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Independent auditor's review report on condensed consolidated financial statements

To the shareholders of Vunani Limited

We have reviewed the condensed consolidated financial statements of Vunani Limited, contained in the accompanying provisional report, which comprise the condensed consolidated statement of financial position at 29 February 2020 and the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows and the segmental reporting for the year then ended, and selected explanatory notes.

Directors' responsibility for the condensed consolidated financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the JSE Limited Listings Requirements for provisional reports, as set out in the *Basis of preparation* paragraph on page 6 to the financial statements, 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 financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these financial statements. We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements (ISRE) 2410, which applies to a review of historical information performed by the independent auditor of the entity. ISRE 2410 requires us to conclude whether anything has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the financial statements are not prepared in all material respects in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. This standard also requires us to comply with relevant ethical requirements.

A review of financial statements in accordance with ISRE 2410 is a limited assurance engagement. We perform procedures, primarily consisting of making inquiries of management and others within the entity, as appropriate, and applying analytical procedures, and evaluate the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in a review are substantially less than those performed in an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the condensed consolidated financial statements of Vunani Limited for the year ended 29 February 2020 are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the JSE Limited Listings Requirements for provisional reports, as set out in the *Basis of preparation* paragraph on page 6 to the financial statements, and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

KPMG Inc.

Per V. Mans
Chartered Accountant (SA)
Registered Auditor
Director
30 June 2020

KPMG Inc. is a company incorporated under the South African Companies Act and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), a Swiss entity.

KPMG Inc. is a Registered Auditor, in public practice, in terms of the Auditing Profession Act, 26 of 2005

Registration number 1999/021543/21

Chairman: Wiseman Nkuhlu
Chief Executive Officer: Ignatius Sehoole
Directors: Full list on website

The company's principal place of business is at KPMG Crescent, 85 Empire Road, Parktown

Condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 29 February 2020

Figures in R'000	Note	Reviewed 29 February 2020	Audited 28 February 2019
Revenue	1	462 156	425 329
Other income	2	12 950	2 258
Bargain purchase gain	8	54 515	–
Investment revenue		12 386	10 954
Interest received from investments		6 023	170
Impairments	3	(4 264)	(11 973)
Fair value adjustments	4	(30 370)	73 239
Equity-accounted earnings (net of income tax)		9 968	6 053
Commodities trading related costs		(83 374)	(100 594)
Operating expenses		(363 988)	(293 020)
Results from operating activities		76 002	112 416
Finance income		4 813	4 342
Finance costs		(9 801)	(8 801)
Net finance costs		(4 988)	(4 459)
Profit before income tax		71 014	107 957
Income tax expense		(11 920)	(17 705)
Profit for the year		59 094	90 252
Other comprehensive income			
Items that are or may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations Hyperinflation adjustments		(11 981)	2 159
		(8 924)	2 159
		(3 057)	–
Total comprehensive income for the year		47 113	92 411
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Equity holders of Vunani Limited Non-controlling interest		55 365	88 553
		3 729	1 699
		59 094	90 252
Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to:		47 598	89 916
Equity holders of Vunani Limited Non-controlling interest		(485)	2 495
		47 113	92 411
Basic earnings per share (cents)		34.5	54.7
Basic earnings per share from operations (cents)		34.5	54.7
Basic headline earnings per share (cents)	5	0.5	54.7
Basic headline earnings per share from operations (cents)		0.5	54.7

In the current year, the group acquired a controlling interest in Oracle Insurance Eswatini Limited ("Oracle Insurance"), an insurance business which has resulted in changes in the group's financial results. Refer to note 8 for more information.

The reviewed provisional condensed consolidated results have been prepared under the supervision of the Chief Financial Officer, Tafadzwa Mika CA(SA).

The directors take full responsibility for the preparation of the condensed consolidated provisional financial statements.

Signed on behalf of the board of directors by BM Khoza and T Mika 30 June 2020.

Condensed consolidated statement of financial position

at 29 February 2020

Figures in R'000	Note	Reviewed 29 February 2020	Audited 28 February 2019
Assets			
Property, plant and equipment *		27 903	10 977
Goodwill		139 766	139 766
Intangible assets	9	188 924	76 164
Investments in associates		59 787	53 390
Loans to associates		5 285	10 118
Other investments	7	107 020	93 565
Insurance related investments	13	286 589	–
Deferred tax asset		45 529	42 826
Other non-current assets	7	33 302	74 564
Total non-current assets		894 105	501 370
Other investments	7	4 432	918
Inventory		65 631	29 255
Taxation prepaid		3 150	1 259
Reinsurance assets	13	20 136	–
Loans to associates		1 460	–
Trade and other receivables		98 328	121 063
Accounts receivable from trading activities		286 531	90 561
Trading securities		143	72
Cash and cash equivalents		246 530	54 446
Total current assets		726 341	297 574
Total assets		1 620 446	798 944
Equity			
Stated capital		696 497	696 497
Treasury shares		(748)	(56)
Share-based payments reserve		5 624	5 506
Foreign currency translation reserve		(9 509)	(1 742)
Accumulated loss		(185 303)	(230 936)
Equity attributable to equity holders of Vunani Limited		506 561	469 269
Non-controlling interest		51 202	8 380
Total equity		557 763	477 649
Liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	7	46 408	46 151
Lease liabilities		12 339	–
Investment contracts	13	310 585	–
Insurance contract liabilities	13	78 348	–
Deferred tax liabilities		50 562	22 251
Total non-current liabilities		498 242	68 402
Other financial liabilities	7	42 145	32 168
Lease liabilities		7 336	–
Taxation payable		9 031	5 177
Insurance contract liabilities	13	11 600	–
Trade and other payables		198 506	114 700
Accounts payable from trading activities		285 956	90 840
Trading securities		15	22
Bank overdraft		9 852	9 986
Current liabilities		564 441	252 893
Total liabilities		1 062 683	321 295
Total equity and liabilities		1 620 446	798 944
Shares in issue (000s)	6	161 156	161 156
Net asset value per share (cents)		314.3	291.2
Net tangible asset value per share (cents)		110.4	157.3

** The group has, as permitted by IFRS 16 Leases (IFRS 16), elected not to restate its comparative annual financial statements. Included in property, plant and equipment is the right of use assets recognised as a result of applying IFRS 16. Comparability will therefore not be achieved as the comparative annual financial information has been prepared on an IAS 17 Leases (IAS 17) basis. Refer to note 12 for more detail on the adoption of IFRS 16.*

Net asset value per share (cents)

Net asset value per share is the equity attributable to equity holders of Vunani Limited, utilising all shares in issue, including treasury shares.

