classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) owns ordinary shares, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partnerships that own ordinary shares and their partners should consult their tax advisers as to their particular U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning and disposing of ordinary shares.

This discussion is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), administrative pronouncements, judicial decisions, and final, temporary and proposed Treasury regulations, all as of the date hereof, any of which is subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect.

As used herein, a “U.S. Holder” is a person that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, a beneficial owner of ordinary shares and:

- a citizen or individual resident of the United States;
- a corporation, or other entity taxable as a corporation, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state therein or the District of Columbia; or
- an estate or trust the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source.

This discussion does not address the effects of any state, local or non-U.S. tax laws, or any U.S. federal tax laws other than income tax laws (such as U.S. federal estate or gift tax laws). U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers concerning the U.S. federal, state, local and non-U.S. tax consequences of owning and disposing of ordinary shares in their particular circumstances.

Except as described below under “— Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules,” this discussion assumes that we are not, and will not be, a passive foreign investment company (a “PFIC”) for any taxable year.

Taxation of Distributions

Distributions, if any, paid on our ordinary shares, other than certain pro rata distributions of ordinary shares, will be treated as dividends to the extent paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles. Because we do not maintain calculations of our earnings and profits under U.S. federal income tax principles, U.S. Holders generally should expect that distributions will be treated as dividends. Dividends will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally available to U.S. corporations under the Code. Subject to applicable limitations, (including a minimum holding period requirement), dividends paid by “qualified foreign corporations” to certain non-corporate U.S. investors are taxable at a preferential rate applicable to long-term capital gains. A non-U.S. corporation is treated as a qualified foreign corporation with respect to dividends paid on stock that is readily tradable on certain U.S. securities markets, such as the Nasdaq. The preferential rate does not apply if the non-U.S. corporation is a PFIC for the year the dividend is paid or the preceding year. Non-corporate U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers regarding the availability of the preferential rate and any limitations that may apply in their particular circumstances.

Dividends will be included in a U.S. Holder’s income on the date of receipt. The amount of any dividend income paid in a currency other than the U.S. dollar will be the U.S. dollar amount calculated by reference to the spot rate in effect on the date of receipt, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars on such date. If the dividend is converted into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, a U.S. Holder generally should not be required to recognize foreign currency gain or loss in respect of the amount received. A U.S. Holder may have foreign currency gain or loss if the dividend is converted into U.S. dollars after the date of receipt. Dividends will be treated as foreign-source income for foreign tax credit purposes, which may be relevant to U.S. Holders in calculating their foreign tax credit limitation. Foreign currency gain or loss generally will be treated as U.S.-source income or loss for foreign tax credit purposes.

As described under Item 10.E. “Tax Considerations—Singaporean Tax Considerations—Dividend Distributions” and “Tax Considerations—South African Tax Considerations—Non-SA Tax Resident Shareholders,” Singapore and South Africa generally do not impose withholding taxes on dividends paid by the Company on ordinary shares held through DTC (and in the case of a Non-SA Tax Resident Shareholder, JSE, provided that procedural requirements to establish an exemption are met). If any non-U.S. jurisdiction imposes taxes on dividends, U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers regarding the creditability or deductibility of any such foreign taxes (including any applicable limitations that may apply either generally or in their particular circumstances).

Sale or Other Taxable Disposition of Ordinary Shares

A U.S. Holder will generally recognize capital gain or loss on a sale or other taxable disposition of ordinary shares, which will be long-term capital gain or loss if, at the time of the sale or disposition, the U.S. Holder has owned the ordinary shares for more than one year. The amount of gain or loss will equal the difference between the amount realized on the sale or disposition and the U.S. Holder’s tax basis in the ordinary shares disposed of, in each case as determined in U.S. dollars. A U.S. Holder’s gain or loss will generally be treated as U.S.-source income or loss for foreign tax credit purposes. U.S. Holders that sell ordinary shares for an amount denominated in a non-U.S. currency should consult their tax advisers regarding the exchange rate at which the amount received should be translated to U.S. dollars, and whether any U.S.-source foreign currency gain or loss may be required to be recognized as a result of the sale. Long-term capital gains recognized by non-corporate U.S. Holders are taxed at a rate that is lower than the rate applicable to ordinary income. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

As described under Item 10.E. “Tax Considerations—Singaporean Tax Considerations—Gains on Disposal of our Ordinary Shares” and “Tax Considerations—South African Tax Considerations—Non-SA Tax Resident Shareholders,” Singapore and South Africa generally do not tax capital gains of non-resident investors from the sale of their ordinary shares. If any non-U.S. taxes are imposed on dispositions of our ordinary shares generally, they will not be creditable for U.S. federal income tax purposes (although, in certain circumstances, such taxes may reduce the amount realized by a U.S. Holder on the disposition, or be deductible). U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the imposition of any non-U.S. taxes on dispositions of our ordinary shares.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules

In general, a non-U.S. corporation is a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes for any taxable year in which (i) 50% or more of the value of its assets (generally determined based on the average of the quarterly values of its gross assets) consists of assets that produce, or are held for the production of, passive income, or (ii) 75% or more of its gross income consists of passive income. For purposes of the above calculations, a non-U.S. corporation that owns, directly or indirectly, at least 25% by value of the shares of another corporation is treated as if it held its proportionate share of the assets of the other corporation and received directly its proportionate share of the income of the other corporation. Passive income generally includes dividends, interest, certain rents and royalties, and gains from the sale or exchange of investment property. Cash is generally a passive asset for these purposes. Goodwill is generally characterized as an active asset to the extent it is associated with business activities that produce active income.

Based on the composition of our income and assets and the value of our assets, including the value of our goodwill, we believe that we were not a PFIC for our taxable year ended February 29, 2024. However, our PFIC status for any taxable year is an annual factual determination that can be made only after the end of that year, and depends on the composition of our income and assets and the value of our assets from time to time (including the value of our goodwill, which may be determined in part by reference to the market price of the ordinary shares, which has been, and could continue to be, volatile). We hold a significant amount of cash and cash equivalents and our PFIC status for any taxable year may also depend on how, and how quickly, we use them. Because the value of our goodwill may be determined by reference to our market capitalization, we could become a PFIC for any taxable year if the price of our ordinary shares declines significantly while we hold a substantial amount of cash, cash equivalents and financial investments. In addition, the application of the PFIC rules is subject to certain uncertainties and the proper characterization of some of our income and assets is not entirely clear. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that we will not be a PFIC for our current or any future taxable year.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year and any entity in which we own equity interests is also a PFIC (any such entity, a “Lower-tier PFIC”), U.S. Holders will be deemed to own a proportionate amount (by value) of the shares of each Lower-tier PFIC and will be subject to U.S. federal income tax according to the rules described in the next paragraph on (i) certain distributions by the Lower-tier PFIC and (ii) dispositions of shares of the Lower-tier PFIC, in each case as if the U.S. Holders held such shares directly, even though the U.S. Holder will not receive any proceeds of those distributions or dispositions.

In general, if we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder owns ordinary shares, gain recognized by such U.S. Holder on a sale or other disposition (including certain pledges) of its ordinary shares will be allocated ratably over its holding period. The amounts allocated to the taxable year of the sale or disposition and to any year before we became a PFIC with respect to such U.S. Holder will be taxed as ordinary income. The amount allocated to each other taxable year will be subject to tax at the highest rate in effect for individuals or corporations, as applicable, for that taxable year, and an interest charge will be imposed on the resulting tax liability for each such year. Furthermore, to the extent that distributions received by a U.S. Holder in any taxable year on its ordinary shares exceed 125% of the average of the annual distributions on the ordinary shares received during the preceding three taxable years or the U.S. Holder’s holding period, whichever is shorter, such excess distributions will be subject to taxation in the same manner. If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder owns ordinary shares, we will generally continue to be treated as a PFIC with respect to the U.S. Holder for all succeeding taxable years during which the U.S. Holder owns the ordinary shares, even if we cease to meet the threshold requirements for PFIC status, unless the U.S. Holder makes a timely “deemed sale” election. If we are a PFIC for any taxable year, a mark-to-market election may be available, which will result in an alternative treatment of the ordinary shares. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers to determine whether any of these elections will be available or advisable, and, if so, what the consequences of the resulting alternative treatments will be in their particular circumstances.

If we are a PFIC (or with respect to a particular U.S. Holder are treated as a PFIC) for a taxable year in which we pay a dividend or for the prior taxable year, the preferential tax rate described above with respect to dividends paid to certain non-corporate U.S. Holders will not apply.

We do not intend to provide information necessary for U.S. Holders to make qualified electing fund elections which, if available, would result in tax treatment different from the general tax treatment for PFICs described above.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder owns any ordinary shares, the U.S. Holder will generally be required to file annual reports on an Internal Revenue Service Form 8621. Substantial penalties and other adverse tax consequences may apply for failure to timely file such reports. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers regarding the determination of whether we are a PFIC for any taxable year and the potential application of the PFIC rules to their ownership of ordinary shares.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Payments of distributions and sales proceeds that are made within the United States or through certain U.S. related financial intermediaries may be subject to information reporting and backup withholding, unless (i) the U.S. Holder is a corporation or other "exempt recipient" and (ii) in the case of backup withholding, the U.S. Holder provides a correct taxpayer identification number and certifies that it is not subject to backup withholding. The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a U.S. Holder will be allowed as a credit against its U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle it to a refund, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

Certain U.S. Holders who are individuals (or certain specified entities) may be required to report information relating to their ownership of ordinary shares or non-U.S. financial accounts through which ordinary shares are held, on Internal Revenue Service Form 8938. Substantial penalties and other tax consequences may apply for failure to timely file such reports. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers regarding their reporting obligations with respect to our ordinary shares.

F. DIVIDENDS AND PAYING AGENTS

Not applicable.

G. STATEMENT BY EXPERTS

Not applicable.

H. DOCUMENTS ON DISPLAY

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Exchange Act. In accordance with these requirements, we file reports and furnish other information as a foreign private issuer with the SEC, including annual reports on Form 20-F and reports on Form 6-K. The SEC maintains an Internet website that contains reports and other information regarding registrants, like us, that file electronically with the SEC. The address of that website is www.sec.gov.

I. SUBSIDIARY INFORMATION

Not applicable.

J. ANNUAL REPORT TO SECURITY HOLDERS

Not applicable.

Item 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT RISK

We are exposed to market risks in the ordinary course of our business. Market risk represents the risk of loss that may impact our financial position due to adverse changes in financial market prices and rates. Our market risk exposure is primarily the result of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. Please refer to Note 31 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report for information about quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk.

Foreign Currency Risk

We conduct business in multiple countries and currencies, and as a result, the Group is exposed to currency risk to the extent that sales, purchases, and borrowings of the foreign operations are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of Group companies. The functional currencies of Group companies are primarily the ZAR, USD, Euro, Mozambican metical, the Singapore dollar and Polish zloty.

(Refer to the Risk Factors note on foreign currencies on page 23 and Note 31.2 (c) on Currency Risk on page F-48)

At this time, we do not hedge our foreign currency risk.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk primarily relates to our loan obligations with variable interest rates. For example, amounts outstanding under our Term Loan Facilities accrue interest at variable rates linked to the South African prime rate and 12-month Euribor which exposes us to interest rate risk. Short-term deposits held at banking institutions also carry interest rates at prevailing market conditions.

An increase of 100 basis points at February 29, 2024 would have resulted in ZAR 0.48 million in additional interest expenses.

We have not entered into any financial instruments to mitigate interest rate risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk primarily results from when a customer fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from our receivables from customer, cash deposits and cash equivalents. Credit risk is managed by each subsidiary subject to our policies and procedures. A significant percentage of our individual customers pay via direct debit in order to minimize our credit risk.

We evaluate credit risk relating to customers on an ongoing basis using independent ratings, or if independent ratings are not available, we assess the credit quality of our customers by taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors, including the default risk associated with the country in which the customer operates. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by our board of directors. The utilization of credit limits is regularly monitored.

We do not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single customer or any group of customers having similar characteristics.

Item 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

A. DEBT SECURITIES

Not applicable.

B. WARRANTS AND RIGHTS

Not applicable.

C. OTHER SECURITIES

Not applicable.

D. AMERICAN DEPOSITORY SHARES

Not applicable.

PART II**Item 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES****A. DEFAULTS**

Not applicable.

B. ARREARS AND DELINQUENCIES

Not applicable.

Item 14. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

Item 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES**A. DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES**

We have evaluated, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the effectiveness of the Group's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the Exchange Act, as amended) as of February 29, 2024. Based on that evaluation, we concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective and ensured that the information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officers and our Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures, and is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the SEC's rules and forms.

B. MANAGEMENT'S ANNUAL REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management of Karooooo is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, for the Company. Karooooo's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of Karooooo's financial reporting and the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB.

Karooooo's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation in accordance with IFRS.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of February 29, 2024. In making these assessments, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in "Internal Control— Integrated Framework (2013)" and assessed the current processes as effective.

C. ATTESTATION REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

As Karooooo is still classified as an Emerging Growth Company (“EGC”), under the Jumpstart our Business Startups Act (JOBS Act), the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of February 29, 2024 need not be independently audited by the independent registered public accounting firm. This exemption was applied in the current reporting cycle.

D. CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the year ended February 29, 2024 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Group’s internal control over financial reporting.

Limitations on effectiveness of controls and procedures

In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. In addition, the design of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and that management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the benefits of possible controls and procedures relative to their costs.

Item 16. RESERVED**Item 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT****Audit Committee**

The audit committee, which consists of Siew Koon Lim, Andrew Leong and Kim White assists the board in overseeing our accounting and financial reporting processes and the audits of our financial statements. In addition, the audit committee is directly responsible for the appointment, compensation, retention and oversight of the work of our independent registered public accounting firm. The audit committee is also responsible for reviewing and determining whether to approve certain transactions with related parties. See “Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions—Related Person Transaction Policy.” The board of directors has determined that Siew Koon Lim qualifies as an “audit committee financial expert,” as such term is defined in the rules of the SEC, and that Siew Koon Lim, Andrew Leong and Kim White are independent, as independence is defined under the rules of the SEC and the Nasdaq applicable to foreign private issuers. Siew Koon Lim acts as chairman of our audit committee and is also the appointed Lead Independent Director.

Item 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

Our board of directors has adopted a code of business conduct and ethics that applies to all of our employees, officers and directors, including our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and other executive and senior financial officers. The full text of our code of business conduct and ethics is posted on the investor relations page of our website at <https://www.karooooo.com/corporate-governance.php>. We intend to disclose any amendments to our code of business conduct and ethics, or waivers of its requirements, as it applies to our executive officers and directors, on our website or in filings under the Exchange Act.

Item 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The following table sets forth the aggregate audit and audit-related fees, tax fees and all other fees billed or accrued for professional services rendered by our principal accountants Ernst & Young LLP, Singapore for financial years February 29, 2024 and February 28, 2023:

	Year ended February 29/28		
	2024	2024	2023
	(U.S.\$ thousands ⁽¹⁾)	In R thousands	
Audit fees	974	18,690	14,307

(1) For convenience purposes only, amounts in South African rand as at February 29, 2024 have been translated to U.S. dollars using an exchange rate of ZAR 19.188 to U.S.\$1.00, the exchange rate for U.S. dollars at February 29, 2024 as set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. These translations should not be considered representations that any such amounts have been, could have been or could be converted at that or any other exchange rate. See “Exchange Rates” for further information about recent fluctuations in exchange rates.

Audit fees consist of fees billed or accrued for the annual audit of our consolidated financial statements and the audit of statutory financial statements of our subsidiaries, including fees billed for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or reviews of our financial statements that are services that only an external auditor can reasonably provide.

Item 16D. EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

Not applicable.

Item 16E. PURCHASE OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

At the Annual General Meeting (AGM) held on July 12, 2023 the shareholders of Karooooo passed a resolution by a 97.35% majority vote authorizing the repurchase of up to 10% of the Company’s shares. The Board is duly authorized to implement this share buyback program in accordance with the requirements outlined in the resolution.

Purchases of ordinary shares by the Company may be made by way of market purchases on the Nasdaq and/or the JSE. At our next AGM, we expect to seek approval of the renewal of our share repurchase program on the same terms as currently in effect.

Karooooo utilized the aforementioned authorization to repurchase 57,806 of its common stock, as set out below:

Period	Total number of ordinary shares purchased	Weighted average price per ordinary share	Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs	Maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs
February 9, 2024 to February 29, 2024	51,106	ZAR 466.01	51,106	3,044,004
May 16, 2024	6,700	ZAR 515.20	6,700	3,037,304

Karooooo subsequently decided to cancel 51,106 shares, effective May 24, 2024.

The authority conferred by the share repurchase mandate will continue by law until the earliest of either the date of the next AGM, the date by which the next AGM of the Company is required by law to be held or the date on which the share purchases are carried out to the full extent mandated or revoked by shareholders at a general meeting.

