Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 September 2016

Accounting policies

Corporate information

The consolidated financial statements of Tiger Brands Limited (the company) and the Tiger Brands group (the group) for the year ended 30 September 2016 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 22 November 2016. Tiger Brands Limited is incorporated and domiciled in South Africa, where the shares are publicly traded.

Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for items measured at fair value as indicated below. The consolidated financial statements are stated in rand millions.

Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRS Interpretations Committee) and the Companies Act No 71 of 2008.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the company and its subsidiaries (as well as structured entities controlled by the group or company). The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period using consistent accounting policies. Where the financial year end of a subsidiary is not coterminous with that of the group or the accounting policies adopted by the subsidiary differ from the group's accounting policies, the financial statements of the subsidiary are adjusted in accordance with the group's accounting policies and year end.

In assessing control (direct or de facto control) the following is considered:

- Power over the investee
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a change of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

Losses are attributed to the non-controlling interest even if that results in a deficit balance.

If the group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss
- Reclassifies to the income statement the amounts recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary on the same basis as would be required if the parent had directly disposed of the related assets and liabilities.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions

The consolidated financial statements are presented in South African rand, which is the company's functional and presentation currency. Each foreign entity in the group determines its own functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

Translation of foreign currency transactions

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Exchange differences are taken to profit or loss, except for differences arising on foreign currency borrowings that provide a hedge against a net investment in a foreign entity. These are taken directly to other comprehensive income, in the consolidated annual financial statements, until the disposal of the net investment, at which time they are recognised in profit or loss. Tax charges and credits attributable to such exchange differences are also accounted for in other comprehensive income.

If non-monetary items measured in a foreign currency are carried at historical cost, the exchange rate used is the rate applicable at the initial transaction date. If they are carried at fair value, the rate used is the rate at the date when the fair value was determined. The gain or loss arising on retranslation of non-monetary items is treated in line with the recognition of gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (ie translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss respectively).

Foreign operations

At the reporting date, the assets and liabilities of the foreign operations are translated into the presentation currency of the group (rand) at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date. The income statement is translated at the weighted average exchange rate for the year. Exchange differences are taken directly to a separate component of other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the deferred cumulative amount recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the income statement.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of that foreign operation, and are translated at the closing rate.

Interest in group companies

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The value of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value as at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability, are recognised in accordance with IFRS 3.58 where the acquirer shall account for changes in the fair value of contingent consideration that are not measurement period adjustments as follows:

(a) Contingent consideration classified as equity shall not be remeasured and its subsequent settlement shall be accounted for within equity
(b) Other contingent consideration that:
    (i) is within the scope of IAS 39 shall be measured at fair value at each reporting date and changes in fair value shall be recognised in profit or loss in accordance with that IFRS
    (ii) is not within the scope of IAS 39 shall be measured at fair value at each reporting date and changes in fair value shall be recognised in profit or loss.

The company carries its investments in subsidiaries and associate companies at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Associates

An associate is an entity over which the group has significant influence through participation in the financial and operating policy decisions. The entity is neither a subsidiary nor a joint arrangement.

Associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Goodwill relating to an associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested separately for impairment.

The income statement reflects the group's share of the associate's profit or loss. However, an associate's losses in excess of the group's interest are not recognised. Where an associate recognises an entry directly in other comprehensive income, the group in turn recognises its share in the consolidated other comprehensive income. Profits and losses resulting from transactions between the group and associates are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the underlying associate.

After application of the equity method, each investment is assessed for indicators of impairment. If applicable, the impairment is calculated as the difference between the current carrying value and the higher of its value in use or fair value less cost of disposal. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Where an associate's reporting date differs from the group's, the associate prepares financial statements as of the same date as the group. If this is impracticable, financial statements are used where the date difference is no more than three months. Adjustments are made for significant transactions between the relevant dates. Where the associate's accounting policies differ from those of the group, appropriate adjustments are made to conform the accounting policies.

Segment reporting

The group has reportable segments that comprise the structure used by the chief operating decision-maker (CODM) to make key operating decisions and assess performance. The group's reportable segments are operating segments that are differentiated by the activities that each undertakes and the products they manufacture and market (referred to as business segments).