Net tangible asset value per share (cents)

Net tangible asset value per share is the equity attributable to equity holders of Vunani Limited, (excluding goodwill and intangible assets) utilising all shares in issue, including treasury shares.

Condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 29 February 2020

Figures in R'000	Stated capital	Treasury shares	Share-based payment reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Accumulated loss	Total attribu-table to equity holders	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance as at 28 February 2018 – Audited	706 572	(14 842)	21 646	(3 105)	(310 453)	399 818	(566)	399 252
Total comprehensive income for the period								
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	88 553	88 553	1 699	90 252
Other comprehensive income for the period	–	–	–	1 363	–	1 363	796	2 159
Total comprehensive income for the period	–	–	–	1 363	88 553	89 916	2 495	92 411
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity								
Acquisition of treasury shares	–	(1 268)	–	–	–	(1 268)	–	(1 268)
Share-based payments	–	–	7 844	–	–	7 844	–	7 844
Dividends paid	–	–	–	–	(9 677)	(9 677)	(838)	(10 515)
Delisted shares	(10 075)	–	–	–	–	(10 075)	–	(10 075)
Transfer between reserves *	–	16 054	(23 984)	–	7 930	–	–	–
Disposal to non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–	(7 289)	(7 289)	7 289	–
Total transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity	(10 075)	14 786	(16 140)	–	(9 036)	(20 465)	6 451	(14 014)
Balance as at 28 February 2019 – Audited	696 497	(56)	5 506	(1 742)	(230 936)	469 269	8 380	477 649
Total comprehensive income for the year								
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	55 365	55 365	3 729	59 094
Other comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	(7 767)	–	(7 767)	(4 214)	(11 981)
Total comprehensive income for the period	–	–	–	(7 767)	55 365	47 598	(485)	47 113
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity								
Acquisition of treasury shares	–	(4 246)	–	–	–	(4 246)	–	(4 246)
Transfer of treasury shares		3 554	(3 554)	–	–	–	–	–
Share-based payments	–	–	5 009	–	–	5 009	–	5 009
Dividends paid	–	–	–	–	(11 912)	(11 912)	(1 244)	(13 156)
Transfer between reserves *			(1 337)	–	1 337	–	–	–
Acquisition of non-controlling interest	–	–	–	–	843	843	(843)	–
Business combination @	–	–	–	–	–	–	45 394	45 394
Total transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity	–	(692)	118	–	(9 732)	(10 306)	43 307	33 001
Balance as at 29 February 2020 – Reviewed	696 497	(748)	5 624	(9 509)	(185 303)	506 561	51 202	557 763

@ Relates to the acquisition of Oracle Insurance. Refer to note 8.

** Shares that were issued as part of the share-based payment scheme vested. The shares were transferred out of the share trust (held as treasury shares) to the qualifying employees. The cumulative share-based payment expense in the reserve has been transferred between the non-distributable reserve and retained income on vesting.*

DIVIDENDS

Figures in R'000	Reviewed 28 February 2020	Audited 28 February 2019
Ordinary dividend		
Ordinary dividend number 5 of 7.4 cents (5.92 cents net of dividend withholding tax) per share was paid to ordinary shareholders on 30 July 2019 (net of treasury shares), (2019: Ordinary dividend number 4 of 6.2 cents (4.96 cents net of dividend withholding tax) per share was paid to ordinary shareholders on 30 July 2018).	11 912	9 677
	11 912	9 677

Condensed consolidated statement of cash flows

for the year ended 29 February 2020

Figures in R'000	Note	Reviewed 29 February 2020	Audited 28 February 2019
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net cash generated by operating activities	10	73 017	38 752
Investment revenue received		11 588	10 954
Finance income received		9 970	4 342
Finance costs paid		(9 720)	(7 537)
Dividends paid to shareholders		(11 912)	(9 677)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest		(1 244)	(838)
Income tax paid		(19 247)	(15 394)
Net cash generated by operating activities		52 452	20 602
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of subsidiaries net of cash acquired		82 473	–
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(1 180)	(2 523)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		1 322	–
Proceeds from repayment of loans to associates		6 167	3 000
Advances in investment and loans to associates		(2 494)	(3 958)
Dividends received from associates		3 571	785
Acquisition of intangible assets – computer software		(5 519)	–
Acquisition of other investments		–	(234)
Proceeds on disposal of other investments		13 685	490
Proceeds on disposal of insurance investments		213 680	–
Acquisition of insurance investments		(4 349)	–
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities		307 356	(2 440)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Acquisition of treasury shares		(4 246)	(1 268)
Advances of other financial liabilities		38 037	–
Repayments of other financial liabilities		(20 830)	(22 175)
Repayments of insurance liabilities		(175 158)	–
Increase in insurance liabilities		4 350	–
Repayment of lease liabilities – capital repayment		(7 402)	–
Net cash outflow from financing activities		(165 249)	(23 443)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		194 559	(5 281)
Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held		(2 341)	519
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		44 460	49 222
Total cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		236 678	44 460

Segmental reporting

for the year ended 29 February 2020

The fund management and other investments segments are geographically located in South Africa and, on a smaller scale, in Botswana, Malawi and Zimbabwe. The institutional securities broking, commodities trading, asset administration and advisory services segments are geographically located in South Africa. The insurance segment, located in Eswatini, was acquired during the year.

