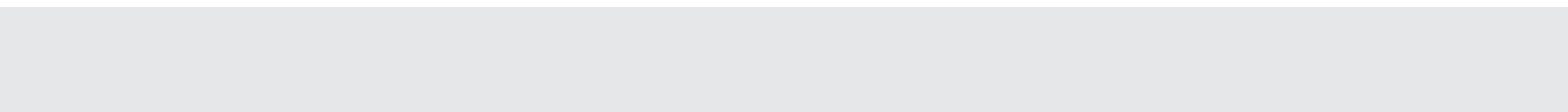
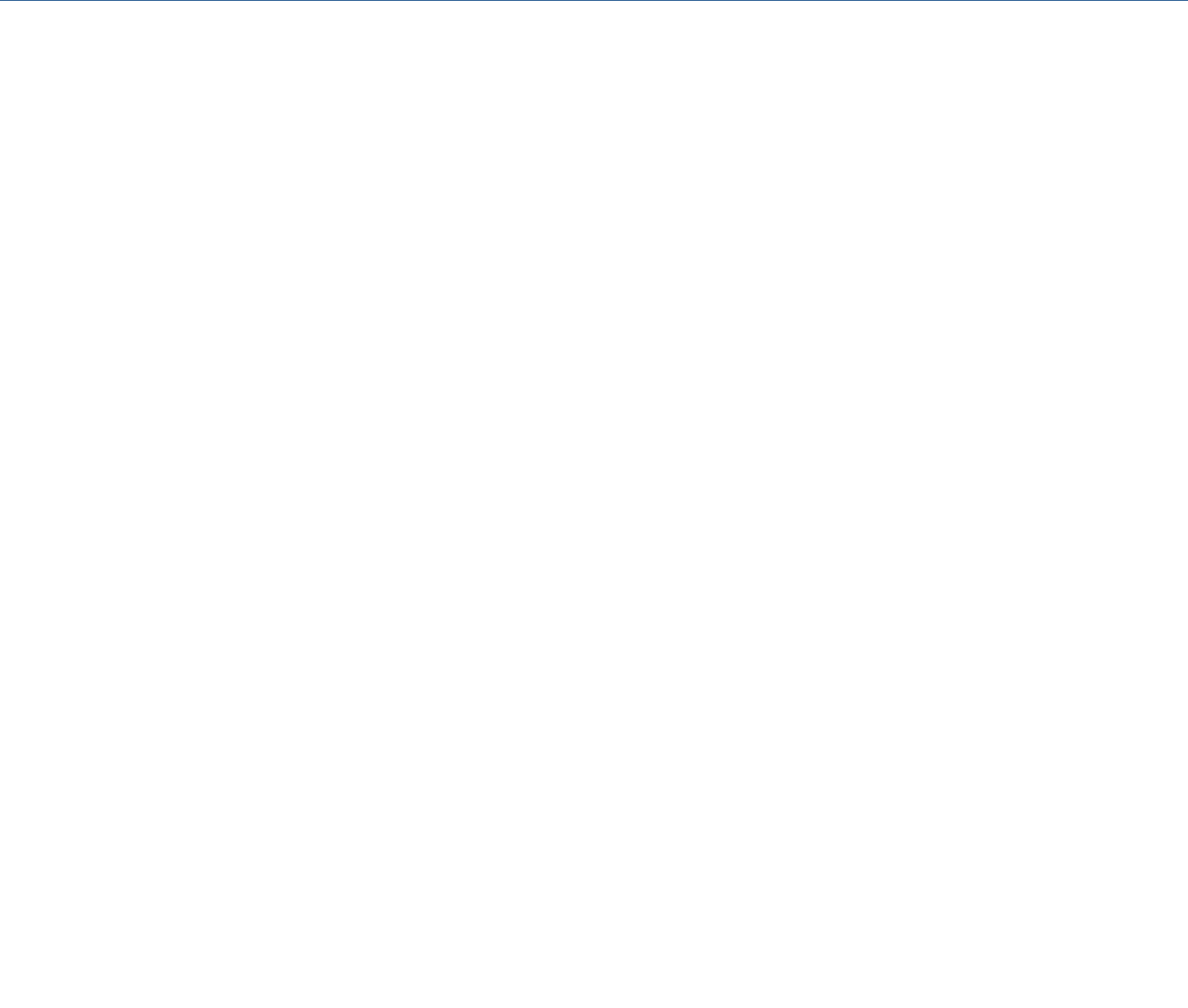


Remgro
Limited



2015
ANNUAL
FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS



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STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The directors are responsible for the maintenance of adequate accounting records and the preparation and integrity of the annual financial statements included in this Annual Report.

The annual financial statements are prepared, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the requirements of the South African Companies Act (No. 71 of 2008), as amended, on the going concern basis and incorporate full and responsible disclosure. The annual financial statements are based upon appropriate accounting policies and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates. The financial statements have been prepared under the supervision of the Chief Financial Officer, Leon Crouse CA(SA).

The directors are satisfied that the information contained in the financial statements fairly represents the results of operations for the year and the financial position of the Group at year-end. The accuracy of the other information included in the Annual Report was considered by the directors and they are satisfied that it accords with the financial statements.

The directors are also responsible for the Group's system of internal financial controls. The system was developed to provide

reasonable, but not absolute, assurance regarding the reliability of the financial statements, the safeguarding of assets, and to prevent and detect misrepresentation and losses.

The directors are of the opinion that the Group will continue as a going concern in the future.

The financial statements were audited by the independent auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc., to whom unrestricted access was given to all financial records and related information. The auditor's report is presented on page 9.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors.



Johann Rupert
Chairman



Jannie Durand
Chief Executive Officer

Stellenbosch
17 September 2015

STATEMENT BY THE COMPANY SECRETARY

I, Mariza Lubbe, being the Company Secretary of Remgro Limited, hereby certify that all returns and notices of Remgro Limited required in terms of the Companies Act (No. 71 of 2008), as amended, have in respect of the year under review, been filed with the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission and that all such returns and notices appear to be true, correct and up to date.



Mariza Lubbe
Company Secretary

Stellenbosch
17 September 2015

AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF REMGR0 LIMITED

This report by the Audit and Risk Committee (the committee), as appointed by the shareholders in respect of the year under review, is prepared in accordance with the recommendations of King III and the requirements of the Companies Act (No. 71 of 2008), as amended (Companies Act) and describes how the committee has discharged its statutory duties in terms of the Companies Act and its additional duties assigned to it by the Board in respect of the financial year ended 30 June 2015.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS

The committee comprises four independent non-executive directors (as set out in the table below) and is chaired by Mr Herman Wessels who is a Chartered Accountant. All the committee members are suitably skilled and experienced. In terms of the committee's mandate, at least four meetings should be held annually.

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE

Committee member*	Number of meetings held	Number of meetings attended
H Wessels (chairman)	4	4
N P Mageza	4	4
P J Moleketi	4	4
F Robertson	4	4

* *Abridged curriculum vitae of all the directors of the Company are set out on pages 14 and 15 of the Integrated Annual Report.*

The Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, head of internal audit and representatives of the external auditors attend the committee meetings by invitation. Committee agendas provide for confidential meetings between committee members and the internal and external auditors, as well as management.

ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The committee's role and responsibilities include its statutory duties as per the Companies Act, as well as the responsibilities assigned to it by the Board.

The committee is satisfied that it has fulfilled all of its duties during the financial year under review, as further detailed below.

Remgro's principal wholly owned operating subsidiary is Wispeco. Wispeco's Audit and Risk Committee functions as a subcommittee of the committee and reports to this committee at each meeting by way of inclusion of the minutes of the meetings held by it in the committee's agenda. The committee has also satisfied itself that there are effective audit committees functioning at the Company's significant non-wholly owned

subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, whose minutes of meetings held are also included in the committee's agenda.

More information about the functioning of the committee and the matters dealt with in this report can be found in the Corporate Governance Report and Risk Management Report which are included in the Integrated Annual Report.

STATUTORY DUTIES

In the conduct of its duties, the committee has performed the following statutory duties:

- Nominated PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. and Mr Hein Döman, who, in the opinion of the committee, is independent of the Company, to the shareholders for appointment as the external auditor for the financial year ended 30 June 2015
- Determined the fees to be paid to the external auditor and their terms of engagement
- Ensured that the appointment of the external auditor complies with the provisions of the Companies Act and any other legislation relating to the appointment of auditors
- Determined the nature and extent of any non-audit services that the external auditor may provide to the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries administered by Remgro Management Services Limited (RMS), as well as Wispeco
- Pre-approved any proposed agreement with the external auditor for the provision of non-audit services to the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries administered by RMS, as well as Wispeco.

EXTERNAL AUDIT

The committee is satisfied that the Company's external auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc., is independent of the Company and is therefore able to conduct their audit functions without any influence from the Company.

A formal policy governs the process whereby the external auditor of the Company is considered for non-audit services. In terms of the policy, the committee is responsible for determining the nature and extent of any non-audit services that the external auditor may provide and also to pre-approve any proposed contract with the external auditor for the provision of non-audit services.

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL AND ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS

The committee is responsible for assessing the systems of internal financial controls and accounting systems of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. In this regard the committee has evaluated reports on the effectiveness of the systems of internal financial controls conducted by the

internal audit function, considered information provided by management and held discussions with the external auditor on the results of their audit. The committee is of the opinion that the systems of internal financial controls are effective and forms a basis for the preparation of reliable financial statements. In support of the aforementioned the committee also received reports from the internal audit function regarding the effectiveness of the combined assurance process and fraud prevention and detection measures in place.

The Remgro executives serving on the boards of investee companies (RCL Foods and associates and joint ventures) are responsible for executing the Company's significant influence to ensure that effective internal controls are implemented and complied with.

EXPERTISE AND EXPERIENCE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER AND FINANCE FUNCTION

The committee has considered and has satisfied itself of the appropriateness of the expertise and experience of the Chief Financial Officer, Mr Leon Crouse, whose curriculum vitae appears on page 15 of the Integrated Annual Report.

The committee has furthermore considered, and has satisfied itself of the appropriateness of the expertise and adequacy of resources of the Company's finance function and the experience of the senior members of management responsible for the financial function.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND GOING CONCERN

The committee has reviewed the stand-alone and consolidated financial statements of the Company and is satisfied that they comply with International Financial Reporting Standards and the Companies Act, and that the accounting policies used are appropriate.

The committee has also reviewed a documented assessment by management of the going concern premise of the Company before recommending to the Board that the Company will be a going concern in the foreseeable future.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The committee has assigned oversight of the risk management function to the Risk and IT Governance Committee, which is a subcommittee of the committee. The mandate of this committee includes the maintenance of the Risk Management Policy and plan, establishment of an operational Risk Register, information technology risk management, legal compliance and occupational health and safety. The Risk and IT Governance Committee is chaired by the CFO and the fourteen other members are all

senior managers of the Company. The chairman of the committee attends the Risk and IT Governance Committee meetings as an *ex officio* member to ensure the effective functioning of this committee and that appropriate risk information is shared with the committee.

INTERNAL AUDIT

The Company's internal audit division is an effective independent appraisal function and forms an integral part of the Enterprise-wide Risk Management system that provides assurance on the effectiveness of the Company's system of internal control. The internal audit division of the Company is staffed by qualified and experienced personnel and services all of Remgro's wholly owned subsidiaries administered by RMS, as well as Wispeco. In addition, the internal audit division also performs independent internal audit work for other investee companies such as Dark Fibre Africa, Mediclinic, RMB Holdings, RMI Holdings, SEACOM and Business Partners.

During the year under review the committee considered and recommended the internal audit charter for approval by the Board. The committee further considered the internal audit quality assurance plan and the performance of the internal audit function. Further details on the Group's internal audit functions are provided in the Risk Management Report which is included in the Integrated Annual Report.

COMPLIANCE

The committee is responsible for reviewing any major breach of relevant legal and regulatory requirements. The committee is satisfied that there has been no material non-compliance with laws and regulations.

The committee is also satisfied that it has complied with all its legal, regulatory and other responsibilities during the year under review.

RECOMMENDATION TO THE BOARD

The committee has reviewed and considered the Integrated Annual Report, as well as the comprehensive annual financial statements and Sustainable Development Report, and has recommended it for approval by the Board.



Herman Wessels
Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee

Stellenbosch
17 September 2015

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Dear Shareholder

The Board has pleasure in reporting on the activities and financial results for the year under review.

NATURE OF ACTIVITIES

The Company is an investment holding company. Cash income is derived mainly from dividends and interest. The consolidated annual financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries also incorporate the equity accounted attributable income of associated companies and joint ventures.

The Group's interests consist mainly of investments in food, liquor and home care; banking; healthcare; insurance; industrial; infrastructure as well as media and sport.

RESULTS

Year ended	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Headline earnings (R million)	7 996	6 635
– per share (cents)	1 555.0	1 292.4
– diluted (cents)	1 541.8	1 270.3
Earnings – net profit for the year (R million)	8 715	6 917
– per share (cents)	1 694.9	1 347.3
– diluted (cents)	1 680.9	1 325.7
Dividends (R million)	2 211	2 010
– ordinary – per share (cents)	428.00	389.00

A final dividend of 259 cents (2014: 233 cents) per share was declared after the year-end and was therefore not provided for in the annual financial statements. The final dividend is subject to dividend tax.

INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES

The most important investment activities during the year under review were as follows:

MEDICLINIC INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (MEDICLINIC) AND SPIRE HEALTHCARE GROUP PLC (SPIRE)

During June 2015 Remgro entered into an agreement with funds managed by Cinven to acquire 119 923 335 Spire shares (equivalent to a 29.9% shareholding in Spire) at a price of GBP3.60 per share for a total purchase consideration of GBP431.7 million (excluding transaction costs). The transaction was concluded early in July 2015 and Remgro financed the transaction through a combination of its own cash, as well as external funding.

In conjunction with the above transaction, Remgro and Mediclinic concluded an agreement whereby Mediclinic would

acquire Remgro's interest in Spire, subject to Mediclinic raising the appropriate funds in order to conclude such a transaction. During August 2015 Mediclinic raised R10.0 billion through a rights issue in terms of which 111 111 111 new Mediclinic shares were issued at a price of R90.00 per share. Remgro, by following its rights and by underwriting the balance of the rights issue, invested an additional R4.6 billion into Mediclinic. Following the successful conclusion of the rights issue, Mediclinic acquired Remgro's shareholding in Spire during August 2015 for an amount of R8.6 billion, equal to the purchase price, transaction and funding costs Remgro thus effectively only facilitated the acquisition of Spire by Mediclinic.

On 30 June 2015 Remgro's effective interest in Mediclinic was 42.0% (2014: 42.1%). The additional Mediclinic shares acquired by Remgro in terms of it underwriting the Mediclinic rights issue referred to above, marginally increased its interest in Mediclinic to 42.5%.

RMB HOLDINGS LIMITED (RMBH)

During April 2015 Remgro acquired a further 2 990 000 RMBH shares for a total amount of R215.5 million. This transaction increased Remgro's effective interest in RMBH to 28.2% (2014: 27.9%).

COMMUNITY INVESTMENT VENTURES HOLDINGS PROPRIETARY LIMITED (CIVH)

Remgro's interest in Dark Fibre Africa Proprietary Limited (Dark Fibre Africa) is held through its investment in CIVH. Dark Fibre Africa is a wholly owned subsidiary of CIVH. During August 2014 Remgro invested a further R56.6 million in CIVH, thereby increasing its interest marginally from 50.7% on 30 June 2014 to 50.9% on 30 June 2015.

GRINDROD LIMITED (GRINDROD)

During the year under review Remgro acquired a further 3 380 435 Grindrod shares in the open market for a total amount of R58.0 million, thereby increasing its effective interest in Grindrod to 23.0% (2014: 22.6%).

KAGISO TISO HOLDINGS LIMITED (KTH)

During July 2014 Remgro acquired an additional 3 000 ordinary shares in KTH for a total amount of R22.5 million. This transaction increased Remgro's effective interest in KTH to 34.9% (2014: 34.7%).

LASHOU GROUP INC (LASHOU)

During the year under review Remgro disposed of its investment in Lashou. A loss of \$19.9 million was realised on this transaction. This loss is excluded from headline earnings.

**MILESTONE CHINA OPPORTUNITIES FUND III
(MILESTONE III)**

During the year under review Remgro invested a further \$33.1 million in Milestone III, thereby increasing its cumulative investment to \$86.5 million. As at 30 June 2015 the remaining commitment to Milestone III amounted to \$13.5 million.

OTHER

Other smaller investments amounted to R85.2 million.

EVENTS AFTER YEAR-END

Other than the above-mentioned Spire transaction, there were no significant transactions subsequent to 30 June 2015.

CASH RESOURCES AT THE CENTRE

The Company's cash resources at 30 June 2015 were as follows:

R million	30 June 2015			30 June 2014
	Local	Offshore	Total	
Per consolidated statement of financial position	3 055	995	4 050	3 657
Investment in money market funds	500	486	986	1 171
Less: Cash of operating subsidiaries	(965)	(52)	(1 017)	(1 564)
<i>Cash at the centre</i>	2 590	1 429	4 019	3 264

On 30 June 2015, approximately 25% (R986 million) of the available cash at the centre was invested in money market funds which are not classified as cash and cash equivalents on the statement of financial position. Refer to note 14 to the annual financial statements for further details.

GROUP FINANCIAL REVIEW

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

The analysis of "Equity employed" and of "Source of headline earnings" below reflects the sectors into which the Group's investments have been classified. No adjustment has been made where investments are active mainly in one sector but also have interests in other sectors.

	30 June 2015		30 June 2014	
	R million	R per share	R million	R per share
<i>Equity employed</i>				
Attributable to equity holders	73 114	142.12	66 035	128.56
<i>Employment of equity</i>				
Food, liquor and home care	13 887	26.99	12 812	24.94
Banking	16 567	32.20	15 194	29.58
Healthcare	13 227	25.71	10 597	20.63
Insurance	6 717	13.06	6 224	12.12
Industrial	5 461	10.62	5 529	10.76
Infrastructure	6 857	13.33	6 722	13.09
Media and sport	1 500	2.92	1 508	2.94
Other investments	3 047	5.92	2 699	5.26
Central treasury – cash at the centre	4 019	7.81	3 264	6.35
Other net corporate assets	1 832	3.56	1 486	2.89
	73 114	142.12	66 035	128.56

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

INCOME STATEMENT

	30 June 2015		30 June 2014	
	R million	%	R million	%
<i>Source of headline earnings</i>				
Food, liquor and home care	1 531	19	795	12
Banking	2 845	36	2 542	38
Healthcare	1 734	22	1 489	22
Insurance	986	12	871	13
Industrial	381	5	700	11
Infrastructure	392	5	166	3
Media and sport	(16)	–	64	1
Other investments	84	1	59	1
Central treasury	111	1	83	1
Other net corporate costs	(52)	(1)	(134)	(2)
	7 996	100	6 635	100

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
<i>Composition of headline earnings</i>		
Subsidiary companies	996	(4)
Profits	1 107	355
Losses	(111)	(359)
Associated companies and joint ventures	7 000	6 639
Profits	7 183	6 725
Losses	(183)	(86)
	7 996	6 635

SHARE INCENTIVE SCHEME

Remgro currently has one long-term incentive plan, i.e. the Remgro Equity Settled Share Appreciation Right Scheme (the SAR Scheme). In terms of the SAR Scheme, participants are offered Remgro ordinary shares to the value of the appreciation of their rights to a specified number of Remgro ordinary shares that can be exercised at different intervals but before the expiry of seven years from date of grant.

The earliest intervals at which the share appreciation rights are exercisable are as follows:

- One-third after the third anniversary of the grant date
- Two-thirds after the fourth anniversary of the grant date
- The remainder after the fifth anniversary of the grant date

Refer to note 25 to the annual financial statements for full details on the SAR Scheme.

TREASURY SHARES

At 30 June 2014, 2 960 766 Remgro ordinary shares (0.6%) were held as treasury shares by a wholly owned subsidiary company of Remgro. As previously reported, these shares were acquired for the purpose of hedging Remgro's share incentive scheme.

During the year under review no Remgro ordinary shares were repurchased, while 791 208 Remgro ordinary shares were utilised

to settle Remgro's obligation towards share scheme participants who exercised the rights granted to them.

At 30 June 2015, 2 169 558 Remgro ordinary shares (0.5%) were held as treasury shares.

PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDER

Rembrandt Trust Proprietary Limited (Rembrandt Trust) holds all the issued unlisted B ordinary shares of the Company and is entitled to 42.57% (2014: 42.61%) of the total votes.

An analysis of the shareholders appears on pages 81 and 82.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES AND INVESTMENTS

Particulars of subsidiary companies, equity accounted investments and other investments are disclosed in Annexures A and B.

DIRECTORS

The names of the directors appear on pages 14 to 15 of the Integrated Annual Report.

On 25 November 2014, the Remgro Board of directors appointed Mr J Malherbe, a current Remgro non-executive director, as co-deputy chairman with Dr E de la H Hertzog, who is the current deputy chairman.

The Board wishes to congratulate Mr Malherbe on his appointment.

Ms S E N de Bruyn Sebotsa has been appointed as an independent non-executive director of Remgro with effect from 16 March 2015. She has considerable experience in the areas of finance, business and the empowerment of women in South Africa.

The Board wishes to welcome Ms De Bruyn Sebotsa as a director to the Company.

In terms of the provision of the Memorandum of Incorporation, Messrs W E Bührmann, G T Ferreira, F Robertson, J P Rupert and H Wessels retire from the Board by rotation. These directors are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

At 30 June 2015 the aggregate of the direct and indirect interests of the directors and their associates in the issued ordinary share capital of the Company amounted to 2.57% (2014: 2.52%).

Mr J P Rupert is a director of Rembrandt Trust which owns all the issued unlisted B ordinary shares.

An analysis of directors' interests in the issued capital of the Company appears on page 83.

DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

The total directors' fees for services rendered as directors during the past financial year amounted to R3.7 million (2014: R3.5 million).

ACQUISITION OF SHARES OF THE COMPANY

It is recommended that a general authority be granted to the Board to acquire, should circumstances warrant it, the Company's own shares and to approve the acquisition of shares in the Company by any of its subsidiaries, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act (No. 71 of 2008), as amended, and the Listings Requirements of the JSE Limited.

A special resolution to grant this general authority to the Board is incorporated in the notice of the Annual General Meeting that appears on page 114 of the Integrated Annual Report.

DIVIDENDS

The final ordinary dividend per share was determined at 259 cents (2014: 233 cents). Total ordinary dividends per share in respect of the year to 30 June 2015 therefore amount to 428 cents (2014: 389 cents).

DECLARATION OF CASH DIVIDEND

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND NO. 30

Notice is hereby given that a final gross dividend of 259 cents (2014: 233 cents) per share has been declared out of income reserves in respect of both the ordinary shares of no par value and the unlisted B ordinary shares of no par value, for the year ended 30 June 2015.

A dividend withholding tax of 15% or 38.85 cents per share will be applicable, resulting in a net dividend of 220.15 cents per share, unless the shareholder concerned is exempt from paying dividend withholding tax or is entitled to a reduced rate in terms of an applicable double-tax agreement.

The total gross dividend per share for the year ended 30 June 2015 therefore amounts to 428 cents, compared to 389 cents for the year ended 30 June 2014.

The issued share capital at the declaration date is 481 106 370 ordinary shares and 35 506 352 B ordinary shares. The income tax number of the Company is 9500-124-71-5.

PAYMENT

The final dividend is payable on Monday, 16 November 2015, to shareholders of the Company registered at the close of business on Friday, 13 November 2015.

Shareholders may not dematerialise or rematerialise their holdings of ordinary shares between Monday, 9 November 2015, and Friday, 13 November 2015, both days inclusive.

In terms of the Company's Memorandum of Incorporation, dividends will only be transferred electronically to the bank accounts of shareholders, while dividend cheques are no longer issued. In the instance where shareholders do not provide the Transfer Secretaries with their banking details, the dividend will not be forfeited but will be marked as "unclaimed" in the share register until the shareholder provides the Transfer Secretaries with the relevant banking details for pay out.

SECRETARY

The name and address of the Company Secretary appears on page 17 of the Integrated Annual Report.

APPROVAL

The annual financial statements set out on pages 10 to 83 have been approved by the Board.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors.



Johann Rupert
Chairman



Jannie Durand
Chief Executive Officer

Stellenbosch
17 September 2015

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF REMGR0 LIMITED

We have audited the consolidated and separate financial statements of Remgro Limited, set out on pages 10 to 83, which comprise the statements of financial position as at 30 June 2015, the income statements and statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Directors' responsibility for the financial statements

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

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated and separate financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and separate financial position of Remgro Limited as at 30 June 2015, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and its consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Other reports required by the Companies Act

As part of our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2015, we have read the Report of the Board of Directors, the Audit and Risk Committee Report and the Statement by the Company Secretary for the purpose of identifying whether there are material inconsistencies between these reports and the audited consolidated and separate financial statements. These reports are the responsibility of the respective preparers. Based on reading these reports we have not identified material inconsistencies between these reports and the audited consolidated and separate financial statements. However, we have not audited these reports and accordingly do not express an opinion on these reports.



PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.

Director: N H Döman

Registered Auditor

Stellenbosch

17 September 2015

CONSOLIDATED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AT 30 JUNE 2015

R million	Notes	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	5 716	5 616
Biological agricultural assets	4	550	499
Investment properties	5	51	42
Intangible assets	6	5 710	5 811
Investments – Equity accounted	7	57 831	52 169
– Other	8	2 493	2 642
Retirement benefits	9	220	210
Loans		977	629
Deferred taxation	10	18	14
		73 566	67 632
Current assets			
Inventories	11	3 118	2 408
Biological agricultural assets	4	549	539
Debtors and short-term loans	12	3 837	3 330
Derivative instruments	13	10	3
Taxation		42	14
Investment in money market funds	14	986	1 171
Cash and cash equivalents	15	4 050	3 657
		12 592	11 122
Assets held for sale	16	8 534	754
Total assets		94 692	79 508
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Stated capital			
Reserves	17	3 605	3 605
Treasury shares	18	69 781	62 802
		(272)	(372)
Shareholders' equity		73 114	66 035
Non-controlling interest	19	2 803	2 599
Total equity		75 917	68 634
Non-current liabilities			
Retirement benefits	9	227	258
Long-term loans	20	3 547	436
Deferred taxation	10	1 630	1 505
		13 371	8 675
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	21	4 469	3 791
Short-term loans	22	366	4 661
Derivative instruments	13	16	10
Taxation		53	27
		4 904	8 489
Liabilities held for sale	16	8 467	186
Total equity and liabilities		94 692	79 508

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

R million	Notes	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Sales		25 590	24 621
Inventory expenses		(15 267)	(15 374)
Staff costs	23	(4 276)	(3 747)
Depreciation	26	(607)	(592)
Other net operating expenses	26	(3 878)	(4 238)
Trading profit		1 562	670
Dividend income	27	213	43
Interest received	26	276	326
Finance costs		(371)	(1 057)
Net impairment of investments, loans, assets and goodwill	26	(288)	22
Profit on sale of investments	26	696	51
Consolidated profit before tax		2 088	55
Taxation	10	(395)	(57)
Consolidated profit/(loss) after tax		1 693	(2)
Share of after-tax profit of equity accounted investments	28	7 228	6 853
Net profit for the year		8 921	6 851
Attributable to:			
Equity holders		8 715	6 917
Non-controlling interest		206	(66)
		8 921	6 851
EARNINGS PER SHARE (cents)			
Basic	2	1 694.9	1 347.3
Diluted	2	1 680.9	1 325.7

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

R million	Equity reserves	Other reserves	Fair value reserves	Retained earnings	Shareholders' equity	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
30 June 2015							
Net profit for the year				8 715	8 715	206	8 921
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	(57)	50	9	349	351	4	355
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to the income statement:							
Exchange rate adjustments	(87)	29	(19)	346	269	(2)	267
Fair value adjustments for the year	-	29	(194)	-	(165)	9	(156)
Deferred taxation on fair value adjustments	-	(8)	(24)	-	(32)	(2)	(34)
Reclassification of other comprehensive income to the income statement	(200)	-	246	(1)	45	-	45
Other comprehensive income of equity accounted investments	929	-	-	-	929	-	929
Items that will not be reclassified to the income statement:							
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations	-	-	-	6	6	(1)	5
Deferred taxation on remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations	-	-	-	(2)	(2)	-	(2)
Change in reserves of equity accounted investments	(699)	-	-	-	(699)	-	(699)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(57)	50	9	9 064	9 066	210	9 276
30 June 2014							
Net profit for the year				6 917	6 917	(66)	6 851
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	1 864	382	207	(13)	2 440	4	2 444
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to the income statement:							
Exchange rate adjustments	(66)	379	(21)	5	297	1	298
Fair value adjustments for the year	-	5	341	-	346	-	346
Deferred taxation on fair value adjustments	-	(2)	(41)	-	(43)	-	(43)
Reclassification of other comprehensive income to the income statement	(72)	-	(72)	(32)	(176)	-	(176)
Other comprehensive income of equity accounted investments	2 015	-	-	-	2 015	-	2 015
Items that will not be reclassified to the income statement:							
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations	-	-	-	19	19	4	23
Deferred taxation on remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations	-	-	-	(5)	(5)	(1)	(6)
Change in reserves of equity accounted investments	(13)	-	-	-	(13)	-	(13)
Total comprehensive income for the year	1 864	382	207	6 904	9 357	(62)	9 295

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

R million	Stated and issued capital	Equity reserves	Other reserves	Fair value reserves	Retained earnings	Treasury shares	Share- holders' equity	Non- controlling interest	Total equity
30 June 2015									
Balances at 1 July	3 605	17 605	1 360	311	43 526	(372)	66 035	2 599	68 634
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	(57)	50	9	9 064	–	9 066	210	9 276
Dividends paid	–	–	–	–	(2 068)	–	(2 068)	(68)	(2 136)
Capital invested by minorities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	37
Transfer between reserves and other movements	–	18	19	–	(27)	–	10	15	25
Transfer of retained income of equity accounted investments	–	5 110	–	–	(5 110)	–	–	–	–
Long-term share incentive scheme reserve	–	–	(29)	–	–	100	71	10	81
Balances at 30 June	3 605	22 676	1 400	320	45 385	(272)	73 114	2 803	75 917
30 June 2014									
Balances at 1 July	3 605	12 559	889	104	41 904	(431)	58 630	2 015	60 645
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	1 864	382	207	6 904	–	9 357	(62)	9 295
Dividends paid	–	–	–	–	(1 833)	–	(1 833)	(1)	(1 834)
Investment in subsidiaries	–	–	(30)	–	(144)	–	(174)	(355)	(529)
Capital invested by minorities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	876	876
Transfer between reserves and other movements	–	(20)	118	–	(103)	–	(5)	119	114
Transfer of retained income of equity accounted investments	–	3 202	–	–	(3 202)	–	–	–	–
Long-term share incentive scheme reserve	–	–	1	–	–	59	60	7	67
Balances at 30 June	3 605	17 605	1 360	311	43 526	(372)	66 035	2 599	68 634

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

R million	Notes	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Cash flows – operating activities			
Trading profit		1 562	670
Adjustments	29.1	851	809
Trading profit before working capital changes		2 413	1 479
Working capital changes	29.2	(422)	(215)
Cash generated from operations		1 991	1 264
Cash flow generated from returns on investments		3 491	3 627
Interest received		276	255
Dividends received	29.3	3 215	3 372
Finance costs		(372)	(621)
Taxation paid	29.4	(397)	(135)
Cash available from operating activities		4 713	4 135
Dividends paid	29.5	(2 136)	(1 834)
Cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		2 577	2 301
Cash flows – investing activities			
Net investments to maintain operations		(194)	(357)
Replacement of property, plant and equipment		(477)	(394)
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment and other assets		283	37
Investments to expand operations		(1 728)	(2 029)
Additions to – property, plant and equipment and other assets		(376)	(477)
– investments and loans		(1 352)	(1 552)
Increase in money market funds		(261)	(300)
Decrease in money market funds		446	269
Proceeds on disposal of investments and loans		586	296
Cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities		(1 151)	(2 121)
Cash flows – financing activities			
Loans repaid		(4 819)	(5 731)
Loans advanced		3 433	4 566
Investment in subsidiary companies		–	(529)
Capital invested by minorities		37	876
Cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities		(1 349)	(818)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		77	(638)
Exchange rate profit on foreign cash		116	110
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		3 636	4 164
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		3 829	3 636
Cash and cash equivalents – per statement of financial position		4 050	3 657
Bank overdraft		(221)	(21)



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The annual financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis, unless otherwise indicated, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) interpretations applicable to companies reporting under IFRS, the requirements of the Companies Act (No. 71 of 2008), as amended, the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides issued by the Accounting Practices Committee and the Listings Requirements of the JSE Limited.

These financial statements incorporate accounting policies that have been consistently applied to both periods presented, with the exception of the implementation of *IFRIC 21: Levies and the amendments to IAS 19: Employee Benefits, IAS 32: Financial Instruments – Presentation, IAS 36: Impairment of Assets and IAS 39: Financial Instruments – Novation of derivatives and continuation of hedge accounting*. The adoption of these interpretations and amendments had no impact on the results of either the current or prior year.

During the year under review various other new and revised accounting standards became effective, but their implementation had no impact on the results of either the current or prior periods.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in Note XXI of the accounting policies.

The accounting policies that the Group applied in the presentation of the financial statements are set out below.

(I) CONSOLIDATION AND EQUITY ACCOUNTING

Consolidation – subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group 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. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair value at the acquisition date. The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date, any gains or losses arising from such remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the Group is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability are recognised in accordance with IAS 39 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the total of consideration transferred, non-controlling interest recognised and previously held interest measured is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in the income statement.

Intergroup transactions, balances and unrealised gains and losses are eliminated on consolidation. When necessary amounts reported by subsidiaries have been adjusted to conform to the Group's accounting policies.

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions – that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(I) CONSOLIDATION AND EQUITY ACCOUNTING (continued)

Consolidation – subsidiaries (continued)

When the Group ceases to have control, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in the carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity accounting – joint ventures

The Group has applied IFRS 11 to all joint arrangements, under which investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures depending on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor. Remgro has assessed the nature of its joint arrangements and determined them to be joint ventures. Joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

Under the equity method of accounting, interests in joint ventures are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses and movements in other comprehensive income. When the Group's share of losses in a joint venture equals or exceeds its interests in the joint ventures (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the joint ventures), the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint ventures.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the joint ventures. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of the joint ventures have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Equity accounting – associated companies

Associated companies are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognised at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition. The Group's investment in associates includes goodwill identified on acquisition.

If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate. The Group's share of post-acquisition profit or loss is recognised in the income statement, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the investment. Other equity movements are assessed based on the substance of the transaction and accounted for accordingly, with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the investment. When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognises the amount in the income statement.

Profits and losses resulting from upstream and downstream transactions between the Group and its associate are recognised in the Group's financial statements only to the extent of unrelated investor's interests in the associates. Unrealised losses are eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

Dilution gains and losses arising in investments in associates are recognised in the income statement.

Certain associated companies have year-ends that differ from that of the Company. In such circumstances the results of listed and certain unlisted companies are accounted for from the latest published information and management accounts as at year-end, respectively. The accounting policies of associated companies have been changed where necessary to align them to those of Remgro and its subsidiaries to the extent that it is material and appropriate for the specific industry in which the associate operates.



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(I) CONSOLIDATION AND EQUITY ACCOUNTING (continued)

Separate financial statements

In Remgro's separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associated companies are carried at cost.

(II) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND DEPRECIATION

Property, plant and equipment consist mainly of land and buildings, machinery, equipment, office equipment and vehicles. All property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost may also include transfers from equity of any gains/losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on buildings, machinery, equipment, office equipment and vehicles is provided on a straight-line basis at rates that reduce the cost thereof to an estimated residual value over the expected useful life of the asset. The residual values and expected useful lives of assets are reviewed annually on reporting date and adjusted where necessary. No depreciation is provided for land.

Leased assets – Assets leased in terms of finance leases, i.e. where the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset or the present value of the minimum finance lease payments. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease period or the period over which the particular asset category is otherwise depreciated. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in non-current liabilities. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant rate on the finance balance outstanding. The finance charges are accounted for in the income statement over the term of the lease using the effective interest rate method.

Leases of assets where the lessor substantially retains all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are accounted for in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Pre-production and borrowing costs – Pre-production and borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, i.e. assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets until such assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from borrowing costs capitalised.

(III) BIOLOGICAL AGRICULTURAL ASSETS

The fair value of the biological agricultural assets is determined on the following basis:

Growing crops and orchards – Growing crops and orchards comprise two elements:

- Bearer biological assets – sugar cane roots and banana plants
- Consumable biological assets – standing sugar cane and bananas

Bearer biological assets are valued at fair value based on the current replacement cost of planting and establishment, subsequently reduced in value over the period of their productive lives.

Consumable biological assets are measured at their fair value, determined on current estimated market prices less estimated harvesting, transport, packing and point-of-sale costs:

- Standing cane at estimated sucrose content, age and market price
- Growing fruit at estimated yields, quality standards, age and market prices

Breeding stock – Breeding stock includes the breeding and laying operations. Hatching eggs are included in breeding stock. Breeding stock is measured at their fair value less estimated closure point-of-sale costs at reporting dates. Fair value is determined based on market prices or, where market prices are not available, by reference to sector benchmarks.

Gains and losses arising on the initial recognition of these assets at fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs and from a change in fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs are accounted for in the income statement during the period in which they arise.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(III) BIOLOGICAL AGRICULTURAL ASSETS (continued)

Current/non-current distinction – bearer biological assets are reported in the statement of financial position as non-current assets, while breeding stock and broiler stock are reported as current assets.

(IV) INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Investment properties are held to generate rental income and appreciate in capital value. Investment properties are treated as long-term investments and are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Buildings are depreciated to their estimated residual values on a straight-line basis over their expected useful lives.

Investment properties are valued by external independent professional valuers every third year.

(V) INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill – Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries and represents the excess of the consideration transferred over Remgro's interest in net fair value of the net identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree and the fair value of the non-controlling interest in the acquiree. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Identifiable intangible assets include trade marks, customer contracts and relationships and software – The cost of developing and establishing identifiable intangible assets is expensed as incurred. Consequently, the value thereof is not reflected in the annual financial statements. The cost of purchased identifiable intangible assets is written off on a straight-line basis over their expected useful lives.

Research and development costs – Research cost is expensed as incurred. Where the asset recognition criteria have been met, development cost is capitalised and written off over the expected useful life of the product. Development cost previously expensed is not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

Identifiable intangible assets and capitalised development costs with indefinite useful lives are not amortised.

(VI) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments disclosed in the financial statements include cash and cash equivalents, investments in money market funds, other investments, derivative instruments, debtors and short-term loans, trade and other payables and borrowings. Financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value, including transaction costs, when the Group becomes party to the contractual terms of the instruments. The transaction costs relating to the acquisition of financial instruments held at fair value through profit and loss are expensed. Subsequent to initial recognition, these instruments are measured as follows:

Loans and receivables – Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial instruments with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These instruments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Held-to-maturity financial instruments – Instruments with fixed maturity that the Group has the intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity financial instruments and are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Available-for-sale financial instruments – Other long-term financial instruments are classified as available-for-sale and are carried at fair value. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of available-for-sale financial instruments are recognised through other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. When these financial instruments are either derecognised or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments are realised and included in the income statement.

Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss – These instruments, consisting of investments in money market funds, financial instruments held-for-trading and those designated at fair value through profit and loss at inception, are carried at fair value. Derivatives are also classified as held-for-trading unless they are designated as hedges. Realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of these financial instruments are recognised in the income statement in the period in which they arise.

Investments in money market funds relate to investments in shares of liquidity funds of which the underlying investments have maturities of up to one year. The shares in these funds are callable on a daily basis.



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(VI) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Trade payables and borrowings – Trade payables and borrowings are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

All purchases and sales of financial instruments are recognised at the trade date.

Financial assets (or portions thereof) are derecognised when the Group realises the rights to the benefits specified in the contract, the rights expire or the Group surrenders or otherwise loses control of the contractual rights that comprise the financial asset. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and proceeds receivable, as well as any prior adjustments to reflect fair value that had been recognised in other comprehensive income, is included in the income statement.

Financial liabilities (or portions thereof) are derecognised when the Group's obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or has expired. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability, including related unamortised costs, and the amount paid for it is included in the income statement.

