AUDITED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2014

CORONATION
FUND MANAGERS
TRUST IS EARNED

CONTENTS

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY REPORT

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate annual financial statements of Coronation Fund Managers Limited, comprising the statement of financial position at 30 September 2014, and the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies, the directors' report and the audit and risk committee report, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies Act of South Africa.

The directors' responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances. The board reviews the operation of the system of internal control primarily through the audit and risk committee of Coronation Fund Managers Limited and various other risk monitoring committees.

The directors' responsibility also includes maintaining adequate accounting records and an effective system of risk management, as well as the preparation of the supplementary schedules included in these financial statements.

The directors have made an assessment of the group's and company's ability to continue as a going concern and there is no reason to believe the businesses will not be going concerns in the year ahead.

The auditor is responsible for reporting on whether the consolidated and separate annual financial statements of Coronation Fund Managers Limited are fairly presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the Companies Act of South Africa.

APPROVAL OF CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated and separate annual financial statements of Coronation Fund Managers Limited as identified in the first paragraph for the year ended 30 September 2014 set out on pages 5 to 53 were approved by the board of directors on 24 November 2014 and are signed on its behalf by:

Shams Pather
Chairman
24 November 2014

Anton Pillay
Chief executive officer
24 November 2014

DECLARATION BY THE COMPANY SECRETARY

In terms of the Companies Act of South Africa (the Act), and for the year ended 30 September 2014, I certify that Coronation Fund Managers Limited has lodged all returns required by the Act with the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission and that all such returns are true, correct and up to date.

Lee-Anne Parenzee
Company secretary
24 November 2014

AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF CORONATION FUND MANAGERS LIMITED

The group audit and risk committee of Coronation Fund Managers, which acts as the audit and risk committee for all its subsidiaries, is a committee of the board of directors that serves in an advisory capacity to the board and assists the directors to discharge their duties relating to the safeguarding of assets, the operation of adequate systems, risk management and internal controls, the review of financial information and the preparation of the annual financial statements. This includes satisfying the board that adequate internal, operating and financial controls are in place and that material risks have been identified and are being effectively managed and monitored. In addition to the above, the audit and risk committee also has its own statutory responsibilities.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The audit and risk committee has adopted a formal audit committee charter that has been updated and approved by the board of directors, and has executed its duties during the past financial year in compliance with the terms of reference.

Composition of the audit and risk committee and meeting process

The committee, chaired by Professor Alexandra Watson, an independent director, has two additional independent directors as members (Shams Pather and Jock McKenzie), one of whom is the chairman of the board. The committee met three times during the year with senior management, which included the chief executive officer, certain senior executive management, the statutory actuary, the chief financial officer, internal auditor, the group compliance officer and the risk officer.

The external and internal auditors attend these meetings and have unrestricted access to the committee and to its chairman. Ad hoc meetings are held as required.

Duties

In execution of its statutory duties during the past financial year, the audit and risk committee has:

- Ensured the appointment as external auditor of the company and its subsidiaries of a registered auditor who, in the opinion of the audit and risk committee, was independent of the company and its subsidiaries.
- Determined the fees to be paid to the external auditor and such auditor's terms of engagement.
- Ensured that the appointment of the external auditor complies with any legislation relating to the appointment of such auditors.
- Determined the nature and extent of any non-audit services which the auditor may provide to the company and its subsidiaries.
- Pre-approved any proposed contract with the auditor for the provision of non-audit services to the company and its subsidiaries.
- Considered the independence of the external auditors and has concluded that the external auditor has been independent of the company and its subsidiaries throughout the year taking into account all other non-audit services performed and circumstances known to the committee.
- Received and dealt appropriately with any complaints relating to the accounting practices and internal audit of the company and its subsidiaries, the content or auditing of its financial statements, the internal financial controls of the company and its subsidiaries, or to any related matter.
- Made submissions to the board on any matter concerning the company's accounting policies, financial control, records and reporting.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

The audit and risk committee has complied with all applicable legal, regulatory and other responsibilities for the financial year.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Following our review of the consolidated and separate annual financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2014, we are of the opinion that, in all material respects, they comply with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act of South Africa and International Financial Reporting Standards and that they fairly present the financial position at 30 September 2014 for Coronation Fund Managers Limited and the results of operations and cash flows for the year then ended.

In compliance with requirements of the King Report on Governance for South Africa 2009, an integrated annual report has been compiled for the 2014 financial year in addition to these annual financial statements.

Alexandra Watson
Chairman of the audit and risk committee

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF CORONATION FUND MANAGERS LIMITED

We have audited the consolidated and separate financial statements of Coronation Fund Managers Limited, set out on page 8 to 53, which comprise the statements of financial position as at 30 September 2014, and the 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 CONSOLIDATED 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 misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

AUDITORS' 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 Coronation Fund Managers Limited as at 30 September 2014, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and 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 September 2014, we have read the Directors' Responsibility Report, the Declaration by the Company Secretary, the Audit and Risk Committee Report and the Directors' Report for the purpose of identifying whether there are any 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.

Ernst & Young Inc.
Malcolm Rapson
Director
Registered Auditor
Chartered Accountant (SA)
24 November 2014

Ernst & Young House
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PO Box 656
Cape Town
8000

DIRECTORS' REPORT

BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

Coronation Fund Managers Limited (registration number 1973/009318/06) is one of southern Africa's most successful third-party fund management companies. It is a pure fund management business which offers both individual and institutional investors access to local and global expertise across all asset classes, including specialist Global Emerging Markets and Africa units.

Clients include some of the largest retirement funds, medical schemes and multi-manager companies in South Africa, many of the major banking and insurance groups, selected investment advisory businesses, prominent independent financial advisors, high-net-worth individuals and direct unit trust accounts.

GROUP RESULTS

Coronation Fund Managers delivered a good set of results for the 12 months to 30 September 2014. Strong investment performance was supported by a positive market environment for the large part of the year. However, in the month of September equity markets sold off as commodity prices plummeted and emerging markets fell sharply. For the financial year, the MSCI World Index returned 12.8%, while the MSCI Emerging Markets Index delivered 4.7% (both in US dollar terms). The South African equity market produced a US dollar return of 2.6% over the same period, amounting to 15.4% in rand terms. Continuing its decline, the rand lost 11% against the US dollar (to close at R11.28) and 4.8% against the euro (to close at R14.24). The domestic currency remained among the worst performing emerging market currencies over the period.

Coronation is a cyclical business with a proven investment philosophy and impressive long-term track record. For the year, assets under management increased by 20% to R588 billion (September 2013: R492 billion), supported by total net inflows of R32 billion. In line with its strategy to further grow the global franchise, international products represented 66% (R21 billion) of this inflow. Total international assets under management grew by 49% to R127 billion (September 2013: R85 billion).

The substantially increased asset base, combined with good investment performance, assisted in generating a 31% rise in revenue to R4.8 billion for the financial year. This resulted in a growth in profit from fund management of 35% to R2.7 billion and diluted headline earnings per share of 37% to 571.6 cents (September 2013: 416 cents).

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2014 have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the Companies Act of South Africa.

CASH RETURNED TO SHAREHOLDERS

We continue to reward shareholders through regular and significant distributions of free cash flow generated. We endeavour to distribute at least 75% of after-tax cash profit.

After considering projected cash requirements, a final gross dividend of 296 cents per share has been declared, resulting in a net dividend of 251.60 cents per share for shareholders subject to Dividends Tax. Together with the interim gross dividend of 275 cents per share, this amounts to a total gross dividend of 571 cents per share for the year. No Secondary Tax on Companies (STC) credits are available to be utilised.

SHAREHOLDER ANALYSIS

The shareholder analysis is presented on pages 54 and 55. The following shareholders have a beneficial ownership of more than 5% of the issued ordinary shares of the company as at 30 September 2014:

Government Employees Pension Fund – 10.05%

The Imvula Trust – 9.06%

Berkeley Private Wealth Limited – 6.73%

SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

Details of the principal subsidiary and associate companies are set out in note 21.

The group consolidates its 51% shareholding in Coronation Fund Managers (Botswana) Proprietary Limited.

The group equity accounts its 48.05% shareholding in Namibia Asset Management Limited.

The group's 49% shareholding in Professional Provident Society Investments Proprietary Limited was sold in December 2013.

DIRECTORS AND SECRETARY

Lulama Boyce was appointed as independent non-executive director effective 7 October 2014.

Profiles of directors are provided in the integrated annual report.

Details of the company secretary and the company's registered address are set out on the inside back cover of this report. The business address of the company secretary is the same as the company's registered address.

Executive directors are not employed on fixed-term contracts and have standard employment service agreements with a notice period of at least three months.

DIRECTORS' INTEREST

There were no material contracts entered into during the financial year in which a director or officer of the company had any interest.

The directors' direct and indirect beneficial interests in the issued share capital of the company were:

	Beneficial Direct	Beneficial Indirect	%
2014			
Ordinary shares			
Anton Pillay	**343 889**	**4 087 403**	**1.27**
John Snalam	**547 473**	**–**	**0.16**
Alexandra Watson	**–**	**2 382**	**–**
2013			
Ordinary shares			
Hugo Nelson*	4 302 846	281 180	1.46
Anton Pillay	343 889	4 112 509	1.27
John Snalam	513 570	30 956	0.16
Alexandra Watson	–	4 000	–

There have been no changes in directors' interest subsequent to year-end up to the date of signing the financial statements.

* Hugo Nelson's holdings are reflected as at the date of his resignation.

DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

Emoluments for services rendered (excluding share transactions) for the year ended 30 September 2014 were as follows:

Executive directors	Salary and other benefits R'000	Bonus R'000	**Total 2014 R'000**	Total 2013 R'000
Hugo Nelson*	**–**	**–**	**–**	416
Anton Pillay	**1 322**	**13 949**	**15 271**	10 904
John Snalam#	**1 322**	**2 081**	**3 403**	2 935
Total	**2 644**	**16 030**	**18 674**	14 255

* Hugo Nelson's emoluments are reflected up to the date of his resignation.
# John Snalam's emoluments are reflected as from the date of his appointment.

For non-cash emoluments, refer to the share-based payments and related party notes in the annual financial statements.

Non-executive directors	Basic fee R'000	Board meetings R'000	Audit and risk committee meetings R'000	Remuneration committee meetings R'000	Transformation committee meetings R'000	**Total 2014 R'000**	Total 2013 R'000
Shams Pather	**84**	**295**	**96**	**126**	**–**	**601**	428
Judith February	**84**	**160**	**–**	**–**	**84**	**328**	233
Jock McKenzie	**84**	**160**	**96**	**106**	**–**	**446**	309
Alexandra Watson	**84**	**160**	**159**	**–**	**64**	**467**	331
Total	**336**	**775**	**351**	**232**	**148**	**1 842**	1 301

Emoluments for services rendered to subsidiary companies (excluding share transactions) for the year ended 30 September were as follows:

Non-executive directors	Basic fee R'000	Board meetings R'000	**Total 2014 R'000**
Shams Pather	**–**	**60**	**60**
Alexandra Watson	**–**	**60**	**60**
Lulama Boyce	**27**	**60**	**87**
Total	**27**	**180**	**207**

There were no emoluments in 2013 as these non-executive directors did not earn fees during the 2013 financial year.

SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS

At the annual general meeting of the company held on 16 January 2014 the following special resolutions were passed:

- The company was authorised to generally provide any direct or indirect financial assistance contemplated in and subject to the provisions of section 44 and 45 of the Companies Act of South Africa.
- The company's remuneration to non-executive directors in respect of the financial year ending 30 September 2014 was approved.
- The directors received general authority to repurchase up to 20% of the company's issued share capital, subject to certain conditions.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE REPORTING DATE

The final cash dividend for the 2014 financial year of R1 035 million (296 cents per share) was declared based on the actual shares in issue of 349 799 102.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

	Note	**2014 R million**	2013 R million
Fund management activities			
Revenue	2	**4 774**	3 635
Financial income		**56**	30
Finance and dividend income	3.1	**42**	27
Other income	4	**14**	3
Operating expenses	5	**(2 171)**	(1 695)
Share-based payment expense	6	**(1)**	(6)
Other expenses		**(2 170)**	(1 689)
Finance expense	3.2	**(4)**	–
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees	11	**7**	5
Profit from fund management		**2 662**	1 975
Income attributable to policyholder linked assets and investment partnerships		**41**	88
Net fair value gains on policyholder and investment partnership financial instruments	13	**59**	133
Administration expenses borne by policyholders and investors in investment partnerships	14	**(18)**	(45)
Profit before income tax		**2 703**	2 063
Income tax expense	7	**(699)**	(606)
Taxation on shareholder profits	7	**(658)**	(518)
Taxation on policyholder investment contracts	7	**(41)**	(88)
Profit for the year		**2 004**	1 457
Other comprehensive income (available to be recycled to profit and loss in future periods)		**31**	24
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations		**22**	21
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets		**9**	4
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets reclassified to profit or loss		**–**	(1)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**2 035**	1 481
Profit attributable to:			
– equity holders of the company		**2 001**	1 455
– non-controlling interest		**3**	2
Profit for the year		**2 004**	1 457
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
– equity holders of the company		**2 032**	1 479
– non-controlling interest		**3**	2
Total comprehensive income for the year		**2 035**	1 481
Earnings per share (cents)			
– basic	8	**572.1**	434.0
– diluted	8	**572.1**	416.1

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

	Note	**2014 R million**	2013 R million
Assets			
Intangible assets	9	**1 088**	1 088
Equipment	10	**22**	16
Investments in equity-accounted investees	11	**38**	34
Deferred tax asset	12	**166**	111
Investments backing policyholder funds and investments held through investment partnerships	13	**73 721**	70 269
Investment securities	15.2	**234**	175
Trade and other receivables	18	**760**	946
Cash and cash equivalents		**832**	294
Total assets		**76 861**	72 933
Liabilities			
Long-term borrowing	16	**152**	–
Deferred tax liabilities	12	**76**	78
Policyholder investment contract liabilities and liabilities to holders of interests in investment partnerships	15.1	**73 647**	70 191
Income tax payable		**59**	11
Trade and other payables		**731**	646
Total liabilities		**74 665**	70 926
Net assets		**2 196**	2 007
Equity			
Share capital and premium	17	**256**	256
Retained earnings		**1 841**	1 570
Reserves		**92**	177
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the company		**2 189**	2 003
Non-controlling interest		**7**	4
Total equity		**2 196**	2 007

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

	Share capital and premium R million	Foreign currency translation reserve R million
Balance at 30 September 2012	256	21
Total comprehensive income for the year		
Profit for the year		
Other comprehensive income (available to be recycled to profit and loss in future periods)		
Currency translation differences		21
Revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets		
– Net change in fair value		
– Reclassified to profit or loss on disposal		
Total other comprehensive income		21
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	21
Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity		
Share-based payments		
Dividends paid		
Distributions to Imvula Trust beneficiaries		
Total transactions with owners	–	–
Balance at 30 September 2013	256	42
Total comprehensive income for the year		
Profit for the year		
Other comprehensive income (available to be recycled to profit and loss in future periods)		
Currency translation differences		**22**
Revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets		
– Net change in fair value		
– Reclassified to profit or loss on disposal		
Total other comprehensive income		**22**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**–**	**22**
Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity		
Share-based payments		
Transfer to retained earnings		
Dividends paid		
Total transactions with owners	**–**	**–**
Balance at 30 September 2014	**256**	**64**

Retained earnings R million	Share-based payment reserve R million	Revaluation reserve R million	Issued capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the company R million	Non-controlling interest R million	Total equity R million
1 070	121	5	1 473	2	1 475
1 455			1 455	2	1 457
			21		21
		3	3		3
		4	4		4
		(1)	(1)		(1)
		3	24		24
1 455	–	3	1 479	2	1 481
	6		6		6
(920)			(920)	–	(920)
(35)			(35)		(35)
(955)	6	–	(949)	–	(949)
1 570	127	8	2 003	4	2 007
2 001			**2 001**	**3**	**2 004**
			22		**22**
		9	**9**		**9**
		9	**9**		**9**
		–	**–**		**–**
		9	**31**		**31**
2 001	**–**	**9**	**2 032**	**3**	**2 035**
	1		**1**		**1**
117	**(117)**		**–**		
(1 847)			**(1 847)**	**–**	**(1 847)**
(1 730)	**(116)**	**–**	**(1 846)**	**–**	**(1 846)**
1 841	**11**	**17**	**2 189**	**7**	**2 196**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

	Note	2014 R million	2013 R million
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit from fund management for the year		**2 662**	1 975
Non-cash and other adjustments	22	**(38)**	(17)
Operating profit before changes in working capital		**2 624**	1 958
Working capital changes		**271**	(489)
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		**186**	(625)
Increase in trade and other payables		**85**	136
Cash flows from policyholders and investment partnerships	23	**(772)**	5 399
Cash generated from operations		**2 123**	6 868
Interest paid		**(2)**	–
Income taxes paid		**(664)**	(626)
Net cash from operating activities		**1 457**	6 242
Cash flows from investing activities			
Finance and dividend income	3.1	**42**	27
Acquisition of equipment		**(18)**	(12)
Acquisition of investment securities		**(40)**	(56)
Net cash from investing activities		**(16)**	(41)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Issue of preference shares	16	**150**	–
Dividends paid		**(1 847)**	(955)
Net cash from financing activities		**(1 697)**	(955)
(Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(256)**	5 246
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents – shareholders		**516**	(153)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents – policyholders and investment partnerships		**(772)**	5 399
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**15 076**	9 809
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year – shareholders		**294**	426
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year – policyholders and investment partnerships		**14 782**	9 383
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		**22**	21
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		**14 842**	15 076
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year – shareholders		**832**	294
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year – policyholders and investment partnerships		**14 010**	14 782

The above cash flows include the policyholder and investment partnership activities. These cash flows represent net contributions and withdrawals by policyholders and investment partnerships and the related investing activities. Cash and cash equivalents of policyholders and investment partnerships are not available for use by the shareholders of the group.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

Coronation Fund Managers Limited (Coronation) is incorporated in South Africa. The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2014 include the company and its subsidiaries and the group's interest in associates. The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 24 November 2014.

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS and its interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and in the manner required by the Companies Act of South Africa and the SAICA Financial Reporting Guide as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee and Financial Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements are presented in South African rand, rounded to the nearest million. They are prepared on the going concern and historical cost basis except that the following assets and liabilities are stated at fair value: financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets classified as available-for-sale.

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, except for IFRS 12 and IFRS 13 which have been applied in the current financial year. The impact of these resulted in additional disclosures.

These financial statements have been prepared under the supervision of Financial Manager, A Rhoda CA(SA).

BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

Subsidiaries

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

In the case of the company, investments in subsidiaries are carried at fair value as available-for-sale financial assets.

Consolidation

Coronation applies IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*. The consolidated financial statements combine the financial statements of Coronation and all its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities over which Coronation has control.

The group has control over another entity when the group has all of the following:

- power over the relevant activities of the investee, for example through voting or other rights;
- exposure to, or rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

The assessment of control is based on the consideration of all facts and circumstances. The group reassesses whether it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

Intra-group transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation and consistent accounting policies are used throughout the group for the purposes of the consolidation.

Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions if they occur after control has already been obtained and they do not result in loss of control. Details of the principal subsidiaries are given in note 21.

Associates

The consolidated financial statements include the group's share of the income and expenses and equity movements of associates on an equity-accounted basis, from the date that significant influence commences until the date that significant influence ceases. When the group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an associate, the group's carrying amount is reduced to nil and recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of an associate.

Investments in associates are initially recognised at cost.

In the case of the company, investments in associates are carried at cost less impairments.

Unrealised gains arising from transactions with associates are eliminated to the extent of the group's interest in the entity. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

Unconsolidated structured entities

Coronation applies *IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* to identify unconsolidated structured entities. A structured entity is an entity that has been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, such as when any voting rights relate to administrative tasks only and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements. Any significant assumptions and judgements made by management in determining whether an entity meets the definition of a structured entity, and the details of Coronation's interest in these entities, are included in Note 21. Interest in another entity refers to contractual and non-contractual involvement that exposes an entity to variability of returns from the performance of the other entity.

FOREIGN CURRENCY

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to rand at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation, realisation or settlement are recognised in profit or loss except for differences arising on the retranslation of available-for-sale equity instruments recognised in other comprehensive income. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated to rand at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined.

Financial statements of foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill arising on consolidation, are translated to rand at foreign exchange rates ruling at the reporting date.

The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to rand at rates approximating foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised directly in the foreign currency translation reserve in other comprehensive income. This reserve is reclassified to profit or loss when foreign operations are disposed of.

Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation, the settlement of which is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, are considered to form part of a net investment in a foreign operation and are recognised on the same basis as the foreign operation.

Net investment in foreign operations

Foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign operations are taken to a foreign currency translation reserve. They are reclassified into profit or loss upon disposal.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when the group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial instruments are initially recognised at their fair value plus, in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

Purchase and sale transactions in respect of financial assets that require delivery of a financial instrument within the time frame established by market convention are recorded at trade date.

Where available, market prices provide the best evidence of fair value. Where market prices are not available, the fair value is determined by using appropriate valuation techniques.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial instruments classified as held for trading or designated as at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value excluding transaction costs directly attributable to their acquisition which are recognised immediately in profit or loss. After initial recognition, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with resulting fair value gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. Financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such on initial recognition of the instrument and remain in this classification until derecognition. Financial instruments measured at fair value include investment securities, investments backing policyholder funds, investments held through investment partnerships, policyholder investment contract liabilities and liabilities to holders of interests in investment partnerships.

All investment contract liabilities issued by the group are designated on initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. This designation significantly reduces a measurement inconsistency that would otherwise arise if these financial liabilities were not measured at fair value since the assets held to back the investment contract liabilities are also measured at fair value. Investments backing policyholder funds and investments held through investment partnerships are held for trading or are designated at fair value through profit or loss since the financial assets are managed and its performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the entity's key management personnel.

The fair value of linked investment contract liabilities is determined based on the fair value of the associated linked financial assets and is net of the taxation payable on investment gains. Changes in the fair value of these financial instruments are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Contributions received from policyholders and benefit payments made to policyholders are not recognised in profit or loss but are accounted for as deposits. The taxation payable is separately disclosed as part of taxation in the statement of comprehensive income.

Fair value hierarchy

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Fund.

