



AUDITED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2020



CORONATION

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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 2020, 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 2020 set out on pages 7 to 54 were approved by the board of directors on 4 December 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:



Shams Pather
Chairman

4 December 2020



Anton Pillay
Chief executive officer

4 December 2020



Mary-Anne Musekiwa
Chief financial officer

4 December 2020

DECLARATION BY THE COMPANY SECRETARY

In terms of the Companies Act of South Africa (the Act), and for the year ended 30 September 2020, 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.



Nazrana Hawa
Company secretary

4 December 2020

AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE REPORT

to the shareholders 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 three additional independent directors as members (Lulama Boyce, Hugo Nelson, Jock McKenzie). The committee met three times during the year with senior management, which included the chief executive officer, certain senior executive management, the chief financial officer, the internal audit service provider, the global head of risk and compliance and the risk assurance manager.

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 2020, 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 2020 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 2016, an integrated annual report is being compiled for the 2020 financial year in addition to these annual financial statements.



Alexandra Watson

Chairman of the audit and risk committee

4 December 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Coronation Fund Managers Limited

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated and separate financial statements of Coronation Fund Managers Limited and its subsidiaries ('the group') and company set out on pages 10 to 54, which comprise of the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 30 September 2020, and the consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income, the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity and the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and the directors' interest and directors' remuneration tables on pages 8 and 9.

In our opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and separate financial position of the group and company as at 30 September 2020, 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.

Basis for opinion

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

Key audit matters

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

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

To the shareholders of Coronation Fund Managers Limited (continued)

The key audit matters apply to the audit of the consolidated annual financial statements only.

KEY AUDIT MATTER	HOW THE MATTER WAS ADDRESSED IN THE AUDIT
<p>Fund management fees</p> <p>As disclosed in note 2 of the consolidated annual financial statements, fund management fees have been determined as the key revenue source for the group and the most significant line item in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.</p> <p>Fund management fees are derived from a number of different client mandates and are susceptible to misstatement due to their complexity. This complexity includes fund performance determination, benchmark determination, structural scaling of fees and the timing of recognition. The item is also significant given the industry, size and nature of business.</p> <p>We consider the occurrence, measurement and completeness of fund management fees to be one of most significance in the audit because of the size and nature thereof to the financial statements of the Coronation Fund Managers Limited Group, and the complexity of the calculation involved.</p>	<p>Our audit included the following audit procedures, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">+ Through enquiry and inspection of a sample of client mandates, we obtained an understanding the fee arrangements and mandates with clients.+ We performed a walkthrough over the fund management fee process in order to obtain an understanding of the revenue recognition process and policies in place.+ Through our walkthrough process, we considered and evaluated the financial reporting controls implemented by management to accurately recognise and record fund management fees.+ We independently tested the calculation of fund management fees by selecting a sample and assessing if the fees were calculated in terms of the fee arrangements and mandates with clients, as well as any external market data.+ For a sample of funds, we recalculated the fund performance over the respective fund management fee calculation timeline.+ For a sample of funds, we sourced external benchmark data and recalculated benchmark performance as it related to specific funds and the respective fund management fee calculation timeline.+ In specific instances internal valuations specialists assessed the calculation of complex fund and benchmark performance measures.+ We conducted analytical review procedures over fund management fees. These procedures were conducted with reference to the assets under management, the expected fee percentage earned and, in some instances, any external market data.+ We conducted cut-off accrual testing of fund management fees evaluate whether fees are recorded in the correct period.+ We assessed whether the fund management fees were appropriately recorded in the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers.
<p>Investments</p> <p>As disclosed in notes 14 and 16.2, investment securities and investments backing policyholder funds and investments held through investment partnerships are quantitatively significant to the group, contributing 95% of total assets.</p> <p>Investments have been determined as significantly material as this is the largest asset component of the group on the Statement of Financial Position. Investments are subject to existence and valuation risks such as risk-free rate, uncertain future cash flows and assumptions that require judgement. Therefore, if errors arose as a result of these risks, it could be material to the group's assets, given the significant size of the account.</p> <p>Investments are also a key driver of measurement of fund management fees and therefore contribute to both the financial position and performance of the group.</p> <p>As a result of the above items requiring significant auditor's attention, we consider the existence and valuation of investments to be a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our audit included the following audit procedures among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">+ We obtained an understanding of the operating model and risk management processes of the group in safeguarding investments, including segregation of duties between responsible parties.+ We considering and evaluated the controls implemented by management as well as controls at significant outsourced service providers and testing thereof, to assess the risks over the existence and valuation assertions relating to these investments.+ We obtained independent confirmations for a sample of investments to confirm the existence thereof.+ We obtained independent confirmation of bank balances to confirm the existence and valuation thereof.+ Inspected both scrip and bank reconciliations and investigated significant reconciling items.+ We re-performed the valuations for a sample of investments including, where applicable, to quoted prices or to the valuation models used by management, as well as considering the inputs to the valuation models.+ In specific instances internal valuations specialists assessed management's valuation of certain investments as well as complex components of traditional valuations.+ We assessed whether investments were appropriately recorded and disclosed in the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of applicable International Financial Reporting Standards, the most significant standards being IFRS 9 and IFRS 13.

There are no Key Audit Matters that apply to the audit of the separate annual financial statements.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the 59-page document titled "Audited Annual Financial Statements 2020", which includes the Directors' responsibility report, the Declaration by company secretary, the Directors' report and the Audit and risk committee report as required by the Companies Act of South Africa, as well as the Analysis of shareholders, the Glossary of financial reporting terms and the Shareholders' diary and corporate information which we obtained prior to the date of this report, and the Integrated Report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date.

The other information does not include the consolidated or the separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the consolidated and separate financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the 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.

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

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

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

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

- + Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- + Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the group and company's internal control.
- + Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- + Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the group and company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the group and/or the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- + Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- + Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

To the shareholders of Coronation Fund Managers Limited (continued)

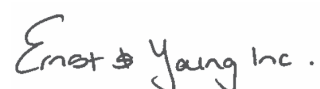
We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

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

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

In terms of the IRBA Rule published in Government Gazette Number 39475 dated 4 December 2015, we report that Ernst & Young Incorporated has been the auditor of Coronation Fund Managers Limited for 10 years.



Ernst & Young Inc.
Director: Leigh-Ann Caroline Killin
Registered Auditor
Chartered Accountant (SA)

3rd Floor, Waterway House
3 Dock Road
V&A Waterfront
Cape Town
4 December 2020

DIRECTORS' REPORT

BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

Coronation Fund Managers Limited (Coronation) (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. Our institutional and retail investors include some of the largest retirement funds, medical schemes and multi-manager companies, many of the major banking and insurance groups, selected investment advisory businesses, prominent independent financial advisors, high-net-worth individuals and direct account holders of unit trusts and retirement products in South Africa. We also manage a growing number of global institutional clients.

GROUP RESULTS

Against the unusual backdrop of the Covid-19 pandemic, revenue for the 12 months ended 30 September 2020 increased by 10.7% to R3.6 billion (September 2019: R3.3 billion) and net profit is up 16.6%. In addition to the impact of the unrealised fair value and foreign exchange gains on investment securities of R96 million, the increase in earnings is attributed to improved performance across our portfolios and the judicious management of operating costs.

Total operating expenses are up 8.6% from the comparable reporting period in 2019, with fixed costs up 12.8%, reflecting our continuing investment into technology and information systems infrastructure, which is key to delivering on our promise of business excellence. Excluding these technology costs, operating expenses were largely in line with inflation.

Diluted and basic headline earnings per share increased 16.6% for the period to 398.5 cents (September 2019: 341.9 cents). Management measures operating financial performance based on earnings from fund management activities, which is defined in note 9. Fund management earnings per share increased 14.2% for the period to 383.1 cents (September 2019: 335.5 cents).

Over the 12 months to end-September, the key asset classes included in our client portfolios are in positive territory, although domestic asset returns remain depressed. The FTSE/JSE All Share Index delivered 2.0% and the All Bond Index returned 3.6%, while the MSCI All Country World Index and MSCI Emerging Markets Index returned 22.3% and 22.4% in rands, respectively.

Coronation's closing assets under management (AUM) as at 30 September 2020 are flat at R569 billion (September 2019: R571 billion) reflecting the effect of positive performance across our funds and strategies, offsetting the impact of net client outflows. As a long-term oriented fund management business, with a bias to investment strategies with larger risk budgets, net client outflows are expected in periods when economic conditions are tough and investor sentiment is negative.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2020 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 assessing any projected future cash requirements, a final gross dividend of 205 cents per share has been declared for the year ended 30 September 2020, which has resulted in a final net dividend of 164 cents per share for shareholders subject to Dividends Tax (DT). Together with the interim gross dividend of 178 cents per share, this amounts to a total gross dividend of 383 cents per share for the year.

COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAWS

The board confirms that the company has complied with the provisions of the Companies Act relating to the company's incorporation and that the company is operating in conformity with its Memorandum of Incorporation.

MANDATORY AUDIT FIRM ROTATION

Following the conclusion of a tender process, the audit and risk committee has recommended and the Board has endorsed the proposed appointment of KPMG Incorporated ("KPMG") as the external auditor of Coronation with effect from the financial year ending 30 September 2021. The change in external auditor was initiated by Coronation's decision to adopt mandatory audit firm rotation early. This appointment will be put to shareholders at the annual general meeting of the Company scheduled for February 2021. Ernst & Young Inc. ("EY") will continue as external auditor in respect of the financial year ended 30 September 2020. EY has served as the Company's external auditor for a period of ten years.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

Details of the principal subsidiary and associate companies are set out in note 23.