Fair value estimation – Financial instruments that are measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, are disclosed by level of the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs (other than quoted prices included within level 1) that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); and
- Level 3 – Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The fair value of financial instruments traded in an organised financial market is measured at the applicable quoted prices. The fair value of the financial instruments that are not traded in an organised financial market is determined using a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risk existing at reporting date, including independent appraisals and discounted cash flow methods. Fair values represent an approximation of possible value, which may differ from the value that will finally be realised.

There are Group companies that are parties to derivative financial instruments that reduce exposure to financial risks. These instruments mainly comprise forward contracts. Certain Group companies apply hedge accounting.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges are recognised in other comprehensive income. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified in the income statement in the periods when the hedged item will affect profit and loss (for instance when the forecast sale that is hedged takes place). However, when the forecast transaction that is hedged results in the recognition of a non-financial asset (for example, inventory) or a liability, the gains and losses previously deferred in equity are transferred from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the asset or liability. The deferred amounts are ultimately recognised in cost of goods sold in the case of inventory or in depreciation in the case of fixed assets. When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss existing in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in the income statement. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is immediately transferred to the income statement.

Fair value hedges

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the income statement, along with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The Group applies fair value hedge accounting for hedging foreign currency risk on certain foreign currency denominated balances. The gain or loss relating to the effective and ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement under foreign exchange gains or losses. If the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedge item for which the effective interest rate method is used is amortised to profit or loss over the period to maturity.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(VI) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair value hedges (continued)

Group companies that do not apply hedge accounting, recognise changes in the fair value of these and other derivative instruments in the income statement in the period in which they arise.

Any derivatives embedded in financial instruments are separated from the host contract when their economic characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contract and the host contract is not carried at fair value. Gains and losses are reported in the income statement.

Where a current legally enforceable right of set-off exists for recognised financial assets and financial liabilities, and there is an intention to settle the liability and realise the asset simultaneously, or to settle on a net basis, all related financial effects are offset.

(VII) NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. These assets (or disposal groups) are measured at the lower of its carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

The Group classifies a component as a discontinued operation when that component has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale; and

- it represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations;
- is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations; or
- is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

A component of the Group comprises operations and cash flows that can be clearly distinguished, operationally and for financial reporting purposes, from the rest of the Group.

(VIII) INVENTORIES

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. The basis of determining cost, which excludes finance costs, is the first-in-first-out cost method. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses. Work in progress and finished goods include direct costs and an appropriate allocation of manufacturing overheads.

(IX) TAXATION

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Interest and penalties are disclosed as part of other payables.

Current taxation is provided by using rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted in terms of applicable tax laws.

Deferred taxation is provided for at rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted using the statement of financial position liability method. Full provision is made for all temporary differences between the taxation base of an asset or liability and its carrying amount on the statement of financial position. No deferred tax liability is recognised in those circumstances where the initial recognition of an asset or liability has no impact on accounting profit or taxable income. Deferred tax assets are not raised unless it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deferred taxation asset can be realised in the foreseeable future.

Secondary taxation on companies (STC) was provided on dividend payments, net of dividends received and was recognised as a taxation charge. STC was abolished effective 1 April 2012 and has been replaced by a new withholding tax which is levied on the shareholder and not the company, with the exception of non-cash dividends. Unutilised STC credits expired on 1 April 2015.



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(X) FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates, i.e. its functional currency. The functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency of both the Company and the Group is Rand. All amounts, unless otherwise indicated, are stated in millions.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated to the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. Except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges, foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in the income statement. Translation differences on non-monetary items are accounted for based on the classification of the underlying items. Foreign exchange gains and losses on financial instruments classified as available-for-sale financial assets are included in other comprehensive income, whereas those on financial instruments held at fair value through profit and loss are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

Group entities

The results and financial position of all foreign operations (excluding those operating in hyperinflationary economies) that have a functional currency different from the Group's presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate on the reporting date
- Income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates for the year, to the extent that such average rates approximate actual rates
- All resulting exchange differences are recognised directly in other comprehensive income

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign operations, and of borrowings and other currency instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are taken to other comprehensive income. On disposal of foreign operations, the related exchange differences are recognised in the income statement as part of the profit or loss on disposal. Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of foreign operations are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at closing rates at reporting date.

(XI) IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives

These assets are assessed annually for possible impairments. For purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units, being the lowest component of the business measured in the management accounts that is expected to generate cash flows that are largely independent of another business component. Impairment losses relating to goodwill are not reversed. Any impairment is recognised in the income statement.

Other assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that other assets may be impaired.

• Impairment – subsidiaries, joint ventures and associated companies

An asset is impaired if its carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell or its value in use. The carrying amounts of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associated companies are reviewed, if there is objective evidence of impairment, and written down where necessary.

• Investment properties, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite useful lives

Where these assets are identified as being impaired, that is when the recoverable amount has declined below its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to reflect the decline in value. Such written-off amounts are accounted for in the income statement.

• Financial instruments carried at amortised cost

A financial asset is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a "loss event") and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably estimated.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(XI) IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS (continued)

Other assets (continued)

- **Financial instruments carried at amortised cost (continued)**

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investments carried at amortised cost has occurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement. If a held-to-maturity investment or a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under contract. As a practical expedient, the Group may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, such as improved credit rating, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed and is recognised in the income statement.

- **Financial assets carried at fair value**

If any objective evidence of impairment exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss, measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and current fair value, less any impairment loss on the financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss is removed from other comprehensive income and recognised in the income statement.

Impairment losses on equity instruments that were recognised in the income statement are not subsequently reversed through the income statement – such reversals are accounted for in other comprehensive income.

- **Presentation**

Due to the significance of the item it is presented in a separate line below trading profit on the income statement.

(XII) PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when a present legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expected expenditure required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

(XIII) EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Post-retirement benefits

Pension obligations – Companies in the Group provide defined-benefit and defined-contribution post-retirement plans for their employees. The plan assets are held in separate trustee-administered funds. These plans are funded by payments from the employees and the Group, taking into account recommendations of independent qualified actuaries.

For the defined-benefit plans, the pension accounting costs are assessed using the projected unit credit method. The cost of providing pensions is charged to the income statement to spread the regular costs over the service lives of the employees in accordance with advice of qualified actuaries. The pension obligation is measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of government securities that have maturity terms approximating the terms of the related liability.

Past-service costs are immediately expensed.

The net surplus or deficit of the benefit obligation is the difference between the present value of the funded obligations and the fair value of the plan assets. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

The Group's contribution to the defined-contribution pension plans is charged to the income statement in the period to which they relate.



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(XIII) EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)

Post-retirement medical obligations – The Group provides post-retirement medical benefits to its retirees. The entitlement to post-retirement medical benefits is based on the employees remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The projected unit credit method of valuation is used to calculate the liability for post-retirement medical benefits.

The expected costs of these benefits are expensed and the liabilities accumulated over the period of employment, using accounting methodology similar to that for defined-benefit pension plans. Independent qualified actuaries value these obligations.

Equity compensation plans

The Remgro Group operates various equity settled share-based compensation plans. The fair value of offers is determined on the grant date and is accounted for as an employee services expense over the vesting period of the offer, with a corresponding increase in equity, based on the Group's estimate of the number of shares that will eventually vest. Fair value is determined using a binomial model. The expected contract life used in the model has been adjusted based on management's best estimate of the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions and behavioural considerations.

Any profits or losses that realise from shares being delivered to participants of the schemes are recognised directly in equity. The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are accounted for against treasury shares when the options are exercised.

Short-term benefits

Employee entitlements to leave are recognised when they accrue to employees involved. A creditor is created for the estimated liability for leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to reporting date.

(XIV) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For the purpose of the statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and deposits held at call with banks, net of bank overdrafts. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are included in short-term interest-bearing loans.

(XV) REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Group's activities. Revenue is disclosed net of value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the Group.

Sales of goods comprise the sale of milling, agricultural produce and consumer goods, as well as aluminium products. Sales of services comprise logistics and distribution services where the Group acts as an agent on behalf of a principal and earns commission, as well as consulting services.

Revenue is recognised when a Group entity has delivered products to the customer (in the case of services when the underlying products have been delivered), the customer has accepted the products, the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, and collectability of the related receivable is reasonably assured.

Consulting services are recorded in the accounting period in which the services are rendered, by reference to completion of the specific transaction assessed on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided.

The Group bases its estimates of incentive rebates and settlement discounts on historical results.

Interest is recognised on a time proportion basis (taking into account the principal outstanding, the effective rate and the period), unless collectability is in doubt. Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

(XVI) SHARE CAPITAL

Ordinary shares and B ordinary shares of the Company are classified as equity. Costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are accounted for in equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

Shares in the Company held by Group companies are classified as treasury shares and are held at cost. These shares are treated as a deduction from the issued number of shares and taken into account in the calculation of the weighted average number of shares. The cost price of the shares is deducted from the Group's equity.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(XVII) DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION

Distributions of assets to the Company's shareholders are accounted for at fair value.

(XVIII) INCOME STATEMENT

The composition of the Group's net profit is relevant for a proper understanding of its financial results. Due to the nature of the Group's operations a significant portion of its net profit results from associated companies and joint ventures. Consequently, additional information relating to the Group's share of the after-tax profit of associated companies and joint ventures is disclosed separately in note 28. In order to promote comparability, equity accounted income from associated companies and joint ventures, which is presented on an after-tax basis, is disclosed after the tax line on the income statement.

"Consolidated profit" represents the profit of the Company and its subsidiary companies before equity accounted income, while "trading profit" represents the profit of the operating subsidiaries in the Group, before investment income, finance costs and items of a capital nature.

From time to time corporate actions may lead to significant items being recognised in the income statement that may not be excluded from the calculation of headline earnings. In these instances the Group may elect to disclose alternative earnings measures excluding these items in order to promote comparability between reporting periods.

(XIX) CURRENT/NON-CURRENT DISTINCTION

Items are classified as current when it is expected to be realised, traded, consumed or settled within twelve months after the reporting date, or the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

(XX) SEGMENT REPORTING

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors of the Company, who makes strategic decisions. Each significant investment is classified as an operating segment.

(XXI) CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the financial statements necessitates the use of estimates, assumptions and judgements that affect the reported amounts in the statement of financial position and income statement. Although estimates are based on management's best knowledge and judgements of current facts as at reporting date, the actual outcome may differ from those estimates.

Critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies

The most critical judgement exercised relates to the classification of investments as associated companies rather than investments available-for-sale or subsidiaries. There are some investments over which Remgro is believed to have significant influence although it has an interest of less than 20% in these companies. However, as Remgro has board representation and is one of the major shareholders of these companies, its influence over their financial and operating policies is significant. There are also investments in which Remgro holds an interest less than 50% of voting rights. The directors considered whether the Group control these investments and concluded that that is not the case. Accordingly, these investments are accounted for as associated companies using the equity method and not as financial instruments at fair value or subsidiary companies.

Critical judgement is also exercised with regard to the determination of the functional currency of the offshore entities that holds the Group's cash and short-term financial investments. The functional currencies of these entities are determined with reference to the currency in which the entities receive their operating cash inflows, as these most fairly present the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. The operations of these entities are clearly separated from those of the parent and are managed separately from each other in terms of a strategic investment plan to invest in hard currencies based on specific and pre-determined portfolio allocations. As a result, exchange differences arising on the translation of those entities into the reporting currency of the Group are deferred in other comprehensive income until being realised, as opposed to being reported in the income statement on a continuous basis.



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(XXI) CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

A significant estimate relates to the Group's accounting policy in terms of which deferred taxation is provided for on all temporary differences between the carrying value and the tax base of investments. This tax is measured at the estimated tax consequences based on the manner in which the entity, at the reporting date, expects to recover the carrying value of the various investments. The carrying value of investments in associated companies is mainly recovered through dividends. As no taxable temporary differences exist, no deferred taxation is provided. Deferred taxation is provided on temporary differences that arise on the revaluation of available-for-sale investments based on the future economic benefits the entity expects to realise from that asset, i.e. a combination of dividends and capital gains or losses.

Other estimates and assumptions relate to the determination of the useful lives of assets, impairments, the valuation of unlisted investments and the assumptions used in calculating retirement benefit obligations and share-based payments. Details of these estimates and assumptions are set out in the relevant notes to the annual financial statements.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions were also made during the purchase price allocation process in accounting for acquisitions as business combinations in accordance with *IFRS 3: Business Combinations*. These estimates and assumptions relate to the determination of useful lives of assets, discount rates, growth rates and valuation of unlisted investments.

(XXII) NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Management considered all new accounting standards, interpretations and amendments to IFRS that were issued prior to 30 June 2015, but not yet effective on that date. The standards that are applicable to the Group, but that were not implemented early, are the following:

- **IFRS 9: Financial Instruments**

(effective date – financial periods commencing on/after 1 January 2018)

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued IFRS 9: Financial Instruments as the first step in its project to replace *IAS 39: Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement*. IFRS 9 introduces new requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets, as well as the requirements for classification and measurement of financial liabilities.

IFRS 9 was also amended to align hedge accounting more closely with an entity's risk management and also establishes a more principles-based approach to hedge accounting, while addressing inconsistencies and weaknesses in the current model in IAS 39.

The IASB intends to expand IFRS 9 to add new requirements for the derecognition of financial instruments, impairment and hedge accounting.

- **IFRS 14: Regulatory Deferral Accounts**

(effective date – financial periods commencing on/after 1 January 2016)

IFRS 14 applies to first-time adopters of IFRS that apply IFRS 1 and conduct rate regulated activities. The standard will not have an impact on the Group.

- **IFRS 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers**

(effective date – financial periods commencing on/after 1 January 2018)

The standard prescribes the accounting treatment and disclosures pertaining to revenue recognition from contracts with customers.

- **Amendments to IFRS 10: Consolidated Financial Statements**

(effective date – financial periods commencing on/after 1 January 2016)

These amendments clarify the application of the consolidation exception for investment entities and their subsidiaries.

- **Amendments to IFRS 11: Joint Arrangements**

(effective date – financial periods commencing on/after 1 January 2016)

This amendment adds new guidance on how to account for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation that constitutes a business. The amendments specify the appropriate accounting treatment for such acquisitions.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(XXII) NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS (continued)

- **Amendments to IAS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements**

(effective date – financial periods commencing on/after 1 January 2016)

IAS 1 is amended to clarify guidance given in IAS 1 on materiality and aggregation, the presentation of subtotals, the structure of financial statements and the disclosure of accounting policies.

- **Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation**

(effective date – financial periods commencing on/after 1 January 2016)

The IASB has amended *IAS 16: Property, Plant and Equipment* and *IAS 38: Intangible Assets* to clarify when a method of depreciation or amortisation based on revenue may be appropriate.

The amendment to IAS 16 clarifies that depreciation of an item of property, plant and equipment based on revenue generated by using the asset is not appropriate.

The amendment to IAS 38 establishes a rebuttable presumption that amortisation of an intangible asset based on revenue generated by using the asset is inappropriate. The presumption may only be rebutted in certain limited circumstances.

- **Amendments to IAS 16: Property, plant and equipment and IAS 41: Agriculture: Bearer Plants**

(effective date – financial periods commencing on/after 1 January 2016)

The amendments define a bearer plant and include bearer plants within the scope of IAS 16. A bearer plant is defined as a living plant that is used in the production or supply of agricultural produce, is expected to bear produce for more than one period and has a remote likelihood of being sold as agricultural produce, except for incidental scrap sales. Previously, bearer plants were not defined and bearer plants related to agricultural activity were included within the scope of IAS 41.

- **Amendments to IAS 27: Separate financial statements on equity accounting**

(effective date – financial periods commencing on/after 1 January 2016)

IAS 27 is amended to give an option to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in an entity's separate financial statements.

- **Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28: Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture**

(effective date – financial periods commencing on/after 1 January 2016)

Full gain or loss is recognised where non-monetary assets consisting a "business" is sold by the investor to associate or joint venture. If the assets do not meet the definition of a business, the gain or loss is recognised by the investor to the extent of the other investor's interests.

It is expected that IFRS 9, IFRS 15 and the amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41 pertaining to bearer plants may have an impact on Remgro's results, but that impact has not yet been assessed. It is not expected that the other changes to IFRS will have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

2. EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS

R million	30 June 2015		30 June 2014	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
HEADLINE EARNINGS RECONCILIATION				
Net profit for the year attributable to equity holders		8 715		6 917
Plus/(minus):				
– Net impairment of equity accounted investments	99	99	(92)	(92)
– Impairment of other investments	79	79	80	80
– Net impairment of property, plant and equipment	94	72	(5)	(3)
– Impairment of assets held for sale	16	9	–	–
– Recycling of foreign currency translation reserves	–	–	(32)	(32)
– (Profit)/loss on sale of equity accounted investments	(984)	(984)	83	83
– (Profit)/loss on sale of other investments	288	238	(98)	(98)
– Net surplus on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(5)	(4)	(12)	(6)
– Non-headline earnings items included in equity accounted earnings of equity accounted investments	(231)	(228)	(244)	(214)
– Net surplus on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(111)	(99)	(131)	(107)
– Profit on the sale of investments	(271)	(268)	(174)	(169)
– Net impairment of investments, assets and goodwill	213	200	262	263
– Other non-recurring and capital items	(62)	(61)	(201)	(201)
Headline earnings		7 996		6 635

Cents	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
EARNINGS PER SHARE		
Headline earnings per share		
– Basic	1 555.0	1 292.4
– Diluted	1 541.8	1 270.3
Earnings per share		
– Basic	1 694.9	1 347.3
– Diluted	1 680.9	1 325.7

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

2. EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS (continued)

Earnings per share

In determining earnings per share and headline earnings per share the weighted number of shares in issue, being 514 200 979 (2014: 513 404 676), was taken into account after deduction of treasury shares.

Diluted earnings per share

In determining diluted earnings per share and diluted headline earnings per share the weighted number of shares in issue was adjusted for the deemed dilutive effect of the offers accepted by participants in the Remgro Equity Settled Share Appreciation Right Scheme, but not yet delivered.

The delivery of scheme shares to participants will be regarded as an issue of shares. As the market value (fair value) of the shares at date of delivery will differ from the offer value, the number of shares represented by the difference will be regarded as an issue of ordinary shares for no consideration. These imputed shares total 1 289 178 (2014: 1 461 477) and have been added to the weighted number of shares to determine the dilutive effect.

Some subsidiary and equity accounted investments have similar management incentive schemes as well as other instruments that can dilute these companies' earnings in the future. To calculate Remgro's diluted earnings per share, R48 million (2014: R91 million) and R50 million (2014: R88 million) were offset against headline earnings and earnings respectively to account for the potential dilutive effect.

CASH DIVIDEND DECLARED AFTER YEAR-END

A final gross dividend of 259 cents (2014: 233 cents) per share has been declared out of income reserves in respect of both the ordinary shares of no par value and the unlisted B ordinary shares of no par value, for the year ended 30 June 2015.

A dividend withholding tax of 15% or 38.85 cents per share will be applicable, resulting in a net dividend of 220.15 cents per share, unless the shareholder concerned is exempt from paying dividend withholding tax or is entitled to a reduced rate in terms of an applicable double-tax agreement.

The total gross dividend per share for the year ended 30 June 2015 therefore amounts to 428 cents, compared to 389 cents for the year ended 30 June 2014.

The issued share capital at the declaration date is 481 106 370 ordinary shares and 35 506 352 B ordinary shares.

EVENTS AFTER YEAR-END

Mediclinic International Limited (Mediclinic) and Spire Healthcare Group Plc (Spire)

During June 2015 Remgro entered into an agreement with funds managed by Cinven to acquire 119 923 335 Spire shares (equivalent to a 29.9% shareholding in Spire) at a price of GBP3.60 per share for a total purchase consideration of GBP431.7 million (excluding transaction costs). The transaction was concluded early in July 2015 and Remgro financed the transaction through a combination of its own cash, as well as external funding.