Figures in R'000		Revenue Reviewed 29 February 2020	Reportable segment profit/(loss) after tax Reviewed 29 February 2020	Total assets Reviewed 29 February 2020	Total liabilities Reviewed 29 February 2020
Fund management		96 810	10 538	92 225	(37 034)
Asset administration		139 245	16 575	227 602	(71 209)
Insurance *		59 723	55 215	628 099	(523 501)
Investment banking	Advisory services	13 969	(403)	7 373	(2 434)
	Institutional securities broking	36 936	(757)	297 365	(293 070)
Private equity	Commodities trading	105 416	(9 425)	92 789	(91 675)
	Other investments	10 057	(12 649)	274 993	(43 760)
Total		462 156	59 094	1 620 446	(1 062 683)

** The Insurance segment arose as a result of the acquisition of Oracle Insurance Eswatini Limited during the period. The classification is in line with how the group's chief operating decision-maker allocates resources and assesses the performance of the group's segments. Refer to note 8 for additional information.*

Figures in R'000		Revenue Audited 28 February 2019	Reportable segment profit/(loss) after tax Audited 28 February 2019	Total assets Audited 28 February 2019	Total liabilities Audited 28 February 2019
Fund management		87 155	7 898	82 608	(19 912)
Asset administration		127 362	13 445	230 407	(86 967)
Investment banking	Advisory services	18 021	4 705	15 193	(10 252)
	Institutional securities broking	42 001	(7 211)	104 945	(99 540)
Private equity	Commodities trading	141 302	9 670	199 612	(65 971)
	Other investments	9 488	61 745	166 179	(38 653)
Total		425 329	90 252	798 944	(321 295)

Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements

(all figures in R'000)

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The condensed consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the JSE Limited and A2X Listings Requirements for provisional reports and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa. The JSE Listings Requirements require provisional reports to be prepared in accordance with the framework concepts and the measurement and recognition requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee and Financial Pronouncements as issued by Financial Reporting Standards Council and to also, as a minimum, contain the information required by IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting. The A2X Listings Requirements require issuers to prepare financial information in terms of an acceptable accounting framework, such as IFRS and in addition, disclose headline earnings per share, diluted headline earnings per share as well as a detailed reconciliation between headline earnings and earnings used in the calculation, in their interim and year-end results. The accounting policies applied in the preparation of the condensed consolidated financial statements are in terms of IFRS and are consistent with those applied in the previous consolidated annual financial statements, except for the adoption of new standards effective 1 March 2019, IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* as a result of the acquisition completed during the year, IFRS 16 *Leases* and IAS 29 *Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies* accounting applied for the Zimbabwe subsidiaries. The group has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

The reviewed condensed consolidated provisional financial statements have been presented on the historical cost basis, except for other investments and certain other financial liabilities, which are fair valued. These condensed consolidated financial statements are presented in South African Rand, rounded to the nearest thousand, which is the group's presentation currency.

These reviewed condensed consolidated provisional financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the company, its subsidiaries and entities that, in substance, are controlled by the group and the group's interest in associates. Results of subsidiaries and associates are included from the effective date of acquisition up to the effective date of disposal. All significant transactions and balances between group enterprises are eliminated on consolidation.

Estimates and judgements

In preparing these condensed consolidated financial statements, the significant judgements made by management in applying the group's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those that applied to the consolidated annual financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2019, with the exception of the valuation of value of in-force business acquired (refer to notes 8 and 9), the adoption of IFRS 16 *Leases* (refer to note 12), IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* (refer to note 13) and IAS 29 *Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies* (refer to note 14).

NOTES

1. Revenue

Revenue includes trading revenue, fees earned from advisory services, brokerage, fund management fees, asset administration fees, management fees, commodities trading revenue and insurance premiums.

The revenue relating to the core business operations of the group has been disaggregated as follows:

Figures in R'000	Reviewed 29 February 2020	Audited 28 February 2019
Fund management	96 810	87 155
Asset administration	139 245	127 362
Insurance	59 723	–
Advisory services	13 969	18 021
Institutional securities broking	36 936	42 001
Commodities trading	105 416	141 302
Other investments	10 057	9 488
	462 156	425 329

2. Other income

Figures in R'000	Reviewed 29 February 2020	Audited 28 February 2019
Sundry income	6 576	1 945
Directors' fees	484	301
Accounting fees	4	12
Reinsurance recoveries	5 886	–
	12 950	2 258

3. Impairments

Figures in R'000	Reviewed 29 February 2020	Audited 28 February 2019
Impairment loss on trade and other receivables	(4 564)	(2 972)
Impairment reversal/(loss) on loans to associates	300	(9 001)
	(4 264)	(11 973)

The decrease in the impairment of loans to associates is as a result of these advances being classified as Stage 1 and have not had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or that have low credit risk at the reporting date.

Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements

(all figures in R'000) (continued)

Figures in R'000	Reviewed 29 February 2020	Audited 28 February 2019
4. Fair value adjustments		
Fair value adjustments on financial assets and liabilities	(26 387)	73 239
Fair value adjustments to third party liabilities	3 184	–
Fair value adjustments to investment contract liabilities	(7 432)	–
Reinsurance assets fair value adjustments	265	–
	(30 370)	73 239

The decrease in fair value adjustments relates to the write down of the group's investments that are carried at fair value through profit or loss.

	Reviewed 29 February 2020	Audited 28 February 2019
5. Reconciliation of headline earnings for the year		
Profit for the year attributable to equity holders of Vunani	55 365	88 553
Adjusted for:		
IFRS 16 *leases*		
Lease modification gain	(120)	–
Business combination		
Bargain purchase gain	(54 515)	–
	730	88 553
Headline earnings per share (cents)	0.5	54.7
Basic headline earnings per share from operations	0.5	54.7
Diluted headline earnings per share (cents)	0.5	53.5
Diluted headline earnings per share from operations	0.5	53.5

6. Authorised and issued stated capital

The authorised stated capital at 29 February 2020 was 500 million ordinary shares of no par value (2019: 500 million ordinary shares of no par value). 161 155 915 shares were in issue at 29 February 2020 (2019: 161 155 915).