Item 16F. CHANGE IN REGISTRANT’S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT

Not applicable

Item 16G. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

We are a “foreign private issuer” under the securities laws of the United States and the rules of Nasdaq. Under Nasdaq’s rules, a foreign private issuer is subject to less stringent corporate governance requirements. Subject to certain exceptions, the rules of Nasdaq permit a foreign private issuer to follow its home country practice in lieu of the listing requirements of Nasdaq. We intend to follow home country practices in lieu of the listing requirements of Nasdaq with regard to the following:

- the requirement under Section 5605(e)(2) of Nasdaq listing rules that companies must adopt a formal written charter or board resolution, as applicable, addressing the nominations process and such related matters as may be required under the U.S. federal securities laws;
- the requirement under Section 5605(d) of Nasdaq listing rules that a compensation committee comprised solely of independent directors governed by a compensation committee charter oversee executive compensation;
- the requirement under Section 5605(b)(2) of Nasdaq listing rules that the independent directors have regularly scheduled meetings with only the independent directors present;
- the requirement under Section 5605(c) of Nasdaq listing rules that a quorum must consist of at least 33 1/3 percent of the outstanding shares of a listed company’s common voting stock; and
- the requirement under Section 5610 of Nasdaq listing rules that a company must have adopted one or more codes of conduct applicable to all directors, officers and employees, and that such codes are publicly available.

Otherwise, we intend to follow the requirements of Nasdaq to the extent possible under Singapore law.

In addition, because we are a foreign private issuer, our directors and executive officers are not subject to short-swing profit liability and insider trading reporting obligations under Section 16 of the Exchange Act. They will, however, be subject to the obligations to report changes in share ownership under Section 13 of the Exchange Act and related SEC rules to the extent appropriate.

The SEC maintains an internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC and the address of that site is <http://www.sec.gov>

Item 16H. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

Item 16I. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS

Not applicable.

Item 16J. INSIDER TRADING POLICIES

Not Applicable

Item 16K. CYBERSECURITY***Risk Management and Strategy***

While the Board has delegated risk management responsibilities to the Audit and Risk Committee, the Board remains ultimately responsible for the governance of risk, including cybersecurity risk. The enterprise risk management framework defines Karooooo’s risk management philosophy and encourages a risk-conscious business culture through agreed internal controls and commitment to mitigating actions. Karooooo’s risk management framework implements a bottom-up and top-down approach and has been reviewed to specifically consider the governance of risk to support the achievement of strategic objectives, including compliance and performance-related matters.

The risk management framework ensures an effective system of risk identification, analysis, evaluation and treatment throughout the Group. Major risk categories have been identified as financial risk, operational risk, business risk, legal and regulatory risk and information technology risk. A dashboard of significant risks is compiled through the internal risk function from risks identified by business. Individual risk ratings are determined by the probability and impact of each risk.

Appropriate risk response planning is ascribed to each risk and mitigating actions are monitored. This report is regularly reviewed and interrogated by the Audit and Risk Committee.

A system of internal controls, designed to protect value and enable business growth in a sustainable manner, encompasses financial, operational, compliance and sustainability issues. This system includes a documented organisational structure and division of responsibility, clarity of accountability, established policies and procedures which are communicated throughout the Group, and the careful selection, training and development of people.

The internal audit function has been outsourced to BDO. An annual internal audit plan, containing a programme of financial and operational audits and reviews for the Group, including information technology, is agreed with the Audit and Risk Committee. This plan is developed by applying a risk-based approach and is reviewed and ultimately approved by the Board on recommendation of the Audit and Risk Committee. It is regularly revised to ensure that it remains relevant to the key business priorities and changing risk environment.

Information Technology (IT) Governance

In view of its importance as a key driver of Karooooo's strategy and value proposition, the governance of IT, including the identification and management of risks, is managed through a separate management structure, the IT Steering Committee, that reports to the Audit and Risk Committee. Governance is achieved through the adoption and implementation of appropriate policies and procedures and the management and monitoring of compliance.

The IT Steering Committee is responsible for the effective supply and use of information and technology for the Group and is composed of the Group Chief Operating Officer ("COO"), Group Chief Information Officer ("CIO"), Group Chief Technology Officer ("CTO"), IT Governance and Risk Officer and other senior members of management as nominated by the Group Chief Executive Officer. The CIO has overall responsibility for cybersecurity in the Group, including information security risk and compliance programs, as well as cyber resilience and response plans. The CIO is supported by the IT Governance and Risk Officer and they work in partnership with various other senior members of the business, including the COO, Group Chief Financial Officer, CTO, Legal Officer, Compliance Officer and the Data Protection Officer to ensure that the Group's information security posture is fit for purpose. Both the CIO and the IT Governance and Risk officer hold degrees in Computer Science.

The CIO is supported by a global team of experts who manage the day-to-day information and cybersecurity activities of the business. These staff hold certifications in their various domains of expertise.

The IT Steering Committee presents regular reports to the Audit and Risk Committee, which consist of a comprehensive governance report and dedicated risk register, including cybersecurity, information security and technology risks, management's action plans to remediate material issues, the mitigating controls that are in place, additional measures to be implemented, as well as anticipated residual risk levels. Significant risks are extracted and included in the enterprise risk management dashboard. At the request of the Board, the external auditors review the IT general controls as part of the annual audit.

The Board reviews and discusses the Group's technology strategy with the COO every quarter and approves the technology strategic plan.

At an operational level, the Group has implemented technologies and systems architectures to ensure business resilience and we have adopted robust frameworks for managing threat intelligence, performing vulnerability assessments and implementing appropriate technical and organizational measures to remediate identified risks.

We use the information gained through testing and monitoring to manage any identified vulnerabilities and further improve our cybersecurity preparedness and response infrastructure, including the actions to be taken in responding to and recovering from cybersecurity incidents, which include assessing the severity of incidents, escalation protocols, containment of incidents, investigation of incidents and remediation.

Our aim is to address cybersecurity risks by way of a cross-functional approach, focused on preserving the confidentiality, security and availability of the information that we collect and store by identifying, preventing and mitigating cybersecurity threats and effectively responding to cybersecurity incidents when they occur.

We regularly engage in network and endpoint monitoring, vulnerability assessments, threat hunting and penetration testing. Data collected from these activities informs our response and action, as appropriate. This includes routinely performing incident simulations and recovery exercises at both a technical and management level.

All staff receive annual cybersecurity awareness training. Our security training, incorporates awareness of cyber threats (including but not limited to malware, ransomware, and social engineering attacks), password hygiene and incident reporting processes. We incorporate external expertise and reviews in all aspects of our program, which includes the ongoing certification of the Group to the ISO/IEC 27001, ISO/IEC 27017 and ISO/IEC 27018 information security standards.

Access to personal data is restricted in accordance with applicable Data Protection legislation and monitored in conjunction with appointed Data Protection Officers.

As of the date of this annual report, cybersecurity threats, including as a result of any previous cybersecurity incidents, have not materially affected our business, results of operations or financial conditions. We face risks from cybersecurity threats that, if realized, could have a material adverse effect on us including an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. See Also "Risks Factors – Risks Relating to Our Intellectual Property, Data Privacy and Cybersecurity."

PART III

Item 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Not applicable.

Item 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

See the financial statements beginning on page F-1 of this annual report.

Item 19. EXHIBITS

List all exhibits filed as part of the registration statement or annual report, including exhibits incorporated by reference.

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit	Description	Incorporated by Reference			
		Schedule/ Form	File Number	Exhibit	File Date
1.1#	Constitution of Karooooo Ltd.	Form F-1	333-253635	3.1	February 26, 2021
2.1#	Specimen Share Certificate	Form F-1/A	333-253635	4.1	March 22, 2021
2.2	Description of Ordinary Shares	Form 20-F	001-40300	2.2	June 13, 2023
4.1#	Revolving Credit Facility dated February 18, 2021 by and between Cartrack Proprietary Limited, The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited and the parties listed therein as the original guarantors	Form F-1	333-253635	10.1	February 26, 2021
4.2#	Loan Agreement dated July 4, 2019 by and between Isaias (Zak) Jose Calisto and Karoo Pte. Ltd.	Form F-1	333-253635	10.2	February 26, 2021
4.3#	Loan Capitalization Agreement dated November 18, 2020 by and between Isaias (Zak) Jose Calisto and Karooooo Ltd.	Form F-1	333-253635	10.3	February 26, 2021
4.4#	Loan Agreement dated December 22, 2020 by and between Orient Victoria Pte. Ltd. and Karooooo Ltd., as supplemented by the addendum dated February 15, 2021	Form F-1	333-253635	10.4	February 26, 2021
4.5#	Registration Rights Agreement	Form F-1/A	333-253635	10.5	March 22, 2021
4.6#	Form of Deed of Indemnity	Form F-1/A	333-253635	10.6	March 12, 2021
8.1#*	List of subsidiaries				June 13, 2024
12.1*	Certification by the Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002				June 13, 2024
12.2*	Certification by the Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002				June 13, 2024
13.1**	Certification by the Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Office pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002				June 13, 2024
97.1*	Compensation Recoupment Policy				June 13, 2024
101.INS*	Inline XBRL Instance Document.				
101.SCH*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.				
101.CAL*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.				
101.DEF*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.				
101.LAB*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.				
101.PRE*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.				
104*	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101).				

* Filed herewith.

Portions of this exhibit (indicated by asterisks) have been excluded from the exhibit because it both (i) is not material and (ii) would likely cause competitive harm to the registrant if disclosed.

SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this registration statement on Form 20-F on its behalf.

Karooooo Ltd.

By: /s/ Isaias (Zak) Jose Calisto
Name: Isaias (Zak) Jose Calisto
Title: Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Hoe Shin Goy
Name: Hoe Shin Goy
Title: Chief Financial Officer

Date: June 13, 2024

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**Audited Consolidated Financial Statements
for the Years Ended February 29, 2024, February 28, 2023 and February 28, 2022— Karooooo Ltd.**

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors of Karooooo Ltd.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Karooooo Ltd. (the Company) as of February 29, 2024 and February 28, 2023, the related consolidated statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the periods ended February 29, 2024 and February 28, 2023, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at February 29, 2024 and February 28, 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the periods ended February 29, 2024 and February 28, 2023, in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audit, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audit included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audit also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audit provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ Ernst& Young LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2022.

Singapore
June 13, 2024

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors Karooooo Ltd.:

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Karooooo Ltd. and subsidiaries (the Company), which comprise the consolidated statements of profit and loss, comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year ended February 28, 2022, and the related notes (collectively, the consolidated financial statements). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year ended February 28, 2022, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ KPMG LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2021.

Singapore
June 09, 2022

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Figures in Rand thousands	Notes	As of February 29/28	
		2024	2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	2,032,794	1,591,814
Capitalized commission assets	6	374,521	287,054
Intangible assets	7	83,123	85,642
Goodwill	8	227,380	212,481
Loans to related parties	12	28,200	25,800
Long-term other receivables and prepayments	11	18,831	24,715
Non-current financial asset	14	–	388
Deferred tax assets	9	81,903	60,919
Total non-current assets		2,846,752	2,288,813
Current assets			
Inventories	10	6,582	79,159
Trade and other receivables and prepayments	11	985,398	409,191
Income tax receivables		8,714	8,627
Cash and cash equivalents	13	459,527	965,790
Total current assets		1,460,221	1,462,767
Total assets		4,306,973	3,751,580
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	15	7,142,853	7,142,853
Treasury shares	15	(23,816)	–
Capital reserve		(3,582,568)	(3,582,568)
Common control reserve	1	(2,709,236)	(2,709,236)
Foreign currency translation reserve		330,812	245,109
Retained earnings		1,803,482	1,564,809
Equity attributable to equity holders of parent		2,961,527	2,660,967
Non-controlling interest		40,935	30,908
Total equity		3,002,462	2,691,875
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Term loans	16	41,645	38,304
Lease liabilities	17	131,285	67,882
Deferred revenue	18	121,302	112,185
Deferred tax liabilities	9	69,840	51,894
Total non-current liabilities		364,072	270,265
Current liabilities			
Term loans	16	6,534	21,643
Trade and other payables	19	446,284	374,047
Loans from related parties	12	924	607
Lease liabilities	17	63,055	52,845
Deferred revenue	18	325,848	283,682
Bank overdraft	13	23,362	40
Income tax payables		73,375	55,996
Provision for warranties		1,057	580
Total current liabilities		940,439	789,440
Total liabilities		1,304,511	1,059,705
Total equity and liabilities		4,306,973	3,751,580

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT AND LOSS

Figures in Rand thousands	Notes	Year ended February 29/28		
		2024	2023	2022
Revenue	20	4,205,511	3,507,067	2,746,151
Cost of sales		(1,514,674)	(1,234,672)	(922,561)
Gross profit		2,690,837	2,272,395	1,823,590
Other income		11,831	9,828	1,841
Operating expenses		(1,660,166)	(1,400,308)	(1,126,306)
Sales and marketing		(500,903)	(431,140)	(333,259)
General and Administration		(837,606)	(704,603)	(555,327)
Research and development		(212,235)	(177,024)	(149,238)
Expected credit losses on financial assets		(109,422)	(87,541)	(88,482)
Operating profit	21	1,042,502	881,915	699,125
Initial public offering costs ("IPO")	1	–	–	(10,288)
Finance income	22	39,418	23,255	6,083
Finance costs	23	(15,822)	(10,095)	(12,331)
Fair value changes to derivative assets		(388)	(971)	(506)
Profit before taxation		1,065,710	894,104	682,083
Taxation	24	(311,554)	(285,298)	(205,476)
Profit for the year		754,156	608,806	476,607
Profit attributable to:				
Owners of the parent		738,191	597,153	449,953
Non-controlling interest		15,965	11,653	26,654
		754,156	608,806	476,607
Earnings per share				
Basic and diluted earnings per share (ZAR)	35	23.85	19.29	15.24

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Figures in Rand thousands	Notes	Year ended February 29/28		
		2024	2023	2022
Profit for the year		754,156	608,806	476,607
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss in future periods:				
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		88,632	220,471	17,955
Other comprehensive income for the year		88,632	220,471	17,955
Total comprehensive income for the year net of income tax		842,788	829,277	494,562
Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
Owners of the parent		823,894	813,486	469,024
Non-controlling interest		18,894	15,791	25,538
		842,788	829,277	494,562

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Figures in Rand thousands	Notes	Share capital	Capital reserve	Common control reserve ¹	Foreign currency translation	Retained earnings	Total attributable to owner of the parent	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance at March 1, 2021		2,739,629	–	(2,709,236)	9,705	815,215	855,313	427,133	1,282,446
Profit for the year		–	–	–	–	449,953	449,953	26,654	476,607
Other comprehensive income		–	–	–	19,071	–	19,071	(1,116)	17,955
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	–	–	19,071	449,953	469,024	25,538	494,562
Transactions with owner, recognized directly in equity									
Contributions by and distributions to owner									
Issuance of share capital		4,452,423	–	–	–	–	4,452,423	–	4,452,423
IPO costs off set against share capital		(49,199)	–	–	–	–	(49,199)	–	(49,199)
Dividends		–	–	–	–	–	–	(6,726) ³	(6,726)
Derivative – put option ⁶		–	–	–	–	15,305	15,305	–	15,305
Total contribution by and distributions to owner		4,403,224	–	–	–	15,305	4,418,529	(6,726)	4,411,803
Reclassification ¹		–	–	–	–	(3,950)	(3,950)	3,950	–
Total transactions with owner		4,403,224	–	–	–	11,355	4,414,579	(2,776)	4,411,803
Changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries									
Acquiring interest in subsidiaries without change in control ²		–	(3,587,640)	–	–	–	(3,587,640)	(426,990)	(4,014,630)
Total changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries		–	(3,587,640)	–	–	–	(3,587,640)	(426,990)	(4,014,630)
Balance at February 28, 2022		<u>7,142,853</u>	<u>(3,587,640)</u>	<u>(2,709,236)</u>	<u>28,776</u>	<u>1,276,523</u>	<u>2,151,276</u>	<u>22,905</u>	<u>2,174,181</u>

Figures in Rand thousands	Notes	Share capital	Capital reserve	Common control reserve¹	Foreign currency translation	Retained earnings	Total attributable to owner of the parent	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance at March 1, 2022		7,142,853	(3,587,640)	(2,709,236)	28,776	1,276,523	2,151,276	22,905	2,174,181
Profit for the year		–	–	–	–	597,153	597,153	11,653	608,806
Other comprehensive income		–	–	–	216,333	–	216,333	4,138	220,471
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	–	–	216,333	597,153	813,486	15,791	829,277
Transactions with owner, recognized directly in equity									
Contributions by and distributions to owner									
Dividends		–	–	–	–	(293,562)	(293,562)	(8,518) ⁴	(302,080)
Derivative – put option ⁶		–	–	–	–	(15,305)	(15,305)	–	(15,305)
Total transactions with owner		–	–	–	–	(308,867)	(308,867)	(8,518)	(317,385)
Changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries									
Disposal of interest in subsidiaries without change in control		–	5,072	–	–	–	5,072	730	5,802
Total changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries		–	5,072	–	–	–	5,072	730	5,802
Balance at February 28, 2023		<u>7,142,853</u>	<u>(3,582,568)</u>	<u>(2,709,236)</u>	<u>245,109</u>	<u>1,564,809</u>	<u>2,660,967</u>	<u>30,908</u>	<u>2,691,875</u>

Figures in Rand thousands	Notes	Share capital	Treasury shares	Capital reserve	Common control reserve ¹	Foreign currency translation	Retained earnings	Total attributable to owner of the parent	Non-controlling interest	Total Equity
Balance at March 1, 2023		7,142,853	-	(3,582,568)	(2,709,236)	245,109	1,564,809	2,660,967	30,908	2,691,875
Profit for the year							738,191	738,191	15,965	754,156
Other comprehensive income						85,703		85,703	2,929	88,632
Total comprehensive income for the year						<u>85,703</u>	<u>738,191</u>	<u>823,894</u>	<u>18,894</u>	<u>842,788</u>
Transactions with owner, recognized directly in equity Contributions by and distributions to owner										
Purchase of treasury shares			(23,816)					(23,816)		(23,816)
Dividends							(499,518)	(499,518)	(9,782) ⁵	(509,300)
Total transactions with owner			<u>(23,816)</u>				<u>(499,518)</u>	<u>(523,334)</u>	<u>(9,782)</u>	<u>(533,116)</u>
Changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries										
Acquisition of new subsidiary									915	915
Total changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries									<u>915</u>	<u>915</u>
Balance at February 29, 2024		<u>7,142,853</u>	<u>(23,816)</u>	<u>(3,582,568)</u>	<u>(2,709,236)</u>	<u>330,812</u>	<u>1,803,482</u>	<u>2,961,527</u>	<u>40,935</u>	<u>3,002,462</u>

¹ In November 2014, a change in interest in Cartrack from 88.3% to 68.0% was not accounted for retained earnings transfer to non-controlling interest ("NCI"). During the financial years ended February 28, 2021 and 2022, the Group corrected the error prospectively as the impact to comparatives is not material. On April 21, 2021, when Karooooo acquired the minority interest and took control of 100% interest in Cartrack, all NCI relating to the Karooooo minority interest was transferred back to capital reserve.