The group equity accounts its 40% shareholding in Namibia Asset Management Limited.

Consistent with prior years, the group consolidates both the Coronation Global Frontiers Fund and the Coronation Global Equity Select [ZAR] Feeder Fund due to the seed capital invested in the funds relative to the total fund size being significant. In the current year the group seeded the Coronation Global Sustainable Equity Income Fund and is the largest unitholder of the fund.

DIRECTORS AND SECRETARY

Profiles of directors are provided in the integrated annual report.

Details of the company secretary and the company's registered address are set out at the end of this report. The business address of the company secretary is the same as the company's registered address.

Neil Brown, Phakamani Hadebe and Saks Ntombela were appointed as independent non-executive directors effective 19 October 2020. Executive directors are not employed on fixed-term contracts and have standard employment service agreements with a notice period of at least six 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:

	DIRECT	BENEFICIAL INDIRECT	%
2020			
Ordinary shares			
Anton Pillay*	506 557	4 190 344	1.34
Hugo Nelson**	3 751 046	2 576 370	1.81
Mary-Anne Musekiwa	-	29 709	0.01
2019			
Ordinary shares			
Anton Pillay	443 549	4 238 756	1.34
Hugo Nelson	3 751 046	2 576 370	1.81
Mary-Anne Musekiwa	-	25 278	0.01
John Snalam***	562 486	8001	0.16

* A trust in which the director is beneficiary and is therefore an associate of the director, has a 51% interest in a company which has an outstanding loan facility of R4.7 million as at 30 September 2020, with a remaining term of 2.2 years. The company owned by the trust has pledged 19 727 Coronation shares with a value of R764 619, as security for the loan facility.

** 670 700 shares to the value of R27 million are pledged as security against a R18 million loan facility with a remaining term of 6.2 years as at 30 September 2020; 613 645 shares to the value of R25 million are pledged as security against a R11 million interest only facility with no fixed term as at 30 September 2020; and 1 125 470 shares to the value of R45 million are pledged as security against a R16 million interest only facility with no fixed term as 30 September 2020.

*** John Snalam resigned as Chief Financial Officer and Financial Director effective 12 June 2019.

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

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

Remuneration paid by subsidiaries for services rendered for the year ended 30 September 2020 were as follows:

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS	SALARY AND OTHER BENEFITS R'000	CASH VARIABLE REMUNERATION R'000	TOTAL CASH REMUNERATION 2020 R'000	TOTAL CASH REMUNERATION 2019 R'000
Anton Pillay	1 965	9 774	11 739	12 079
Mary-Anne Musekiwa	1 965	1 035	3 000	1 634
John Snalam	-	-	-	2 898
Total	3 930	10 809	14 739	16 611

In addition, for non-cash remuneration, refer to the share-based payments and related party notes in the annual financial statements.

John Snalam's and Mary-Anne Musekiwa's remuneration is apportioned for the periods of appointments as directors in the 2019 financial year.

Non-executive directors' remuneration for services rendered to the group were as follows:

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS	BASIC FEE R'000	BOARD MEETINGS R'000	AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE MEETINGS R'000	REMUNERATION AND NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE MEETINGS R'000	SOCIAL, ETHICS AND TRANSFORMATION COMMITTEE MEETINGS R'000	TOTAL 2020 R'000	TOTAL 2019 R'000
Shams Pather	154	738	103	255	-	1 250	1 181
Alexandra Watson	154	476	348	139	139	1 256	1 053
Judith February	154	417	103	-	170	844	796
Jock McKenzie	154	417	209	209	-	989	932
Lulama Boyce [#]	134	363	182	-	-	679	639
Hugo Nelson	154	417	209	255	-	1 035	977
Madichaba Nhlumayo ^{**}	134	363	89	-	61	647	180
Total	1 038	3 191	1 243	858	370	6 700	5 758

* Madichaba Nhlumayo was appointed on 12 June 2019.

Lulama Boyce and Madichaba Nhlumayo directors fees are exclusive of VAT.

In addition, remuneration for services rendered to subsidiary companies for the year ended 30 September 2020 were as follows:

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS	BOARD MEETINGS R'000	TOTAL 2020 R'000	TOTAL 2019 R'000
Shams Pather	108	108	98
Alexandra Watson	108	108	98
Lulama Boyce	94	94	88
Madichaba Nhlumayo	94	94	134
Total	404	404	418

SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS

At the annual general meeting of the company held on 18 February 2020 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 2020 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 PERIOD

The final cash dividend for the 2020 financial year of R717 million (205 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 2020

	NOTE	2020 R MILLION	2019 R MILLION
Fund management activities			
Revenue	2	3 642	3 291
Other income	4.1	29	22
Total operating expenses	5	(1 952)	(1 797)
Other expenses	6	(1)	(1)
Operating expenses		(1 951)	(1 796)
Results from operating activities		1 719	1 516
Finance and dividend income	3.1	23	37
Finance expense	3.2	(30)	(24)
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees	12	6	6
Profit from fund management		1 718	1 535
Sundry gains	4.2	96	40
Income attributable to policyholder linked assets and investment partnerships		9	4
Net fair value gains on policyholder and investment partnership financial instruments	14	72	87
Administration expenses borne by policyholders and investors in investment partnerships	15	(63)	(83)
Profit before income tax		1 823	1 579
Income tax expense	7	(429)	(383)
Taxation on shareholder profits	7	(420)	(379)
Taxation on policyholder investment contracts	7	(9)	(4)
Profit for the year		1 394	1 196
Other comprehensive (losses)/income (to be recycled through profit and loss)		(3)	7
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations		(3)	7
Total comprehensive income for the year		1 391	1 203
Profit attributable to:			
- equity holders of the company		1 394	1 196
- non-controlling interest		-	-
Profit for the year		1 394	1 196
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
- equity holders of the company		1 391	1 203
- non-controlling interest		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		1 391	1 203
Earnings per share (cents)			
- basic	8	398.5	341.9
- diluted	8	398.5	341.9

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 30 September 2020

	NOTE	2020 R MILLION	2019 R MILLION
Assets			
Intangible assets	10	1 088	1 088
Equipment	11	18	18
Lease asset	20	76	-
Investment in equity accounted investees	12	41	42
Deferred tax asset	13	151	126
Investments backing policyholder funds and investments held through investment partnerships	14	49 473	49 603
Investment securities	16.2	1 702	1 145
Taxation receivable		35	-
Trade and other receivables	19	695	448
Cash and cash equivalents	19	519	682
Total assets		53 798	53 152
Liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	17	467	150
Long-term other payables	19	29	-
Lease liability	20	108	-
Deferred tax liabilities	13	44	27
Policyholder investment contract liabilities and liabilities to holders of interests in investment partnerships	15	49 464	49 598
Short-term portion of long-term borrowings	17	-	150
External investors in consolidated funds	16.1	577	260
Taxation payable		-	38
Trade and other payables	19	804	748
Total liabilities		51 493	50 971
Net assets		2 305	2 181
Equity			
Share capital and premium	18	256	256
Retained earnings		1 752	1 609
Reserves		167	169
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the company		2 175	2 034
Non-controlling interest in consolidated funds		130	147
Total equity		2 305	2 181

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 30 September 2020

	SHARE CAPITAL AND PREMIUM R MILLION	FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION RESERVE R MILLION
Balance at 30 September 2018	256	153
Total comprehensive income for the year		
Profit for the year		
Other comprehensive income (available to be recycled through profit and loss)		
Currency translation differences		7
Total other comprehensive income		7
Total comprehensive income for the year		7
Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity		
Share-based payments		
Dividends paid		
Change in non-controlling interest in consolidated funds		
Total transactions with owners		
Balance at 30 September 2019	256	160
IFRS 16 adjustment (note 20)		
Profit for the year		
Other comprehensive income		
Currency translation differences		(3)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(3)
Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity		
Share-based payments		
Dividends paid		
Change in non-controlling interest in consolidated funds		
Total transactions with owners	-	-
Balance at 30 September 2020	256	157

RETAINED EARNINGS R MILLION	SHARE-BASED PAYMENT 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
1 679	8	2 096	160	2 256
1 196		1 196		1 196
		7		7
		7		7
1 196		1 203		1 203
(1 266)	1	1		1
		(1 266)		(1 266)
(1 266)	1	(1 265)	(13)	(1 278)
1 609	9	2 034	147	2 181
(13)		(13)		(13)
1 394		1 394		1 394
		(3)		(3)
1 394		1 391		1 391
(1 238)	1	1		1
		(1 238)		(1 238)
(1 238)	1	(1 237)	(17)	(1 254)
1 752	10	2 175	130	2 305

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 30 September 2020

	NOTE	2020 R MILLION	2019 R MILLION
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit from fund management		1 718	1 535
Non-cash and other adjustments	24	41	7
Operating profit before changes in working capital		1 759	1 542
Working capital changes			
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		(213)	17
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		101	(187)
Cash flows from policyholder and investment partnership activities	25	(99)	54
Cash generated from operations			
Interest on lease liability paid	20	(12)	-
Interest paid		(30)	(24)
Income taxes paid		(504)	(325)
Net cash from operating activities		1 002	1 077
Cash flows from investing activities			
Finance and dividend income	3.1	23	37
Acquisition of equipment	11	(12)	(12)
Net (acquisition)/disposal of investment securities		(191)	88
Net cash (utilised in)/ from investing activities		(180)	113
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase in long-term borrowings		167	-
Dividends paid		(1 238)	(1 266)
Lease liability paid	20	(10)	-
Net cash utilised in financing activities		(1 081)	(1 266)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents			
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents – shareholders		(160)	(130)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents – policyholders and investment partnerships		(99)	54
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year – shareholders		682	805
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year – policyholders and investment partnerships		5 322	5 268
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		(3)	7
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year – shareholders		519	682
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year – policyholders and investment partnerships		5 223	5 322

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 2020

Coronation Fund Managers Limited (Coronation) is incorporated in South Africa. The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2020 include the company and its subsidiaries, the group's interest in associates and consolidated funds. The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 4 December 2020.