Weighted average number of ordinary shares (000s)	Reviewed 29 February 2020	Audited 28 February 2019
Issued ordinary shares at the beginning of the year	161 156	164 897
Effect of delisting shares	–	(2737)
Effect of own shares held	(540)	(138)
Weighted average number of shares in issue during the year	160 616	162 022
Number of shares in issue at the end of the year	161 156	161 156
Dilutive weighted average number of ordinary shares (000s)		
Issued ordinary shares at the beginning of the year	161 156	164 897
Effect of delisting shares	–	(2 737)
Effect of own shares held	(540)	(138)
Effect of dilutive shares *	–	3 372
Diluted weighted average number of shares in issue during the year	160 616	165 394
Number of shares in issue at the end of the year	161 156	161 156

* *The shares issued as part of the employee share incentive scheme could potentially dilute basic earnings in the future. The employee shares do not have a dilutive effect in the current year.*

Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements

(all figures in R'000) (continued)

7. Other investments, other non-current assets and other financial liabilities

Unlisted investments are fair valued annually by the directors. Listed investment prices are determined with reference to the share price at period-end.

Both listed and unlisted investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are either accounted for at amortised cost or classified at fair value through profit or loss. The group classifies other non-current assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Ring-fenced special purpose entities have historically been used to house the group's geared equity investments and any financial liabilities that relate to such investments. Financial assets and liabilities that arise in terms of these ring-fenced structures are both fair valued through profit or loss in terms of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments.*

For additional information on the fair values of other investments, insurance related investments, other non-current assets and other financial liabilities, please refer to note 11 of these financial results.

8. Business combination

Acquisition of Oracle Insurance Eswatini Limited

Vunani acquired an effective 52% of Oracle Insurance Eswatini Limited ("Oracle Insurance") (previously Metropolitan Life Swaziland Limited) on 5 December 2019. The acquisition is in line with the group's strategy to expand its footprint in the financial services business, thereby diversifying the group's product offering. The consideration for the investment amounted to R35.0 million. The acquisition was funded by financing provided by the group's bankers.

An after tax profit of R7.2 million has been included in Vunani's profit or loss for the year ended 29 February 2020. R3.4 million of this profit is attributable to non-controlling interests. R59.7 million has been included in Vunani's revenue since the acquisition of Oracle Insurance for the period 1 December 2019 to 29 February 2020.

The acquisition resulted in the recognition of intangible assets of R119.6 million and deferred tax on intangible asset of R32.9 million at acquisition date. The acquisition resulted in the recognition of a bargain purchase gain of R54.3 million at acquisition date which has been presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income.

Trade receivables acquired are at fair value and are expected to be collected in their entirety. No contingent liabilities arose as a result of the business combination. The valuation of the non-controlling interest was based on the fair value of the net asset value of Oracle Insurance at acquisition date and amounted to R45.4 million.

A preliminary purchase price allocation in terms of IFRS 3 is presented below:

Figures in R'000	Oracle
Net assets acquired	
Value of in-force business acquired	119 643
Deferred tax on intangible	(32 902)
Property plant and equipment	2 906
Financial instruments measured at fair value profit or loss	490 616
Trade and other receivables	20 825
Insurance and other receivables	8 892
Reinsurance contracts	8 915
Cash and cash equivalents	118 500
Insurance contract liabilities	(95 895)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(473 961)
Income tax liability	(3 097)
Trade and other payables	(29 732)
Non-controlling interest	(45 394)
Net asset value acquired	89 316
Purchase price	(35 000)
Bargain purchase gain	54 316
The following intangible assets and the related deferred taxation were identified at acquisition date consisting of:	
Value of in-force business acquired	119 643
Deferred taxation	(32 902)
	86 741
The intangibles will be amortised as follows:	
Value of in-force business acquired	360 months

8. Business combination (continued)

Acquisition of Stanlib Investment Managers Proprietary Limited

Vunani acquired 100% of Stanlib Investment Managers Proprietary Limited ("Stanlib Botswana") on 1 January 2020. The acquisition is in line with the group's strategy to expand its footprint in the financial services business, thereby diversifying the group's product offering.
The consideration for the investment amounted to R2.0 million and a contingent consideration liability of R2.4 million should certain conditions be met. The acquisition was funded by cash.

An after tax profit of R0.04 million has been included in Vunani's profit or loss for the year ended 29 February 2020. R4.6 million has been included in Vunani's revenue since the acquisition of Stanlib Botswana for the period 1 January 2020 to 29 February 2020.

The acquisition resulted in the recognition of a bargain purchase of R0.2 million at acquisition date. The gain on bargain purchase has been presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income.

Trade receivables acquired are at fair value and are expected to be collected in their entirety. A contingent consideration liability of R2.4 million arose as a result of the business combination. The were no non-controlling interest as a result of the acquisition.

A preliminary purchase price allocation in terms of IFRS 3 is presented below:

Figures in R'000	Stanlib
Net assets acquired	
Property plant and equipment	2 830
Financial investments	12 501
Inventory holdings in unit portfolios	4 370
Trade and other receivables	1 819
Cash and cash equivalents	973
Taxation	978
Trade and other payables	(13 362)
Employee benefits	(839)
Amounts due to group	(4 158)
Amounts due from group companies	809
Notes payable and long-term debt	(1 214)
Deferred tax liability	(158)
Net asset value acquired	4 549
Purchase price	(2 000)
Contingent consideration liability	(2 350)
Bargain purchase gain	199

9. Intangible assets

The previously reported intangible assets arose on the acquisition of Mandlalux Proprietary Limited. In the current year, the group acquired Oracle Insurance Eswatini Limited. Additionally, the group has internally generated computer software intangible assets. Intangibles assets are tested for impairment when there is an indicator the asset is impaired. The value in-force acquired is reviewed for impairment losses through the liability adequacy test and written down for impairment if necessary.