The group evaluates the performance of its reportable segments based on operating profit. The group accounts for intersegment sales and transfers as if the sales and transfers were entered into under the same terms and conditions as would have been entered into in a market-related transaction.

The financial information of the group's reportable segments is reported to the CODM for purposes of making decisions about allocating resources to the segment and assessing its performance.

A number of segments comprising international entities are included in the portion of International (including Exports) as they individually do not meet the qualitative thresholds indicated in IFRS 8 *Operating Segments*.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Expenditure incurred on major inspection and overhaul, or to replace an item, is accounted for as separate components if the recognition criteria are met.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis, on the difference between the cost and residual value of an asset, over its useful life. Depreciation starts when the asset is available for use. An asset's residual value, useful life and depreciation method is reviewed at least at each financial year end. Any adjustments are accounted for prospectively.

The following useful lives have been estimated:

Freehold land	Not depreciated
Freehold buildings	
– general purpose	40 years
– specialised	20 – 50 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of the lease term or useful life
Vehicles and computer equipment	3 – 5 years
Plant and equipment	5 – 15 years

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

Goodwill and intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill is initially measured at cost being the excess of the consideration transferred over the group's net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference in profit or loss is recognised as a "gain on bargain purchase". Goodwill relating to subsidiaries is recognised as an asset and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill is reviewed annually for impairment, or more frequently if there is an indicator of impairment. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. When the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. The impairment loss is allocated first to any goodwill assigned to the unit, and then to other assets of the unit pro rata on the basis of their carrying values. Impairment losses recognised for goodwill cannot be reversed in subsequent periods.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of an intangible asset acquired in a business combination is the fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequently, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Unless internally generated costs meet the criteria for development costs eligible for capitalisation in terms of IAS 38 (refer to research and development costs accounting policy below), all internally generated intangible assets are expensed as incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful life and assessed for impairment when there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

The amortisation period and method are reviewed at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or pattern of consumption of future benefits are accounted for prospectively.

The following useful lives have been estimated:

Trademarks and other	1 – 20 years
Customer and supplier-related intangibles	5 – 15 years

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised but are tested annually for impairment either individually or at the cash-generating level. The useful lives are also reviewed each period to determine whether the indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment to a finite life is accounted for prospectively.

Certain trademarks have been assessed to have indefinite useful lives, as presently there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the assets can be expected to generate cash flows for the group.

Research and development costs

Research costs, being the investigation undertaken with the prospect of gaining new knowledge and understanding, are recognised as an expense in profit or loss as they are incurred.

Development costs arise on the application of research findings to plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved materials, products or services, before the start of commercial production. Development costs are only capitalised when the group can demonstrate the technical feasibility of completing the project, its intention and ability to complete the project and use or sell the materials, products or services flowing from the project, how the project will generate future economic benefits, the availability of sufficient resources and the ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development. Otherwise development costs are recognised as an expense in profit or loss.

During the period of development, the asset is tested annually for impairment. Following the initial recognition of the development costs, the asset is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation begins when development is complete. The development costs are amortised over the period of expected future sales.

Derecognition of intangible assets

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

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The group assesses tangible and intangible assets, excluding goodwill, development assets not yet available for use and indefinite life intangible assets, at each reporting date for an indication that an asset may be impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated as the higher of the fair value less cost of disposal and the value in use. If the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired and is written down to the recoverable amount. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is estimated.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less cost of disposal, the fair value is determined in terms of IFRS 13. This is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such an indication exists, the group estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there is a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If this is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised recoverable amount, but not in excess of what the carrying amount would have been had there been no impairment. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised directly in profit or loss.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are initially recognised when the group becomes a party to the contract. The group has adopted trade date accounting for "regular way" purchases or sales of financial assets. The trade date is the date that the group commits to purchase or sell an asset.

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except that transaction costs in respect of financial instruments classified at fair value through profit or loss are expensed immediately. Transaction costs are the incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of a financial instrument, ie those costs that would not have been incurred had the instrument not been acquired.