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 Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee and Financial Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council.

The accounting policies applied in the presentation of the consolidated financial statements are in terms of IFRS.

BASES 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 bases except for certain financial instruments which are stated at fair value.

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, with the exception of IFRS 16.

The group applied IFRS 16 Leases for the first time. IFRS 16 has resulted in leases previously classified as operating leases under IAS 17 being brought onto the statement of financial position through the raising of a right-of-use asset and lease liability. In its adoption of IFRS 16, the group used the modified retrospective approach with adjustments made to balances at the date of initial application. The group elected to make use of a single discount rate for portfolios of leases with reasonably similar characteristics. Refer to note 20.

These financial statements have been prepared under the supervision of N Salie 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 designated at fair value through OCI.

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 23.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 30 September 2020 (continued)

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 23.

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. 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

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the group has applied the practical expedient, the group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVTPL, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in three categories:

- + Financial assets at amortised cost;
- + Financial assets at FVOCI;
- + Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets at amortised cost

The group measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- + The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- + The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment testing. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

Financial assets held at amortised cost comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and amounts due to group companies.

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

Financial assets designated at FVOCI

Upon initial recognition, the company can elect to classify irrevocably its investments in equities as designated at FVOCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation, and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at FVOCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The company elected to classify investment in subsidiaries under this category.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at FVTPL include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments, however, the group does not apply hedge accounting. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI, and not designated as FVOCI, are classified and measured at FVTPL, irrespective of the business model.

Financial assets at FVTPL are recognised in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes profit or loss.

Investments backing policyholder funds and investments held through investment partnerships are measured at fair value through profit or loss since the financial assets are managed and its performance evaluated on a fair value basis.

The group's financial assets at fair value through profit and loss includes investments backing policyholder funds and investments held through investment partnerships and investment securities.

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.

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.
- + 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 (significant unobservable inputs).

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 30 September 2020 (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:

- + The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- + The group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without a material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the group could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

The group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at FVTPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original EIR. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised for those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs.

The group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are past due. However, in certain cases, the group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVTPL or amortised cost.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

All investment contract liabilities and liabilities to holders of interests in investment partnerships 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.

The fair value of linked investment contract liabilities and liabilities to holders of interests in investment partnerships 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.

The group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, borrowings, policyholder investment contract liabilities, external investors in consolidated funds, lease liabilities and long term other payables.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability.

The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counterparty.

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 (POLICY APPLICABLE 30 SEPTEMBER 2019)

Leases in terms of which the group assumes as lessee 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 received 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.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 30 September 2020 (continued)

LEASES (POLICY APPLICABLE 30 SEPTEMBER 2020)

The group assesses whether a contract is, or contains a lease, at the inception of the contract. A contract is, or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

In order to assess whether a contract is, or contains a lease, management determines whether the asset under consideration is "identified", which means that the asset is either explicitly or implicitly specified in the contract and that the supplier does not have a substantial right of substitution throughout the period of use. Once management has concluded that the contract deals with an identified asset, the right to control the use thereof is considered. To this end, control over the use of an identified asset only exists when the group has the right to substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset as well as the right to direct the use of the asset. In circumstances where the determination of whether the contract is or contains a lease requires significant judgement, the relevant disclosures are provided in the significant judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty section of these accounting policies.

Group as lessee

A lease liability and corresponding right-of-use asset are recognised at the lease commencement date, for all lease agreements for which the group is a lessee, except for short-term leases of 12 months or less, or leases of low-value assets. For these leases, the group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Details of leasing arrangements where the group is a lessee are presented in note 20 Leases.

Lease liability

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed lease payments, including in-substance fixed payments, less any lease incentives as well as lease payments in an optional renewal period if the group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option. The lease liability is presented as a separate line item on the Statement of Financial Position. The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect lease payments made. Interest charged on the lease liability is included in finance costs.

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line item on the Statement of Financial Position.

The items included in the initial recognition of the right-of-use assets comprise the following:

- + the initial amount of the corresponding lease liability;
- + any lease payments made at or before the commencement date
- + any initial direct costs incurred;
- + less any lease incentives received

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Depreciation starts at the commencement date of a lease.

The depreciation charge for each year is recognised in profit or loss.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND GOODWILL

Goodwill

All business combinations are accounted for by applying the acquisition 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

The cost of all 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 FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

IFRS 15 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

Revenue from fund management activities comprises fund management fees charged to clients based on a percentage of assets under management as per underlying client mandates. The group views all revenue from contracts with customers to be linked to this single performance obligation. Revenue is measured at the amount of the transaction price which is the amount of consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods and services to a customer, net of value-added tax.

Fund management fees are recognised over time in profit or loss as the services are rendered and the performance obligation is satisfied. Performance fees are included in fund management fees and are also recognised over time however represent variable consideration and are only recognised when the group is unconditionally entitled to the revenue and no contingency with respect to future performance exists. The group earns a performance fee if certain performance thresholds and other criteria are met.

The disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers is based on geographic location which represent the group's key reporting segments. This disaggregation provides the most appropriate depiction of how economic factors might impact the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of the group's revenue.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 30 September 2020 (continued)

Financial and other income

Financial income comprises interest and dividend income. Other income includes 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.

Sundry gains and losses

Sundry gains and losses comprise realised and unrealised gains or losses on revaluation or on disposal of financial assets at FVTPL, as well as the related realised and unrealised foreign exchange gains and losses.

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 group 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.

Uncertain tax treatments are considered individually or collectively depending on the uncertainty of the impact on the taxation and deferred taxation and how the tax authority will make its examination. Judgements and estimates made in accounting for uncertain tax treatments are reassessed if the facts and circumstances on which the judgement or estimate was based change or as a result of new information. In determining the tax impact of an uncertainty, management considers whether it is probable that the taxation authority, ultimately being the court of law, will accept the uncertain treatment, and, if so no tax liability is raised, otherwise management reflects the uncertainty in estimating the tax liability.

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 group, 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 the circular titled Headline Earnings issued by the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants.

Fund management earnings are used by management to measure operating financial performance, which excludes the net impact of fair value gains and losses, and related foreign exchange, on investment securities held by the group.

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

The scope of IFRS 2: Share-based Payment 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 JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND 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 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:

- + 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.
- + 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.
- + Assessing whether the group controls an investee by assessing the power over the investee, exposure or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with its investee and the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the groups returns (refer note 23).
- + Assessing the probability of a negative outcome in relation to areas of tax uncertainty. In addition, judgement has been applied in determination of the ultimate tax authority.

Critical judgments in determining the lease term

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option: or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

Estimating the incremental borrowing rate used in lease liabilities

The group applied judgement in determining the interest rate implicit in its lease liabilities. The group uses its incremental borrowing rate, which reflects what the group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. This requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The group estimates the incremental borrowing rate using observable inputs, such as comparable market interest rates for similar financed transactions (where and when available), and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates, such as the adjustments to the rates for the subsidiaries' stand-alone credit rating and country-specific risks.

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.

+ **IAS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements**

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020, the amendments clarify and align the definition of "material" and provide guidance to help improve the consistency in the application of the concept of materiality whenever it is used in IFRS. The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, or both. An entity will need to assess whether the information, either individually or in combination with other information, is material in the context of the financial statements.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, the classification of liabilities as current or non-current; Narrow-scope amendments to IAS 1 to clarify how to classify debt and other liabilities as current or non-current. This amendment has no significant impact on the financial statements of the group.

+ **Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform**

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020

The amendments provide temporary reliefs which enable hedge accounting to continue during the period of uncertainty before the replacement of an existing interest rate benchmark with an alternative nearly risk-free interest rate (an RFR). This amendment has no significant impact on the financial statements of the group.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 30 September 2020 (continued)

+ **Amendments to IFRS 16 Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions**

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020

The amendments provide relief to lessees from applying IFRS 16 guidance on lease modification accounting for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic. As a practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to assess whether a Covid-19 related rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election accounts for any change in lease payments resulting from the Covid-19-related rent concession the same way it would account for the change under IFRS 16, if the change were not a lease modification. This amendment has no significant impact on the financial statements of the group.