Fair values are determined according to the following hierarchy based on the requirements of IFRS 13: 'Fair Value Measurement':

– Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The fair value of policyholder and investment partnership liabilities that are included in Level 1 of the hierarchy, are measured with reference to the quoted prices in an active market of the investments underlying the liabilities.

– Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as closing prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from closing prices). The majority of Level 2 investments are deposits held with financial institutions. The fair values of these deposits are determined using a discounted cash flow valuation methodology based on market rates, reflecting the time value of money and counter party credit risk. The fair values of the policyholder and investment partnership liabilities included in Level 2, are measured with reference to the fair values of the mentioned assets underlying these liabilities.

– Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Held-to-maturity investments

If the group has the positive intent and ability to hold debt securities to maturity, then such financial assets are classified as held-to-maturity. Held-to-maturity financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses.

The amortised cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured on initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognised and the maturity amount, minus any reductions for impairment of financial assets.

Financial assets held at amortised cost comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise balances held with banks that are not held for investment purposes.

Financial assets available-for-sale

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets classified as available-for-sale are measured at fair value on the statement of financial position, with unrealised gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses on available-for-sale monetary items which are recognised in profit or loss. Cumulative realised gains and losses are reclassified to profit or loss in the period in which the asset is realised. If an available-for-sale financial asset is to be impaired, the respective cumulative losses previously recognised in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the period in which the impairment is identified.

Financial assets available-for-sale consist of investment securities.

Impairment losses on available-for-sale equity instruments are not reversed through profit or loss once recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are subsequently recorded at amortised cost applying the effective interest method. These consist of trade and other payables and interest-bearing borrowings.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset, or a portion thereof, is derecognised when the group's contractual rights to cash flows have expired; or when the group has transferred its rights to cash flows relating to the financial assets, in a transaction that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards associated with the financial assets.

If the group enters into a transaction whereby it retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of the assets, and retains control of the assets, the assets are not derecognised.

A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished; that is, when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Derivative instruments

The group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge its exposure to foreign exchange and interest rate risks arising from operational, financing and investment activities. The group does not speculate in derivative financial instruments. Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are accounted for as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and the group has not applied hedge accounting in the current or comparative period.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset when there is both an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously and a legal right to offset exists.

Issued debt and equity financial instruments

The components of compound issued financial instruments are accounted for separately, with the liability component separated first at its fair value and any residual amount being allocated to the equity component.

Equity instruments include share capital and share premium. Equity instruments issued by subsidiaries of Coronation and not held by the group are recorded as non-controlling interests in the statement of financial position.

Equity instruments are initially measured at cost/considerations net of directly attributable issue costs.

Treasury shares represent issued equity of Coronation repurchased by a group company and which have not been cancelled. Treasury shares are deducted from shareholders' equity and represent the purchase consideration, including directly attributable costs. Where treasury shares are subsequently sold or reissued, net proceeds received are included in shareholders' equity.

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity in the period in which they are declared to the shareholders.

IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets, excluding financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have occurred that have a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

Assets measured at amortised cost

The company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If it is determined that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, the asset is included in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and that group is collectively assessed for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced either directly or through use of an allowance account. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss, limited to what the carrying value would have been had no impairment loss been recognised in the past.

Available-for-sale financial assets

If an available-for-sale financial asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its cost (net of any principal payment and amortisation, where relevant) and its current value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit or loss, is transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss. Reversals of impairment in respect of equity instruments classified as available-for-sale are recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

Reversals of impairment losses on available-for-sale debt instruments are recognised in profit or loss, if the increase in fair value of the instrument can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss.

EQUIPMENT

Equipment is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the equipment is capitalised as part of the equipment. When parts of an item of equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of equipment.

Depreciation is provided on the depreciable amount of each component on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the component. The depreciable amount related to each component is determined as the difference between the cost and the residual value of the component. The residual value is the estimated amount, net of disposal costs that the group would currently obtain from the disposal of a component of similar age and condition as expected at the end of its useful life. The residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation methods of equipment are reassessed at each reporting date.

The estimated depreciation rates for each class of equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

– Computer equipment	33% – 50%
– Furniture and fittings	10% – 20%
– Office equipment	20%

Leasehold improvement depreciation rates are determined by reference to the appropriate useful life of its separate components, limited to the period of the operating lease.

Routine maintenance of assets is expensed as incurred. Subsequent expenditure is only capitalised if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group.

The carrying amount of an item of equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item, is recognised in profit or loss when the item is derecognised.

IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

At each reporting date, the group assesses whether there is any indication that an asset (excluding deferred tax assets) may be impaired. The recoverable amount, being the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is determined for any asset for which an indication of impairment is identified. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated at each reporting date. If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying value, the carrying value of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generate cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the 'cash-generating unit'). If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount for the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs will be determined. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised as an expense in profit or loss in the period in which they are identified. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, reversal of impairment losses is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the reversal is identified, to the extent that the asset is not increased to a carrying value higher than it would have been had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

LEASES

Leases in terms of which the group as the lessee assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Other leases are operating leases.

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease as an integral part of the total lease expense.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND GOODWILL

Goodwill

All business combinations are accounted for by applying the purchase method. Goodwill represents amounts arising on acquisition of subsidiaries and associates. Goodwill represents the difference between the cost of the acquisition and the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired.

Goodwill is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units and is not amortised but is tested annually for impairment. In respect of equity-accounted investees, the carrying amount of goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment in the equity-accounted investee.

A gain on a bargain purchase arising on an acquisition is recognised directly in profit or loss.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the group are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands is recognised in profit or loss as an expense as incurred.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure on capitalised intangible assets is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

Amortisation

Amortisation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, unless such lives are indefinite, from the date they are available for use.

Derecognition

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Short-term employee benefits

The cost of all short-term employee benefits is recognised as an expense during the period in which the employee renders the related service. The accrual for employee entitlements to remuneration and annual leave represents the amount which the group has a present obligation to pay as a result of employees' services provided by the reporting date. These accruals have been calculated at undiscounted amounts based on current salary rates.

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate legal entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in profit or loss as incurred.

Share-based payment transactions with employees

The group engages in equity-settled share-based payment transactions in respect of services received from employees.

The fair value of the services received in respect of equity-settled share-based payment transactions is determined by reference to the fair value of the shares or share options on the grant date to the employee. The cost of the share-based payment is recognised as an expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the vesting period of the grant. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of instruments that are expected to vest.

The increase in equity arising on the recognition of the share-based payments expense is recorded in the share-based payments reserve. Subsequently, once the transaction which gave rise to the initial expense has reached its conclusion, the portion of the share-based payments reserve which arose as a result of that particular transaction is transferred to retained earnings.

The grant date fair value measurement is based on option pricing models, taking into account the risk-free interest rate, volatility of the underlying equity instrument, expected dividends, share price as at grant date and any market-based performance conditions attaching to the grant.

PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount, and are recognised if, as a result of a past event, the group has created a legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised.

REVENUE

Revenue from fund management activities comprises fund management fees, service fees and initial charges.

Revenue from services rendered is recognised in profit or loss in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The stage of completion is determined by reference to services rendered to date in terms of the relevant agreements.

Performance fee income is included in management fee income and is recognised as and when the group is unconditionally entitled to the revenue and no contingency with respect to future performance exists.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of value added tax and rebates.

Financial and other income

Financial income comprises interest and dividend income. Other income comprises realised and unrealised profits and losses on disposal or gains or losses on revaluation of financial assets, realised and unrealised foreign exchange gains and losses and other sundry income.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date the entity's right to receive payment is established.

EXPENSES

Finance expense

Finance expense comprises interest payable on borrowings calculated using the effective interest method.

Income tax expense

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in profit or loss unless the underlying transaction is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case the related tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary deductible and taxable differences are not provided for: initial recognition of goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and associates to the extent that the company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis or if their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recorded.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends – secondary tax on companies (STC) – are recognised as an expense at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend is recognised. Deferred tax assets are recognised in respect of unutilised STC credits that are expected to be utilised in the foreseeable future.

Effective 1 April 2012, STC is no longer applicable. STC has been replaced by dividends withholding tax, which is a tax on the shareholders as opposed to the company. The withholding tax amount payable to SARS is included in the trade and other payables balance and the amount declared as dividend is recorded in equity.

EARNINGS PER SHARE

The group presents basic, diluted and headline earnings per share data for its ordinary shares. Basic earnings per share is based on profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the company, and will not include non-controllable interest, and is calculated on the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period. Diluted earnings per share is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Headline and diluted headline earnings per share is calculated in accordance with circular 2/2013 issued by the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants.

SEGMENT REPORTING

An operating segment is a component of the group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the group's other components. An operating segment's operating results are reviewed regularly by the executive committee in order to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available. Segment results that are reported to the executive committee include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the period to acquire property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets other than goodwill.

BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT TRANSACTIONS

Share-based payment transactions

The scope of IFRS 2: Share-based Payment (IFRS 2) includes the group's B-BBEE ownership initiatives in accordance with international interpretations in this regard. Where goods or services are received from black economic empowerment partners as consideration for equity instruments of the group, then these transactions are accounted for in terms of IFRS 2, even when the goods and services cannot be specifically identified.

MANAGED FUNDS AND TRUST ACTIVITIES

Certain companies within the group operate unit trusts and hold and invest funds on behalf of clients. Assets and liabilities representing such activities are not reflected on the statement of financial position, as these relate directly to clients. The values of these items are disclosed in the notes. Income from these activities is brought to account over the period to which the service relates.

KEY MANAGEMENT ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with IFRS, requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The valuation of unlisted investments is the principal area of judgement applied in the preparation of these financial statements. It is the opinion of the directors that fair value approximates carrying amount.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key areas in which judgement is applied include:

- Valuation of the share-based payment expense where inputs are based on observable market inputs, adjusted for factors that specifically apply to the transaction and recognising market volatility (refer note 6).

IFRS, AMENDMENTS AND IFRIC INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The following IFRS and amendments that are relevant to the group have been issued but are not yet effective for the current financial year. The group will adopt these no later than their effective dates, to the extent that they are applicable to its activities:

- IFRS 2: *Share-based payments*

  Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014

  The definitions of 'vesting condition' and 'market condition' have been amended and definitions for 'performance condition' and 'service condition' (which were previously part of the definition of 'vesting condition') have been added.

- IFRS 8: *Operating segments*

  Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014

  This amendment requires an entity to disclose the judgements made by management in applying the aggregation criteria to operating segments. It also clarifies that an entity shall only provide reconciliations of the total of the reportable segments' assets to the entity's assets if the segment assets are reported regularly.

- IFRS 9: *Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement*

  Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018

  The chapters regarding classification and measurement of financial instruments have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). This phase of the new standard will have an impact on the classification and measurement of financial assets and a change in reporting regarding financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss using the fair value option. The impact of these is still being assessed.

- IFRS 13: *Fair Value Measurement*

  Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014

  This amendment clarifies that the scope of the portfolio exception defined in paragraph 52 of IFRS 13 includes all contracts accounted for within the scope of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement or IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, regardless of whether they meet the definition of financial assets or financial liabilities as defined in IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation.

- IFRS 15: *Revenue for contracts with customers*

  Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017

  The standard emphasises how and when an IFRS reporter will recognise revenue as well as requiring such entities to provide users of financial statements with more informative, relevant disclosures. The standard applies a single, principle-based five-step model to be applied to all contracts with customers. The impact of these is still being assessed.