Classification

The group's classification of financial assets and financial liabilities are as follows:

Description of asset/liability	*Classification*
Investments	Available-for-sale
Derivatives	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss
Loans and advances receivable	Loans and receivables
Loans to subsidiaries	Loans and receivables
Trade and other receivables	Loans and receivables
Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and receivables
Loans payable and borrowings	Financial liabilities at amortised cost
Trade and other payables	Financial liabilities at amortised cost
Loans from subsidiaries	Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Available-for-sale financial assets

These are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified as loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investments or financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealised gains or losses recognised directly in other comprehensive income. When such a financial asset is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss. Interest earned on the financial asset is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method. Dividends earned are recognised in profit or loss when the right of receipt has been established.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method, less impairment losses.

Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

Fair value
The fair value of listed investments is the quoted market bid price at the close of business on the reporting date. For unlisted investments, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques. The group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. Such techniques include using recent arm's length market transactions, reference to the current market value of similar instruments, discounted cash flow analysis and option-pricing models.

An analysis of fair values of financial instruments and further details as to how they are measured are provided in note 33.

Impairment of financial assets
The group assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence indicating that a financial asset, or group of financial assets, is impaired.

Available-for-sale financial assets
In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, objective evidence would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost. "Significant" is to be evaluated against the original cost of the investment and "prolonged" against the period in which the fair value has been below its original cost. Factors taken into consideration would include external market and economic outlook reports, observable trends and cyclicality.

If an available-for-sale asset is impaired, the respective other comprehensive income amount is transferred to profit or loss.

Reversals in respect of equity instruments classified as available-for-sale are not recognised in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses on debt instruments are reversed through profit or loss.

Loans and receivables
If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses) discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

The group assesses whether there is objective evidence of impairment. In relation to trade receivables, a provision for impairment is made when there is objective evidence (such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor) that the group will not be able to collect all of the amounts due under the original terms of the sale. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and is recognised in profit or loss. Impaired debts are derecognised when they are assessed as uncollectible.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment decreases and the decrease relates objectively to an event occurring after the impairment, it is reversed to the extent that the carrying value does not exceed the amortised cost. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Derivative instruments
Derivatives are financial instruments whose value changes in response to an underlying factor, require little or no net investment and are settled at a future date. Derivatives, other than those arising on designated hedges, are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Hedge accounting
At the inception of a hedge relationship, the group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the group wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the entity will assess the hedging instrument's effectiveness in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Fair value hedges
Fair value hedges cover the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability, or an unrecognised firm commitment (except for foreign currency risk). Foreign currency risk of an unrecognised firm commitment is accounted for as a cash flow hedge.

The gain or loss on the hedged item adjusts the carrying amount of the hedged item and is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The gain or loss from remeasuring the hedging instrument at fair value is also recognised in profit or loss.

When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the change in the fair value of the firm commitment is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in profit or loss. The change in the fair value of the hedging instrument is also recognised in profit or loss in the "Operating income/(loss) before abnormal items" line in the income statement.

The group discontinues fair value hedge accounting if the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting or the group revokes the designation.

Cash flow hedges
Cash flow hedges cover the exposure to variability in cash flows that are attributable to a particular risk associated with:

- A recognised asset or liability
- A highly probable forecast transaction
- The foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment.

The portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognised directly in other comprehensive income, while any ineffective portion is recognised in profit or loss.

Amounts taken to other comprehensive income are transferred to profit or loss when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when the hedged income or financial asset or liability is recognised or when the forecast sale or purchase occurs. Where the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or liability, the amount deferred in other comprehensive income is transferred to the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability.

If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are transferred to profit or loss. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover, or if its designation is revoked, amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income remain in other comprehensive income until the forecast transaction occurs. If the related transaction is not expected to occur, the amount is taken to profit or loss.

Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation
Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, including a hedge of a monetary item that is accounted for as part of the net investment, are accounted for similarly to cash flow hedges. On consolidation, gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognised in other comprehensive income, while any gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognised in profit or loss. On disposal of the foreign operation, the cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is transferred to profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities
Financial assets or parts thereof are derecognised when:

- The right to receive the cash flows have expired
- The right to receive the cash flows is retained, but an obligation to pay them to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement is assumed
- The group transfers the right to receive the cash flows, and also transfers either all the risks and rewards, or control over the asset.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

An item is classified as held for sale if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition. For a sale to be highly probable, management must be committed to the sale at a price that is reasonable to its current fair value and an active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan must be initiated. This should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Assets classified as held for sale are not subsequently depreciated and are held at the lower of their carrying value and fair value less cost to sell.

A discontinued operation is a separate major line of business, separate component or geographical area of operation that has been disposed of, or classified as held for sale, as part of a single coordinated plan. A subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale and that meets the criteria of a non-current asset held for sale is also defined as a discontinued operation.

In the consolidated income statement of the reporting period and of the comparable period, income and expenses from discontinued operations are reported separate from income and expenses from continuing activities down to the level of profit after taxes, even when the group retains a non-controlling interest in the subsidiary after the sale. The resulting profit or loss (after taxes) is reported separately in the income statement.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for as follows:

Raw materials:	Purchase cost on a first-in first-out basis.
Finished goods and work in progress:	Cost of direct material and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.

Consumables are written down with regard to their age, condition and utility.

Costs of inventories include the transfer from other comprehensive income of gains and losses on qualifying cash flow hedges in respect of the purchases of raw materials.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated completion and selling costs.

Provisions

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

Leases

Group as a lessee

At inception date an arrangement is assessed to determine whether it is, or contains, a lease. An arrangement is accounted for as a lease where it is dependent on the use of a specific asset and it conveys the right to use that asset.

Leases are classified as finance leases where substantially all the risks and rewards associated with ownership of an asset are transferred from the lessor to the group as lessee. Finance lease assets and liabilities are recognised at the lower of the fair value of the leased assets or the present value of the minimum lease payments. Finance lease payments are allocated, using the effective interest rate method, between the lease finance cost, which is included in financing costs, and the capital repayment, which reduces the liability to the lessor.

Capitalised lease assets are depreciated in line with the group's stated depreciation policy for each asset. If there is no reasonable certainty that the group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of its estimated useful life and lease term.

Operating leases are those leases which do not fall within the scope of the definition of a finance lease. Operating lease rentals are charged against trading profit on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a lessor

Leases in which the group does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership as an asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Revenue

Revenue comprises turnover, rental income, dividend income and interest income. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received/receivable excluding value added tax, normal discounts, rebates, settlement discounts, promotional allowances, and internal revenue which is eliminated on consolidation.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have passed to the buyer, usually on dispatch of the goods.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the group's right to receive payment is established. Non-resident shareholders' taxation is provided in respect of foreign dividends receivable, where applicable.

Interest received

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest received or expensed is recorded using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. Interest received is included in finance income in the income statement.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Abnormal items

Abnormal items are items of income and expenditure which are not directly attributable to normal operations or where their size or nature are such that additional disclosure is considered appropriate.

Taxation

The income tax expense represents the sum of current tax payable (both current and deferred).

Normal tax – current

The normal tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years, and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. Normal tax may include under or overprovisions relating to prior year taxation. The group's liability for normal tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Normal tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Normal tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Normal tax – deferred

Deferred tax is calculated on the liability method.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences except:

- Where the "initial recognition exception" applies
- In respect of outside temporary differences relating to subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, where it is probable that the asset will be utilised in the foreseeable future except:

- Where the "initial recognition exception" applies
- In respect of outside temporary differences relating to subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the asset to be utilised.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset realised based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Dividend withholding tax

A dividend withholding tax of 15% is withheld on behalf of the taxation authority on dividend distributions where applicable. The net amount payable to the taxation authority is included as part of trade and other payables at the time a dividend is declared.

Value added tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of value added tax except:

- Where the value added tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the value added tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable
- Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of value added tax included.

The net amount of value added tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Employee benefits

A liability is recognised when an employee has rendered services for benefits to be paid in the future, and an expense when the entity consumes the economic benefit arising from the service provided by the employee.