+ **The Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting**

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020

The revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (the Conceptual Framework) is not a standard, and none of the concepts override those in any standard or any requirements in a standard. The purpose of the Conceptual Framework is to assist the Board in developing standards, to help preparers develop consistent accounting policies if there is no applicable standard in place and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the standards. The changes to the Conceptual Framework may affect the application of IFRS in situations where no standard applies to a particular transaction or event. This amendment has no significant impact on the financial statements of the group.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 September 2020

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	
	2020 R MILLION	2019 R MILLION	2020 R MILLION	2019 R MILLION	2020 R MILLION	2019 R MILLION
Segment report						
Fund management						
Segment external revenue	2 331	2 165	1 311	1 126	3 642	3 291
Segment operating expenses	(1 463)	(1 308)	(489)	(489)	(1 952)	(1 797)
Other expenses	(1)	(1)	-	-	(1)	(1)
Operating expenses	(1 462)	(1 307)	(489)	(489)	(1 951)	(1 796)
Segment result	868	857	822	637	1 690	1 494
Segment financial income/(expense)	61	61	(9)	(2)	52	59
Finance and dividend income	22	34	1	3	23	37
Other income/(expense)	39	27	(10)	(5)	29	22
Segment finance expense	(23)	(22)	(7)	(2)	(30)	(24)
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees	6	6	-	-	6	6
Segment income from fund management	912	902	806	633	1 718	1 535
Sundry gains					96	40
Income attributable to policyholder linked assets and investment partnerships					9	4
Net fair value gains on policyholder and investment partnership financial instruments					72	87
Administration expenses borne by policyholders and investors in investment partnerships					(63)	(83)
Profit before income tax					1 823	1 579
Income tax expense					(429)	(383)
Taxation on shareholder profits					(420)	(379)
Taxation on policyholder investment contracts					(9)	(4)
Profit for the year					1 394	1 196
Attributable to:						
- equity holders of the company					1 394	1 196
- non-controlling interest					-	-
Profit for the year					1 394	1 196

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 September 2020 (continued)

	AFRICA		INTERNATIONAL		GROUP	
	2020 R MILLION	2019 R MILLION	2020 R MILLION	2019 R MILLION	2020 R MILLION	2019 R MILLION
1 OPERATING SEGMENTS (continued)						
Segment report (continued)						
Segment assets	1 901	1 383	1 068	910	2 969	2 293
Lease asset	-	-	-	-	76	-
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	1 088	1 088
Investment in equity-accounted investee	-	-	-	-	41	42
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	151	126
Investments backing policyholder funds and investments held through investment partnerships	-	-	-	-	49 473	49 603
Total assets	1 901	1 383	1 068	910	53 798	53 152
Segment liabilities	1 698	1 075	179	233	1 877	1 308
Lease liability	-	-	-	-	108	-
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	44	27
Policyholder investment contract liabilities and liabilities to holders of interests in investment partnerships	-	-	-	-	49 464	49 598
Taxation payable	-	-	-	-	-	38
Total segment liabilities	1 698	1 075	179	233	51 493	50 971

Major customers

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

	2020 R MILLION	2019 R MILLION
2 REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS		
Fund management fees	3 642	3 291
Revenue from contracts with customers comprises fees earned in respect of investment and fund management activities.		
Refer to note 1 for disaggregation of revenue based on the geographical split of revenue earned.		
All revenue from contracts with customers are received over time.		
3 FINANCE AND DIVIDEND INCOME AND EXPENSE		
3.1 Finance and dividend income		
Finance income on financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	5	7
Finance income on financial assets at amortised cost	17	29
Dividend income on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1	1
	<u>23</u>	<u>37</u>
3.2 Finance expense		
Finance expense on interest-bearing borrowings	30	24
	<u>30</u>	<u>24</u>
4 OTHER INCOME AND SUNDRY GAINS AND LOSSES		
4.1 Other income		
Other sundry income	29	22
	<u>29</u>	<u>22</u>
4.2 Sundry gains		
Gains and losses on financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	96	40
5 TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		
are stated after taking into account:		
Auditor's remuneration: audit fees		
– current year	6	4
– prior year	2	1
Depreciation	12	14
Distribution expenses	129	192
Fund administration services	189	177
Information technology and communication costs	216	139
Marketing expenses	69	87
Operating lease payments	–	30
Interest expense on lease liability	12	–
Depreciation on right-of-use asset	12	–
Personnel expenses (including executive directors' remuneration)		
– salaries and incentive compensation	1 155	977
– provident fund contributions	46	44
– social security costs	3	6
– share-based payment expense	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Details of the directors' remuneration and their interests are disclosed in the directors' report on pages 8 and 9 and in notes 6 and 22.

Coronation retirement fund

All employees 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.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 September 2020 (continued)

6 OTHER EXPENSES

Share-based payment expense

Coronation Investments and Trading Limited (CIT) offered Coronation shares to employees of the group in 2005. 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.

	2020 NUMBER	2019 NUMBER
Details of number of restricted shares held during the year		
At beginning of year	23 531 668	23 531 668
At end of year	23 531 668	23 531 668

Equity-based remuneration of executive directors

As at 30 September 2020, Anton Pillay held 125 000 restricted Coronation shares with a market value of R5.0 million (2019: 125 000 shares with a market value of R5.2 million).

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 Imvula Trust was no longer consolidated into the group as from 28 February 2013.

During 2014, the Imvula II Trust was formed to house unallocated units. 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 2020, which was also the case as at 30 September 2019.

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	6.5%
+ Fair value at grant date (cents per share)	385

The assumed forfeiture rate for 2020 is 2% (2019: 2%).

	2020 R MILLION	2019 R MILLION
Expense charged to profit or loss		
B-BBEE transaction	1	1
Total expense	1	1

	2020 R MILLION	2019 R MILLION
7 INCOME TAX EXPENSE		
Taxation on shareholder profits		
Normal tax		
South Africa		
– current tax on income for the year	379	320
– adjustments in respect of prior years	(7)	(5)
Other – International		
– current tax on income for the year	60	61
Total current tax	432	376
Deferred tax		
South Africa	(11)	11
International	(1)	(8)
Total deferred tax	(12)	3
Taxation on shareholder profits	420	379
Taxation on policyholder investment contracts	9	4
Income tax expense	429	383
The rates of corporation tax for the relevant years are:		
South Africa	28%	28%
International (average)	16%	16%
Profit from fund management and sundry gains	1 814	1 575
Taxation on shareholder profits	420	379
Effective tax rate excluding policyholder tax	23%	24%
Effective tax rate including policyholder tax	24%	24%

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 September 2020 (continued)

	2020 R MILLION	2019 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 shareholder profit before tax, at SA rate of 28%	508	441
Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdictions	(74)	(63)
Non-deductible expense	2	12
Non-taxable income	(7)	(4)
Overprovided in prior years	(7)	(5)
Effect of equity-accounted profits included net of tax	(2)	(2)
Taxation on shareholder profits	420	379
Tax on policyholder investment contracts		
Current tax		
South Africa		
– current tax on income for the year	5	3
Deferred tax		
South Africa	4	1
Tax on policyholder investment contracts	9	4
Income tax expense	429	383
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.	398.5	341.9
	NUMBER '000	NUMBER '000
Issued ordinary shares at beginning of year	349 799	349 799
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year	349 799	349 799
Adjusted weighted number of ordinary shares potentially in issue	349 799	349 799
	R MILLION	R MILLION
Earnings attributable to shareholders	1 394	1 196
Non-controlling interest	–	–
Earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders	1 394	1 196
	2020 CENTS	2019 CENTS
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.	398.5	341.9

	2020 R MILLION	2019 R MILLION
8 EARNINGS PER SHARE (continued)		
Earnings attributable to shareholders	1 394	1 196
Diluted earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders	1 394	1 196

Headline earnings per share (cents)

Headline earnings per share has been calculated in accordance with the circular titled Headline Earnings 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
2020					
Per the financial statements	1 823	(429)	-	1 394	398.5
Headline earnings	1 823	(429)	-	1 394	398.5
Diluted headline earnings per share (cents)				1 394	398.5
2019					
Per the financial statements	1 579	(383)	-	1 196	341.9
Headline earnings	1 579	(383)	-	1 196	341.9
Diluted headline earnings per share (cents)				1 196	341.9

DIVIDENDS PER SHARE

	2020 CENTS	2019 CENTS
Dividend distribution		
- interim: declared 26 May 2020 (2019: 17 May 2019)	178	165
- final: declared 24 November 2020 (2019: 15 November 2019)	205	176
Total dividend	383	341

9 RECONCILIATION OF FUND MANAGEMENT EARNINGS

Fund management earnings are used by management to measure operating financial performance, which excludes the net impact of fair value gains and losses and related foreign exchange on investment securities held by the group. In management's view, this measure represents the earnings from core business activities of the group, being fund and investment management activities.

The calculation of fund management earnings is based on headline earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders, adjusted for the after tax and after bonus impact of sundry gains or losses disclosed in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. These sundry gains and losses include the fair value and foreign exchange movements on investment securities disclosed in the consolidated statement of financial position.

	2020 R MILLION	2019 R MILLION
Headline earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders	1 394	1 196
Sundry gains (consolidated statement of comprehensive income)	(96)	(40)
Related tax (28% at capital gains inclusion rate) and bonus impact	42	18
Earnings from fund management	1 340	1 174
Fund management earnings per share (cents)	383.1	335.5
Diluted fund management earnings per share (cents)	383.1	335.5

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 September 2020 (continued)

	2020 R MILLION	2019 R MILLION
10 INTANGIBLE ASSETS		
Goodwill (cost)	1 088	1 088
Total	1 088	1 088

Substantially all goodwill arose on the acquisition of the group's Africa fund management operations and is allocated to this cash-generating unit for impairment testing purposes. The recoverable amount of goodwill has been assessed at the reporting dates based on a Level 3 fair value hierarchy valuation of this business, with reference to the group's traded share price, Africa assets under management and applying a discount factor for the listed premium derived from external industry sources. The recoverable amount significantly exceeded the carrying value of goodwill. No goodwill impairment is thus required.