² During the financial year ended February 28, 2022, the Group changed the accounting policy voluntarily and accounted for the acquisition of NCI of Cartrack as a separate reserve, "capital reserve" instead of retained earnings. This is to provide transparency to the users since the reinvestment offer is a significant event (see Note 1). The change in accounting policy was corrected prospectively as the impact to the prior period is not material. Subsequent acquisition of interest in subsidiaries without change in control is accounted for under capital reserve.

³ Dividends declared during the financial year ended February 28, 2022 amounting to ZAR 4.20 per ordinary share and remains payable by a subsidiary to NCI.

⁴ Dividends declared by a subsidiary during the financial year ended February 28, 2023 amounting to ZAR 5.32 per ordinary share remains payable by a subsidiary to NCI.

⁵ Dividends declared by a subsidiary during the financial year ended February 29, 2024 amounting to ZAR 6.11 per ordinary share remains payable by a subsidiary to NCI.

⁶ Relates to the put option agreement entered with ultimate controlling shareholder to grant the Group the right to sell all its interest in Karooooo Logistics. The put option expired on August 31, 2022. As this is a transaction with owner, the fair value and subsequent changes fair value of the put option is recognized directly against retained earnings.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Figures in Rand thousands	Notes	Year ended February 29/28		
		2024	2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit before taxation		1,065,710	894,104	682,083
Adjustments		707,029	591,190	583,734
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	5	588,660	493,788	458,281
Amortization of capitalized commission assets	6	83,155	64,707	64,566
Amortization of intangible assets	7	59,482	51,143	39,078
Capitalized commission assets written off ³		–	–	15,301
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(1,537)	(4,954)	(1,150)
Finance income	22	(39,418)	(23,255)	(6,083)
Finance costs	23	15,822	10,095	12,331
Provision for warranties charge		477	(1,305)	904
Fair value changes to derivative assets		388	971	506
Working capital adjustments				
Inventories		72,737	(53,790)	(25,369)
Trade and other receivables and prepayments		(551,230)	(62,833)	(52,053)
Trade and other payables		55,496	67,940	(11,677)
Deferred revenue		47,375	46,251	78,130
Capitalized commission assets		(163,716)	(112,738)	(112,639)
Cash generated from operating activities		1,233,401	1,370,124	1,142,209
Finance income received		39,418	23,255	6,083
Finance cost paid		(15,822)	(10,095)	(14,061)
Income tax paid	25	(301,957)	(256,621)	(202,525)
Net cash generated from operating activities		955,040	1,126,663	931,706
Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	5	(876,354)	(579,656)	(552,634)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment – Telematics devices and equipment on hand		(649,385)	(457,542)	(500,203)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment – Other		(226,969)	(122,114)	(52,431)
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment		2,883	10,499	4,840
Investment in intangible assets	7	(51,214)	(46,653)	(43,816)
Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash acquired	28	(5,102)	–	(66,607)
Advances of loans to related party		(2,400)	(6,400)	–
Net cash utilized by investing activities		(932,187)	(622,210)	(658,217)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from related parties loans	16	342	315	–
Repayment of related parties loans	16	(52)	(1,940)	(845,003)
Cash transferred from/(to) restricted cash ¹		–	–	834,543
Acquiring interest in subsidiaries without change in control		–	–	(66,386)
Net proceeds from issuance of share capital ²		–	–	450,727
Purchase of treasury shares	15	(23,816)	–	–
Proceeds from term loans obtained	16	–	502	110,000
Repayment of term loans	16	(12,018)	(31,034)	(101,708)
Payments of lease liabilities	16	(57,892)	(56,617)	(47,201)
Dividends paid	26	(499,518)	(331,252)	–
Net cash (utilized by)/ generated from financing activities		(592,954)	(420,026)	334,972
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(570,101)	84,427	608,461
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		965,750	718,026	76,098
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		40,516	163,297	33,467
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	13	436,165	965,750	718,026

¹ On December 29, 2020, the Group received ZAR 882.4 million (USD 58.5 million) from a related party - Orient Victoria Pte Ltd for the sole purpose of facilitating the Company's acquisition of the remaining interest in Cartrack Holdings Proprietary Limited. The loan was fully repaid on April 22, 2021.

² On April 21, 2021 Karoo000 bought out all of the minority shareholders of Cartrack and delisted Cartrack from Johannesburg Stock Exchange ("JSE"). In terms of the reinvestment offer, investors who elected to remain invested in Cartrack received 1 Karoo000 ordinary share for every 10 Cartrack ordinary shares owned on the JSE prior to the finalization of the reinvestment offer. Karoo000 concluded an inward secondary listing on the JSE on April 21, 2021 and issued 9,410,712 ordinary shares of ZAR 3,952 million to eligible Cartrack shareholders who opted to reinvest the proceeds of sale of their Cartrack shares into Karoo000. Included in the net proceeds from issuance of share capital are transaction costs of ZAR 49.2 million. See Note 1 for details.

³ During the financial year ended February 28, 2022, the Group uncovered collusion between a few insurance brokers and certain staff members. This resulted in write-off of capitalized commission assets, of ZAR 15.3 million through profit or loss. The write-off was recognized in general and administration operating expenses for the year ended February 28, 2022. The error was corrected prospectively as the impact to the prior periods is not material. No instances were noted for the financial year ended February 29, 2024 and February 28, 2023.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Reporting entity

Karooooo Ltd. (“Karooooo” or “the Company”) was incorporated on May 19, 2018 in the Republic of Singapore and wholly owned by Isaias Jose Calisto (“Zak”). Cartrack Holdings Proprietary Limited previously known as Cartrack Holdings Limited (“Cartrack”) was a public company listed on the Johannesburg stock exchange (“JSE”) in December 2014. Zak is the current CEO of Cartrack. Karooooo acquired an approximate 68 per cent interest in Cartrack effective July 17, 2019.

Karooooo listed on the NASDAQ on April 1, 2021 and raised USD 33.8 million gross cash for general corporate purposes including the growth and expansion of Cartrack, such as research and development. Karooooo issued 1,207,500 shares at an offer price of USD 28 per share which is equivalent to the offer price made to Cartrack shareholders to participate in the reinvestment offer, enabling Karooooo to proceed with the IPO in order to meet the requirements to list on the NASDAQ.

Total IPO costs incurred amounted to ZAR 85.1 million of which ZAR 25.6 million and ZAR 10.3 million were expensed in the financial year ended February 28, 2021 and February 28, 2022 respectively, and ZAR 49.2 million which is directly attributable to the issuance of shares were set off against share capital.

As at February 28, 2021, certain Cartrack shareholders have agreed to participate in the reinvestment offer of Karooooo through the issue of irrevocable undertakings. As the reinvestment offer is based on exchanging a fixed number of Karooooo shares for a fixed number of Cartrack shares, this contract is classified as equity. Accordingly, Karooooo adopted the present-access method to account for the transaction where the non-controlling shareholders still have an economic interest in the equity returns of Cartrack and there was no net impact to equity.

The reinvestment offer to Cartrack shareholders was finalized on April 16, 2021 with 99% of the eligible Cartrack shareholders opting to remain invested in Karooooo. These shareholders received 1 Karooooo share for every 10 Cartrack shares held.

Karooooo, as listed on the NASDAQ and inward listed on the JSE on April 21, 2021, owns 100% of Cartrack. As at February 29, 2024, Zak is the ultimate controlling shareholder of the Group, holding 20,028,811 shares (65.0% shareholdings) of Karooooo.

The principal activities of the Group relate to the provision of real-time mobility data analytics solutions for smart transportation through its software-as-a-service (“SaaS”) platform, physical and e-commerce vehicle buying and selling and providing a technology platform focused on last mile delivery. The Group’s SaaS platform acts as a central nervous system for connected vehicles and other mobile assets, such as construction equipment, generators, refrigeration units, trailers and boats.

These consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively the “Group” and individually “group companies”).

Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The policies applied in these annual financial statements are based on IFRS effective for annual period beginning on March 1, 2023.

The Group has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Directors on June 13, 2024.

Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis with the exception of certain financial instruments that have been measured at fair value.

Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in South African Rand (ZAR), which is the Group’s presentation currency and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (ZAR’000), except when otherwise indicated. The Company’s functional currency is in United States Dollars (USD).

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

2.1 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of the reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

Judgments

Management is of the opinion that there is no significant judgment made in applying accounting policies that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

i. Useful life estimates of capitalized telematics devices and capitalized commission assets

The Group completes a detailed assessment annually on the expected life cycle of subscriber contracts across the Group. The continued growth in the subscriber base over the past few years has provided a more comprehensive database of information and more certainty to support the assessment of the average useful life of subscriber contracts. On the basis of the statistical assessment, there has been no change to the estimated average useful life of 60 months of a subscriber contract in the current financial year. Contracts which terminate prior to 60 months result in accelerated depreciation of the underlying capitalized telematic devices and capitalized commission assets being recognized immediately in profit or loss.

ii. Goodwill

The Group tests goodwill for impairment on an annual basis. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on the higher of value-in-use calculations and fair value less costs of disposal. The value-in-use calculations are performed internally by the Group and require the use of various estimates and assumptions regarding discount rates and the future financial performance of the cash-generating units. The fair value less costs of disposal are performed by an external valuer using the market approach, by applying price-to-value metrics observed in comparable companies to the Cash Generating unit ("CGU").

The Group's goodwill is subjected to impairment assessment annually as at year end and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. For impairment assessment, management uses valuation techniques which involve significant judgment in estimating the recoverable amounts of these assets. Any shortfall of the recoverable amounts against the carrying amounts of these assets will be recognized as impairment losses. The recoverable amounts is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. The carrying amounts of the Group's goodwill and key assumptions applied in the determination of the recoverable amounts including a sensitivity analysis, are disclosed and further explained in Note 8 to the financial statements.

iii. Provision for expected credit losses ("ECLs") of trade receivables

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group determines expected credit losses of trade receivables by making debtor-specific assessment of expected impairment loss for long overdue trade receivables and using a provision matrix for remaining trade receivables that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. At every reporting date, historical default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Group's trade receivables is disclosed in Note 31.2(a).

The carrying amounts of the Group's trade receivables at the end of the reporting period is disclosed in Note 11.

2.2 Accounting policies

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. The Group consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, unless otherwise stated.

a) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprises the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at the end of the reporting period. The financial statements of the subsidiaries used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are prepared for the same reporting date as the Company. Consistent accounting policies are applied to like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

All intra-group balances, income and expenses and unrealized gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions and dividends are eliminated in full.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

Losses within a subsidiary are attributed to the non-controlling interest even if that results in a deficit balance.

Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. Acquisition-related costs are recognized as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred and the services are received.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is an asset or liability are recognized in profit or loss.

Non-controlling interest in the acquiree, that are present ownership interests and entitled their holders to a proportionate share of net assets of the acquiree are recognized on the acquisition date at either fair value, or the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Any excess of the sum of the fair value of the consideration transferred in the business combination, the amount of non-controlling interest in the acquiree (if any), and the fair value of the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any), over the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities is recorded as goodwill. In instances where the latter amount exceeds the former, the excess is recognized as gain on bargain purchase in profit or loss on the acquisition date.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost. Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The cash-generating units to which goodwill have been allocated is tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the cash-generating unit may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) to which the goodwill relates.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial results of subsidiaries are consolidated into the Group's results from acquisition date until loss of control.

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related NCI and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

Non-controlling interest

Non-controlling interest ("NCI") represents the equity in subsidiaries not attributable, directly or indirectly, to owners of the Company. Changes in the Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. In such circumstances, the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interest is adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

During the financial year ended February 28, 2022, the Group changed the accounting policy voluntarily and accounted for the acquisition of NCI of Cartrack as a separate reserve, "capital reserve" instead of retained earnings. This is to provide transparency to the users since the reinvestment offer is a significant event (see Note 1). The change in accounting policy was corrected prospectively as the impact to the prior period is not material. Subsequent acquisition of interest in subsidiaries without change in control is accounted for under capital reserve.

b) Foreign currency

i. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in ZAR, which is the Group's presentation currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each of entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates.

ii. Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the respective functional currencies of the Company and its subsidiaries and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currencies at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting period are recognized in profit or loss.

iii. Consolidated financial statements

For consolidation purpose, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into ZAR at the rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period and their profit or loss are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognized in profit or loss.

Exchange differences arising on monetary items that form part of the Group's net investment in foreign operations are recognized initially in other comprehensive income and accumulated under foreign currency translation reserve in equity. The foreign currency translation reserve is reclassified from equity to profit or loss of the Group on disposal of the foreign operation.

Monetary items cease to form part of the net investment in the foreign operation at the moment in time when the Group decides that settlement is planned or is likely to occur in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, exchange differences arising on these monetary items up to that date are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated under foreign currency translation reserve in equity. The exchange differences that arise after that date are recognized in profit or loss. When these monetary items are settled, the exchange differences accumulated under foreign currency translation reserve in equity are reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

c) Financial instruments

i. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognized when, and only when, the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instruments.

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third party, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are:

Amortized cost

Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Financial assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the assets are derecognized or impaired, and through amortization process.

Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Financial assets measured at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Any gains or losses from changes in fair value of the financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses, foreign exchange gains and losses and interest calculated using the effective interest method are recognized in profit or loss. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment when the financial asset is derecognized.

Fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL")

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognized where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income for debt instruments is recognized in profit or loss.

ii. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognized when, and only when, the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Group determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized, and through the amortization process.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognized in profit or loss.

d) Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially measured at fair value and any directly attributable transactions are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognized in profit or loss. For derivatives entered as a transaction with owner, changes in the fair value is recognized directly in equity.

e) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECLs") for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a “12-month ECL”). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognized for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a “lifetime ECL”).

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment which could affect debtor’s ability to pay.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 360 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

f) Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of telematic devices is capitalized as property, plant and equipment.

In-vehicle capitalized telematics devices are installed in customers’ vehicles as part of a subscription contract. The telematics device and directly related installation costs are capitalized and depreciated over the expected useful life of the average contract. The related depreciation expense is recorded as part of cost of sales in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. If a subscriber contract with a customer is cancelled prior to the end of its useful life, the unamortized cost is recognized immediately in profit and loss.

Where subscriber contracts are expected to be in existence for periods significantly shorter than the average useful life of 60 months, these are depreciated over a reduced useful life.

Uninstalled telematics devices are devices not installed and available for installation. Work in progress telematics devices are devices in progress of being manufactured.

ii. Depreciation

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment including right of use assets as follows:

Category	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Property	Straight line	20-50 years
Property - Right of use assets	Straight line	Lease term or useful life whichever is shorter
Property - Leasehold improvements	Straight line	3 years or lease term
Plant, equipment and vehicles	Straight line	4-5 years
IT equipment	Straight line	3 years
Capitalized telematics devices - Installed	Straight line	5 years

Depreciation is recognized when the property, plant and equipment are installed and are ready for use. Land and construction in progress are stated at cost and are not depreciated.

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year-end, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of the asset is included in profit and loss in the year the asset is derecognized.

g) Capitalized commission assets**i. Recognition and measurement**

Incremental sales commission costs which are directly related to a customer contract are capitalized to capitalized commission assets and are measured at cost less accumulated amortization.

ii. Amortization

The capitalized commission assets are amortized over the expected useful life of the average contract which is 60 months. If a contract with a customer is cancelled prior to the end of its useful life, the unamortized cost is recognized immediately in profit and loss.