In conjunction with the above transaction, Remgro and Mediclinic concluded an agreement whereby Mediclinic would acquire Remgro's interest in Spire, subject to Mediclinic raising the appropriate funds in order to conclude such a transaction. During August 2015 Mediclinic raised R10.0 billion through a rights issue in terms of which 111 111 111 new Mediclinic shares were issued at a price of R90.00 per share. Remgro, by following its rights and by underwriting the balance of the rights issue, invested an additional R4.6 billion into Mediclinic. Following the successful conclusion of the rights issue, Mediclinic acquired Remgro's shareholding in Spire during August 2015 for an amount of R8.6 billion, equal to the purchase price, transaction and funding costs. Remgro thus effectively only facilitated the acquisition of Spire by Mediclinic.

On 30 June 2015 Remgro's effective interest in Mediclinic was 42.0% (2014: 42.1%). The additional Mediclinic shares acquired by Remgro in terms of it underwriting the Mediclinic rights issue referred to above, marginally increased its interest in Mediclinic to 42.5%.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

R million	Land and buildings	Machinery and equipment	Vehicles	Office equipment	Total
Carrying value at 1 July 2013	2 134	2 698	517	41	5 390
Cost	2 851	5 526	895	66	9 338
Accumulated depreciation	(717)	(2 828)	(378)	(25)	(3 948)
Additions	452	317	75	8	852
Disposals	(2)	(7)	(9)	(1)	(19)
Depreciation	(91)	(401)	(87)	(13)	(592)
Impairments	(1)	6	–	–	5
Transfers and other	(92)	29	9	34	(20)
Carrying value at 30 June 2014	2 400	2 642	505	69	5 616
Cost	3 203	5 677	926	149	9 955
Accumulated depreciation	(803)	(3 035)	(421)	(80)	(4 339)
Additions	474	292	71	16	853
Disposals	(8)	(10)	(8)	(1)	(27)
Depreciation	(101)	(398)	(91)	(17)	(607)
Impairments	(84)	(10)	–	–	(94)
Transfers and other	(264)	205	19	15	(25)
Carrying value at 30 June 2015	2 417	2 721	496	82	5 716
Cost	3 315	6 042	994	201	10 552
Accumulated depreciation	(898)	(3 321)	(498)	(119)	(4 836)

Depreciation rates (%) are as follows:

	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Buildings	2 – 50	2 – 50
Machinery and equipment	2½ – 100	3½ – 100
Vehicles	5 – 33½	5 – 33½
Office equipment	5 – 50	5 – 33½

Liabilities resulting from mortgage loans, finance leases and instalment sale agreements are secured by assets with a book value of R67 million (2014: R101 million).

The registers containing details of land and buildings are available for inspection by shareholders or their proxies at the registered offices of the companies to which the relevant properties belong.

Assets with a book value of R471 million (2014: R495 million) are still under construction.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

4. BIOLOGICAL AGRICULTURAL ASSETS

Biological assets are measured at fair value using inputs that are not based on observable market data. Accordingly these assets are classified as level 3 in terms of IFRS 13. There were no transfers to either level 1 or level 2 fair value assets during the periods under review.

Included in non-current assets:

Reconciliation of carrying value at the beginning and end of the year (R million)	<i>Sugar cane roots</i>	<i>Sugar cane plants</i>	<i>Litchi and banana trees</i>	30 June 2015	<i>Sugar cane roots</i>	<i>Sugar cane plants</i>	<i>Litchi and banana trees</i>	30 June 2014
	Balances at the beginning of the year	198	278	23	499	181	209	17
Fair value adjustment	67	287	7	361	8	278	12	298
Transfers	(7)	(15)	(8)	(30)	–	–	–	–
Additions	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	9
Decrease due to harvest	–	(273)	(7)	(280)	–	(209)	(6)	(215)
Balances at the end of the year	258	277	15	550	198	278	23	499

Included in current assets:

Reconciliation of carrying value at the beginning and end of the year (R million)	<i>Breeding stock</i>	<i>Broiler stock</i>	30 June 2015	<i>Breeding stock</i>	<i>Broiler stock</i>	30 June 2014
	Balances at the beginning of the year	294	245	539	272	265
Additions	877	3 726	4 603	866	3 670	4 536
Decrease due to harvest	(869)	(3 751)	(4 620)	(851)	(3 713)	(4 564)
Fair value adjustment	6	21	27	7	23	30
Balances at the end of the year	308	241	549	294	245	539

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

4. BIOLOGICAL AGRICULTURAL ASSETS (continued)

The following valuation techniques and significant inputs were used to measure the biological assets.

Description	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs	Relationship of unobservable input to fair value	Fair value at 30 June 2015 R million
Chicken stock	Replacement cost of the components of growing the stock	Number of eggs per hen Cost of a day old breeder bird Mortality rates Average live mass Feed cost	163 to 174 per hen R46.30 to R56.50 per chick 4.5% to 5.6% 1.48 kg to 1.81 kg per bird R4 586 to R5 605 per ton	The higher the number of eggs per hen, the higher the fair value The higher the cost per chick, the higher the fair value The higher the mortality, the lower the fair value The higher the average live mass, the higher the fair value The higher the feed cost per ton, the higher the fair value	549
Litchi trees	Current establishment and replacement cost	Replanting/establishment cost of litchi trees	R26 915 to R32 897 per hectare	The higher the replanting/establishment cost, the higher the value of litchi trees	3
Banana trees	Current establishment and replacement cost	Replanting/establishment cost of banana trees	R51 879 to R57 603 per hectare	The higher the replanting/establishment cost, the higher the value of banana trees	12
Cane roots	Current establishment and replacement cost	Replanting/establishment cost of cane roots	R31 427 to R33 793 per hectare	The higher the replanting/establishment cost, the higher the value of cane roots	258
Standing cane	Recoverable value	Recoverable value (price per ton of sucrose) less harvesting, transport and other cost to sell	R2 950 to R3 217 per ton	The higher the recoverable value less harvesting, transport and other cost to sell per ton of sucrose, the higher the value of standing cane	277

Sensitivity analysis

A sensitivity analysis is shown for the significant unobservable inputs below.

Input	Sensitivity
Feed cost – chicken stock	A five percent change in feed cost would result in a R7 million change in fair value.
Replacement cost per hectare – cane roots	A one percent change in replacement cost would result in a R2 million change in fair value.
Recoverable value price per ton – standing cane	A change of one percent in recoverable value would result in a R4 million change in fair value.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

5. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

R million	30 June 2015			30 June 2014		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net value
Land	3	–	3	3	–	3
Buildings	48	–	48	39	–	39
	51	–	51	42	–	42

Reconciliation of carrying value at the beginning and end of the year (R million)	30 June 2015			30 June 2014		
	Land	Buildings		Land	Buildings	
Balances at the beginning of the year	3	39	42	3	39	42
Additions	–	9	9	–	–	–
Balances at the end of the year	3	48	51	3	39	42

The Group's diverse investment property portfolio's fair value was determined during the 2014 financial year by an independent, qualified valuer using, depending on the specific property, either a discounted cash flow or a depreciated replacement cost approach using inputs appropriate to each specific property. The Group obtains external valuations of its property every three years, which are adjusted for inflation in following reporting periods. The fair value of the investment properties (Level 3), VAT exclusive, is R515 million (2014: R491 million).

No depreciation was provided for on investment properties, as all the assets have significant residual values. The remaining useful life of the assets is estimated as 50 years.

The registers containing details of investment properties are available for inspection by shareholders or their proxies at the registered offices of the companies to which the relevant properties belong.

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

R million	Goodwill	Customer relationships			Total
		Trade marks	Software		
Carrying value at 1 July 2013	2 939	1 867	982	43	5 831
Cost	2 951	1 922	995	53	5 921
Accumulated amortisation/impairment	(12)	(55)	(13)	(10)	(90)
Disposals	–	–	–	(1)	(1)
Additions	–	–	–	19	19
Amortisation	–	(1)	(99)	(15)	(115)
Transfers and other	117	(77)	–	37	77
Carrying value at 30 June 2014	3 056	1 789	883	83	5 811
Cost	3 068	1 845	995	152	6 060
Accumulated amortisation/impairment	(12)	(56)	(112)	(69)	(249)
Additions	–	–	–	7	7
Amortisation	–	(1)	(98)	(17)	(116)
Transfers and other	–	3	–	5	8
Carrying value at 30 June 2015	3 056	1 791	785	78	5 710
Cost	3 068	1 813	995	161	6 037
Accumulated amortisation/impairment	(12)	(22)	(210)	(83)	(327)

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

Amortisation periods (years)	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Trade marks	15 – 20	15 – 20
Customer relationships	4 – 20	4 – 20
Software	3 – 20	3 – 20

Goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets are tested annually for possible impairment and for this purpose are allocated to the respective cash-generating units as indicated below:

	Indefinite life intangible assets			30 June 2015 Total
	RCL Foods Limited and its subsidiaries ⁽¹⁾	RCL Foods Limited and its subsidiaries ⁽²⁾	Goodwill Wispeco Holdings Proprietary Limited and its subsidiaries	
Carrying value (R million)	1 787	3 041	15	3 056
Basis of valuation of cash-generating units	Value in use	Value in use	Value in use	
Discount rate (%)	11.1	10.4 – 14.2	12.7	
Growth rate (%)	6.0	5.0 – 6.0	3	
Period (years)	5	5	5	

⁽¹⁾ These indefinite life intangible assets relate to the acquisition of New Foodcorp Holdings Proprietary Limited (Foodcorp).

⁽²⁾ The goodwill relates mainly to the acquisition of Foodcorp amounting to R2 735 million, as well as the acquisition of Vector Logistics Proprietary Limited amounting to R287 million.

Sensitivity analysis of assumptions used in the goodwill impairment tests:

Assumption	Movement	Impairment
Discount rate (%)	+ 2.0	1 172
Growth rate (%)	- 0.5	130

No intangible assets were pledged as security.

7. INVESTMENTS – EQUITY ACCOUNTED

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Associated companies	52 869	47 691
Joint ventures	4 962	4 478
	57 831	52 169

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

7. INVESTMENTS – EQUITY ACCOUNTED (continued)

The Group houses its investments in joint ventures, associated companies and financial instruments through its investing subsidiary companies. The Group's most significant associated companies and joint ventures are:

<i>Investment</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Business</i>
Distell	Joint venture	South African wine and spirits producer and exporter
FirstRand	Associate	Incorporated in South Africa and operating as First National Bank and Rand Merchant Bank
Mediclinic	Associate	Incorporated in South Africa, operating private medical facilities in South Africa, the Middle East and Switzerland
RMBH	Associate	South African investment holding company holding mainly a 34% interest in FirstRand
RMI Holdings	Associate	South African investment holding company with significant investments in the insurance sector

7.1 Associated companies

R million	30 June 2015			30 June 2014		
	Listed	Unlisted	Total	Listed	Unlisted	Total
Shares – at cost	22 497	6 922	29 419	22 224	6 939	29 163
Equity adjustment	19 036	4 251	23 287	14 377	4 030	18 407
Carrying value	41 533	11 173	52 706	36 601	10 969	47 570
Long-term loans	–	163	163	–	121	121
	41 533	11 336	52 869	36 601	11 090	47 691
Market values of listed investments	97 926			79 734		

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Reconciliation of carrying value at the beginning and end of the year		
Carrying value at the beginning of the year	47 691	41 451
Exchange rate differences on translation of carrying value at the beginning of the year to year-end rate	96	106
Share of net attributable profit of associated companies	6 737	6 367
Dividends received from associated companies	(2 866)	(2 956)
Equity-accounted movements on reserves	159	1 843
Dilutionary effects	771	17
Investments made*	364	969
Loans advanced	166	16
Investments disposed	–	(101)
Loans repaid	(7)	(163)
Transfers	(143)	39
Net impairments	(99)	103
Carrying value at the end of the year	52 869	47 691

* The year under review includes investments in respect of R215 million to RMBH and R58 million to Grindrod. The previous year included an amount of R652 million in respect of Grindrod's accelerated bookbuild.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

7. INVESTMENTS – EQUITY ACCOUNTED (continued)

7.1 Associated companies (continued)

Set out below is the summarised financial information, as well as a reconciliation of that information to the carrying amount, of the Group's most significant associated companies which are accounted for using the equity method.

R million	Year ended			
	30 June 2015			31 March 2015
	RMI	RMBH	FirstRand	Mediclinic
Summarised statement of comprehensive income				
Revenue	12 613	n/a	35 621	35 238
Profit before tax	4 137	7 778	29 855	4 741
Taxation	(624)	(9)	(6 731)	(206)
Profit after tax	3 513	7 769	23 124	4 535
Attributable to non-controlling shareholders	(221)	–	(1 501)	(238)
Attributable profit for the year	3 292	7 769	21 623	4 297
Headline earnings	3 258	7 177	21 141	4 081
Other comprehensive income attributable to shareholders	44	(192)	(561)	990
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders	3 336	7 577	21 062	5 287
Summarised statement of financial position				
Net advance, loans and bank-related securities	832	–	111 293	–
Intangible assets	68	–	1 068	11 565
Property, plant and equipment and other	908	–	7 558	54 088
Investments and loans	24 672	36 474	7 911	160
Current assets	5 849	52	8 124	13 366
Total assets	32 329	36 526	135 954	79 179
Non-controlling interest	(15 224)	(1 349)	(45 176)	(47 115)
Non-current liabilities	(978)	–	(7 826)	(1 098)
Non-current liabilities	(12 871)	(1 239)	(19 373)	(38 078)
Current liabilities	(1 375)	(110)	(17 977)	(7 939)
Net assets	17 105	35 177	90 778	32 064
Reconciliation to carrying value				
Remgro's effective interest	30.26%	28.15%	3.92%	42.09%*
Remgro's effective interest in net assets	5 177	9 903	3 557	13 496
Goodwill/bargain purchase adjustment	1 540	2 364	743	2
Dividends received subsequent to associates' reporting date	–	–	–	(271)
Carrying value at 30 June 2015	6 717	12 267	4 300	13 227
Fair value of listed investments	19 096	26 409	11 720	36 727
Dividends received	513	984	418	382

* Remgro's interest in Mediclinic on 31 March 2015.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

7. INVESTMENTS – EQUITY ACCOUNTED (continued)

7.1 Associated companies (continued)

Set out below is the summarised financial information, as well as a reconciliation of that information to the carrying amount, of the Group's most significant associated companies which are accounted for using the equity method.

R million	Year ended			
	30 June 2014			31 March 2014
	RMI	RMBH	FirstRand	Mediclinic
Summarised statement of comprehensive income				
Revenue	10 783	–	29 878	30 495
Profit before tax	4 179	6 337	25 377	4 362
Taxation	(870)	(1)	(5 591)	(776)
Profit after tax	3 309	6 336	19 786	3 586
Attributable to non-controlling shareholders	(256)	–	(1 346)	(201)
Attributable profit for the year	3 053	6 336	18 440	3 385
Headline earnings	2 879	6 417	18 671	3 355
Other comprehensive income attributable to shareholders	235	225	646	4 537
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders	3 288	6 561	19 086	7 922
Summarised statement of financial position				
Net advance, loans and bank-related securities	301	–	96 856	–
Intangible assets	110	–	1 047	9 210
Property, plant and equipment and other	877	–	7 317	49 959
Investments and loans	21 521	35 532	7 879	139
Current assets	4 957	34	8 290	11 226
Total assets	27 766	33 566	121 389	70 534
	(12 288)	(1 347)	(40 875)	(46 066)
Non-controlling interest	(899)	–	(7 703)	(923)
Non-current liabilities	(10 176)	(1 281)	(18 569)	(36 899)
Current liabilities	(1 213)	(66)	(14 603)	(8 244)
Net assets	15 478	32 219	80 514	24 468
Reconciliation to carrying value				
Remgro's effective interest	30.26%	27.94%	4.01%	44.30%*
Remgro's effective interest in net assets	4 684	9 002	3 226	10 839
Goodwill/bargain purchase adjustment	1 540	2 223	743	2
Dividends received subsequent to associates' reporting date	–	–	–	(244)
Carrying value at 30 June 2014	6 224	11 225	3 969	10 597
Fair value of listed investments	14 739	20 743	8 957	29 316
Dividends received	(454)	(807)	(347)	(345)

* Remgro's interest in Mediclinic on 31 March 2014.

**NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

7. INVESTMENTS – EQUITY ACCOUNTED (continued)

7.1 Associated companies (continued)

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Information pertaining to Remgro's other associated companies is aggregated:		
Carrying value	16 358	15 676
The Group's share of:		
– Profit from operations	884	1 430
– Other comprehensive income	207	(174)
– Total comprehensive income	1 091	1 256
– Headline earnings	968	1 249
7.2 Joint ventures		
Unlisted shares – at cost	1 859	1 817
Equity adjustment	2 758	2 406
Carrying value	4 617	4 223
Long-term loans	345	255
	4 962	4 478
Reconciliation of carrying value at the beginning and end of the year		
Carrying value at the beginning of the year	4 478	3 957
Share of net attributable income of joint ventures	491	486
Dividends received from joint ventures	(211)	(612)
Equity accounted movements on reserves	71	159
Exchange difference	(3)	–
Dilutionary effects	1	(172)
Investment made	102	592
Loans advanced	43	33
Loans repaid	(10)	–
Transfers	–	35
Carrying value at the end of the year	4 962	4 478

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

7. INVESTMENTS – EQUITY ACCOUNTED (continued)

7.2 Joint ventures (continued)

Set out below is the summarised financial information, as well as a reconciliation of that information to the carrying amount of Distell (which is held through Remgro-Capevin Investments Proprietary Limited), the Group's most significant joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method.

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Summarised statement of comprehensive income		
Revenue	19 589	17 740
Depreciation and amortisation	271	256
Interest income	23	15
Interest expense	(260)	(233)
Profit before tax	1 989	2 042
Taxation	(569)	(518)
Profit after tax	1 420	1 524
Attributable to non-controlling shareholders	17	(1)
Attributable profit for the year	1 437	1 523
Headline earnings	1 435	1 514
Other comprehensive income attributable to shareholders	246	474
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders	1 683	1 997
Summarised statement of financial position		
Non-current assets	7 435	6 639
Cash and cash equivalents	619	452
Other current assets	9 753	8 769
Total assets	17 807	15 860
	(8 269)	(7 290)
Non-controlling interest	(19)	(32)
Non-current financial liabilities	(3 323)	(3 114)
Other non-current liabilities	(652)	(609)
Current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	(870)	(762)
Current liabilities	(3 405)	(2 773)
Net assets	9 538	8 570
Reconciliation to carrying value		
Remgro's effective interest	26.82%	26.86%
Remgro's effective interest in net assets	2 558	2 302
Carrying value at 30 June	2 558	2 302
Information pertaining to Remgro's other joint ventures is aggregated:		
Carrying value	2 447	2 176
The Group's share of:		
– Profit from operations	105	56
– Other comprehensive income	(3)	13
– Total comprehensive income	102	69
– Headline earnings	82	59

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

7. INVESTMENTS – EQUITY ACCOUNTED (continued)

7.3 Accounting periods

The following significant equity accounted investments have different year-ends to that of the Group:

<i>Investment</i>	<i>Financial year-end</i>	<i>Reporting period used to equity account</i>
Associated companies		
Air Products South Africa	30 September	12 months ended 31 March 2015
Business Partners	31 March	Year ended 31 March 2015
Grindrod	31 December	12 months ended 30 June 2015
Mediclinic	31 March	Year ended 31 March 2015
PGSI	25 December	12 months ended 25 June 2015
Sabido	31 March	Year ended 31 March 2015
SEACOM	31 December	12 months ended 30 June 2015
Total South Africa	31 December	12 months ended 30 June 2015
Unilever South Africa	31 December	12 months ended 30 June 2015
Joint venture		
CIVH	31 March	Year ended 31 March 2015

The reporting period used to equity account the above investments was used as it is impractical to adjust their reported numbers to conform to the Group's reporting period. Significant transactions in the intermediate period are adjusted.