As at 29 February 2020, the intangible assets comprised:	R'000
Balance at 1 March 2019	76 164
Value of in-force business acquired *	119 643
Computer software	5 519
Amortisation	(12 402)
	188 924

** Refer to note 8 for further details relating to the acquisition of Oracle Insurance.*

Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements

(all figures in R'000) (continued)

10. Net cash utilised by operating activities

Figures in R'000	Reviewed 29 February 2020	Audited 28 February 2019
Profit before income tax expense from operations	71 014	107 957
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3 197	3 067
Depreciation of right of use assets	7 787	–
Equity-accounted earnings (net of income tax)	(9 968)	(6 053)
Fair value adjustments	26 387	(73 239)
Fair value adjustments to third party liabilities	(3 184)	–
Fair value adjustments to investment contract liabilities	7 432	–
Reinsurance assets fair value adjustments	(265)	–
Short-term insurance: Incurred but not reported (IBNR)	1 891	–
Short-term insurance: Unearned premiums	872	–
Bargain purchase gain	(54 515)	–
Impairment (reversal)/loss on loans to associates	(300)	9 001
Impairment loss on trade and other receivables	4 564	2 972
Amortisation of intangible assets	12 402	11 224
Share-based payments expense	5 009	7 844
Foreign currency translation loss	1 885	834
Lease straight-line adjustment	–	186
Interest received from investments and finance income	(10 836)	(4 512)
Investment revenue	(12 386)	(10 954)
Finance costs	9 801	8 801
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in trading securities	(78)	299
Increase in inventory	(36 647)	(29 255)
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	22 836	(41 221)
Increase in trade and other payables	33 071	53 637
Increase in reinsurance assets	(3 074)	–
Decrease in insurance liabilities	(2 763)	–
Increase in accounts receivable and payable from trading activities	(1 115)	(1 836)
Cash generated by operating activities	73 017	38 752

11. Financial instruments carried at fair value

The fair value of a financial instrument is the price that would be received for the sale of an asset or paid for the transfer of a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Underlying the definition of fair value is a presumption that an entity is a going concern without any intention or need to liquidate, to curtail materially the scale of its operations or to undertake a transaction on adverse terms. Fair value is not, therefore, the amount that an entity would receive or pay in a forced transaction, involuntary liquidation or distressed sale.

The existence of published price quotations in an active market is the best evidence of fair value and, where they exist, they are used to measure the financial asset or financial liability. A market is considered to be active if transactions occur with sufficient volume and frequency to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. Financial instruments fair valued using quoted prices would generally be classified as level 1 in terms of the fair value hierarchy and when fair valued indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) will be classified as level 2.

Where a quoted price does not represent fair value at the measurement date or where the market for a financial instrument is not active, the group establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques include reference to the value of the assets of the underlying business, earnings multiples (e.g. unlisted investments), discounted cash flow analysis (e.g. unlisted investments, loans and advances) and various option pricing models.

Inputs used in valuation techniques for loans and advances, other investments, investments in associates and other financial liabilities, include discount rates, expected future cash flows, dividend yields, earnings multiples, volatility, equity prices and commodity prices.

Valuation methodologies and techniques applied for level 3 financial instruments include a combination of discounted cash flow analysis, application of earnings multiples on sustainable after tax earnings and current and projected net asset values to determine overall reasonability. The valuation technique applied to specific financial instruments depends on the nature of the financial instrument and the most appropriate valuation technique is determined on that basis.

After the valuations of the unlisted financial assets and liabilities are performed, these are presented to the group's investment committee for independent review. All significant valuations are approved by the investment committee.

11. Financial instruments carried at fair value (continued)

The valuation methodologies, techniques and inputs applied to the fair value measurement of the financial instruments have been applied in a manner consistent with that of the previous financial period.

Fair values Figures in R'000	Reviewed 29 February 2020 Carrying amount	Reviewed 29 February 2020 Fair value	Audited 28 February 2019 Carrying amount	Audited 28 February 2019 Fair value
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Other investments	111 452	111 452	94 483	94 483
Insurance related investments	286 589	286 589	–	–
Other non-current assets	33 302	33 302	70 881	70 881
Trading securities	143	143	72	72
Financial assets not measured at fair value				
Loans to associates	6 745	4 986	10 118	8 464
Loans in other non-current assets	–	–	3 683	3 826
	438 231	436 472	179 237	177 726
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(6 499)	(6 499)	(5 663)	(5 663)
Trading securities	(15)	(15)	(22)	(22)
Insurance contracts	(310 585)	(310 585)	–	–
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value				
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost	(82 054)	(79 256)	(72 656)	(61 927)
Insurance liabilities	(11 600)	(11 600)	–	–
	(410 753)	(407 955)	(78 341)	(67 612)
Total	27 478	28 517	100 896	110 114

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable from trading activities, trade and other receivables, insurance assets, reinsurance assets, bank overdraft, accounts payable from trading activities and trade and other payables reasonably approximate their fair values and are therefore not included in the table above.

Fair value hierarchy

The table below analyses recurring fair value measurements for financial assets and financial liabilities. These fair value measurements are categorised into different levels in the fair value hierarchy based on inputs to the valuation techniques used.