In respect of defined contribution plans, the contribution paid by the company is recognised as an expense.

In respect of defined benefit plans, the company's contributions are based on the recommendations of independent actuaries and the liability is measured using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment
- The date that the group recognises related restructuring costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The group recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under "cost of sales", "administration expenses" and "selling and distribution expenses" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss (by function):

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements
- Net interest expense or income.

Post-retirement medical obligations

The group provides post-retirement healthcare benefits to certain of its retirees based on the qualifying employee remaining in service up to retirement age in the form of a defined benefit medical plan. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment, using the projected unit credit method. Valuations are based on

assumptions which include employee turnover, mortality rates, discount rates based on current bond yields of appropriate terms, healthcare inflation costs and rates of increase in salary costs. Valuations of these obligations are carried out by independent qualified actuaries.

Actuarial gains or losses are recognised in the same manner as those of defined benefit pension obligations noted in the previous accounting policy.

Share-based payments

Certain employees (including senior executives) of the group receive remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions) or share appreciation rights (that are classified as cash-settled transactions).

Equity-settled and cash-settled share options

Equity-settled transactions

Under the scheme, executives and selected managers of Tiger Brands Limited and its subsidiaries is offered, on an annual basis, a weighted combination of share appreciation rights, performance shares, restricted shares linked to the annual cash bonus scheme (bonus matching) and restricted shares linked to a deferred portion of bonuses received by these employees. All these components are accounted for as equity-settled share-based payments in addition to the general employee share option plan portion and the black managers participation right scheme.

Shares awarded to employees in terms of the rules of the Tiger Brands Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) are measured by reference to the fair value at the date on which they are granted. The fair value is determined by an external valuer using a modified version of the Black-Scholes model or Monte-Carlo simulation, further details of which are given in note 29.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the ward (the vesting date). The cumulative expense recognised reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The income statement charge for a period represents the movement in the cumulative expense at the beginning and end of that period.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for equity-settled transactions where vesting is conditional upon a market or non-vesting condition, which are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled (other than forfeiture), it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any unrecognised expense recognised immediately. If a new award is substituted and designated as a replacement for the cancelled award, the cancelled and new awards are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described above.

The dilutive effect of outstanding equity-settled options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of earnings and headline earnings per share.

Cash-settled transactions

The cost of cash-settled transactions such as the general employee share option plan portion is measured initially at fair value at the grant date using a modified version of the Black-Scholes model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted (see note 29). This fair value is expensed over the period until vesting with recognition of a corresponding liability. The liability is remeasured at each reporting date up to and including the settlement date with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Accounting for BEE transactions

Where equity instruments are issued to a black economic empowerment (BEE) party at less than fair value, the instruments are accounted for as share-based payments in terms of the stated accounting policy.

A restriction on the BEE party to transfer the equity instrument subsequent to its vesting is not treated as a vesting condition, but is factored into the fair value determination of the instrument.

Treasury shares

Shares in Tiger Brands Limited held by the group are classified within total equity as treasury shares. The shares acquired by the Black Managers Trust (I and II), Thusani Trust, Brimstone SPV and The Tiger Brands Foundation are accounted for as treasury shares in line with the consolidation requirement for special-purpose entities. Treasury shares are treated as a deduction from the issued and weighted average number of shares for earnings per share and headline earnings per share purposes, and the cost price of the shares is reflected as a separate component of capital and reserves in the statement of financial position. Dividends received on treasury shares are eliminated on consolidation. No gain or loss is recognised in the income statement on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of treasury shares. Consideration received or paid in respect of treasury shares is recognised in equity.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company. Contingent assets are not recognised as assets, but disclosed.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company. Alternatively, it may be a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because an outflow of economic benefits to settle the obligation is not probable, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. Contingent liabilities are not recognised as liabilities unless they are acquired as part of a business combination, but disclosed.

Events after the reporting date

Recognised amounts in the financial statements are adjusted to reflect significant events arising after the reporting date, but before the financial statements are authorised for issue, provided there is evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date. Events after the reporting date that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date are dealt with by way of a note.