8. INVESTMENTS – OTHER

R million	30 June 2015			30 June 2014		
	<i>Listed</i>	<i>Unlisted</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Listed</i>	<i>Unlisted</i>	<i>Total</i>
Investments – other						
Shares	902	1 591	2 493	880	1 762	2 642
Market values of listed investments	902	–	902	880	–	880
Directors' valuation of unlisted investments	–	1 591	1 591	–	1 762	1 762
Market values and directors' valuation	902	1 591	2 493	880	1 762	2 642

Reconciliation of carrying value of investments – other at the beginning and end of the year (R million)	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Balances at the beginning of the year	2 642	2 168
Fair value adjustments for the year	(194)	341
Investments made	376	300
Exchange rate adjustments	153	59
Disposals	(484)	(143)
Transfers and other	–	(83)
Balances at the end of the year	2 493	2 642

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

9. RETIREMENT BENEFITS

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Statement of financial position obligations		
Retirement benefits	(9)	(7)
Post-retirement medical benefits	(218)	(251)
	(227)	(258)
Statement of financial position assets	220	210
Retirement benefits	17	8
Defined-contribution fund employer's surplus	203	202
	(7)	(48)
Net defined-benefit post-retirement obligation	(7)	(48)
Represented by:		
Retirement benefits (refer note 9.1)	8	1
Post-retirement medical benefits (refer note 9.2)	(218)	(251)
Defined-contribution fund employer's surplus	203	202
	(7)	(48)
Income statement*		
Retirement benefits	3	4
Post-retirement medical benefits	21	27
Expense	24	31

* Refer note 23 on page 53.

9.1 Retirement benefits

Some of the Company's subsidiaries have various defined-benefit and defined-contribution funds which are privately administered independent of the finances of the Group. The Group operates defined-benefit funds in South Africa, governed by the Pension Funds Act, 1956 (as amended), and in Switzerland. All salaried employees are obliged to accept membership of one of these funds.

For South African statutory purposes defined-benefit pension funds are actuarially valued every three years by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The latest actuarial valuations of the South African funds were conducted as at 30 June 2013.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

9. RETIREMENT BENEFITS (continued)

9.1 Retirement benefits (continued)

R million	Statement of financial position				Income statement	Statement of other comprehensive income
	Fair value of plan assets	Present value of funded obligations	Effect of the asset limit*	Amount recognised in statement of financial position	(Income)/expense included in staff costs	(Income)/expense
Balances at 1 July 2013	418	(258)	(158)	2		
Current service cost	–	(4)	–	(4)	4	–
Net interest income/(expense)	32	(19)	(13)	–	–	–
Change in effect of the asset limit	–	–	(14)	(14)	–	14
Fund expense	(1)	1	–	–	–	–
Contributions	1	–	–	1	–	–
Exchange rate differences	3	(3)	–	–	–	–
Benefit payments	(16)	16	–	–	–	–
Remeasurements:						
– Return on plan assets excluding interest	28	–	–	28	–	(28)
– Actuarial gains and losses	–	(12)	–	(12)	–	12
Balances at 30 June 2014	465	(279)	(185)	1	4	(2)
Current service cost	–	(4)	–	(4)	4	–
Net interest income/(expense)	38	(21)	(16)	1	(1)	–
Change in effect of the asset limit	–	–	9	9	–	(9)
Fund expense	(1)	1	–	–	–	–
Contributions	2	–	–	2	–	–
Exchange rate differences	1	(3)	–	(2)	–	–
Benefit payments	(16)	16	–	–	–	–
Remeasurements:						
– Return on plan assets excluding interest	(6)	–	–	(6)	–	6
– Actuarial gains and losses	–	7	–	7	–	(7)
Balances at 30 June 2015	483	(283)	(192)	8	3	(10)

* The Financial Services Board approved the surplus allocation scheme on 6 September 2005. The present value of economic benefits recognised in the financial statements is limited to the value of the surplus allocated to the Employer Surplus Account. The Trustees have decided not to allocate any of the current surpluses in the Fund. The Group has no unfunded liabilities.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

9. RETIREMENT BENEFITS (continued)

9.1 Retirement benefits (continued)

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Actual return on plan assets	32	60
Adjustment for experience on funded obligations	(2)	1
Expected contributions to retirement funds for the year ending 30 June 2016: R2 million		
Number of members	90	98
Composition of plan assets (%)		
Cash	34.7	41.6
Equity	23.5	20.8
Bonds	4.7	3.2
Property	3.3	2.7
International	30.2	28.1
Other	3.6	3.6
	100.0	100.0
Principal actuarial assumptions on reporting date (%)		
Discount rate	0.8 – 8.4	1.5 – 8.6
Future salary increases	8.4	8.5
Future pension increases	6.3	6.5
Inflation rate	1.0 – 6.3	1.1 – 6.5

The sensitivity of the defined-benefit obligation to changes in the principal assumptions is:

R million	Impact on defined-benefit obligation		
	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
South African obligation			
Discount rate	1.0%	(22)	27
Inflation rate	1.0%	27	(23)
Switzerland			
Discount rate	0.5%	(1)	2
Inflation rate	0.5%	2	(1)

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some assumptions may be correlated.

9.2 Post-retirement medical benefits

The Group operates a number of post-employment medical benefit schemes in South Africa. The majority of these plans are unfunded.

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are determined as follows:

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Present value of funded obligations	88	84
Fair value of plan assets	(62)	(63)
Deficit of the funded plans	26	21
Present value of unfunded obligations	192	230
Liability included in the statement of financial position	218	251

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

9. RETIREMENT BENEFITS (continued)

9.2 Post-retirement medical benefits (continued)

R million	Statement of financial position			Income statement	Statement of other comprehensive income
	Fair value of plan assets	Present value of fund obligations	Amount recognised in statement of financial position	(Income)/expense included in staff costs	(Income)/expense
Balances at 1 July 2013	54	(311)	(257)		
Current service cost	–	(7)	(7)	7	–
Net interest income/(expense)	5	(25)	(20)	20	–
Benefit payments	–	11	11	–	–
Remeasurements:					
– Return on plan assets excluding interest income	4	–	4	–	(4)
– Gain/(loss) from change in actuarial assumptions	–	10	10	–	(10)
– Gain/(loss) due to experience adjustment	–	8	8	–	(8)
Balances at 30 June 2014	63	(314)	(251)	27	(22)
Current service cost	–	(7)	(7)	7	–
Net interest income/(expense)	6	(27)	(21)	21	–
Past service cost	–	7	7	(7)	–
Benefit payments	(3)	15	12	–	–
Liability settled	–	47	47	–	–
Remeasurements:					
– Return on plan assets excluding interest income	(4)	–	(4)	–	4
– Gain/(loss) from change in actuarial assumptions	–	(21)	(21)	–	21
– Gain/(loss) due to experience adjustment	–	20	20	–	(20)
Balances at 30 June 2015	62	(280)	(218)	21	5

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Amount of plan assets represented by investment in the entity's own financial instruments	1	1
Actual return on plan assets	2	9
Expected medical premiums for the year ending 30 June 2016: R5 million.		
Number of members	811	821
Composition of plan assets (%)		
Cash	9.1	9.3
Equity	83.7	84.5
Bonds	7.2	6.2
	100.0	100.0

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

9. RETIREMENT BENEFITS (continued)

9.2 Post-retirement medical benefits (continued)

Principal actuarial assumptions on reporting date (%)	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Discount rate	8.6 – 9.4	8.6 – 9.7
Annual increase in healthcare costs	8.4 – 9.0	8.4 – 9.3

R million	Impact on post-retirement medical liability		
	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
Discount rate	1%	(33)	42
Healthcare cost inflation	1%	44	(35)

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some assumptions may be correlated.

10. TAXATION

10.1 Deferred taxation

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Deferred taxation liability	1 630	1 505
Property, plant and equipment	823	793
Inventories and biological assets	329	290
Intangible assets	726	787
Provisions	(154)	(66)
Investments	155	121
Tax losses	(239)	(435)
Other	(10)	15
Deferred tax asset	(18)	(14)
Inventories	(1)	–
Tax losses	–	(2)
Provisions	(18)	(11)
Other	1	(1)
Net deferred taxation	1 612	1 491
The movement between balances of deferred taxation at the beginning and end of the year can be analysed as follows:		
Beginning of the year	1 491	1 709
As per income statement	(27)	(125)
Accounted for in other comprehensive income	36	32
Transfers and other	112	(125)
	1 612	1 491

No deferred tax is provided on temporary differences relating to investments in subsidiary companies as Remgro controls the dividend policy of these companies and consequently also controls the reversal of the temporary differences.

Deferred taxation is provided at a rate of 0% on temporary differences relating to the investments in associates and joint ventures as the carrying values of these investments are expected to be recovered through dividends, which are exempt from taxation.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

10. TAXATION (continued)

10.2 Tax losses

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Estimated tax losses available for set-off against future taxable income	1 681	2 127
Utilised to create deferred tax asset	(846)	(1 432)
	835	695

10.3 Taxation in income statement

Current – current year		
– South African normal taxation	402	172
– Foreign income	2	–
– Foreign taxation	5	10
– previous year – South African normal taxation	13	–
	422	182
Deferred – current year	–	(115)
– previous year	(27)	(10)
	395	57

10.4 Reconciliation of effective tax rate of the Company and its subsidiaries with standard rate (%)

Effective tax rate	18.9	104.1
Reduction/(increase) in standard rate as a result of:		
Exempt dividend income	2.9	21.9
Non-taxable capital profit	0.1	57.1
Non-deductible expenditure/non-taxable income	7.3	(113.9)
Foreign taxation	(0.4)	(9.6)
Previous year taxation	0.7	5.1
Tax losses utilised	(1.5)	(36.7)
Standard rate	28.0	28.0

11. INVENTORIES

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Raw materials	728	707
Finished products	2 068	1 514
Work in progress	94	8
Consumable stores	228	179
	3 118	2 408
Inventory expensed during the year	15 267	15 374
Inventory carried at net realisable value	186	102

12. DEBTORS AND SHORT-TERM LOANS

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Trade debtors (gross)	3 127	2 810
Less: Provision for impairments	(80)	(71)
Trade debtors (net)	3 047	2 739
Dividends receivable	75	–
Advance payments and other	715	591
	3 837	3 330

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

12. DEBTORS AND SHORT-TERM LOANS (continued)

Debtors with a carrying value of R1 525 million (2014: R1 488 million) provided collateral to the Group. The collateral consists of mortgage and notarial bonds, cessions, bank guarantees and credit insurance.

Movements on the provision for impairments of trade debtors are as follows:

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Balances at the beginning of the year	71	71
Provision for impairments on debtors	17	13
Debtors written off as uncollectable during the year	(4)	(6)
Unused amounts written back	(5)	(7)
Exchange difference	1	–
Balances at the end of the year	80	71

During the year, bad debts amounting to R4 million (2014: R6 million) were written off. The other classes of assets in debtors and short-term loans have no assets where impairments were made. For further information refer to note 30.

13. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

The following derivative instruments existed at 30 June:

	30 June 2015			30 June 2014		
	Currency value million	Forward value R million	Fair value R million	Currency value million	Forward value R million	Fair value R million
Assets						
<i>Foreign exchange contracts</i>						
Buy: Euro	3	37	1	–	–	–
Sell: USA dollar	2	30	1	15.5	169.7	3
			2			3
<i>Other derivative instruments</i>						
Commodity option contracts			2			–
Interest rate collar option			6			–
			8			–
			10			3
Liabilities						
<i>Foreign exchange contracts</i>						
Buy: Euro			–	1.8	27.5	2
Sell: USA dollar			–	19.8	214.4	2
			–			4
<i>Other derivative instruments</i>						
Commodity option contracts			13			2
Embedded derivative			3			4
			16			6
			16			10

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

14. INVESTMENT IN MONEY MARKET FUNDS

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Money market fund investments are held in the following currencies:		
South African rand	500	746
USA dollar (2015: \$40 million; 2014: \$40 million)	486	425
	986	1 171

Investments in offshore money market funds relate to investments in shares of J P Morgan liquidity funds, specifically the US Government Liquidity Fund (with an Aaa Moody's Rating). The portfolio of the funds on 30 June 2015 consisted of government bonds with maturities of up to one year and bank repurchase agreements to ensure liquidity on demand as the shares in the funds are callable on a daily basis. Distributions from these funds are disclosed as dividend income. Local money market funds relate to investment in a South African unit trust offered by Nedgroup Collective Investments mandated to invest only in money market instruments of major South African banks, government securities and government-related entities. These instruments carry very low risk and provide daily liquidity, but cannot be classified as cash and cash equivalents as the individual instruments held by the funds do not meet the maturity criteria of IAS 7: *Statement of Cash Flows*. These investments are considered to be equity instruments categorised as "financial assets at fair value through profit and loss".

15. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Cash at the centre	3 033	2 539
Operating subsidiaries	1 017	1 118
	4 050	3 657
The cash is held in the following currencies:		
South African rand	3 073	2 975
British pound	26	27
USA dollar	929	579
Euro	–	56
Swiss franc	4	3
Other	18	17
	4 050	3 657
At year-end cash and cash equivalents earned interest at effective interest rates that varied between 5.55% and 6.48% (2014: 5.00% and 8.75%) per annum at local financial institutions and between 0.01% and 6.33% (2014: 0.01% and 5.65%) per annum abroad.		
Cash and cash equivalents are represented by the following:		
Current accounts and call accounts	4 050	3 657
	4 050	3 657
At year-end the Group's cash was invested at financial institutions with the following Moody's credit rating (unless otherwise indicated):		
Aa3	419	232
A1	430	–
A2	230	878
A3	26	235
Baa2	1 756	1 266
C–	87	–
AA+ (Fitch credit rating)	515	515
A+ (Fitch credit rating)	500	515
Rating not available*	87	16
	4 050	3 657

* This relates to cash balances with Menara Standard Chartered Bank, CHMR Niagra Bank and Safex deposits with various financial institutions for which ratings were not available on Moody's.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

16. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Assets held for sale comprise of:		
Assets held for sale	8 534	754
Liabilities held for sale	(8 467)	(186)
	67	568
The details of these assets and liabilities are as follows:		
During June 2015 Remgro entered into an agreement with funds managed by Cinven to acquire 119 923 335 Spire shares (equivalent to a 29.9% shareholding in Spire). In conjunction with the transaction, Remgro and Mediclinic concluded an agreement whereby Mediclinic would acquire Remgro's interest in Spire, subject to a successful Mediclinic rights issue. Total assets and liabilities are	(175)	–
Investment	8 275	–
Trade and other creditors	(8 276)	–
Derivative instruments ⁽¹⁾	(174)	–
The last condition precedent pertaining to the sale of RCL Foods' fishing division was fulfilled during the current financial year. The sale was concluded subject to a condition that the Glenryck trade mark will not form part of the transaction. However, the sale of the Glenryck brand to a third party is well advanced. Total assets and liabilities are	26	355
Property, plant and equipment	–	109
Goodwill	–	139
Trade marks and other intangibles ⁽²⁾	24	120
Inventory	5	69
Trade and other receivables	2	80
Trade receivables with group entities	12	24
Borrowings	–	(2)
Trade and other payables	(10)	(79)
Deferred tax liability	(7)	(105)
During the current financial year RCL Foods exercised an option to exit a lease agreement in respect of a cane and fruit producing farm. The assets of the farm to which the lease agreement pertains will be transferred to the local community (the lessor) during the next financial year. Total assets are	33	–
Property, plant and equipment	3	–
Biological agricultural assets	30	–
Wispeco took a decision to sell two of its properties. The carrying value of property, plant and equipment classified as held for sale is	40	–
Previously, Remgro actively marketed its investment in Experiential Marketing Proprietary Limited (EXP). The disposal did not materialise, and consequently EXP is consolidated from 1 January 2015. The carrying value of the investment classified as held for sale is	–	144
Remgro negotiated the disposal of its investment in Britehouse and entered into a sale agreement subsequent to year-end (2014: investments in Longkloof and Crystal Brook). The carrying value of the investments classified as held for sale is	143	69
Britehouse Holdings Proprietary Limited	143	–
Longkloof Limited	–	67
Crystal Brook Distribution Proprietary Limited	–	2
Net non-current assets held for sale	67	568

⁽¹⁾ The fair value (Level 2) was based on observable market data.

⁽²⁾ The fair value (Level 3) was determined using the selling price of the asset based on the impending sale to a third party.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

17. STATED AND ISSUED CAPITAL AND SHARE PREMIUM

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Stated and issued capital		
Authorised		
512 493 650 ordinary shares of no par value		
40 506 352 B ordinary shares of no par value		
Issued		
481 106 370 ordinary shares of no par value	3 601	3 601
35 506 352 B ordinary shares of no par value	4	4
	3 605	3 605

Each ordinary share has one vote.

Each B ordinary share has ten votes.

At 30 June 2014, 2 960 766 Remgro ordinary shares (0.6%) were held as treasury shares by a wholly owned subsidiary company of Remgro. As previously reported, these shares were acquired for the purpose of hedging Remgro's share incentive schemes.

During the year under review no Remgro ordinary shares were repurchased, while 791 208 Remgro ordinary shares were utilised to settle Remgro's obligation towards scheme participants who exercised the rights granted to them.

At 30 June 2015, 2 169 558 Remgro ordinary shares (0.5%) were held as treasury shares.

At a general meeting of shareholders held on 7 October 2008, 21 000 000 ordinary shares were placed under the control of the Remgro Board as a specific authority for purposes of issuing and allotting such ordinary shares to participants in the Remgro Equity Settled Share Appreciation Right Scheme (the SAR Scheme) in accordance with the provisions of the rules of the SAR Scheme.

Details in respect of the SAR Scheme and the current year's offers are disclosed in note 25.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

18. RESERVES

18.1 Composition of reserves

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
The Company		
Retained earnings	38 173	1 568
Subsidiary companies	8 932	43 629
Fair value reserve	320	311
Other reserves*	1 400	1 360
Retained earnings	7 212	41 958
Equity accounted companies		
Equity reserves	22 676	17 605
	69 781	62 802

* Other reserves consist mainly of share scheme reserves and foreign currency translation reserves.

18.2 Included in the respective reserves above are reserves arising on exchange rate translation

R million	Equity reserves	Other reserves	Fair value reserves	Retained earnings	30 June 2015 Total	30 June 2014 Total
Balances at the beginning of the year	(178)	874	(75)	70	691	426
Exchange rate adjustments during the year	(87)	29	(19)	346	269	297
Reclassification to the income statement	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(32)
Balances at the end of the year	(265)	903	(94)	415	959	691

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

19. NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Balances at the beginning of the year	2 599	2 015
Total comprehensive income for the year	210	(62)
Net profit for the year	206	(66)
Exchange rate adjustments	(2)	1
Fair value adjustments for the year	9	–
Deferred tax on fair value adjustments	(2)	–
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations	(1)	4
Deferred taxation on remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations	–	(1)
Dividends paid	(68)	(1)
Investment in subsidiaries ⁽¹⁾	–	(355)
Capital invested by minorities ⁽²⁾	37	876
Long-term share incentive scheme reserve	10	7
Other movements	15	119
Balances at the end of the year	2 803	2 599
RCL Foods	2 772	2 578
Other non-wholly owned subsidiaries	31	21
⁽¹⁾ The amount of the previous year mainly relates to RCL Foods' acquisition of the remaining non-controlling shareholders' interest in Foodcorp.		
⁽²⁾ The previous year includes an amount of R790 million in respect of RCL Foods' non-controlling shareholders participating in RCL Foods' capital raisings.		
The Group consists of various investing and operating subsidiaries, details of which are disclosed in Annexure A. The main operating subsidiary is RCL Foods in which the Group has an interest of 77.5% (2014: 77.7%). RCL Foods consists of four main businesses, namely, Rainbow Chicken (a poultry producer), TSB Sugar (a sugar producer and miller), Foodcorp (a manufacturer and supplier of fast-moving consumer goods) and Vector Logistics. The Group's revenue and operating profit are mainly driven by these subsidiaries and are presented as trading profit in the income statement.		
RCL Foods' non-controlling shareholders own 22.5% of RCL Foods. Below is RCL Foods' summarised financial information:		
Statement of financial position		
ASSETS		
Non-current assets	12 251	12 122
Current assets	7 442	7 789
	19 693	19 911
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Shareholders' equity	10 035	9 375
Non-controlling interest	79	62
Non-current liabilities	5 168	1 996
Current liabilities	4 411	8 478
	19 693	19 911
Income statement		
Revenue	23 428	19 720
Profit/(loss) for the year	862	(277)
Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to equity holders	848	(289)
Profit for the year attributable to non-controlling interest	14	12

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

19. NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST (continued)

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Statement of comprehensive income		
Other comprehensive income	18	17
Total comprehensive income	880	(260)
Total comprehensive income attributable to equity holders	866	(272)
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interest	14	12
Cash flow information		
Cash inflow from operating activities	1 262	666
Cash outflow from investing activities	(98)	(494)
Cash outflow from financing activities	(1 322)	(1 459)

20. LONG-TERM LOANS

	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Interest-bearing loans		
Unsecured long-term loans with an effective interest rate of Jibar + 2.3% per annum repayable in four equal yearly instalments	–	216
Unsecured long-term loans with an effective interest rate of 3 month Jibar with a margin of between 1.5% and 5.25%	61	66
Liabilities resulting from various capitalised finance leases and instalment sale agreements payable in monthly, quarterly and annual instalments at varying interest rates per annum amount to	95	116
These liabilities are secured by plant, machinery and equipment and vehicles with a book value of R67 million (2014: R101 million).		
Secured long-term loan with a fixed rate of 4% per annum, repayable yearly, over a maximum period of six years. Secured by cessions over the production of the supplier to whom the loans were made	144	111
Term-funded debt package		
The debt package comprises two bullet loans and a revolving credit facility.		
The loans bear interest with a floating rate of Jibar plus a margin of between 1.65% and 2.25% and is guaranteed by RCL Foods	3 350	–
Various unsecured loans with varying terms and interest rates	37	66
	3 687	575
Instalments payable within one year transferred to short-term interest-bearing loans	(140)	(139)
	3 547	436
Payable – two to five years	3 538	436
Payable thereafter	9	–
	3 547	436

Note: Loans' carrying values approximate their fair values.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

21. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Trade payables	2 279	2 374
Accrued expenses	2 190	1 417
	4 469	3 791

22. SHORT-TERM LOANS

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Interest-bearing loans		
Portion of long-term interest-bearing loans payable within one year	140	139
Bridging loan facility*	–	4 495
Bank overdrafts	221	21
Various secured and unsecured loans with varying terms and interest rates	2	2
	363	4 657
Interest-free loans with no fixed repayment conditions	3	4
	366	4 661

* RCL Foods provided the security in respect of this bridging loan facility. The security was a pledge on all RCL Foods' bank accounts, including the amounts standing to the credit of these bank accounts, as well as all the shares held by RCL Foods in the issued share capital of any of its subsidiaries and all claims that RCL Foods may have against any of its subsidiaries.