The different levels are defined as follows:

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

Reviewed 29 February 2020

Figures in R'000	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	182 738	117 782	130 823	431 343
Financial assets measured at fair value	143	–	–	143
Financial assets at amortised cost	–	–	4 986	4 986
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	(15)	(310 585)	(6 499)	(317 099)
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	–	–	(90 856)	(90 856)
	182 866	(192 803)	38 454	28 517

Audited 28 February 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	16 261	–	149 103	165 364
Financial assets measured at fair value	72	–	–	72
Financial assets at amortised cost	–	–	12 290	12 290
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	(22)	–	(5 663)	(5 685)
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	–	–	(61 927)	(61 927)
	16 311	–	93 803	110 114

Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements

(all figures in R'000) (continued)

Figures in R'000	Reviewed 29 February 2020	Audited 28 February 2019
Level 3 financial instruments at fair value comprise:		
Balance at beginning of year	143 440	76 704
Total gains or losses in profit or loss	(19 066)	76 580
Sales	–	(9 844)
Transfer to trade and other receivables	(50)	–
Balance at end of the year	124 324	143 440

A change of 10% in the unobservable inputs of the investment and liability at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amount shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

Effect on statement of comprehensive income (profit/(loss)) and equity before taxation	Reviewed 29 February 2020	Audited 28 February 2019
Equity		
10% increase	2 392	3 227
10% decrease	(2 392)	(3 136)
Cash flow		
10% increase	2 613	6 716
10% decrease	(18 050)	(7 849)
Foreign exchange movement		
10% increase	1 250	164
10% decrease	1 038	(164)

12. Adoption of new accounting standards

IFRS 16 *Leases*

IFRS 16 *Leases* introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value.

The group has adopted IFRS 16 retrospectively from 1 March 2019, using the modified retrospective approach. Comparatives are not restated under this approach. Accordingly, the group's previously reported financial results up to 28 February 2019 are presented in accordance with the requirements of IAS 17. On adoption of IFRS 16, the group recognised lease liabilities in relation to leases which had previously been classified as operating leases under the principles of IAS 17. These liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate. The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognised under IFRS 16 was between 7% and 10.86%. This incremental borrowing rate was calculated at 1 March 2019 for each legal entity in the group.

Right of use assets were measured at the amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the statement of financial position as at 28 February 2019.

The group has lease contracts for corporate offices and small office equipment. The terms and conditions of the lease contracts are negotiated on an individual basis. Extension and termination options are included in a number of leases across the group. 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 are only included in the lease term if the lessee is reasonably certain to extend the lease. Each lease generally imposes a restriction that the property can only be used by the group unless permission is given by the lessor to sublet, and that the buildings must be returned to their original condition at the end of the lease.

In applying IFRS 16 for the first time, the group has used the following practical expedients: for corporate office leases with a term of less than 12 months on 1 March 2019, the group applied the short-term exemption and accounted for the leases on a straight-line basis over the remaining lease term and hindsight has been used when considering whether to include renewal and termination options in the lease term. The group also elected not to include initial direct costs in the measurement of the right-of-use asset for the leases in existence at the date of initial application.

On transition to IFRS 16 on 1 March 2019, the impact on the statement of financial position was as follows:

	28 February 2019 R'000	Impact of adoption of IFRS 16 R'000	1 March 2019 R'000
Property, plant and equipment	10 977	17 949	28 926
Lease liabilities *	–	18 900	18 900
Other financial liabilities &	32 168	(951)	31 217

* *Materially relates to the recognition of lease liabilities of R18.9 million on the adoption of IFRS 16.*

& *Materially relates to the derecognition of the IAS 17 straight-lined lease provision which was recorded as part of other financial liabilities at 28 February 2019. This has been adjusted against the right-of-use asset.*

12. Adoption of new accounting standards (continued)

IFRS 16: *Leases* (continued)

	Right-of-use asset R'000	Lease liability R'000
Balance as at 1 March 2019	17 949	(18 900)
Other movements *	6 833	(6 900)
Depreciation expense	(7 787)	–
Payments	–	8 718
Business combination	1 122	(1 214)
Foreign exchange difference	53	(63)
Interest expense	–	(1 316)
	18 170	(19 675)

** The other movements relate to remeasurements of lease liabilities as a result of modifications to the lease agreements.*

Impact on the statement of comprehensive income

	R'000
Depreciation on the right-of-use asset	7 787
Rent expense	(8 718)
Interest expense	1 316
	385

13. Insurance

During the year, the group acquired a controlling stake in Oracle Insurance (refer to note 8 for details of the acquisition). As a result the group has adopted IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* as part of its accounting policies with effect from December 2019. The impact of applying IFRS 4 is detailed below:

Insurance and investment contracts

Oracle Insurance issues contracts that transfer insurance risk or financial risk or both. As a result of the different risks transferred by contracts, for the purposes of valuation and profit recognition, contracts are divided into investment and insurance contracts. Insurance contracts are those contracts that transfer significant insurance risk to the group, whereas investment contracts transfer financial risk.

Classification of contracts

The classification of contracts is performed at the inception of each contract. The classification of the contract at inception remains the classification of the contract for the remainder of its lifetime. There is one exception to this principle:

If the terms of an investment contract change significantly, the original contract is derecognised and a new contract is recognised with the new classification.

Insurance contracts

Insurance risk is risk, other than financial risk, transferred from the holder of a contract to the issuer. Insurance risk is significant if an insured event could cause an insurer to pay benefits on the occurrence of an insured event that are significantly more than the benefits payable if the insured event did not occur, excluding scenarios that lack commercial substance.

Insurance contracts may transfer financial risk as well as insurance risk. However, in all instances where significant insurance risk is transferred, the contract is classified as an insurance contract. Significant insurance risk exists even if the insured event is extremely unlikely or even if the expected present value of contingent cash flows is a small proportion of the expected present value of all the remaining contractual cash flows.

Insurance contracts are those under which the group accepts significant insurance risk from another party (contract holder) by agreeing to pay compensation if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the contract holder.

Investment contracts

Financial risk is the risk of a possible future change in one or more of a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index or other variable, provided that in the case of a non-financial variable, the variable is not specific to a party to the contract. The group designates investment contract liabilities at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition as their fair value is dependent on the fair value of underlying financial assets, derivatives and/or investment property are designated at inception as at fair value through profit or loss. The group designates these investment contracts to be measured at fair value through profit or loss because it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency, referred to as an accounting mismatch, that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Contracts with discretionary participation features

The group issues insurance and investment contracts containing discretionary participation features ("DPF").