	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT R MILLION	FURNITURE AND FITTINGS R MILLION	OFFICE EQUIPMENT R MILLION	LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS R MILLION	TOTAL R MILLION
11 EQUIPMENT					
2020					
Cost					
At beginning of year	121	16	12	6	155
Additions	12	-	-	-	12
Disposals	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
At end of year	132	16	12	6	166
Accumulated depreciation					
At beginning of year	(104)	(15)	(12)	(6)	(137)
Depreciation	(11)	(1)	-	-	(12)
Disposals	1	-	-	-	1
At end of year	(114)	(16)	(12)	(6)	(148)
Net carrying value – 2020	18	-	-	-	18
2019					
Cost					
At beginning of year	110	16	12	6	144
Additions	12	-	-	-	12
Disposals	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
At end of year	121	16	12	6	155
Accumulated depreciation					
At beginning of year	(93)	(15)	(11)	(5)	(124)
Depreciation	(12)	-	(1)	(1)	(14)
Disposals	1	-	-	-	1
At end of year	(104)	(15)	(12)	(6)	(137)
Net carrying value – 2019	17	1	-	-	18

	2020 R MILLION	2019 R MILLION
12 INVESTMENT IN EQUITY-ACCOUNTED INVESTEES		
Analysis of the movement in our share of net assets:		
At beginning of year	42	41
Share of profit from equity-accounted investee	6	6
Dividends received	(7)	(5)
At end of year	41	42

Summary financial information of equity-accounted investees:

	COUNTRY	OWNERSHIP %	ASSETS R MILLION	LIABILITIES R MILLION	EQUITY R MILLION	REVENUE R MILLION	SHARE OF PROFIT R MILLION
2020							
Namibia Asset Management Limited	Namibia	40.05	37	24	13	45	6
	COUNTRY	OWNERSHIP %	ASSETS R MILLION	LIABILITIES R MILLION	EQUITY R MILLION	REVENUE R MILLION	PROFIT R MILLION
2019							
Namibia Asset Management Limited	Namibia	40.05	26	10	16	38	6

The market capitalisation of Namibia Asset Management Limited as at 30 September 2020 is NAD 124 million (30 September 2019: NAD 110 million).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 September 2020 (continued)

	ASSETS		LIABILITIES		NET	
	2020 R MILLION	2019 R MILLION	2020 R MILLION	2019 R MILLION	2020 R MILLION	2019 R MILLION
13 DEFERRED TAX						
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:						
Employee benefits	147	118	-	-	147	118
Provisions, prepayments and leases	4	8	-	-	4	8
Unrealised fair value adjustments on financial assets						
- shareholders	-	-	(35)	(22)	(35)	(22)
- policyholders	-	-	(9)	(5)	(9)	(5)
Net deferred tax assets/liabilities	151	126	(44)	(27)	107	99

MOVEMENT IN TEMPORARY DIFFERENCES DURING THE YEAR	BALANCE 2019 R MILLION	RECOGNISED IN PROFIT OR LOSS R MILLION	FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION DIFFERENCES R MILLION	BALANCE 2020 R MILLION
Employee benefits	118	28	1	147
Provisions, prepayments and leases	8	(4)	-	4
Unrealised fair value adjustments on financial assets	(27)	(15)	(2)	(44)
	99	9	(1)	107

	BALANCE 2018 R MILLION	RECOGNISED IN PROFIT OR LOSS R MILLION	FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION DIFFERENCES R MILLION	BALANCE 2019 R MILLION
Employee benefits	119	-	(1)	118
Provisions and prepayments	6	2	-	8
Unrealised fair value adjustments on financial assets	(23)	(1)	(3)	(27)
	102	1	(4)	99

	2020 R MILLION	2019 R MILLION
14 INVESTMENTS BACKING POLICYHOLDER FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS HELD THROUGH INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS		
Net fair value gains on policyholder and investment partnership financial instruments		
Investment income	2 699	2 670
Realised and unrealised net fair value losses on investments designated at fair value through profit or loss backing policyholders funds and holders of interest in investment partnerships	(422)	(15)
Increase in liabilities to policyholders and holders of redeemable interests in investment partnerships	(2 205)	(2 568)
	<u>72</u>	<u>87</u>
Policyholder and investment partnership investments		
Equities	16 541	17 153
Mining	4 441	3 265
Banks, insurance and financial services	3 508	3 198
Industrial, retail and other sectors	8 592	10 690
Derivative financial instruments	24	49
Real estate funds and property loan stock companies	938	2 078
Interest-bearing stocks, debentures and other loans	15 754	14 984
Deposits at financial institutions	5 223	5 322
Domestic unit trusts	3 257	2 942
Mutual funds	6 768	6 466
International bonds	200	149
Unsettled trades	561	321
	<u>49 266</u>	<u>49 464</u>
Investments at book value	49 009	50 724
Unrealised investment gains/(losses)	257	(1 258)
Partnership trade receivables	207	137
Balance at end of year	<u>49 473</u>	<u>49 603</u>
Comprising:		
Investments backing policyholder funds	46 108	46 318
Investments held through investment partnerships	3 365	3 285
	<u>49 473</u>	<u>49 603</u>
15 POLICYHOLDER INVESTMENT CONTRACT LIABILITIES AND LIABILITIES TO HOLDERS OF INTERESTS IN INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS		
Movement in financial liability:		
Balance at beginning of year	48 250	49 917
	25 580	28 761
Contributions from policyholders and investors	22 881	26 091
Investment income	2 699	2 670
	(25 263)	(30 413)
Withdrawals by policyholders and investors	(25 191)	(30 326)
Operating expenses	(63)	(83)
Taxation on policyholder investment contracts	(9)	(4)
Realised and unrealised net fair value losses on investments designated at fair value through profit or loss backing policyholder funds and holders of interest in investment partnerships	(422)	(15)
Balance at end of year	<u>48 145</u>	<u>48 250</u>
Trade payables	244	209
Short positions	1 075	1 139
Deferred tax (see note 13)	9	5
Balance at end of year	<u>49 473</u>	<u>49 603</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 September 2020 (continued)

	2020 R MILLION	2019 R MILLION
15 POLICYHOLDER INVESTMENT CONTRACT LIABILITIES AND LIABILITIES TO HOLDERS OF INTERESTS IN INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS (continued)		
Comprising:		
Liability to policyholders in respect of investment contracts	46 099	46 313
Liability to holders of redeemable interests in investment partnerships	3 365	3 285
	49 464	49 598
Deferred tax liabilities	9	5
	49 473	49 603

The amount of cash placed as collateral in respect of scrip borrowings amounts to R21 million (2019: R90 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 R1.8 billion (2019: R1.2 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.

16 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

16.1 Accounting classifications

The table below sets out the group's classification of each class of financial assets and financial liabilities: For financial assets and financial liabilities not designated at fair value through profit and loss, the carrying value approximates fair value.

R MILLION	NOTE	MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST	FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT AMORTISED COST	CARRYING AMOUNT
2020					
Cash and cash equivalents		-	519	-	519
Trade and other receivables		-	695	-	695
Investments backing policyholder funds	14	46 108	-	-	46 108
Investments held through investment partnerships	14	3 365	-	-	3 365
Investment securities	16.2	1 702	-	-	1 702
		51 175	1 214	-	52 389
Trade and other payables		-	-	804	804
Lease liability		-	-	108	108
Liability to policyholders in respect of investment contracts	15	46 099	-	-	46 099
Liability to holders of redeemable interests in investment partnerships	15	3 365	-	-	3 365
External investors in consolidated funds		577	-	-	577
Long-term other payables		-	-	29	29
Long-term borrowings		-	-	467	467
		50 041	-	1 408	51 449

16 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

16.1 Accounting classifications (continued)

R MILLION	NOTE	MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST	FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT AMORTISED COST	CARRYING AMOUNT
2019					
Cash and cash equivalents		-	682	-	682
Trade and other receivables		-	448	-	448
Investments backing policyholder funds	14	46 318	-	-	46 318
Investments held through investment partnerships	14	3 285	-	-	3 285
Investment securities	16.2	1 145	-	-	1 145
		50 748	1 130	-	51 878
Trade and other payables		-	-	748	748
Liability to policyholders in respect of investment contracts	15	46 313	-	-	46 313
Liability to holders of redeemable interests in investment partnerships	15	3 285	-	-	3 285
External investors in consolidated funds		260	-	-	260
Long-term borrowings and short-term portion of long-term borrowings		-	-	300	300
		49 858	-	1 048	50 906
				2020 R MILLION	2019 R MILLION

16.2 Investment securities

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

- Unit trusts	142	137
- Mutual funds and unit trusts (including consolidated funds)	1 257	696
- Listed equities and bonds in respect of consolidated funds	303	312
	1 702	1 145

16.3 Loan to Intembeko Investment Administrators (Pty) Ltd (IntIA)

At beginning of year	29	26
Loans advanced during the year	-	-
Discounting adjustment due to change in interest rate	3	-
Income due to unwinding of discount	2	3
Value of loan at end of year	34	29

Included in trade and other receivables is a loan provided to IntIA. The loan is interest free, subordinated in favour of other creditors, and is expected to be repaid within 5 years from date of issue. A discount rate of the Prime Lending Rate of South Africa was applied in calculating the present value of the loan.