- IAS 19: *Employee Benefits*

  Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014 (earlier application is permitted)

  The amendments clarify the requirements that relate to how contributions from employees or third parties that are linked to service should be attributed to periods of service. In addition, it permits a practical expedient if the amount of the contributions is independent of the number of years of service.

- IAS 24: *Related Party Disclosures*

  Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014

  This amendment clarifies that an entity providing key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity is a related party of the reporting entity.

- IAS 32: *Offsetting Financial Assets and Liabilities (Amended)*

  Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014

  This amendment clarifies the meaning of "currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts". This means that the right of set-off must not be contingent on a future event and must be legally enforceable in all of the following circumstances:
  – the normal course of business;
  – the event of default; and
  – the event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the entity and all of the counterparties.

- IAS 36: *Impairment of Assets*

  Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014

  The International Accounting Standards Board, as a consequential amendment to IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement', modified some of the disclosure requirements in IAS 36 'Impairment of Assets' regarding measurement of the recoverable amount of impaired assets. However, one of the amendments potentially resulted in the disclosure requirements being broader than originally intended. The IASB has rectified this through the issue of 'Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets (Amendments to IAS 36)'.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

1 Operating segments

Segment information is presented in respect of the group's operating segments based on geographical location. The international segment consists of internationally domiciled funds and clients as well as South African clients with international mandates.

Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis.

Segment results, assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the year to acquire segment assets that are expected to be used for more than one period.

Each segment's operating profitability is measured based on segment results and the segment's income from fund management.

	Africa		International		Group	
	2014 R million	2013 R million	**2014 R million**	2013 R million	**2014 R million**	2013 R million
1 **Operating segments**						
Segment report						
Fund management						
Segment external revenue	**3 260**	2 871	**1 514**	764	**4 774**	3 635
Segment operating expenses	**(1 427)**	(1 310)	**(744)**	(385)	**(2 171)**	(1 695)
Share-based payment expense	**(1)**	(6)	**–**	–	**(1)**	(6)
Other expenses	**(1 426)**	(1 304)	**(744)**	(385)	**(2 170)**	(1 689)
Segment result	**1 833**	1 561	**770**	379	**2 603**	1 940
Segment financial income	**60**	30	**(4)**	–	**56**	30
Finance and dividend income	**42**	27	**–**	–	**42**	27
Other income/(expense)	**18**	3	**(4)**	–	**14**	3
Segment finance expense	**(4)**	–	**–**	–	**(4)**	–
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees	**7**	5	**–**	–	**7**	5
Segment income from fund management	**1 896**	1 596	**766**	379	**2 662**	1 975
Income attributable to policyholder linked assets and investment partnerships					**41**	88
Net fair value gains on policyholder and investment partnership financial instruments					**59**	133
Administration expenses borne by policyholders and investors in investment partnerships					**(18)**	(45)
Profit before income tax					**2 703**	2 063
Income tax expense					**(699)**	(606)
Taxation on shareholder profits					**(658)**	(518)
Taxation on policyholder investment contracts					**(41)**	(88)
Profit for the year					**2 004**	1 457
Attributable to:						
– equity holders of the company					**2 001**	1 455
– non-controlling interest					**3**	2
Profit for the year					**2 004**	1 457

		Africa		International		Group	
		2014 R million	2013 R million	**2014 R million**	2013 R million	**2014 R million**	2013 R million
1	**Operating segments (continued)**						
	Segment report (continued)						
	Segment assets	**1 329**	1 172	**519**	259	**1 848**	1 431
	Intangible assets					**1 088**	1 088
	Investment in equity-accounted investee					**38**	34
	Deferred tax asset					**166**	111
	Investments backing policyholder funds and investments held through investment partnerships					**73 721**	70 269
	Total assets	**1 329**	1 172	**519**	259	**76 861**	72 933
	Segment liabilities	**812**	592	**71**	54	**883**	646
	Deferred tax liabilities					**76**	78
	Policyholder investment contract liabilities and liabilities to holders of interests in investment partnerships					**73 647**	70 191
	Income tax payable					**59**	11
	Total liabilities	**812**	592	**71**	54	**74 665**	70 926

Major customers

None of the group's customers individually represent revenue in excess of 10% of the group's total revenue.

		2014 R million	2013 R million
2	**Revenue**		
	Management, performance and service fees	**4 774**	3 635
3	**Finance and dividend income and expenses**		
3.1	**Finance and dividend income**		
	Finance income on available-for-sale financial assets	**15**	6
	Finance income from loans and receivables	**26**	20
	Dividend income on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**1**	1
		42	27
3.2	**Finance expenses**		
	Finance expense on interest-bearing borrowings	**4**	–
		4	–
4	**Other income**		
	Profit on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	**–**	1
	Foreign exchange losses	**2**	(1)
	Revaluation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**9**	3
	Gain/(loss) on disposal of group operations	**2**	(1)
	Other sundry gains	**1**	1
		14	3
5	**Operating expenses**		
	are stated after taking into account:		
	Auditor's remuneration: audit fees		
	– current year	**2**	2
	– prior year	**1**	2
	Auditor's remuneration: fees for other services	**–**	1
	Depreciation	**12**	9
	Distribution expenses attributable to the group	**435**	336
	Fund administration services	**108**	86
	Information technology and communication costs	**53**	36
	Marketing expenses	**68**	48
	Operating lease payments	**15**	14
	Personnel expenses (including executive directors' emoluments)		
	– salaries and incentive compensation	**1 311**	1 048
	– provident fund contributions	**26**	23
	– social security costs	**5**	3
	– share-based payment expense	**1**	6

Details of the directors' remuneration and their interests are disclosed in the directors' report on pages 6 to 7 and in notes 6 and 20.

Coronation retirement fund

All staff are members of a defined contribution provident fund, which is governed by the Pension Funds Act, 24 of 1956, as amended. No valuation is performed as the liability of the fund cannot exceed its assets. Other than ongoing contributions charged against income as incurred, the group has no further retirement benefit obligations.

6 Share-based payment expense

Share transactions

Coronation Investments and Trading Limited (CIT) offered Coronation shares to employees of the group. The sale of shares is restricted while an employee is employed by Coronation. The compensation benefit which was required to be spread over the vesting period was approximated by the intrinsic value of the offer, being the difference between the market share price and the offer price on grant date.

1 February 2005

– Assumed employee turnover rate per annum	5%
– Number of shares	11 193 336
– Vesting period	31 January 2008 to 31 January 2010
– Closing share price on grant date (cents per share)	402
– Offer price (cents per share)	150
– Restriction on sale while employed	one third

1 April 2005

– Assumed employee turnover rate per annum	5%
– Number of shares	13 600 000
– Vesting period	15 April 2008 to 15 April 2010
– Closing share price on grant date (cents per share)	395
– Offer price (cents per share)	150
– Restriction on sale while employed	13 600 000

	2014 Number	2013 Number
Details of number of restricted shares held during the year		
At beginning of year	**24 793 336**	24 793 336
Forfeited during the year	**–**	–
Exercised during the year	**(833 335)**	–
At end of year	**23 960 001**	24 793 336

B-BBEE transaction

Coronation established the Imvula Trust to facilitate its B-BBEE transactions. On 1 April 2005, the Imvula Trust acquired 10% of Coronation Investment Management Proprietary Limited from Coronation. The acquisition consideration amounted to R147 million, based on a price per Coronation share of R3.85, and was funded by the issue of redeemable preference shares to a third party financier. The funding was guaranteed by Coronation and the Imvula Trust was consolidated into the group's financial statements.

The preference share funding was fully repaid during April 2012 and the guarantee over the debt has therefore fallen away. As a result, the accounting treatment of the disposal of the Coronation Investment Management Proprietary Limited shares was completed in April 2012 in Coronation's separate financial statements.

From the date of completion of the sale, Coronation had a right to call back the investment in Coronation Investment Management Proprietary Limited in exchange for listed Coronation shares. This "right to receive subsidiary shares" was a financial asset and was fair valued through profit or loss. Coronation exercised this right on 28 February 2013, resulting in the exchange by Coronation of the 10% stake in Coronation Investment Management Proprietary Limited against the issue of new Coronation shares to the Imvula Trust. A total of 34 979 910 new Coronation shares were issued at par value on this date. The value of the shares issued by the company was offset at a group level as a result of the transaction being funded by the group. There was therefore no change to share premium of the group as a result of the share issue.

The Imvula Trust was no longer consolidated into the group as from 28 February 2013. The impact on the group is insignificant.

A board of trustees was established to nominate the beneficiaries of the Imvula II Trust who will, upon fulfilment of certain conditions, have an interest in the underlying shares held by the Imvula Trust. Performance and service conditions impact the vesting period of the shares, which ranges from three to five years. The majority of these units have been allocated to beneficiaries as at 30 September 2014.

The fair value was estimated at the date of the sale in 2005 using an option valuation model. The inputs into the model were as follows:

– Assumed employee forfeiture rate per annum	5%
– Dividend yield	6.50%
– Fair value at grant date (cents per share)	385

During the year the Imvula II Trust was formed to house unallocated units.

	2014 R million	2013 R million
6 Share-based payment expense (continued)		
Expense charged to profit or loss		
B-BBEE transaction	**1**	6
Total expense	**1**	6

Equity-based remuneration of executive directors

CIT transaction (Coronation shares)	Restricted balance 1 October 2013	Granted	Vested	Vesting date	Restricted balance 30 September 2014	Market value 30 September 2014 R'000
2014						
Anton Pillay	125 000	–	–	–	**125 000**	**12 081**
	Restricted balance 1 October 2012	Granted	Vested	Vesting date	Restricted balance 30 September 2013	Market value 30 September 2013 R'000
2013						
Hugo Nelson*	833 335	–	–	–	833 335	36 667
Anton Pillay	125 000	–	–	–	125 000	8 575

Black economic empowerment schemes Imvula Trust (units)	Restricted balance 1 October 2013	Granted	Vested	Vesting date	Restricted balance 30 September 2014	Market value 30 September 2014 R'000	IFRS 2 charge R'000
2014							
Anton Pillay	194 576	–	(147 388)	1 February 2014	**47 188**	**4 611**	**129**
	Restricted balance 1 October 2012	Granted	Vested	Vesting date	Restricted balance 30 September 2013	Market value 30 September 2013 R'000	IFRS 2 charge R'000
2013							
Hugo Nelson*	829 983	–	(317 950)	1 October 2012	512 033	22 769	207
Anton Pillay	445 859	–	(251 283)	1 November 2012	194 576	13 496	607

* Hugo Nelson's holdings for 2013 are reflected up to the date of his resignation.