23. STAFF COSTS

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Salaries and wages	3 589	3 014
Share-based payments	84	70
Pension costs – defined contribution	245	248
Pension costs – return on defined-contribution asset	(7)	(27)
Pension costs – defined benefit	3	4
Post-retirement medical benefits	21	27
Other	341	411
	4 276	3 747

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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24. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

R'000	30 June 2015			30 June 2014		
	Executive	Non-executive	Total	Executive	Non-executive	Total
Executive directors						
Fees	735	–	735	798	–	798
Salaries	18 107	–	18 107	17 360	–	17 360
Retirement fund contributions	3 737	–	3 737	3 528	–	3 528
Other benefits	879	–	879	856	–	856
Subtotal	23 458	–	23 458	22 542	–	22 542
Non-executive directors						
Independent	–	2 459	2 459	–	2 248	2 248
Non-independent	–	490	490	–	456	456
Total	23 458	2 949	26 407	22 542	2 704	25 246
Share options exercised						
Increase in value – Remgro SAR Scheme*	139 574	–	139 574	25 104	–	25 104

* It refers to the increase in value of the SAR Scheme shares of participants from the offer date to the date of payment and delivery. Refer to note 25 for detail regarding the individual participants.

R'000	30 June 2015			30 June 2014		
	Fees	Salaries and other	Total	Fees	Salaries and other	Total
Paid by:						
The Company	2 704	–	2 704	2 476	–	2 476
Subsidiary company	980	22 723	23 703	1 026	21 744	22 770
Total	3 684	22 723	26 407	3 502	21 744	25 246

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

24. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS (continued)

Fixed pay

R'000	30 June 2015					30 June 2014				
	Fees	Salaries	Retire- ment fund	Other benefits ⁽⁷⁾	Total	Fees	Salaries	Retire- ment fund	Other benefits ⁽⁷⁾	Total
Executive										
W E Bührmann	245	2 649	574	280	3 748	228	2 492	489	266	3 475
L Crouse	245	6 254	1 289	297	8 085	228	5 842	1 204	279	7 553
J W Dreyer ⁽¹⁾	–	–	–	–	–	114	1 409	279	28	1 830
J J Durand	245	9 204	1 874	302	11 625	228	7 617	1 556	283	9 684
Subtotal	735	18 107	3 737	879	23 458	798	17 360	3 528	856	22 542
Non-executive (independent)										
G T Ferreira	286	–	–	–	286	266	–	–	–	266
P K Harris	286	–	–	–	286	266	–	–	–	266
N P Mageza ⁽²⁾	328	–	–	–	328	305	–	–	–	305
P J Moleketi	328	–	–	–	328	305	–	–	–	305
M Morobe	245	–	–	–	245	228	–	–	–	228
F Robertson	369	–	–	–	369	343	–	–	–	343
S E N de Bruyn Sebotsa ⁽³⁾	61	–	–	–	61	–	–	–	–	–
H Wessels ⁽⁴⁾	556	–	–	–	556	535	–	–	–	535
Subtotal	2 459	–	–	–	2 459	2 248	–	–	–	2 248
Non-executive (non-independent)										
E de la H Hertzog ⁽⁵⁾	245	–	–	–	245	228	–	–	–	228
J Malherbe	245	–	–	–	245	228	–	–	–	228
J P Rupert ⁽⁶⁾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	490	–	–	–	490	456	–	–	–	456
Total	3 684	18 107	3 737	879	26 407	3 502	17 360	3 528	856	25 246

⁽¹⁾ Mr J W Dreyer retired as executive director with effect from 31 December 2013.⁽²⁾ During the year under review Mr N P Mageza also received R455 000 (2014: R389 000) as director's fees from RCL Foods Limited, a subsidiary company of Remgro Limited.⁽³⁾ Ms S E N de Bruyn Sebotsa was appointed as independent non-executive director with effect from 16 March 2015.⁽⁴⁾ In addition to his director's fees and fee as chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee and chairman of the Social and Ethics Committee, an amount of R105 000 was also paid to Mr H Wessels during the year under review (2014: R116 100) for his attendance of meetings of subcommittees of the Audit and Risk Committee.⁽⁵⁾ With effect from 31 August 2012 Dr E de la H Hertzog retired from his executive role at Mediclinic International Limited (Mediclinic). Until his retirement, his remuneration was borne by both Mediclinic (65%) and Remgro (35%). In terms of King III and the JSE Listings Requirements, a director shall not be regarded as independent if he has been employed by the Company or the Group in any executive capacity during the preceding three financial years. Accordingly, Dr Hertzog is still regarded as a non-independent non-executive director.⁽⁶⁾ Mr J P Rupert receives no emoluments.⁽⁷⁾ Benefits include medical aid contributions and vehicle benefits.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

24. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS (continued)

Prescribed officers

Fixed pay

R'000	30 June 2015				30 June 2014			
	Salaries	Retire- ment fund	Other benefits ⁽¹⁾	Total	Salaries	Retire- ment fund	Other benefits ⁽¹⁾	Total
P J Uys	4 383	869	299	5 551	3 930	796	281	5 007
N J Williams	2 345	465	299	3 109	2 188	434	281	2 903
Total	6 728	1 334	598	8 660	6 118	1 230	562	7 910

⁽¹⁾ Benefits include medical aid contributions and vehicle benefits.

⁽²⁾ Both Messrs P J Uys and N J Williams are members of the Management Board, as well as the Social and Ethics Committee.

25. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

The share-based payments that are accounted for in the financial statements are in respect of the Remgro Equity Settled Share Appreciation Right Scheme, as well as the RCL Foods Share Scheme and the RCL Foods Share Appreciation Right Scheme.

Background to the Remgro Equity Settled Share Appreciation Right Scheme

The valuation of the share scheme was performed using an actuarial model. This model was developed by an independent third party from the standard binomial option pricing model in order to address the unique nature of the scheme, especially with regard to early exercise of offers.

The expected contract lifetimes are estimated by considering separately each of the tranches within that grant. The risk-free rate was estimated by using the implied yield on an SA zero-coupon government bond and the yield curve over the expected contract lifetimes of five, six and seven years from the offer date.

Share price volatility of ordinary shares in Remgro Limited was determined with reference to movements in the share price since 1 October 2000, that being the date from which Remgro commenced trading on the JSE.

Dividend yield was calculated using the two-year moving average dividend yield at each offer date.

25.1 Remgro Equity Settled Share Appreciation Right Scheme (the SAR Scheme)

Participants of the SAR Scheme are remunerated with shares to the value of the appreciation of their rights to a specified number of Remgro ordinary shares that must be exercised within a period of seven years after the grant date.

The earliest intervals at which the share appreciation rights (SARs) are exercisable are as follows:

- One-third after the third anniversary of the grant date
- Two-thirds after the fourth anniversary of the grant date
- The remainder after the fifth anniversary of the grant date

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Share-based payment cost included in the income statement (in accordance with IFRS 2)	36	35
Fair value of offers made during the year	29	36

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25. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (continued)

25.1 Remgro Equity Settled Share Appreciation Right Scheme (the SAR Scheme) (continued)

Number and weighted average exercise prices of all SARs offered to participants of the SAR Scheme:

	30 June 2015		30 June 2014	
	Number of SARs	Rand	Number of SARs	Rand
Carried forward from previous financial years	4 518 351	124.27	4 733 969	111.52
Offered during current financial year	424 828	252.40	661 219	192.40
Forfeited during the year	(28 937)	151.54	(118 021)	123.69
Exercised during the year	(1 159 764)	76.50	(758 816)	76.12
Outstanding at the end of the year	3 754 478	153.32	4 518 351	124.27
Exercisable at the end of the year	724 013	89.93	1 309 119	74.07

Exercise prices of all options:

	30 June 2015		30 June 2014	
	Number of SARs outstanding at year-end	Weighted average remaining contract lifetime in years	Number of SARs outstanding at year-end	Weighted average remaining contract lifetime in years
R60.00 – R69.99	123 857	0.41	851 280	1.32
R70.00 – R79.99	149 782	1.15	305 870	2.16
R80.00 – R89.99	406	2.01	12 197	1.47
R90.00 – R99.99	766 150	2.42	1 004 409	3.41
R100.00 – R109.99	14 923	3.33	15 255	4.32
R110.00 – R119.00	6 525	3.59	7 667	4.60
R140.00 – R149.99	1 374 271	4.33	1 404 589	5.40
R170.00 – R179.99	43 377	4.73	43 377	5.73
R180.00 – R189.99	242 921	4.79	252 986	5.82
R190.00 – R199.99	590 936	5.44	604 219	6.44
R200.00 – R209.99	6 775	5.52	6 775	6.52
R210.00 – R219.99	9 727	5.93	9 727	6.93
R220.00 – R229.99	29 189	6.26	–	–
R230.00 – R239.99	3 404	6.09	–	–
R240.00 – R249.99	8 619	6.82	–	–
R250.00 – R259.99	356 285	6.42	–	–
R260.00 – R269.99	21 923	6.76	–	–
R270.00 – R279.99	5 408	6.61	–	–

The following assumptions were used to value offers made during the year:

	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Weighted average Remgro share price for the year (R)	244.07	197.33
Exercise price (R)	225.04 – 281.57	182.49 – 220.00
Average expected exercise period (years)	4 – 6	4 – 6
Price volatility (%)	16.67 – 19.61	16.72 – 21.02
Risk-free rate (%)	6.55 – 7.80	6.77 – 8.38
Expected dividend yield (%)	1.65 – 1.81	1.84 – 2.11

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25. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (continued)

25.1 Remgro Equity Settled Share Appreciation Right Scheme (the SAR Scheme) (continued)

Directors

Participant	Balance of SARs accepted as at 30 June 2014	Fair value of SARs			Number of SARs exercised	Date exercising SARs	Share price on exercise date	Increase in value ⁽³⁾ (R'000)	Balance of SARs accepted as at 30 June 2015
		SARs accepted during the year ⁽¹⁾	on offer date (R'000)	Offer price (Rand)					
Executive									
W E Bührmann	124 771			65.50	124 771	13/10/2014	225.04	19 906	–
	23 548			97.55					23 548
	98 817			147.25					98 817
	25 485			191.70					25 485
		8 958	615	253.53					8 958
L Crouse	418 108			65.50	418 108	07/10/2014	238.60	72 374	–
	51 865			97.55					51 865
	283 952			147.25					283 952
	79 144			191.70					79 144
		23 587	1 618	253.53					23 587
J J Durand	108 236			78.30	108 236	03/11/2014	252.98	18 907	–
	7 572			75.38	7 572	03/11/2014	252.98	1 345	–
	235 895			97.55	78 633	03/11/2014	252.98	12 222	157 262
	271 258			147.25					271 258
	93 128			191.70					93 128
		108 468	7 442	253.53					108 468
J W Dreyer ⁽²⁾	90 090			65.50	90 090	01/07/2014	230.00	14 820	–
Subtotal	1 911 869	141 013	9 675		827 410			139 574	1 225 472
Non-executive									
J Malherbe	50 506			78.30					50 506
	6 949			75.38					6 949
Subtotal	57 455	–	–		–			–	57 455
Total	1 969 324	141 013	9 675		827 410			139 574	1 282 927

⁽¹⁾ SARs were offered on 26 November 2014.

⁽²⁾ Mr J W Dreyer retired as executive director with effect from 31 December 2013. In terms of the rules of the SAR Scheme, participants going into retirement are entitled to exercise all their SARs granted to them at any time within twelve months after the date of retirement or before the expiry of the SAR period (being seven years from the grant date), whichever is the earlier.

⁽³⁾ It refers to the increase in value of the SAR Scheme shares of the indicated participants from the offer date to the date of payment and delivery.

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25. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (continued)

25.1 Remgro Equity Settled Share Appreciation Right Scheme (the SAR Scheme) (continued)

Directors

Participant	Balance of SARs accepted as at 30 June 2013	Fair value of SARs		Offer price (Rand)	Number of SARs exercised	Date exercising SARs	Share price on exercise date	Increase in value ⁽³⁾ (R'000)	Balance of SARs accepted as at 30 June 2014
		SARs accepted during the year ⁽¹⁾	on offer date (R'000)						
Executive									
W E Bührmann	98 405			64.00	98 405	30/09/2013	194.60	12 852	–
	124 771			65.50					124 771
	23 548			97.55					23 548
	98 817			147.25					98 817
		25 485	1 386	191.70					25 485
L Crouse	418 108			65.50					418 108
	51 865			97.55					51 865
	283 952			147.25					283 952
		79 144	4 303	191.70					79 144
J J Durand	108 236			78.30					108 236
	7 572			75.38					7 572
	235 895			97.55					235 895
	271 258			147.25					271 258
		93 128	5 064	191.70					93 128
J W Dreyer ⁽²⁾	180 180			65.50	90 090	17/10/2013	201.50	12 252	90 090
Subtotal	1 902 607	197 757	10 753		188 495			25 104	1 911 869
Non-executive									
J Malherbe	50 506			78.30					50 506
	6 949			75.38					6 949
Subtotal	57 455	–	–		–			–	57 455
Total	1 960 062	197 757	10 753		188 495			25 104	1 969 324

⁽¹⁾ SARs were offered on 4 December 2013.

⁽²⁾ Mr J W Dreyer retired as executive director with effect from 31 December 2013. In terms of the rules of the SAR Scheme, participants going into retirement are entitled to exercise all their SARs granted to them at any time within twelve months after the date of retirement or before the expiry of the SAR period (being seven years from the grant date), whichever is the earlier.

⁽³⁾ It refers to the increase in value of the SAR Scheme shares of the indicated participants from the offer date to the date of payment and delivery.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

25. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (continued)

25.1 Remgro Equity Settled Share Appreciation Right Scheme (the SAR Scheme) (continued)

Prescribed officers

Participant	Balance of SARs accepted as at 30 June 2014	Fair value of SARs			Number of SARs exercised	Date exercising SARs	Share price on exercise date	Increase in value ⁽²⁾ (R'000)	Balance of SARs accepted as at 30 June 2015
		SARs accepted during the year ⁽¹⁾	on offer date (R'000)	Offer price (Rand)					
P J Uys	218 400			183.15				218 400	
	3 325			191.70				3 325	
		14 774	1 014	253.53				14 774	
N J Williams	18 076			78.30				18 076	
	38 652			97.55	12 884	06/11/2014	255.75	2 038	
	81 901			147.25				81 901	
	22 221			191.70				22 221	
		16 430	1 127	253.53				16 430	
	382 575	31 204	2 141		12 884		2 038	400 895	

⁽¹⁾ SARs were offered on 26 November 2014.

⁽²⁾ It refers to the increase in value of the SAR Scheme shares of the indicated participants from the offer date to the date of payment and delivery.

Participant	Balance of SARs accepted as at 30 June 2013	Fair value of SARs			Number of SARs exercised	Date exercising SARs	Share price on exercise date	Increase in value ⁽²⁾ (R'000)	Balance of SARs accepted as at 30 June 2014
		SARs accepted during the year ⁽¹⁾	on offer date (R'000)	Offer price (Rand)					
P J Uys	218 400			183.15				218 400	
		3 325	181	191.70				3 325	
N J Williams	7 555			75.38	7 555	04/10/2013	194.61	901	
	36 152			78.30	18 076	11/12/2013	197.00	2 146	
	4 259			82.60	4 259	04/10/2013	194.61	477	
	38 652			97.55				38 652	
	81 901			147.25				81 901	
		22 221	1 208	191.70				22 221	
	386 919	25 546	1 389		29 890			3 524	

⁽¹⁾ SARs were offered on 4 December 2013.

⁽²⁾ It refers to the increase in value of the SAR Scheme shares of the indicated participants from the offer date to the date of payment and delivery.

25.2 RCL Foods Share Schemes

RCL Foods has an equity settled share scheme, as well as a share appreciation right scheme, for certain of its employees in terms of which share options offered are exercisable in three equal tranches from two, three and four years (for the share scheme) and three, four and five years (for the share appreciation right scheme) after the grant date. Subject to the discretion of the RCL Foods Share Incentive Trust's trustees, options are forfeited if not exercised before termination of employment. An expense of R48 million (2014: R35 million) relating to these schemes was recognised in the income statement.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

26. PROFIT

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Profit is stated after taking the following into account:		
Income		
Fair value adjustment – biological assets	388	328
Fair value adjustment – derivative instruments	99	174
Rental income – investment properties	13	12
Profit on sale of investments	696	51
Investment in Caxton	–	97
Investment in Lashou	(223)	–
RCL Foods' fishing division	(72)	–
Dilution profit/(loss) of interest in equity accounted investments	972	(83)
Recycled exchange rate profits (previously deferred in other comprehensive income)	–	32
Other	19	5
Profit on the sale of property, plant and equipment	5	12
Expenses		
Amortisation of intangible assets	116	115
Fair value adjustment – derivative instruments	–	91
Expenses – investment properties	6	5
Rental	480	411
Land and buildings	209	229
Machinery and equipment	49	122
Vehicles	195	45
Office equipment	27	15
Research and development costs written off	2	3
Auditors' remuneration – audit fees	26	31
– other services	8	4
Net impairment of investments, assets and goodwill	287	(18)
Investment in PGSI	82	(91)
Investment in Experiential Marketing	49	73
Investment in Blue Bulls	13	–
Investment in Premier Team Holdings	4	(7)
Investment in Milestone China Opportunities Fund II	29	–
RCL Foods' Glenryck brand	16	–
Other	94	7
Net impairment of loans	1	(4)
Professional fees	120	121
Depreciation	607	592
Buildings	101	91
Machinery and equipment	398	401
Vehicles	91	87
Office equipment	17	13
Exchange rate losses ⁽¹⁾	38	22

⁽¹⁾ The year under review includes unrealised foreign exchange losses amounting to R174 million relating to forward exchange contracts in respect of the Spire transaction.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

27. DIVIDEND INCOME

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Included in profit:		
Listed	34	35
Unlisted – Other	179	8
	213	43
Dividends from equity accounted investments set off against investments	3 077	3 568

28. EQUITY ADJUSTMENT

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Share of after-tax profit of equity accounted investments		
Profit before taking into account impairments, non-recurring and capital items	8 332	8 584
Net impairment of investments, assets and goodwill	(213)	(262)
Profit on the sale of investments	271	174
Other non-recurring and capital items	62	201
Profit before tax and non-controlling interest	8 452	8 697
Taxation	(1 129)	(1 558)
Non-controlling interest	(95)	(286)
Share of net attributable profit of equity accounted investments – per income statement	7 228	6 853
Dividends received from equity accounted investments	(3 077)	(3 568)
Share of net profit retained by equity accounted investments	4 151	3 285
Non-controlling interest of subsidiaries	(13)	–
Dilution gain/(loss) of interest in equity accounted investments	972	(83)
Equity adjustment transferred to non-distributable reserves (Refer to statement of changes in equity)	5 110	3 202
Portion of the share of net attributable profit of equity accounted investments, that has been accounted for from unaudited interim reports and management accounts The results of these equity accounted investments will be audited in later financial periods that coincide with their financial year-ends.	516	485

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

29. CASH FLOW INFORMATION

29.1 Adjustments

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Amortisation of intangible assets and depreciation	723	707
Movement in retirement benefits and provisions	(37)	(10)
Net movement in derivative instruments	44	(40)
Share scheme cost	98	180
(Profit)/loss on the sale of property, plant and equipment	(5)	(12)
Other	28	(16)
	851	809
29.2 Decrease/(increase) in working capital		
Decrease/(increase) in inventories and biological agricultural assets	(802)	32
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	(267)	(422)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	647	175
	(422)	(215)
29.3 Reconciliation of dividends received		
Receivable at the beginning of the year	–	25
Per income statement	213	43
Dividends from equity accounted investments set off against investments	3 077	3 568
Dividends <i>in specie</i>	–	(264)
Receivable at the end of the year	(75)	–
Cash received	3 215	3 372
29.4 Reconciliation of taxation paid with the amount disclosed in the income statement		
Paid in advance at the beginning of the year	14	35
Unpaid at the beginning of the year	(27)	(1)
Per income statement	(422)	(182)
Transfers	27	–
Unpaid at the end of the year	53	27
Paid in advance at the end of the year	(42)	(14)
Cash paid	(397)	(135)
29.5 Reconciliation of dividends paid		
Per statement of changes in equity	(2 068)	(1 833)
Paid by subsidiary companies to minority	(68)	(1)
Cash paid	(2 136)	(1 834)

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

30. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

30.1 Classes of financial instruments and fair value

Financial instruments on the statement of financial position include investments, investment in money market funds, loans receivable, debtors, cash, creditors, short-term loans, long-term loans and derivative instruments. Details of the nature, extent and terms of these instruments are explained in the notes to the relevant items.