See note 23 for more information regarding the loan.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 September 2020 (continued)

	2020 R MILLION	2019 R MILLION
17 LONG-TERM BORROWINGS		
Balance at beginning of year	150	300
Received during the year	148	-
Interest accrued	27	21
Interest paid	(27)	(21)
Reclassified as long-term	150	-
Reclassified as short-term	-	(150)
Foreign exchange gains	19	-
	467	150
Short-term portion of long-term borrowings		
Balance at beginning of year	150	-
Reclassified as long-term	(150)	-
Reclassified as short-term	-	150
	-	150

The cumulative redeemable preference shares with dividends linked to prime had capital repayments of R150 million due on 1 April 2020 and 1 April 2021 as separate tranches. These two tranches were combined into one tranche as at 1 April 2020 with the capital payment of R300 million now due on 1 April 2025. The refinanced tranche calculates dividends at a fixed rate payable quarterly.

Additional long-term borrowings at year-end reflect a new term loan facility of R167 million (US\$10 million, as at 30 September 2020) with Standard Bank of South Africa Limited (Standard Bank) entered into on 18 October 2019 for the purposes of funding for a Common Contractual Fund (i.e. CCF, refer to note 23) issued by Coronation Global Fund Managers (Ireland) Limited. The loan facility is at a fixed rate and capital repayment is due on 17 October 2024.

	2020 R MILLION	2019 R MILLION
18 SHARE CAPITAL		
Authorised		
750 000 000 (2019: 750 000 000) ordinary shares of 0.01 (2019: 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	349 799
Issued during the year	-	-
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.

Shareholders with a direct or indirect beneficial interest of 5% or more in shares are disclosed on page 55.

19 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 in the current year.

The board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the group's risk management framework. The board has established the group 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 14.

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 14. 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 therefore no further analysis is required to be presented.

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.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 September 2020 (continued)

19 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	
	2020 R MILLION	2019 R MILLION
Trade and other receivables	695	448
Cash and cash equivalents	519	682
	1 214	1 130

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

Not past due	561	418
Past due 0 – 30 days	23	16
Past due 31 – 120 days	102	14
Past due 121 – 365 days	9	–
Total	695	448

The majority of trade and other receivables comprise fees receivable as well as the loan to IntIA (refer to note 16.3).

Despite certain receivables being past due, the group considers the full amount to be recoverable and there is therefore no expected credit loss. Trade and other receivables have not been discounted as the impact of discounting is considered to be insignificant.

The increase in the amounts past due is reflective of improved investment management performance. Each of the amounts past due are backed by a portfolio of assets supporting its recoverability. Whilst the value of the trade and other receivables has increased the profile has remained the same as the prior year and amounts reflected as past due will be collected in terms of the agreement with these clients.

COVID-19 has not resulted in a significant increase in the company's exposure to credit risk due to the nature of the receivables.

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 Sector Conduct Authority (FSCA)
- + 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 year. There have been no material changes in the group's management of capital during the year.

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.

Amounts due to external investors in consolidated funds were carried at the fair value of the underlying assets.

The two tranches of cumulative redeemable preference shares were issued by Coronation Investment Management SA Proprietary Limited on 31 March 2014 and 31 March 2015. These two tranches have been subsequently combined into one tranche as at 1 April 2020 with the capital repayment due on 1 April 2025.

The additional long term borrowings is a loan term facility with Standard Bank entered into on 18 October 2019 with capital repayment due on 17 October 2024.

For more information on these cumulative redeemable preference shares and the term loan facility, see note 17.

19 FINANCIAL RISK DISCLOSURES (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

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

R MILLION	CARRYING AMOUNT	CONTRACTUAL CASH FLOWS	6 MONTHS OR LESS	6 - 12 MONTHS
30 September 2020				
<i>Non-derivative financial liabilities</i>				
Trade and other payables	804	(804)	(804)	-
	804	(804)	(804)	-
30 September 2019				
<i>Non-derivative financial liabilities</i>				
Trade and other payables	748	(748)	(748)	-
Short-term portion of long-term borrowings	150	(150)	(150)	-
	898	(898)	(898)	-

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:

	2020 R BILLION	2019 R BILLION
Assets under management		
Fair value of assets under management – by geographical region		
Africa	380	407
International	189	164
	569	571

The group earned an average revenue margin of 62 basis points (2019: 54 basis points) on assets under management.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 September 2020 (continued)

19 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	ONE YEAR OR LESS	ONE – FIVE YEARS	MORE THAN FIVE YEARS	NON- INTEREST- BEARING
2020					
Assets					
Trade and other receivables	695	-	-	-	695
Cash and cash equivalents	519	519	-	-	-
	1 214	519	-	-	695
Liabilities					
Long-term borrowings	467	-	467	-	-
Long-term other payables	29	-	-	-	29
Lease liability	108	13	85	10	-
Trade and other payables	804	-	-	-	804
	1 408	13	552	10	833
2019					
Assets					
Trade and other receivables	448	-	-	-	448
Cash and cash equivalents	682	682	-	-	-
	1 130	682	-	-	448
Liabilities					
Long-term borrowings	150	-	150	-	-
Short-term portion of long-term borrowings	150	150	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	748	-	-	-	748
	1 048	150	150	-	748

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, unit trusts, listed equities and bonds as per note 16.2 and consequently for external investors in consolidated funds. A reasonable possible change in the price of the investments as per note 16.2 of 20%, with other variables held constant, would result in a corresponding gain or loss recognised in profit or loss for financial instruments designated as fair value through profit and loss.

19 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 2020. The totals are then expressed in the equivalent rand amount (in millions).

R MILLION CURRENCY	ZAR	EUR	GBP	USD	TOTAL
Closing exchange rate	1.00	19.5594	21.5444	16.6861	
2020					
Assets					
Investment securities	147	-	-	1 555	1 702
Trade and other receivables	598	11	8	78	695
Cash and cash equivalents	244	38	6	231	519
	989	49	14	1 864	2 916
Liabilities					
Long-term borrowings	300	-	-	167	467
Long-term other payables	29	-	-	-	29
Lease Liability	91	17	-	-	108
Trade and other payables	725	20	17	42	804
	1 145	37	17	209	1 408
R MILLION CURRENCY	ZAR	EUR	GBP	USD	TOTAL
Closing exchange rate	1.00	16.5437	18.6463	15.1706	
2019					
Assets					
Trade and other receivables	404	4	6	34	448
Cash and cash equivalents	302	37	4	339	682
	706	41	10	373	1 130
Liabilities					
Long-term borrowings and short-term portion of long-term borrowings	300	-	-	-	300
Trade and other payables	716	2	15	15	748
	1 016	2	15	15	1 048

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 September 2020 (continued)

19 FINANCIAL RISK DISCLOSURES (continued)

Foreign currency risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

A 20% (2019: 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 2019. The analysis is performed using 20% in the current period as it is more reflective of a reasonable possible change due to the COVID-19 impact.

R MILLION	EQUITY	PROFIT OR LOSS
30 September 2020		
EUR	-	(2)
GBP	-	1
USD	-	(334)
30 September 2019		
EUR	-	(4)
GBP	-	-
USD	-	(36)

A 20% (2019: 10%) weakening of the rand against the above currencies at 30 September 2020 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. Cash and cash equivalent balances along with their related liabilities of R2 286 million (2019: R1 705 million).
- + Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (significant unobservable inputs).

R MILLION	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3	TOTAL
2020				
Investments backing policyholder funds and investments held through investment partnerships	42 459	4 728	-	47 187
Investment securities	1 692	-	10	1 702
	44 151	4 728	10	48 889
Policyholder, external investor and investment partnership liabilities	-	47 755	-	47 755
2019				
Investments backing policyholder funds and investments held through investment partnerships	43 018	4 880	-	47 898
Investment securities	1 141	-	4	1 145
	44 159	4 880	4	49 043
Policyholder, external investor and investment partnership liabilities	-	48 153	-	48 153

During the current reporting period, it was determined that transfers between levels of the assets and liabilities held at fair value occurred. A net amount of R126 million in debentures were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 as these are now considered to be held in an active market. Fair value for all other financial assets and liabilities have not been presented because they are not carried at fair value and their carrying amounts approximate fair value.

20 LEASES

In the current year, the group adopted IFRS 16 Leases (as issued by the IASB in January 2016) with the date of initial application being 1 October 2019. IFRS 16 replaces IAS 17 Leases. IFRS 16 has been adopted by applying the modified retrospective approach, whereby the comparative figures are not restated. Instead, cumulative adjustments to retained earnings have been recognised in retained earnings as at 1 October 2019.

The group has leases for office and parking facilities. With the exception of short-term leases and leases of low-value underlying assets, each lease is reflected on the balance sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

Right-of-use asset

In the context of the transition to IFRS 16, right-of-use assets of R84 million and lease liabilities of R113 million were recognised as at 1 October 2019, with an adjustment of R13 million to the opening equity balance as at 1 October 2019 (including the reversal of lease smoothing liabilities amounting to R16 million).

Details pertaining to leasing arrangements, where the group is lessee are presented below. The carrying amounts of right-of-use assets are as follows:

	2020 R MILLION
1 October 2019 (initial recognition)	84
Leases effective in the current year (additions)	4
Depreciation for the year	(12)
30 September 2020	76

Lease liability

The lease liability is measured in terms of IFRS 16.

The following table reconciles the operating lease commitments as disclosed at the end of the annual reporting period immediately preceding the date of initial application to the opening balance for lease liabilities recognised as at the date of initial application under IFRS 16.

	1 OCTOBER 2019 R MILLION
Operating lease commitments at 30 September 2019 under IAS 17	162
Excluded short-term leases	(5)
Discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at 1 October 2019	(44)
Lease liabilities recognised at 1 October 2019	113

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and the reduction of the lease liability using the incremental borrowing rate.