The useful life of items of capitalized commission assets has been assessed as follows:

Item	Amortization method	Average useful life
Capitalized commission assets	Straight line	5 years

h) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured initially at cost. Following initial acquisition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized over the estimated useful life and assessed for impairment annually whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives or not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if the events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. Such intangible assets are not amortized. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is reviewed annually to determine whether the useful life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

i. Product development costs

Product development costs that are directly attributable to the design, testing and development of identifiable hardware and software, controlled by the Group, are recognized as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the software or product so that it will be available for use or sale;
- Management intends to complete the software or product and use or sell it;
- There is an ability to use or sell the software or product;
- It can be demonstrated how the software or product will generate probable future economic benefits;
- Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and use or sell the software or product are available; and
- The expenditure attributable to the software or product during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalized as part of the intangible assets include software costs and the costs of personnel whose sole responsibility is their involvement in the Group's research and development function.

Other product development expenditures that do not meet the recognition criteria are recognized as an expense as incurred. Product development costs previously recognized as an expense are not recognized as an asset in a subsequent period if the criteria are subsequently met.

Costs incurred in enhancing current telematics hardware (telematics devices) and software (SaaS platform) are expensed when incurred.

The capitalized product development costs are amortized over their estimated useful life which is considered to be three years due to the life cycle of telematics hardware and software applications.

ii. Computer software

Computer software comprises self-developed computer software acquired in a business combination and externally acquired computer software. Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized on the basis of costs incurred to acquire and bring the software into use.

The acquired computer software is amortized over the expected useful life which is generally three to five years. Self-developed computer software acquired in a business combination are recognized at fair value at the acquisition date and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

iii. Brand name

Brand name acquired in a business combination are recognized at fair value at the acquisition date and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Brand name is amortized on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life of five years.

iv. Customer relationships

Customer relationships acquired in a business combination are recognized at fair value at the acquisition date and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Customer relationship is amortized on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life of three years.

i) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication of impairment that an asset may be impaired or that a previously recognized impairment loss for an asset other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any indication exists, or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

The impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized previously. Such reversal is recognized in profit or loss. Impairment loss relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

j) Taxation

i. Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Current income taxes are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognized outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Dividend withholding tax is currently payable on dividends distributed to equity holders of the Group at a rate as determined by each country's jurisdiction. This tax is not attributable to the Company, but is collected by the Company and paid to the tax authorities on behalf of the shareholder.

On receipt of a dividend by a company from an investment held in a tax jurisdiction outside that of the Company, any dividend withholding tax payable is recognized as part of current tax.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and interests in joint venture, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and interests in joint venture, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

The Group offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

iii. Value added tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of value added tax except:

- Where the value added tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the value added tax is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of value added tax included.

The net amount of value added tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

k) Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

i. As Lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes lease liabilities representing the obligations to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying leased assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Group recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. The accounting policy for impairment is disclosed in Note 2.2(i).

The Group's right-of-use assets are presented in property, plant and equipment in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Group's lease liabilities are presented separately in the consolidated statement of financial position and in Note 17.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The lease payments associated with these leases are charged directly to profit on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

ii. As Lessor (Finance lease)

Leases where the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased assets to the lessees are classified as finance leases.

The leased asset is derecognized and the present value of the lease receivable is recognized on the balance sheet and included in "trade and other receivables and prepayments". The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the lease receivable is recognized as finance income.

Each lease payment received is applied against the gross investment in the finance lease receivable to reduce both the principal and the unearned finance income. The finance income is recognized in profit or loss on a basis that reflects a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in the finance lease receivable.

Initial direct costs incurred by the Group in negotiating and arranging finance leases are added to finance lease receivables and reduce the amount of income recognized over the lease term.

l) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The cost of inventories comprises of all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Cost is determined on a weighted average cost basis.

Management considers the condition and usability of inventories on an annual basis to determine whether an allowance for obsolete inventory is required.

m) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and short-term deposits with maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Group in the management of its short-term commitments.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management are included in cash and cash equivalents. Bank overdrafts are included within current liabilities on the statement of financial position. Restricted cash is excluded from the statement of cash flows.

n) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

o) Employee benefits**i. Defined contribution plans**

The Group participates in the national pension schemes as defined by the laws of the countries in which it has operations. In particular, the Singapore companies in the Group make contributions to the Central Provident Fund scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognized as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

ii. Employee leave entitlement

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognized as a liability when they are accrued to the employees. The undiscounted liability for leave expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the reporting period is recognized for services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

p) Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

The Group offers warranties of up to ZAR 1.0 million in the event of the non-recovery of a stolen vehicle, subject to various terms and conditions. The provision for future warranty claims is based on known claims at year end and takes into account the historic claims to payment ratio.

q) Revenue

The Group principally generates revenue from providing a full-stack smart mobility software-as-a-service (“SaaS”) platform for connected vehicles and other assets. The Group recognizes revenue as or when it satisfies its performance obligations.

Hardware revenue

Hardware revenue is recognized when control of the telematics device was transferred to the customer which occurred upon installation on the customer’s vehicle. The payment terms is generally 30 days.

Installation revenue

Installation revenue is recognized when the device is successfully installed, which occurs at the same time that control of the hardware is transferred to the customer, which occurs upon installation on the customer’s vehicle. Customers are invoiced when the devices are installed and payment terms is generally 30 days.

Subscription revenue

Revenues arising from the SaaS service is recognized as the service is provided over the contractual term. Customers are invoiced monthly in advance and invoices are payable on presentation.

The Group has assessed whether its subscription contract arrangements contain a significant financing component and it was determined that the contracts do not have a significant financing component because the difference between the timing of when the cash is received and the services are transferred to the customer is not to provide the customer with a benefit of financing.

Miscellaneous contract fees

The Group sometimes makes miscellaneous SaaS charges to customers to maintain the telematic devices, process administrative changes to contractual terms, or for contract cancellation. Such charges are recognized and invoiced when they arise and payment terms are generally 30 days.

Motor Dealership Embedded Devices

The Group installs devices into motor dealership vehicles free of charge, but ownership of the embedded devices remains with the Group. Such devices were recognized as properly, plant and equipment under the category of “capitalized telematics devices - installed”. In some cases, installed devices are removed from dealership vehicles and returned to capitalized telematics devices uninstalled. During the financial year ended February 28, 2022, the reclassification was corrected prospectively as the impact to comparative amounts is not material.

Although the group does collect certain upfront fees from its customers, these fees represent an insignificant proportion of the total transaction price, and therefore the Company has concluded that the amount invoiced each month for subscription services reasonably represents the value to customers of the group’s performance completed to date. Therefore, revenue is recognized for the amount to which the group has a right to invoice and the group qualifies for the practical expedient provided in IFRS 15:B16. Accordingly, as permitted by IFRS 15:121, the quantitative disclosures about the group’s remaining performance obligations (future subscription services) are not provided.

When the motor dealership sells the motor vehicle to a customer, a customer may sign a SaaS subscription contract. Subscription revenue will then be recognized as the service is provided. If the customer does not sign a subscription contract the cost of the device will be recognized immediately in cost of sales.

Since control of the embedded device is not transferred to the customer and the customer does not have the ability to determine how and for what purpose the device is used, the Group has concluded that its contracts do not contain a lease arrangement.

Vehicle sales

Vehicle sales is recognized when ownership of the vehicle is transferred to the customer.

Delivery service fees

Delivery service fee is recognized as the service is rendered.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method.

r) Government grants

Government grant relates to Research and Development (“R&D”) incentives and various COVID-19 relief government initiatives.

Government grants are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. Where the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is recognized as deferred capital grant on the balance sheet and is amortized to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the relevant asset.

s) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per share

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

t) Share capital and share issue expenses

Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares are recognized as share capital in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares are deducted against share capital.

u) Treasury shares

The Group’s own equity instruments, which are reacquired are recognized at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group’s own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount of treasury shares and the consideration received, if reissued, is recognized directly in equity. Voting rights related to treasury shares are nullified for the Group and no dividends are allocated to them respectively.

v) Contingencies

A contingent liability is:

- a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group; or

- a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because:
 - (i) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
 - (ii) The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognized on the statement of financial position of the Group.

3. STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The Group will apply for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after March 1, 2024. The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the following new and amended standards on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Details of amendment	Annual periods beginning on/after
Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IFRS 16: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1: Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7: Supplier Finance Arrangement	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 21: Lack of Exchangeability	January 1, 2024
IFRS 7 and IFRS 9: Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	January 1, 2026
IFRS 18: Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	January 1, 2027
Amendments to IAS 28 and IFRS 10: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	To be determined

4. SEGMENT REPORTING

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"). The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Group Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), who makes strategic decisions.

The Group organized its business units based on its products and services into the following reportable segments:

- Cartrack is a provider of an on-the-ground operational Internet of Things ("IoT") Software-as-a-service ("SaaS") cloud that maximizes the value of transportation, operations and workflow data by providing insightful real-time data analytics to connected vehicles and equipment.
- Carzuka is a physical and e-commerce vehicle buying and selling marketplace which allows customers to source, buy and sell vehicles efficiently and cost effectively. During the third quarter of the financial year, despite the growth experienced by Carzuka in South Africa, a decision was made to cease buying second hand vehicles in South Africa. This follows considerable interaction with motor dealerships across South Africa during these periods, who perceived Carzuka's business interests to conflict with their business interests and Cartrack does not want to risk the long-standing strategic relationships that Cartrack has forged with motor dealerships across South Africa.

There are many components within the Carzuka's platform that had been built and developed and will continue to provide value to the existing Cartrack fleet platform. As at February 29, 2024, Carzuka has been integrated into Cartrack's broader operations.

- Karooooo Logistics provides a software application enabling the management of last mile delivery and general operational logistics. This technology addresses the challenges of on-the-ground distribution for large enterprises requiring systems integrations, payment gateways, third-party long-haul services and crowd-sourced drivers in order to scale and meet their operational needs.

The CODM monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss which in certain respects, as explained in the table below, is measured differently from operating profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements.

The segment information provided to the Group CEO, for the reportable segments for the financial year ended February 29, 2024, February 28, 2023 and February 28, 2022 as follows:

Figures in Rand thousands	Cartrack	Carzuka	Karooooo Logistics	Total
February 29, 2024				
Subscription revenue	3,522,816	–	12,989	3,535,805
Other revenue	90,879	–	–	90,879
Vehicle sales	–	274,787	–	274,787
Delivery service	–	–	304,040	304,040
Segment revenue	3,613,695	274,787	317,029	4,205,511
Segment operating profit/(loss)	1,069,313	(52,907)	26,096	1,042,502
Depreciation and amortization	640,419	5,386	2,337	648,142
Capital expenditure	923,579	317	3,672	927,568
February 28, 2023				
Subscription revenue	3,003,931	–	6,141	3,010,072
Other revenue	72,709	–	–	72,709
Vehicle sales	–	250,845	–	250,845
Delivery service	–	–	173,441	173,441
Segment revenue	3,076,640	250,845	179,582	3,507,067
Segment operating profit/ (loss)	914,981	(37,813)	4,747	881,915
Depreciation and amortization	541,238	2,133	1,560	544,931
Capital expenditure	605,716	12,074	8,519	626,309
February 28, 2022				
Subscription revenue	2,565,745	–	2,420	2,568,165
Other revenue	71,055	–	–	71,055
Vehicle sales	–	67,310	–	67,310
Delivery service	–	–	39,621	39,621
Segment revenue	2,636,800	67,310	42,041	2,746,151
Segment operating profit/ (loss)	715,336	(13,302)	(2,909)	699,125
Depreciation and amortization	497,161	97	101	497,359
Capital expenditure	594,171	1,916	363	596,450

Reconciliation of information on reportable segments to the amounts reported in consolidated financial statements

Figures in Rand thousands	Year ended February 29/28		
	2024	2023	2022
Total segment operating profits	1,042,502	881,915	699,125
IPO costs	–	–	(10,288)
Finance income	39,418	23,255	6,083
Finance cost	(15,822)	(10,095)	(12,331)
Fair value changes to derivative assets	(388)	(971)	(506)
Consolidated profit before taxation	<u>1,065,710</u>	<u>894,104</u>	<u>682,083</u>

Information about geographical areas:

Non-current operating assets¹	As of February 29/28	
	2024	2023
South Africa	1,714,719	1,417,103
Africa-Other	154,777	116,463
Europe	355,904	270,379
Asia-Pacific ² , Middle East & USA	498,361	380,436
	<u>2,723,761</u>	<u>2,184,381</u>

1 Non-current operating assets consist of property, plant and equipment, capitalized commission assets, intangible assets, goodwill and prepayments.

2 Included in Asia-Pacific is non-current assets from Singapore amount to ZAR 226.2 million (2023: ZAR 140.0 million).

Information about revenue from geographical areas are disclosed in Note 20.

There are no customers which contribute in excess of 10% of Group revenue for the financial year ended February 29, 2024, February 28, 2023 and February 28, 2022.

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land and Property ¹	Plant, equipment and vehicles	IT equipment	Capitalized telematics devices – Work-in- Progress	Capitalized telematics devices – Uninstalled	Capitalized telematics devices - Installed	Construction in progress ¹	Total
At February 29, 2024								
<i>Owned assets</i>								
Cost	153,962	129,567	161,133	130,511	215,539	3,175,435	266,870	4,233,017
Accumulated depreciation	(31,245)	(95,097)	(119,796)	–	–	(2,143,185)	–	(2,389,323)
Carrying value	<u>122,717</u>	<u>34,470</u>	<u>41,337</u>	<u>130,511</u>	<u>215,539</u>	<u>1,032,250</u>	<u>266,870</u>	<u>1,843,694</u>
<i>Right-of-use assets</i>								
Cost	202,367	105,692	19,399	–	–	–	–	327,458
Accumulated depreciation	(89,275)	(29,797)	(19,286)	–	–	–	–	(138,358)
Carrying value	<u>113,092</u>	<u>75,895</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>189,100</u>
Total	<u>235,809</u>	<u>110,365</u>	<u>41,450</u>	<u>130,511</u>	<u>215,539</u>	<u>1,032,250</u>	<u>266,870</u>	<u>2,032,794</u>
At February 28, 2023								
<i>Owned assets</i>								
Cost	147,607	134,813	143,734	202,425	104,951	2,566,867	76,519	3,376,916
Accumulated depreciation	(26,422)	(105,337)	(79,563)	–	–	(1,691,206)	–	(1,902,528)
Carrying value	<u>121,185</u>	<u>29,476</u>	<u>64,171</u>	<u>202,425</u>	<u>104,951</u>	<u>875,661</u>	<u>76,519</u>	<u>1,474,388</u>
<i>Right-of-use assets</i>								
Cost	172,155	53,083	21,170	–	–	–	–	246,408
Accumulated depreciation	(88,208)	(19,928)	(20,846)	–	–	–	–	(128,982)
Carrying value	<u>83,947</u>	<u>33,155</u>	<u>324</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>117,426</u>
Total	<u>205,132</u>	<u>62,631</u>	<u>64,495</u>	<u>202,425</u>	<u>104,951</u>	<u>875,661</u>	<u>76,519</u>	<u>1,591,814</u>

Reconciliation of the carrying value of property, plant and equipment

	Land and Property ¹	Plant, equipment and vehicles	IT equipment	Capitalized telematics devices – Work-in- Progress	Capitalized telematics devices – Uninstalled	Capitalized telematics devices - Installed	Construction in progress ¹	Total
At February 29, 2024								
Beginning balance	121,185	29,476	64,171	202,425	104,951	875,661	76,519	1,474,388
Acquisition of subsidiary	–	512	33	–	–	–	–	545
Additions	8,823	14,672	13,123	153,425	208,683	287,277	190,351	876,354
Transfer	–	–	–	(225,339)	(101,722)	327,061	–	–
Disposals	–	(251)	(2,147)	–	–	(3,544)	–	(5,942)
Depreciation	(7,557)	(10,977)	(35,441)	–	–	(475,536)	–	(529,511)
Translation adjustments	266	1,038	1,598	–	3,627	21,331	–	27,860
Ending balance	<u>122,717</u>	<u>34,470</u>	<u>41,337</u>	<u>130,511</u>	<u>215,539</u>	<u>1,032,250</u>	<u>266,870</u>	<u>1,843,694</u>
<i>Right-of-use assets</i>								
Beginning balance	83,947	33,155	324	–	–	–	–	117,426
Additions	90,523	64,529	1,033	–	–	–	–	156,085
Disposals	(21,499)	(8,092)	–	–	–	–	–	(29,591)
Depreciation	(43,622)	(14,282)	(1,245)	–	–	–	–	(59,149)
Translation adjustments	3,743	585	1	–	–	–	–	4,329
Ending balance	<u>113,092</u>	<u>75,895</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>189,100</u>
Total	<u>235,809</u>	<u>110,365</u>	<u>41,450</u>	<u>130,511</u>	<u>215,539</u>	<u>1,032,250</u>	<u>266,870</u>	<u>2,032,794</u>

Figures in Rand thousands	Land and Property¹	Plant, equipment and vehicles	IT equipment	Capitalized telematics devices – Work-in-Progress	Capitalized telematics devices – Uninstalled	Capitalized telematics devices – Installed	Construction in progress¹	Total
At February 28, 2023								
Owned assets								
Beginning balance	120,015	31,444	49,367	138,405	173,871	771,124	4,166	1,288,392
Additions	9,057	7,513	33,191	142,586	111,661	203,295	72,353	579,656
Transfer	-	-	-	(78,566)	(189,160)	267,726	-	-
Disposals	(3,230)	(2,033)	(282)	-	-	(2,890)	-	(8,435)
Depreciation	(5,425)	(8,957)	(25,152)	-	-	(404,577)	-	(444,111)
Translation adjustments	768	1,509	7,047	-	8,579	40,983	-	58,886
Ending balance	<u>121,185</u>	<u>29,476</u>	<u>64,171</u>	<u>202,425</u>	<u>104,951</u>	<u>875,661</u>	<u>76,519</u>	<u>1,474,388</u>
Right-of-use assets								
Beginning balance	64,388	32,508	5,371	-	-	-	-	102,267
Additions	48,978	9,959	635	-	-	-	-	59,572
Disposals	(698)	(187)	(2)	-	-	-	-	(887)
Depreciation	(34,450)	(9,517)	(5,710)	-	-	-	-	(49,677)
Translation adjustments	5,729	392	30	-	-	-	-	6,151
Ending balance	<u>83,947</u>	<u>33,155</u>	<u>324</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>117,426</u>
Total	<u>205,132</u>	<u>62,631</u>	<u>64,495</u>	<u>202,425</u>	<u>104,951</u>	<u>875,661</u>	<u>76,519</u>	<u>1,591,814</u>

¹ Certain freehold land and building of the Group with a carrying amount of ZAR 376.9 million (February 28, 2023: ZAR 186.5 million) were mortgaged to a bank as security for mortgaged loan (Note 16). The freehold land and building is a head office suite for South Africa and is located at Rosebank, Johannesburg.