Significant accounting judgements and estimates

Judgements

In the process of applying the group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Consolidation of structured entities

The structured entities established in terms of the BEE transaction implemented in October 2005 and October 2009 have been consolidated in the group results. The substance of the relationship between the company and these entities has been assessed and the decision made that they are controlled entities, mainly due to the fact that they have been formed to carry out specific objectives and that they will operate in terms of the autopilot principles as set out in IFRS 12.

Assessing control (direct and de facto) of associates

The conclusion regarding control or significant influence relating to associates is reassessed on an annual basis. In performing this assessment, the directors determine whether or not the group has control over the respective investee based on whether the group has the practical ability to direct the significant activities unilaterally.

In making this assessment, the following factors are considered:

- The group's shareholding in the investee relative to other investors
- The relative size of and concentration of other shareholders
- The inability of the group to unilaterally appoint the majority of board members of the investee
- The absence of related key management between the group and the investee
- Composition of the investee's board and board appointees of the group
- The lack of any contractual or legal rights conferred upon the group by the investee or any other shareholder of the investee to direct its activities.

Detailed disclosures of non-controlling interests

The group does not have subsidiaries that have a material non-controlling interest in the context of the group and accordingly detailed non-controlling interest disclosure is not required in the current year in terms of IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*. In determining whether or not any non-controlling interests are material, the group considered the share of the individual non-controlling interests in the consolidated net assets of the group. In addition, the total non-controlling interest is below 10% of the group's consolidated net assets and hence considered not to be material to the group.

Detailed disclosures of investment in associates

The group does have associate interests that are, in aggregate, material in the context of the group and accordingly detailed disclosure requirements in terms of IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* is assessed on an annual basis. In determining whether or not any individual associate is material, the group considers a combination of the share of the individual associate interest in the operating income before impairments and abnormal items, other comprehensive income, headline earnings as well as total assets of the group. A 10% threshold is used to assess the above mentioned factors.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Further details are contained in note 19.

IFRS 5

The group has applied judgement in assessing whether or not the EATBI business should be classified as held for sale. Given the terms and conditions attached to the deal, management has applied judgement in assessing IFRS 5 and concluding that the sale is not highly probable as defined at 30 September 2016. This is due to the uncertainty as to whether or not the sale will conclude within 12 months after the reporting period or the date of the announcement.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed on the following page.

Outside basis adjustments
Judgement is applied in assessing the probability of the reversal of temporary differences on undeclared reserves of associates and subsidiaries within the foreseeable future and the group's ability to control the timing of the reversal.

Impairment assessment of goodwill, tangible and intangible assets
Goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets are tested for impairment annually or more frequently if there is an indicator of impairment. Tangible assets and finite life intangible assets are tested when there is an indicator of impairment. When identifying impairment indicators, management considers the impact of changes in competitors, technological obsolescence, discontinuance of products, market changes, legal changes, operating environments and other circumstances that could indicate that impairment exists. This requires management to make significant judgements concerning the existence of impairment indicators, identification of cash-generating units and estimates of projected cash flows and fair value less costs of disposal.

The group applies the impairment assessment to its cash-generating units. Management's analysis of cash-generating units involves an assessment of a group of assets' ability to independently generate cash inflows and involves analysing the extent to which different products make use of the same assets.

The calculation of the recoverable amount requires the use of estimates and assumptions concerning the future cash flows which are inherently uncertain and could change over time.

Recoverable amount is calculated using the discounted cash flow valuation method when determining value in use. Key assumptions on which management has based its determination of recoverable amount include the weighted average cost of capital, projected revenues and gross margins. In addition, changes in economic factors, such as discount rates, could also impact this calculation. Further details are given in note 13 and note 14.

Residual values and useful lives of tangible and intangible assets
Residual values and useful lives of tangible and intangible assets are assessed on an annual basis. Estimates and judgements in this regard are based on historical experience and expectations of the manner in which assets are to be used, together with expected proceeds likely to be realised when assets are disposed of at the end of their useful lives. Such expectations could change over time and therefore impact both depreciation charges and carrying values of tangible and intangible assets in the future. Further details are given in note 13 and note 14.