		2014 R million	2013 R million
7	**Income tax expense**		
	Taxation on shareholder profits		
	Current tax		
	South Africa		
	– current tax on income for the year	**604**	564
	– adjustments in respect of prior years	**–**	(2)
	Other		
	– current tax on income for the year	**108**	59
	– adjustments in respect of prior years	**(1)**	2
	Total current tax	**711**	623
	Deferred tax		
	South Africa	**(52)**	(100)
	– origination and reversal of temporary difference	**(52)**	(100)
	International	**(1)**	(5)
	Total deferred tax	**(53)**	(105)
	Taxation on shareholder profits	**658**	518
	Taxation on policyholder investment contracts	**41**	88
	Income tax expense	**699**	606
	The rates of corporation tax for the relevant years are:		
	South Africa	**28%**	28%
	International (average)	**19%**	19%
	Profit from fund management before tax	**2 662**	1 975
	Taxation on shareholder profits	**658**	518
	Effective tax rate excluding policyholder tax	**25%**	26%
	Effective tax rate including policyholder tax	**26%**	31%

		2014 R million	2013 R million
7	**Income tax expense (continued)**		
	Reconciliation of taxation on shareholder profits		
	The tax charge is different to the standard rate as detailed below:		
	Tax on profit from fund management before tax, at SA rate of 28%	**745**	553
	Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdictions	**(82)**	(41)
	Share-based payment expense	**–**	2
	Non-deductible expenses	**4**	7
	Tax exempt income	**(6)**	(1)
	Under provided in prior years	**(1)**	–
	Effect of equity-accounted profits included net of tax	**(2)**	(2)
	Taxation on shareholder profits	**658**	518
	Tax on policyholder investment contracts		
	Current tax		
	South Africa		
	– current tax on income for the year	**44**	41
	Deferred tax		
	South Africa	**(3)**	47
	Tax on policyholder investment contracts	**41**	88
	Income tax expense	**699**	606
8	**Earnings per share**		
	Basic earnings per share (cents)	**Cents**	Cents
	Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.	**572.1**	434.0
		Number '000	Number '000
	Issued ordinary shares at beginning of year	**349 799**	314 819
	Effect of shares issued	**–**	20 509
	Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year	**349 799**	335 328
	Weighted average number of shares resulting from future dilutive ordinary shares arising from the black economic empowerment transaction	**–**	14 434
	Adjusted weighted number of ordinary shares potentially in issue	**349 799**	349 762
		R million	R million
	Earnings attributable to shareholders	**2 004**	1 457
	Non-controlling interest	**(3)**	(2)
	Earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders	**2 001**	1 455

	2014 Cents	2013 Cents
8 Earnings per share (continued)		
Diluted earnings per share (cents)		
Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders, adjusted for the effects of dilutive ordinary potential shares, by the weighted average number of shares in issue during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares potentially in issue.	**572.1**	416.1
	R million	R million
Earnings attributable to shareholders	**2 001**	1 455
Diluted earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders	**2 001**	1 455

Headline earnings per share (cents)

Headline earnings per share has been calculated in accordance with circular 2/2013 issued by the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants

	Profit before tax R million	Tax R million	Non-controlling interest R million	Earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders R million	Per share Cents
2014					
Per the financial statements	**2 703**	**(699)**	**(3)**	**2 001**	**572.1**
Adjustments:					
– Gain on disposal of associate	**(2)**	**–**	**–**	**(2)**	**(0.5)**
Headline earnings	**2 701**	**(699)**	**(3)**	**1 999**	**571.6**
Diluted headline earnings				**1 999**	**571.6**
2013					
Per the financial statements	2 063	(606)	(2)	1 455	434.0
Adjustments:					
– Profit on disposal of financial assets available for sale	(1)	–	–	(1)	(0.4)
– Loss on loss of control of subsidiary	1	–	–	1	0.3
Headline earnings	2 063	(606)	(2)	1 455	433.9
Diluted headline earnings				1 455	416.0

Dividends per share relating to profit for the year:	2014 Cents	2013 Cents
Dividend distribution		
– interim: declared 20 May 2014 (2013: 14 May 2013)	**275**	163
– final: declared 11 November 2014 (2013: 12 November 2013)	**296**	253
Total dividend	**571**	416

	2014 R million	2013 R million

9 Intangible assets and goodwill

	2014 R million	2013 R million
Goodwill (cost)	**1 088**	1 088
Total	**1 088**	1 088

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is considered in aggregate based on the cash-generating units of the group's fund management operations being Coronation Fund Managers Limited. The impairment tests were based on fair value less costs to sell, which is evidenced by way of reference to the traded share prices and the cash-generating ability of Coronation Fund Managers Limited.

10 Equipment

	Computer equipment R million	Furniture and fittings R million	Office equipment R million	Leasehold improvements R million	Total R million
2014					
Cost					
At beginning of year	**43**	**13**	**9**	**2**	**67**
Additions	**15**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**18**
Disposals	**(1)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(1)**
At end of year	**57**	**14**	**10**	**3**	**84**
Accumulated depreciation					
At beginning of year	**(33)**	**(10)**	**(6)**	**(2)**	**(51)**
Depreciation	**(9)**	**(1)**	**(2)**		**(12)**
Disposals	**1**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1**
At end of year	**(41)**	**(11)**	**(8)**	**(2)**	**(62)**
Net carrying value – 2014	**16**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**22**
2013					
Cost					
At beginning of year	34	12	7	2	55
Additions	9	1	2	–	12
Disposals	–	–	–	–	–
At end of year	43	13	9	2	67
Accumulated depreciation					
At beginning of year	(28)	(8)	(5)	(1)	(42)
Depreciation	(5)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(9)
Disposals	–	–	–	–	–
At end of year	(33)	(10)	(6)	(2)	(51)
Net carrying value – 2013	10	3	3	–	16

		2014 R million	2013 R million
11	**Investment in equity-accounted investees**		
	Analysis of the movement in our share of net assets:		
	At beginning of year	**34**	33
	Share of profit from equity-accounted investee	**7**	5
	Dividends received	**(3)**	(4)
	At end of year	**38**	34

Summary financial information of equity-accounted investees:

2014	Country	Ownership %	Assets R million	Liabilities R million	Equity R million	Revenue R million	Profit R million
Namibia Asset Management Limited	Namibia	**48.05**	**22**	**12**	**10**	**43**	**7**

2013	Country	Ownership %	Assets R million	Liabilities R million	(Accumulated deficit)/ Equity R million	Revenue R million	Profit R million
Professional Provident Society Investments Proprietary Limited	South Africa	49	24	37	(13)	44	3
Namibia Asset Management Limited	Namibia	48.05	16	5	11	34	5

Professional Provident Society Investments Proprietary Limited (PPSI)

The financial year end for Professional Provident Society Investments Proprietary Limited is 31 December.

The group's investment in PPSI was sold to Professional Provident Society Limited effective 1 October 2013.

	Assets		Liabilities		Net	
	2014 R million	2013 R million	**2014 R million**	2013 R million	**2014 R million**	2013 R million
12 Deferred tax						
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:						
Employee benefits	**166**	111	**–**	–	**166**	111
Unrealised fair value adjustments on financial assets						
– shareholders		–	**(2)**	–	**(2)**	–
– policyholders		–	**(74)**	(78)	**(74)**	(78)
Net deferred tax assets/liabilities	**166**	111	**(76)**	(78)	**90**	33

Movement in temporary differences during the year	Balance 2013 R million	**Recognised in profit or loss R million**	**Foreign currency translation differences R million**	**Balance 2014 R million**
Employee benefits	111	**53**	**2**	**166**
Unrealised fair value adjustments on financial assets	(78)	**3**	**(1)**	**(76)**
	33	**56**	**1**	**90**

	Balance 2012 R million	Recognised in profit or loss R million	Balance 2013 R million
Employee benefits	6	105	111
Unrealised fair value adjustments on financial assets	(31)	(47)	(78)
	(25)	58	33

		2014 R million	2013 R million
13	**Investments backing policyholder funds and investments held through investment partnerships**		
	Net fair value gains on policyholder and investment partnership financial instruments		
	Investment income	**3 176**	2 859
	Realised and unrealised gains on financial assets	**5 073**	9 902
	Increase in liabilities to policyholders and holders of redeemable interests in investment partnerships	**(8 190)**	(12 628)
		59	133
	Policyholder and investment partnership investments		
	Equities	**26 241**	25 717
	Mining	**4 899**	4 134
	Banks, insurance and financial services	**3 957**	4 138
	Industrial, retail and other sectors	**17 361**	17 315
	Unlisted investments	**24**	130
	Derivative financial instruments	**14**	18
	Real estate funds and property loan stock companies	**5 052**	2 818
	Interest-bearing stocks, debentures and other loans	**15 877**	16 160
	Deposits at financial institutions	**14 010**	14 782
	Domestic unit trusts	**1 728**	1 437
	Mutual funds	**10 071**	8 741
	International bonds	**266**	236
	Trade and other receivables *	**435**	372
	Trade and other payables *	**(324)**	(306)
		73 370	69 975
	Investments at book value	**72 525**	64 288
	Unrealised investment gains	**845**	5 687
	Partnership trade receivables	**351**	294
	Balance at end of year	**73 721**	70 269
	Comprising:		
	Investments backing policyholder funds	**65 731**	64 090
	Investments held through investment partnerships	**7 990**	6 179
		73 721	70 269

* Trade and other receivables and trade payables relate to unsettled trades at the reporting date.

		2014 R million	2013 R million
14	**Policyholder investment contract liabilities and liabilities to holders of interests in investment partnerships**		
	Movement in financial liability:		
	Balance at beginning of year	**68 353**	52 245
		16 744	21 302
	Contributions from policyholders and investors	**13 568**	18 443
	Investment income	**3 176**	2 859
		(19 248)	(15 096)
	Withdrawals by policyholders and investors	**(19 189)**	(14 963)
	Operating expenses	**(18)**	(45)
	Taxation on policyholder investment contracts	**(41)**	(88)
	Realised and unrealised net fair value gains on investments designated at fair value through profit or loss backing policyholder funds and holders of interest in investment partnerships	**5 073**	9 902
	Balance at end of year	**70 922**	68 353
	Trade payables	**375**	202
	Short positions	**2 350**	1 636
	Deferred tax	**74**	78
	Balance at end of year	**73 721**	70 269

	2014 R million	2013 R million
14 Policyholder investment contract liabilities and liabilities to holders of interests in investment partnerships (continued)		
Comprising:		
Liability to policyholders in respect of investment contracts	**65 657**	64 012
Liability to holders of redeemable interests in investment partnerships	**7 990**	6 179
Deferred tax liabilities	**74**	78
	73 721	70 269

The amount of cash placed as collateral in respect of borrowings amounts to R472 million (2013: R144 million). This amount is recognised as a receivable by the investment partnerships. In addition to this, the investment partnerships have placed scrip as collateral amounting to R2.0 billion (2013: R1.4 billion). This collateral relates to the short sale transactions.

Policyholder liabilities are payable on demand. Trade payables relate to costs incurred on behalf of policyholders.

15 Financial assets and financial liabilities

15.1 Accounting classifications and fair values

The table below sets out the group's classification of each class of financial assets and financial liabilities, and their fair values.