The accounting policy for financial instruments was applied to the following statement of financial position line items.

Financial assets (R million)	Assets at fair value					
	Non-financial assets	Loans and receivables	Assets at fair value through profit and loss	Available-for-sale	Carrying value	Fair value
30 June 2015						
Investments – other	–	–	–	2 493	2 493	2 493
Loans	–	977	–	–	977	977
Loans to equity accounted investments	–	508	–	–	508	508
Debtors and short-term loans	715	3 122	–	–	3 837	3 837
Derivative instruments	–	–	10	–	10	10
Investment in money market funds	–	–	986	–	986	986
Cash and cash equivalents	–	4 050	–	–	4 050	4 050
Assets held for sale	8 442	92	–	–	8 534	8 534
	9 157	8 749	996	2 493	21 395	21 395
30 June 2014						
Investments – other	–	–	–	2 642	2 642	2 642
Loans	–	629	–	–	629	629
Loans to equity accounted investments	–	376	–	–	376	376
Debtors and short-term loans	591	2 739	–	–	3 330	3 330
Derivative instruments	–	–	3	–	3	3
Investment in money market funds	–	–	1 171	–	1 171	1 171
Cash and cash equivalents	–	3 657	–	–	3 657	3 657
Assets held for sale	650	104	–	–	754	754
	1 241	7 505	1 174	2 642	12 562	12 562

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

30. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

30.1 Classes of financial instruments and fair value (continued)

Financial liabilities (R million)	Liabilities at fair value			Carrying value	Fair value
	Non-financial liabilities	Liabilities at amortised cost	through profit and loss		
30 June 2015					
Long-term loans	–	3 547	–	3 547	3 547
Trade and other payables	60	4 409	–	4 469	4 469
Short-term loans	–	366	–	366	366
Derivative instruments	–	–	16	16	16
Liabilities held for sale	7	8 286	174	8 467	8 467
	67	16 608	190	16 865	16 865
30 June 2014					
Long-term loans	–	436	–	436	436
Trade and other payables	114	3 677	–	3 791	3 791
Short-term loans	–	4 661	–	4 661	4 661
Derivative instruments	–	–	10	10	10
Liabilities held for sale	105	81	–	186	186
	219	8 855	10	9 084	9 084

Fair value

On 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2014 the fair value of financial instruments approximates their carrying value.

Fair value estimation

The following methods and assumptions are used to determine the fair value of each class of financial instruments:

- Financial instruments available-for-sale and investment in money market funds: Fair value is based on quoted market prices or, in the case of unlisted instruments, appropriate valuation methodologies, being discounted cash flow, liquidation valuation or actual net asset value of the investment.
- Cash and cash equivalents, debtors, creditors and short-term loans: Due to the expected short-term maturity of these financial instruments their carrying values approximate their fair value.
- Borrowings: The fair value of long-term borrowings is based on discounted cash flows using the effective interest rate method. As the interest rates of long-term borrowings are all market related, their carrying values approximate their fair value.
- Derivative instruments: The fair value of derivative instruments is determined by using mark-to-market valuations.

The following table illustrates the fair values of financial assets that are measured at fair value, by hierarchy level:

R million	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
30 June 2015				
Available-for-sale	902	–	1 591	2 493
Derivative instruments	–	10	–	10
Investment in money market funds	986	–	–	986
	1 888	10	1 591	3 489
30 June 2014				
Available-for-sale	880	–	1 762	2 642
Derivative instruments	–	3	–	3
Investment in money market funds	1 171	–	–	1 171
	2 051	3	1 762	3 816

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

30. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

30.1 Classes of financial instruments and fair value (continued)

Reconciliation of carrying value of level 3 assets at the beginning and end of the year (R million)	Available-for-sale
30 June 2015	
Balances at the beginning of the year	1 762
Additions	375
Disposals	(484)
Exchange rate adjustments	148
Fair value adjustments through comprehensive income	(210)
Balances at the end of the year	1 591

Reconciliation of carrying value of level 3 assets at the beginning and end of the year (R million)	Assets at fair value through profit and loss			Total
	Available-for-sale	Derivative instruments	Derivative instruments	
30 June 2014				
Balances at the beginning of the year	1 285	60	73	1 418
Additions	277	23	–	300
Disposals	(3)	–	(111)	(114)
Exchange rate adjustments	64	–	–	64
Transfer to equity accounted investments	–	(83)	–	(83)
Fair value adjustments through profit and loss	–	–	38	38
Fair value adjustments through comprehensive income	139	–	–	139
Balances at the end of the year	1 762	–	–	1 762

There were no transfers between the different levels.

Level 3 investments consist mainly of investments in the Milestone China entities (Milestone), the Kagiso Infrastructure Empowerment Fund (KIEF) and the Pembani Remgro Infrastructure Fund (PRIF) amounting to R1 058 million, R322 million and R150 million respectively. These investments are all valued based on the fair value of each investment's underlying assets, which are valued using a variety of valuation methodologies. Listed entities are valued at the last quoted share price on the reporting date, whereas unlisted entities' methods include discounted cash flow valuations, appropriate earnings and revenue multiples.

Milestone's fair value consists of listed investments (42%), cash and cash equivalents (4%) and unlisted investments (54%). Two-thirds of the unlisted investments were acquired during the current financial year and were valued at cost as Milestone's management considers the transaction price to be the fair value of the investments, while the remaining one-third was valued at approximately R190 million. KIEF's investments were valued using the discounted cash flow method. PRIF's main asset is the investment in ETG Group and it was valued using appropriate revenue and earnings multiples based on peer group companies to determine a price-to-book valuation.

Changes in the valuation assumptions of the above unlisted investments will not have a significant impact on Remgro's financial statements.

The following table illustrates the fair value of financial liabilities that are measured at fair value, by hierarchy level:

R million	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
30 June 2015				
Derivative instruments	–	190	–	190
30 June 2014				
Derivative instruments	–	10	–	10



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

30. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

30.2 Financial instruments and risk management

Various financial risks have an impact on the Group's results: market risk (including price risk, interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company and its subsidiary companies' risk management programmes, of which key aspects are explained below, acknowledge the unpredictability of financial markets and are aimed to minimise any negative effect thereof. Derivative instruments are used to hedge against certain financial risk exposures.

Remgro's risk management is performed by its central treasury department in terms of policy that was approved by the Board of Directors. A treasury committee identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in terms of the Group's risk appetite, sets risk limits and monitors compliance to policy and procedures. The committee is assisted by the internal audit department that regularly, and on an ad hoc basis, reviews risk management controls and procedures. It is the responsibility of the Remgro Audit and Risk Committee to supervise these functions and assess the appropriateness of risk management strategies.

Risk management at subsidiary level is performed by the respective subsidiaries themselves and Remgro's Board of Directors monitors this on a continuous basis through representation on the subsidiaries' boards.

Relevant financial risks and risk management programmes are summarised as follows:

Market risk

Price risk

Exposure to price risk is due to investments in listed and unlisted shares which are classified as "Investments available-for-sale", investments in money market funds and investments in commodity future contracts.

"Investments available-for-sale" consist mainly of the investments in British American Tobacco Plc, Kagiso Infrastructure Empowerment Fund, Pembani Remgro Infrastructure Fund and the Milestone China Funds. The Management Board monitors all the investments continuously and makes recommendations to the Investment Committee and the Board of Directors in this regard.

Investments in money market funds consist mainly of interest-bearing liquid investments with a low risk. Refer to note 14 for further details.

Some operating subsidiaries have commodity options and future contracts that are influenced by the prices of the underlying commodities. The Board of Directors monitors this through representation on the subsidiaries' boards.

Foreign exchange risk

As part of the Spire transaction, Remgro entered into vanilla forward exchange contracts during June 2015 in terms of which it bought GBP435 million in July 2015. Until 30 June 2015 foreign exchange losses amounting to R174 million were accounted for on these contracts. Refer to notes 16 and 26 for further details.

Certain subsidiary companies operate internationally and are therefore exposed to foreign currency risk due to commercial transactions and offshore borrowings denominated in foreign currencies. These risks are limited by using foreign exchange contracts when deemed necessary.

As part of the Foodcorp transaction, foreign debt amounting to €390 million with a coupon rate of 8.75% per annum was acquired by RCL Foods. This debt was redeemed during the previous financial year and replaced by a rand-denominated loan facility. Refer to notes 13 and 20 for further details.

The Group is also exposed to foreign exchange translation risk through its investment in money market funds (note 14) and foreign cash (note 15).

The Board of Directors monitors the exposure on money market funds and foreign cash on a regular basis and the risk is limited through the diversification in foreign currencies.

Interest rate risk

Due to significant cash investments, movements in market interest rates influence income. The profile of the cash and cash equivalents is explained in note 15. Interest rate risk is managed by Remgro's treasury department, as well as the respective subsidiary companies, by using approved counterparties that offer the best rates.

The Company and its subsidiary companies are also exposed to interest rate risk due to long-term and short-term debt. The interest rate profile of the liabilities is disclosed in note 20.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

30. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

30.2 Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

Market risk (continued)

The Group's sensitivity to market risk

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of the Group's profit and other comprehensive income to market risk if markets change with the following percentages:

	30 June 2015			30 June 2014		
	Change	Income statement R million	Equity R million	Change	Income statement R million	Equity R million
Interest rates	2.0%	17	–	2.0%	10	–
Foreign exchange	5.0%	(7)	(287)	5.0%	1	111
Equity prices	10.0%	(1)	203	10.0%	–	227
		9	(84)		11	338

The above was calculated with reference to the carrying value of financial instruments at year-end and a possible change in the market risk factor.

Credit risk

The Group's exposure to credit risk is the fair value of loans, loans to equity accounted investments and other investee companies, debtors, short-term loans, derivative instruments, investments in money market funds and cash and cash equivalents as indicated above, as well as financial guarantee contracts.

Loans receivable

Management continuously assesses the credit risk of loans to equity accounted investments through its representation on the respective boards. The credit risk of loans to other investee companies is assessed through regular reporting from the respective investee companies. Loans to equity accounted investments and other investee companies are within their mandated terms.

Financial guarantee contracts

Credit risk exposure relating to items not recognised on the statement of financial position relates to financial guarantee contracts.

Trade debtors

No significant concentration of credit risk existed regarding debtors as customers are spread over a wide geographical area. Policies and procedures are in place ensuring that sales occur only to customers with an acceptable credit history. Other debtors consist mainly of prepayments and dividends receivable.

Terms granted to trade debtors are determined by the respective credit policies of each operating subsidiary, i.e. RCL Foods and Wispeco.

The following table indicates the age analysis of trade debtors in arrears and the corresponding outstanding amount of debtors at year-end:

Debtors (R million)	Age analysis of trade debtors in arrears				Total trade debtors in arrears
	30 days	60 days	90 days	120 days +	
30 June 2015	164	27	6	23	220
30 June 2014	149	25	14	32	220

A provision for doubtful debts of R80 million (2014: R71 million) was made. Refer note 12.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

30. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

30.2 Financial instruments and risk management (continued)**Credit risk (continued)**

The credit quality of trade debtors against whom no impairment was provided, is as follows:

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Existing customers (history of six months +) – no past defaults	2 594	2 402
Existing customers (history of six months +) – with past defaults	116	99
New customers (history of less than six months)	117	18
	2 827	2 519

Derivative instrument transactions and cash investments

Derivative instruments consist mainly of foreign exchange contracts with financial institutions. Other derivative instruments are limited to transactions with financial institutions with an acceptable credit rating. Remgro's Treasury Committee and/or the respective subsidiaries approve these institutions and determine the limit of credit exposure of each separate entity.

Investments in money market funds and cash and cash equivalents are only held by approved institutions with an acceptable credit-worthiness. The treasury committee sets the limit for each financial institution. Refer to the investment in money market funds note (note 14) and cash and cash equivalents note (note 15) for additional information.

Liquidity risk

Debt levels within the Group are monitored on a continuous basis. The Company and its subsidiary companies have substantial cash balances at their disposal and adequate credit facilities that limit their liquidity risk. Credit risk is further limited due to the fact that the Company also has substantial investments which can be realised on short notice.

The following schedule indicates the repayment terms of outstanding debt:

Financial liabilities (R million)	Carrying value	Contractual cash flow	Non-discounted cash flow		
			0 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	5 years and longer
30 June 2015					
Long-term loans	3 547	4 699	279	4 371	49
Trade and other payables	4 409	4 409	4 409	–	–
Short-term loans	366	387	387	–	–
Derivative instruments	16	16	16	–	–
Held for sale	8 460	8 460	8 460	–	–
Guarantee	–	–	75	–	–
	16 798	17 971	13 626	4 371	49
30 June 2014					
Long-term loans	436	484	43	394	47
Trade and other payables	3 677	3 677	3 677	–	–
Short-term loans	4 661	4 788	4 788	–	–
Derivative instruments	10	10	10	–	–
Held for sale	81	81	81	–	–
Guarantee	–	–	75	–	–
	8 865	9 040	8 674	394	47

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31. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its shareholders' equity, i.e. its stated capital, reserves and treasury shares, as capital. The Group's objective when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns to shareholders in the form of dividends and capital appreciation.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue shares or repurchase shares from shareholders. For the year under review cash dividends amounting to R2 211 million (2014: R2 010 million) were declared.

Refer to the statement of changes in equity for further details regarding the Group's capital.

32. COMMITMENTS

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Capital commitments		
Uncompleted contracts for capital expenditure	477	176
Capital expenditure authorised but not yet contracted	540	205
Investments (including R4.1 billion in respect of the Mediclinic rights issue)	4 830	724
	5 847	1 105
Operating lease commitments		
Land and buildings	561	249
Due within one year	101	119
Due – two to five years	171	128
Due thereafter	289	2
Machinery and equipment	67	62
Due within one year	39	30
Due – two to five years	28	32
	628	311
Finance leases		
Gross finance lease liabilities – minimum lease payments	111	415
Due within one year	40	44
Due – two to five years	68	135
Due thereafter	3	236
Future finance charges on finance lease liabilities	(15)	(162)
Present value of finance lease liabilities	96	253
Due within one year	34	36
Due – two to five years	60	116
Due thereafter	2	101
	96	253

Above-mentioned commitments will be financed by internal sources and borrowed funds.

33. BORROWING POWERS

There are no limitations on the borrowing powers of the Company and its subsidiaries in respect of loans and guaranteed debts.

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34. GUARANTEES AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Guarantees by subsidiary companies ⁽¹⁾	316	306

⁽¹⁾ Consist mainly of a guarantee given to the acquirer following the disposal of an associate.

35. RELATED PARTY INFORMATION

Subsidiaries

Details of income from and investments in subsidiary companies are disclosed in the Company's annual financial statements and in Annexure A respectively.

Equity accounted investments

Details of investments in and income from equity accounted investments are disclosed in notes 7 and 28 respectively, as well as in Annexure B.

Key management personnel

Only Remgro's directors and members of the Management Board are key management personnel. Information on directors' emoluments and their shareholding in the Company appears in notes 24 and 25 as well as on page 83.

Shareholders

A detailed analysis of shareholders appears on pages 81 and 82.

Related party transactions (R million)	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Transactions of Remgro Limited and its subsidiary companies with:		
<i>Principal shareholder</i>		
Dividends	(143)	(127)
<i>Equity accounted investments</i>		
Interest received	108	79
Interest paid	(52)	(22)
Dividends received	3 077	3 568
Administration fees received	26	27
Facilitation and underwriting fees received	138	–
Sales	55	68
Purchases	(978)	(398)
Corporate finance transaction cost paid	(19)	(46)
<i>Key management personnel</i>		
Salaries and other benefits	(27)	(26)
Retirement benefits	(5)	(4)
Share-based payments	(8)	(8)
Balances due from/(to) related parties:		
Equity accounted investments	(1 236)	(96)
Equity accounted investments	1 344	933

No security is given for any outstanding balances. No provisions for bad debts against outstanding balances with related parties have been made. No bad debt of related parties has been written off during the year.

ANNEXURE A

PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES AT 30 JUNE 2015

NAME OF COMPANY

NAME OF COMPANY	Share capital R (unless otherwise stated)	Effective interest	
		30 June 2015 %	30 June 2014 %
Incorporated in South Africa unless otherwise stated			
Eikenlust Proprietary Limited	100	100.0	100.0
Entek Investments Proprietary Limited	16 029 279	100.0	100.0
Financial Securities Proprietary Limited	250 000	100.0	100.0
Friedshelf 1670 Proprietary Limited	36 543 642 592	100.0	–
Historical Homes of South Africa Limited	555 000	58.7	57.9
Industrial Electronic Investments Proprietary Limited	1 000	100.0	100.0
Industrial Partnership Investments Proprietary Limited	125 000	100.0	100.0
Invenfin Proprietary Limited	100	100.0	100.0
IPI (Overseas) Limited – Jersey	918 530 004	100.0	100.0
IPROP Holdings Limited – British Virgin Islands (USD)	4 882 892	100.0	100.0
Metkor Group Proprietary Limited	82 978 237	100.0	100.0
Partnership in Mining Proprietary Limited	100	100.0	100.0
RCL Foods Limited *	9 992 814 622	77.5	77.7
Remgro Finance Corporation Proprietary Limited	958 430	100.0	100.0
Remgro International Holdings Proprietary Limited	2	100.0	100.0
Remgro International Limited – Jersey	2 412 355 000	100.0	100.0
Remgro Investment Corporation Proprietary Limited	100	100.0	100.0
Remgro Loan Corporation Proprietary Limited	700	100.0	100.0
Remgro Management Services Limited	100	100.0	100.0
Remgro South Africa Proprietary Limited	48 614	100.0	100.0
Remgro Sport Investments Proprietary Limited	100	100.0	100.0
Remgro USA Limited – Jersey (USD)	2	100.0	100.0
Remont Proprietary Limited	100	100.0	100.0
Robertsons Holdings Proprietary Limited	1 000	100.0	100.0
RPII Holdings Proprietary Limited	8 600 000	100.0	100.0
SEACOM SA SPV Proprietary Limited	100	100.0	100.0
Stellenbosch Academy of Sport Properties Proprietary Limited	2	100.0	100.0
TSB Sugar Holdings Proprietary Limited	7 532 040 746	100.0	100.0
TTR Holdings Proprietary Limited	7	100.0	100.0
VenFin Holdings Limited – Jersey (EUR)	79 533 052	100.0	100.0
VenFin Proprietary Limited	2 849 304 076	100.0	100.0
VenFin Media Investments Proprietary Limited	2	100.0	100.0
Wispeco Holdings Proprietary Limited	11 641 000	100.0	100.0

(EUR) euro

(USD) USA dollar

* Listed company

A complete register of subsidiary companies is available for inspection at the registered office of the Company.