Fair value of share allocations
In calculating the amount to be expensed as a share-based payment, the group was required to calculate the fair value of the equity instruments granted to participants. This fair value was calculated by applying a valuation model which is in itself judgemental and takes into account certain inherently uncertain assumptions (detailed in note 29).

Pension and other post-employment benefits
The cost of defined benefit pension plans and other post-employment medical benefits is determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. Further details are given in note 30 and note 31.

Provisions
Best estimates, being the amount that the group would rationally pay to settle the obligation, are recognised as provisions at the reporting date. Risks, uncertainties and future events, such as changes in law and technology, are taken into account by management in determining the best estimates. Where the effect of discounting is material, provisions are discounted. The discount rate used is the pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability, all of which requires management estimation.

The establishment and review of the provisions requires significant judgement by management as to whether or not a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The group is required to record provisions for legal or constructive contingencies when the contingency is probable of occurring and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities provided for legal matters require judgements regarding projected outcomes and ranges of losses based on historical experience and recommendations of legal counsel. Litigation is, however, unpredictable and actual costs incurred could differ materially from those estimated at the reporting date. Further details are given in note 32.

Net investment in foreign operations
Certain loans with the group's foreign investments are designated as part of the group's net investment as they are not expected to be repaid in the foreseeable future. This results in the foreign exchange differences on the portion of the loans that are viewed as "capital contributed" being recorded in equity under the foreign currency translation reserve as required per IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*, as opposed to being recognised in the statement of profit or loss. This designation is reassessed on an annual basis.

Changes in accounting policies
The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year.

Standards and interpretations not yet effective

The group has not applied the following applicable IFRS and IFRIC Interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective and will be adopted by the group as and when they become effective. These are as follows:

Standard	Effective date*	Impact
IAS 1 *Disclosure Initiative* – Amendments to IAS 1	1 January 2016	These amendments are expected to impact the presentation and disclosure.
IAS 27 *Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements* – Amendments to IAS 27	1 January 2016	This amendment is not expected to impact the group.
AIP IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* – Servicing contracts	1 January 2016	The amendments will have no impact on Tiger Brands as no servicing contracts are entered into.
AIP IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* – Applicability of the offsetting disclosures to condensed interim financial statements	1 January 2016	These amendments are not expected to have any material impact to the group.
IAS 12 *Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses* – Amendments to IAS 12	1 January 2016	These amendments are not expected to have any material impact to the group.
IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*	1 January 2018	The group is currently assessing the impact and will adopt the new standard at the required effective date.
IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*	1 January 2018	The group is currently assessing the impact and will adopt the new standard at the required effective date.
IFRS 16 *Leases*	1 January 2019	The group is currently assessing the impact and will adopt the new standard at the required effective date.

* *Effective for annual periods beginning on or after the specified date.*

COMPANY				GROUP	
2016	2015		(R'million)	2016	2015 Restated#
		2	**Revenue**		
			Turnover	31 697,5	28 660,0
127,6	136,0		Interest received (refer note 8)	20,4	16,3
2 343,4	2 099,3		Investment income (refer note 9)	6,3	0,8
–	–		Rental income, fee income and other	13,3	13,0
2 471,0	2 235,3			31 737,5	28 690,1
		3	**Turnover**		
		3.1	**Turnover comprises:**		
			Non-South African turnover	5 386,4	4 920,0
			South African turnover	26 311,1	23 740,0
				31 697,5	28 660,0
			Refer to the segmental analysis on pages 35 and 36 of the integrated annual report for details of the segmental split.		
		3.2	**Turnover by major customer**		
			Customer 1	5 202,2	4 473,9
			Customer 2	3 563,9	3 089,1
			Customer 3	3 097,5	2 566,1
			Customer 4	2 884,5	2 317,3
			Customer 5	412,0	407,8
			All other customers	16 537,4	15 805,8
				31 697,5	28 660,0
			Customers 1 to 5 relate to domestic operations.		

 # Restated as required by IFRS 5 in relation to the treatment of Tiger Branded Consumer Goods plc (TBCG) as a discontinued operation.