These contracts are smoothed bonus and conventional with-profit business. All contracts with DPF are accounted for in the same manner as insurance contracts. Where a contract has both investment with DPF and investment components, the policy is classified as investment with DPF.

Measurement

The liabilities relating to insurance contracts and investment contracts with DPF are measured in accordance with the financial soundness valuation (FSV) basis as set out in professional guidance note SAP 104 – Calculation of the value assets, liabilities and Capital Adequacy Requirement ("CAR") of long-term insurers. The FSV basis uses best estimate assumptions regarding future experience together with compulsory and discretionary margins for prudence and deferral of profit emergence.

Assumptions used in the valuation basis are reviewed periodically and any changes in non-economic estimates are reflected in profit or loss as they occur. Economic changes in estimate are stabilised as they occur and are reflected in profit or loss according to a specified release pattern.

The valuation bases used for the major classes of contract liabilities before the addition of the margins described under the heading of compulsory and discretionary margins below, were as follows:

- For smoothed bonus business the liability is taken as the sum of the fund accounts being the retrospective accumulation of premiums net of charges and benefit payments at the declared bonus rates.
- For individual smoothed bonus business, the liability is taken as the sum of the fund accounts less the present value of future charges not required for risk benefits and expenses.
- For with-profit annuity business, the liability is taken as the discounted value of projected future benefit payments and expenses. Future bonuses are provided for at bonus rates supported by the assumed future investment return.
- For the above classes of business, bonus stabilisation accounts (BSAs), are held in contract holder liabilities in addition to the liabilities described above.
- For conventional non-profit business, including non-profit annuities and guaranteed endowment business, the liability is taken as the difference between the discounted value of future expenses and benefit payments and the discounted value of future premium receipts.

The major classes of contract liabilities are disclosed in below.

Compulsory and discretionary margins

In the valuation of liabilities, provision is made for the explicit compulsory margins as required by SAP 104 – Calculation of the value of the assets, liabilities and CAR of long-term insurers. The following additional discretionary margins are held in order to release profits as they are earned:

The main discretionary margins utilised in the valuation are as follows:

Additional BSAs are held for the benefit of shareholders to provide an additional layer of protection under extreme market conditions against the risk of removal of non-vested bonuses caused by fluctuations in the values of assets backing smoothed bonus liabilities. This liability is in addition to the policyholder BSA described elsewhere, and is not distributed as bonuses to policyholders under normal market conditions.

For certain books of business which are ring-fenced per historic merger or take-over arrangements, appropriate liabilities are held to ensure appropriate capitalisation of future profits in line with the terms of the related agreements.

An additional margin is held to reduce the risk of future losses caused by the impact of market fluctuations on capitalised fees and on the assets backing guaranteed liabilities. This liability is built up retrospectively and utilised if adverse market conditions cause a reduction in the capitalised value of fees or in the value of assets backing guaranteed liabilities.

Additional prospective margins are held in respect of premium and decrement assumptions and asset-related fees on certain product lines to avoid the premature recognition of profits that may give rise to future losses if claims experience turns out to be worse than expected. This allows profits to be recognised in the period in which the risks are borne by the group. For certain books of business, future charges arising from the surrender of smoothed bonus individual policies are not recognised until surrender occurs.

Liabilities for immediate annuities are set equal to the present value of expected future annuity payments and expenses, discounted using an appropriate market-related yield curve as at the reporting date. The yield curve is based on risk-free securities (either fixed or CPI-linked, depending on the nature of the corresponding liability), adjusted for credit and liquidity spreads of the assets actually held in the portfolio. Implicit allowance is made for expected credit losses to avoid a reduction in liabilities caused by capitalisation of credit spreads.

Embedded derivatives

The group does not separately measure embedded derivatives that meet the definition of an insurance contract and the entire contract is measured as an insurance contract. All other embedded derivatives are separated and carried at fair value, in accordance with APN 110: Allowance for embedded investment derivatives, if they are not closely related to the host insurance contract and meet the definition of a derivative. Embedded derivatives that are separated from the host contract are at fair value through profit or loss.

Liability adequacy test

The FSV methodology meets the requirements of the liability adequacy test in terms of IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts.* However, at each reporting date the adequacy of the insurance liabilities is assessed to confirm that the carrying amount of the insurance liabilities, measured in accordance with the FSV basis, less any related intangible assets, such as the value of in-force business acquired, is adequate in relation to the estimated future cash flows.

Future cash flows are based on best estimates in accordance with the FSV basis, but excluding compulsory margins as described in SAP 104 as well as any discretionary margins.

If the liabilities prove to be inadequate the deficiency is recognised in profit or loss.

13. Insurance (continued)

Reinsurance contracts held

Contracts entered into by the group with reinsurers under which the group is compensated for losses on one or more contracts issued by the group and that meet the classification requirements for insurance contracts are classified as reinsurance contracts held. The benefits to which the group is entitled under its reinsurance contracts held are recognised as reinsurance assets. These assets consist of short-term balances due from reinsurers (classified as receivables), as well as longer term receivables (classified as reinsurance assets) that are dependent on the expected claims and benefits arising under the related reinsured insurance contract. Amounts recoverable from or due to reinsurers are measured consistently with the amounts associated with the reinsured insurance contracts and in accordance with the terms of each reinsurance contract.

Impairment of reinsurance assets

If there is objective evidence that the reinsurance asset is impaired, the group reduces the carrying amount of the reinsurance asset to its recoverable amount and recognises that impairment loss in profit or loss. The impairment loss is calculated using the same method adopted for loans and receivables.

Insurance premiums

Insurance premiums and annuity considerations receivable from insurance contracts and investment contracts with DPF are recognised as revenue in profit or loss, gross of commission and reinsurance premiums and excluding taxes and levies. Where annual premiums are paid in instalments, the outstanding balance of these premiums is recognised when due. Receivables arising from insurance and investment contracts with DPF are recognised under trade and other receivables.