R million	Note	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Loans and receivables	Available-for-sale	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Carrying amount	Fair value
2014							
Cash and cash equivalents		–	832	–	–	832	832
Trade and other receivables		–	760	–	–	760	760
Investments backing policyholder funds	13	65 731	–	–	–	65 731	65 731
Investments held through investment partnerships	13	7 990	–	–	–	7 990	7 990
Investment securities	15.2	–	–	234	–	234	234
		73 721	1 592	234	–	75 547	75 547
Trade and other payables		–	–	–	731	731	731
Liability to policyholders in respect of investment contracts	14	65 657	–	–	–	65 657	65 657
Liability to holders of redeemable interests in investment partnerships	14	7 990	–	–	–	7 990	7 990
Interest-bearing borrowing		–	–	–	152	152	152
		73 647	–	–	883	74 530	74 530

15 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

15.1 Accounting classifications and fair values (continued)

R million	Note	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Loans and receivables	Available-for-sale	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Carrying amount	Fair value
2013							
Cash and cash equivalents		–	294	–	–	294	294
Trade and other receivables		–	946	–	–	946	946
Investments backing policyholder funds	13	64 090	–	–	–	64 090	64 090
Investments held through investment partnerships	13	6 179	–	–	–	6 179	6 179
Investment securities	15.2	–	–	175	–	175	175
		70 269	1 240	175	–	71 684	71 684
Trade and other payables		–	–	–	646	646	646
Liability to policyholders in respect of investment contracts	14	64 012	–	–	–	64 012	64 012
Liability to holders of redeemable interest in investment partnerships	14	6 179	–	–	–	6 179	6 179
		70 191	–	–	646	70 837	70 837

	2014 R million	2013 R million
15.2 Investment securities		
Financial assets available-for-sale		
– Mutual funds and unit trusts	**234**	175
16 Interest-bearing borrowing		
Balance at beginning of year	**–**	–
Received during the year	**150**	–
Interest accrued	**4**	-
Interest repaid	**(2)**	–
	152	–

Cumulative redeemable preference shares were issued by Coronation Investment Management (Proprietary) Ltd on 31 March 2014 in order to recapitalise licensed subsidiary companies for regulatory capital adequecy requirements. Dividends, linked to prime, are payable on a quarterly basis with capital repayment due on 31 March 2017.

		2014 R million	2013 R million
17	**Share capital**		
	Authorised		
	750 000 000 (2013: 750 000 000) ordinary shares of 0.01 (2013: 0.01) cent per share	**75**	75
	Issued, allotted and fully paid	**Number ‘000**	Number ‘000
	Number of ordinary shares		
	At beginning of year	**349 799**	314 819
	Issued during the year (refer note 8)	**–**	34 980
	At end of year	**349 799**	349 799
		R million	R million
	Share capital and premium	**256**	256

Unissued shares

Unissued shares are under the control of the directors until the forthcoming annual general meeting.

18 Financial risk disclosures

The group is exposed to market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, price risk, interest rate risk and currency risk through a combination of the nature of its operations, the financial instruments of which it is a party and the location of its operations.

This note represents information about the group's exposure to each of the above risks, the group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the group's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these consolidated financial statements.

Risk management and control are integral to the governance of the group as more fully explained in the integrated report. There has been no change in the documented risk and control policies from 30 September 2013.

The board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the group's risk management framework. The board has established the audit and risk committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the group's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the board of directors on its activities.

The group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered. The group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment, in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The group audit and risk committee is responsible for monitoring compliance with the group's risk management policies and procedures, and for reviewing the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the group. The group audit and risk committee is assisted in these functions by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit and risk committee.

The market and credit risk associated with the financial assets held to back investment contract liabilities issued by a group company is borne in its entirety by policyholders. The liquidity risk associated with the company being contractually obligated to repay policyholders on demand, is managed through the investment composition of assets included in the policyholder portfolios and by contract with the policyholders. Such contracts mitigate the liquidity risk faced by the company and passes this on to policyholders in the ordinary course of business and in the event that substantial withdrawals require large scale disinvestment of the assets in these portfolios. The investment composition at 30 September is provided in note 13.

The assets held through limited liability investment partnerships which the group is deemed to control and which are therefore consolidated, are held to back the investors' interests in these partnerships. The financial assets within these investment partnerships are subject to a variety of financial risks (market and credit risk), all of which are borne by the investors into these partnerships. Fluctuations in the values of these assets directly impact the carrying value of the group's financial liabilities to the holders of redeemable interests in these partnerships. By virtue of the fact that these investment partnerships are permitted in terms of their investment mandates to use leverage in their investment strategies and the fact that certain companies in the group are the general partner to these partnerships, exposes the group to the residual risk of any shortfall in the net assets of the partnerships – refer note 13. This risk is considered remote and a financial loss to the group would require the limited partners or investors into these partnerships to lose all of the capital they have contributed, together with investment returns earned.

As explained above, the group's exposure to financial risk arising from the financial assets and liabilities relating to investment partnerships is negligible and these financial instruments are therefore excluded from the analysis presented below.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

Financial assets which are subject to credit risk consist principally of cash and receivables. Management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis.

Investments are allowed only in liquid securities and only with counterparties that have high credit ratings.

At the reporting date, the majority of cash and cash equivalents were held with one financial institution. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position.

18 Financial risk disclosures (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

At the reporting date, the group's financial assets exposed to credit risk amounted to the following:

	Carrying amount	
	2014	2013
	R million	R million
Trade and other receivables	**760**	946
Cash and cash equivalents	**832**	294
	1 592	1 240

The ageing of trade and other receivables at the reporting date was:

Not past due	**538**	540
Past due 0 – 30 days	**32**	55
Past due 31 – 120 days	**190**	348
Past due 121 – 365 days	**–**	3
Total	**760**	946

None of the trade receivables are considered to be impaired. Trade and other receivables have not been discounted as the impact of discounting is considered to be insignificant.

Trade and other receivables comprise fees receivable.

Capital adequacy

The group comprises financial services providers. As such the various operating entities in the group are subject to the financial services regulations in the jurisdictions in which they operate.

These are as follows:
- South Africa – Financial Services Board of South Africa (FSB)
- United Kingdom – Financial Conduct Authority (FCA)
- Ireland – Ireland Financial Services Regulatory Authority (IFSRA)

All of these bodies have prescribed minimum capital requirements for financial service entities operating in their jurisdiction. As such, the group ensures ongoing compliance with these requirements.

Capital adequacy is ensured by means of compliance with the regulations set out above. All operating entities have complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the period. There have been no material changes in the group's management of capital during the period.

Liquidity risk

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

Amounts due to policyholders is the fair value of the underlying assets, and the amount at which these assets are realised will be paid to policyholders.

18 Financial risk disclosures (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements:

R million	Carrying	Contractual	6 months or less	6 – 12 months
2014				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	**731**	**(731)**	**(731)**	**–**
	731	**(731)**	**(731)**	**–**
2013				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	646	(646)	(646)	–
	646	(646)	(646)	–

Trade and other payables relate to operating expenses incurred in the ordinary course of business.

Market risk

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

The revenues and profit generation of the group are linked to the value of assets under management. Movements in equity markets and interest rates, currency exchange rates and commodity prices that adversely affect the value of assets under management will impact the group's revenues and reported profits. In the event that performance benchmarks are not met, the group may be exposed to underperformance rebates. The group manages this risk through its structured investment process. The value of assets under management at the reporting date is as follows:

	2014 R billion	2013 R billion
Assets under management		
Fair value of assets under management – by geographical region		
Africa	**461**	412
International	**127**	80
	588	492

The group earned an average net revenue margin of 79 basis points on assets under management.

18 Financial risk disclosures (continued)

Interest rate risk

The following table provides an analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of the group and indicates those categories that are interest sensitive and their contractual maturities.

R million	Total	1 year or less	1 – 5 years	Non-interest-bearing
2014				
Assets				
Trade and other receivables	**760**	**–**	**–**	**760**
Cash and cash equivalents	**832**	**832**	**–**	**–**
	1 592	**832**	**–**	**760**
Liabilities				
Interest-bearing borrowing	**152**	**–**	**152**	**–**
Trade and other payables	**731**	**–**	**–**	**731**
	883	**–**	**152**	**731**
2013				
Assets				
Trade and other receivables	946	–	–	946
Cash and cash equivalents	294	294	–	–
	1 240	294	–	946
Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	646	–	–	646
	646	–	–	646

South African cash balances earn interest at a rate of prime minus 4.5% per annum. Foreign cash balances earn negligible interest rates.

Price risk

The group is exposed to other price risks in respect of its investments in mutual funds and unit trusts as per note 15.2.

18 Financial risk disclosures (continued)

Foreign currency risk

In respect of other monetary assets and liabilities held in currencies other than the rand, the group ensures that the net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates where necessary to address short-term imbalances.

The following currency profile analyses the group's financial assets and liabilities according to the currencies in which they are held at 30 September 2014. The totals are then expressed in the equivalent rand amount (in millions).

2014 Currency	ZAR	PULA	EUR	GBP	USD	Total
Exchange rate	**1.0000**	**1.2201**	**14.2693**	**18.3155**	**11.2970**	
Assets						
Trade and other receivables	**699**	**2**	**7**	**8**	**44**	**760**
Cash and cash equivalents	**398**	**14**	**28**	**63**	**329**	**832**
	1 097	**16**	**35**	**71**	**373**	**1 592**
Liabilities						
Interest-bearing borrowing	**152**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**152**
Trade and other payables	**681**	**2**	**–**	**27**	**21**	**731**
	833	**2**	**–**	**27**	**21**	**883**

2013 Currency	ZAR	PULA	EUR	GBP	USD	Total
Exchange rate	1.0000	1.1723	13.5938	16.2580	10.0458	
Assets						
Trade and other receivables	860	6	2	3	75	946
Cash and cash equivalents	138	9	18	64	65	294
	998	15	20	67	140	1 240
Liabilities						
Trade and other payables	597	2	1	22	24	646
	597	2	1	22	24	646

18 **Financial risk disclosures (continued)**

Foreign currency risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

A 10% strengthening of the rand against the following currencies at 30 September would have decreased equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below.

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2013.

R million	Equity	Profit or loss
2014		
PULA	**–**	**(1)**
EUR	**–**	**(4)**
GBP	**–**	**(4)**
USD	**–**	**(35)**
2013		
PULA	–	(1)
EUR	–	(2)
GBP	–	(4)
USD	(3)	(12)

A 10% weakening of the rand against the above currencies at 30 September 2014 would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain the same.

Fair value hierarchy

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The fair value of policyholder and investment partnership liabilities that are included in Level 1 of the hierarchy, are measured with reference to the quoted prices in an active market of the investments underlying the liabilities.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as closing prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from closing prices). The majority of Level 2 investments are deposits held with financial institutions. The fair values of these deposits are determined using a discounted cash flow valuation methodology based on market rates, reflecting the time value of money and counter party credit risk. The fair values of the policyholder and investment partnership liabilities included in Level 2, are measured with reference to the fair values of the mentioned assets underlying these liabilities.
- Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

R million	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
2014				
Investments backing policyholder funds and investments held through investment partnerships	**59 482**	**8 563**	**–**	**68 045**
Investment securities	**206**	**–**	**28**	**234**
	59 688	**8 563**	**28**	**68 279**
Policyholder and investment partnership liabilities	**57 171**	**8 449**	**–**	**65 620**
2013				
Investments backing policyholder funds and investments held through investment partnerships	52 355	12 660	–	65 015
Investment securities	154	–	21	175
	52 509	12 660	21	65 190
Policyholder and investment partnership liabilities	50 752	12 548	–	63 300

During the financial year ended 30 September 2014 there were no transfers of financial assets between the levels.

Level 3 investments which arose during the current year have not been valued and are carried at cost. No gain or loss has been recognised.

Cash balances of R5 325 million (2013: R5 084 million) have been excluded in the current and prior years respectively.

Short positions of R2 350 million (2013: R1 636 million) are classified as Level 1 (refer note 14) and are measured with reference to the underlying listed instrument being shorted.

	2014 R million	2013 R million
19 Commitments and contingent liabilities		
Operating lease commitments		
Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:		
Less than one year	**14**	12
Between one and five years	**75**	29
More than five years	**133**	2

Future sublease payments expected to be received under non-cancellable subleases amount to R2 million as at 30 September 2014.