	2020 R MILLION	2019 R MILLION
Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Within one year	24	23
Two to five years	108	103
More than five years and less than 10 years	11	36
Total undiscounted cash flows	143	162
Total lease liabilities	108	–
Current	13	–
Non-current	95	–

The weighted-average incremental borrowing rate for lease liabilities initially recognised as of 1 October 2019 was 12% p.a.

Other disclosures

Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income

+ Interest expense on lease liability	12	–
+ Depreciation on right-of-use asset	12	–
+ Total cash outflow from leases within the scope of IFRS 16	22	–

The total cash outflow for leases in 2019 under IAS 17 was R28 million.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 September 2020 (continued)

21 COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND GUARANTEES

Guarantees

Coronation Management Company (RF) Proprietary Limited is the disclosed partner in the Coronation Granite Fixed Income, the Coronation Granite Plus Fixed Income, the Coronation Multi-Strategy Arbitrage and the Coronation Presidio Limited Liability partnerships. As the disclosed partner, these companies 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. 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 section of the group's integrated report. In addition, Coronation Investment Management (South Africa) group stands guarantor for the term loan facility of US\$10 million with Standard bank (refer to note 17).

Contingent liabilities: South Africa Revenue Services (SARS) matters

From time to time, in common with other organisations, the group is subject to review by SARS. The group has been the subject of a review on a matter of principle relating to international operations, and assessed for the 2012 to 2017 financial periods, to which management strongly disagrees and has objected. Management is confident, supported by external advisors, of the group's position and an outflow is not considered probable when the matter is interpreted by a court of law, the ultimate tax authority on these matters. This matter had been set down in the Western Cape Tax Court for December 2020, however, this has subsequently been revised to February 2021. Any amounts involved are currently not considered capable of reliable estimation.

22 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 remuneration

	2020 R MILLION	2019 R MILLION
Short-term remuneration	148	136
Long-term remuneration	101	96
Total	249	232

Key management remuneration excludes fees paid to non-executive directors for all services rendered as directors to the group and its subsidiaries. Fees paid to non-executive directors are disclosed on page 9.

Other related party balances at year-end

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

Loans from related parties (refer note 23)

DEFERRED VARIABLE REMUNERATION VESTED IN CURRENT YEAR	2020 R MILLION	2019 R MILLION
Executive directors		
Anton Pillay	18	13
John Snalam	-	1
	18	14

Directors' payments include deferred variable remuneration allocated in prior years that have vested in the current financial year. The deferred variable remuneration was invested in a combination of Coronation shares and Coronation unit trusts at allocation date. Directors' disclosed deferred variable remuneration payments have been enhanced by gains that have been achieved in the market of those investments.

23 PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND UNCONSOLIDATED STRUCTURED ENTITIES

Principal subsidiaries and associates

The following represents the principal subsidiary and associate companies of Coronation:

COMPANY (% OF EQUITY CAPITAL DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY HELD)	COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION	FUNCTIONAL CURRENCY	STATED/ISSUED SHARE CAPITAL
Coronation Fund Managers Limited			
100 Coronation Investment Management SA Proprietary Limited	South Africa	ZAR	100
100 Coronation Asset Management Proprietary Limited	South Africa	ZAR	80 250 000
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 Coronation International Limited	United Kingdom	GBP	1 000 002
100 Coronation Global Fund Managers (Ireland) Limited	Ireland	USD	1 826 755
100 Coronation Investment Services Proprietary Limited	South Africa	ZAR	10
100 Coronation Alternative Investment Management Proprietary Limited	South Africa	ZAR	5 000 000
100 Coronation Investment Management International Proprietary Limited	South Africa	ZAR	5 000 000
40 Namibia Asset Management Limited	Namibia	NAD	2 000 000

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.

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 notes 14 and 15.

Consolidated 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.

The group has no equity interest in the following limited liability partnerships, which are consolidated based on control:

- + Coronation Granite Fixed Income Fund Partnership
- + Coronation Granite Plus Fixed Income Fund Partnership
- + Coronation Multi-Strategy Arbitrage Fund Partnership
- + Coronation Presidio Fund Partnership

Details regarding the group's contractual commitments to these partnerships are included in note 21.

The group consolidates both the Coronation Global Frontiers Fund and the Coronation Global Equity Select [ZAR] Feeder Fund due to the seed capital invested in the funds relative to the total fund size being significant. In the current year the group seeded the Coronation Global Sustainable Equity Income Fund and is the largest unitholder of the fund.

The group's interest in the Coronation Global Frontiers Fund is 57% (2019: 53%); its interest in Coronation Global Equity Select [ZAR] Feeder Fund is 40% (2019: 55%) and its interest in the Coronation Global Sustainable Equity Income Fund is 100%.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 September 2020 (continued)

23 PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND UNCONSOLIDATED STRUCTURED ENTITIES (continued)

Unconsolidated structured entities

The CFM Deferred Remuneration Trust, Intembeko Investment Administrators (Pty) Ltd and the Utolo Trust are unconsolidated structured entities.

CFM Deferred Remuneration Trust

The CFM Deferred Remuneration Trust (the Trust) is the vehicle established to administer the long-term deferred remuneration allocated to Coronation employees. The group transfers the amounts allocated to long term deferred remuneration to the Trust. The group recognises this as an expense in the year incurred as the group is not entitled to recover any amount from the Trust. This is classified as a long-term employee benefit plan, which excludes the Trust from the scope of consolidation.

The Trust uses amounts received to purchase instruments which vest with employees of the group. The group does not bear any risk relating to instruments purchased by the Trust and risks related to fluctuations in the value of these instruments are borne by the beneficiaries.

The group is neither an income nor capital beneficiary of the Trust and therefore does not receive any income or capital benefits from the Trust. The group pays an administrative charge to cover the expenses of the Trust, thereby facilitating the activities of the Trust on an ongoing basis.

Intembeko Investment Administrators (Pty) Ltd (IntIA) and the Utolo Trust

IntIA, a black-owned and managed transfer agency service provider in South Africa, has commenced providing transfer agency administration services to Coronation in 2018. The total amount paid to IntIA in respect of transfer agency services was R52 million (2019: R48 million) for the year ended 30 September 2020. In addition, IntIA paid Coronation for access to information technology licences to the value of R27 million (2019: R22 million) for the year ended 30 September 2020.

Coronation's financial exposure to IntIA is not considered to be significant in relation to the balance sheet of the Coronation group and is limited to an interest-free loan (see note 16.3) which has been provided to support the business.

All transactions with IntIA, other than the loan finance referred to above, are on market-related terms.

The majority shareholder in IntIA is the Utolo Trust (60%). The primary activity of the Utolo Trust is the holding of investment assets, including IntIA, for the benefit of black beneficiaries.

Coronation does not hold any equity interest in IntIA and has no other contractual arrangements which could give Coronation control. In addition and given that Coronation has no majority representation on the board of trustees of the Utolo Trust nor any representation on the board of IntIA, (together with its inability to appoint trustees or directors in respect of these entities), Coronation has no power or ability to influence the returns over the Utolo Trust nor IntIA.

The directors have considered the above factors in respect of International Financial Reporting Standards and have concluded that Coronation does not control the Utolo Trust or IntIA.

	2020 R MILLION	2019 R MILLION
24 NON-CASH AND OTHER ADJUSTMENTS		
Profit on disposal of equipment	(1)	-
Depreciation	12	14
Finance expense	30	24
Finance and dividend income	(23)	(37)
IFRS 16 – Interest and depreciation expense	24	-
Dividends received from associate	7	3
Revaluation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(10)	3
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees	(6)	(6)
Share-based payment expense	1	1
Other	7	5
Total	41	7

	2020 R MILLION	2019 R MILLION
25 CASH FLOWS FROM POLICYHOLDERS AND INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS		
Investment income	2 699	2 670
Realised and unrealised losses	(422)	(15)
Tax expense	(9)	(4)
Operating expenses	(63)	(83)
Profit after taxation	2 205	2 568
Non-cash adjustments	(248)	1 262
Unrealised (gains)/losses	(257)	1 258
Tax expense	9	4
Tax paid	(4)	(3)
Working capital changes	(273)	(212)
Cash flow from operating activities	1 680	3 615
Contributions from policyholders and investors	22 881	26 091
Withdrawals from policyholders and investors	(25 191)	(30 326)
Cash flow from financing activities	(2 310)	(4 235)
Net disposals of investments	531	674
Cash flows from investing activities	531	674
Cash flows from policyholders and investment partnership activities	(99)	54

COMPANY STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 30 September 2020

	NOTE	2020 R MILLION	2019 R MILLION
Dividend income from subsidiaries	f	1 244	1 267
Finance income		-	-
Operating expenses		(10)	(8)
Profit before income tax		1 234	1 259
Income tax expense	b	-	-
Profit for the year		1 234	1 259
Other comprehensive income			
Change in fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income (not available to be recycled through profit and loss in future periods)		(479)	(4 268)
Total comprehensive income		755	(3 009)

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 30 September 2020

	NOTE	2020 R MILLION	2019 R MILLION
Assets			
Investment in subsidiaries	c	14 104	14 583
Total assets		14 104	14 583
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables		1	-
Loan from group company	d	3	-
Total liabilities		4	-
Net assets		14 100	14 583
Equity			
Share capital and premium	e	905	905
Retained earnings		1 420	1 424
Revaluation reserve		11 775	12 254
Total equity		14 100	14 583