The carrying amount of the property under construction at February 29, 2024 was ZAR 376.9 million (February 28, 2023: ZAR 186.5 million). The amount of borrowing costs capitalized during the year ended February 29, 2024 was ZAR 5.3 million (February 28, 2023: ZAR 4.6 million). The rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization was prime rate plus 1.15% for the financial year ended February 29, 2024 and February 28, 2023, which is the effective interest rate ("EIR") of the specific borrowings.

6. CAPITALIZED COMMISSION ASSETS

Figures in Rand thousands	As of February 29/28	
	2024	2023
Cost	702,540	537,367
Accumulated amortization	(328,019)	(250,313)
Carrying value	<u>374,521</u>	<u>287,054</u>

Reconciliation of the carrying value of capitalized sales commissions

Figures in Rand thousands	As of February 29/28	
	2024	2023
At March 1	287,054	231,537
Additions	163,716	112,738
Amortization	(83,155)	(64,707)
Translation adjustments	6,906	7,486
At February	<u>374,521</u>	<u>287,054</u>

The Group capitalizes sales commission costs arising from activated subscription contracts.

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Figures in Rand thousands	Product development costs	Computer software	Trade name	Customer relationships	Total
At February 29, 2024					
Cost	200,994	36,937	882	8,694	247,507
Accumulated amortization	(129,377)	(28,164)	(752)	(6,091)	(164,384)
Carrying value	<u>71,617</u>	<u>8,773</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>2,603</u>	<u>83,123</u>
At February 28, 2023					
Cost	144,922	34,039	782	6,385	186,128
Accumulated amortization	(76,621)	(20,281)	(391)	(3,193)	(100,486)
Carrying value	<u>68,301</u>	<u>13,758</u>	<u>391</u>	<u>3,192</u>	<u>85,642</u>

Staff costs of ZAR 48.8 million (2023: ZAR 38.8 million) have been capitalized to product development costs with regard to the development of new generation telematics hardware and platform software which was deployed in the current financial year.

Reconciliation of the carrying value of intangible assets

Figures in Rand thousands	Note	Product development costs	Computer software	Trade name	Customer relationship	Total
At February 29, 2024						
Beginning balance		68,301	13,758	391	3,192	85,642
Acquisition of subsidiary	28	–	100	–	2,310	2,410
Additions		48,792	2,422	–	–	51,214
Amortization		(48,605)	(7,717)	(261)	(2,899)	(59,482)
Translation adjustments		3,129	210	–	–	3,339
Ending balance		<u>71,617</u>	<u>8,773</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>2,603</u>	<u>83,123</u>
At February 28, 2023						
Beginning balance		59,737	11,321	652	5,321	77,031
Additions		38,837	7,816	–	–	46,653
Amortization		(42,638)	(6,115)	(261)	(2,129)	(51,143)
Translation adjustments		12,365	736	–	–	13,101
Ending balance		<u>68,301</u>	<u>13,758</u>	<u>391</u>	<u>3,192</u>	<u>85,642</u>

8. GOODWILL

Goodwill is allocated to the following cash generating units (CGUs): Cartrack - Mozambique, Portugal, Spain and Other and Karooooo Logistics.

Figures in Rand thousands	Note	Cartrack				Karooooo	Total
		Mozambique	Portugal	Spain	Other	Logistics	
At March 1, 2022		65,081	30,164	21,381	11,444	58,314	186,384
Translation adjustments		17,196	4,305	3,051	1,545	–	26,097
At February 28, 2023		82,277	34,469	24,432	12,989	58,314	212,481
Acquisition of subsidiary	28	–	–	–	6,223	–	6,223
Translation adjustments		4,027	2,346	1,663	640	–	8,676
At February 29, 2024		<u>86,304</u>	<u>36,815</u>	<u>26,095</u>	<u>19,852</u>	<u>58,314</u>	<u>227,380</u>

Impairment testing

The Group performs its annual impairment test at the end of each financial year, or more frequently if there are indications that goodwill may be impaired. No impairment was identified in the current financial year which is consistent with the conclusions reached in 2023.

The Group considers the relationship between its market capitalization and its equity attributable to equity holders of the parent, among other factors, when performing the annual test of impairment. At February 29, 2024, the market capitalization of the Group exceeded the value of equity by ZAR 11.3 billion (2023: ZAR 11.8 billion).

The Group determines the recoverable amount of each cash-generating units (CGU) based on the higher of its value in use calculations and fair value less costs of disposal. The recoverable amounts of Portugal, Spain and Karooooo Logistics were calculated by using discounted cash flow valuation technique, which requires the use of various estimates. Each of the cash flow projections are based on forecasts over a five-year period, which have been approved by senior management. For Mozambique, the Group has engaged an external valuer to determine the fair value less cost of disposal of the CGU using market approach, by applying price-to-value metrics observed in comparable companies to the CGU. The Other CGUs are valued on an earnings multiple basis.

The key estimates used for the value in use calculations and sensitivity to changes in assumptions are as follows:

Key estimates applied in value in use calculation	CGU	As of February 29/28	
		2024	2023
Revenue growth rate			
This is the average annual compound growth rate in revenue that is derived from management's forecast and is based on external available information, such as GDP and industry growth rate within the region.	Mozambique	N.A.	16%
	Portugal	16%	15%
	Spain	19%	19%
	Karooooo Logistics	27%	51%

The growth rate applied for revenue is considered to be the main driver of profitability and hence free cash flow. CGUs are at different maturity levels in their business cycles and hence will reflect considerably different growth rates. The various geographical markets the CGUs operate within also have differences in their economies which have been taken into consideration. The growth rate determined by management is based on historical data from both external and internal sources and is within the range of reported global telematics growth forecasts for the medium to long term and with the assumptions that a market participant would make.

Terminal growth rate

The estimated rate of growth after the five-year forecast period. This rate is informed primarily by external forecasts about economic activity by region. Changes in these rates are reflective of changes in market views on the economic growth in those regions.	Mozambique	N.A.	8%
	Portugal	2%	2%
	Spain	2%	2%
	Karooooo Logistics	5%	5%

Discount rate

The rate reflects the specific risks relating to the country and industry in which the entity operates. These rates were determined using externally available information. The rates were determined using the Weighted Average Cost of Capital model. The rate is a pre-tax rate.	Mozambique	N.A.	31%
	Portugal	16%	19%
	Spain	16%	19%
	Karooooo Logistics	35%	38%

For Spain, Portugal and Karooooo Logistics, the Group has applied a 50 basis point (2023: 50 basis point) increase and decrease to the revenue growth rates, terminal growth rates and discount rates used in the impairment testing. The sensitivity test does not result in impairment.

The key estimates used for the fair value less costs of disposal calculations are earnings multiples. The market approach is based on the premise that the companies with similar business models and economic fundamentals would likely sell for similar prices. Comparable companies, which are typically listed companies trading in the same sector as the entity, would be identified and price-to-value metrics for these companies would be calculated. The Group has considered EV/EBITDA multiple as the most appropriate metric to determine the fair value less cost of disposal of this CGU. The EV/EBITDA multiples are 6.8x. A change of 50 basis points of the multiple will not result in any impairment. In prior year, recoverable amount of Mozambique was calculated by using discounted cash flow technique.

9. DEFERRED TAX

Figures in Rand thousands	Note	As of February 29/28	
		2024	2023
Deferred tax liabilities		(69,840)	(51,894)
Deferred revenue		63,934	59,402
Property, plant and equipment and capitalized commission assets		(158,592)	(144,007)
Lease obligations		(2,411)	4,812
ECL provision on trade receivables		18,716	17,238
Other		8,513	10,661
Deferred tax assets		81,903	60,919
Deferred revenue		5,791	4,856
Property, plant and equipment and capitalized commission assets		41,842	25,233
Tax losses		15,186	8,795
Lease obligations		3,076	2,903
ECL provision on trade receivables		6,504	8,890
Other		9,504	10,242
Total net deferred tax assets		<u>12,063</u>	<u>9,025</u>
Reconciliation of deferred tax assets/(liabilities)			
At March 1		9,025	11,320
Increase in deferred revenue temporary differences		5,569	5,417
Decrease in ECL provision on trade receivables temporary differences		(393)	(430)
Decrease in property, plant and equipment and capitalized commission assets temporary differences		4,313	(469)
Increase/(decrease) in tax losses temporary differences		6,370	(13,076)
(Decrease)/increase in lease obligation temporary differences		(7,120)	1,659
(Decrease)/increase in other temporary differences		(3,051)	1,504
Translation adjustments		(2,650)	3,100
At February 29/28		<u>12,063</u>	<u>9,025</u>
Reconciliation of deferred tax balances			
At March 1		9,025	11,320
Credit/(charge) to income statement	24	6,500	(17,229)
Others		132	14,570
Translation adjustments		(3,594)	364
At February 29/28		<u>12,063</u>	<u>9,025</u>

Unrecognized deferred tax assets

The Group has not recognized deferred tax assets relating to available tax losses in start-up subsidiaries where the probability of future taxable income is uncertain. These potential deferred tax assets will be recognized and utilized in future periods as and when they meet the recognition criteria. The tax losses available from these subsidiaries are ZAR 113.1 million (2023: ZAR 116.2 million). None of the tax losses expire in terms of local tax legislation.

Unrecognized deferred tax liabilities

No deferred tax liability is recognized on temporary differences of ZAR 1,131.1 million (2023: ZAR 1,194.7 million) relating to the unremitted earnings of overseas subsidiaries as the Group is able to control the timings of the reversal of these temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

10. INVENTORIES

Figures in Rand thousands	As of February 29/28	
	2024	2023
Vehicles	2,083	75,843
Other consumables	4,499	3,316
Total inventories	6,582	79,159

Inventories recognized as an expense in cost of sales is ZAR 267.3 million (2023: ZAR 218.8 million, 2022: ZAR 59.2 million).

11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS

Figures in Rand thousands	As of February 29/28	
	2024	2023
Trade receivables	554,107	485,740
Expected credit loss provision	(165,240)	(149,541)
	388,867	336,199
Other receivables		
Deposits	500,646	11,811
Sundry debtors	24,656	24,739
Finance lease receivables	17,326	21,403
Subtotal	931,495	394,152
Prepayments	55,778	32,387
Other taxes	16,956	7,367
Total trade and other receivables and prepayments	1,004,229	433,906
Non-current	18,831	24,715
Current	985,398	409,191
	1,004,229	433,906

Short term deposit included in deposits amounted to ZAR 485.7 million are placed with a licensed bank for a term of 5 to 9 months and earns interests at the bank's prevailing deposit rate.

During the year ended February 28, 2023, the Group entered into a finance leasing arrangement as a lessor for a machinery to a third party. The average term of finance leases entered into is five years. The following table shows the maturity analysis of the undiscounted lease payments to be received:

Figures in Rand thousands	As of February 29/28	
	2024	2023
Maturities analysis		
– within one year	4,438	4,078
– within two to four years	12,888	14,525
– over four years	-	2,800
Present value of lease payments	17,326	21,403
Non-current asset	12,888	17,325
Current asset	4,438	4,078
	17,326	21,403

The Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. The determination of the expected credit loss provision is calculated on a basis specific to each customer grouping and jurisdiction in which the Group operates and requires the use of estimates. Additional information regarding credit risk applicable to trade receivables is disclosed in Note 31.2 (a).

The Group has recognized a loss allowance of 100% (2023: 100%) against aged receivables, and debts are considered aged and not recoverable when they typically reach 360 or 450 days, depending on respective entities' historical experiences.

With customers being afforded payment holidays and extended payment terms, the ageing profile of trade receivables has extended which in turn has resulted in the expected credit loss provision being increased. The method in providing for expected credit losses is consistent with prior years.

The average credit period extended to customers is 30 days (2023: 30 days). No interest is charged on outstanding trade receivables.

Credit quality of trade and other receivables

Information on credit quality of trade and other receivables is on Note 31.2 (a).

Reconciliation of the expected credit loss provision recognized with regard to trade and other receivables

Figures in Rand thousands	As of February 29/28	
	2024	2023
At March 1	(149,541)	(161,683)
Allowance for expected credit losses, net	(109,422)	(87,541)
Amounts utilized	90,538	105,921
Translation adjustments	3,185	(6,238)
At February 29/28	<u>(165,240)</u>	<u>(149,541)</u>

12. LOANS TO/(FROM) RELATED PARTIES

Figures in Rand thousands	As of February 29/28	
	2024	2023
Non-current assets		
Loans to related party	<u>28,200</u>	<u>25,800</u>
Current liabilities		
Loans from related parties	<u>(924)</u>	<u>(607)</u>

Related party loans are unsecured, bear no interest and have no fixed terms of repayment. The fair value of these financial instruments approximates the carrying amount.

13. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND BANK OVERDRAFT

Figures in Rand thousands	As of February 29/28	
	2024	2023
Cash on hand	1,965	398
Bank balances	457,366	318,630
Short-term deposits	196	646,762
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position	459,527	965,790
Bank overdrafts	(23,362)	(40)
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows	436,165	965,750
Current assets	459,527	965,790
Current liabilities	(23,362)	(40)
	436,165	965,750

Information on cash flow management is included in Note 31.2 (b). Refer to Note 36 for information on the various facilities available to the Group.

14. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Figures in Rand thousands	As of February 29/28	
	2024	2023
Non-current assets		
Derivative – call option ¹	-	388

¹ This relates to a call option agreement with the non-controlling shareholders of Karoo000 Logistics to acquire additional 13% interest in Karoo000 Logistics. As at February 29, 2024, the non-controlling shareholders have removed all rights to exercise the call option. The call option was derecognized in profit or loss.

15. SHARE CAPITAL AND TREASURY SHARES

Figures in Rand thousands	As of February 29/28	
	2024	2023
<i>Share Capital</i>		
Issued and fully paid 30,951,106 (2023: 30,951,106) ordinary shares of no par value	7,142,853	7,142,853

Karoo000 listed on NASDAQ in April 2021 with 20,332,894 shares and issued additional 1,207,500 shares to public shareholders. On April 21, 2021, Karoo000 bought out all of the minority shareholders of Cartrack and delisted Cartrack from the JSE. In terms of the reinvestment offer, investors who elected to remain invested in Cartrack received 1 Karoo000 ordinary share for every 10 Cartrack ordinary shares owned on the JSE prior to the finalization of reinvestment offer. Karoo000 concluded an inward secondary listing on the JSE on April 21, 2021 and issued another 9,410,712 ordinary shares to eligible Cartrack shareholders. The Company's authorized and issued number of ordinary shares increased from 20,332,894 to 30,951,106 as at February 28, 2022.

The holder of ordinary shares is entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time, and is entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

Figures in Rand thousands	As of February 29
	2024
<i>Treasury shares</i>	
At March 1	-
Treasury shares purchased	23,816
At February	23,816

The Company acquired 51,106 shares in the open market during the financial year, of which 14,637 shares are held in trust by Cartrack Holdings Proprietary Ltd. The total amount paid to acquire the shares was ZAR 23.8 million and this was presented as a component within shareholder's equity.

Subsequently, these shares are being cancelled with effect on May 24, 2024.

16. TERM LOANS

Figures in Rand thousands	Notes	Currency	Interest rate	Maturity	As of February 29/28	
					2024	2023
Non-current liabilities						
Interest-bearing loans		ZAR	7.25%	September 2023	–	504
Interest-bearing loans		EUR	EURIBOR + 3%	December 2023	–	243
Mortgaged bonds	36	ZAR	Prime rate -1.15%	December 2025	41,645	37,557
					<u>41,645</u>	<u>38,304</u>
Current liabilities						
Interest-bearing loans		EUR	EURIBOR + 3%	December 2023	–	5,497
Mortgaged bonds	36	ZAR	Prime rate -1.15%	December 2025	6,534	16,146
					<u>6,534</u>	<u>21,643</u>
Total term loans					<u>48,179</u>	<u>59,947</u>

As at February 29, 2024 and February 28, 2023, the Group met the loan covenants.