ANNEXURE B

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENTS AT 30 JUNE 2015

NAME OF COMPANY

NAME OF COMPANY	Listed				Unlisted			
	30 June 2015 Effective		30 June 2014 Effective		30 June 2015 Effective		30 June 2014 Effective	
Incorporated in South Africa unless otherwise stated	Shares held	interest %	Shares held	interest %	Shares held	interest %	Shares held	interest %
Food, liquor and home care								
Unilever South Africa Holdings Proprietary Limited					5 348 135	25.8	5 348 135	25.8
Capevin Holdings Limited ⁽¹⁾	136 978 200	15.6	136 978 200	15.6				
– indirectly held by Capevin Holdings Limited through Remgro-Capevin Investments Proprietary Limited:								
– Distell Group Limited (15%)		4.2		4.2				
Remgro-Capevin Investments Proprietary Limited					50	50.0	50	50.0
– held by Remgro-Capevin Investments Proprietary Limited:								
– Distell Group Limited (54%)		26.8		26.9				
Banking								
RMB Holdings Limited	397 421 450	28.2	394 431 450	27.9				
– held by RMB Holdings Limited:								
– FirstRand Limited (34%)		9.6		9.7				
FirstRand Limited ⁽¹⁾	219 805 470	3.9	219 805 470	4.0				
Healthcare								
Mediclinic International Limited	358 869 121	42.0	358 869 121	42.1				
Insurance								
RMI Holdings Limited	449 638 871	30.3	449 638 871	30.3				
Industrial								
Air Products South Africa Proprietary Limited					4 500 000	50.0	4 500 000	50.0
Kagiso Tiso Holdings Proprietary Limited (RF)					325 892	34.9	322 892	34.7
Total South Africa Proprietary Limited					12 872 450	24.9	12 872 450	24.9
PGSI Limited – BVI					26 297 697	37.7	26 297 697	37.7
Infrastructure								
Grindrod Limited	173 183 235	23.0	169 802 800	22.6				
Community Investment Ventures Holdings Proprietary Limited					150 148	50.9	145 001	50.7
SEACOM Capital Limited – Mauritius					1 000	25.0	1 000	25.0
Media and sport								
Sabido Investments Proprietary Limited					17 730 595	32.4	17 730 595	31.9
Other investments								
Business Partners Limited					73 794 623	42.7	73 794 623	42.7

All these investments were equity accounted.

⁽¹⁾ Remgro rebutted the presumption that it does not have significant influence in these investments.

BVI – British Virgin Islands

Details of investments which are not material to the evaluation of the business of the Group, are not shown.

ANNEXURE C

INFORMATION ON SEGMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

R million		Year ended 30 June 2015		30 June 2015		
		Revenue	Headline earnings	Assets	Liabilities	
Food, liquor and home care						
	Unilever South Africa	(1)	–	331	3 384	–
	Distell*	(1)	–	445	3 157	–
	RCL Foods	(1)	23 726	755	19 697	9 579
Banking						
	RMBH	(1)	–	2 005	12 267	–
	FirstRand	(1)	–	840	4 300	–
Healthcare						
	Mediclinic	(2)	–	1 734	13 227	–
Insurance						
	RMI Holdings	(1)	–	986	6 717	–
Industrial						
	Air Products South Africa	(2)	–	222	882	–
	KTH	(1)	–	(108)	1 876	–
	Total South Africa	(1)	–	133	1 428	–
	PGSI	(1)	–	30	672	–
	Wispeco	(1)	1 649	104	955	350
Infrastructure						
	Grindrod	(1)	–	135	4 016	–
	CIV group	(2)	–	51	1 795	–
	SEACOM	(1)	–	24	566	–
	Other infrastructure interests		–	182	480	–
Media and sport						
	Sabido	(2)	–	69	1 126	–
	Other media and sport interests		215	(85)	545	164
Other investments						
			–	84	3 050	4
Central treasury – cash at the centre						
		(1)	–	111	4 019	–
Other net corporate assets						
		(1)	–	(52)	10 601	8 746
			25 590	7 996	94 760	18 843
Elimination of loans to/from subsidiary companies					(68)	(68)
Consolidated					94 692	18 775

* Includes the investment in Capevin Holdings Limited.

Geographical segmental information: Revenue is only derived in South Africa while non-current assets, amounting to R3 795 million, are located in foreign countries.

Financial period accounted for the year ended 30 June 2015:

⁽¹⁾ Twelve months to 30 June 2015

⁽²⁾ Twelve months to 31 March 2015

ANNEXURE C

INFORMATION ON SEGMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

R million		Year ended 30 June 2014				
		Revenue	Headline earnings	Assets	Liabilities	
Food, liquor and home care						
	Unilever South Africa	(1)	–	347	3 086	–
	Distell*	(1)	–	495	2 864	–
	RCL Foods	(1)	20 196	(239)	19 911	10 474
	TSB	(1)	2 939	192	–	–
Banking						
	RMBH	(1)	–	1 793	11 225	–
	FirstRand	(1)	–	749	3 969	–
Healthcare						
	Mediclinic	(2)	–	1 489	10 597	–
Insurance						
	RMI Holdings	(1)	–	871	6 224	–
Industrial						
	Air Products South Africa	(2)	–	217	839	–
	KTH	(1)	–	71	2 061	–
	Total South Africa	(1)	–	233	1 329	–
	PGSI	(1)	–	72	760	–
	Wispeco	(1)	1 486	107	679	139
Infrastructure						
	Grindrod	(1)	–	108	3 667	–
	CIV group	(2)	–	58	1 657	–
	SEACOM	(1)	–	(6)	569	–
	Other infrastructure interests		–	6	829	–
Media and sport						
	Sabido	(2)	–	131	974	–
	Other media and sport interests		–	(67)	588	54
Other investments						
			–	59	2 703	4
Central treasury – cash at the centre						
		(1)	–	83	3 264	–
Other net corporate assets						
		(1)	–	(134)	1 762	252
			24 621	6 635	79 557	10 923
Elimination of loans to/from subsidiary companies					(49)	(49)
Consolidated					79 508	10 874

* Includes the investment in Capevin Holdings Limited.

Geographical segmental information: Revenue is only derived in South Africa while non-current assets, amounting to R3 682 million, are located in foreign countries.

Financial period accounted for the year ended 30 June 2014:

⁽¹⁾ Twelve months to 30 June 2014

⁽²⁾ Twelve months to 31 March 2014

THE COMPANY

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AT 30 JUNE 2015

R million	Notes	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investments – Subsidiary companies	2	40 280	3 736
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	3	4	–
Intergroup debt	3	2 138	1 502
Total assets		42 422	5 238
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Stated capital			
	4	3 605	3 605
Retained earnings			
		38 173	1 568
Shareholders' equity			
		41 778	5 173
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	3, 5	16	20
Intergroup debt	3	628	45
Total equity and liabilities		42 422	5 238

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

R million	Notes	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Other net operating expenses	6	(41)	(34)
Dividend income*		40 004	3 349
Impairment of loan		–	(13)
Loss on sale of investment*		(1 281)	–
Net profit for the year		38 682	3 302

* During the year under review a wholly-owned subsidiary company unbundled its investment in Mediclinic to the Company resulting in a dividend in specie amounting to R37.8 billion. The Company subsequently sold the investment in Mediclinic to another wholly-owned subsidiary company and realised a loss on disposal of R1.3 billion.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Net profit for the year	38 682	3 302
Other comprehensive income	–	–
Total comprehensive income for the year	38 682	3 302

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Balances at the beginning of the year	5 173	3 715
Issued capital	3 605	3 605
Retained earnings	1 568	110
Total comprehensive income for the year	38 682	3 302
Dividends paid	(2 077)	(1 844)
Balances at the end of the year	41 778	5 173

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

R million	Notes	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Cash flows – operating activities			
Other net operating expenses		(41)	(34)
Working capital changes	8	(8)	(31)
Cash utilised by operations		(49)	(65)
Dividends received		2 179	3 349
Dividends paid		(2 077)	(1 844)
Cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		53	1 440
Cash flows – financing activities			
(Increase)/decrease in intergroup debt		(53)	(1 440)
Cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities		(53)	(1 440)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		–	–
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		–	–
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		–	–

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The annual financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis, unless otherwise indicated, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act (No. 71 of 2008), as amended. The accounting policies are consistent with those of the previous year. Refer to note 1 of the consolidated annual financial statements for detail accounting policies.

2. INVESTMENTS – SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Unlisted shares – at cost	40 280	3 736
Percentage interest held in unlisted shares (%)		
Financial Securities Proprietary Limited	100.0	100.0
Friedshelf 1670 Proprietary Limited	100.0	–
Industrial Partnership Investments Proprietary Limited	100.0	100.0
Partnership in Mining Proprietary Limited	100.0	100.0
Remgro International Holdings Proprietary Limited	100.0	100.0
Remgro Investment Corporation Proprietary Limited	100.0	100.0
Remgro South Africa Proprietary Limited	100.0	100.0
Remont Proprietary Limited	100.0	100.0
TTR Holdings Proprietary Limited	100.0	100.0
VenFin Proprietary Limited	100.0	100.0
3. INTERGROUP DEBT		
Owing by subsidiary company		
Interest-free loan with no fixed term of repayment	2 138	1 502
Included in trade and other receivables	4	–
Owing to subsidiary companies		
Interest-free loan with no fixed term of repayment	(628)	(45)
Included in trade and other payables	–	(5)
	1 514	1 452

4. STATED CAPITAL

The detail of the stated capital is presented in note 17 of the consolidated annual financial statements.

5. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Subsidiary company	–	5
Other	16	15
	16	20

6. OTHER NET OPERATING EXPENSES

Other net operating expenses are stated after taking into account directors' emoluments of R3 million (2014: R3 million). The detail of the remuneration and benefits received by each director of the Company is presented in notes 24 and 25 of the consolidated annual financial statements.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

7. TAXATION

No provision has been made for income tax, as the Company does not have taxable income.

The Company has a calculated capital loss of R3 906 million (2014: R3 906 million), which can be set off against future capital gains. No deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of this capital loss as it is improbable that future taxable capital gains will arise against which the loss can be utilised.

8. CASH FLOW INFORMATION

R million	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Decrease/(increase) in working capital		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(4)	–
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(4)	(31)
	(8)	(31)

9. RELATED PARTY INFORMATION

Subsidiaries

Details of income from and investments in subsidiary companies are disclosed in the income statement and note 2 respectively.

Key management personnel

Only Remgro's directors and members of the Management Board are key management personnel. Information on directors' emoluments and their shareholding in the Company appear in notes 24 and 25 of the consolidated annual financial statements as well as on page 83.

Shareholders

A detailed analysis of shareholders appears on pages 81 and 82.

Related party transactions (R million)	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Transactions of Remgro Limited with:		
<i>Principal shareholder</i>		
Dividends paid	(143)	(127)
<i>Subsidiary companies</i>		
Dividends received	40 004	3 349
Balances due by/(owed to) related parties:		
Subsidiary companies	1 514	1 452

No security is given for any outstanding balances. No provisions for bad debts against outstanding balances with related parties have been made, except for a R13 million impairment against the Remgro Share Trust loan in the prior year.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company has the following exposure to financial risks resulting from the use of financial instruments:

10.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss should a counterparty fail to meet its contractual obligations and arises from credit exposure from outstanding loans and debtors. The risk in terms of outstanding loans and debtors is limited as it consists primarily of intergroup debt and the maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of this class of asset.

10.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Cash resources are managed centrally by the Group's treasury division and flexibility in funding is ensured through the availability of guaranteed credit lines and shareholder facilities.

The Company's only debt consists of a loan due to its subsidiary company as well as trade and other payables. The risk in terms of the outstanding loan is limited as it is repayable to a subsidiary company and the loan has no fixed date of repayment, while the risk in terms of outstanding trade and other payables is also low due to the size of the amount involved.

The Company provided letters of support to certain subsidiary companies, which enable them to perform all their obligations of whatsoever nature in the conduct of business for as long as they remain subsidiaries of the Company.

10.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and market prices of equity instruments will affect the Company's income.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company has no transactions in foreign currency and as such is not exposed to any foreign currency risk.

Interest rate risk

The Company has no exposure to interest rate risk as its loan payable to and loan receivable from its subsidiary companies are interest-free.

Price risk

The Company is not exposed to price risk as it does not have any investments in equity instruments that are accounted for at fair value.

10.4 Fair value

At 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2014 the fair value of financial assets and liabilities disclosed in the statement of financial position approximate their carrying value.

10.5 Capital risk management

There are no limitations on the borrowing powers of the Company in respect of loans and guaranteed debts. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue shares or repurchase shares from shareholders.

STATUTORY INFORMATION

SHAREHOLDERS' INFORMATION

AT 30 JUNE 2015

	30 June 2015		30 June 2014	
	%	Number of shares	%	Number of shares
MAJOR BENEFICIAL SHAREHOLDERS				
Ordinary shares				
Public Investment Corporation	16.76	80 621 000	17.63	84 799 544
Other	83.24	400 485 370	82.37	396 306 826
	100.00	481 106 370	100.00	481 106 370
B ordinary shares				
Rembrandt Trust Proprietary Limited	100.00	35 506 352	100.00	35 506 352
Total		516 612 722		516 612 722

No other shareholder held a beneficial interest of more than 5% in the ordinary shares in your Company on 30 June 2015.

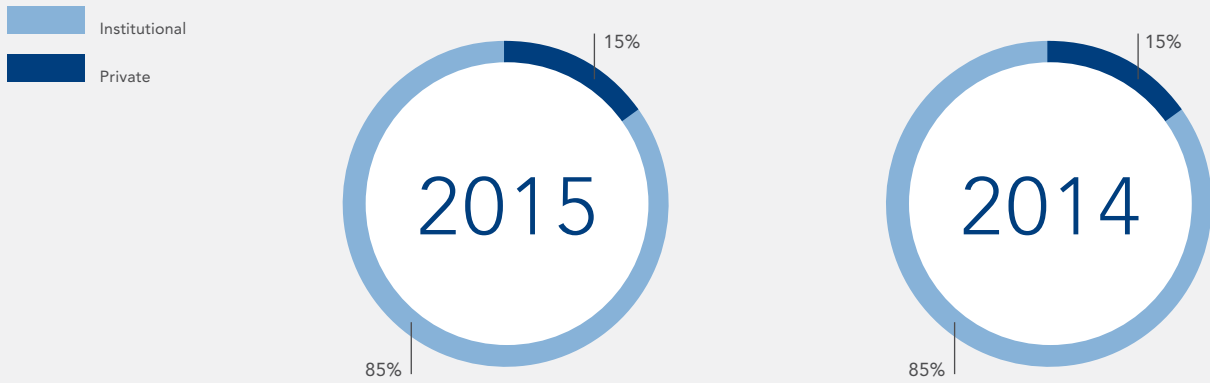
	30 June 2015	30 June 2014	30 June 2013	30 June 2012
DISTRIBUTION OF SHAREHOLDERS				
Ordinary shares				
<i>Public shareholders</i>				
Percentage of shareholders	99.86	99.83	99.85	99.94
Number of shares	465 119 986	464 263 605	464 305 068	466 239 333
Percentage of shares issued	96.68	96.50	96.51	96.91
<i>Non-public shareholders</i>				
Directors and their associates/Share Trust/Treasury shares				
Percentage of shareholders	0.14	0.17	0.15	0.06
Number of shares	15 986 384	16 842 765	16 801 302	14 867 037
Percentage of shares issued	3.32	3.50	3.49	3.09
Number of shareholders	59 225	53 965	49 560	46 249

Shares held by directors of the Company's subsidiaries and their associates were reported under public shareholders before 2013. Therefore the distribution of shareholders for the year under review is only comparable to the previous two years.

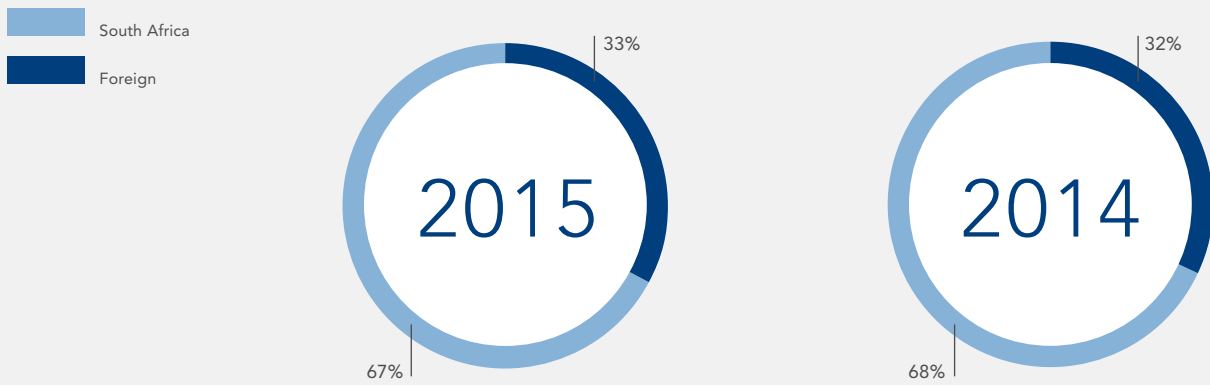
	30 June 2015	30 June 2014	30 June 2013	30 June 2012
NUMBER OF SHARES IN ISSUE				
– Ordinary shares of no par value (since 2013)				
Issued at the beginning of the year	481 106 370	481 106 370	481 106 370	481 106 370
– Unlisted B ordinary shares of no par value (since 2013)	35 506 352	35 506 352	35 506 352	35 506 352
Total number of shares in issue	516 612 722	516 612 722	516 612 722	516 612 722
Number of shares held in treasury				
Ordinary shares repurchased and held in treasury	(2 169 558)	(2 960 766)	(3 433 101)	(2 279 155)
	514 443 164	513 651 956	513 179 621	514 333 567
Weighted number of shares	514 200 979	513 404 676	513 526 699	514 090 014

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Institutional and private shareholding in Remgro Limited ordinary shares



Foreign and local shareholding in Remgro Limited ordinary shares



INTERESTS OF THE DIRECTORS IN THE ISSUED CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY

ORDINARY SHARES

Directors	Direct beneficial	Indirect beneficial	Associates	Total
30 June 2015				
W E Bührmann	264 000	–	–	264 000
L Crouse	178 039	–	–	178 039
J J Durand	–	742 524	7 500	750 024
G T Ferreira	158 625	–	560 000	718 625
P K Harris	–	169 118	–	169 118
E de la H Hertzog	261 892	1 931 814	129 984	2 323 690
J Malherbe	26 826	–	1 053 301	1 080 127
P J Moleketi	1 130	1 445	1 180	3 755
M Morobe	–	575	–	575
F Robertson	–	5 000	–	5 000
J P Rupert	–	–	6 867 150	6 867 150
S E N de Bruyn Sebotsa	450	–	–	450
H Wessels	–	–	4 500	4 500
	890 962	2 850 476	8 623 615	12 365 053

Directors	Direct beneficial	Indirect beneficial	Associates	Total
30 June 2014				
W E Bührmann	264 000	–	–	264 000
J J Durand	–	665 577	7 500	673 077
G T Ferreira	158 625	–	560 000	718 625
P K Harris	–	169 118	–	169 118
E de la H Hertzog	264 764	1 928 942	129 984	2 323 690
J Malherbe	26 826	–	1 053 301	1 080 127
P J Moleketi	1 130	1 445	1 180	3 755
F Robertson	–	5 000	–	5 000
J P Rupert	–	–	6 867 150	6 867 150
H Wessels	–	–	4 500	4 500
	715 345	2 770 082	8 623 615	12 109 042

B ORDINARY SHARES

Mr J P Rupert is a director of Rembrandt Trust Proprietary Limited which owns all the issued unlisted B ordinary shares.

Since the end of the financial year to the date of this report the interests of directors remained unchanged.



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