At 30 September 2014, the group was obligated under a number of operating leases for properties, computer equipment and office equipment for which the future minimum lease payments extend over a number of years. The annual escalation clauses range between 7% and 11% per annum.

Guarantees

Coronation Investment Management Proprietary Limited and Coronation Asset Management Proprietary Limited, are the disclosed partners in the Coronation Granite Fixed Income, the Coronation Multi-Strategy Arbitrage, Coronation Presidio and Coronation Enhanced Income Fund Limited Liability partnerships. As the disclosed partners, they are liable to third parties for all the liabilities of the partnership over and above the capital contributions, and future income which accrues to the partners as well as the retained and current profits and assets of the partnerships. The other partners have no further liability for further contributions, or to incur any liability to any third party over and above their contributions. A register of guarantees is kept at the registered office of the company. Based on current performance the probability of payment is insignificant.

All portfolio risk inherent within the investment partnerships is managed within the general risk parameters and controls as set out in the Risk Management and Control section of the group's integrated report.

The group has also committed to investing R50 million in the Trinitas Private Equity Partnership, of which R28 million had already been invested at the reporting date.

20 Related parties

Identity of related parties

The group has related party relationships with its subsidiaries, associates and with its key management personnel.

Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel is defined as the board of directors, directors of subsidiary companies and senior management of Coronation. There were no material transactions with key management personnel or their families during the current or previous year other than normal remuneration for employee services and personal investments.

Key management compensation

	2014 R million	2013 R million
Short-term remuneration	**275**	188
Long-term remuneration	**325**	278
Share-based payment	**–**	1
Total	**600**	467

Key management compensation excludes fees paid to non-executive directors for services rendered as directors. Fees paid to non-executive directors are disclosed on page 7.

20 Related parties (continued)

Other related party balances at year-end

Directors' interest in share capital and directors' emoluments (refer directors' report)

Loans from related parties (refer note 21)

Share transactions with employees and Coronation Investments and Trading Limited (refer note 6)

Deferred bonuses	2014 R million	2013 R million
Executive directors		
Hugo Nelson*	–	14
Anton Pillay	15	6
John Snalam**	5	1
	20	21

Directors' payments include deferred bonuses from prior years that have vested in the current year. The deferred bonuses were invested in a combination of Coronation shares and Coronation unit trusts in previous years. In the current year, directors' disclosed deferred bonus payments have been enhanced by significant gains that have been achieved in the mark to market of those investments.

* Hugo Nelson's remuneration is reflected up to the date of his resignation.

** John Snalam's remuneration is reflected as from the date of his appointment.

21 Principal subsidiaries, associates and unconsolidated structured entities

The following represent the subsidiary and associate companies of Coronation:

Company (% of equity capital held)	Country of incorporation	Functional currency	Issued share capital	Indebtedness by/(to) 2014 R million	Indebtedness by/(to) 2013 R million
Coronation Fund Managers Limited					
100 Coronation Investment Management Proprietary Limited	South Africa	ZAR	100	–	–
100 Coronation Asset Management Proprietary Limited	South Africa	ZAR	250 000	8	(154)
100 Coronation Management Company (RF) Proprietary Limited	South Africa	ZAR	2 000 000	–	–
100 Coronation Life Assurance Company Limited	South Africa	ZAR	1 800	–	–
100 CFM (Isle of Man) Limited	British Virgin Islands	USD	20 000	–	–
100 Coronation International Limited	United Kingdom	GBP	1 000 002	–	–
100 Coronation Global Fund Managers (Ireland) Limited	Ireland	USD	136 538	–	–

The movement in the balance owing from Coronation Asset Management Proprietary Limited is due to an intercompany loan that was repaid during the year.

21 Principal subsidiaries, associates and unconsolidated structured entities (continued)

Company (% of equity capital held)		Country of incorporation	Functional currency	Issued share capital	Indebtedness by/(to) 2014 R million	Indebtedness by/(to) 2013 R million
100	Coronation Investment Services Proprietary Limited	South Africa	ZAR	10	–	–
100	Coronation Treasury Company Proprietary Limited	South Africa	ZAR	1 000*	–	–
51	Coronation Fund Managers (Botswana) Proprietary Limited (Investment management company)	Botswana	PULA	2 000 000	–	–
48.05	Namibia Asset Management Limited	Namibia	NAD	2 000 000	–	–

* Stated capital.

All transactions with related parties occur on an arm's length basis. All balances are interest-free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

Intercompany loans arise as a result of transactions such as dividend payments and other cash requirements of the various group entities as cash management is conducted on a group basis.

Coronation Life Assurance Company Limited is restricted in its ability to borrow in that borrowings require approval of the Registrar of Insurance, in terms of the South African Long-term Insurance Act, 52 of 1998.

Principal subsidiaries
The group has access to the assets and liabilities of all principal subsidiaries other than policyholder assets and liabilities. Details of policyholder assets and liabilities are included in note 13 and 14.

Structured entities
A structured entity is an entity in which voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding control. Structured entities are generally created to achieve a narrow and well-defined objective with restrictions around their ongoing activities.

Depending on the group's power over the activities of the entity and its exposure to and ability to influence its own returns, it may consolidate the entity. In other cases it may sponsor or have exposure to such an entity but not consolidate it.

Consolidated structured entities
The hedge fund partnerships as listed in note 19 are the only consolidated structured entities in the group. Details regarding the groups contractual commitments to these partnerships are included in note 19.

The group has no equity interest in the following entities, which are consolidated based on control:
- Coronation Granite Fixed Income Fund Partnership
- Coronation Multi-Strategy Arbitrage Fund Partnership
- Coronation Presidio Fund Partnership
- Coronation Enhanced Income Fund Partnership (consolidated from 1 July 2013)

Unconsolidated structured entities
The CFM Bonus Pool Trust, the Imvula Trust and the Imvula II Trust are unconsolidated structured entities of the group.

Refer to note 6 for information relating to the Imvula Trust and The Imvula II Trust.

The CFM Bonus Pool Trust (the Trust) is not consolidated as it is a completely separate entity from the group and decisions are made by independent trustees solely for the benefit of beneficiaries (employees).

The objective of the Trust is to incentivise the employees of the group by acquiring restricted equity instruments for the benefit of the beneficiaries.

The group transfers 30% of its profits before tax, after deducting amounts allocated for cash bonuses and restraint of trade payments, to the trust. The Trust then purchases either CFM shares and/or other products that are managed by Coronation.

21 Principal subsidiaries, associates and unconsolidated structured entities (continued)

This reward system takes cognisance of the long term and instruments vest in the beneficiary over a period of three to seven years. The group's remuneration policy and reward system aims to be consistent with and promote sound and effective risk management. It is desirable to increase the staff equity ownership in the business. Through the use of staff ownership and the Trust, the group discourages risk taking which is inconsistent with the risk profiles, rules or instruments of incorporation of the entities being managed.

Once this amount has been transferred to the Trust, the group does not bear any risk relating to instruments purchased by the Trust. Risks related to fluctuations in the value of these instruments are borne by the beneficiaries.

At 30 September 2014, included in trade payables is an amount of R11 million owing to the Trust.

The group does not receive any income from the Trust; however, it does pay an administrative charge to facilitate the activities of the Trust on an ongoing basis.

22 Non-cash and other adjustments

	2014 R million	2013 R million
Depreciation	12	9
Finance expense	4	–
Finance and dividend income	(42)	(27)
Profit on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	–	(1)
Revaluation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(9)	(3)
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees	(7)	(5)
Dividend from equity-accounted investees	3	4
Share-based payment expense	1	6
Total	(38)	(17)

	2014 R million	2013 R million
23 Cash flows from policyholders and investment partnerships		
Investment income	3 176	2 859
Realised and unrealised gains	5 073	9 902
Tax expense	(41)	(88)
Operating expenses	(18)	(45)
Profit after taxation	8 190	12 628
Non-cash adjustments	(1 026)	(5 280)
Unrealised gains	(1 067)	(5 368)
Tax expense	41	88
Tax paid	(44)	(41)
Working capital changes	70	(4)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(122)	150
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	192	(154)
Net cash flow from operating activities	7 190	7 303
Contributions from policyholders and investors	13 568	18 443
Withdrawals from policyholders and investors	(19 189)	(14 963)
Net cash flow from financing activities	(5 621)	3 480
Net purchases of investments	(2 341)	(5 384)
Net cash from investing activities	(2 341)	(5 384)
Cash flows from policyholders and investment partnerships	(772)	5 399

COMPANY STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

	Note	**2014 R million**	2013 R million
Dividend income from subsidiaries		**1 996**	959
Gain on revaluation of right to receive subsidiary shares		**–**	510
Operating expenses		**(3)**	(3)
Finance expense	b	**–**	(39)
Income before tax		**1 993**	1 427
Income tax expense	c	**–**	–
Profit for the year		**1 993**	1 427
Other comprehensive income (available to be recycled to profit and loss in future periods)			
Change in fair value of financial assets available-for-sale	d	**9 812**	13 727
Total comprehensive income for the year		**11 805**	15 154

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

	Note	2014 R million	2013 R million
Assets			
Investment in subsidiary	d	**33 808**	23 996
Total assets		**33 808**	23 996
Liabilities			
Loan from group company	e	**8**	154
Total liabilities		**8**	154
Net assets		**33 800**	23 842
Equity			
Share capital and premium	f	**905**	905
Retained earnings		**1 416**	1 270
Revaluation reserve		**31 479**	21 667
Total equity		**33 800**	23 842

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

	Share capital and premium R million	Retained earnings R million	Revaluation reserve R million	Total equity R million
Balance at 30 September 2012	757	763	7 940	9 460
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	–	1 427	–	1 427
Other comprehensive income (available to be recycled to profit and loss in future periods)				
Revaluation of financial assets available-for-sale	–	–	13 727	13 727
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	1 427	13 727	15 154
Transactions with owners recorded directly to equity				
Dividends paid	–	(920)	–	(920)
Shares issued	148	–	–	148
Total transactions with owners	148	(920)	–	(772)
Balance at 30 September 2013	**905**	**1 270**	**21 667**	**23 842**
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	**–**	**1 993**	**–**	**1 993**
Other comprehensive income (available to be recycled to profit and loss in future periods)				
Revaluation of financial assets available-for-sale	**–**	**–**	**9 812**	**9 812**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**–**	**1 993**	**9 812**	**11 805**
Transactions with owners recorded directly to equity				
Dividends paid	**–**	**(1 847)**	**–**	**(1 847)**
Shares issued	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total transactions with owners	**–**	**(1 847)**	**–**	**(1 847)**
Balance at 30 September 2014	**905**	**1 416**	**31 479**	**33 800**

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

	2014 R million	2013 R million
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year	**1 993**	1 427
Non-cash and other adjustments	**(1 996)**	(1 429)
Dividends received	**(1 996)**	(959)
Interest paid	**–**	39
Loss on issue of shares	**–**	1
Profit from derivative instrument	**–**	(510)
Operating profit before changes in working capital	**(3)**	(2)
Working capital changes	**(146)**	2
(Decrease)/increase in trade payables and loan from group company	**(146)**	2
Cash (utilised by)/generated from operations	**(149)**	–
Dividends received	**1 996**	959
Interest paid	**–**	(39)
Net cash from operating activities	**1 847**	920
Cash flows from investing activities	**–**	–
Cash flows from financing activities	**(1 847)**	(920)
Shares issued	**–**	–
Dividends paid	**(1 847)**	(920)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**–**	–
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	**–**	–
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**–**	–

NOTES TO CORONATION FUND MANAGERS LIMITED COMPANY ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

a **Accounting policies**

Statement of compliance

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and its interpretations adopted by the IASB together with the Companies Act of South Africa.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are presented in South African rand, rounded to the nearest million. They are prepared on the going concern and historic cost basis except that the following assets and liabilities are stated at fair value: financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets classified as available for sale. In the current year dividends received are separately disclosed in the cash flow statement and restated accordingly.