Reconciliation of movement of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

Figures in Rand thousands	Loans from related parties	Other loans and borrowings	Lease liabilities	Total
Balance at March 1, 2023	607	59,947	120,727	181,281
Changes from financing cash flows	290	(12,018)	(57,892)	(69,620)
Proceeds from borrowings	342	–	–	342
Repayment of related parties loans	(52)	–	–	(52)
Repayment of term loans	–	(12,018)	–	(12,018)
Payment of lease liabilities	–	–	(57,892)	(57,892)
The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	27	250	5,011	5,288
Other changes	–	–	126,494	126,494
Interest paid	–	(194)	(11,371)	(11,565)
New leases	–	–	156,085	156,085
Disposal	–	–	(29,591)	(29,591)
Interest expense	–	194	11,371	11,565
Balance at February 29, 2024	<u>924</u>	<u>48,179</u>	<u>194,340</u>	<u>243,443</u>
Balance at March 1, 2022	2,134	89,350	112,078	203,562
Changes from financing cash flows	(1,625)	(30,532)	(56,617)	(88,774)
Proceeds from borrowings	315	502	–	817
Repayment of related parties loans	(1,940)	–	–	(1,940)
Repayment of term loans	–	(31,034)	–	(31,034)
Payment of lease liabilities	–	–	(56,617)	(56,617)
The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	98	1,129	5,694	6,921
Other changes	–	–	59,572	59,572
Interest paid	–	(797)	(8,199)	(8,996)
New leases	–	–	59,572	59,572
Interest expense	–	797	8,199	8,996
Balance at February 28, 2023	<u>607</u>	<u>59,947</u>	<u>120,727</u>	<u>181,281</u>

17. LEASE LIABILITIES

Figures in Rand thousands	As of February 29/28	
	2024	2023
Maturities analysis		
– within one year	63,055	52,843
– within two to four years	123,387	57,930
– over four years	7,898	9,954
Present value of lease payments	194,340	120,727
Non-current liabilities	131,285	67,882
Current liabilities	63,055	52,845
	194,340	120,727

It is Group policy to lease the various commercial properties occupied by the Group's operations and certain motor vehicles are leased in terms of installment sale agreements. The average term of the installment sale agreements is between three to four years and interest is charged at prime linked interest rates. The Group's obligations under instalment sale agreements are secured by the leased assets.

Property leases capitalized have an average lease term of four years and interest incurred is at an incremental borrowing rate of a similar asset. External sources of information were used to determine incremental borrowing rate of a similar asset. Total cash outflows for leases recognized in statement of cash flows ZAR 69.3 million (2023: ZAR 64.8 million, 2022: ZAR 53.3 million).

The Group leases office building, motor vehicles and IT equipment with contract terms less than twelve months. These leases are short-term. For the financial year ended February 29, 2024, the Group recognized lease payments of ZAR 7.3 million (2023: ZAR 6.2 million, 2022: ZAR 8.2 million) associated with these short-term leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

18. DEFERRED REVENUE

Figures in Rand thousands	As of February 29/28	
	2024	2023
Beginning balance	395,867	326,404
Amounts deferred in current financial year	474,706	353,719
Amounts released to revenue in the current financial year	(382,081)	(304,541)
Translation adjustments	(41,342)	20,285
Ending balance	447,150	395,867
Non-current liabilities	121,302	112,185
Current liabilities	325,848	283,682
	447,150	395,867

Majority of subscription revenues are billed monthly in advance and then recognized in revenue as the service is provided. In most situations, ownership of all telematics devices remain with the Group. For customers who have paid for the hardware fees and service upfront, revenue is deferred and recognized over 60 months and the expected term of the customer relationship respectively.

The following table includes estimated revenue expected to be recognized in the future related to performance obligations that are unsatisfied or partially satisfied at the end of the reporting period.

Figures in Rand thousands	As of February 29/28	
	2024	2023
Maturities analysis		
– within one year	325,848	283,682
– within two to four years	115,801	107,558
– over four years	5,501	4,627
Present value of amounts received in advance	447,150	395,867

19. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Figures in Rand thousands	As of February 29/28	
	2024	2023
Trade payables		
Amounts due to related parties	12,230	13,081
Trade payables	207,308	137,400
Accrued expenses	149,251	121,784
	<u>368,789</u>	<u>272,265</u>
Other payables		
Sundry creditors	19,639	22,918
Other taxes	48,131	44,566
Dividend payable to NCI	9,725	34,298
	<u>446,284</u>	<u>374,047</u>

The amounts due to related parties are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 to 60 days term.

The fair value of the financial instruments approximates their carrying amounts.

20. REVENUE

The Group generates revenue by offering a full-stack smart mobility technology SaaS platform for connected vehicles and other assets, vehicles sales and delivery services.

In the following table, revenue from contract with customers is disaggregated by revenue streams, primary geographical markets and timing of revenue recognition.

Figures in Rand thousands	Year ended February 29/28		
	2024	2023	2022
Revenue from contracts with customers			
Subscription revenue - Cartrack	3,522,816	3,003,931	2,565,745
Subscription revenue - Karooooo Logistics	12,989	6,141	2,420
Other revenue - Cartrack	90,879	72,709	71,055
Hardware sales	43,250	29,685	37,435
Installation revenue	29,186	29,278	21,321
Miscellaneous contract fees	18,443	13,746	12,299
Vehicle sales	274,787	250,845	67,310
Delivery service fees	304,040	173,441	39,621
Total revenue	<u>4,205,511</u>	<u>3,507,067</u>	<u>2,746,151</u>
Primary geographical markets			
South Africa	3,171,851	2,730,401	2,123,153
Africa-Other	144,020	131,077	101,019
Europe	347,628	257,078	229,671
Asia-Pacific*, Middle East and USA	542,012	388,511	292,308
	<u>4,205,511</u>	<u>3,507,067</u>	<u>2,746,151</u>
Timing of revenue recognition			
Products and services transferred at a point in time	669,706	323,554	177,986
Services transferred over time	3,535,805	3,183,513	2,568,165
Total revenue	<u>4,205,511</u>	<u>3,507,067</u>	<u>2,746,151</u>

* Included in Asia-Pacific is revenue from Singapore amounted to ZAR 132.4 million (2023: ZAR 105.6 million, 2022: ZAR 96.1 million).

21. OPERATING PROFIT

Figures in Rand thousands	Notes	Year ended February 29/28		
		2024	2023	2022
Operating profit is stated after accounting for the following charges:				
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	5	588,660	493,788	458,281
Amortization of capitalized commission assets	6	83,155	64,707	64,566
Amortization of intangible assets	7	59,482	51,143	39,078
Employee benefits expense ¹		1,076,244	865,831	720,606
Defined contribution plan		45,468	44,681	26,534

¹ After offsetting government grant received ZAR Nil (2023: ZAR Nil million, 2022: ZAR 6.7 million).

22. FINANCE INCOME

Figures in Rand thousands	Year ended February 29/28		
	2024	2023	2022
Interest income from bank balances	39,418	23,255	6,083

23. FINANCE COSTS

Figures in Rand thousands	Year ended February 29/28		
	2024	2023	2022
Lease liabilities	11,371	8,199	6,249
Term loans	194	797	4,317
Overdraft	2,296	291	794
Others	1,961	808	971
	15,822	10,095	12,331

24. TAXATION

Figures in Rand thousands	Note	Year ended February 29/28		
		2024	2023	2022
Major components of the tax expense:				
Current tax				
Current year		297,546	250,606	208,141
Prior year		(120)	(4,671)	8,573
		<u>297,426</u>	<u>245,935</u>	<u>216,714</u>
Deferred tax				
Current year		(12,964)	15,972	(16,370)
Prior year		6,464	1,257	(3,394)
	9	<u>(6,500)</u>	<u>17,229</u>	<u>(19,764)</u>
Withholding tax				
		<u>20,628</u>	<u>22,134</u>	<u>8,526</u>
Total tax expense		<u>311,554</u>	<u>285,298</u>	<u>205,476</u>
Reconciliation between accounting profit and tax expense:				
Profit before taxation		1,065,710	894,104	682,083
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 17% ¹ (2023: 17% ¹ , 2022: 17% ¹)		181,171	151,998	115,954
Effect of different tax rates in foreign jurisdictions		90,081	91,841	66,257
Taxation effect of adjustments on taxable income:				
Utilization of previously unrecognized tax losses		(10,811)	(2,239)	(982)
Tax incentive		(6,549)	(5,975)	(2,709)
Income not subject to tax		(1,414)	(4,184)	(270)
Non-deductible expenses		15,898	20,789	12,556
Recognition of previously unrecognized tax losses		–	(1,794)	(2,060)
Current year losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognized		19,223	14,085	1,040
Withholding tax		20,628	22,134	8,526
Prior year tax under/(over) provision		6,344	(3,414)	5,179
Tax effect of deferred tax on decrease in tax rate		–	(594)	–
Others		(3,017)	2,651	1,985
Total tax expense		<u>311,554</u>	<u>285,298</u>	<u>205,476</u>

¹ This is the corporate tax rate in Singapore.

25. TAXATION PAID

Figures in Rand thousands	Year ended February 29/28		
	2024	2023	2022
Balance payable at beginning of the year	(47,369)	(32,100)	(10,203)
Acquisition of subsidiary	-	-	477
Current tax for the year recognized in profit or loss	(318,054)	(268,069)	(225,240)
Translation adjustments	(1,195)	(3,821)	341
Balance payable at end of the year	64,661	47,369	32,100
	<u>(301,957)</u>	<u>(256,621)</u>	<u>(202,525)</u>

26. DIVIDEND**Dividend per share**

Dividend paid by the Company to owner of the Company

Figures in Rand thousands	Year ended February 29/28			
	2024		2023	
	Per share (ZAR)	Amount	Per share (ZAR)	Amount
Interim dividend	16.14	499,518	10.70	331,252

27. INTEREST IN SUBSIDIARIES

The following table lists the entities which are controlled by the Group.

Company Name	Held by	Country of incorporation	% holding 2024	% holding 2023
Cartrack Holdings Proprietary Limited ⁴	Karoo000 Ltd	South Africa	100.0	100.0
Carzuka.com Pte Ltd ¹	Karoo000 Ltd	Singapore	100.0	100.0
Karoo000 Management Company Pte. Ltd.	Karoo000 Ltd	Singapore	100.0	100.0
Karoo000 Software Pte. Ltd.	Karoo000 Ltd	Singapore	100.0	100.0
Karoo000 Proprietary Ltd	Karoo000 Ltd	South Africa	100.0	100.0
Karoo000 Cartrack Limited ¹⁰	Karoo000 Ltd	Uganda	100.0	100.0
Cartrack (Cambodia) Co. Ltd	Karoo000 Management Company Pte. Ltd.	Cambodia	100.0	100.0
Cartrack Swaziland (Pty) Ltd ¹¹	Karoo000 Management Company Pte. Ltd.	Kingdom of Eswatini	76.0	-
Carzuka Pte Ltd ¹	Carzuka.com Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100.0	100.0
Karoo000 Technologies Proprietary Limited ²	Karoo000 Proprietary Ltd	South Africa	100.0	100.0
Cartrack Management Services Proprietary Limited	Cartrack Holdings Proprietary Limited	South Africa	100.0	100.0
Cartrack Proprietary Limited	Cartrack Holdings Proprietary Limited	South Africa	100.0	100.0
Cartrack Manufacturing Proprietary Limited	Cartrack Holdings Proprietary Limited	South Africa	100.0	100.0
Cartrack Insurance Agency Proprietary Limited ³	Cartrack Holdings Proprietary Limited	South Africa	100.0	100.0
Cartrack Namibia Proprietary Limited	Cartrack Holdings Proprietary Limited	Namibia	100.0	100.0
Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	Cartrack Holdings Proprietary Limited	Singapore	100.0	100.0
Carzuka Proprietary Limited	Cartrack Holdings Proprietary Limited	South Africa	100.0	100.0
Purple rain Properties No.444 Proprietary Limited	Cartrack Holdings Proprietary Limited	South Africa	100.0	100.0
Karoo000 Logistics (Pty) Ltd ⁶	Cartrack Holdings Proprietary Limited	South Africa	70.1	70.1
Cartrack Telematics Proprietary Limited ⁹	Cartrack Proprietary Limited	South Africa	49.0	49.0
CTK Shell 1 (Pty) Ltd ^{1,7}	Cartrack Proprietary Limited	South Africa	100.0	100.0
Karu Holdings Proprietary Limited	Cartrack Proprietary Limited	South Africa	100.0	100.0
Combined Telematics Services Proprietary Limited ^{1,9}	Cartrack Proprietary Limited	South Africa	49.0	49.0
CTK Shell 2 (Pty) Ltd ^{1,8}	Cartrack Proprietary Limited	South Africa	100.0	100.0
Cartrack Tanzania Limited	Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	Tanzania	100.0	100.0
Karoo000 Kenya Limited ⁵	Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	Kenya	70.0	70.0
Cartrack Engineering Technologies Limited	Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	Nigeria	100.0	100.0
PT. Cartrack Technologies Indonesia	Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	Indonesia	100.0	100.0

Company Name	Held by	Country of incorporation	% holding 2024	% holding 2023
Cartrack Investments UK Limited ¹	Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	United Kingdom	100.0	100.0
Cartrack Technologies (China) Limited	Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	Hong Kong	100.0	100.0
Cartrack Malaysia SDN.BHD	Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	Malaysia	100.0	100.0
Cartrack Technologies LLC	Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	U.A.E	100.0	100.0
Cartrack Technologies PHL.INC.	Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	Philippines	100.0	100.0
Cartrack Technologies South East Asia Pte. Limited	Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	Singapore	100.0	100.0
Cartrack Ireland Limited	Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	Republic of Ireland	100.0	100.0
Cartrack Technologies (Thailand) Company Limited	Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	Thailand	100.0	100.0
Cartrack New Zealand Limited	Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	New Zealand	51.0	51.0
Cartrack (Australia) Proprietary Limited	Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	Australia	100.0	100.0
Cartrack Technologies Zambia Limited ¹	Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	Zambia	100.0	100.0
Cartrack (Mauritius) Ltd ¹	Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	Mauritius	100.0	100.0
Cartrack Vietnam Limited Liability Company ¹	Cartrack Technologies Pte. Limited	Vietnam	100.0	100.0
Cartrack INC.	Cartrack Ireland Limited	U.S.A	100.0	100.0
Cartrack Polska.Sp.zo.o	Cartrack Ireland Limited	Poland	90.9	90.9
Cartrack Portugal S.A.	Cartrack Ireland Limited	Portugal	100.0	100.0
Cartrack Espana. S.L.U.	Cartrack Ireland Limited	Spain	100.0	100.0
Karu.Com. Unipessoal. Lda	Cartrack Portugal S.A.	Portugal	100.0	100.0
Cartrack Limitada ⁹	Cartrack Technologies LLC	Mozambique	50.0	50.0
Auto Club LDA	Cartrack Technologies LLC	Mozambique	90.0	80.0
Cartrack for Information Technology Company ¹	Cartrack Technologies LLC	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	51.0	51.0

¹ Dormant

² Previously known as Cartrack Technologies Proprietary Limited

³ Previously known as Drive and Save Proprietary Limited

⁴ Previously known as Cartrack Holdings Limited

⁵ Previously known as Retriever Limited

⁶ Previously known as Picup Technologies Proprietary Limited

⁷ Previously known as Veraspan Proprietary Limited

⁸ Previously known as Zonke Bonke Telecoms Proprietary Limited

⁹ The Group considers Cartrack Limitada, Combined Telematics Services Proprietary Limited and Cartrack Telematics Proprietary Limited as subsidiaries of the Group as the Group has the right to appoint majority of the directors on the Board of Directors of these entities through contractual shareholders' agreement. The Board of Directors of the companies direct the relevant activities of these entities. Accordingly, the Group is exposed to and has the rights to variable returns, and has the ability to affect those returns through the Board of Directors.

¹⁰ 90% of the share capital of Karoo000 Cartrack Limited is held by Karoo000 Limited and the remainder 10% of the share capital is held by Karoo000 Management Company Pte Limited.

¹¹ 74% of the share capital of Cartrack Swaziland (Pty) Ltd is held by Karoo000 Management Company Pte. Ltd. and 2% is held by Cartrack Holdings Proprietary Limited.

Loans provided to subsidiary companies which require financial support have been subordinated in favour of third- party creditors of the underlying companies.

On June 15, 2022, the Group disposed of 30% of its interest in Karoo000 Kenya Limited for a consideration of USD 380,000. An amount of ZAR 730,112, being the proportion share of the carrying amount of net assets in Karoo000 Kenya Limited has been transferred to non-controlling interests.

On March 1, 2023, Cartrack acquired 76% of the shares and voting interests in Cartrack Swaziland (Pty) Ltd for a consideration of ZAR 9,120,000, recognizing a goodwill of ZAR 6.2 million (see Note 28).

28. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARY**(i) Cartrack Swaziland (Pty) Ltd**

On March 8, 2023, the Group acquired 76% of the shares and voting interests in Cartrack Swaziland (Pty) Ltd, from its existing franchisees for a consideration of ZAR 9.12 million, recognizing a goodwill of ZAR 6.2 million. The goodwill amount are not material to the Group.