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 30 September 2020

	SHARE CAPITAL AND PREMIUM R MILLION	RETAINED EARNINGS R MILLION	REVALUATION RESERVE R MILLION	TOTAL EQUITY R MILLION
Balance at 30 September 2018	905	1 431	16 522	18 858
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	1 259	-	1 259
Other comprehensive loss				
Change in fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income (not available to be recycled through profit and loss in future periods)	-	-	(4 268)	(4 268)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	1 259	(4 268)	(3 009)
Transactions with owners recorded directly to equity				
Dividends paid	-	(1 266)	-	(1 266)
Total transactions with owners	-	(1 266)	-	(1 266)
Balance at 30 September 2019	905	1 424	12 254	14 583
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	1 234	-	1 234
Other comprehensive loss				
Change in fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income (not available to be recycled through profit and loss in future periods)	-	-	(479)	(479)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	1 234	(479)	755
Transactions with owners recorded directly to equity				
Dividends paid	-	(1 238)	-	(1 238)
Total transactions with owners	-	(1 238)	-	(1 238)
Balance at 30 September 2020	905	1 420	11 775	14 100

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 30 September 2020

	2020 R MILLION	2019 R MILLION
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year	1 234	1 259
Non-cash and other adjustments	(1 244)	(1 267)
Dividend income	(1 244)	(1 267)
Operating loss before changes in working capital	(10)	(8)
Working capital changes	4	-
Increase in loans to group companies	3	-
Increase in trade and other payables	1	-
Cash utilised in operating activities	(6)	(8)
Dividends received	1 244	1 267
Net cash from operating activities	1 238	1 259
Cash flows from financing activities	(1 238)	(1 266)
Dividends paid	(1 238)	(1 266)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	-	(7)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	-	7
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	-	-

NOTES TO CORONATION FUND MANAGERS LIMITED COMPANY ACCOUNTS

for the year ended 30 September 2020

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.

Bases 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 bases except for certain financial instruments which are stated at fair value.

The accounting policies set out on pages 15 to 24 have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements with the exception of IFRS 16, which had no impact on the company.

	2020 R MILLION	2019 R MILLION
b INCOME TAX EXPENSE		
The standard rate of corporation tax for the year is:	28%	28%
Profit before income tax	1 234	1 259
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%	346	353
Non-deductible expenses	2	2
Tax exempt revenues	(348)	(355)
Total income tax expense for the year	-	-
c INVESTMENT IN GROUP COMPANIES		
Investment in subsidiaries		
Balance at beginning of year	14 583	18 851
Revaluation adjustment	(479)	(4 268)
Balance at end of year	14 104	14 583

The fair value of the investment in subsidiaries is classified as a level 2 instrument and designated as fair value through OCI. The investment in subsidiaries is valued using the Coronation Fund Managers share price as a proxy.

d LOAN FROM/TO 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.

e SHARE CAPITAL

The company's share capital is detailed in note 18 of the group accounts.

f RELATED PARTIES

Details of related parties are disclosed in notes 22 and 23 of the consolidated financial statements.

The company received dividends from Coronation Investment Management (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd and Coronation Investment Management International (Pty) Ltd to the value of R699 million (2019: R679 million) and R545 million (2019: R588 million) respectively.

g PRICE RISK

The company is exposed to price risk through its investment in subsidiaries which are carried at fair value. The fair value of the investment in subsidiaries are 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 subsidiaries recorded through other comprehensive income.

A reasonable possible change of 20% (2019: 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 value:

+ R2.8 billion (2019: R1.5 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 2020

	NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS	%	NUMBER OF SHARES	%
1 – 1 000 shares	10 613	53.91	4 552 117	1.30
1 001 – 10 000 shares	7 413	37.65	23 533 749	6.73
10 001 – 100 000 shares	1 295	6.58	38 964 350	11.14
100 001 – 1 000 000 shares	302	1.53	88 130 575	25.19
1 000 001 shares and over	64	0.33	194 618 311	55.64
	19 687	100.00	349 799 102	100.00

	NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS	%	NUMBER OF SHARES	%
Banks	31	0.16	4 162 845	1.19
Brokers	32	0.16	7 392 683	2.11
Close Corporations	102	0.52	436 123	0.12
Endowment Funds	60	0.31	1 747 173	0.50
Individuals	15 584	79.16	44 357 399	12.68
Insurance Companies	178	0.90	10 269 868	2.94
Medical Aid Schemes	31	0.16	966 957	0.28
Mutual Funds	579	2.94	110 982 011	31.73
Nominees and Trusts	1 801	9.15	8 685 649	2.48
Other Corporations	16	0.08	2 537 401	0.73
Pension Funds	615	3.12	59 580 664	17.03
Private Companies	463	2.35	5 911 267	1.69
Staff Holdings	187	0.95	88 110 329	25.19
Sovereign Wealth Funds	8	0.04	4 658 733	1.33
	19 687	100.00	349 799 102	100.00

	NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS	%	NUMBER OF SHARES	%
Non-public shareholders	188	0.96	94 437 745	27.00
Directors (direct and indirect holdings)	6	0.03	12 041 896	3.44
Shares held by staff	182	0.93	82 395 849	23.56
Public shareholders	19 499	99.04	255 361 357	73.00
	19 687	100.00	349 799 102	100.00

	NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS	%	NUMBER OF SHARES	%
South Africa	19 288	97.97	285 198 478	81.53
International	399	2.03	64 600 624	18.47
	19 687	100.00	349 799 102	100.00

	NUMBER OF SHARES	%
Government Employees Pension Fund	37 622 380	10.76
The Invula Trust	27 106 470	7.75
Allan Gray	21 299 637	6.09
Louis Stassen	18 190 858	5.20

GLOSSARY OF FINANCIAL REPORTING TERMS

GROUP STRUCTURES	
<i>Company</i>	A legal business entity registered in terms of the applicable legislation of that country.
<i>Entity</i>	Coronation Fund Managers Limited, a subsidiary or associate.
<i>Equity-accounted investee</i>	An entity, other than a subsidiary or joint venture, in which the group has significant influence over the financial and operating policies.
<i>Group</i>	Coronation Fund Managers Limited and its subsidiaries and associate.
<i>Operation</i>	A component of the group that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operation; and – can be distinguished separately for financial and operating purposes.
<i>Subsidiary</i>	Any entity over which the group has control.
GENERAL ACCOUNTING TERMS	
<i>Acquisition date of a business</i>	The date on which control in respect of subsidiaries and significant influence in respect of associates commences.
<i>Consolidated financial statements</i>	The financial results of the group, which comprise the financial results of Coronation Fund Managers Limited and its subsidiaries and its interests in associates.
<i>Control</i>	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.
<i>Disposal date</i>	The date on which the control in respect of subsidiaries and significant influence in respect of associates ceases.
<i>Fair value</i>	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.
<i>Financial results</i>	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.
<i>Functional currency</i>	The currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates.
<i>Long term</i>	A period longer than 12 months from reporting date.
<i>Other comprehensive income</i>	Comprises items of income and expenses (including reclassification adjustments) that are not recognised in profit or loss as required or permitted by other IFRS.
<i>Presentation currency</i>	The currency in which the financial statements are presented.
<i>Reclassification</i>	Amounts reclassified to profit or loss in the current period that were recognised in other comprehensive income in the current or previous period.
<i>Recoverable amount</i>	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.
<i>Related parties</i>	The following entities or parties are considered related parties to the reporting entity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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.
<i>Significant influence</i>	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	
<i>Cash and cash equivalents</i>	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.
<i>Derivative instrument</i>	A financial instrument: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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.
<i>Effective interest rate</i>	The rate that discounts the expected future cash flows to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.
<i>Equity instrument</i>	Any financial instrument (including investments) that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an enterprise after deducting all of its liabilities.
<i>Financial asset</i>	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.
<i>Financial guarantee contract</i>	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.
<i>Financial liability</i>	A contractual obligation to pay cash or transfer other benefits or an obligation to exchange a financial instrument under unfavourable conditions.
<i>Financial instruments classified as held for trading</i>	Derivatives or instruments that are held principally with the intention of short-term disposal.
<i>Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss</i>	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.
<i>Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>	Financial instruments held at fair value through other comprehensive income include all investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income.
<i>Financial instruments issued by the group classified as financial liabilities</i>	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.
<i>Financial instruments issued by the group classified as equity</i>	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.

GLOSSARY OF FINANCIAL REPORTING TERMS (continued)

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT TERMS (continued)	
<i>Loans and receivables</i>	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.
<i>Monetary asset</i>	Units of currency held or an asset which will be received in a fixed or determinable amount of money.
<i>Monetary liability</i>	A liability which will be settled in a fixed or easily determinable amount of money.
<i>Structured entity</i>	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 arrangement.
<i>Transaction date</i>	The date when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of an instrument.

SHAREHOLDERS' DIARY AND CORPORATE INFORMATION

Annual general meeting

17 February 2020

Share code (ordinary shares): CML

ISIN number: ZAE000047353

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Shams Pather (independent non-executive chairman)

Anton Pillay (chief executive officer)

Mary-Anne Musekiwa (chief financial officer)

Alexandra Watson[#]

Hugo Nelson[#]

Jock McKenzie[#]

Judith February[#]

Lulama Boyce[#]

Madichaba Nhlumayo[#]

Neil Brown^{*#}

Phakamani Hadebe^{*#}

Saks Ntombela^{*#}

** Appointed 19 October 2020*

Independent non-executive

TRANSFER SECRETARIES

Computershare Investor Services Proprietary Limited

Rosebank Towers

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Rosebank 2196

Gauteng

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Saxonwold 2132

COMPANY SECRETARY

Nazrana Hawa

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Cape Town

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Cape Town

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Ernst & Young Inc.

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