The accounting policies set out on pages 13 to 21 have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

		2014 R million	2013 R million
b	**Finance expense**		
	Finance expense on interest-bearing borrowings	–	39
		–	39
c	**Income tax expense**		
	Current tax		
	South Africa		
	– current tax on income for the year	–	–
	– adjustments in respect of prior years	–	–
		–	–
	Secondary tax on companies	–	–
	Total income tax expense	–	–
	The standard rate of corporation tax for the year is:	28%	28%
	Profit before tax	1 993	1 427
	Tax on profit	–	–
	Effective tax rate	0%	0%
	The tax charge for the year is different to the standard rate as detailed below:		
	Tax on profit before tax, at SA rate of 28%	558	400
	Secondary tax on companies	–	–
	Non-deductible expenses	1	12
	Tax exempt revenues	(559)	(412)
	Total income tax expense for the year	–	–

		2014 R million	2013 R million
d	**Investment in group companies**		
	Investment in subsidiary		
	Balance at beginning of the year	**23 996**	8 783
	Reclassified as investment in subsidiary	**–**	1 486
	Revaluation adjustment	**9 812**	13 727
	Balance at the end of the year	**33 808**	23 996

The fair value of the investment in subsidiary is classified as a level 2 instrument. The investment in subsidiary is valued using the Coronation Fund Managers share price as a proxy.

e **Loan from group companies**

These loans are unsecured, not subject to interest and payable or repayable on demand. They are Level 2 financial instruments and are carried at amortised cost.

f **Share capital**

The company's share capital is detailed in note 17 of the group accounts.

g **Related parties**

Details of related parties are disclosed in notes 20 and 21 to the consolidated financial statements.

h **Price risk**

The company is exposed to price risk through its investment in subsidiary which is carried at fair value. The fair value of the investment in subsidiary is primarily determined by reference to the listed share price of Coronation Fund Managers Limited shares. Movements in the listed price will impact the fair value movements of the investment in subsidiary recorded through other comprehensive income.

A reasonable possible change of 10% (2013: 10%), in the quoted price of Coronation Fund Managers Limited shares, with other variables held constant, could lead to the following increase or decrease in fair values:

– R3.4 billion (2013: R2.4 billion) in the fair value of the investment in subsidiary with the corresponding movement in other comprehensive income

ANALYSIS OF SHAREHOLDERS

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

Distribution of shareholders	Number of shareholders	%	Number of shares '000	%
1 – 1 000 shares	7 432	52.33	3 275	0.93
1 001 – 10 000 shares	5 577	39.26	18 840	5.39
10 001 – 100 000 shares	975	6.86	27 241	7.79
100 001 – 1 000 000 shares	168	1.18	49 501	14.15
1 000 001 shares and over	52	0.37	250 942	71.74
	14 204	100.00	349 799	100.00

Distribution of shareholders	Number of shareholders	%	Number of shares '000	%
Banks	132	0.93	83 309	23.82
Brokers	36	0.26	6 253	1.79
Close corporations	152	1.07	767	0.22
Endowment funds	39	0.28	267	0.08
Individuals	11 052	77.81	36 227	10.35
Insurance companies	53	0.37	4 361	1.25
Investment companies	13	0.09	1 015	0.29
Medical aid schemes	7	0.05	184	0.05
Mutual funds	220	1.55	36 298	10.38
Nominees and trusts	1 884	13.26	23 028	6.58
Other corporations	93	0.65	464	0.13
Pension funds	114	0.80	40 416	11.55
Private companies	222	1.56	4 925	1.41
Public companies	17	0.12	24 117	6.89
Staff holdings	167	1.18	83 078	23.75
Sovereign wealth funds	3	0.02	5 090	1.46
	14 204	100.00	349 799	100.00

Non-public/public shareholders	Number of shareholders	%	Number of shares '000	%
Non-public shareholders	167	1.17	83 078	23.75
Directors*	6	0.04	8 882	2.54
Shares held by staff	161	1.13	74 196	21.21
Public shareholders	14 037	98.83	266 721	76.25
	14 204	100.00	349 799	100.00

* Includes directors of subsidiary companies.

Geographical ownership	Number of shareholders	%	Number of shares '000	%
South Africa	13 786	97.06	225 632	64.50
International	418	2.94	124 167	35.50
	14 204	100.00	349 799	100.00

Shareholders with beneficial interest of 5% or more in shares	Number of shares '000	%
Government Employees Pension Fund	35 161	10.05
The Imvula Trust	31 674	9.06
Berkeley Private Wealth Limited	23 531	6.73

GLOSSARY OF FINANCIAL REPORTING TERMS

GROUP STRUCTURES

Company	A legal business entity registered in terms of the applicable legislation of that country.
Entity	Coronation Fund Managers Limited, a subsidiary or associate.
Equity-accounted investee	An entity, other than a subsidiary or joint venture, in which the group has significant influence over the financial and operating policies.
Group	Coronation Fund Managers Limited and its subsidiaries and associate.
Operation	A component of the group that: – represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operation; and – can be distinguished separately for financial and operating purposes.
Subsidiary	Any entity over which the group has control.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING TERMS

Acquisition date of a business	The date on which control in respect of subsidiaries and significant influence in respect of associates commences.
Consolidated financial statements	The financial results of the group which comprise the financial results of Coronation Fund Managers Limited and its subsidiaries and its interests in associates.
Control	An investor controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.
Disposal date	The date on which the control in respect of subsidiaries and significant influence in respect of associates ceases.
Fair value	The price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.
Financial results	Comprise the financial position (assets, liabilities and equity), financial performance (revenue and expenses) and cash flows of the group or an entity within the group.
Functional currency	The currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates.
Long term	A period longer than twelve months from reporting date.
Other comprehensive income	Comprises items of income and expenses (including reclassification adjustments) that are not recognised in profit or loss as required or permitted by other IFRSs.
Presentation currency	The currency in which the financial statements are presented.
Reclassification	Amounts reclassified to profit or loss in the current period that were recognised in other comprehensive income in the current or previous period.
Recoverable amount	The amount that reflects the greater of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use that can be attributed to a non-financial asset as a result of its ongoing use by the entity. In determining the value in use, expected pre-tax future cash flows are discounted to their present values using the appropriate discount rate.

Related parties	The following entities or parties are considered related parties to the reporting entity: – a subsidiary, fellow subsidiary, associate, jointly controlled entity or an entity having joint control in relation to the reporting entity; – key management personnel and their close members of family and entities which they control, jointly control or over which they exercise significant influence; and – post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of the entity or any related party.
Significant influence	The power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control of those policies.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT TERMS

Available-for-sale financial assets	A non-derivative financial asset that is designated as available-for-sale or is not classified as: – a loan or receivable; – a held-to-maturity investment; or – a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss.
Cash and cash equivalents	Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the group's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.
Derivative instrument	A financial instrument: – whose value changes in response to movements in a specified interest rate, commodity price, instrument price, foreign exchange rate or similar variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party of the contract; – that requires minimal initial net investment; and – is settled at a future date.
Effective interest rate	The rate that discounts the expected future cash flows to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.
Equity instrument	Any financial instrument (including investments) that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an enterprise after deducting all of its liabilities.
Financial asset	Cash or cash equivalents, a right to receive cash or cash equivalents, an equity instrument of another entity, a right to exchange a financial instrument under favourable conditions.
Financial guarantee contract	A contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for the loss it incurs, because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of the debt instrument.
Financial liability	A contractual obligation to pay cash or transfer other benefits or an obligation to exchange a financial instrument under unfavourable conditions.
Financial instruments classified as held for trading	Derivatives or instruments that are held principally with the intention of short-term disposal.

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss include all instruments classified as held for trading and those instruments designated as held at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition.
Financial instruments issued by the group classified as financial liabilities	Financial instruments issued by the group are classified as liabilities if they contain a contractual obligation to transfer cash or another financial asset or to exchange financial assets or liabilities under potentially unfavourable conditions.
Financial instruments issued by the group classified as equity	Financial instruments issued by the group are classified as equity where they confer on the holder a residual interest in the net assets of the group.
Held-to-maturity investments	Non-derivative financial assets, with a fixed maturity and fixed or determinable future payments, that the entity has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity, other than those designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss, those designated as available-for-sale and those that meet the definition of loans and receivables.
Loans and receivables	Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and exclude: – those that the group intends to trade in, which are classified as held for trading, and those that the group designates as at fair value through profit or loss; – those that the group designates as available-for-sale; and – those for which the holder may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration, which are classified as available-for-sale.
Monetary asset	Units of currency held or an asset which will be received in a fixed or determinable amount of money.
Monetary liability	A liability which will be settled in a fixed or easily determinable amount of money.
Structured entity	An entity that has been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominent factor in deciding who controls the entity, such as when any voting rights relate to administrative tasks only and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangement.
Transaction date	The date when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of an instrument.

SHAREHOLDERS' DIARY AND CORPORATE INFORMATION

Annual general meeting	Thursday 15 January 2015 at 10:00
Share code (ordinary shares): CML	ISIN number: ZAE000047353

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Shams Pather (independent non-executive chairman)	
Anton Pillay (chief executive officer)	
John Snalam (chief financial officer)	
Lulama Boyce	Appointed 7 October 2014
Judith February	
Jock McKenzie	
Alexandra Watson	

TRANSFER SECRETARIES

Computershare Investor Services Proprietary Limited
70 Marshall Street
Johannesburg 2001

POSTAL ADDRESS

PO Box 61051
Marshalltown 2107

COMPANY SECRETARY

Lee-Anne Parenzee

REGISTERED OFFICE

7th Floor, MontClare Place
Cnr Campground and Main Roads
Claremont 7708
Cape Town

POSTAL ADDRESS

PO Box 44684
Claremont 7735
Cape Town

AUDITORS

Ernst & Young Inc.
35 Lower Long Street
Cape Town 8001

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JOHANNESBURG	1st Floor, Unit 7B, 3 Melrose Boulevard, Melrose Arch 2196 PO Box 652643, Benmore 2010 Telephone: +27 (0)11 328 8200 Fax: +27 (0)11 684 2187
PRETORIA	1st Floor, Block 4, The Boardwalk Office Park, Eros Street, Faerie Glen 0043 Postnet Suite 502, Private Bag X18, Lynnwood Ridge 0040 Telephone: +27 (0)12 990 9040 Fax: +27 (0)12 991 6079
DURBAN	Suite 6, 15 The Boulevard, Westway Office Park, Westville 3635 Telephone: +27 (0)87 354 0508
GABORONE	1st Floor, Exchange House, Plot 64511, Fairgrounds, Gaborone, Botswana Postnet Kgale, PO Box AD44, ACJ, Gaborone, Botswana Telephone: +267 (0)390 0152 Fax: +267 (0)390 0267
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