The fair values of identifiable net assets and the cash outflows on the acquisition were as follows:

Figures in Rand thousands	Notes	As of February 29, 2024
Other non-current assets		2,868
Cash and cash equivalents		3,778
Other current assets (excluding cash and cash equivalents)		203
Non-current liabilities		(354)
Current liabilities		<u>(2,683)</u>
Net identifiable assets acquired		3,812
Add: Goodwill	8	6,223
Less: NCI based on proportionate interest		<u>(915)</u>
Cash consideration transferred for the business		9,120
Less: cash and cash equivalents acquired		(3,778)
Less: cash consideration payable		<u>(240)</u>
Net outflow of cash		<u>5,102</u>

Goodwill arising on the acquisitions is attributable to the synergies expected to arise from their integration with the Group, the skilled workforce acquired and the expanded customers. The primary reason for these acquisitions is to strategically expand its customers base.

29. MATERIAL NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST

On April 21, 2021, the Group acquired the remaining 31.9% equity interest in Cartrack, increasing its ownership from 68.1% to 100%. Reinvestment scheme was offered to the minority shareholders of Cartrack by exchanging a fixed number of Karooooo shares for a fixed number of Cartrack Shares (see Note 1).

The carrying amount of Cartrack's net assets in the Group's consolidated financial statements on the date of acquisition was ZAR 435.1 million. Subsequent to the acquisition of the remaining 31.9% stake in Cartrack, there is no material non-controlling interest as at February 29, 2024 and February 28, 2023.

30. RELATED PARTIES

In addition to the information disclosed in Notes 11, 12 and 19 in the financial statements, the following transactions took place between the Group and related parties at the terms agreed between parties:

Transactions with related parties

Figures in Rand thousands	Year ended February 29/28		
	2024	2023	2022
Sales to related parties	(30,730)	(20,139)	(28,915)
Purchases from related parties	137,107	92,520	98,032
Rent paid to related parties	8,468	6,121	13,697

Information regarding the key management and prescribed officers is detailed in Note 34.

31. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Directors have overall responsibility for the establishment in oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Directors have established the Audit and risk committee which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Group's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the Directors on its activities.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risk faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits, implement controls to enforce limits to monitor risk and adherence to limits.

The committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit reviews risk and management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the committee.

31.1 Capital management

The Group's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors return of capital, as well as the level of dividends to shareholders.

The capital structure of the Group consists of debt, which includes the borrowings and lease obligations disclosed in Note 16 and 17 respectively, cash and cash equivalents and bank overdraft disclosed in Note 13, and equity as disclosed in the consolidated statement of financial position.

There were no changes in the Group's approach to the capital management during the financial year.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amounts of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

31.2 Financial risk management

The Group has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments: credit risk, liquidity risk, currency and interest rate risk.

31.2 (a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers, cash deposits and cash equivalents.

Credit risk is managed by each subsidiary subject to the Group's established policy and procedure. The Group has a general credit policy of only dealing with credit worthy customers. A significant element of its individual customers is on debit-order payment method to assess credit risk.

Trade receivables comprise a widespread customer base. Management evaluates credit risk relating to customers on an ongoing basis. If customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Directors. The utilization of credit limits is regularly monitored. The Group does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single customer or any Group of customers having similar characteristics.

There has been no change in credit risk estimation techniques since the last financial year. The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit exposure.

Expected credit losses on financial assets recognized in profit or loss were as follows:

Figures in Rand thousands	Year ended February 29/28		
	2024	2023	2022
Expected credit loss provision on trade receivables arising from contracts with customers	109,422	87,541	88,482

Trade receivables

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the country in which the customer operates. Details of concentration of revenue are included in Note 20.

Expected credit loss assessment process followed in the current financial year

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses.

The provision rates are based on days since invoicing date for various groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns.

The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future conditions.

The following table provides information about the expected credit loss rate for trade receivables by ageing category:

Figures in Rand thousands	Expected credit loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Impairment loss allowance
At February 29, 2024			
Since invoicing	6%	201,762	12,844
1 month since invoicing date	14%	64,098	8,988
2 months since invoicing date	22%	39,487	8,627
3 months since invoicing date	54%	248,760	134,781
Total	30%	554,107	165,240

Figures in Rand thousands	Expected credit loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Impairment loss allowance
At February 28, 2023			
Since invoicing	7%	195,058	13,177
1 month since invoicing date	18%	51,655	9,434
2 months since invoicing date	25%	29,777	7,328
3 months since invoicing date	57%	209,250	119,602
Total	31%	485,740	149,541

Cash and cash equivalents

The Group held cash and cash equivalents of ZAR 459.5 million as at February 29, 2024 (2023: ZAR 965.8 million) and short term deposits amounting to ZAR 485.7 million as at February 29, 2024 (2023: ZAR Nil million). The amounts are held with major banks and financial institutions which are rated and regulated in each country. None of the bank's holding deposits show financial strain. Impairment on cash and cash equivalents at bank and short term deposits has been measured on a 12-month expected loss and reflect the short maturity of the exposures. The Group considers that its cash and cash equivalents at bank and short term deposits have low credit risk and the amount of the allowance to be insignificant.

31.2 (b) Liquidity risk

The Group manages liquidity risk through an ongoing review of future commitments and ensures that there is adequate funding available in terms of cash reserves and committed funding facilities.

Cash flow forecasts are prepared and available borrowing facilities are monitored on an ongoing basis.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The table below analyzes the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows and includes contractual interest payments.

Figures in Rand thousands	Less than 1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	>5 years	Total
At February 29, 2024						
Term loans	11,313	45,089	–	–	–	56,402
Lease obligations	74,161	63,876	34,842	31,868	15,033	219,780
Trade and other payables	398,153	–	–	–	–	398,153
Loans from related parties	924	–	–	–	–	924
Bank overdraft	23,362	–	–	–	–	23,362
At February 28, 2023						
Term loans	21,993	18,352	17,596	15,751	–	73,692
Lease obligations	56,511	37,454	15,084	11,180	10,271	130,500
Trade and other payables	329,481	–	–	–	–	329,481
Loans from related parties	607	–	–	–	–	607
Bank overdraft	40	–	–	–	–	40

31.2 (c) Currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk to the extent that sales, purchases, and borrowings of the foreign operations are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of Group companies. The functional currencies of Group companies are primarily the ZAR, USD, Euro (EUR), Mozambican metical (MZN), the Singapore dollar (SGD) and Polish zloty (PLN).

The Group does not apply hedge accounting.

Exposure to currency risk

The summarized quantitative data about the Group's exposure to currency risk as reported to the management of the Group is as follows:

Figures in Rand thousands	USD	EUR	SGD
At February 29, 2024			
Trade and other receivables	326,060	5,213	1,306
Loan from related parties	127,802	86,824	–
Loan to related parties	(236,878)	–	(20,869)
Cash and cash equivalents	70,015	2,590	1,868
Trade and other payables	(230,793)	(5,318)	(15,639)
	<u>56,206</u>	<u>89,309</u>	<u>(33,334)</u>
At February 28, 2023			
Trade and other receivables	104,583	40	433
Loan from related parties	114,186	80,342	–
Loan to related parties	(229,229)	–	(20,040)
Cash and cash equivalents	61,780	2,337	560
Trade and other payables	(50,581)	(5,846)	(8,135)
	<u>739</u>	<u>76,873</u>	<u>(27,182)</u>

Sensitivity analysis

A strengthening/weakening of the ZAR against the USD, EUR and SGD, at year-end would have impacted the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency, equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant. A factor change of 10% has been applied to the exchange rates.

Figures in Rand thousands	Strengthening of ZAR	Weakening of ZAR
February 29, 2024		
USD	(5,621)	5,621
EUR	(8,931)	8,931
SGD	3,333	(3,333)
	<u>(11,219)</u>	<u>11,219</u>
February 28, 2023		
USD	(74)	74
EUR	(7,687)	7,687
SGD	2,718	(2,718)
	<u>(5,043)</u>	<u>5,043</u>

31.2 (d) Interest rate risk

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

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to the Group's loan obligations with variable interest rates as follow:

- The term loan with Caixa Geral Depositos de S.A attracts interest at a rate of 3% p.a plus 12-month Euro Interbank Offered Rate ("EURIBOR"). The reform of EURIBOR was completed and as a result it can continue to be used as a reference rate. The term loan was fully repaid on January 18, 2024.
- The term loan with Standard Bank South Africa attracts interest at a rate of 2.05% plus 3-month Johannesburg Interbank Average Rate ("JIBAR"). The facility had been terminated on February 26, 2024.
- The mortgaged bond with First National Bank attracts interest at a rate of 1.15% p.a plus prime rate. There is uncertainty over the timing and the methods of transition for replacing the existing prime rate with alternative rates.

No financial instruments were entered into to mitigate the risk of interest rate movements.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table illustrates the effects on Group's earnings and equity, all other factors remaining constant. A factor of 1% has been applied to the interest rates:

Figures in Rand thousands	As of February 29/28	
	2024	2023
Effect on profit before tax (1% increase)	(479)	(599)
Effect on profit before tax (1% decrease)	479	599

32. ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT CLASSIFICATION

The following table shows the carrying amounts and classification of financial assets and financial liabilities. The carrying amounts approximate their fair values.

Figures in Rand thousands	Notes	As of February 29/28	
		2024	2023
Financial assets (at amortized cost)			
Loans to related party	12	28,200	25,800
Trade and other receivables (excludes prepayments and other taxes)	11	931,495	394,152
Cash and cash equivalents	13	459,527	965,790
		<u>1,419,222</u>	<u>1,385,742</u>
Financial assets (at fair value)			
Other financial assets	14	-	388
Financial liabilities (at amortized cost)			
Loans from related parties	12	924	607
Trade and other payables (excludes other taxes)	19	398,153	329,481
Term loans	16	48,179	59,947
Bank overdraft	13	23,362	40
		<u>470,618</u>	<u>390,075</u>

33. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Fair value hierarchy

The Group categorizes fair value measurement using a fair value hierarchy that is dependent on the valuation inputs used as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

Fair value measurements that use inputs of different hierarchy levels are categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value

As of February 28, 2023, Derivative – call option (Note 14) was measured at level 3 fair value. No assets and liabilities were measured at fair value as of February 29, 2024.

The fair value of the underlying share of Karooooo Logistics is determined using discounted cash flow model. The key unobservable inputs of the discounted cash flow are as disclosed in Note 8.

Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value, for which fair value is disclosed

As of February 29, 2024, the fair value of loan to related party as disclosed in the table below is based on significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) and have been calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows using rates currently available for instruments on with similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

Figures in Rand thousands	Notes	As of February 29, 2024	
		Carrying amount	Aggregate fair value
Loan to related party	12	28,200	29,258

Fair value of financial instruments by classes that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair value

Cash and cash equivalents (Note 13), trade and other receivables (Note 11), trade and other payables (Note 19), term loans (Note 16), loans from related parties (Note 12), and lease liabilities (Note 17). The carrying amounts of these financial assets and liabilities are reasonable approximation of fair values as they are short term in nature, market interest rate instruments.

Fair value of financial instrument classes that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are not reasonable approximation of fair value

There are no financial instruments that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are not reasonable approximation of fair value.

34. DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS

Key management personnel compensation comprised the following:

Figures in Rand thousands	Year ended February 29/28		
	2024	2023	2022
Short-term employee benefits	18,094	16,557	13,109
Post-employment benefits	430	378	276
	<u>18,524</u>	<u>16,935</u>	<u>13,385</u>

The amounts disclosed in the table are the amounts recognized as an expense during the reporting period related to directors and key management personnel.

35. BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE INFORMATION

Basic and diluted earnings per share

The calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share has been based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue.

Figures in Rand	Year ended February 29/28		
	2024	2023	2022
Basic earnings			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholder of Karooooo (ZAR '000)	738,191	597,153	449,953
Weighted average number of ordinary shares issued	30,948,470	30,951,106	29,528,020
Basic and diluted earnings per share (ZAR)	23.85	19.29	15.24

Diluted earnings per share

There are no dilutive instruments and therefore diluted earnings per share is the same as basic earnings per share.

36. FUNDING FACILITIES

Cartrack Proprietary Limited (“CTSA”) has entered into funding agreements with The Standard Bank South Africa Limited (“SBSA”) and Mercantile Bank, a division of Capitec Bank Limited (“Mercantile”) as follows:

The SBSA facility comprises a ZAR 925 million credit funding facility (the “Loan”), of which ZAR 75.0 million is committed and ZAR 850 million is uncommitted. Interest is levied at a rate of 3 months JIBAR plus margin.

A guarantee has been provided by Cartrack Holdings (Pty) Ltd (“CTH”) and Cartrack Manufacturing Proprietary Limited (“CTM”). Security has been provided by CTH, CTSA and CTM in the form of a pledge and cession of certain rights in favor of the lender, including shares held in South African entities, all claims, bank accounts, cash and cash equivalent investments, intellectual property, insurance policies and insurance proceeds. The facilities has been terminated on February 26, 2024 and at February 28, 2023, none of the facilities was utilized.

The Mercantile facility comprises an unsecured short-term overdraft facility of ZAR 275.0 million at the bank’s prime lending rate of 11.75% (2023: 11.75%) per annum. No security is provided on this facility. At February 29, 2024, ZAR 23.4 million (2023: ZAR Nil million) was utilized.

37. COMMITMENTS

Other than the lease commitments disclosed in Note 17, as at February 29, 2024, the Group has commitments for capital expenditure of ZAR 151.7 million (2023: ZAR 45.0 million), relating to the redevelopment of its head office suite for South Africa. The total estimated redevelopment cost is ZAR 396.0 million.

38. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In April 2024, the Board approved a resolution for Karooooo Logistics (Pty) Ltd to repurchase its ordinary shares at a purchase price of ZAR 15.2 million in accordance with the Companies Act of South Africa and to cancel the repurchased shares. As a result, the Group’s effective shareholding in Karooooo Logistics (Pty) Ltd is expected to increase from 70.1% to 74.8% after completion of the repurchase and cancellation.

Karoo000 Limited Subsidiary Companies FY2024

- 1 Cartrack Holdings (Pty) Ltd
 - 2 Cartrack (Pty) Ltd
 - 3 Cartrack Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd
 - 4 Cartrack Telematics (Pty) Ltd
 - 5 Cartrack Insurance Agency (Pty) Ltd
 - 6 Cartrack Namibia (Pty) Ltd
 - 7 Cartrack Australia (Pty) Ltd
 - 8 Cartrack New Zealand Limited
 - 9 Cartrack Tanzania Limited
 - 10 Cartrack Ireland Limited
 - 11 Cartrack Mauritius Limited
 - 12 Cartrack Malaysia SDN. BHD
 - 13 Cartrack Vietnam Limited Liability Company
 - 14 Cartrack Portugal SA
 - 15 Cartrack Espana S.L.U (Spain)
 - 16 Cartrack Inc. (USA)
 - 17 Cartrack Polska SP.ZO.O (Poland)
 - 18 Cartrack Limitada (Mozambique)
 - 19 Cartrack (Cambodia) Co. Ltd.
 - 20 Cartrack Swaziland (Pty) Ltd
 - 21 Cartrack Investments (UK) Limited (United Kingdom)
 - 22 Cartrack Technologies Pte Ltd (Singapore)
 - 23 Cartrack Technologies (Thailand) Pte. Ltd
 - 24 Cartrack Technologies South East Asia Pte. Ltd
 - 25 PT Cartrack Technologies Indonesia
 - 26 Cartrack Technologies Zambia Limited
 - 27 Cartrack Technologies Phil Incorporated (Philippines)
 - 28 Cartrack Technologies China Limited
 - 29 Cartrack Technologies LLC (UAE)
 - 30 Cartrack Engineering Technologies Limited (Nigeria)
-

- 31 Cartrack for Information Technology (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)
 - 32 Carzuka (Pty) Ltd
 - 33 Carzuka Pte. Ltd (Singapore)
 - 34 Carzuka.com. Pte. Ltd (Singapore)
 - 35 Karooooo Logistics (Pty) Ltd
 - 36 Karooooo Cartrack Limited (Uganda)
 - 37 Karooooo Management Company Pte. Ltd (Singapore)
 - 38 Karooooo Software Pte. Ltd (Singapore)
 - 39 Karooooo (Pty) Ltd)
 - 40 Karooooo Technologies (Pty) Ltd
 - 41 Karooooo Kenya Limited
 - 42 Karu Holdings (Pty) Ltd
 - 43 Karu.Com Unipessoal LDA (Portugal)
 - 44 Purple Rain Properties no 444 (Pty) Ltd
 - 45 Auto Club LDA (Mozambique)
 - 46 Combined Telematics Services (Pty) Ltd
 - 47 CTK Shell 1 (Pty) Ltd
 - 48 CTK Shell 2 (Pty) Ltd
 - 49 Cartrack Management Services (Pty) Ltd
-

Exhibit 12.1**CERTIFICATION BY THE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER PURSUANT TO SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT RULES 13a-14(a) AND 15d-14(a) AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Isaias (Zak) Jose Calisto, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of Karooooo Ltd.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the company and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: June 13, 2024

By: /s/ Isaias (Zak) Jose Calisto
Isaias (Zak) Jose Calisto
Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 12.2

CERTIFICATION BY THE PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER PURSUANT TO SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT RULES 13a-14(a) AND 15d-14(a) AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Hoe Shin Goy, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of Karooooo Ltd.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the company and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: June 13, 2024

By: /s/ Hoe Shin Goy
Hoe Shin Goy
Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 13.1**CERTIFICATION BY THE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

The certification set forth below is being submitted in connection with the Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended February 29, 2024 (the "Report") for the purpose of complying with Rule 13a-14(b) or Rule 15d-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

Isaias (Zak) Jose Calisto, the Chief Executive Officer and Hoe Shin Goy, the Chief Financial Officer of Karooooo Ltd., each certifies that, to the best of his or her knowledge:

1. the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act; and
2. the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Karooooo Ltd.