Reinsurance premiums

Reinsurance premiums are recognised when due for payment. Included in operating expenses are reinsurance premiums of R14.0 million.

Insurance benefits and claims

Insurance benefits and claims incurred under insurance contracts and investment contracts with DPF include death, disability, maturity, annuity and surrender payments and are recognised in profit or loss based on the estimated liability for compensation owed to the contract holder. Death, disability and surrender claims are recognised when incurred. These claims also include claim events, which occurred before the reporting date, but have not been fully processed. Included in operating expenses are insurance claims of R29.5 million. Claims in the process of settlement are recognised in trade and other payables in the statement of financial position. Maturity and annuity claims are recognised when they are due for payment. Outstanding claims are recognised in insurance liabilities.

Reinsurance recoveries

Reinsurance recoveries are accounted for in the same period as the related claim. Included in other income are reinsurance recoveries of R5.9 million.

Acquisition costs

Acquisition costs, disclosed as sales remuneration, consist of commission payable on insurance contracts and investment contracts with DPF and expenses directly related thereto (including bonuses payable to sales staff and the group's contribution to their retirement and medical aid funds). These costs are expensed when incurred. The FSV basis makes implicit allowance for the recoupment of acquisition costs; therefore, no explicit deferred acquisition cost asset is recognised in the statement of financial position for contracts valued on this basis.

14. Hyperinflation accounting in Zimbabwe

On 11 October 2019 the Zimbabwe Public Accountants and Auditors Board's announced that Zimbabwe is in hyperinflation. Consequently, Vunani applied IAS 29 in accounting for the group's operations in Zimbabwe, where Vunani holds 65% of Purpose Asset Management (Private) Limited's equity. The key drivers in restating the results included:

a) not restating the carrying amounts of monetary assets and liabilities;

b) restating non-monetary assets and liabilities that are not carried at amounts current at balance-sheet date and components of shareholders' equity by applying the relevant conversion factor;

c) deferred tax items are re-measured in accordance with IAS 12 after restating the nominal carrying amounts of non-monetary items at the date of the opening statement of financial position of the reporting period by applying the measuring unit at that date. The deferred tax items are restated for the change in the measuring unit from the date of the opening statement of financial position of the reporting period to the end of that reporting period;

d) an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss if the remeasured amount of a non-monetary item exceeds its recoverable amount.

e) comparative financial statements were restated by applying a year-end conversion factor of 6.21;

f) all items in the statement of profit or loss were restated by applying the relevant monthly conversion factors;

g) monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated into Zimbabwe dollars at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date; and

h) all items in the statement of cashflows were stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the balance sheet date.

Hyperinflation eroded the value of the Zimbabwean dollar as the country transitioned from a dual-currency system to a mono-currency Zimbabwean dollar system, with the inflation index reaching 552% in December 2019.

The group presents any exchange differences resulting from the translation of a hyperinflationary foreign operation in other comprehensive income as part of the foreign currency translation reserve. The application of hyperinflation accounting resulted in a net monetary loss of R3.1 million.

Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements

(all figures in R'000) (continued)

15. Related party transactions

Related-party transactions similar to those disclosed in the group's annual financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2019 took place during the period under review. The changes relate to the acquisition of businesses in the current period as disclosed in business combinations note 8.

16. Events after reporting date

COVID 19 implications

The group takes cognisance of the recent outbreak of the coronavirus (COVID-19) that has been declared a world pandemic by the World Health Organisation (WHO). This has caused large global economic shocks and the local economy has been equally affected. The group will continue to assess the impact of this pandemic as it unfolds. Currently mechanisms have been put in place to ensure the group remains a going concern, this includes the safety of staff and business continuity for the group's clients which are of paramount importance to Vunani. Most of the group's operations have been classified as essential services.

COVID-19 is considered to be a non-adjusting post-balance sheet event. The group operates in several countries, however, none of the countries were in any form of lockdown at year-end. Management has assessed the impact of COVID-19 on the group's ability to continue as a going concern. The assessment included a detailed review of the operating subsidiaries' ability to trade at various stages of lockdown and any additional risks that have arisen due to operating under lockdown and mitigations to reduce the risks. COVID-19 did not materially impact the group's going concern assessment.

Disposal of a portion of the commodities trading business

Subsequent to year end, the group made a decision to dispose of a portion of the commodities trading business held within the group's investment in Vunani Resources Proprietary Limited. The disposal will result in a significant decrease of the group's inventory, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables. Certain conditions still need to be met for the sale to be concluded.

There have been no other material events between the period-end and the date of the approval of the condensed consolidated results.

17. Dividends

Dividends paid

A dividend of 7.4 cents per share per share was paid to ordinary shareholders on 30 July 2019, (2019: 6.2 cents (4.96 cents net of dividend withholding tax). Total cash of R11.9 million (2019: R9.7 million) (net of treasury shares held) was paid to ordinary shareholders.

Dividend declared

No dividends were declared in the current year.

18. Going concern

The condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis. The group has recognised a net profit after tax of R59.1 million for the year ended 29 February 2020, and as at that date current assets exceed current liabilities by R161.9 million.

The board undertook processes to ensure that the going-concern principle applies, which include:

- the group's financial budgets and a 12-month rolling cash flow forecast;
- the performance of underlying business operations and their ability to make a positive contribution to the group's objectives;
- the capital structure, liabilities and quality of the assets underpinning the statement of financial position; and
- the banking facilities and the group's assets to ensure that these are sufficient to fund imminent liabilities and meet the group's working capital requirements.

Management has a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and that the group will extinguish liabilities in the normal course of business at the amounts stated in the condensed consolidated financial statements.

The board is of the view that, based on its knowledge of the group, assumptions regarding the outcome of the key processes under way and specific enquiries it has made, the group has adequate resources at their disposal to settle obligations as they fall due and the group will continue as going concern for the foreseeable future.