Date: June 13, 2024

By: /s/ Isaias (Zak) Jose Calisto

Isaias (Zak) Jose Calisto
Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Hoe Shin Goy

Hoe Shin Goy
Chief Financial Officer

**KAROOOOO LIMITED****COMPENSATION RECOUPMENT POLICY**

This Compensation Recoupment Policy (this “**Policy**”) provides for the recoupment of certain executive compensation in the event of an accounting restatement resulting from material noncompliance with financial reporting requirements under U.S. federal securities laws in accordance with the terms and conditions set out below. This Policy is intended to comply with the requirements of Section 10D of the Exchange Act (as defined below) and Section 5608 of the Nasdaq Listing Rules (the “**Listing Rule**”).

1. Definitions

For the purposes of this Policy, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth below.

“**Committee**” means the compensation committee of the Board of Directors (“the **Board**”) or any successor committee thereof. If there is no compensation committee of the Board, references herein to the “Committee” shall refer to the Company’s committee of independent directors that is responsible for executive compensation decisions, or in the absence of such a compensation committee, the independent members of the Board.

“**Company**” means Karooooo Limited.

“**Covered Compensation**” means any Incentive-based Compensation “received” by a Covered Executive during the applicable Recoupment Period; provided that:

- (i) such Incentive-based Compensation was received by such Covered Executive (A) on or after the Effective Date, (B) after he or she commenced service as an Executive Officer and (C) while the Company had a class of securities publicly listed on a United States national securities exchange; and
- (ii) such Covered Executive served as an Executive Officer at any time during the performance period applicable to such Incentive-based Compensation.

For purposes of this Policy, Incentive-based Compensation is “received” by a Covered Executive during the fiscal period in which the Financial Reporting Measure applicable to such Incentive-based Compensation (or portion thereof) is attained, even if the payment or grant of such Incentive-based Compensation is made thereafter.

“**Covered Executive**” means any (i) current or former Executive Officer and (ii) any other employee of the Company and its subsidiaries designated by the Committee as subject to this Policy from time to time.

“**Effective Date**” means October 2, 2023.

“**Exchange Act**” means the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

“**Executive Officer**” means, with respect to the Company, (i) its president, (ii) chief executive officer, (iii) its principal financial officer, (iv) its principal accounting officer (or if there is no such accounting officer, its controller), (v) any vice-president in charge of a principal business unit, division or function (such as sales, administration or finance), (vi) any other officer who performs a policy-making function for the Company (including any officer of the Company’s parent(s) or subsidiaries if they perform policy-making functions for the Company) and (vii) any other person who performs similar policy- making functions for the Company. Policy-making function is not intended to include policy-making functions that are not significant. The determination as to an individual’s status as an Executive Officer shall be made by the Committee and such determination shall be final, conclusive and binding on such individual and all other interested persons.

“**Financial Reporting Measure**” means any (i) measure that is determined and presented in accordance with the accounting principles used in preparing the Company’s financial statements, (ii) stock price measure or (iii) total shareholder return measure (and any measures that are derived wholly or in part from any measure referenced in clause (i), (ii) or (iii) above). For the avoidance of doubt, any such measure does not need to be presented within the Company’s financial statements or included in a filing with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission to constitute a Financial Reporting Measure.

“**Financial Restatement**” means a restatement of the Company’s financial statements due to the Company’s material noncompliance with any financial reporting requirement under U.S. federal securities laws that is required in order to correct:

- (i) an error in previously issued financial statements that is material to the previously issued financial statements; or
- (ii) an error that would result in a material misstatement if the error were (a) corrected in the current period or (b) left uncorrected in the current period.

For purposes of this Policy, a Financial Restatement shall not be deemed to occur in the event of a revision of the Company’s financial statements due to an out-of-period adjustment (i.e., when the error is immaterial to the previously issued financial statements and the correction of the error is also immaterial to the current period) or a retrospective (1) application of a change in accounting principles; (2) revision to reportable segment information due to a change in the structure of the Company’s internal organization; (3) reclassification due to a discontinued operation; (4) application of a change in reporting entity, such as from a reorganization of entities under common control; or (5) revision for stock splits, reverse stock splits, stock dividends or other changes in capital structure; or (6) adjustment to provisional amounts in connection with a prior business combination.

“**Incentive-based Compensation**” means any compensation (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any cash or equity or equity-based compensation, whether deferred or current) that is granted, earned and/or vested based wholly or in part upon the achievement of a Financial Reporting Measure. For purposes of this Policy, “Incentive-based Compensation” shall also be deemed to include any amounts which were determined based on (or were otherwise calculated by reference to) Incentive- based Compensation (including, without limitation, any amounts under any long-term disability, life insurance or supplemental retirement or severance plan or agreement or any notional account that is based on Incentive-based Compensation, as well as any earnings accrued thereon).

“**Nasdaq**” means the NASDAQ Global Select Market, or any successor thereof.

“**Recoupment Period**” means the three fiscal years completed immediately preceding the date of any applicable Recoupment Trigger Date. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Recoupment Period additionally includes any transition period (that results from a change in the Company’s fiscal year) within or immediately following those three completed fiscal years, provided that a transition period between the last day of the Company’s previous fiscal year end and the first day of its new fiscal year that comprises a period of nine (9) to twelve (12) months would be deemed a completed fiscal year.

“Recoupment Trigger Date” means the earlier of (i) the date that the Board (or a committee thereof or the officer(s) of the Company authorized to take such action if Board action is not required) concludes, or reasonably should have concluded, that the Company is required to prepare a Financial Restatement, and (ii) the date on which a court, regulator or other legally authorized body directs the Company to prepare a Financial Restatement.

2. Recoupment of Erroneously Awarded Compensation.

- 2.1. In the event of a Financial Restatement, if the amount of any Covered Compensation received by a Covered Executive (the “Awarded Compensation”) exceeds the amount of such Covered Compensation that would have otherwise been received by such Covered Executive if calculated based on the Financial Restatement (the “Adjusted Compensation”), the Company shall reasonably promptly recover from such Covered Executive an amount equal to the excess of the Awarded Compensation over the Adjusted Compensation, each calculated on a pre-tax basis (such excess amount, the “Erroneously Awarded Compensation”).
- 2.2. If (i) the Financial Reporting Measure applicable to the relevant Covered Compensation is stock price or total shareholder return (or any measure derived wholly or in part from either of such measures) and (ii) the amount of Erroneously Awarded Compensation is not subject to mathematical recalculation directly from the information in the Financial Restatement, then the amount of Erroneously Awarded Compensation shall be determined (on a pre-tax basis) based on the Company’s reasonable estimate of the effect of the Financial Restatement on the Company’s stock price or total shareholder return (or the derivative measure thereof) upon which such Covered Compensation was received.
- 2.3. For the avoidance of doubt, the Company’s obligation to recover Erroneously Awarded Compensation is not dependent on (i) if or when the restated financial statements are filed or (ii) any fault of any Covered Executive for the accounting errors or other actions leading to a Financial Restatement.
- 2.4. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in Sections 2.1 through 2.3 hereof, the Company shall not be required to recover any Erroneously Awarded Compensation if both (i) the conditions set forth in either of the following clauses 2.4.1, 2.4.2, or 2.4.3 are satisfied and (ii) the Board’s committee of independent directors responsible for executive compensation decisions (or, in the absence of such a committee, a majority of the independent directors serving on the Board) has determined that recovery of the Erroneously Awarded Compensation would be impracticable:
 - 2.4.1. the direct expense paid to a third party to assist in enforcing the recovery of the Erroneously Awarded Compensation under this Policy would exceed the amount of such Erroneously Awarded Compensation to be recovered; provided that, before concluding that it would be impracticable to recover any amount of Erroneously Awarded Compensation pursuant to this Section 2.4, the Company shall have first made a reasonable attempt to recover such Erroneously Awarded Compensation, document such reasonable attempt(s) to make such recovery and provide that documentation to the Nasdaq;
 - 2.4.2. recovery of the Erroneously Awarded Compensation would violate Singapore law to the extent such law was adopted prior to November 28, 2022; *provided* that, before concluding that it would be impracticable to recover any amount of Erroneously Awarded Compensation pursuant to this Section 2.4, the Company shall have first obtained an opinion of home country counsel of Singapore, that is acceptable to the Nasdaq, that recovery would result in such a violation, and the Company must provide such opinion to the Nasdaq; or
 - 2.4.3. recovery of the Erroneously Awarded Compensation would likely cause an otherwise tax- qualified retirement plan, under which benefits are broadly available to employees of the Company, to fail to meet the requirements of Sections 401(a)(13) or 411(a) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”).

- 2.5. The Company shall not indemnify any Covered Executive, directly or indirectly, for any losses that such Covered Executive may incur in connection with the recovery of Erroneously Awarded Compensation pursuant to this Policy, including through the payment of insurance premiums or gross-up payments.
- 2.6. The Committee shall determine, in its sole discretion, the manner and timing in which any Erroneously Awarded Compensation shall be recovered from a Covered Executive in accordance with applicable law, including, without limitation, by (i) requiring reimbursement of Covered Compensation previously paid in cash; (ii) seeking recovery of any gain realized on the vesting, exercise, settlement, sale, transfer or other disposition of any equity or equity-based awards; (iii) offsetting the Erroneously Awarded Compensation amount from any compensation otherwise owed by the Company or any of its affiliates to the Covered Executive; (iv) cancelling outstanding vested or unvested equity or equity-based awards; and/or (v) taking any other remedial and recovery action permitted by applicable law. For the avoidance of doubt, except as set forth in Section 2.4, in no event may the Company accept an amount that is less than the amount of Erroneously Awarded Compensation; provided that, to the extent necessary to avoid any adverse tax consequences to the Covered Executive pursuant to Section 409A of the Code, any offsets against amounts under any nonqualified deferred compensation plans (as defined under Section 409A of the Code) shall be made in compliance with Section 409A of the Code.

3. **Administration**

This Policy shall be administered by the Committee. All decisions of the Committee shall be final, conclusive and binding upon the Company and the Covered Executives, their beneficiaries, heirs, executors, administrators and any other legal representative. The Committee shall have full power and authority to (i) administer and interpret this Policy; (ii) correct any defect, supply any omission and reconcile any inconsistency in this Policy; and (iii) make any other determination and take any other action that the Committee deems necessary or desirable for the administration of this Policy and to comply with applicable law (including Section 10D of the Exchange Act) and applicable stock market or exchange rules and regulations. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, to the extent permitted by Section 10D of the Exchange Act and the Listing Rule, the Board may, in its sole discretion, at any time and from time to time, administer this Policy in the same manner as the Committee.

4. **Amendment/Termination**

Subject to Section 10D of the Exchange Act and the Listing Rule, this Policy may be amended or terminated by the Committee at any time; subject furthermore to applicable provisions of the Singapore Companies Act and the Company's Constitution, as may be required. To the extent that any applicable law, or stock market or exchange rules or regulations require recovery of Erroneously Awarded Compensation in circumstances in addition to those specified herein, nothing in this Policy shall be deemed to limit or restrict the right or obligation of the Company to recover Erroneously Awarded Compensation to the fullest extent required by such applicable law, stock market or exchange rules and regulations. Unless otherwise required by applicable law, this Policy shall no longer be effective from and after the date that the Company no longer has a class of securities publicly listed on a United States national securities exchange.

5. **Interpretation**

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, this Policy is intended to comply with the requirements of Section 10D of the Exchange Act and the Listing Rule (and any applicable regulations, administrative interpretations or stock market or exchange rules and regulations adopted in connection therewith). The provisions of this Policy shall be interpreted in a manner that satisfies such requirements and this Policy shall be operated accordingly. If any provision of this Policy would otherwise frustrate or conflict with this intent, the provision shall be interpreted and deemed amended so as to avoid such conflict.

6. Other Compensation Clawback/Recoupment Rights

Any right of recoupment under this Policy is in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other remedies, rights or requirements with respect to the clawback or recoupment of any compensation that may be available to the Company pursuant to the terms of any other recoupment or clawback policy of the Company (or any of its affiliates) that may be in effect from time to time, any provisions in any employment agreement, offer letter, cash incentive plan or program, equity plan or program, equity award agreement or similar plan or agreement, and any other legal remedies available to the Company, as well as applicable law, stock market or exchange rules, listing standards or regulations; provided, however, that any amounts recouped or clawed back under any other policy that would be recoupable under this Policy shall count toward any required clawback or recoupment under this Policy and vice versa.

7. Exempt Compensation

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, the Company has no obligation under this Policy to seek recoupment of amounts paid to a Covered Executive which are granted, vested or earned based solely upon the occurrence or non-occurrence of nonfinancial events. Such exempt compensation includes, without limitation, base salary, time-vesting awards, compensation awarded on the basis of the achievement of metrics that are not Financial Reporting Measures or compensation awarded solely at the discretion of the Committee or the Board, provided that such amounts are in no way contingent on, and were not in any way granted on the basis of, the achievement of any Financial Reporting Measure performance goal.

8. Miscellaneous

- 8.1. Any applicable award agreement or other document setting forth the terms and conditions of any compensation covered by this Policy shall be deemed to include the restrictions imposed herein and incorporate this Policy by reference and, in the event of any inconsistency, the terms of this Policy will govern. For the avoidance of doubt, this Policy applies to all compensation that is received on or after the Effective Date, regardless of the date on which the award agreement or other document setting forth the terms and conditions of the Covered Executive's compensation became effective, including, without limitation, compensation received under any current or former Karooooo Limited Executive Incentive Program (including the "Cherry- on-Top" plan) and any successor plans thereto.
- 8.2. This Policy shall be binding and enforceable against all Covered Executives and their beneficiaries, heirs, executors, administrators or other legal representatives.
- 8.3. All issues concerning the construction, validity, enforcement and interpretation of this Policy and all related documents, including, without limitation, any employment agreement, offer letter, equity award agreement or similar agreement, shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the Republic of Singapore, without giving effect to any choice of law or conflict of law rules or provisions (whether of the Republic of Singapore or any other jurisdiction) that would cause the application of the laws of any jurisdiction other than the Republic of Singapore.
- 8.4. The Covered Executives, their beneficiaries, heirs, executors, administrators and any other legal representative and the Company shall initially attempt to resolve all claims, disputes or controversies arising under, out of or in connection with this Policy by conducting good faith negotiations amongst themselves. To ensure the timely and economical resolution of disputes that arise in connection with this Policy, any and all disputes, claims or causes of action arising from or relating to the enforcement, performance or interpretation of this Policy shall be resolved to the fullest extent permitted by law by final, binding and confidential arbitration in Singapore, by a single arbitrator in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the Singapore International Arbitration Centre ("SIAC Rules") for the time being in force which rules are deemed to be incorporated by reference into this Policy. To the fullest extent permitted by law, the Covered Executives, their beneficiaries, heirs, executors, administrators and any other legal representative and the Company, shall waive (and shall hereby be deemed to have waived) (1) the right to resolve any such dispute through a trial by jury or judge or administrative proceeding; and (2) any objection to arbitration taking place in Singapore.
- 8.5. If any provision of this Policy is determined to be unenforceable or invalid under any applicable law, such provision will be applied to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law and shall automatically be deemed amended in a manner consistent with its objectives to the extent necessary to conform to any limitations required under applicable law.

This Policy was adopted by the Board on 22 November 2023.

Exhibit A**ATTESTATION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COMPENSATION RECOUPMENT POLICY**

By my signature below, I acknowledge and agree that:

- I have received and read the attached Compensation Recoupment Policy (the "Policy");
- I am fully bound by, and subject to, and I shall abide by, all of the terms of the Policy both during and after my employment with Karooooo Limited (the "Company"), including, without limitation, by promptly repaying or returning any Erroneously Awarded Compensation (as defined in the Policy) to the Company, as determined in accordance with the Policy;
- any Incentive-based Compensation (as defined in the Policy) "received" by or otherwise provided to me (including any Incentive-based Compensation granted, paid or provided to or earned by, me, whether before, on or following the date of this acknowledgement) shall be subject to recoupment and/or forfeiture pursuant to the Policy, subject to the terms and conditions thereof;
- in the event of any inconsistency between the Policy and the terms of any employment or similar agreement to which I am a party, or the terms of any compensation plan, program or agreement under which any incentive-based compensation has been granted, awarded, earned or paid to me, the terms of the Policy shall govern;
- in the event it is determined by the Committee (as defined in the Policy) that any amounts granted, awarded, earned or paid to me must be forfeited or reimbursed to the Company, I will promptly take any action necessary to effectuate such forfeiture and/or reimbursement; and
- I am not entitled to indemnification or right of advancement of expenses in connection with any enforcement of the Policy by the Company.

Signature:

Printed Name:

Date: