

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2016



Insurance | Financial Planning | Retirement | Investments | Wealth

Annual financial statements

Directors' responsibility for financial reporting	2
Certificate by the Company Secretary	3
Directors' report	4
Independent auditors' report	6
Capital and risk management report	13
Basis of presentation and accounting policies	64
Policy liabilities and profit entitlement	78
Group statement of financial position	82
Group statement of comprehensive income	83
Group statement of changes in equity	84
Group cash flow statement	86
Notes to the Group financial statements	87
Sanlam Limited statement of financial position	148
Sanlam Limited statement of comprehensive income	148
Sanlam Limited statement of changes in equity	149
Sanlam Limited cash flow statement	149
Sanlam Limited notes to the financial statements	150
Principal subsidiaries	153

Annual financial statements

We have a deep appreciation for the material we work with – our clients' money. We believe that a single rand is just as important as every multiple of it. That's why we steward money with a respect for what went into making it and what can be made of it. Turning money into meaning is our trade. To do this, we harness the power of collaboration, uniting our diverse strengths and working together with transparency and integrity.

That's what makes us Wealthsmiths™.

Directors' responsibility for financial reporting

The Board of Sanlam Limited takes responsibility for the integrity, objectivity and reliability of the Group and Company annual financial statements of Sanlam Limited in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. Adequate accounting records have been maintained. The Board endorses the principle of transparency in financial reporting. The responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the annual financial statements has been delegated to management.

The responsibility of the external auditors, Ernst & Young Inc., is to express an independent opinion on the fair presentation of the financial statements based on their audit of Sanlam Limited and the Group. The Audit, Actuarial and Finance committee has satisfied itself that the external auditors were independent of the Company during the period under review.

The Audit, Actuarial and Finance committee has confirmed that effective systems of internal control and risk management are being maintained. There were no breakdowns in the functioning of the internal financial control systems during the year, which had a material impact on the Sanlam Limited Group annual financial statements. The Board is satisfied that the annual financial statements fairly present the financial position, the results of operations and cash flows in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements consistently applied.

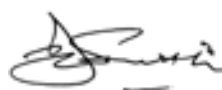
The Board of Sanlam Limited takes responsibility for the integrity, objectivity and reliability of the Shareholders' information. The responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the Shareholders' information had been delegated to management.

The responsibility of the external auditors, Ernst & Young Inc., is to express an independent opinion on preparation of the Shareholders' Information.

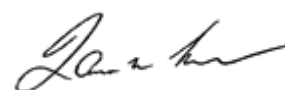
A full description of how the Audit, Actuarial and Finance Committee carried out its functions is included in the Corporate Governance report online.

The Board is of the opinion that Sanlam Limited is financially sound and operates as a going concern. The annual financial statements have accordingly been prepared on this basis.

The Annual Financial Statements, the Corporate Governance report, the Remuneration report and the Shareholders' Information on pages 164 to 221 of the Integrated Report were approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:



Desmond Smith
Chairman



Ian Kirk
Group Chief Executive

Cape Town
8 March 2017

Certificate by the Company Secretary

In my capacity as Company Secretary, I hereby certify, in terms of the Companies Act, that for the year ended 31 December 2016, the Company has lodged with the Registrar of Companies all such returns as are required of a public company in terms of this Act, and that all such returns are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, correct and up to date.



Sana-Ullah Bray
Company Secretary

8 March 2017

Directors' report

for the year ended 31 December 2016

> Nature of business

The Sanlam Group is one of the largest established financial services groups in South Africa. Its core activities are set out in the Integrated Report.

Sanlam Limited is a public company incorporated in terms of the Companies Act No 71 of 2008, as amended, in South Africa and listed on the JSE Limited and the Namibian Stock Exchange.

> Corporate governance

The Board of Sanlam endorses the Code of Corporate Practice and Conduct recommended in the King Report on Corporate Governance. Disclosures with regard to compliance with the Code are provided in the Corporate Governance report.

> Group results

Profit attributable to shareholders increased from R9 391 million in 2015 to R9 623 million in 2016, largely due to the strong operational performance. Further details regarding the Group's results and prospects are included in the Financial review of the Integrated Report. The information in the Corporate Governance and Remuneration reports, requiring disclosure in the Directors' report in terms of the Companies Act and JSE Listings Requirements, has been audited. The holding company's interest in the after-tax profit of the Group subsidiaries, summarised per cluster, is set out in the shareholder's fund income statement on page 180 of the Integrated report.

> Share capital

The issued ordinary share capital of the Company is 2 166 million shares. Refer to page 105.

> Dividend

The Board has declared a normal cash dividend of 268 cents per share (2015: normal dividend of 245 cents), payable on 10 April 2017, to shareholders registered on 7 April 2017. All payments through electronic bank transfer will take place on this date.

> Subsidiaries

Details of the Company's principal subsidiaries are set out on page 153.

> Directors' interests in contracts

No material contracts involving directors' interests were entered into in the year under review.

> Interest of directors and officers in share capital

Details of the shareholding by directors at the date of this report are provided in the Remuneration report on pages 28 and 29.

> Directors and secretary

Particulars of the directors and Company Secretary at the date of this report, as well as changes in directorships, are set out on pages 17 to 22 and page 6 of the Corporate Governance report.

➤ Subsequent events

No material facts or circumstances have arisen between the date of the statement of financial position and this report which materially affects the financial position of the Sanlam Limited Group at 31 December 2016 as reflected in these financial statements.

➤ Approval of annual financial statements

The annual financial statements have been approved by the directors as reflected on page 2, including the certificate by the Company Secretary on page 3, the Audit committee report for the 2016 financial year on page 9 of the Corporate Governance report and the analysis of shareholders on page 223 of the Integrated report.

➤ Notice in terms of Section 45(5) of the Companies Act, 2008 (the Act)

The Company is from time to time, as an essential part of conducting the business of the Sanlam Group, required to provide financial assistance to Group companies as part of its day-to-day operations in the form of loan funding, guarantees or general financial assistance as contemplated in section 45 of the Act. In accordance with section 45(5) of the Act this serves to give notice that the Sanlam Board, in line with existing practice, approved that the Company may, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of section 45 of the Act and in terms of the special resolution passed at the Company's annual general meeting in 2016, provide such direct or indirect financial assistance to related and inter-related companies and corporations as described in section 45 of the Act. The amount and format of financial assistance which may be granted pursuant to the resolution is subject to ongoing review by the Sanlam Board and may in total exceed the reporting threshold of 0,1% of the Sanlam Group's net asset value provided for in the Act.

Independent auditors' report

To the Shareholders of Sanlam Limited

➤ Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated and separate financial statements of Sanlam Limited set out on pages 13 to 156, which comprise the statements of financial position as at 31 December 2016, and the statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and separate financial position of Sanlam Limited as at 31 December 2016, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and its consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements section of our report. We are independent of Sanlam Limited in accordance with the Independent Regulatory

Board for Auditors Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code), the International Federation of Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IFAC code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing the audit of Sanlam Limited. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code, IFAC Code, and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing the audit of Sanlam Limited. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

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

Key Audit Matter**How the matter was addressed in the audit**

1. Valuation of insurance contract liabilities

Refer to sections 1.1 and 1.2

We considered the valuation of insurance contract liabilities to be significant to the audit of the Sanlam Limited Group (Sanlam or the Group). Specifically, actuarial assumptions and methodologies involve judgements about future events, both internal and external to the Group, for which small changes can result in a material impact to the valuation of insurance contract liabilities. Additionally, the valuation of insurance contract liabilities is dependent on the quality, integrity and accuracy of the data used in the valuations.

We have therefore identified the following areas of focus in relation to the valuation of insurance contract liabilities:

1.1 Appropriateness of actuarial assumptions, models and methodology; and

1.2 Data processes and controls relevant to the actuarial valuation.

Refer to the Policy liabilities and profit entitlement section of the accounting policies (pages 78 to 81), Note 31.2 of the Group financial statements (Critical accounting estimates and judgements, pages 123 to 125) and Note 15 of the Group financial statements (pages 108 to 111).

1.1 Appropriateness of actuarial assumptions, models and methodology

Our audit of these actuarial assumptions, models and methodology applied in the valuation of insurance liabilities, inter alia, included the following audit procedures that were executed with the assistance of our actuarial experts, across the areas considered material:

Actuarial assumptions and methodologies reflected in policyholder liabilities are subject to a considerable level of judgement. The operational assumptions are informed by actual experience, market experience and practice, and expectations as to future trends. Economic assumptions are typically based on latest market conditions and are set in accordance with relevant guidance and the Sanlam Group approved policy. The assumptions that we consider to have the most significant impact on the actuarial valuations are:

- ⊙ We assessed the valuation methodology and assumptions for compliance with the latest actuarial guidance, legislation and approved company policy;
- ⊙ We assessed the design and operating effectiveness of the key controls of the actuarial valuation process for the setting and updating of actuarial assumptions and the process for model and methodology changes;

- ⊙ Mortality, longevity, disability and morbidity;
 - ⊙ Persistency;
 - ⊙ Expenses;
 - ⊙ Risk discount rates; and
 - ⊙ Allowance for credit defaults.
-

Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
<p>1.1 Appropriateness of actuarial assumptions, models and methodology (continued)</p> <p>The integrity and appropriateness of models and methodology are also considered to be critical in the overall valuation of insurance contract liabilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① We focused our analysis on management's key assumptions around mortality, longevity, disability, morbidity, persistency and expenses and assessed the results of management's experience analyses; ② We assessed the economic basis, including allowances for credit risk and the risk discount rates, by independently validating the risk-free yield curve, product yield curves and the credit spreads; ③ We confirmed, on a sample basis, that model and methodology changes have been appropriately implemented by comparing the impacts of these changes to our own calculations of what we would expect the impact to be; ④ We evaluated the assumptions and methodology against expectations based on our knowledge of the Group, industry practice, and regulatory and reporting requirements. This included an independent evaluation of the sensitivities of the models to various changes in inputs; ⑤ We evaluated the key sources of profit and loss and assessed management's analysis of movements in insurance contract liabilities and obtained evidence to support large or unexpected movements; ⑥ We evaluated and performed procedures over management's modelling of Investment Guarantee Reserves in terms of the applicable actuarial guidance notes; ⑦ We considered the level of margins held, management's justification for holding these margins and how these will be released in future; ⑧ We performed procedures over the calculation of the non-participating annuity liability, to consider whether the minimum prescribed margin is provided and we evaluated how the provision for credit risk is being managed; and ⑨ We performed procedures over the Capital Adequacy Requirements (CAR) calculation to ensure that it is in line with the applicable actuarial guidance notes and we evaluated management actions under the prevailing market conditions.

Key Audit Matter**How the matter was addressed in the audit**

1.2 Data processes and controls relevant to the actuarial valuation

Data is a key input into the valuation process: the calculation of insurance contract liabilities has a number of inputs, which are reliant on various processes and systems for accurate and complete data. A breakdown of these processes and systems could result in a misstatement of the value of insurance contracts.

In obtaining sufficient audit evidence to assess the integrity of data used as inputs into the actuarial valuations, we, inter alia, performed the following audit procedures:

- ① We assessed the design and operating effectiveness of the key aspects of the control environment over data integrity, including an evaluation of the effectiveness of the IT environment over the policy administration systems and the actuarial valuation systems, together with the data extraction and conversion processes;
- ② We performed an evaluation of the key controls over management's collection, extraction and data validation processes, which included testing of the reconciliations between the policy administration systems and the actuarial data extract from the actuarial valuation systems; and
- ③ We performed procedures to evaluate management's grouping of data for input into the actuarial valuation models.

2. Valuation of unlisted financial instruments

We considered the valuation of unlisted financial instruments to be significant to the audit because of the materiality thereof to the Group's Annual Financial Statements and the sensitivity thereof to the various unobservable valuation inputs, uncertain future cash flows and assumptions that require considerable judgement.

The financial instruments we considered most complex and most sensitive to unobservable valuation inputs are private equity, unlisted debt and property investments.

Refer to the Note 31.5 of the Group financial statements (Critical accounting estimates and judgements, page 125) and Note 40 of the Group financial statements (pages 138 to 147).

Our audit included the following audit procedures across the areas considered material:

- ① We assessed the design and operating effectiveness of the financial reporting controls we considered significant in the valuations and model approval process. This included the controls over the maintenance and use of credit ratings utilised in the valuations;
- ② We assessed the valuation methodologies applied for appropriateness against generally accepted market practice;
- ③ We compared the assumptions used in the Group's models and methodologies to independent external sources where possible;
- ④ Where valuation inputs were unobservable, we involved our valuation experts to assist us in assessing these inputs; and
- ⑤ We independently tested the valuation of a sample from each type of financial instruments.

Key Audit Matter

How the matter was addressed in the audit

**2. Valuation of unlisted financial instruments
(continued)**

In addition to the above, our specific procedures included the following:

Private equity:

- ① We considered whether the application of methodologies is consistent with generally accepted valuation methodologies and prior periods and that assumptions and inputs used are consistent, in all material respects, with the business' past performance and management business strategy, adjusted for the implicit risk of achieving this strategy under prevailing market conditions; and
- ② Where deemed appropriate, we performed an independent corroboration of the valuations to comparable entities in the market.

Unlisted debt:

- ① We evaluated the valuation inputs, in particular, the construction of the risk-free curve, liquidity and credit spreads by performing independent checks against external sources; and
- ② In respect of counter party exposure, we involved our valuation experts to assist us in considering whether credit risk has been appropriately considered and applied in the valuation at year-end.

Property investments:

- ① We assessed the reasonability of market values across the property portfolio and of key inputs such as the discount rate used in the valuations at year end. We considered whether the application of methodologies is consistent with valuation methodologies used in the industry and prior periods and that assumptions and inputs used are materially consistent with the past performance and strategy of the property investments.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Integrated report (which includes the Shareholders' information), the Corporate governance report, the Directors responsibility for financial reporting, the certificate by the Company Secretary and the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act of South Africa.

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

Our opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon, except for key indicators information disclosed as audited, and the Shareholder's information and our auditor's report thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated and separate financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of

for the year ended 31 December 2016

users taken on the basis of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

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

- ① Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- ② Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group and the Company's internal control.
- ③ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- ④ Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and/or the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- ⑤ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- ⑥ Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

➤ Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In terms of the IRBA Rule published in Government Gazette Number 39475 dated 4 December 2015, we report that Ernst & Young Inc., and its predecessor firms, were appointed as joint auditors of Sanlam Limited with its incorporation in 1998. In 2006, Ernst & Young Inc. was appointed as the sole auditor of Sanlam Limited and has continuously therefore been the auditor of the company for a total of 19 years.

Ernst & Young Inc.

Ernst & Young Inc.

Director: Johanna Cornelia de Villiers
Registered Auditor
Chartered Accountant (SA)

Ernst & Young House
35 Lower Long Street
Cape Town

8 March 2017

Capital and risk management report

Capital management

Objective	14
Capital allocation methodology	14
Capital management	
Covered business (life insurance operations)	14
Other Group operations	15
Group Estate Committee	15
Discretionary capital	15
Capital adequacy	15
Credit rating	19

Risk management

Governance structure	20
Role of Group Risk Management	21
Group risk policies, standards and guidelines	22
Risk types	24
Risk management: general risks	27
Risk management: by business area	30

➤ Capital management

Objective

Effective capital management is an essential component of meeting the Group's strategic objective of maximising shareholder value. The capital value used by the Group as the primary performance measurement base is Group Equity Value (GEV), as reported on page 172 of the Integrated report. The management of the Group's capital base requires a continuous review of optimal capital levels, including the use of alternative sources of funding, to maximise return on GEV. The Group has an integrated capital and risk management approach. The amount of capital required by the various businesses is directly linked to their exposure to financial and operational risks. Accordingly risk management is an important component of effective capital management.

Capital allocation methodology

Group businesses are each allocated an optimal level of capital and are measured against appropriate return hurdles.

The methodology used to determine the allocation of required capital to South African covered business changed during the year to allow for the anticipated introduction of the new Solvency Assessment and Management (SAM) regime during 2017, which will replace the current Financial Soundness Valuation (FSV) regime during the second half of 2017.

For Sanlam Life, the Group's target under the FSV basis was to ensure that its Capital Adequacy Requirements (CAR) cover would be at least 1,5 times over a 10-year period, within a 95% confidence level and this approach was used to determine the covered business allocated capital at the end of 2015. At the end of 2016 the Group set an appropriate level of required capital for Sanlam Life's covered business under SAM, based on a SAM Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) targeted cover range of between 1,7 times and 2,1 times over a 10-year projection period. At the lower end of the range, Sanlam Life's covered business should be able to withstand two economic shock scenarios before reaching the minimum 1 times SCR cover. Similar ranges have been set for the other South African life insurers. The revised approach remains aligned with the overarching principle to set the level and nature of the supporting capital based on minimum regulatory capital requirements as well as economic, risk and growth considerations. For the non-South African life insurers the Group sets supporting capital levels as a multiple of their respective regulatory capital adequacy requirements.

The fair value of other Group operations includes the working capital allocated to the respective operations.

The Group's approach to ensure appropriate working capital levels in these operations is twofold:

- ① The Group's internal dividend policy is based on the annual declaration of all discretionary capital by subsidiaries that is not required for normal operations or expansion; and
- ② Performance targets are set for other Group operations based on an expected return on the fair value of the businesses, equal to their internal hurdle rates. This ensures that all non-productive working capital is declared as a dividend to the Group.

Capital management

Covered business (life insurance operations)

The Group's covered business requires significantly higher levels of allocated capital than the other Group operations. The optimisation of long term required capital is accordingly a primary focus area of the Group's capital management philosophy given the significant potential to enhance shareholder value. The following main strategies are used to achieve this objective:

- ① Appropriate matching of assets and liabilities for policyholder solutions. This is especially important for long-duration policyholder solutions that expose the Group to interest rate risk, such as, non-participating annuities, for example.
- ② Managing the impact of new business on capital requirements by limiting volumes of capital-intensive new business.
- ③ The asset mix of the long term required capital also impacts the overall capital requirement. An increased exposure to hedged equity and interest-bearing instruments reduces the volatility of the capital base and accordingly also the capital requirement. Over the longer term, the expected investment return on these instruments is, however, lower than equity with a potential negative impact on the return on GEV. Consequently, there is a trade-off between lower capital levels and the return on capital. The Group's stochastic capital model is used as input to determine the optimal asset mix in this regard.
- ④ Introduction of long-term debt into the life insurance operations' capital structure and the concurrent investment of the proceeds in bonds and other liquid assets, to reduce the volatility in the regulatory capital base with a consequential lower overall capital requirement.
- ⑤ Utilisation of capital diversification benefits, when deemed necessary, whereby the capital requirements of insurance entities can be partly covered by investments in other Group operations, within the limits available in the particular regulatory regime.

- ⊙ Management of operational risk: internal controls and various other operational risk management processes are used to reduce operational risk and commensurately the allowance for this risk in the calculation of required capital.

The Group continues to improve and further develop its capital management models and processes in line with international best practice and the current significant international and South African developments surrounding solvency and capital requirements (i.e. SAM).

Other Group operations

The performance measurement of other Group operations is based on the return achieved on the fair value of the businesses. Risk-adjusted return targets are set for the businesses to ensure that each business' return target takes cognisance of the inherent risks of the business. This approach ensures that the management teams are focused on operational strategies that will optimise the return on fair value, thereby contributing to the Group's main objective of optimising return on GEV.

Group Estate Committee

The Group Estate committee, an internal management committee, is responsible for reviewing and overseeing the management of the Group's shareholders capital base in terms of the specific strategies approved by the Board.

Discretionary capital

Any capital in excess of requirements, and not optimally utilised, is identified on a continuous basis. The pursuit of structural growth initiatives has been set as the preferred application of Group capital, subject to such initiatives yielding the applicable hurdle rate and being complementary to or in support of Group strategy. Any discretionary capital not efficiently redeployed will be returned to shareholders in the most effective form.

Capital adequacy - current regime

Capital adequacy for the South African operations is measured with reference to the cover provided by the Group's prudential regulatory capital in relation to the Capital Adequacy Requirements as specified by the FSV regime. The capital adequacy of Sanlam Investments and Pensions, the Group's life insurance operations in the United Kingdom (UK), is measured in terms of the Prudential Regulation Authority's guidelines in the UK, which are materially in line with those of the South African operations.

The valuation of assets and policy liabilities for prudential capital adequacy purposes is generally in line with the methodology for the published results. Some adjustments are, however, required, as set out below.

Reinsurance

Policy liabilities are valued net of reinsurance and the reinsurance asset is eliminated.

Investment contracts with investment management services

The liabilities are set equal to the retrospectively accumulated fair value of the underlying assets less the deferred acquisition cost (DAC) asset in the case of individual business. These retrospective liabilities are higher than the prospective liabilities calculated as the present value of expected future benefits and expenses less future premiums at the relevant discount rates. The DAC asset is disregarded for prudential capital adequacy purposes.

Group undertakings and inadmissible assets

The value of assets is reduced by taking into account the prescribed valuation bases for Group undertakings and to eliminate inadmissible assets (as defined in the relevant prudential regulations).

Capital Adequacy Requirements (CAR)

The excess of assets over liabilities of life insurance operations on the prudential regulatory basis should be sufficient to cover the CAR in terms of the relevant local regulations as well as professional practice notes issued by the Actuarial Society in South Africa and the Board of Actuarial Standards in the UK. The CAR provides a buffer against experience worse than that assumed in the valuation of assets and liabilities.

On the valuation date, the ordinary CAR was used for the South African operations as they exceeded the termination and minimum CAR.

The largest element of the CAR relates to stabilised bonus business. Consistent with an assumed fall in the fair value of the assets (the "resilience scenario"), which is prescribed in the actuarial practice notes, the calculation of the CAR takes into account a reduction in non-vesting bonuses and future bonus rates and for the capitalisation of some expected future profits (resulting from discretionary margins in the valuation basis and held as part of the liabilities).

At 31 December 2016, the resilience scenario assumes that:

- ⊙ equity values decline by 30%;
- ⊙ property values decline by 15%;
- ⊙ fixed-interest yields and inflation-linked real yields increase or decrease by 25% of the nominal or real yields (whichever gives the highest total capital adequacy requirements); and

Capital and risk management report continued

- ⊙ assets denominated in foreign currencies decline by at least 20% on the valuation date and do not subsequently recover within the short-term.

Provision is made for credit and operational risk in the calculation of the CAR.

The excess of the actuarial values of assets over liabilities is disclosed in the table below. The values disclosed for Sanlam Life capture the material solvency position of the entire Sanlam Life Group, including its subsidiaries. Sanlam Investments and Pensions is the only life insurance company in the Group that is not a subsidiary of Sanlam Life, and its solvency position is therefore shown separately. All subsidiaries of Sanlam Life were adequately capitalised.

R million	Sanlam Life Insurance Limited		Sanlam Investments and Pensions UK Limited	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Assets				
Fair value of assets	469 894	452 324	44 065	53 515
Less: Liabilities	386 028	374 354	43 628	52 811
Actuarial value of policy liabilities	370 414	358 214	42 827	51 787
Investment contracts	232 587	217 796	38 483	46 166
Insurance contracts	137 827	140 418	4 344	5 621
Long term and current liabilities	15 614	16 140	801	1 024
Excess of assets over liabilities for financial reporting				
	83 866	77 970	437	704
Adjustment for prudential regulatory purposes	(39 127)	(32 176)	598	(102)
Adjustment for Group undertakings				
Sanlam Investment Management	(3 890)	(3 323)	-	-
Santam	(10 136)	(7 565)	-	-
SDM Limited	(7 228)	(6 695)	-	-
SEM Limited	(6 191)	(4 029)	-	-
Capital requirements of life insurance subsidiaries, adjusted for non-controlling interests	(2 408)	(2 197)	-	-
Inadmissible assets	(807)	(849)	-	(55)
Other	(8 467) ⁽¹⁾	(7 518)	598 ⁽²⁾	(47)
Unsecured subordinated debt	2 198	2 007	-	-
Excess of assets over liabilities for prudential regulatory purposes				
	46 937	47 801	1 035	602
Capital adequacy requirements				
Capital adequacy requirements (CAR) before management actions	16 250	15 150	770	141
Management actions assumed	(8 100)	(6 900)	-	-
Reduction in future bonus rates	(4 996)	(4 751)	-	-
Reduction in non-vested bonuses	(751)	(372)	-	-
Capitalisation of a portion of expected future profits held as discretionary margins	(610)	(389)	-	-
Reduction in grossing up of the assets covering CAR and other	(1 743)	(1 388)	-	-
			-	-
CAR after management actions assumed	8 150	8 250	770	141

⁽¹⁾ Includes writedown of Sanlam Limited treasury shares of R7 319 million.

⁽²⁾ Sanlam Investments and Pensions UK Limited calculated Solvency II capital adequacy requirements from 1 January 2016.

Capital adequacy under SAM

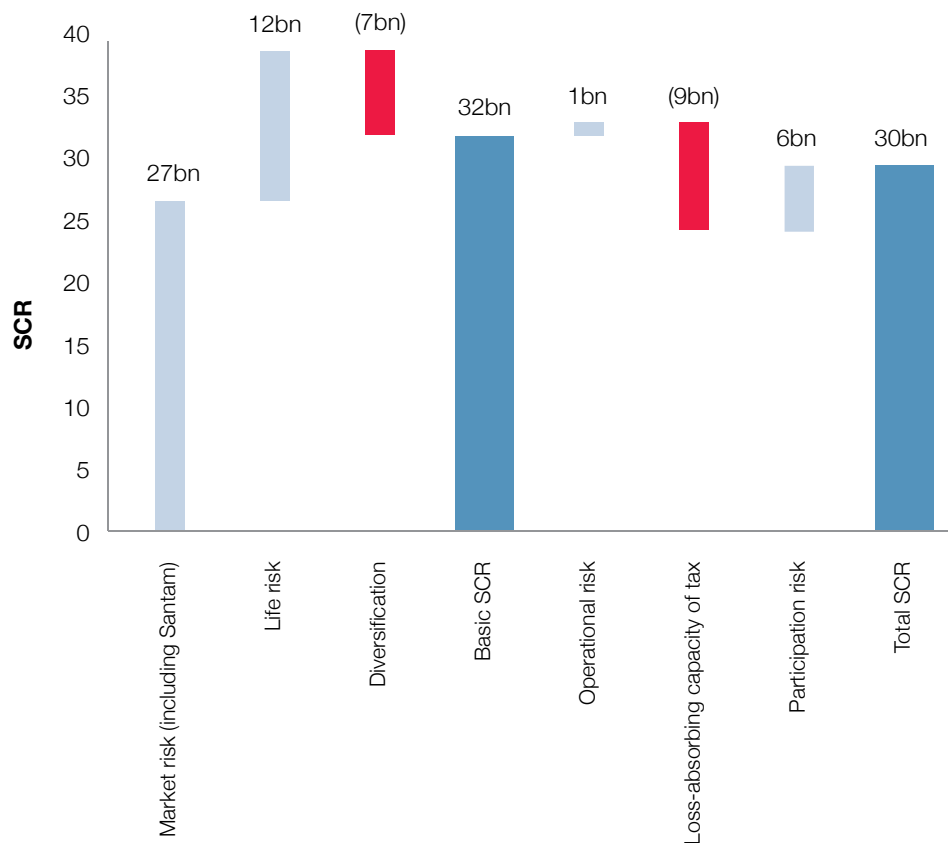
The following table summarises the Sanlam Life Insurance Limited SAM solo position as at 31 December 2016.

SAM solo solvency position as at 31 December 2016

R million	Sanlam Life Insurance Limited	
	IFRS	SAM
Total assets	469 238	461 043
Total liabilities	(385 372)	(358 033)
Shareholders fund/basic own funds	83 866	103 010
Adjustments	–	(10 248)
Investment in financial and credit institutions	–	(2 929)
Treasury shares	–	(7 319)
Shareholders fund/own funds eligible to meet SCR	83 866	92 762
SCR		30 298
SCR cover		306%

The Group uses the Standard Formula SCR calculation to determine Sanlam Life's solo solvency cover. Although the SAM subordinate legislation has not been finalised, Sanlam has been submitting solo results to the FSB on a quarterly basis since the second half of 2014. The table below shows Sanlam Life's solo SCR under SAM as at 31 December 2016. The calculations have been based on Sanlam's interpretation of the latest available SAM technical specifications.

Sanlam Life SCR components as at 31 December 2016 (R billion)



Capital and risk management report continued

The following table shows a build-up of Sanlam Life's solo SCR cover between covered business and non-covered business as at 31 December 2016.

Analysis of SAM solvency position as at 31 December 2016

	IFRS R million	SAM R million	SCR R million	SCR cover times
Covered business	10 034	35 204		
Policyholders fund	–	22 972		
Assets backing policyholder liabilities	371 082	369 116		
<i>Net investment assets</i>	370 682	369 116		
<i>Deferred acquisition cost – policyholders</i>	400	–		
Policyholder liabilities	(371 082)	(346 144)		
<i>Long-term policy liabilities</i>	(370 414)	(336 543)		
<i>Deferred tax – policyholders fund</i>	(668)	(9 601)		
Required capital	10 000	10 000	15 977	2,2
Net subordinated debt	36	2 234		
<i>Subordinated debt liabilities</i>	(2 198)	–		
<i>Assets backing subordinated debt</i>	2 234	2 234		
Working capital and other	(2)	(2)		
<i>Working capital assets</i>	3 820	6 172		
<i>Deferred acquisition cost – shareholders</i>	2 352	–		
<i>Working capital liabilities</i>	(6 174)	(6 174)		
Participations	64 468	48 900		
Financial and credit institutions	7 074	–		
<i>Sanlam Investment Management</i>	4 592	–		
<i>Sanlam Personal Loans</i>	1 161	–		
<i>Shriram Transport Finance Company</i>	1 162	–		
<i>Other</i>	159	–		
Strategic insurance participations	30 399	29 797	12 785	3,8
<i>Santam</i>	15 868	15 868		
<i>Sanlam Developing Markets</i>	9 383	9 269		
<i>Sanlam Namibia</i>	3 175	3 175		
<i>Other</i>	1 973	1 485		
Other strategic participations	19 676	19 103		
<i>Sanlam Emerging Markets</i>	18 437	18 437		
<i>Other</i>	1 239	666		
Treasury shares	7 319	–		
Intangible assets	909	–		
Goodwill	753	–		
Other intangible assets	156	–		
Other net assets	8 455	8 658		
Deferred tax – shareholders fund	–	203		
Discretionary capital	550	550	1 536	5,6
Dividend allowance	2 610	2 610		
Other capital	5 295	5 295		
Shareholders fund/Own funds eligible to meet SCR	83 866	92 762	30 298	3,1

Credit rating

Standard & Poor's (S&P) issued the following ratings for Group companies during 2016:

	Most recent ratings issued
Sanlam Limited	South Africa National Scale: zaA
Sanlam Life Insurance Limited	South Africa National Scale: zaAAA
Subordinated debt issued by Sanlam Life Insurance Limited	South Africa National Scale: zaAA-
Santam Limited	South Africa National Scale: zaAAA

The independent credit ratings provide assurance to the investors in securities issued by the Group as well as the Group's business partners and other stakeholders. It also enables the Group to issue debt and equity instruments at market-related rates.

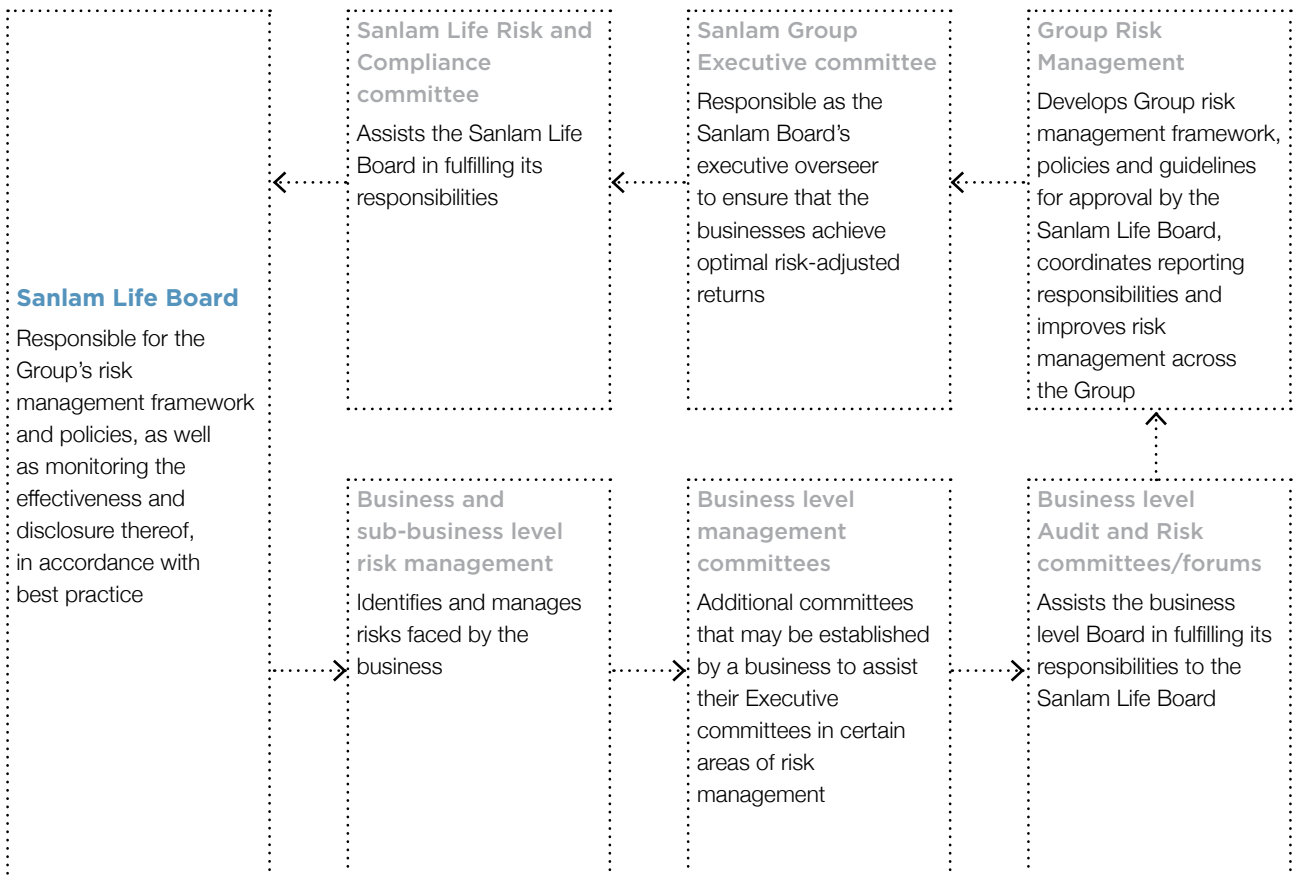
➤ Risk management

Governance structure

In terms of the Group's overall governance structure, the meetings of the Sanlam Limited Board (Sanlam Board) and Sanlam Life Insurance Limited Board (Sanlam Life Board) are combined to improve the flow of information and to increase the efficiency of the Boards. The agenda of the Sanlam Board focuses on Group strategy, capital management, accounting policies, financial results, dividend policy, human resource development and corporate governance and JSE requirements. The Sanlam Life Board is responsible for statutory matters across all Sanlam businesses as well as monitoring operational efficiency and risk issues throughout the Group. In respect of

separately listed subsidiaries, this is done within the limitations of sound corporate governance practices. Refer to the Corporate Governance report online for further information on the responsibilities of the Sanlam and Sanlam Life Boards and their committees.

The Group operates within a decentralised business model environment. In terms of this philosophy, the Sanlam Life Board sets the Group enterprise risk management policies and frameworks and the individual businesses take responsibility for all operational and risk-related matters on a business level, within the limits set by these policies and frameworks. The following diagram depicts the generic flow of risk management information from the individual businesses to the Sanlam Life Board.



Role of Group Risk Management

The role of Group Risk Management is one of setting Group standards and guidelines, coordinating and monitoring risk management practices and ultimately reporting to the Sanlam and Sanlam Life Boards.

Group Risk Management plays an active role with regard to risk management in the Sanlam Group. The involvement includes the following:

- ⊙ Permanent invitees of business units' Risk and Audit committees;
- ⊙ Member of the Central Credit committee (see description below);

- ⊙ Transactional approval incorporated into approval frameworks of business units where appropriate;
- ⊙ Involvement and approval of corporate activity transactions;
- ⊙ Chairs the Estate committee and Asset and Liability committee at Group level, as well as the Group risk forum (see descriptions below);
- ⊙ Guidance on risk-related matters at business level; and
- ⊙ Involvement with specialist risk management issues at business level.

A number of other risk management/monitoring mechanisms operate within the Group as part of the overall risk management structure. The most important of these are illustrated in the following table:

OTHER RISK MANAGEMENT/MONITORING MECHANISMS		
<p>Estate committee</p> <p>Reviews and oversees the management of the Group's capital base</p>	<p>Asset and Liability committee</p> <p>Determines appropriate investment policies and guidelines for policyholder portfolios where guarantees are provided</p>	<p>Central Credit committee</p> <p>Oversees the identification, measurement and control of corporate credit risk exposure</p>
<p>Investment committees</p> <p>Determines and monitors appropriate investment strategies for policyholder solutions</p>	<p>Treasury function</p> <p>Manages the liquidity risks in the borrowing functions of Sanlam</p>	<p>Non-listed asset controlling body</p> <p>Reviews and approves the valuation of all unlisted assets in the Group for recommendation to the Sanlam Limited and Sanlam Life Boards</p>
<p>Group risk forum</p> <p>Aids coordination and transfer of knowledge between businesses and the Group, and assists Group Risk Management in identifying risks requiring escalation to the Sanlam Life Board</p>	<p>Financial Director</p> <p>Ensures that sound financial practices are followed, adequate and accurate reporting occurs, and financial statement risk is minimised</p>	<p>Actuarial</p> <p>Monitors and reports on key risks affecting the life insurance operations. Determines capital requirements of the life insurance operations and the potential impact of strategic decisions thereon, by using appropriate modelling techniques</p>
<p>Forensics</p> <p>Investigates and reports on fraud and illegal behaviour in businesses</p>	<p>Group Secretariat and Public Officers</p> <p>Reviews and reports on corporate governance practices and structures. Reports on applicable legal and compliance matters</p>	<p>Group Compliance function</p> <p>Facilitates management of compliance through analysing and advising on statutory and regulatory requirements, and monitoring implementation and execution thereof</p>

OTHER RISK MANAGEMENT/MONITORING MECHANISMS

Group IT

Manages and reports Group-wide Information and Information Technology risks

Risk Officer (per business)

Assists business management in their implementation of the Group risk management framework and policies, and to monitor the business's entire risk profile

Internal audit

Assists the Sanlam Life Board and management by monitoring the adequacy and effectiveness of risk management in businesses

Actuarial forum

Assists the Audit, Actuarial and Finance and the Risk and Compliance Committees on actuarial matters. It also assists the Actuarial Control function in providing oversight over first line activities in Group Actuarial, most notably balance sheet management.

Group risk policies, standards and guidelines

The main policies, standards and guidelines are:

- ⊙ Sanlam Group enterprise risk management (ERM) policy and plan;
- ⊙ Sanlam Group risk escalation policy;
- ⊙ Sanlam Group business continuity management policy;
- ⊙ Definitions of risk categories standard;
- ⊙ Risk appetite guidance note;
- ⊙ Sanlam Group risk appetite statement;
- ⊙ Sanlam risk management maturity model;
- ⊙ Sanlam Limited risk and compliance committee charter;
- ⊙ Sanlam Life risk and compliance committee charter; and
- ⊙ Group risk forum terms of reference.

A policy sets out the mandatory minimum requirements for the businesses.

A standard endeavours to ensure consistent use of terminology.

A guidance note is aimed at providing information.

The following also cover aspects with linkage to risk management:

- ⊙ Sanlam Life combined assurance model;
- ⊙ Sanlam Group internal control policy;
- ⊙ Sanlam Group outsourcing policy;

- ⊙ Sanlam Group information and information technology (I and IT) risk management policy;
- ⊙ Representations from Group businesses to the Sanlam and Sanlam Life Audit, Actuarial and Finance committees;
- ⊙ Sanlam corporate credit risk strategy and policy;
- ⊙ Sanlam reinsurance and other risk mitigation policy;
- ⊙ Sanlam Life underwriting risk management policy;
- ⊙ Sanlam investment policy;
- ⊙ Sanlam financial crime combating policy;
- ⊙ Sanlam human resources policies;
- ⊙ Sanlam Group governance framework;
- ⊙ Sanlam Group high-level authorisation framework; and
- ⊙ Sanlam Life Insurance Audit, Actuarial and Finance committee charter.

Sanlam Group enterprise risk management policy and plan

The Group ERM policy and plan includes the following main components:

- ⊙ The broad objectives and philosophy of risk management in the Group;
- ⊙ The roles and responsibilities of the various functionaries in the Group tasked with risk management; and
- ⊙ The Group's minimum standards for implementation of risk management in the businesses.

Sanlam Group risk escalation policy

The risk escalation policy defines the circumstances under which risk events and emerging risks should be escalated to the Sanlam Group level. This includes quantitative and qualitative measures.

Summary of Sanlam Group risk appetite

- ① The Sanlam Group consists of a number of decentralised businesses. These businesses have different risk profiles and appetites. They are capitalised appropriately based on these risk profiles.
- ② The Group determines the hurdle rates required from these businesses. These hurdle rates are set out for each business in accordance with its risk profile. The higher the risk profile of a business, the higher the required return will be set. On average the Sanlam Group aims to yield a return on GEV equal to at least 400bps above the reference rate, with the reference rate being set at the nine-year point on the relevant yield curve. Each decentralised business needs to operate within the restrictions of its allocated capital. For businesses using value at risk (VaR) as measurement, a 99,5% confidence level is required over a one-year time horizon. For insurance businesses regulated under SAM (or similar regimes) the level of Allocated Capital for covered business is set to ensure that Own Funds attributable to in-force covered business maintains a SAM SCR ratio within a specified range, e.g. between 170% and 210% for Sanlam Life, over the next 10 years. For businesses using capital adequacy (risk-based capital) techniques, a 95% confidence over a 10-year time horizon is required.
- ③ Each business needs to manage their risks within the Group ERM framework.

Independent assurance reviews

In collaboration with an external assurance provider, the Group developed a risk management maturity model against which the risk management processes across the Group are assessed. Annually, Internal audit (in conjunction with Group risk management) prepares risk management process audit plans for approval by the Sanlam Life risk and compliance committee. The assurance reviews comprise self-assessments and independent reviews. All businesses conduct self-assessments with the independent assessments done either by an external assurance provider or Internal audit. Typically, the larger businesses are assessed by an external assurance provider once every three years. Internal audit on the other hand tends to focus on the assessments for the smaller businesses which are done on a rolling basis. The overall results of both the self-assessments and the independent reviews are presented to the Sanlam Life risk and compliance committee.

Risk types

The Group is exposed to the following main risks:

	Risk category (primary)	Risk type (secondary) and description	Potential significant impact
General risks	1. Operational	<p>Operational risk is the risk that there is a loss as a result of inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems and external events. Operational risk includes:</p> <p>Information and technology risk: the risk of obsolescence of infrastructure, deficiency in integration, failures/inadequacies in systems/networks and the loss of confidentiality, availability and integrity of information, which includes cyber risks and its knock-on effects. Information risk also includes the loss of quality of information.</p> <p>Going concern/business continuity risk: the risk that inadequate processes, people, financial controls and resources exist to continue business in the foreseeable future.</p> <p>Legal risk: the risk that the Group's operations or its condition are disrupted or adversely affected by legal proceedings against it, adverse judgements from courts, contracts that turn out to be unenforceable or contractual obligations which have not been provided for.</p> <p>Compliance risk: the risk of not complying with laws, regulations, rules, related self-regulatory organisation standards and codes of conduct including acceptable market conduct practices⁽¹⁾, investment management mandates, as well as the failure to uphold the Group's core values and code of ethical conduct.</p> <p>Human resources risk: the risk that the Group does not have access to appropriate skills and staff complement to operate and effectively manage other operational risk.</p> <p>Fraud risk: the risk of financial crime and unlawful conduct impacting on the Group. It includes both internal and external fraud.</p> <p>Taxation risk: the risk of financial loss owing to changes in tax legislation that result in the actual tax on shareholders' fund earnings being higher than expected, with a corresponding reduction in return on Group Equity Value; or the actual policyholder tax being higher than that assumed in the determination of premium rates and guaranteed policy benefits.</p> <p>Regulatory risk: the risk that new Acts or regulations will result in the need to change business practices that may lead to financial loss.</p> <p>Process risk: the risk of loss as a result of failed or inadequate internal processes.</p> <p>Project risk: the risk that is inherent in major projects.</p> <p>Outsourcing provider risk: the risk arising from the inability or unwillingness of an outsourcing service provider to discharge its contractual obligations; and from concentration with an individual outsourcing service provider (which exacerbates the former).</p>	All Group businesses

⁽¹⁾ Market conduct involves the behaviour of an organisation and of those that act on its behalf towards various stakeholders (including potential and current customers, regulators or supervisors, investors, and other market participants). Market conduct comprises market discipline (including transparency and corporate governance) and consumer protection (including treating customers fairly).

	Risk category (primary)	Risk type (secondary) and description	Potential significant impact
General risks	2. Reputational	Reputational risk is the risk that adverse publicity regarding a Group's business practices, associations and market conduct, whether accurate or not, will cause a loss of confidence in the integrity of the institution. The risk of loss of confidence relates to stakeholders, which include, <i>inter alia</i> , potential and existing customers, investors, suppliers and supervisors.	All Group businesses
	3. Strategic	Strategic risk is the risk that the Group's strategy is inappropriate or that the Group is unable to implement its strategy.	All Group businesses
Financial and business-specific risks	1. Market	<p>Market risk is the risk arising from the level or volatility of market prices of financial instruments which have an impact upon the value of assets and liabilities of the organisation. Market risk includes:</p> <p>Equity risk: the risk resulting from the sensitivity of values of assets, liabilities and financial instruments to changes in the level or volatility of market prices of equities.</p> <p>Interest rate risk: the risk of loss or adverse change in the value of assets and liabilities due to unanticipated changes in the level or volatility of interest rates.</p> <p>Currency risk: the risk of loss or adverse change in the value of assets and liabilities owing to unanticipated changes in the level or volatility of currency exchange rates.</p> <p>Property risk: the risk that the value of investment properties will fluctuate as a result of changes in the environment (i.e. the risk of loss or adverse change in the value of assets and liabilities due to unanticipated changes in the level or volatility of market prices of property).</p> <p>Asset liability mismatching (ALM) risk: the risk of a change in value as a result of a deviation between asset and liability cash-flows, prices or carrying amounts. ALM risk originates from changes in market risk factors.</p> <p>Concentration risk: the risk of loss associated with inadequately diversified asset portfolios. This may arise either from a lack of diversification in the asset portfolio, or from large exposure to default risk by a single issuer of securities or a group of related issuers (market risk concentrations).</p> <p>Market liquidity risk (also known as trading liquidity risk or asset liquidity risk): the risk stemming from the lack of marketability of a financial instrument that cannot be bought or sold timeously to prevent or minimise a loss (or realise the required profit).</p> <p>Credit spread risk: the risk resulting from the sensitivity of the values of assets, liabilities and financial instruments to changes in the level or volatility of credit spreads over the risk-free interest rate term structure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Life insurance ② Credit and structuring ③ General insurance ④ Investment management

	Risk category (primary)	Risk type (secondary) and description	Potential significant impact
Financial and business-specific risks	2. Credit	<p>Credit risk is the risk of default and deterioration in the credit quality of issuers of securities, counterparties and intermediaries to whom the company has exposure. Credit risk includes:</p> <p>Default risk: the credit risk arising from the inability or unwillingness of a counterparty to a financial instrument to discharge its contractual obligations.</p> <p>Downgrade or migration risk: the risk that changes in the possibility of a future default by an obligator will adversely affect the present value of the contract with the obligator.</p> <p>Settlement risk: the risk arising from the lag between the transaction and settlement dates of securities transactions.</p> <p>Reinsurance counterparty risk: the concentration risk with individual reinsurers, owing to the nature of the reinsurance market and the restricted range of reinsurers that have acceptable credit ratings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Life insurance ① General insurance ① Credit and structuring ① Corporate
	3. Funding Liquidity	<p>Funding Liquidity risk is the risk relating to the difficulty/inability to access/raise funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments or policy contracts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Life insurance ① General insurance ① Credit and structuring ① Corporate
	4. Insurance risk (life business)	<p>Insurance risk (life business): the risk arising from the underwriting of life insurance contracts, in relation to the perils covered and the processes used in the conduct of business. Insurance risk, in life business includes:</p> <p>Underwriting risk: the risk that the actual experience relating to mortality, longevity, disability and medical (morbidity) will deviate negatively from the expected experience used in the pricing of solutions and valuation of policy liabilities.</p> <p>Persistency risk: the risk of financial loss owing to negative lapse, surrender and paid-up experience. It covers the risk of loss or adverse change in insurance liabilities due to unanticipated change in the rate of policy lapses, terminations, renewals and surrenders.</p> <p>Expense risk: the risk of loss owing to actual expense experience being worse than that assumed in premium rates and the valuation of policy liabilities. It covers the risk of loss or adverse change in insurance liabilities due to adverse variation in the expenses incurred in servicing insurance and reinsurance contracts.</p> <p>Concentration risk: the risk of financial loss due to having written large proportions of business with policyholders of the same/similar risk profile (including catastrophe risk).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Life insurance

	Risk category (primary)	Risk type (secondary) and description	Potential significant impact
Financial and business-specific risks	5. Insurance risk (general insurance business)	<p>Insurance risk (General insurance business): the risk arising from the underwriting of non-life insurance contracts, in relation to the perils covered and the processes used in the conduct of business. Insurance risk, in general insurance business includes:</p> <p>Claims risk (premium and reserve risk): the risk associated with a change in value caused by the ultimate costs for full contractual obligations varying from those assumed when these obligations were estimated. Claims risk is often split into reserve risk (relating to incurred claims) and premium risk (relating to future claims).</p> <p>Non-life catastrophe risk: the risk of loss, or of adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities, resulting from significant uncertainty relating to the pricing and provisioning assumptions for extreme or exceptional events.</p>	① General insurance

Risk management: General risks

1. Operational risk

The Group mitigates this risk through its culture and values, a comprehensive system of internal controls, internal audit, forensic and compliance functions in addition to other measures such as back-up facilities, contingency planning and insurance. The initiation of transactions and their administration is conducted on the basis of the segregation of duties, designed to ensure the correctness, completeness and validity of all transactions.

The management of risks associated with human resources is not addressed in this report. A discussion of the aforementioned is included in the People Development Supplementary sustainability report available online.

The following functionaries assist in mitigating operational risk:

Internal audit

A Board-approved internal audit charter governs internal audit activity within the Group. Regular risk-focused reviews of internal control and risk management systems are carried out. The chief audit executive of Sanlam is appointed in consultation with the chairman of the Audit, Actuarial and Finance committee and has unrestricted access to the chairman of the committee. The authority, resources, scope of work and effectiveness of the functions are reviewed regularly.

External audit

The Group's external auditors are Ernst & Young Inc. The report of the independent auditors for the year under review is included on pages 6 and 162 of the Integrated report. The external auditors assess certain systems of internal financial control for the purpose of expressing an independent opinion on the annual financial statements. Non-audit services rendered by the external auditors are strictly governed by a Group policy in this regard. The Group applies a policy of compulsory rotation of audit partners.

Information and technology risk

IT risks are managed across the Group in an integrated manner following the enterprise risk management framework. Group IT is the custodian of the Group's IT policy framework and ensures explicit focus on, and integration with the Group's IT governance framework, which includes the governance of information security.

The Head of Group IT facilitates the process of identifying emerging IT risks as well as unpacking significant IT risks with Group-wide strategic or operational impact. The Group IT committee provides guidance to the Head of Group IT regarding his duties, such as the establishment of policy.

A quarterly IT governance report, summarising the Group-wide situation is delivered to the risk and compliance committee.

Going concern/business continuity risk

The Board regularly considers and records the facts and assumptions on which it relies to conclude that Sanlam will continue as a going concern. Reflecting on the year under review, the Directors considered a number of facts and circumstances and are of the opinion that adequate resources exist to continue business and that Sanlam will remain a going concern in the foreseeable future. The Board's statement to this effect is also contained in the statement on the responsibility of directors in the annual financial statements.

Legal risk

During the development stage of any new product and for material transactions entered into by the Group, the legal resources of the Group monitor the drafting of the contract documents to ensure that the rights and obligations of all parties are clearly set out. Sanlam seeks to minimise uncertainties through continuous consultation with internal and external legal advisers, to understand the nature of risks and to ensure that transactions are structured and documented appropriately.

Compliance risk

Laws and regulations:

Sanlam considers compliance with applicable laws, industry regulations and codes an integral part of doing business. The Group Compliance Office, together with the compliance functions of the Group businesses, facilitates the management of compliance through the analysis of statutory and regulatory requirements, and monitoring the implementation and execution thereof.

Compliance with client mandates:

Automated pre-compliance rules for clients' investment guidelines are loaded on the order management system. This means that a system rule will generally prevent any transaction that may cause a breach. Apart from this continuous monitoring, post-trade compliance reports are produced from the order management system. Reporting of compliance monitoring with investment guidelines is done on a monthly basis, although the monitoring activities happen continuously. When a possible breach is detected, the portfolio manager is requested to confirm whether a breach has taken place, to explain the reason for the breach and to indicate when it will be rectified. When a breach is confirmed, the portfolio manager must generally rectify the breach as soon as possible. The action taken may vary depending on the type of breach. The detailed results of the mandate monitoring process are discussed with the Head of Investment Operations on a monthly basis.

Derivative exposures are monitored on a daily basis for compliance with approval framework limits, as well as client investment guidelines where the guidelines are more restrictive than the investment manager's own internal limits.

Fraud risk

The Sanlam Group recognises that financial crime and unlawful conduct are in conflict with the principles of ethical behaviour, as set out in the Group's code of ethics, and undermines the organisational integrity of the Group. The financial crime combating policy for the Sanlam Group is designed to counter the threat of financial crime and unlawful conduct. A zero-tolerance approach is applied in combating financial crime and all offenders are prosecuted. The forensic services function at Group level oversees the prevention, detection and investigation of incidents of unlawful conduct that are of such a nature that they may have an impact on the Group or the executive of a business cluster. Group forensic services are also responsible for the formulation of Group standards in respect of the combating of unlawful conduct and the implementation of measures to monitor compliance with these standards.

The chief executive of each business cluster is responsible for the implementation of the policy in his or her respective business and is accountable to the Group chief executive and the Sanlam and Sanlam Life Boards. Quarterly reports are submitted by Group forensic services to the Sanlam and Sanlam Life risk and compliance committees on the incidence of financial crime and unlawful conduct in the Group and on measures taken to prevent, detect, investigate and deal with such conduct.

Taxation risk

The risk is addressed through clear contracting to ensure that policy contracts entitle policyholders to after-tax returns, where applicable. The Group's internal tax resources monitor the impact of changes in tax legislation, participate in discussions with the tax legislator to comment on changes in legislation and are involved in the development of new products. External tax advice is obtained as required.

Regulatory risk

Regulatory risk is mitigated by ensuring that the Group has dedicated personnel that are involved in and therefore informed of relevant developments in legislation. The Group takes a proactive approach in investigating and formulating views on all applicable issues facing the financial services industry. The risk is also managed as far as possible through clear contracting. The Group monitors and influences events to the extent possible through participation in discussions with legislators, directly and through industry organisations.

Process risk

The risk of failed or inadequate internal processes is addressed through a combination of the following:

- ⊙ A risk-based approach is followed in the design of operational processes and internal controls;
- ⊙ Operational processes are properly documented;
- ⊙ Staff training and the employment of a performance-based remuneration philosophy; and
- ⊙ Internal audit review of key operational processes.

Project risk

A formalised, risk-based approach is followed for the management of major projects to ensure that projects are effectively implemented and the project hurdle rate is achieved. Key deliverables, progress and risks are monitored on a continuous basis throughout the project life cycle. Internal specialists and external consultants are used as required to provide specialist knowledge and experience.

Outsourcing provider risk

A Group outsourcing policy is in place and aims to provide clear direction and policy regarding the strategic management (e.g. assessment of outsourcing options, establishment of agreements, the ongoing management of and reporting on outsourcing) of all outsourcing arrangements, whether external or internal within the Sanlam Group.

2. Reputational risk

Risks with a potential reputational impact are escalated to the appropriate level of senior management. The Audit, Actuarial and Finance and the Risk and Compliance committees are involved as required. Events with an industry-wide reputational impact are addressed through industry representative groups.

3. Strategic risk

The Group's governance structure and various monitoring tools ensure that any events that affect the achievement of the Group's strategy are escalated and addressed at the earliest opportunity. The Board has no tolerance for any breach of guidance.

Group strategy is addressed on a continuous basis at various forums within the Group, the most important of which are:

- ⊙ The Group's strategic direction and success are discussed and evaluated at an annual special strategic session of the Sanlam Board as well as at the scheduled Board meetings during the year;
- ⊙ As part of the annual budgeting process, the Group businesses present their strategic plans and budgets to the Sanlam Group Executive committee, which ensures that the businesses' strategies are aligned with the overall Group strategy; and
- ⊙ The Sanlam Group Executive committee, which includes the chief executives of the various Group clusters, meets on a regular basis to discuss, among others, the achievement of the clusters' and Group's strategies.

Any strategic issues are identified at these meetings and corrective actions are immediately implemented.

Risk management: By business area

Investment management

The Group's investment management operations are primarily exposed to operational risks, as they have limited on-balance sheet exposure to financial instruments. Investment risk is borne principally by the client. The investment management operations are, however, exposed to market risk owing to the impact of market fluctuations on revenue levels, as investment fees are generally linked to the level of assets under management. This exposure is reduced through asset class and product diversification.

Investment performance

One of the key risks inherent to the investment management operations relates to the risk of consistently poor investment decisions i.e. incorrect asset allocation views and/or stock selection resulting in investment underperformance and impairment of the track record relative to benchmarks and/or peer groups. In order to mitigate this risk, the following areas are focused on:

- ⊙ Recruitment and retention of high quality investment professionals and support staff who are organised into stable teams with a performance culture that receive pertinent training and development and regular employee appraisals;
- ⊙ Optimisation of a robust investment process to affect good investment decisions;
- ⊙ Rigour of the procedures for portfolio implementation;
- ⊙ Effectiveness of the dealing desk; and
- ⊙ Analyses of fund performance.

The above interventions are implemented with due cognisance of Sanlam Investments' fiduciary responsibility to at all times act in the best interest of the clients and in accordance with the investment mandate directives.

Life insurance

The Group's life insurance businesses are exposed to financial risk through the design of some policyholder solutions, and in respect of the value of the businesses' capital. Non-participating policyholder solutions and those that provide investment guarantees (such as market-related business, stable and reversionary bonus business, and non-participating annuity business), expose the life insurance businesses to financial risk. Other business, such as linked policies (where the value of policy benefits is linked directly to the fair value of the supporting assets) does not expose the life insurance businesses to direct financial risk as this risk is assumed by the policyholder. The life insurance businesses' capital is invested in financial instruments, which also exposes the businesses to financial risk, in the form of market, credit and liquidity risk.

The table below summarises the various risks associated with the different policyholder solutions as well as with the capital portfolio. Please refer to the 'Policy liabilities and profit entitlement section' on page 78 for a description of the different policyholder solutions; as well as to note 15 on page 108, which discloses the monetary value of the Group's exposure to the various solutions.

Life insurance businesses exposed to risk via:	Market risk				Credit risk	Liquidity risk	Insurance risk	
	Equity	Interest rate	Currency	Property			Persis-tency	Other insurance risks
Policyholder solutions								
Linked and market-related Smoothed-bonus business:	✓ ⁽¹⁾	✓ ⁽¹⁾	✓ ⁽¹⁾	✓ ⁽¹⁾	✓ ⁽¹⁾	✓ ⁽³⁾	✓	✓
Stable bonus	✓ ⁽²⁾	✓ ⁽²⁾	✓ ⁽²⁾	✓ ⁽²⁾	✓ ⁽²⁾	✓ ⁽³⁾	✓	✓
Reversionary bonus	✓ ⁽²⁾	✓ ⁽²⁾	✓ ⁽²⁾	✓ ⁽²⁾	✓ ⁽²⁾	✓ ⁽³⁾	✓	✓
Participating annuities	✓ ⁽²⁾	✓ ⁽²⁾	✓ ⁽²⁾	✓ ⁽²⁾	✓ ⁽²⁾	✓ ⁽³⁾	✓	✓
Non-participating annuities	✗	✓	✗ ⁽⁴⁾	✗ ⁽⁴⁾	✓	✓ ⁽³⁾	✗	✓
Other non-participating liabilities								
Guarantee plans	✗	✓	✗ ⁽⁴⁾	✗	✓	✓ ⁽³⁾	✓	✓
Other	✓	✓	✗ ⁽⁴⁾	✓	✓	✓ ⁽³⁾	✓	✓
Capital portfolio	✓	✓	✓	✗ ⁽⁴⁾	✓	✗	✗	✗

⁽¹⁾ Only market-related policies (not linked policies) expose the life insurance businesses to this risk, due to these policies providing guaranteed minimum benefits at death or maturity.

⁽²⁾ The life insurance businesses are exposed to this risk, only if the assets backing these policies have underperformed to the extent that there are negative bonus stabilisation reserves that will not be recovered by declaring lower bonuses in the subsequent years.

⁽³⁾ Although liquidity risk is present, it is not a significant risk for the insurance businesses due to appropriate matching of asset and liability cash flow values and duration.

⁽⁴⁾ An immaterial amount of assets are exposed to this risk.

✓ Risk applicable to item

✗ Risk not applicable to item

The management of these risks is described on the next page.

Capital and risk management report continued

1. Market risk

Life insurance businesses exposed to risk via:	Market risk			
	Equity	Interest rate	Currency	Property
Policyholder solutions				
Linked and market-related	✓	✓	✓	✓
Smoothed-bonus business:				
Stable bonus	✓	✓	✓	✓
Reversionary bonus	✓	✓	✓	✓
Participating annuities	✓	✓	✓	✓
Non-participating annuities	x	✓	x	x
Other non-participating liabilities				
Guarantee plans	x	✓	x	x
Other	✓	✓	x	✓
Capital portfolio	✓	✓	✓	x

- ✓ Risk applicable to item
- x Risk not applicable to item

Linked and market-related

Linked and market-related business relates to contracts where there is a direct relationship between the returns earned on the underlying portfolio and the returns credited to the contract. Policyholders carry the full market risk in respect of linked business. Market-related policies, however, provide for guaranteed minimum benefits at death or maturity, and therefore expose the life insurance businesses to market risk. The risk relating to guaranteed minimum benefits is managed by appropriate investment policies, determined by the Asset Liability committee (ALCO), and by adjusting the level of guarantees for new policies to prevailing market conditions. These investment policies are then reflected in the investment guidelines for the policyholder portfolios. The Group's long-term policy liabilities include a specific provision for investment guarantees. The current provision for investment guarantees in insurance contracts has been calculated on a market-consistent basis in accordance with professional practice notes issued by the Actuarial Society of South Africa.

Smoothed-bonus business

These policies provide for the payment of an after-tax and after-cost investment return to the policyholder, in the form of bonuses. The use of bonuses is a mechanism to smooth returns to policyholders in order to reduce the effects of volatile investment performance, and bonus rates are determined in line with the product design, policyholder reasonable expectations, affordability and the approved bonus philosophy. Any returns not yet distributed are retained in a policyholder bonus stabilisation reserve, for future distribution to policyholders. In the event of adverse investment performance, this reserve may become negative. Negative bonus stabilisation reserves are allowed for in the valuation of these liabilities to the extent that the shortfall is expected to be recovered by declaring lower bonuses in the subsequent three years. The funding level of portfolios is bolstered through loans from the capital portfolio in instances where negative stabilisation reserves will not be eliminated by these management actions. At 31 December 2016, all stable and reversionary bonus business portfolios had a funding level in excess of the minimum reporting level of 92,5%.

Market risk is borne by policyholders to the extent that the after-tax and after-cost investment returns are declared as bonuses. The capital portfolio is, however, exposed to some market risk as an underperformance in investment markets may result in an underfunded position that would require financial support from the capital portfolio. The Group manages this risk through an appropriate investment policy. ALCO oversees the investment policy for the various smoothed-bonus portfolios. The aim is to find the optimum balance between high investment returns (to be able to declare competitive bonus rates) and stable investment returns given the need to meet guaranteed benefits and to support the granting of stable bonus rates. The requirements for the investment management of each portfolio are set out in investment guidelines, which cover, *inter alia*, the following:

- ⊙ Limitations on exposure to volatile assets;
- ⊙ Benchmarks for the performance measurement of each asset class and limits on deviations from these benchmarks;
- ⊙ Credit risk limits;
- ⊙ Limits on asset concentration – with regard to strategic investments, the exposure of policyholders' portfolios to these investments is based on portfolio investment considerations and restricted with reference to a specific counter's weight in the benchmark portfolio;
- ⊙ Limits on exposure to some particular types of assets, such as unlisted equities, derivative instruments, property and hedge funds; and
- ⊙ Regulatory constraints.

Feedback on the investment policy and its implementation and the performance of the smoothed-bonus portfolios is provided quarterly to the Sanlam Life Board and the Sanlam Customers Interest committee.

Non-participating annuities

Non-participating annuity business relates to contracts where income is paid to an annuitant for life or for a fixed term, in return for a lump sum consideration paid on origination of the policy. The income may be fixed, or increased at a fixed rate or in line with inflation. The Group guarantees this income and is therefore subject to interest rate risk. Liabilities are matched as far as possible with assets, mostly interest-bearing, to ensure that the change in value of assets and liabilities is closely matched for a change in interest rates. The impact of changes in interest rates is tested continuously, and for a 1% parallel movement in interest rates the impact on profit will be immaterial.

Guarantee plans

These single premium policies provide for guaranteed maturity amounts. The life insurance businesses are therefore exposed to interest rate risk, if the assets backing these liabilities do not provide a comparable yield to the guaranteed value. Interest rate risk is managed by matching the liabilities with assets that have similar investment return profiles as the liabilities.

Other non-participating business

The Group is exposed to market risk to the extent of the investment of the underlying assets in interest-bearing, equity and property investments. The risk is managed through investments in appropriate asset classes. A number of the products comprising this business are matched using interest-bearing instruments, similar to non-participating annuities.

Policyholder solutions' exposure to currency risk

The majority of currency exposure within the policyholder portfolios results from offshore assets held in respect of linked and smoothed-bonus business. Offshore exposure within these portfolios is desirable from a diversification perspective.

Capital

Comprehensive measures and limits are in place to control the exposure of the Group's capital to market and credit risks. Continuous monitoring takes place to ensure that appropriate assets are held in support of the capital and investment return targets. Limits are applied in respect of the exposure to asset classes and individual counters.

Capital and risk management report continued

The exposure of the Group's capital portfolio to currency risk is analysed in the table below:

R million	Euro	United States dollar
31 December 2016		
Investment properties	-	-
Equities and similar securities	147	441
Equity accounted investments ⁽¹⁾	-	-
Interest-bearing instruments	-	57
Government interest-bearing investments	-	-
Corporate interest-bearing investments	-	55
Mortgages, policy and other loans	-	-
Structured transactions	-	2
Investment funds	-	190
Cash, deposits and similar securities	3	3 174 ⁽²⁾
Networking capital and other liabilities	(14)	337
Foreign currency exposure	136	4 199
Exchange rates (rand):		
Closing rate	14,43	13,68
Average rate	16,22	14,65
31 December 2015		
Investment properties	-	-
Equities and similar securities	366	596
Equity accounted investments ⁽¹⁾	-	-
Interest-bearing instruments	-	69
Government interest-bearing investments	-	-
Corporate interest-bearing investments	-	77
Mortgages, policy and other loans	-	-
Structured transactions	-	(8)
Investment funds	1	662
Cash, deposits and similar securities	9	6 456 ⁽²⁾
Networking capital and other liabilities	(7)	(258)
Foreign currency exposure	369	7 525
Exchange rates (rand):		
Closing rate	16,84	15,49
Average rate	14,09	12,69

⁽¹⁾ Equity accounted investments only include significant entities that have foreign currency exposure.

⁽²⁾ Includes cash held for the Saham Finances transaction. Refer to page 158 of the Integrated Report online for more information.

⁽³⁾ Investment in Saham Finances which is impacted by a range of other currencies.

The capital portfolio has limited exposure to investment properties and accordingly the related property risk.

Sensitivities

Refer to page 175 of the Integrated Report online for an analysis of the Group's sensitivity to market risk.

	British pound	Botswana pula	Indian rupee	Moroccan dirham ⁽³⁾	Other currencies	Total
	-	176	-	-	645	821
	363	34	-	-	408	1 393
	-	1 842	8 068	4 810	777	15 497
	91	95	-	-	779	1 022
	59	-	-	-	424	483
	32	-	-	-	276	363
	-	95	-	-	79	174
	-	-	-	-	-	2
	1	157	-	-	281	629
	379	698	-	-	597	4 851
	(290)	(470)	-	-	(494)	(931)
	544	2 532	8 068	4 810	2 993	23 282
	16,92	1,30	0,20	1,36		
	19,69	1,37	0,22	1,49		
	-	229	-	-	648	877
	198	432	-	-	651	2 243
	-	1 784	7 704	-	1 043	10 531
	127	139	-	-	1 273	1 608
	54	-	-	-	594	648
	73	100	-	-	581	831
	-	39	-	-	98	137
	-	-	-	-	-	(8)
	14	102	-	-	299	1 078
	662	262	-	-	498	7 887
	78	(255)	-	-	88	(354)
	1 079	2 693	7 704	-	4 500	23 870
	22,83	1,40	0,24			
	19,40	1,27	0,20			

2. Credit risk – policyholder solutions and capital

Life insurance businesses exposed to risk via:

Credit risk

Policyholder solutions

✓

Capital portfolio

✓

✓ Risk applicable to item

Sanlam recognises that a sound credit risk policy is essential to minimise the effect on the Group as a result of loss owing to a major corporate failure and the possible systemic risk such a failure could lead to. The Sanlam Corporate Credit Risk policy and strategy has been established for this purpose. Credit risk occurs owing to trading, investment, structured transactions and lending activities. These activities in the Group are conducted mostly by either Sanlam Capital Markets (SCM), including the recently established Central Credit Manager (CCM) activities, or Sanlam Investment Management (SIM) in terms of the investment guidelines granted to them by the life insurance operations. The boards of SIM and SCM have delegated responsibility for credit risk management to the Central Credit committee. On a smaller scale, Botswana Insurance Fund Management (BIFM) also performs investment activities in the Group.

The governance structures ensure that an appropriate credit culture and environment is maintained, such that no transactions are concluded outside areas of competence, or without following normal procedures. This credit culture is the product of a formal credit risk strategy and credit risk policy.

The credit risk strategy stipulates the parameters for approval of credit applications, such as: economic sector; risk concentration; maximum exposure per obligor, group and industry; geographical location; product type; currency; maturity; anticipated profitability or excess spread; economic capital limits; and cyclical aspects of the economy.

The credit risk policy highlights the processes and procedures to be followed in order to maintain sound credit granting standards, to monitor and manage credit risk, to properly evaluate new business opportunities and to identify and administer problem credits. Credit analysis is a structured process of investigation and assessment, involving identifying the obligor, determining whether a group of connected obligors should be consolidated as a group exposure, and analysing the financial information of the obligor. A credit rating, being a ranking of creditworthiness, is allocated to the obligor. In addition to external ratings, internal rating assessments are conducted, whereby the latest financial and related information is analysed in a specified and standardised manner, and to ensure a consistent and systematic evaluation process. External ratings (e.g. Moody's Investor Services, Standard & Poor's, Fitch Ratings and Global Credit Ratings) are taken into account when available.

All facilities are reviewed on at least an annual basis by the appropriate approval authority. Where possible, Sanlam's interest is protected by obtaining acceptable security. Covenants are also stipulated in the loan agreements, specifying actions that are agreed to. A credit administration and reporting department is in place to implement risk control measures and maintain ongoing review of the credit reports and conditions, and to ensure overall compliance with the credit risk strategy and policy.

In addition to the above measures, the portfolios are also managed in terms of the investment guidelines of the life insurance operations, which place limits in terms of the lowest credit quality that may be included in a portfolio, the average credit quality of instruments in a portfolio as well as limits on concentration risk.

The Group is also exposed to credit risk in respect of its working capital assets. The following are some of the main credit risk management actions:

- ① Unacceptable concentrations of credit risk to groups of counterparties, business sectors and product types are avoided by dealing with a variety of major banks and spreading debtors and loans among a number of major industries, customers and geographic areas;
- ① Long term insurance business debtors are secured by the underlying value of the unpaid policy benefits in terms of the policy contract;
- ① General insurance premiums outstanding for more than 60 days are not accounted for in premiums, and an appropriate level of provision is maintained; and
- ① Exposure to external financial institutions concerning deposits and similar transactions are monitored against approved limits.

The Group has considered the impact of changes in credit risk on the valuation of its liabilities. Credit risk changes will only have an impact in extreme situations and are not material for the 2016 and 2015 financial years. Given the strong financial position and rating of the Group, the credit rating of its liabilities remained unchanged.

The tables below provide an analysis of the ratings attached to the Group's life insurance businesses' exposure, including the exposure managed by SCM, to instruments subject to credit risk.

Capital and risk management report continued

Credit risk concentration by credit rating *

	AAA %	AA+ %	AA %	AA- %	A+ %
Assets backing policy liabilities					
31 December 2016**					
Government interest-bearing investments	67	7	–	–	4
Corporate interest-bearing investments	7	10	26	4	14
Mortgages, policy and other loans	–	5	2	5	14
Structured transactions	11	17	39	–	1
Cash, deposits and similar securities	20	18	44	2	4
Net working capital	–	–	–	–	–
Total	31	10	19	2	8
31 December 2015**					
Government interest-bearing investments	68	–	–	–	1
Corporate interest-bearing investments	6	11	33	10	10
Mortgages, policy and other loans	3	–	3	2	1
Structured transactions	24	12	48	2	–
Cash, deposits and similar securities	34	12	37	1	3
Net working capital	–	–	–	–	–
Total	37	6	19	4	4

Credit risk concentration by credit rating*

	AAA %	AA+ %	AA %	AA- %	A+ %
Capital portfolio					
31 December 2016**					
Government interest-bearing investments ⁽¹⁾	11	20	–	–	9
Corporate interest-bearing investments	5	11	30	5	13
Mortgages, policy and other loans	–	–	–	–	–
Structured transactions	56	5	7	1	–
Cash, deposits and similar securities	57	5	13	1	2
Net working capital	16	15	35	–	–
Total	29	9	21	2	5
31 December 2015**					
Government Interest-bearing investments ⁽¹⁾	12	7	–	–	5
Corporate Interest-bearing investments	4	12	40	7	10
Mortgages, policy and other loans	–	–	–	–	–
Structured transactions	36	–	8	–	4
Cash, deposits and similar securities	64	4	11	–	1
Net working capital	28	40	7	–	–
Total	33	10	21	3	5

* Rated externally, or by using internationally recognised credit rating techniques.

** Sanlam has changed the process by which ratings are derived to align with the SAM disclosure process and as such are now derived principally from the internally assessed rating for issuers as opposed to external ratings. The ratings for structured transactions have also been introduced and comparatives have been restated to align to the current year analysis.

⁽¹⁾ The not-rated government interest-bearing investments relate mainly to not-rated government paper held by some of the Group's life businesses outside of South Africa in their local markets.

A %	A- %	BBB %	Not rated %	Other %	Total %	Carrying value R million
1	2	-	9	10	100	55 824
8	8	4	4	15	100	57 592
7	5	10	26	26	100	6 979
3	10	2	1	16	100	10 897
-	1	1	10	-	100	19 858
-	-	-	100	-	100	835
3	5	2	8	12	100	151 985

8	-	-	10	13	100	60 914
3	9	1	11	6	100	50 992
2	6	17	60	6	100	5 421
4	8	-	(2)	4	100	11 197
-	1	1	10	1	100	16 598
-	-	-	100	-	100	736
5	4	1	12	8	100	145 858

A %	A- %	BBB %	Not rated %	Other %	Total %	Carrying value R million
5	-	-	40	15	100	772
8	13	2	1	12	100	5 109
3	-	20	55	22	100	420
3	8	-	-	20	100	817
-	-	-	21	1	100	5 866
-	-	-	34	-	100	2 893
3	5	1	19	6	100	15 877

-	-	-	68	8	100	808
3	12	1	5	6	100	8 642
7	17	32	29	15	100	359
3	23	14	-	12	100	1 201
6	-	-	13	1	100	9 231
1	-	4	20	-	100	1 822
4	6	2	12	4	100	22 063

The majority of the counterparties to these agreements are institutions with at least an AA- rating. The Group's short-term positions are included in the above table under the counterparties' long-term rating where Sanlam has both a long-term and short-term exposure to the entities.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The life insurance businesses' maximum exposure to credit risk is equivalent to the amounts recognised in the statement of financial position as there are no financial guarantees provided to parties outside the Group. There is also no loan commitments provided that are irrevocable over the life of the facility or revocable only in adverse circumstances.

The credit quality of each class of financial asset that is neither past due nor impaired has been assessed as acceptable within the parameters used to measure and monitor credit risk, as described above. There were no material financial assets that would have been past due or impaired had the terms not been renegotiated.

Reinsurance credit risk

Sanlam makes use of reinsurance to:

- ⊙ Access underwriting expertise;
- ⊙ Access product opportunities;
- ⊙ Enable it to underwrite risks greater than its own risk appetite; and
- ⊙ Protect its mortality/risk book against catastrophes.

The use of reinsurance exposes the Group to credit risk. The counterparty risks of reinsurers are managed under the Group's credit risk framework. The Group's reinsurance arrangements include proportionate, excess and catastrophe coverage. All risk exposures in excess of specified monetary limits are reinsured. Catastrophe insurance is in place for single-event disasters. Credit risk in respect of reinsurance is managed by placing the Group's reinsurance only with subsidiaries of companies that have high international or similar credit ratings.

3. Liquidity risk

Life insurance businesses exposed to risk via:

	Liquidity risk	Note
Policyholder solutions		3.5
Linked and market-related	✓	3.4
Smoothed-bonus business:		
Stable bonus	✓	3.1
Reversionary bonus	✓	3.1
Participating annuities	✓	3.4
Non-participating annuities	✓	3.2
Other non-participating liabilities		
Guarantee plans	✓	3.3
Other	✓	3.4
Capital portfolio	X	3.6

✓ Risk applicable to item

X Risk not applicable to item

3.1 These policyholder solutions do not expose the Group to significant liquidity risks. Expected cash flows are taken into account in determining the investment guidelines and asset spread of the portfolios. Limits are also placed on the exposure to illiquid investments.

3.2 As far as possible, the liabilities are matched with assets, mostly interest-bearing, to ensure that the duration of assets and liabilities are closely aligned.

3.3 Liquidity risk is managed by matching the liabilities with assets that have similar maturity profiles as the liabilities.

3.4 Policyholder portfolios supporting linked and market-related business, participating annuities and other non-participating life business are invested in appropriate assets, taking expected cash outflows into account.

3.5 The following table summarises the overall maturity profile of the policyholder business:

31 December 2016					
R million	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Open ended	Total
Insurance contracts	8 788	27 427	59 693	81 767	177 675
Investment contracts	8 682	42 472	88 701	166 218	306 073
Total policy liabilities	17 470	69 899	148 394	247 985	483 748
Properties	655	–	–	8 752	9 407
Equities and similar securities	–	–	474	74 799	75 273
Government interest-bearing investments	913	2 754	51 347	809	55 823
Corporate interest-bearing investments	9 176	33 931	13 445	1 041	57 593
Mortgages, policy and other loans	367	2 645	2 933	1 033	6 978
Structured transactions	2 245	4 655	1 942	2 055	10 897
Investment funds*	–	–	–	247 895	247 895
Cash, deposits and similar securities	10 972	8 644	238	–	19 854
Deferred acquisition costs	–	–	–	631	631
Long-term reinsurance assets	70	135	708	45	958
Term finance	–	–	(248)	–	(248)
Structured transactions liabilities	(472)	(564)	(244)	–	(1 280)
Net working capital	(33)	–	–	–	(33)
Total policyholder assets	23 893	52 200	70 595	337 060	483 748

* The effects of consolidating investment funds are not taken into account in the above analysis and controlled funds are reflected as 'investment funds'.

Capital and risk management report continued

31 December 2015					
R million	< 1 year	1 – 5 years	> 5 years	Open ended	Total
Insurance contracts	7 875	28 417	66 839	80 841	183 972
Investment contracts	6 776	41 721	92 982	155 459	296 938
Total policy liabilities	14 651	70 138	159 821	236 300	480 910
Properties	–	–	–	9 621	9 621
Equities and similar securities	–	–	574	84 797	85 371
Government Interest-bearing investments	380	4 849	55 689	–	60 918
Corporate Interest-bearing investments	8 096	27 422	14 764	810	51 092
Mortgages, policy and other loans	279	1 828	2 037	1 275	5 419
Structured transactions	3 399	4 952	1 552	1 293	11 196
Investment funds*	–	–	–	242 171	242 171
Cash, deposits and similar securities	10 018	6 146	432	–	16 596
Deferred acquisition costs	–	–	–	610	610
Long-term reinsurance assets	68	155	701	21	945
Term finance	–	–	(453)	–	(453)
Structured transactions liabilities	(533)	(923)	(884)	–	(2 340)
Net working capital	(235)	–	(1)	–	(236)
Total policyholder assets	21 472	44 429	74 411	340 598	480 910

* The effects of consolidating investment funds are not taken into account in the above analysis and controlled funds are reflected as 'investment funds'.

- 3.6 The life insurance businesses' capital is not subject to excessive levels of liquidity risk. The publicly issued unsecured bonds issued by Sanlam Life are managed on a corporate level (refer to page 61 for more information).

4. Insurance risk

Life insurance businesses exposed to risk via:	Insurance risk persistence	Other insurance risks
Policyholder solutions		
Linked and market-related	✓	✓
Smoothed-bonus business:		
Stable bonus	✓	✓
Reversionary bonus	✓	✓
Participating annuities	✓	✓
Non-participating annuities	X	✓
Other non-participating liabilities		
Guarantee plans	✓	✓
Other	✓	✓
Capital portfolio	X	X

✓ Risk applicable to item

X Risk not applicable to item

Insurance risk arises primarily from the writing of non-participating annuity and other non-participating life business, as these products expose the Group to risk if actual experience relating to expenses, mortality, longevity, disability and medical (morbidity) differs from that which is assumed. The Group is, however, also exposed to persistency risk in respect of other policyholder solutions and insurance risk in respect of universal life solutions.

Persistency risk

Distribution models are used by the Group to identify high-risk clients. Client relationship management programs are aimed at managing client expectations and relationships to reduce lapse, surrender and paid-up rates. The design of insurance products excludes material lapse, surrender and paid-up value guarantees, subject to regulatory constraints, to limit financial loss at surrender. Persistency experience is monitored to ensure that negative experience is timeously identified and corrective action taken. The Group's reserving policy is based on actual experience, adjusted for expected future changes in experience, to ensure that adequate provision is made for lapses, surrenders and paid-up policies.

Other insurance risk

Underwriting risk

The Group manages underwriting risk through:

- ⊙ its product development process and underwriting policy to prevent anti-selection and ensure appropriate premium rates (loadings) for sub-standard risks;
- ⊙ adequate reinsurance arrangements to limit exposure per individual and manage concentration of risks;
- ⊙ claims handling policy; and
- ⊙ adequate pricing and reserving.

Quarterly actuarial valuations and the Group's regular profit reporting process assist in the timely identification of experience variances. The following policies and practices are used by the Group as part of its underwriting strategy to mitigate underwriting risk:

- ⊙ All long-term insurance product additions and alterations are required to pass through the approval framework that forms part of the life insurance business's governance process. The statutory actuaries approve the policy conditions and premium rates of new and revised products;

Capital and risk management report continued

- ⊙ Specific testing for HIV/Aids is carried out in all cases where the applications for risk cover exceed a set limit. Product pricing and reserving policies also include specific allowance for the risk of HIV/Aids;
- ⊙ Applications for risk cover are reviewed by experienced underwriters and evaluated against established standards. Retention limits are applied to limit the exposure per individual life;
- ⊙ Appropriate income replacement levels apply to disability insurance;
- ⊙ The experience of reinsurers is used where necessary for the rating of sub-standard risks;
- ⊙ The risk premiums for Group risk business and some of the in-force individual risk business can be adjusted within 12 months should claims experience deteriorate to the extent that such an adjustment is considered necessary. Most of the individual new business is sold with a guarantee that risk premiums would not be increased for the first five to 15 years;
- ⊙ Risk profits are determined on a regular basis; and
- ⊙ Regular investigations into mortality and morbidity experience are conducted to ensure that corrective action, for example re-rating of premiums, is taken where necessary.

Expense risk

Expenses are managed through the Group's budgeting process and continuous monitoring of actual versus budgeted expenses is conducted and reported on.

Concentration risk

The Group writes a diverse mix of business, and continually monitors this risk and the opportunities for mitigating actions through reinsurance. The Group's life insurance businesses are focused on different market segments, resulting in a mix of individual and institutional clients, as well as entry-level, middle income market and high net worth clients.

The tables below provide an analysis of the exposure to the value of benefits insured in respect of non-participating life business by the major life insurance companies as well as the annuity payable per policy in respect of non-participating annuities for the Group's operations.

Non-participating annuity payable per annum per life insured

R'000	Number of lives		Before reinsurance		After reinsurance	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
			%	%	%	%
0 – 20	217 232	217 223	33	32	33	32
20 – 40	23 435	22 191	16	17	16	17
40 – 60	8 583	7 923	9	9	9	9
60 – 80	5 069	4 580	7	6	7	6
80 – 100	3 042	2 791	5	5	5	5
> 100	9 253	9 575	30	31	30	31
	266 614	264 283	100	100	100	100

Value of benefits insured: non-participating life business

Benefits insured per individual life R'000	Number of lives		Before reinsurance		After reinsurance	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
			%	%	%	%
0 – 500	7 623 938	7 674 357	20	23	25	28
500 – 1 000	233 756	219 025	12	13	13	14
1 000 – 5 000	305 313	280 981	44	43	43	41
5 000 – 8 000	20 750	14 149	9	8	8	7
> 8 000	14 590	10 501	15	13	11	10
	8 198 347	8 199 013	100	100	100	100

The tables indicate that the Group's exposure is spread over a large number of lives insured, thereby mitigating concentration risk.

The geographical exposure of the Group's life insurance operations is illustrated in the table below, based on the value of policy liabilities in each region. The majority of life insurance exposure is to the South African market.

	2016		2015	
	R million	%	R million	%
South Africa	398 382	82	383 834	80
Rest of Africa	30 356	6	30 794	6
Other International	55 010	12	66 282	14
Total policy liabilities	483 748	100	480 910	100

Retail credit

Retail credit business relates mainly to loan business provided by Sanlam Personal Loans (SPL) and to the retail credit businesses in the Sanlam Emerging Markets (SEM) cluster.

Sanlam Personal Loans

The balance of loans advanced by SPL to clients at 31 December 2016 is shown below:

R million	2016	2015
Gross balance	4 398	4 195
Provisions	(287)	(294)
Net balance	4 111	3 901

The main risk emanating from the retail credit operations is credit risk. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk comprises the following:

- ⊙ As SPL is a joint venture that has been equity accounted based on Sanlam's percentage interest in its net asset value, the Group is exposed to credit risk to the value of the investment, which is disclosed in note 7 on page 98.
- ⊙ The Group Treasury function has also provided financing to SPL of R3 103 million at 31 December 2016 (2015: R2 917 million). This exposure is managed by the Capital Management operations.

Credit risk consists of credit standing and default risk. It is the company's policy to subject its potential customers to credit rating procedures. In addition, balances of advances are monitored on an ongoing basis. Collection strategies are in place to mitigate credit risk and all accounts that are in arrears are given due priority.

Sanlam Emerging Markets

Retail credit and structuring profits are a significant part of SEM's operating earnings. The majority of the Group's exposure to retail credit is made up of an investment in Shriram Capital (which has indirect holdings in Shriram Transport Finance Company and Shriram City Union Finance) and a direct holding in Shriram Transport Finance Company. The carrying value of these investments on the Group Statement of Financial Position is R6 894 million (2015: R7 704 million), of which approximately 78% (2015: 75%) is attributed to credit business and the majority of the remainder to general insurance business. Other significant retail credit and structuring investments include Letshego which is owned by Botswana Insurance Holdings and has a carrying value of R1 842 million (2015: R1 784 million) and Capricorn Investment Holdings (which has a stake in Bank Windhoek Holdings and a carrying value of R1 020 million (2015: R920 million)) in Namibia.

The main risk emanating from the retail credit and structuring operations is credit risk. These investments have been equity accounted to reflect SEM's percentage interest in the net asset value of the respective investments. SEM's exposure to credit risk in these investments is limited to the value of SEM's investment in these businesses.

SEM's credit risk management process entails the monitoring of key drivers in each of the significant retail credit and structuring businesses, including an analysis of trends. Risk parameters have been set for each of these key drivers and performance against these targets is monitored and reported to the SEM Audit, Actuarial and Risk committee on a quarterly basis. SEM benefits from the diversification provided by the geographic spread of its operations (throughout Africa, India and South-East Asia), types of credit provided (secured and unsecured lending) and range of market segments targeted. This inherently reduces the overall level of credit risk exposure.

Capital markets

SCM is a financial engineering business within the Sanlam Group with a primary focus on originating and structuring transactions to provide customised financing solutions to its clients. SCM, which is housed within the Sanlam Investments cluster, consists of Sanlam Capital Markets (Pty) Limited and its core subsidiaries and the CCM operating on the Sanlam Life Insurance balance sheet. The CCM was established in 2016 and is the business that houses the credit assets of Sanlam Life, thereby enabling centralised management of credit using banking principles.

Within SCM, the Asset Liability and Risk Management committee (ALaRMCO) is responsible for the implementation and monitoring of risk management processes to ensure that the risks arising from proprietary positions are within the approved risk parameters. Where possible, risk measurements are calculated through the application of various statistical techniques, including VaR, and are measured against pre-approved exposure limits. These risk measurements are supplemented with stress testing and scenario analysis. While VaR models are relatively sophisticated, the quantitative market risk information generated is limited by the assumptions and parameters established when creating the related models. Sanlam believes that statistical models alone do not provide a reliable method of monitoring and controlling market risk. Therefore, such models are tools and inputs in the decision-making process, but do not substitute for the experience or judgement of senior management.

If no market data is available for a specific business or investment, the risk management is qualitative by nature. The exposure and riskiness of such types of investments are typically managed by monitoring covenants and by taking the appropriate actions as agreed with the counterparty initially.

Business-wide risk levels are reported to senior management, while desk risk levels are reported to the relevant managers and operators. Limit breaches are escalated for approval in terms of an approval framework. The risk information is summarised, reported to, and discussed by the ALaRMCO at two-weekly meetings.

The mandates for existing businesses are reviewed and submitted for ALaRMCO approval and Risk committee notification on at least an annual basis or more frequently if it was changed through the course of a financial year.

An initial mandate development process is undertaken for each new business ventured into by SCM. Based on the business mandates, quantifiable risks are measured and reported on a daily basis. Any new type of business or product is subjected to a comprehensive review process before initiation to ensure that all of the risks associated with new businesses or products have been identified and can be appropriately managed.

SCM is also exposed to credit risk in respect of its working capital assets and loans extended as part of its debt finance, property finance and equity structuring activities. Collateral is placed or received for transactions entered into by SCM, including (but not limited to) securities lending and derivative exposures.

1. Market risk

SCM uses VaR to calculate market risk capital for listed instruments. VaR measures the maximum loss over a given horizon with a specified level of confidence. VaR is computed as follows:

- ⊙ At a 99,5% confidence level (to be consistent with Sanlam's risk appetite relating to SCM's business);
- ⊙ Over a 10-day holding period (which takes account of market liquidity risk in the VaR calculation through setting the liquidity period at 10 days);
- ⊙ Multiplied by a factor of three (to allow for uncertainty in estimating VaR at high confidence levels); and
- ⊙ VaR is calculated on a diversified basis for SCM as a whole and takes the diversification of portfolios into account.

Equity risk

For listed equity, price stress tests are performed on the SCM portfolios. The scenarios used in the stress tests incorporate a combination of equity price movements of between -30% and +20%. In the equity price stress test results, the maximum loss is insignificant (2015: R85 million).

Incremental change in price:	Maximum net loss (R million)	
	31 Dec 2016	31 Dec 2015
-5% to 5%	-	12
-10% to 10%	-	25
-15% to 15%	-	39
-30% to 20%	-	85

Interest rate risk

Various interest rate stress tests are performed on the SCM portfolios. The relative parallel interest rate stress test calculates the market exposure based on interest rate movements of between +50% and -20%, all else being equal.

The market exposure that was calculated at 31 December for these tests was as follows:

Incremental change in yield:	Maximum net loss (R million)	
	31 Dec 2016	31 Dec 2015
-10% to 10%	5	6
-20% to 20%	9	11
-20% to 50%	18	22

2. Credit risk

For credit risk capital, SCM utilises the concept of unexpected losses. Based on historical default data, expected losses are computed on a portfolio of credits. Economic principles dictate that a provision should be created for expected losses, although this is not the approach taken from an accounting perspective. An unexpected loss, on the other hand, is the maximum amount over and above the expected loss that SCM could incur over the particular time horizon with a certain level of confidence. In SCM's economic capital model, an unexpected loss over a one-year time horizon at a 99,5% confidence is used to compute the credit risk capital. This is consistent with the one-year 99,5% VaR used for market risk capital.

At the end of the financial year, SCM's maximum unexpected loss (credit risk capital) was R659 million (2015: R373 million) based on a 21-day average of the daily economic capital amounts. The increase in the maximum unexpected loss from 2015 is due to the implementation of the Central Credit Manager.

Credit spread stress tests are calculated for all instruments sensitive to credit spread changes. The profit or loss from changes in credit spreads on both the assets and funding are calculated in these stress tests. The stress test results are determined as follows:

- ⊙ Credit ratings for credit assets and funding are deteriorated by 1, 2 and 3 rating notches;
- ⊙ Impact of these deteriorations on credit spreads is determined with reference to a pre-defined credit spread matrix;
- ⊙ Changed credit spreads are used to revalue credit assets and funding; and
- ⊙ Resultant net changes in the valuations of credit assets and funding are seen as the test results.

The table below shows the possible effect of a 1, 2 and 3 notch deterioration in credit rating. The total impact on the valuation of the assets is slightly offset by the impact on the valuation of the funding that is used to acquire the positions in the market.

R million	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Stress Results 1 (1 Notch)	(152)	(105)
Stress Results 2 (2 Notch)	(325)	(223)
Stress Results 3 (3 Notch)	(502)	(341)

Maximum exposure to credit risk

SCM's maximum exposure to credit risk is equivalent to the amounts recognised in the statement of financial position, as there are no financial guarantees provided to parties outside the Group that is expected to result in an outflow of resources, nor are there any loan commitments provided that are irrevocable over the life of the facility or revocable only in adverse circumstances.

Credit risk exposures are reported on a netted basis, therefore after taking collateral and netting agreements into account. Appropriate haircuts to collateral and add-ons to exposures are implemented in line with the formulated Credit Exposure Quantification policy. Credit risk exposures are mitigated through several measures, including physical collateral (e.g. mortgage bonds) considered on a case-by-case basis, the use of netting agreements; or guarantees issued by third parties.

The credit quality of each class of financial asset that is neither past due nor impaired, has been assessed as acceptable within the parameters used to measure and monitor credit risk, as described above. There are no assets that would have been past due or impaired, had the terms not been renegotiated.

Concentration risk

Management determines concentrations by counterparty, with reference to the proportion of total credit risk capital held in respect of that counterparty compared to the overall credit risk capital of the entire portfolio. The 10 largest contributors to credit risk capital make up 31% (2015: 46%) of total credit risk capital, but only 20% (2015: 17%) of the total exposure. SCM is therefore not exposed to significant concentration risk.

Liquidity risk

The maximum available facilities of R9 billion (net of qualifying collateral and certain other intergroup utilisation) exceed the amount utilised of R7,2 billion (2015: R6,6 billion), indicating available unutilised funding sources. In order to keep commitment fees within the Sanlam Group, facilities are negotiated with Sanlam at market-related terms, before external facilities are sought.

Undrawn committed facilities granted by SCM to various counterparties were R223 million (2015: R197 million). A significant portion of trading account assets and liabilities is due within one year.

General insurance

Santam

Santam has developed an internal model to analyse the quantifiable risks. The model covers the following risk categories:

- ⊙ Market risk;
- ⊙ Insurance risk;
- ⊙ Reinsurance risk;
- ⊙ Credit risk; and
- ⊙ Operational risk.

The model is also used to aggregate the individual risk modules into a single economic capital requirement amount.

A number of risks faced by Santam are not modelled in the internal model, namely: strategic, liquidity, conduct, reputational, political, regulatory, compliance, sovereign downgrade, legal and outsourcing risks. These risks are analysed individually by management and appropriate measures are implemented to monitor and mitigate these risks.

Santam has formulated a risk appetite policy which aims to quantify the amount of capital the business is willing to put at risk in the pursuit of value creation. It is within this risk appetite framework that Santam has selected its asset allocation and reinsurance programmes which are among the most important determinants of risk and hence capital requirements within the organisation. The internal model allows for the measurement of Santam's expected performance relative to the risk appetite assessment criteria agreed to by Santam's Board.

Insurance risk

Santam issues contracts that transfer insurance risk or financial risk or both. Santam manages insurance risks through its underwriting strategy, adequate reinsurance arrangements and proactive claims handling. This section summarises these risks and the way Santam manages them.

In general, Santam issues personal, commercial and cell insurance policies that include the following terms and conditions:

Engineering – Provides cover for risks relating to:

- ⊙ Possession, use or ownership of machinery or equipment, other than a motor vehicle, in the carrying on of a business;
- ⊙ Erection of buildings or other structures or the undertaking of other works; and
- ⊙ Installation of machinery or equipment.

Guarantee – A contract whereby the insurer assumes an obligation to discharge the debts or other obligations of another person in the event of the failure of that person to do so.

Liability – Provides cover for risks relating to the incurring of a liability other than relating to a risk covered more specifically under another insurance contract.

Motor – Covers risks relating to the possession, use or ownership of a motor vehicle. This cover can include risks relating to vehicle accident, theft or damage to third-party property or legal liability arising from the possession, use or ownership of the insured vehicle.

Accident and health – Provides cover for death, disability and certain health events. This excludes the benefits to the provider of health services, and is linked directly to the expenditure in respect of health services.

Property – Covers risks relating to the use, ownership, loss of or damage to movable or immovable property other than a risk covered more specifically under another insurance contract.

Capital and risk management report continued

Transportation – Covers risks relating to the possession, use or ownership of a vessel, aircraft or other craft or for the conveyance of persons or goods by air, space, land or water. It also covers risks relating to the storage, treatment or handling of goods that are conveyed.

Crop – Provides indemnity for crops while still on the field against hail, drought and excessive rainfall. Cover ceases as soon as harvesting has taken place.

Alternative risk transfer (ART) – The use of techniques, other than traditional insurance, that include at least an element of insurance risk, to provide entities with risk coverage or protection.

Insurance risk in Santam arises from fluctuations in the timing, frequency and severity of insured events. Insurance risk also includes the risk that premium provisions turn out to be insufficient to compensate claims as well as the risk resulting from the volatility of expense payments. Expense risk is implicitly included as part of the insurance risk.

In order to quantify the insurance risk faced by Santam, a stochastic simulation of Santam's claims is performed at a line of business level within Santam's internal model. Assumptions for each line of business are determined based on more than ten years' worth of historic data. The expected claims liabilities are modelled for specific lines of business, which are then split into the appropriate sub-classes. For each sub-class of business, three types of losses are modelled, namely attritional losses, individual large losses and catastrophe losses. Each of the sub-classes is modelled based on its own assumptions whose methodology and calibration are thoroughly documented in the internal model documentation.

The attritional losses are modelled as a percentage of the premium. The large losses are modelled by fitting separate distributions to the claims frequency and the claim severity.

Santam also models various catastrophes and the losses from each catastrophe are allocated to multiple classes of business. The following catastrophes are modelled: Earthquake, Storm (small), Storm (large), Hail (excluding crop damage), Marine (cargo), Aviation (hull/liability), Conflagration (property), Conflagration (liability), Utility Failure, Latent Liability and Economic Downturn.

The net claims ratio for Santam, which is important in monitoring insurance risk, has developed as follows over the past seven years:

Loss history	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Claims paid and provided %*	65,1	62,1	63,1	69,3	68,3	64,2	64,1

* Expressed as a percentage of net earned premiums.

Pricing for Santam's products is generally based upon historical claims frequencies and claims severity averages, adjusted for inflation and modelled catastrophes trended forward to recognise anticipated changes in claims patterns. While claims remain the businesses' principal cost, Santam also makes allowance in the pricing procedures for acquisition expenses, administration expenses, investment income, and the cost of reinsurance, as well as for a profit loading that adequately covers the cost of the capital.

Underwriting limits are set for business units, underwriting managers and intermediaries to ensure that this policy is consistently applied. Underwriting performance is monitored continuously and the pricing policy is revised accordingly. Risk factors considered as part of the review would typically include factors such as the age of the insured person, past loss experiences, past insurance history, type and value of asset covered, security measures taken to protect the asset and major use of the covered item. Santam has the right to reprice and change the conditions for accepting risks on renewal and/or 30 days.

Expenses are monitored by each business unit based on an approved budget and business plan.

The underwriting strategy aims to ensure that the risks underwritten are well diversified in terms of type and amount of risk, size and geography. The Santam group has a sufficiently diversified portfolio based on insurance classes. Santam is currently focusing on obtaining international geographical diversification through the business written by Santam Re and the Santam Specialist business.

Insurance risk is further mitigated by ensuring that reserve and reinsurance risk is adequately managed.

Claims development tables

The presentation of the claims development tables for Santam is based on the actual date of the event that caused the claim (accident year basis). The claims development tables, represent the development of actual claims paid.

Payment development

General insurance claims – gross

Reporting year	Claims paid in respect of (i.e. accident year)								
	Total R million	2016 R million	2015 R million	2014 R million	2013 R million	2012 R million	2011 R million	2010 R million	2009 and prior R million
	Actual claims costs:								
2016	16 112	11 087	3 909	506	380	111	93	18	8
2015	14 019	–	9 786	3 388	354	247	112	86	46
2014	13 556	–	–	9 031	3 578	493	173	188	93
2013	13 148	–	–	–	9 152	3 411	250	154	181
2012	11 340	–	–	–	–	8 176	2 366	370	428
2011	10 327	–	–	–	–	–	7 767	2 141	419
2010	9 999	–	–	–	–	–	–	7 144	2 855
2009	10 016	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10 016
Cumulative payments to date	98 517	11 087	13 695	12 925	13 464	12 438	10 761	10 101	14 046

General insurance claims – net

Reporting year	Claims paid in respect of (i.e. accident year)								
	Total R million	2016 R million	2015 R million	2014 R million	2013 R million	2012 R million	2011 R million	2010 R million	2009 and prior R million
	Actual claims costs:								
2016	12 809	9 866	2 386	212	153	98	85	7	2
2015	11 476	–	8 734	2 239	171	172	75	71	14
2014	11 040	–	–	7 927	2 489	323	131	108	62
2013	11 335	–	–	–	8 423	2 493	168	127	124
2012	9 904	–	–	–	–	7 616	1 743	250	295
2011	8 989	–	–	–	–	–	7 082	1 673	234
2010	8 710	–	–	–	–	–	–	6 401	2 309
2009	8 805	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8 805
Cumulative payments to date	83 068	9 866	11 120	10 378	11 236	10 702	9 284	8 637	11 845

Capital and risk management report continued

Reporting development

General insurance claims provision – gross

Reporting year	Financial year during which claim occurred (i.e. accident year)								
	Total R million	2016 R million	2015 R million	2014 R million	2013 R million	2012 R million	2011 R million	2010 R million	2009 and prior R million
	Provision raised:								
2016	6 814	3 870	1 143	895	297	171	135	181	122
2015	6 279	–	3 100	1 577	758	208	193	223	220
2014	6 240	–	–	4 069	844	410	206	257	454
2013	5 523	–	–	–	3 267	788	376	462	630
2012	4 948	–	–	–	–	3 133	599	434	782
2011	4 192	–	–	–	–	–	2 448	652	1 092
2010	3 777	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 325	1 452
2009	4 288	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 288
	42 061	3 870	4 243	6 541	5 166	4 710	3 957	4 534	9 040

General insurance claims provision – net

Reporting year	Financial year during which claim occurred (i.e. accident year)								
	Total R million	2016 R million	2015 R million	2014 R million	2013 R million	2012 R million	2011 R million	2010 R million	2009 and prior R million
	Provision raised:								
2016	3 973	2 334	512	312	234	157	173	138	113
2015	4 056	–	2 291	581	348	197	257	193	189
2014	3 968	–	–	2 337	448	325	239	221	398
2013	4 207	–	–	–	2 459	568	331	298	551
2012	3 971	–	–	–	–	2 550	466	326	629
2011	3 273	–	–	–	–	–	1 919	509	845
2010	2 896	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 813	1 083
2009	2 952	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 952
	29 296	2 334	2 803	3 230	3 489	3 797	3 385	3 498	6 760

Reserving

Reserve risk relates to the risk that the claim provisions held for both reported and unreported claims as well as their associated expenses may prove insufficient.

Santam currently calculates its technical reserves on two different methodologies, namely the 'percentile approach' and the 'cost-of-capital approach'. The 'percentile approach' is used to evaluate the adequacy of technical reserves for financial reporting purposes, while the 'cost-of-capital approach' is used as one of the inputs for regulatory reporting purposes.

Percentile Approach

Under this methodology, reserves are held to be at least sufficient at the 75th percentile of the ultimate loss distribution.

The first step in the process is to calculate a best-estimate reserve. Being a best-estimate, there is an equally likely chance that the actual amount needed to pay future claims will be higher or lower than this calculated value.

The next step is to determine a risk margin. The risk margin is calculated such that there is now at least a 75% probability that the reserves will be sufficient to cover future claims.

Cost of Capital Approach

The cost-of-capital approach to reserving is aimed at determining a market value for the liabilities on the statement of financial position. This is accomplished by calculating the cost of transferring the liabilities, including their associated expenses, to an independent third party.

The cost of transferring the liabilities off the statement of financial position involves calculating a best-estimate of the expected future cost of claims, including all related run-off expenses, as well as a margin for the cost of capital that the independent third-party would need to hold to back the future claims payments.

Two key differences between the percentile and cost-of-capital approaches are that under the cost-of-capital approach, reserves must be discounted using a term-dependent interest-rate structure and that an allowance must be made for unallocated loss adjustment expenses.

The cost-of-capital approach will result in different levels of sufficiency per class underwritten so as to capture the differing levels of risk inherent within the different classes. This is in line with the principles of risk-based solvency measurement.

Reinsurance risk

Reinsurance risk is the risk that the reinsurance cover placed is inadequate and/or inefficient relative to the Santam's risk management strategy and objectives. Santam obtains third-party reinsurance cover to reduce risks from single events or accumulations of risk that could have a significant impact on the current year's earnings or capital. Santam has an extensive reinsurance program that has developed over a number of years to suit the risk management needs of the business.

An internal model is used to evaluate the type and quantum of reinsurance to purchase within Santam's risk appetite framework. The reinsurance programme is placed on the local and international reinsurance markets. Reinsurance arrangements in place include proportional, excess of loss, stop loss and catastrophe coverage.

The core components of the reinsurance program comprise:

- ⊙ Individual excess-of-loss cover for property, liability, engineering, aviation and marine risks, which provides protection to limit losses to the range of R25 million to R50 million per risk, excluding reinstatement premiums due as a result of the claim against the cover. In 2016 the range was increased to a maximum of R85 million per risk through participations by Santam Re on selected group reinsurance programmes;
- ⊙ Catastrophe cover to the extent of 1,3% of the total exposure of the significant geographical areas, amounting to protection of up to R8.8 billion (2015: R8,4 billion) per event with an attachment point of R100 million. These balances include catastrophe cover of R1,2 billion for each year included in the alternative risk transfer quota share arrangement as described below. At the same time catastrophe protection for an aggregate of losses from events above R50 million where such aggregated losses exceed R100 million was put in place in 2013. This cover expires on 30 April 2017 and the group will purchase this cover subject to acceptable commercial terms. The cover is for an amount of R100 million in excess of a R100 million aggregate deductible;
- ⊙ Santam's agriculture portfolio is protected through a 60% proportional and a non-proportional reinsurance arrangement with non-proportional cover set at levels offering protection from extreme loss events; and
- ⊙ Santam Re purchases retrocession protection on its international portfolio. This protection is in the form of a 50% quota share on specified territories and catastrophe excess of loss with a gross attachment point of US\$10 million. For exposures in South Africa and Africa a per risk protection is in place.

Santam has implemented arrangements to support growth in territories outside South Africa, in situations where this is dependent on Santam's S&P international rating scale rating. In terms of these arrangements, Santam has facilitated the use of an international insurer's AA-rated licence for such business, if required. As part of the arrangement with the international insurer, Santam entered into an alternative risk transfer quota share agreement effective from 1 January 2014, which reduced net earned premiums by R1 billion per year. The agreement generated dollar-denominated collateral to support Santam's use of the international insurer's AA-rated licence. During 2015, the collateral was replaced with an unsecured letter of credit and the cash collateral repaid to Santam.

In 2016, Santam entered into an agreement with Munich Reinsurance Company of Africa Ltd (Munich Re of Africa) in terms of which selected Santam business units will be able to use the reinsurer's S&P AA- credit rating to write inwards international reinsurance business on Munich Re of Africa's licence where an international credit rating of A- or better is required. The agreement between Santam and Munich Re of Africa is effective 1 January 2017.

The agreement with Munich Re of Africa replaces the credit rating agreement which expired on 31 December 2016. Santam has decided to retain the ART reinsurance quota share program, which was linked to the expired credit rating agreement. A number of key international reinsurers now participate on the program from 1 January 2017 with an annual reinsurance quota share premium of R1 billion. The agreement also reduces Santam's net catastrophe exposure.

The Santam Board approves the reinsurance renewal process on an annual basis. The major portion of the reinsurance program is placed with external reinsurers that have an international credit rating of no less than A- from S&P or AM Best, unless specific approval is obtained from the board to use reinsurers with ratings lower than the agreed benchmark.

Credit risk

Credit risk reflects the financial impact of the default of one or more of Santam's counterparties.

Santam is exposed to financial risks caused by a loss in the value of financial assets due to counterparties failing to meet all or part of their obligations. Key areas where Santam is exposed to credit default risk are:

- ⊙ Failure of an asset counterparty to meet their financial obligations;
- ⊙ Reinsurer default on presentation of a large claim;
- ⊙ Reinsurers default on their share of Santam's insurance liabilities; and
- ⊙ Default on amounts due from insurance contract intermediaries.

Santam continuously monitors its exposure to its counterparties for financial statement as well as regulatory reporting purposes. It has therefore established a number of criteria in its risk appetite statement to monitor concentration risk and provide feedback to management and the risk committee on at least a quarterly basis.

Santam determines the credit quality for each of its counterparties by reference to the probability of default on the basis of assessments made by the rating agency over a one-year time horizon and the resulting loss given default. The underlying default probabilities are based on the credit migration models developed by S&P and Moody's which incorporate up to 90 years' worth of credit default information.

For default risk Santam uses a model which is largely based on the Basel II regulation.

Credit risk capital is held for the following type of exposure:

- ⊙ Risk-based assets such as bonds and bank deposits;
- ⊙ Outstanding premiums due from intermediaries and reinsurance receivables due from reinsurers;
- ⊙ Reinsurance claims provisions; and
- ⊙ Exposure to potential reinsurance recoveries based on the losses generated by the internal model.

For concentration risk Santam uses the proposed SAM methodology. The calculation is performed in four steps:

- ⊙ Determine the exposure by counterparty;
- ⊙ Calculate the excess exposure above a specified threshold level;
- ⊙ Apply a charge to this excess exposure; and
- ⊙ Aggregate the individual charges to obtain an overall capital requirement for concentration risk.

Santam is protected by guarantees provided by the Intermediary Guarantee Facility for the non-payment of premiums collected by intermediaries. Santam Group's protected portion of receivables due from contract holders and intermediaries amounts to 48,3% (2015: 48,2%). For Santam (the company), this amounts to 48,3% (2015: 50,7%). Debtors falling into the 'Not rated' category are managed by the internal credit control department on a daily basis to ensure recoverability of amounts. Historically, no material defaults occurred on the insurance debtor book.

Santam seeks to avoid concentration of credit risk to groups of counterparties, to business sectors, product types and geographical segments. The financial instruments, except for Santam's exposure to the four large South African banks, do not represent a concentration of credit risk. In terms of Santam's internal risk appetite framework no more than 15% of total portfolio assets are generally invested in any one of the four major South African banks. Accounts receivable is spread over a number of major companies and intermediary parties, clients and geographic areas. Santam assesses concentration risk for debt securities, money market instruments and cash collectively. Santam does not have concentrations in these instruments to any one company exceeding 15% of total debt securities, money market instruments or cash, except for Absa where the total exposure amounted to 16,1% (2015: 22,8%). In 2015, this was mainly due to the designated foreign bank balance held in anticipation of the acquisition of Santam's stake in Saham Finances (the SAN JV investment).

Santam uses a large panel of secure reinsurance companies. The credit risk of reinsurers included in the reinsurance programme is considered annually by reviewing their financial strength as part of the renewal process. Santam's largest reinsurance counterparty is Allianz (2015: Allianz). The credit risk exposure is further monitored throughout the year to ensure that changes in credit risk positions are adequately addressed.

In the event that claims incurred by the cell captive exceed the related assets, Santam will be exposed to the credit risk of the related cell owners until the solvency requirements of the cell captives have been met by the cell owner. Cell owners' credit risk is evaluated before new cell arrangements are established. Solvency levels of cells are assessed on a regular basis.

Capital and risk management report continued

The following table provides information regarding the aggregated credit risk exposure for financial and insurance assets. The credit ratings provided in these tables were determined as follows: Sanlam Investment Management (SIM) provided management with reports generated from their credit system on a quarterly basis, detailing all counter-party duration and credit risk. These reports include international, national and internal ratings. SIM also provides management with a conversion table that is then applied to standardise the ratings to standardised international long-term rates.

31 December 2016*

R million	AA+	AA	AA-	A+	A
Debt securities – quoted	-	-	-	-	244
Debt securities – unquoted	-	-	15	-	-
Total debt securities	-	-	15	-	244
Short-term money market instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables due from contract holders/ intermediaries	-	41	13	-	33
Reinsurance receivables	-	38	28	3	-
Other loans and receivables	-	2	1	-	-
Cell owners' interest	-	-	-	-	-
Deposit with cell owners	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	241	47	18	-
Total	-	322	104	21	277

31 December 2015*

R million	AA+	AA	AA-	A+	A
Debt securities – quoted	-	-	-	-	180
Debt securities – unquoted	-	-	-	16	-
Total debt securities	-	-	-	16	180
Short-term money market instruments	-	-	-	-	1
Receivables due from contract holders/ intermediaries	5	-	38	5	-
Reinsurance receivables	-	-	28	8	33
Other loans and receivables	9	-	11	4	17
Cell Owners' interest	-	-	-	-	-
Deposit with cell owners	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	353	207	-
Total	14	-	430	240	231

* *Sanlam has changed the process by which ratings are derived to align with the SAM disclosure process and as such are now derived principally from the internally assessed rating for issuers as opposed to external ratings. Comparatives have been restated to align to the current year analysis.*

The carrying amount of assets included in the statement of financial position represents the maximum credit exposure.

There are no material financial assets that would have been past due or impaired had the terms not been renegotiated.

									Carrying value R million
A-	BBB+	BBB	BBB-	BB+	BB	BB-	Not rated		
-	61	3 399	1 644	256	188	24	164		5 980
-	-	4 193	266	215	20	75	85		4 869
-	61	7 592	1 910	471	208	99	249		10 849
-	10	1 067	259	-	2	18	5		1 361
-	-	-	33	-	-	-	2 776		2 896
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	224		305
-	-	157	25	5	4	-	359		553
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7		7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	219		219
-	-	1 340	1 229	-	-	-	12		2 887
12	71	10 156	3 456	476	214	117	3 851		19 077

									Carrying value R million
A-	BBB+	BBB	BBB-	BB+	BB	BB-	Not rated		
3	791	2 196	1 265	138	24	14	128		4 739
-	1 266	153	3 435	77		22	13		4 982
3	2 057	2 349	4 700	215	24	36	141		9 721
44	415	336	1 251	86	5	56	87		2 281
28	5	28	39	-	-	-	2 315		2 463
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	128		209
-	25	85	54	2	2	-	568		777
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	254		254
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6		6
-	-	2 350	413	-	-	-	26		3 349
87	2 502	5 148	6 457	303	31	92	3 525		19 060

Market risk

Market risk arises from the level or volatility of the market prices of financial instruments. Exposure to market risk is measured by the impact of movements in the level of financial variables such as interest rates, equity prices and exchange rates. The following financial and insurance assets, disclosed based on similar characteristics, are affected by market risk:

- ⊙ Equity securities
- ⊙ Debt securities
- ⊙ Receivables due from contract holders/intermediaries
- ⊙ Reinsurance receivables
- ⊙ Reinsurance assets
- ⊙ Deferred acquisition costs
- ⊙ Other loans and receivables
- ⊙ Cash and cash equivalents
- ⊙ Short-term money market instruments
- ⊙ Cell owners' interest
- ⊙ Derivatives

Santam uses a number of sensitivity or stress-test based risk management tools to understand the impact of the above risks on earnings and capital in both normal and stressed conditions. These stress tests combine deterministic shocks, analysis of historical scenarios and stochastic modelling using the internal capital model to inform Santam's decision making and planning process and also for identification and management of risks within the business units. Each of the major components of market risk faced by Santam is described in more detail below.

Price risk

Santam is subject to price risk due to daily changes in the market values of its equity portfolios. Santam is not directly exposed to commodity price risk.

Equity price risk arises from the negative effect that a fall in the market value of equities can have on Santam's net asset value. Santam's objective is to earn competitive relative returns by investing in a diverse portfolio of high-quality, liquid securities. Portfolio characteristics are analysed regularly and equity price risk is actively managed through a variety of modelling methods. Santam sets appropriate risk limits to ensure that no significant concentrations in individual companies arise. A long-term view is taken when agreeing investment mandates with the relevant portfolio managers and Santam looks to build value over a sustained period of time rather than utilising high level of purchase and sales in order to generate short-term gains from its equity holdings.

Santam makes use of derivative products as appropriate to manage equity exposure and to protect the portfolio from losses outside of its risk appetite.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the net effect on its assets and liabilities to a change in the level of interest rates. The market value of bonds and other fixed-interest-bearing financial instruments are dependent on the level of interest rates. This includes movements in fixed income prices reflecting changes in expectations of credit losses, changes in investor risk aversion, or price changes caused by market liquidity. The income received from floating-rate interest-bearing financial instruments is also affected by changes in interest rates.

The assets backing the subordinated debt are managed within a mandate to ensure that adequate cover is provided for the related liabilities i.e. the market value of the subordinated debt and the market value of the assets backing the debt react the same way to changes in interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk is monitored through several methods that include scenario testing and stress testing using measures such as duration. The bond returns are modelled based on the historic performance of the individual bonds held in the portfolio, and adjusted to reflect the current interest rates and inflation environment. The risk-free rate used for modelling is 9% as at 31 December 2016 (2015: 9%).

Interest rate risk is also managed using derivative instruments, such as swaps, to provide a degree of hedging against unfavourable market movements in interest rates. At 31 December 2016, Santam had an interest rate swap agreement to partially mitigate the effects of potential adverse interest rate movements on financial assets underlying the unsecured subordinated callable notes. The interest rate swaps have been effected on a total of R100 million (2015: R100 million) of fixed interest securities exposure held in the investment portfolio underlining the subordinated callable note. The interest rate swaps have the effect of swapping a variable interest rate for a fixed interest rate on these assets to eliminate interest rate risk on assets supporting the bond liability. The derivatives mature on 12 June 2017.

General insurance liabilities are not directly sensitive to the level of market interest rates, as they are undiscounted and contractually non-interest-bearing. Interest-bearing instruments with a fixed rate give rise to fair value interest rate risk, while interest-bearing instruments with a floating rate give rise to cash flow interest rate risk.

Currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that Santam will be negatively impacted by changes in the level or volatility of currency exchange rates relative to the South African rand. Santam's primary foreign currency exposures are to the pound sterling and the US dollar.

In accordance with Santam's international diversification strategy, Santam is entering into various transactions where there is an underlying foreign currency risk such as the SEM target shares and SAN JV. Santam is also expanding its reinsurance offering to predominantly other countries in Africa as well as South-East Asia, India and China. Furthermore Santam has established an international investment portfolio to ensure adequate asset liability matching in terms of the claims process and capital requirements.

Santam has a well-defined foreign currency management policy which is used to ensure adequate overall asset liability matching. Santam applies hedge accounting only when approved by the Investment committee.

Santam incurs exposure to currency risk in two ways:

- ⊙ Operational currency risk – by underwriting liabilities in currencies other than the currency of the primary environment in which the business units operate (non-functional currencies); and
- ⊙ Structural currency risk – by mainly investing in SEM target shares and SAN JV.

These risks affect both the value of Santam's assets as well as the cost of claims, particularly for imported motor parts, directly and indirectly. The fair value of the investments in the SEM target shares is impacted by changes in the foreign exchange rates of the underlying operations. Santam is also pursuing international diversification in underwriting operations through the business written by Santam Re and the specialist underwriting managers. Any changes to foreign exchange rates relating to the investment in SAN JV are recognised directly in the foreign currency translation reserve in the statement of changes in equity. These movements will only be released to profit or loss when the investment in SAN JV is disposed of.

Santam does not take cover on foreign currency balances, but evaluates the need for cover on transactions on a case-by-case basis.

During November 2015, agreements were concluded whereby Santam acquired a 25% interest in SAN JV (with SEM acquiring 75%). SAN JV subsequently acquired 30% in Saham Finances. The total cash consideration, including transaction costs, was US\$400 million.

The transaction was finalised during the first quarter of 2016.

In terms of Santam's risk management strategy, foreign currency risks can be assessed on a case-by-case basis to determine whether specific hedging requirements exist. The transaction with SAN JV was therefore assessed and it was concluded by the investment committee and the board that the foreign currency risk relating to this transaction should be appropriately hedged.

The hedging strategy that was approved consisted of obtaining funding from the following internal capital resources:

- ⊙ US\$35 million was purchased in the market in November 2015;
- ⊙ The balance was obtained from existing US dollar assets.

In December 2016 SEM and Santam announced a further investment in SAN JV, for the purpose of SAN JV acquiring a further 16,6% interest in Saham Finances via a subscription for new shares for US\$329 million plus transaction costs, which is still subject to regulatory approval. Santam's share of the purchase price is US\$7,35 million plus transaction costs. Santam therefore decided to implement another hedging arrangement similar to the one applied in 2015 by purchasing US\$10 million before year-end.

Derivatives risk

Santam uses derivative financial instruments for the purpose of reducing its exposure to adverse fluctuations in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. Santam does not use derivatives to leverage its exposure to markets and does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. There is a policy on the use of derivatives that is approved by the Santam Investment committee and the Board, which governs the use of derivative financial instruments.

Over-the-counter derivative contracts are entered into only with approved counterparties, in accordance with Santam policies, effectively reducing the risk of credit loss. Santam applies strict requirements to the administration and valuation process it uses, and has a control framework that is consistent with market and industry practice for the activity that it has undertaken.

Liquidity risk

Santam manages the liquidity requirements by matching the underlying risk profile of the assets invested to the corresponding liabilities. The net insurance liabilities are covered by cash and very liquid interest-bearing instruments while Santam's subordinated debt obligation is covered by matching cash and interest-bearing instruments (including interest rate swaps).

The cash mandates include market risk limitations (average duration and maximum duration per instrument) to ensure adequate availability of liquid funds to meet Santam's payment obligations.

Santam's shareholders funds are invested in a combination of interest-bearing instruments, preference shares, listed equities and unlisted investments. The listed equity portfolio is a well-diversified portfolio with highly liquid shares.

Sanlam Emerging Markets

SEM's exposure to general insurance business includes an investment in Shriram General Insurance (through the holding in Shriram Capital and direct) in India, a holding in Pacific & Orient (carrying value of R777 million (2015: R1 043 million)) in Malaysia and a 30% holding in Saham Finances (carrying value of R4 810 million (2015: R0 million)) in Morocco. In addition to these investments SEM holds smaller stakes in various other general insurance businesses across Africa.

The main risk emanating from the general insurance operations is insurance risk. This risk is managed through reinsurance, close monitoring of claims and sound underwriting practices.

The general insurance investments have been equity accounted to reflect SEM's percentage interest in the net asset value of the respective investments. SEM's exposure is limited to the value of the investment in these businesses.

Group Office

The Group Office is responsible for areas of financial risk management that are not allocated to individual businesses.

Liquidity risk

Term finance liabilities in respect of margin business are matched by appropriate assets with the same maturity profile. These assets are managed to ensure that sufficient liquid investments are available to match the cash flow profile of the term finance liabilities. The Group has significant liquid resources and substantial unutilised banking facilities to cover any mismatch position.

The maturity profile of term finance liabilities in respect of the margin business and the assets held to match this term finance is provided in the following table:

R million	< 1 year	1 – 5 years	> 5 years	Open ended	Total
31 December 2016					
Term finance liabilities	(222)	(1 350)	–	–	(1 572)
Interest-bearing liabilities held in respect of margin business	(222)	(1 350)	–	–	(1 572)
Assets held in respect of term finance	636	732	–	204	1 572
Equities and similar securities	–	–	–	121	121
Corporate interest-bearing investments	313	732	–	83	1 128
Working capital assets and liabilities	323	–	–	–	323
Net term finance liquidity position	414	(618)	–	204	–

R million	< 1 year	1 – 5 years	> 5 years	Open ended	Total
31 December 2015					
Term finance liabilities	(984)	(682)	–	–	(1 666)
Interest-bearing liabilities held in respect of margin business	(984)	(682)	–	–	(1 666)
Assets held in respect of term finance	258	787	190	431	1 666
Equities and similar securities	–	–	–	395	395
Corporate interest-bearing investments	278	780	190	36	1 284
Mortgages and loans	–	1	–	–	1
Structured transactions	3	1	–	–	4
Cash, deposits and similar securities	7	5	–	–	12
Working capital assets and liabilities	(30)	–	–	–	(30)
Net term finance liquidity position	(726)	105	190	431	–

The unsecured subordinated bonds issued by Sanlam Life, which are matched by appropriate assets with similar maturity profiles, are also managed by the Group Office. These assets are managed to ensure that sufficient liquid investments are available to match the cash flow profile of the term finance liabilities.

Capital and risk management report continued

The maturity profile of the term finance liabilities in respect of the unsecured subordinated bonds and the assets held to match this term finance is provided in the following table:

R million	< 1 year	1 – 5 years	> 5 years	Open ended	Total
31 December 2016					
Term finance liabilities					
Interest-bearing liabilities	-	-	(2 147)	-	(2 147)
Assets held in respect of term finance	80	1 430	127	510	2 147
Government interest-bearing investments	-	39	12	-	51
Corporate Interest-bearing investments	102	1 136	115	-	1 353
Mortgages, policy and other loans	-	29	-	-	29
Structured transactions	11	198	-	-	209
Investment funds	-	-	-	510	510
Cash, deposits and similar securities	23	28	-	-	51
Working capital assets and liabilities	(56)	-	-	-	(56)
Net term finance liquidity position	80	1 430	(2 020)	510	-
31 December 2015					
Term finance liabilities					
Interest-bearing liabilities	-	-	(1 939)	-	(1 939)
Assets held in respect of term finance	193	1 234	198	314	1 939
Government interest-bearing investments	-	-	31	-	31
Corporate Interest-bearing investments	158	881	167	-	1 206
Mortgages, policy and other loans	5	30	-	-	35
Structured transactions	52	323	-	-	375
Investment funds	-	-	-	314	314
Cash, deposits and similar securities	48	-	-	-	48
Working capital assets and liabilities	(70)	-	-	-	(70)
Net term finance liquidity position	193	1 234	(1 741)	314	-

Sensitivity analysis – market risk

Refer to page 175 of the Integrated Report online for an analysis of the Group's exposure to market risk as measured by GEV.

Cash flow hedging risk

Saham Finances transaction

In February 2016, the Sanlam Group concluded the acquisition of the initial shareholding of 30% in the Morocco-based Saham Finances, the insurance arm of the Saham Group, which operates in a total of 26 countries, predominantly across Africa and with a presence in the Middle East. During December 2016, agreements were concluded whereby Sanlam Emerging Markets Ireland Limited, the wholly-owned subsidiary of SAN JV Proprietary Limited, a holding company held by SEM and Santam, will increase its effective shareholding in Saham Finances by a further 16,6%, via a subscription for new shares in Saham Finances. The total consideration payable in terms of this transaction is US\$329 million plus transaction costs.

The effective date of this transaction is dependent on the fulfilment of the conditions precedent and is expected to occur in the 2nd quarter of 2017.

In terms of Sanlam's risk management strategy, foreign currency risks can be assessed on a case-by-case basis to determine whether specific hedging requirements exist. The proposed transaction with Saham Finances was therefore assessed and it was concluded by the Executive committee that the foreign currency risk relating to this transaction should be appropriately hedged.

The hedging strategy was implemented by acquiring the foreign currency required to settle the acquisition cost of US\$329 million:

- ⊙ US\$200 million was purchased in the market in November 2016 at R13,43;
- ⊙ US\$7 million was funded from existing dollar assets available within the Group; and
- ⊙ The remaining balance was hedged by concluding a forward exchange contract at R13,66 on 18 January 2017.

The designated capital resources were identified as the hedging instrument and the proposed acquisition as described above was identified as the hedge item. The implementation date of the hedge was 14 December 2016.

To determine the expected effectiveness of the hedge the "critical terms comparison method" as well as the "Dollar offset method" (i.e. the ratio of the cumulative foreign currency movements on the designated funding resources divided by the cumulative foreign currency movements on the purchase price) was considered. In terms of the "critical terms comparison" method it was concluded that the acquisition contracts have been signed and that no further changes are expected to the purchase price that was contractually determined. The foreign currency movement on both the purchase price and the designated funding resources should therefore be in line. When applying the "dollar offset method" it was concluded that because the designated funding resources do not accrue any interest, the foreign currency movement relating to both the purchase price and the designated funding resources should be in line (i.e. within 80% – 125%). The effectiveness testing will be applied throughout the hedging period. At 31 December 2016 the hedge was still effective.

Basis of presentation and accounting policies

➤ Basis of presentation

Introduction

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on the historical-cost basis, unless indicated otherwise, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), SAICA Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee and Financial Pronouncements as issued by Financial Reporting Standards Council and the requirements of the Companies Act, No. 71 of 2008 (as amended), in South Africa. The financial statements are presented in South African rand rounded to the nearest million, unless otherwise stated. The only amendment coming into effect in the current year that had an effect on the financial statements was the amendment to IAS 1 requiring the other comprehensive income of equity accounted investments to be shown separately on the face of the statement of comprehensive income. In the past, these other comprehensive income amounts, which were related to foreign currency translation effects, were included with the 'movement in foreign currency translation reserve' line item.

The following new or revised IFRS and interpretations have effective dates applicable to future financial years and have not been early adopted:

- ⊙ IFRS 9 – *Financial Instruments* (effective 1 January 2018)
- ⊙ IFRS 15 – *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (effective 1 January 2018)
- ⊙ IFRS 16 – *Leases* (effective 1 January 2019)

Management is in the process of assessing the classification and measurement of its financial instruments in light of the requirements of IFRS 9. In making this assessment, the current classification of financial assets was broadly evaluated to consider the impact of the new standard. Given that the majority of assets are currently measured at fair value with movements going through profit and loss, and the fact that the Group intends to make this election for all assets currently measured as such, the impact of the changes to classification are expected to be limited.

No significant impact is expected as a result of the changes in determining impairment, given the relatively low exposure to credit risk of assets carried at amortised cost.

Initial work performed on the impact of IFRS 15 and 16 indicates that there will be limited impact to the financial statements as a result of these standards.

A glossary containing explanations of technical terms used in these financial statements is presented on page 248 of the Integrated report online.

The following sections provide additional information in respect of the presentation of selected items in the Group financial statements on pages 82 to 156.

Use of estimates, assumptions and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements necessitates the use of estimates, assumptions and judgements. These estimates and assumptions affect items reported in the Group statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income, as well as contingent liabilities. The major items subject to the application of estimates, assumptions and judgements include:

- ⊙ The fair value of unlisted investments;
- ⊙ The valuation of policy liabilities;
- ⊙ Potential claims and contingencies; and
- ⊙ The consolidation of investment funds where the Group has less than a majority interest.

Although estimates are based on management's best knowledge and judgement of current facts as at the statement of financial position date, the actual outcome may differ from these estimates, possibly significantly. Refer to note 31 for further information on critical estimates and judgements and note 34 for information on contingencies.

Policyholders' and shareholders' activities

The Group financial statements set out on pages 82 to 156 include the consolidated activities of the policyholders and shareholders. Separate financial information on the activities of the shareholders of the Sanlam Group is disclosed on pages 164 to 221 of the Integrated report online.

The assets, liabilities and activities of the policyholders and shareholders in respect of the life insurance businesses are managed separately and are governed by the valuation bases for policy liabilities and profit entitlement rules, which are determined in accordance with prevailing legislation, IFRS, generally accepted actuarial practice and the stipulations contained in the Sanlam Life demutualisation proposal. The valuation bases in respect of policy liabilities and the profit entitlement of shareholders are set out on pages 78 to 81.

Insurance contracts

The disclosure of claims experience in claims development tables is based on the period when the earliest material claims arose for which there is still uncertainty about the amount and timing of the claims payments.

Cash, deposits and similar securities

Cash, deposits and similar securities include bank account balances, call, term and negotiable deposits, promissory notes and money market collective investment schemes. A distinction is made between:

- ⊙ Cash, deposits and similar securities included in the asset mix of policyholders' and shareholders' fund investment portfolios, which are disclosed as investments in the statement of financial position; and
- ⊙ Working capital balances that are disclosed as working capital assets, apart from bank overdrafts, which are disclosed as working capital liabilities.

Financial instruments

Owing to the nature of the Group's business, financial instruments have a significant impact on the Group's financial position and performance. Audited information in respect of the major categories of financial instruments and the risks associated therewith are provided in the following sections:

- ⊙ Audited Capital and Risk Management report on pages 13 to 63;
- ⊙ Note 7: Investments;
- ⊙ Note 15: Long-term policy liabilities;
- ⊙ Note 16: Term finance; and
- ⊙ Note 31: Critical accounting estimates and judgements.

Segmental information

The Group reports in six distinct segments, grouped according to the similarity of the solution offerings and market segmentations of the various businesses. The six segments are:

- ⊙ Sanlam Personal Finance;
- ⊙ Sanlam Emerging Markets;
- ⊙ Sanlam Investments, which includes Investment Management and Capital Management;
- ⊙ Sanlam Corporate, which includes Sanlam Employee Benefits and Sanlam Health Management;
- ⊙ Santam; and
- ⊙ Group office and Other.

The decentralised nature of the Group businesses facilitates the allocation of costs between them as the costs are directly attributable to the different businesses. Inter-segment transfers are estimated to reflect arm's length prices.

The audited segmental information is disclosed in the shareholders' fund information on pages 164 to 221 of the Integrated report online. Refer to the financial review on pages 132 to 159 of the Integrated report online for additional information on these business segments and to the Group structure on page 22 of the Integrated report online for a description of these businesses and the cluster to which they are allocated.

Accounting policies

Introduction

The Sanlam Group has identified the accounting policies that are most significant to its business operations and the understanding of its results. These include policies relating to insurance liabilities, deferred acquisition costs, the ascertainment of fair values of financial assets, financial liabilities and derivative financial instruments, and the determination of impairment losses. In each case, the determination of these is fundamental to the financial results and position, and requires management to make complex judgements based on information and financial data that may change in future periods. Since these involve the use of assumptions and subjective judgements as to future events and are subject to change, the use of different assumptions or data could produce materially different results. These policies (as set out below) are in accordance with and comply with IFRS and have been applied consistently for all periods presented unless otherwise noted.

Significant accounting policies

Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries and consolidated funds are entities that are controlled by Sanlam Limited or any of its subsidiaries.

The Group has control over an entity where it has the right or is exposed to variable returns and has the power, directly or indirectly, to affect those returns. Specifically, the Group controls an entity if and only if the Group has:

- ⊙ Power or existing rights over the entity or investee that give it the ability to direct relevant activities;
- ⊙ Exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- ⊙ The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Basis of presentation and accounting policies continued

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights, the Group consider all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- ⊙ The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
- ⊙ Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- ⊙ The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group re-assesses on a continuous basis whether or not it controls an investee.

The purchase method of accounting is applied to account for acquisitions of subsidiaries. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of consideration transferred, equity instruments issued and liabilities assumed at the date of exchange. Costs directly attributable to an acquisition are expensed in the statement of comprehensive income. Identifiable assets and liabilities acquired and contingent liabilities assumed are recognised at fair value at acquisition date. The excess of the cost of an acquisition over the Group's share of the fair value of the net identifiable assets and contingent liabilities represents goodwill and is accounted for in terms of the accounting policy note for goodwill. If the cost of an acquisition is less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets and contingent liabilities, the difference is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The results of subsidiaries and consolidated funds are included from the effective dates when the Group has control to the effective dates when the Group ceases to have control, using accounting policies uniform to the Group. Intergroup transactions, balances and unrealised profits on intergroup transactions are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction indicates the impairment of the asset transferred.

The interest of non-controlling shareholders in subsidiaries is stated at the non-controlling shareholders' share of the recognised values of the subsidiaries' assets and liabilities. Net losses attributable to non-controlling shareholders in excess of the non-controlling interest are recognised as negative reserves against non-controlling shareholders' interest.

A financial liability is recognised, and classified as at fair value through profit or loss, for the fair value of external investors' interest in consolidated funds where the issued units of the fund are classified as financial liabilities in terms of IFRS. Changes in the fair value of the external investors' liability are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. In all other instances, the interests of external investors in consolidated funds are not financial liabilities and are recognised as non-controlling shareholders' interest.

The Group offers cell captive facilities to clients. A cell captive is a contractual arrangement entered into by the Group with a cell owner, whereby the risks and rewards associated with certain insurance activities accrue to the cell shareholder. Cell captives allow clients to purchase non-convertible preference shares in the registered insurance company which undertakes the professional insurance management of the cell, including: underwriting, reinsurance, claims management, actuarial and statistical analysis, investment and accounting services. The terms and conditions are governed by the shareholders' agreement. There are currently two distinct types of cell captive arrangements:

- ⊙ *First party* – where the risks that are being insured relate to the cell shareholders' own operations or operations within the cell shareholders' group of companies. The cell shareholder and the policyholder are considered the same person. Where more than one contract is entered into with a single counterparty, it shall be considered a single contract, and the shareholder and insurance agreement are considered together for risk transfer purposes. As these contracts are a single contract there is no significant risk transfer and such cell captive facilities are accounted for as investment contracts.
- ⊙ *Third party* – where the cell shareholder provides the opportunity to its own client base to purchase branded insurance products. The company is the principle to the insurance contract, although the business is underwritten on behalf of the cell shareholder. However, the shareholder's agreement determines that the cell shareholders remain responsible for the solvency of the cell captive arrangements. In substance, the insurance company therefore reinsures this business to the cell shareholder as the cell shareholder remains responsible for the solvency of the cell captive arrangement.

The cell shareholder's interest represents the cell shareholder's funds held by the insurer and is included under liabilities due to cell shareholders. The carrying value of amounts due to cells is the consideration received for preference shares plus the accumulated funds in respect of business conducted in the cells less repayment to cells.

Equipment

Equipment is reflected at its depreciated cost prices less provisions for impairment in value, where appropriate. Depreciation is provided for on a straight-line basis, taking into account the residual value and estimated useful lives of the assets, which vary between two and 20 years. If the expected residual value is equal to or greater than the carrying value, no depreciation is provided for. The residual values, estimated useful lives of the assets and depreciation methods are reviewed at each statement of financial position date and adjusted as appropriate. Cost prices include costs directly attributable to the acquisition of equipment, as well as any subsequent expenditure when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the expenditure can be measured reliably. All other expenditure is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when incurred. Equipment is derecognised at disposal date or at the date when it is permanently withdrawn from use without the ability to be disposed of. The difference between the carrying amount at the date of derecognition and any disposal proceeds, as applicable, is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Owner-occupied property

Owner-occupied property is property held for use in the supply of services or for administration purposes. These properties are valued at carrying amount less depreciation and provisions for impairment in value, where appropriate. The carrying amount is based on the cost of properties classified as owner-occupied on date of acquisition and the fair value at date of reclassification in instances where properties are reclassified from investment properties to owner-occupied properties. Depreciation is provided for on a straight-line basis, taking into account the residual value and estimated useful life of the property. The residual values, estimated useful lives of the owner-occupied properties and depreciation methods are reviewed at each statement of financial position date and adjusted as appropriate. If the expected residual value is equal to or greater than the carrying value, no depreciation is provided for. Owner-occupied property is assessed bi-annually for indicators of impairment. When owner-occupied properties become investment properties, they are reclassified to investment properties at the fair value of the properties at the date of reclassification. The difference between the carrying value and fair value of the properties at the date of reclassification is recognised directly in other comprehensive income as a revaluation surplus. Owner-occupied property is derecognised at disposal date or at the date when it is permanently withdrawn from use without the ability to be disposed of. The difference between the carrying amount at the date of de-recognition and any disposal proceeds, as applicable, is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of a subsidiary company or the acquisition of a business. It represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the Group's share of the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the subsidiary or business at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is not amortised. The gain or loss on the disposal of a subsidiary or business includes the carrying amount of goodwill attributable to the entity or business sold.

Goodwill is not recognised when an interest in an existing subsidiary is increased. The difference between the cost of the acquisition and the minority interest acquired is accounted for directly in equity. These differences were recognised as goodwill for business combinations occurring before 1 January 2010. When an interest in an existing subsidiary is decreased without a loss of control, the difference between the proceeds received and the share of the net assets disposed of, including an appropriate portion of the related goodwill, is accounted for directly in equity. These profits and losses were recognised in the statement of comprehensive income before 1 January 2010.

For impairment purposes the carrying amount of goodwill is allocated to cash generating units, reviewed bi-annually for impairment and written down where this is considered necessary. Impairment losses in respect of goodwill are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and are not reversed. Where a number of related businesses acquired in the same business combination are allocated to different Group business divisions, the related goodwill is allocated to those cash generating units that expect to benefit from the synergies of the business combination.

Goodwill in respect of associates and joint ventures is included in the carrying value of investments in associates and joint ventures. For impairment purposes each investment is tested for impairment individually and goodwill is not tested separately from the investment in associates and joint ventures, nor is any impairment allocated to any underlying assets.

Other intangible assets

Acquired intangible assets are recognised at cost on acquisition date. Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are reflected at their depreciated cost prices less provisions for impairment in value, where appropriate. Amortisation is provided for on a straight-line basis, taking into account the residual value and estimated useful lives of the assets. The residual values, estimated useful lives of the assets and depreciation methods are reviewed at each statement of financial position date and adjusted, as appropriate. Other intangible assets are assessed for indicators of impairment on a bi-annual basis and written down for impairment where this is considered necessary.

Costs associated with software development for internal use are capitalised if the completion of the software development is technically feasible, the Group has the intent and ability to complete the development and use the asset, the asset can be reliably measured and will generate future economic benefits.

No value is attributed to internally developed brands or similar rights. Costs incurred on these items are charged to the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.

Value of insurance and investment business acquired

The value of insurance and investment management services contracts acquired (VOBA) in a business combination is recognised as an intangible asset. VOBA, at initial recognition, is equal to the discounted value, using a risk-adjusted discount rate, of the projected stream of future after-tax profit that is expected to flow from the book of business acquired, after allowing for the cost of capital supporting the business, as applicable. The valuation is based on the Group's actuarial and valuation principles as well as assumptions in respect of future premium income, fee income, investment return, policy benefits, costs, taxation, mortality, morbidity and surrenders, as appropriate.

VOBA is amortised on a straight-line basis over the expected life of the client relationships underlying the book of business acquired. VOBA is tested for impairment on a bi-annual basis and written down for impairment where this is considered necessary. Where impairment events subsequently reverse, impairments are reversed up to a maximum of what the amortised cost would have been. The gain or loss on the disposal of a subsidiary or business includes the carrying amount of VOBA attributable to the entity or business sold. VOBA is derecognised when the related contracts are terminated, settled or disposed of.

Deferred acquisition costs

Incremental costs directly attributable to the acquisition of investment contracts with investment management services are capitalised to a deferred acquisition cost (DAC) asset if they are separately identifiable, can be measured reliably and it is probable that they will be recovered. DAC are amortised to the statement of comprehensive income over the term of the contracts as the related services are rendered and revenue recognised, which varies from year to year dependent on the outstanding term of the contracts in force. The DAC asset is tested for impairment bi-annually and written down when it is not expected to be fully recovered from future fee income.

Long-term reinsurance contracts

Contracts entered into with reinsurers under which the Group is compensated for losses on one or more long-term policy contracts issued by the Group and that meet the classification requirements for insurance contracts are classified as long-term reinsurance contracts. The expected claims and benefits to which the Group is entitled under these contracts are recognised as assets. The Group assesses its long-term reinsurance assets for indicators of impairment bi-annually. If there is objective evidence that the reinsurance asset is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to a recoverable amount, and the impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments carried on the statement of financial position include investments (excluding investment properties, associates and joint ventures), receivables, cash, deposits and similar securities, investment policy contracts, term finance liabilities, liabilities in respect of external investors in consolidated funds and trade creditors.

Recognition and derecognition

Financial instruments are recognised when the Group becomes party to a contractual arrangement that constitutes a financial asset or financial liability for the Group that is not subject to suspensive conditions. Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows expire or when the asset is transferred. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation to deliver cash or other resources in terms of the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Collateral placed at counter-parties as part of the Group's capital market activities are not derecognised. No transfer of ownership takes place in respect of collateral other than cash and any such collateral accepted by counter-parties may not be used for any purpose other than being held as security for the trades to which such security relates. In respect of cash security, ownership transfers in law. However, the counterparty has an obligation to refund the same amount of cash, together with interest, if no default has occurred in respect of the trades to which such cash security relates. Cash collateral is accordingly also not derecognised.

Classification

Financial instruments are classified into the following categories:

- ⊙ *Financial assets:* At fair value through profit or loss
Loans and receivables
- ⊙ *Financial liabilities:* At fair value through profit or loss
Other financial liabilities

The classification of financial instruments is determined at initial recognition based on the purpose for which the financial assets are acquired or liabilities assumed. Financial instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss comprise held-for-trading assets and liabilities as well as financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss. All non-trading financial instruments are designated as at fair value through profit or loss apart from:

- ⊙ Working capital receivables that are classified as loans and receivables based on their short-term nature;
- ⊙ Financial assets acquired as part of interest margin business to match specific financial liabilities, which are classified as loans and receivables;
- ⊙ Term finance liabilities incurred as part of interest margin business and matched by specific financial assets, which are classified as other financial liabilities; and
- ⊙ Working capital payables that are classified as other financial liabilities based on their short-term nature.

The Group designates financial instruments as at fair value through profit or loss in line with its risk management policies and procedures that are based on the management of the Group's capital and activities on a fair value basis, apart from the exceptions outlined above. The Group's internal management reporting basis is consistent with the classification of its financial instruments.

Initial measurement

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value. Costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as investment surpluses. Other financial instruments are recognised at the fair value of the consideration given or received in exchange for the instrument plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition. Regular way investment transactions are recognised by using trade date accounting.

Subsequent measurement and impairment

Financial instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss are carried at fair value after initial recognition, with changes in fair value recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as investment surpluses. The particular valuation methods adopted are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with each item. Loans and receivables and other financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The carrying values of all loans and receivables are assessed for indicators of impairment bi-annually. A financial asset is deemed to be impaired when there is objective evidence of impairment.

The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the asset's estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate, and is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can objectively be attributed to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through the statement of comprehensive income, to the extent that the carrying amount of the financial asset does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is currently a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Investments

Investment properties

Investment properties comprise properties held to earn rental income and/or for capital appreciation. Investment properties are carried at fair value based on valuations by Sanlam Properties, less the cumulative straight-line rental adjustment (refer to the accounting policy for investment income). The valuers have appropriate qualifications and extensive experience in property valuations. Fair values are determined by discounting expected future cash flows at appropriate market interest rates. Valuations are carried out monthly. Changes in the fair value of investment properties are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as investment surpluses.

When investment properties become owner-occupied, the Sanlam Group reclassifies them to owner-occupied properties at a deemed cost equal to the fair value of the investment properties at the date of reclassification. When owner-occupied properties become investment properties, they are reclassified to investment properties at a deemed cost equal to the fair value of the properties at the date of reclassification. The difference between the carrying value and fair value of the properties at the date of reclassification to investment properties is recognised in other comprehensive income as a revaluation surplus.

Basis of presentation and accounting policies continued

Investment properties are derecognised when they have either been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future benefit is expected from their disposal.

Associates

An associate is an entity, not being a subsidiary, in which the Sanlam Group has a long-term investment and over which it has the ability to exercise significant influence, being the ability to participate in the financial and operating policies of the entity without being able to jointly control or control those policies by virtue of a majority vote.

Investments in associates are recognised on the date significant influence is obtained and derecognised on the date significant influence is lost. Investments in associates, other than those investments, or portions thereof, held by investment-linked life insurance funds, are initially recognised at cost. The results of these associated companies after initial recognition are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, whereby the Group's share of associates' post-acquisition profit or loss is recognised in the Group statement of comprehensive income as equity-accounted earnings, and the Group's share of associates' other post-acquisition movement in equity reserves (other than those related to dividends) is recognised in reserves, with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying value of investments in associates. Net losses are only recognised to the extent of the net investment in an associate, unless the Group has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. Equity-accounted earnings are based on accounting policies uniform to those of the Group. The carrying amount is reviewed bi-annually for impairment and written down where this is considered necessary. The carrying value of the investment in an associate includes goodwill. Investments in associates, or portions thereof, held by investment-linked life insurance funds are treated as investments at fair value through profit or loss and are not equity-accounted.

Joint ventures

A joint venture is a contractual arrangement whereby two or more parties undertake an economic activity that is subject to joint control.

The results of joint ventures, other than those held by investment-linked life insurance funds, are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, whereby the Group's share of the joint ventures' profit or loss is recognised in the Group statement of comprehensive income as equity-accounted earnings, and the Group's share of joint ventures' post-acquisition movement in reserves is recognised in reserves, with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying value

of investments in joint ventures. Net losses are only recognised to the extent of the net investment in a joint venture, unless the Group has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint venture. Equity-accounted earnings are based on accounting policies uniform to those of the Group. The carrying value of the investment in a joint venture is reviewed bi-annually for impairment and written down where this is considered necessary. The carrying value of the investment in a joint venture includes goodwill.

Investments in joint ventures held by investment-linked life insurance funds are treated as investments at fair value through profit or loss and are not equity-accounted.

Other investments

Other investments comprise:

- ⊗ Equities and similar securities (including non-trading derivatives);
- ⊗ Interest-bearing investment;
- ⊗ Structured transactions;
- ⊗ Investment funds; and
- ⊗ Cash, deposits and similar securities.

These investments are either classified as at fair value through profit or loss (measured at fair value), or as loans and receivables (measured at amortised cost), as described in the financial instruments accounting policy note. Loans of investment scrip are not treated as sales and purchases. Structured transactions include derivatives, structured notes and collateralised securities.

Derivative instruments

Derivative financial instruments include foreign exchange contracts, interest rate futures, forward rate agreements, currency and interest rate swaps, credit default swaps, currency, interest rate and equity options and other derivative financial instruments that are measured at fair value.

Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices. In the absence of quoted market prices the Group uses valuation techniques that incorporate factors that market participants would consider in setting the price and are consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing derivatives such as discounted cash flow models and option pricing models, as appropriate. The Group calibrates its valuation techniques against market transactions or any available observable market data. Day one gains or losses on derivatives measured using these valuation techniques are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income to the extent that they arise from a

technique that incorporates only variables based on observable market data and there has been a change in one of these variables (including time). If there has been no change in one of these variables, the gains or losses are deferred, and recognised in the statement of comprehensive income over the life of the instrument.

The Group does not separate embedded derivatives that meet the definition of an insurance contract or relate to investment contracts recognised at fair value.

Derivatives are used for trading purposes by Sanlam Capital Markets and for non-trading purposes by other Group businesses. The fair values related to trading derivatives are included in trade and other receivables (refer to policy note below) and the fair values of non-trading derivatives are included in the structured transactions. Non-trading transactions are those which are held for economic hedging purposes as part of the Group's risk management strategy against assets, liabilities, positions or cash flows measured at fair value, as well as structures incorporated in the product design of policyholder products. Although the nature of these derivatives is non-trading from a management perspective, IAS 39 requires all derivatives to be classified as held for trading for accounting purposes.

Assets for disposal groups classified as held for sale

Assets of disposal group classified as held for sale comprise non-current assets for which the carrying value will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. These assets are measured at the lower of their carrying value and their fair value less costs to sell, unless they are specifically excluded from the measurement provisions of IFRS 5: *Non-current Assets Held For Sale and Discontinued Operations*, in which case they are measured in accordance with the applicable IFRS. Immediately before initial classification as held for sale, the assets to be reclassified are measured in accordance with applicable IFRS. When the sale of such non-current assets held for sale is expected to occur beyond one year, costs to sell are measured at their present value. Any increase in the present value of the costs to sell arising from the passage of time is presented in profit and loss as a financing cost.

Cash, deposits and similar securities

Cash, deposits and similar securities consist of cash at hand, call deposits at banks, negotiable certificates of deposit and other short-term highly liquid investments.

General insurance technical provisions and assets

Outstanding claims

Liabilities for outstanding claims are estimated using the input of assessments for individual cases reported to the Group and statistical analyses for the claims incurred but not reported and to estimate the expected ultimate cost of more complex claims that may be affected by external factors (such as court decisions). The Group does not discount its liabilities for unpaid claims.

Unearned premiums

General insurance premiums are recognised as financial services income proportionally over the period of coverage. The portion of premiums received on in-force contracts that relates to unexpired risks at the statement of financial position date is reported as an unearned premium liability.

General insurance technical assets

The benefits to which the Group is entitled under its general reinsurance contracts are recognised as general insurance technical assets. These assets represent longer-term receivables that are dependent on the expected claims and benefits arising under the related reinsured insurance contracts. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are measured consistently with the amounts associated with the reinsured insurance contracts and in accordance with the terms of each reinsurance contract.

In certain cases a reinsurance contract is entered into retrospectively to reinsure a notified claim under the Group's property insurance contracts. Where the premium due to the reinsurer differs from the liability established by the Group for the related claim, the difference is amortised over the estimated remaining settlement period.

Commissions and other incremental acquisition costs related to securing new contracts and renewing existing contracts are capitalised to deferred acquisition cost assets and amortised to the statement of comprehensive income over the period in which the related premiums are earned. All other costs are recognised as expenses when incurred.

The Group assesses its general insurance technical assets for impairment on a bi-annual basis. If there is objective evidence that an asset is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount of the asset to its recoverable amount and recognises the impairment loss in the statement of comprehensive income.

Basis of presentation and accounting policies continued

Salvage and subrogation reimbursements

Some insurance contracts permit the Group to sell (usually damaged) property acquired in settling a claim (salvage). The Group may also have the right to pursue third parties for payment of some or all costs (subrogation).

Estimates of salvage recoveries are included as an allowance in the measurement of the insurance liability for claims, and salvage property is recognised in other assets when the liability is settled. The allowance is the amount that can reasonably be recovered from the disposal of the property.

Subrogation reimbursements are also considered as an allowance in the measurement of the insurance liability for claims and are recognised in other assets when the liability is settled. The allowance is the assessment of the amount that can be recovered from the action against the liable third party.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are measured at amortised cost, apart from trading account assets.

Trading account assets include equities and similar securities, interest-bearing instruments and derivative financial instruments relating to the trading transactions undertaken by Sanlam Capital Markets for market making, to service customer needs, for proprietary purposes, as well as any related economic hedging transactions. These transactions are marked-to-market (fair values) after initial recognition and any profits or losses arising are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as financial services income. The fair values related to such contracts and commitments are determined on the same basis as described for non-trading instruments in the policy note for financial instruments and are reported on a gross basis in the statement of financial position as positive and negative replacement values to the extent that set-off is not required by IAS 32 – *Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation*.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities include:

- ⊙ Term finance liabilities incurred as part of interest margin business and matched by specific financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- ⊙ Other term finance liabilities measured at stock exchange prices or amortised cost as applicable;
- ⊙ Investment contract liabilities measured at fair value, determined on the bases as disclosed in the section on *Policy Liabilities and Profit Entitlement*; and
- ⊙ External investors in consolidated funds measured at the attributable net asset value of the respective funds.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are measured at amortised cost, apart from trading account liabilities that are measured at fair value (refer to the description on the measurement of trading account assets in the accounting policy note for trade and other receivables, which also applies to trading account liabilities, adjusted for non-performance risk).

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions for onerous contracts are recognised when the expected benefits to be derived from contracts are less than the unavoidable cost of meeting the obligations under the contracts. Provisions are measured at the present value of the amounts that are expected to be paid to settle the obligations.

Share capital

Share capital is classified as equity where the Group has no obligation to deliver cash or other assets to shareholders. Preference shares issued by the Group that are redeemable or subject to fixed dividend payment terms are classified as term finance liabilities. Dividends paid in respect of term finance are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as a finance cost.

Incremental costs attributable to the issue or cancellation of equity instruments are recognised directly in equity, net of tax if applicable.

Shares held in Sanlam Limited by policyholder portfolios and subsidiary companies (treasury shares) are recognised as a deduction from equity on consolidation. The cost of treasury shares acquired is deducted from equity on date of acquisition. The consideration received on the disposal of treasury shares, net of incremental costs attributable to the disposal and tax, is also recognised directly in equity.

Non-distributable reserve

The reserve comprises the pre-acquisition reserve arising upon the demutualisation of Sanlam Life Insurance Limited and the regulatory non-distributable reserves of the Group's Botswana and Kenya operations.

Foreign currency translation reserve

The exchange differences arising on the translation of foreign operations to the presentation currency are transferred to the foreign currency translation reserve. On disposal of the net investment, the cumulative exchange differences relating to the operations disposed of are released to the statement of comprehensive income.

Cash flow hedge reserve

Certain financial instruments are designated as hedging instruments of the exposures arising on certain highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedge). On designation of a hedged transaction, the Group documents the relationship between hedging instrument and the hedged item, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge transaction. The group also documents its assessment, both at the hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the hedging instrument that are used in the hedging transaction has been and will continue to be highly effective in offsetting changes in cash flows of the hedged item.

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in other comprehensive income in and accumulated in reserves in equity, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss within investment surplus (if applicable).

When the highly probable forecast transaction that is hedged results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or liability the gains and losses previously deferred in equity are reclassified from equity and included in the initial measurement of the initial carrying amount of the asset or liability. The deferred amounts are ultimately recognised in profit or loss when the relating asset is impaired or sold.

If the highly probably forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

Consolidation reserve

A consolidation reserve is created for differences in the valuation bases of long-term policy liabilities and assets supporting those liabilities. Certain investments held in policyholder portfolios may not be recognised at fair value in terms of IFRS, whereas the valuation of the related policy liabilities is based on the assets at fair value. Similarly, deferred tax assets recognised in respect of assessed tax losses in policyholder funds increases the group's net assets without a corresponding increase in policy liabilities. These create mismatches with a corresponding impact on the shareholders' fund. A separate reserve is created for these valuation differences owing to the fact that they represent

accounting differences and not economic gains or losses for the shareholders' fund.

Valuation differences arise from the following investments which are accounted for as noted below for IFRS purposes, while for purposes of valuing the related policy liabilities these same investments are valued at fair value:

- ⊙ Investments in subsidiaries which are valued at net asset value plus goodwill;
- ⊙ Investments in associates and joint ventures, which are recognised on an equity-accounted basis; and
- ⊙ Investments in Sanlam Limited shares, which are regarded as treasury shares and deducted from equity on consolidation and consequently valued at zero.

In respect of the deferred tax, the reserve represents net assessed losses to the extent assets are considered recognisable, and will be realised as the assessed tax losses are utilised.

Financial services income

Financial services income is considered to be revenue for IFRS purposes and includes:

- ⊙ Income earned from long-term insurance activities, such as investment and administration fees, risk underwriting charges and asset mismatch profits or losses in respect of non-participating business;
- ⊙ Income from general insurance business, such as general insurance premiums;
- ⊙ Income from investment management activities, such as fund management fees and collective investment and linked-product administration fees;
- ⊙ Income from capital market activities, such as realised and unrealised gains or losses on trading accounts, unsecured corporate bonds and money market assets and liabilities, other securities-related income and fees, and commissions; and
- ⊙ Income from other financial services, such as independent financial advice and trust services.

Fees for investment management services

Fees for investment management services in respect of investment contracts are recognised as services are rendered. Initial fees that relate to the future rendering of services are deferred and recognised as those future services are rendered.

Basis of presentation and accounting policies continued

Fee income – long-term policy contracts

Investment and insurance contract policyholders are charged for policy administration, risk underwriting and other services. These fees are recognised as revenue on an accrual basis as the related services are rendered.

General insurance premiums

General insurance premiums are accounted for when receivable, net after a provision for unearned premiums relating to risk periods that extend to the following year. Inward general reinsurance agreement premiums are accounted for on an intimated basis.

Consulting fees earned

Consulting fees are earned for advice and other services provided to clients of the Group's financial advisory businesses. Fees are accounted for on an accrual basis as the related services are rendered.

Investment return

Investment income

Investment income includes interest, net rental income and dividend income received. Interest income is accounted for on a time proportionate basis that takes into account the effective yield on the asset and includes the net income earned from interest margin business.

Rental income is recognised on an accrual basis, apart from operating leases that contain fixed escalation clauses, where it is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between rental income on a straight-line and accrual basis is recognised as part of the carrying amount of properties in the statement of financial position.

Dividend income is recognised once the last day for registration has passed. Capitalisation shares received in terms of a capitalisation issue from reserves, other than share premium or a reduction in share capital, are treated as dividend income. Dividend income from subsidiaries is recognised when the dividends are declared by the subsidiary.

Investment surpluses

Investment surpluses consist of net realised gains and losses on the sale of investments and net unrealised fair value gains and losses on the valuation of investments at fair value, excluding investments relating to capital market activities (refer financial services income policy note for presentation of gains and losses

on capital market investments) and dividend and interest income. These surpluses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on the date of sale or upon valuation to fair value.

Premium income – long-term policy contracts

Premium income from long-term insurance and investment policy contracts is recognised as an increase in long-term policy liabilities. The full annual premiums on individual insurance and investment policy contracts that are receivable in terms of the policy contracts are accounted for on policy anniversary dates, notwithstanding that premiums are payable in instalments. The monthly premiums in respect of certain new products are in terms of their policy contracts accounted for when due. Cover only commences when premiums are received. Group life insurance and investment contract premiums are accounted for when receivable. Where premiums are not determined in advance, they are accounted for upon receipt. The unearned portion of accrued premiums is included within long-term policy liabilities.

Policy contract benefits

Underwriting benefits

Life insurance policy claims received up to the last day of each financial period and claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) are provided for and included in underwriting policy benefits. Past claims experience is used as the basis for determining the extent of the IBNR claims.

Provision is made for underwriting losses that may arise from unexpired general insurance risks when it is anticipated that unearned premiums will be insufficient to cover future claims.

Income from reinsurance policies is recognised concurrently with the recognition of the related policy benefit.

Other policy benefits

Other policy benefits are not recognised in the Group statement of comprehensive income but reflected as a reduction in long-term policy liabilities.

Maturity and annuity payments are recognised when due. Surrenders are recognised at the earlier of payment date or the date on which the policy ceases to be included in long-term policy liabilities.

Sales remuneration

Sales remuneration consists of commission payable to sales staff on long-term and short-term investment and insurance business and expenses directly related thereto, bonuses payable to sales staff and the Group's contribution to their retirement and medical aid funds. Commission is accounted for on all in-force policies in the financial period during which it is incurred.

The portion of sales remuneration that is directly attributable to the acquisition of long-term recurring premium investment policy contracts is capitalised to the deferred acquisition cost (DAC) asset and recognised over the period in which the related services are rendered and revenue recognised (refer to policy statement for DAC asset).

Acquisition cost for general insurance business is deferred over the period in which the related premiums are earned.

Sales remuneration recognised in the statement of comprehensive income includes the amortisation of deferred acquisition costs as well as sales remuneration incurred that is not directly attributable to the acquisition of long-term investment policy contracts or general insurance business.

Administration costs

Administration costs include, *inter alia*, indirect taxes such as VAT, property and administration expenses relating to owner-occupied property, property and investment expenses related to the management of the policyholders' investments, claims handling costs, product development and training costs.

Leases

Leases of assets, under which the lessor effectively retains all the risks and benefits of ownership, are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. When an operating lease is terminated, any payment required by the lessor by way of penalty is recognised as an expense in the period in which termination takes place.

Leases, where the Group effectively assumes all the risks and benefits of ownership, are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at inception at the lower of the present value of minimum lease payments and the fair value of the leased assets. The effective interest rate method is used to allocate lease payments between finance cost and the lease liability. The finance cost component is recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income. Finance lease assets recognised are depreciated, where applicable, over the shorter of the assets' useful lives and the lease terms.

Finance costs

Finance costs are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income on an accrual basis.

Taxation

Normal income tax

Current income tax is provided in respect of taxable income at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided for all temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes using the liability method, except for:

- ① Temporary differences relating to investments in associates, joint ventures and subsidiaries where the Group controls the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- ② Temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in transactions other than business combinations that at transaction date do not affect either accounting or taxable profit or loss.

The amount of deferred income tax provided is based on the expected realisation or settlement of the deferred tax assets and liabilities using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date. Deferred tax assets relating to unused tax losses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised. Deferred tax balances are reflected at current values and have not been discounted.

Foreign currencies

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated to functional currency, i.e. the currency of the primary economic environment in which each of the Group's entities operate, at the exchange rates on transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated to functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the financial period-end. Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at fair value are translated to functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at valuation date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at historic cost are translated to functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the date of initial recognition. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of transactions or the translation of monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as financial services income. Exchange differences on non-monetary assets and monetary assets classified as investment assets, such as equities and foreign interest-bearing investments, are included in investment surpluses.

Foreign operations

Statement of comprehensive income items of foreign operations (including foreign subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures) with a functional currency different from the presentation currency are converted to South African rand at the weighted average exchange rates for the financial year, except where the average exchange rate is not representative of the timing of specific items, in which instances the exchange rate on transaction date is used. The closing rate is used for the translation of assets and liabilities, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of foreign entities. At acquisition, equity is translated at the rate ruling on the date of acquisition. Post-acquisition equity is translated at the rates prevailing when the change in equity occurred. Exchange differences arising on the translation of foreign operations are transferred to a foreign currency translation reserve until the disposal of the net investment when it is released to the statement of comprehensive income.

Retirement benefits

Retirement benefits for employees are provided by a number of defined-benefit and defined-contribution pension and provident funds. The assets of these funds, including those relating to any actuarial surpluses, are held separately from those of the Group. The retirement plans are funded by payments from employees and the relevant Group companies, taking into account the recommendations of the retirement fund valuator.

Defined-benefit plans

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group recognises service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements and net interest expense or income in net profit. When a fund is in a net surplus position, the value of any defined benefit asset recognised is restricted to the sum of any unrecognised past service costs and the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in the future contributions to the plan.

Defined-contribution plans

Group contributions to the defined contribution funds are charged against the statement of comprehensive income in the year incurred.

Contingencies

Possible obligations of the Group, the existence of which will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group and present obligations of the Group where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or where the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably, are not recognised in the Group statement of financial position but are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Possible assets of the Group, the existence of which will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group, are not recognised in the Group statement of financial position and are only disclosed in the notes to the financial statements where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Staff incentive schemes

The following staff long-term incentive schemes have been implemented in the Group and have unvested conditions at the reporting date:

Deferred Share Plan (DSP)

The DSP was introduced in 2007. In terms of the DSP, Sanlam undertakes to deliver a fixed number of shares to selected employees on pre-determined dates in the future, on condition that the employee is still in the employment of Sanlam on those dates. Vesting can occur in three tranches over a period starting three years from the grant date, subject to certain performance targets.

The fair value of equity instruments granted is measured on grant date using an appropriate valuation model, which takes into account the market price on grant date, the fact that employees will not be entitled to dividends until the shares vest, as well as an assumption on the actual percentage of shares that will be delivered. The fair value on grant date is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the vesting period of the equity instruments, adjusted to reflect actual levels of vesting, with a corresponding increase in equity.

Restricted Share Plan

The Restricted Share Plan was introduced in 2006. Selected key employees are granted fully paid-up shares at no consideration in terms of retention and performance agreements. Unconditional vesting can occur on pre-determined dates subject to certain performance targets being met. The fair value of the equity instruments granted on the date of grant is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, adjusted to reflect actual levels of vesting.

Dividends

Dividends proposed or declared after the statement of financial position date are not recognised at the statement of financial position date.

Policy liabilities and profit entitlement

Introduction

The valuation bases and methodology used to calculate the policy liabilities of all material lines of long-term insurance business and the corresponding shareholder profit entitlement for Sanlam Life are set out below. The same valuation methodology, where applicable, is applied in all material respects to value the policy liabilities of Sanlam Developing Markets, Channel Life, Safrican insurance company and Sanlam Emerging Markets, as well as investment contracts issued by Sanlam Investments and Pensions, unless otherwise stated. The valuation methodology in respect of insurance contracts issued by Sanlam Investments and Pensions is not presented in view of their relatively immaterial contribution to earnings and the relative small size of their insurance contract liabilities.

The valuation bases and methodology, which comply with South African actuarial guidelines and requires minimum liabilities to be held based on a prospective calculation of policy liabilities, serves as a liability adequacy test. No adjustment is required to the value of the liabilities at 31 December 2016 as a result of the aforementioned adequacy test.

The valuation bases and methodology comply with the requirements of IFRS.

Where the valuation of long-term policy liabilities is based on the valuation of supporting assets, the assets are valued on the bases as set out in the accounting policy for investments, with the exception of investments in treasury shares, subsidiaries, associated companies, joint ventures and consolidated funds, which are also valued at fair value.

Classification of contracts

A distinction is made between investment contracts without discretionary participation features (DPF) (which fall within the scope of IAS 39 – *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*), investment contracts with DPF and insurance contracts (where the Financial Soundness Valuation (FSV) method continues to apply, subject to certain requirements specified in IFRS 4 – *Insurance Contracts*).

A contract is classified as insurance where Sanlam accepts significant insurance risk by agreeing with the policyholder to pay benefits if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder or other beneficiary. Significant insurance risk exists where it is expected that for the duration of the policy or part thereof, policy benefits payable on the occurrence of the insured event will significantly exceed the amount payable on early termination, before allowance for

expense deductions at early termination. Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, the classification remains unchanged for the remainder of its lifetime, even if the insurance risk reduces significantly during this period.

Policy contracts not classified as insurance contracts are classified as investment contracts and comprise the following categories:

- ⊙ Investment contracts with DPF;
- ⊙ Investment contracts with investment management services; and
- ⊙ Other investment contracts.

An investment contract with DPF entitles the policyholder to receive benefits or bonuses in addition to guaranteed benefits. These additional benefits have the following features:

- ⊙ The benefits constitute a significant portion of each policy's total benefits;
- ⊙ The timing and amount of the benefits are at the discretion of the Sanlam Group, which has to be exercised in a reasonable way; and
- ⊙ The benefits are based on the investment performance of a specified pool of underlying assets.

All investment contracts that fall within the scope of IAS 39 (i.e. all investment contracts without DPF) are designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

Insurance contracts and investment contracts with DPF

The actuarial value of the policy liabilities is determined using the FSV method as described in professional guidance note, SAP 104 issued by the Actuarial Society of South Africa (Actuarial Society), which is consistent with the valuation method prescribed in the LTIA and consistent with the valuation of assets at fair value as described in the accounting policy for investments. The underlying philosophy is to recognise profits prudently over the term of each contract consistent with the work done and risk borne. In the valuation of liabilities, provision is made for:

- ⊙ The best estimate of future experience;
- ⊙ The compulsory margins prescribed in the LTIA; and
- ⊙ Discretionary margins determined to release profits to shareholders consistent with policy design and company policy.

The value of policy liabilities at 31 December 2016 exceeds the minimum requirements in terms of the LTIA, SAP 104 and APN 110.

The application of actuarial guidance, as set out in SAP 104 and APN 110 issued by the Actuarial Society, is described below in the context of the Group's major product classifications.

➤ Best estimate of future experience

The best estimate of future experience is determined as follows:

- ① Future investment return assumptions are derived from market yields of fixed interest securities on the valuation date, with adjustments for the other asset classes.
- ② The appropriate asset composition of the various asset portfolios, investment management expenses, taxation at current tax rates and charges for investment guarantees are taken into account.
- ③ For some of the Group's African operations, where long-term fixed interest markets are underdeveloped, investment return assumptions are based on an assessment of longer-term economic conditions. The future investment returns for Namibian businesses are based on the market yields of South African fixed interest securities on the valuation date. Refer to note 8 on page 219 of the Integrated report online for investment return assumptions per asset class.
- ④ Future expense assumptions are based on the 2016 actual expenses and escalated at estimated expense inflation rates per annum, with a higher rate assumed for legacy business. The allocation of initial and maintenance expenses is based on functional cost analysis and reflects actual expenses incurred during 2016. Allowance is made for project expenses consistently with the best estimate used for embedded value purposes.
- ⑤ Assumptions with regard to future mortality, disability and disability payment termination rates are consistent with Sanlam's recent experience or expected future experience if this would result in a higher liability. In particular, mortality and disability rates are adjusted to allow for expected deterioration in mortality rates as a result of Aids and for expected improvements in mortality rates in the case of annuity business.
- ⑥ Persistency assumptions with regard to lapse, surrender and paid-up rates are consistent with Sanlam's recent experience or expected future experience if this would result in a higher liability.

Asset portfolios

Separate asset portfolios are maintained in support of policy liabilities for each of the major lines of business; each portfolio having an asset mix appropriate for the specific product. Bonus rates are declared for each class of participating business in relation to the funding level of each portfolio and the expected future net investment return on the assets of the particular investment portfolio.

Bonus stabilisation reserves

Sanlam Life's individual and group stabilised bonus portfolios are valued on a retrospective basis. If the fair value of the assets in such a portfolio is greater than the policyholders' investment accounts (net premiums invested plus declared bonuses), a positive bonus stabilisation reserve is created, which will be used to enhance future bonuses. Conversely, if assets are less than the investment accounts, a negative bonus stabilisation reserve is created. A negative bonus stabilisation reserve will be limited to the amount that the Statutory Actuary expects will be recovered through the declaration of lower bonuses during the ensuing three years, if investment returns are in line with long-term assumptions. Negative bonus stabilisation reserves in excess of 7,5% of the investment accounts are specifically disclosed. Bonus stabilisation reserves are included in long-term policy liabilities.

Provision for future bonuses

Provision was made for future bonuses so that each asset portfolio, less charges for expenses (including investment guarantee charges) and profit loadings, for each line of business would be fully utilised for the benefit of the policyholders of that portfolio.

Reversionary bonus business

The liability is set equal to the fair value of the underlying assets. This is equivalent to a best estimate prospective liability calculation using the bonus rates as set out above, and allowing for the shareholders' share of one-ninth of the cost of these bonuses.

The present value of the shareholders' entitlement is sufficient to cover the compulsory margins required in the LTIA and the Actuarial Society guidelines for the valuation of policy liabilities. These margins are thus not provided for in addition to the shareholders' entitlement.

Individual stable bonus, linked and market-related business

For investment policies where the bonuses are stabilised or directly related to the return on the underlying investment portfolios, the liabilities are equated to the retrospectively

accumulated fair value of the underlying assets. These retrospective liabilities are higher than the prospective liabilities calculated as the present value of expected future benefits and expenses less future premiums at the relevant discount rates.

To the extent that the retrospective liabilities exceed the prospective liabilities, the valuation contains discretionary margins. The valuation methodology results in the release of these margins to shareholders on a fees minus expenses basis consistent with the work done and risks borne over the lifetime of the policies.

An exception to the above relates to policy liabilities in respect of Sanlam Developing Markets' and Channel Life's individual Universal Life business (including stable bonus and market-linked business), which are valued prospectively. Negative values are not allowed in respect of any of these policies.

Group stable bonus business

In the case of Group policies where bonuses are stabilised, the liabilities are equated to the fair value of the retrospectively accumulated underlying assets.

Future fees are expected to exceed expenses, including allowance for the prescribed margins. These excesses are released to shareholders consistent with the work done and risks borne over the lifetime of the policies.

Participating annuity business

The liabilities are equated to the fair value of the retrospectively accumulated underlying assets. This is equivalent to a best estimate prospective liability calculation allowing for future bonus rates as described above and expected future investment returns. Shareholder entitlements emerge in line with fees charged less expenses incurred consistent with work done and risks borne over the lifetime of the annuities. The present value of the shareholders' entitlement is sufficient to cover the compulsory margins for the valuation of policy liabilities. The compulsory margins are thus not provided for in addition to the shareholders' entitlement.

Non-participating annuity business

Non-participating life annuity instalments and future expenses in respect of these instalments are discounted at the zero-coupon yield curve adjusted to allow for credit risk and investment administration charges. All profits or losses accrue to the shareholders when incurred.

Other non-participating business

Other non-participating business forms less than 7% of the total liabilities. Most of the other non-participating business liabilities are valued on a retrospective basis. The remainder is valued prospectively and contains discretionary margins via either an explicit interest rate deduction of approximately less than 1% on average or by not allowing policies with negative reserves.

For Sanlam Life's non-participating business other than life annuity business, an asset mismatch provision is maintained. The interest and asset profits arising from the non-participating portfolio are added to this provision. The asset mismatch provision accrues to shareholders at the rate of 1,33% monthly, based on the balance of the provision at the end of the previous quarter. The effect of holding this provision is, among other purposes, to dampen the impact on earnings of short-term fluctuations in fair values of assets underlying these liabilities. The asset mismatch provision represents a discretionary margin. A negative asset mismatch provision will not be created, but such shortfall will accrue to shareholders in the year in which it occurs.

Provision for HIV/Aids and other pandemics

A specific provision for HIV/Aids-related claims is maintained and included within the related prospective reserves.

A prospective calculation according to the relevant guidelines is performed for Sanlam Life's policies.

Premium rates for Group business are reviewed annually. The HIV/Aids provision is based on the expected HIV/Aids claims in a year and the time that may elapse before premium rates and underwriting conditions can be suitably adjusted should actual experience be worse than expected.

In addition, provision for claims relating to other pandemics is also made based on the estimated additional death claims should a moderate pandemic occur.

Provision for minimum investment return guarantees

In addition to the liabilities described above, a stochastic modelling approach was used to provide for the possible cost of minimum investment return guarantees provided by some participating and market-related policies, consistent with actuarial guidance note APN 110.

Working capital

To the extent that the management of working capital gives rise to profits, no credit is taken for this in determining the policy liabilities.

Reinsurance

Liabilities are valued gross before taking into account reinsurance. Where material, the difference between the gross and net (after reinsurance) value of liabilities is held as a reinsurance asset.

Investment contracts (other than with DPF)

Contracts with investment management services

The liabilities for individual and group contracts are set equal to the retrospectively accumulated fair value of the underlying assets. The profits or losses that accrue to shareholders are equal to fees received during the period concerned plus the movement in the DAC asset less expenses incurred.

Where these contracts provide for minimum investment return guarantees, provision is made for the fair value of the embedded derivative.

Non-participating annuity business

Term annuity instalments and expected future expenses in respect of these instalments are discounted at the zero-coupon yield curve adjusted to allow for credit risk and investment administration charges. All profits or losses accrue to the shareholders when incurred.

Guaranteed plans

Guaranteed maturity values and expected future expenses are discounted at market-related interest rates. All profits or losses accrue to the shareholders when incurred.

Group statement of financial position

as at 31 December 2016

R million	Notes	2016	2015
Assets			
Equipment	1	881	892
Owner-occupied properties	2	1 171	1 329
Goodwill	3.1	3 596	3 895
Value of business acquired	3.2	1 606	1 943
Other intangible assets	4	575	487
Deferred acquisition costs	5	3 597	3 463
Long-term reinsurance assets	6	958	945
Investments	7	592 945	590 894
Properties	7.1	10 664	11 606
Fixed properties		10 485	11 391
Straight-line rental adjustment		179	215
Investments in associates and joint ventures	7.2	21 560	15 999
Equities and similar securities	7.3	176 944	189 214
Interest-bearing investments	7.4	170 584	165 261
Structured transactions	7.4	13 756	14 179
Investment funds	7.4	161 050	157 288
Cash, deposits and similar securities	7.4	38 387	37 347
Deferred tax	8	1 880	368
Assets of disposal groups classified as held for sale	38	663	540
General insurance technical assets	9	5 022	4 251
Working capital assets		59 665	65 501
Trade and other receivables	10	40 904	45 360
Cash, deposits and similar securities		18 761	20 141
Total assets		672 559	674 508
Equity and liabilities			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital and premium	11	22	22
Treasury shares		(3 790)	(3 683)
Other reserves	12	9 903	12 505
Retained earnings		47 255	44 777
Shareholders' fund		53 390	53 621
Non-controlling interest	14	5 696	6 571
Total equity		59 086	60 192
Long-term policy liabilities	15	483 748	480 910
Insurance contracts		177 675	183 972
Investment contracts		306 073	296 938
Term finance	16	6 466	5 637
Margin business		1 652	1 737
Other interest-bearing liabilities		4 814	3 900
Structured transactions liabilities		1 298	2 374
External investors in consolidated funds		55 486	53 641
Cell owners' interest		1 153	980
Deferred tax	8	2 069	2 180
General insurance technical provisions	9	14 557	13 523
Working capital liabilities		48 696	55 071
Trade and other payables	17	46 636	52 751
Provisions	18	332	319
Taxation		1 728	2 001
Total equity and liabilities		672 559	674 508

Group statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2016

R million	Notes	2016	2015
Net income		86 695	85 293
Financial services income	19	58 189	53 754
Reinsurance premiums paid	20	(7 626)	(6 831)
Reinsurance commission received	21	1 396	1 275
Investment income	22	28 413	25 241
Investment surpluses	22	9 150	13 942
Finance cost – margin business	26	(106)	(101)
Change in fair value of external investors' liability		(2 721)	(1 987)
Net insurance and investment contract benefits and claims		(49 329)	(47 675)
Long-term insurance contract benefits	23	(24 143)	(15 247)
Long-term investment contract benefits	23	(13 204)	(21 736)
General insurance claims		(17 423)	(14 206)
Reinsurance claims received	21	5 441	3 514
Expenses		(24 731)	(23 024)
Sales remuneration		(8 140)	(7 269)
Administration costs	24	(16 591)	(15 755)
Impairments	39	(340)	(173)
Amortisation of intangibles		(326)	(382)
Net operating result		11 969	14 039
Equity-accounted earnings	25	2 095	1 310
Finance cost – other	26	(460)	(580)
Profit before tax		13 604	14 769
Taxation	27	(3 026)	(3 859)
Shareholders' fund		(1 832)	(3 078)
Policyholders' fund		(1 194)	(781)
Profit for the year		10 578	10 910
Other comprehensive income: to be recycled through profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Movement in foreign currency translation reserve ⁽¹⁾		(4 367)	3 462
Other comprehensive income of equity accounted investments ⁽¹⁾		(248)	(72)
Movement in cash flow hedge		(469)	509
Other comprehensive income: not to be recycled through profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Employee benefits re-measurement loss	32	(54)	(11)
Comprehensive income for the year		5 440	14 798
Allocation of comprehensive income:			
Profit for the year		10 578	10 910
Shareholders' fund		9 623	9 391
Non-controlling interest		955	1 519
Comprehensive income for the year		5 440	14 798
Shareholders' fund		5 139	12 863
Non-controlling interest		301	1 935
Earnings attributable to shareholders of the company (cents):			
Profit for the year:			
Basic earnings per share	28	481,1	468,9
Diluted earnings per share	28	476,4	464,0

⁽¹⁾ Comparative information has been restated to comply with amendments to IAS1 as described in the basis of presentation.

Group statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 December 2016

R million	Share capital	Share premium	Treasury shares	Non-distributable reserve
Balance at 1 January 2015	21	1	(3 584)	9 870
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-
Net (acquisition)/disposal of treasury shares ⁽²⁾	-	-	(99)	-
Share-based payments	-	-	-	-
Transfer to non-distributable reserve	-	-	-	24
Transfer (from)/to consolidation reserve	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-
Acquisitions, disposals and other movements in interests	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2015	21	1	(3 683)	9 894
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-
Net (acquisition)/disposal of treasury shares ⁽²⁾	-	-	(107)	-
Share-based payments	-	-	-	-
Transfer from non-distributable reserve	-	-	-	(18)
Transfer (from)/to consolidation reserve	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-
Acquisitions, disposals and other movements in interests	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2016	21	1	(3 790)	9 876

⁽¹⁾ A normal dividend of 245 cents per share declared during 2016 in respect of the 2015 financial year (2015: normal dividend of 225 cents per share).

⁽²⁾ Comprises movement in cost of shares held by subsidiaries, share incentive trusts and other consolidated funds as well as the effect of recognising certain tax losses relating to policyholder funds recognised as deferred tax asset.

⁽³⁾ Other comprehensive income includes a realisation of cash flow hedging adjustments of R707 million (R509 million net of tax) in respect of the acquisition of interests in Saham Finances, Shriram Life Insurance and Shriram General Insurance, as well as an additional cash flow hedging adjustment of R56 million (R40 million net of tax) in respect of the cumulative fair value movements on the hedging instruments designated for funding of an additional stake in Saham Finances.

Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Subtotal: equity holders	Consolidation reserve	Total: equity holders	Non- controlling interest	Total equity
1 443	40 176	47 927	(1 890)	46 037	5 198	51 235
3 011	9 852	12 863	-	12 863	1 935	14 798
-	9 391	9 391	-	9 391	1 519	10 910
3 011	461	3 472	-	3 472	416	3 888
-	(364)	(463)	(683)	(1 146)	(16)	(1 162)
-	409	409	-	409	57	466
-	(24)	-	-	-	-	-
-	(478)	(478)	478	-	-	-
-	(4 526)	(4 526)	-	(4 526)	(891)	(5 417)
-	(268)	(268)	252	(16)	288	272
4 454	44 777	55 464	(1 843)	53 621	6 571	60 192
(3 902)	9 041	5 139	-	5 139	301	5 440
-	9 623	9 623	-	9 623	955	10 578
(3 902)	(582)	(4 484)	-	(4 484)	(654)	(5 138)
-	(345)	(452)	(238)	(690)	(41)	(731)
-	325	325	-	325	37	362
-	18	-	-	-	-	-
-	(1 550)	(1 550)	1 550	-	-	-
-	(4 916)	(4 916)	-	(4 916)	(1 224)	(6 140)
-	(95)	(95)	6	(89)	52	(37)
552	47 255	53 915	(525)	53 390	5 696	59 086

Group cash flow statement

for the year ended 31 December 2016

R million	Note	2016	2015 ⁽¹⁾
Cash flow from operating activities		14 428	32 593
Cash (utilised)/generated in operations	36.1	(1 314)	18 825
Interest and preference share dividends received		17 130	14 877
Interest paid		(566)	(681)
Dividends received		10 186	8 992
Dividends paid		(6 072)	(5 333)
Taxation paid		(4 936)	(4 087)
Cash flow from investment activities		(15 949)	(16 291)
Net acquisition of investments		(8 268)	(15 899)
Acquisition of subsidiaries and associated companies	36.2	(7 699)	(1 082)
Disposal of subsidiaries and associated companies	36.3	18	690
Cash flow from financing activities		165	(1 477)
Movement in treasury shares		(731)	(1 162)
Term finance raised		2 302	548
Term finance repaid		(1 406)	(863)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(1 356)	14 825
Net foreign exchange difference		(69)	707
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		54 046	38 514
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	36.4	52 621	54 046

⁽¹⁾ Comparative information has been restated. Refer to note 36.5 for additional information.

Notes to the Group financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2016

R million	2016	2015
1. Equipment		
Computer equipment	524	553
Cost	1 676	1 691
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1 152)	(1 138)
Furniture, equipment, vehicles and other	357	339
Cost	1 034	1 027
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(677)	(688)
Equipment	881	892
Reconciliation of carrying amount		
Balance at beginning of the year	892	723
Additions and expenditure capitalised	301	422
Disposals	(16)	(14)
Acquired through business combinations	2	11
Disposal of subsidiaries	–	(22)
Depreciation	(266)	(261)
Foreign currency translation differences	(32)	33
Balance at end of the year	881	892
2. Owner-occupied properties		
Balance at beginning of the year	1 329	1 096
Additions and expenditure capitalised	1	174
Transfer from/(to) investment properties	(81)	11
Foreign currency translation differences	(64)	67
Depreciation	(14)	(19)
Balance at end of the year	1 171	1 329

Notes to the Group financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2016

R million	2016	2015
3. Intangible assets arising on acquisition		
3.1 Goodwill		
Balance at beginning of the year	3 895	3 974
Gross carrying amount	4 250	4 245
Accumulated impairment	(355)	(271)
Acquired through business combinations	6	138
Impairments	(107)	(162)
Disposals	(34)	(193)
Foreign currency translation differences	(164)	138
Balance at end of the year	3 596	3 895
Gross carrying amount	4 043	4 250
Accumulated impairment	(447)	(355)
Allocation of goodwill		
Life insurance	664	714
Sanlam Life and Pensions UK	356	356
MCIS Insurance	163	193
Channel Life	96	96
Sanlam Developing Markets	36	36
Other	13	33
Other Sanlam businesses	2 932	3 181
Goodwill held on Group level	1 198	1 198
Santam	771	768
Sanlam Investment Management	473	479
International: Investment Management	280	334
Soras Group	–	79
Sanlam UK (excluding Sanlam Life and Pensions UK)	104	141
Glacier	98	98
Other	8	84
Balance at end of the year	3 596	3 895

There were no material additions to goodwill in 2016.

The disposal of goodwill during the year ended 31 December 2016 arose from the sale of Anglo African Finance Proprietary Limited.

Impairment of goodwill

For impairment testing purposes, goodwill is allocated to cash generating units at the lowest level of operational activity (business) to which it relates. The recoverable amount of goodwill has been determined based on the various businesses' valuations, as included in Group Equity Value plus a multiple of life insurance value of new business (representing the total value in use for entities at embedded value), less the consolidated net asset value of the respective businesses. Refer to page 172 of the Integrated report online for an analysis of Group Equity Value as well as pages 219 to 221 for valuation assumptions used. The impairment in the Soras Group of R71 million relates to financial irregularities uncovered during the year. Other goodwill impairments relates mainly to Legal Guard of R33 million.

R million	2016	2015
3. Intangible assets arising on acquisition (continued)		
3.2 Value of business acquired		
Balance at beginning of the year	1 943	2 045
Additions during the year	9	142
Foreign currency translation differences	(223)	180
Acquired through business combinations	150	8
Amortisation	(261)	(321)
Disposals	(12)	(111)
Balance at end of the year	1 606	1 943
Gross carrying amount	3 195	3 323
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(1 589)	(1 380)
Allocation of value of business acquired		
Sanlam UK	351	613
Sanlam Developing Markets	445	482
Sanlam Emerging Markets	494	652
Sanlam Investments	150	–
Other	166	196
Balance at end of the year	1 606	1 943

The value of business acquired through business combinations relates primarily to the acquisition of Brackenhams Holdings by Sanlam Investments.

Amortisation and impairment of value of business acquired

Value of business acquired is amortised to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the expected life of the intangible asset, currently 25 years for Sanlam Developing Markets, 15 years for Channel Life, Brackenhams Holdings and Sanlam Private Investments UK and 10 years for MCIS Insurance, the major businesses to which value of business acquired relates. For impairment testing purposes, the value of business acquired is allocated to cash-generating units at the lowest level of operational activity (business) to which it relates. The recoverable amount has been determined based on the various businesses' contribution to Group Equity Value, less the related net asset value. Refer to page 172 of the Integrated report online for an analysis of Group Equity Value. There were no impairments of value of business acquired recognised during the year.

Notes to the Group financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2016

R million	2016	2015
4. Other intangibles		
Balance at beginning of the year	487	438
Gross carrying amount	774	651
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(287)	(213)
Additions during the year ⁽¹⁾	118	101
Acquired through business combinations ⁽²⁾	59	1
Impairments	(5)	(13)
Disposals	(1)	–
Amortisation ⁽³⁾	(65)	(61)
Foreign currency translation differences	(18)	21
Balance at end of the year	575	487
Gross carrying amount	921	774
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(346)	(287)
<p>⁽¹⁾ The additions to other intangibles relate primarily to the Standard Chartered Bancassurance agreement for General Insurance contracts, entered into November 2016.</p> <p>⁽²⁾ Santam acquired key business relationships as part of its acquisition of a book of business.</p> <p>⁽³⁾ Other intangibles acquired is amortised on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life of the intangible assets, currently five years for the majority of Sanlam Personal Finances intangibles, five years for Sanlam Emerging Markets and three years for Santam. The group does not have any internally generated intangible assets. Other intangible assets are assessed for indicators of impairment on a bi-annual basis and written down as required. Real Futures other intangible assets were impaired in the current year by approximately R5 million.</p>		
5. Deferred acquisition costs		
Balance at beginning of the year	3 463	3 281
Acquisition costs capitalised	636	624
Amortisation	(502)	(442)
Balance at end of the year	3 597	3 463
6. Long-term reinsurance assets		
Balance at beginning of the year	945	941
Movement in reinsurers' share of insurance liabilities	13	4
Balance at end of year	958	945
Maturity analysis of long-term reinsurance assets		
Due within one year	44	57
Due within two to five years	135	153
Due after more than five years	716	695
Open ended	63	40
Total long-term reinsurance assets	958	945

Amounts due from reinsurers in respect of claims incurred by the Group that are reinsured, are included in trade and other receivables (refer to note 10).

R million	2016	2015
7. Investments		
7.1 Properties		
Properties comprise:		
Office buildings	3 161	3 925
Retail buildings	2 506	2 743
Industrial buildings	767	699
Undeveloped land	469	8
International properties (situated outside South Africa)	3 271	3 845
Other	490	386
Total properties	10 664	11 606
Less: straight-line rental adjustment	(179)	(215)
Total investment properties	10 485	11 391
Reconciliation of carrying amount of properties		
Properties – balance at beginning of the year	11 606	10 333
Additions	1 050	264
Disposals	(1 014)	(207)
Reclassified as disposal groups classified as held for sale (refer note 38)	(655)	–
Acquired through business combinations	–	136
Foreign currency translation differences	(961)	1 049
Investment surpluses	557	42
Transfers (to)/from owner-occupied properties	81	(11)
Properties – balance at end of the year	10 664	11 606
Reconciliation of straight-line rental adjustment		
Straight-line rental adjustment – balance at beginning of the year	215	214
Disposals	(16)	–
Reclassified as disposal groups classified as held for sale	(24)	–
Movement for the year included in the statement of comprehensive income	4	1
Straight-line rental adjustment – balance at end of the year	179	215
Contractual future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable operating leases:		
Within one year	693	814
Within two to five years	1 941	2 405
After more than five years	432	610
Future minimum lease payments	3 066	3 829

Notes to the Group financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2016

R million	Note	2016	2015
7. Investments (continued)			
7.2 Investments in associated companies and joint ventures			
Investments in associated companies	7.2.1	19 705	14 674
Shriram Capital		5 680	6 425
Shriram Transport Finance Company		1 214	1 279
Shriram Life Insurance		453	–
Shriram General Insurance		721	–
Saham Finances		4 810	–
Letshego		1 842	1 784
Pacific & Orient		777	1 043
Capricorn Investment Holdings		1 020	920
Afrocentric		753	703
Other associated companies		2 435	2 520
Investments in joint ventures	7.2.2	1 855	1 325
Sanlam Personal Loans		748	739
Speqtel Investment Holdings ⁽¹⁾		423	–
Other joint ventures		684	586
Total equity-accounted investments		21 560	15 999

⁽¹⁾ The Group acquired a joint venture through which it has an effective 12,5% interest in Seacom Limited.

R million	Shriram Capital ⁽²⁾		Shriram Transport Finance Company ⁽²⁾	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
7. Investments (continued)				
7.2 Investments in associated companies and joint ventures (continued)				
7.2.1 Investments in associated companies				
Details of material associated companies:				
Carrying value of interest – equity method	5 680	6 425	1 214	1 279
Fair value of interest – based on internal valuation	6 689	6 883	1 431	1 406
Fair value of interest – based on quoted prices for listed businesses	6 668	7 356	1 162	1 365
Effective interest in issued share capital – shareholders' fund ⁽³⁾	26%	26%	3%	3%
Summarised financial information:				
Revenue	8 509	6 515	23 972	18 484
Post-tax profit from continuing operations	1 767	1 730	2 820	1 541
Total comprehensive income	1 767	1 730	2 820	1 541
Assets and liabilities				
Non-current assets	35 578	36 130	95 829	90 558
Current assets	5 158	6 780	48 266	61 313
Non-current liabilities	(4 634)	(4 558)	(73 108)	(82 202)
Current liabilities	(13 306)	(12 921)	(48 986)	(46 961)
Net asset value	22 796	25 431	22 001	22 708
Non-controlling interest	8 554	9 362	–	–
Shareholders fund	14 242	16 069	22 001	22 708
Calculated carrying value	5 248	5 921	656	677
Goodwill recognised in the carrying value of associate	432	504	558	602
Carrying value	5 680	6 425	1 214	1 279
Dividends received	33	65	14	14

⁽²⁾ Shriram Capital has business operations (credit, life and general insurance) mainly in India. Earnings for 2016 have been accounted for the period 1 October 2015 to 30 September 2016. The Group also holds a 2,98% direct interest in Shriram Transport Finance Company (associated company of Shriram Capital).

⁽³⁾ The effective interest relates to the holding in Shriram Capital through Shriram Financial Ventures (Chennai) Limited. The Group has a 36,85% interest in Shriram Financial Ventures (Chennai) Limited.

Notes to the Group financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2016

R million	Shriram Life Insurance ⁽⁴⁾		Shriram General Insurance ⁽⁴⁾	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
7. Investments (continued)				
7.2 Investments in associated companies and joint ventures (continued)				
7.2.1 Investments in associated companies (continued)				
Carrying value of interest – equity method	453	–	721	–
Fair value of interest – based on internal valuation	493	–	936	–
Interest in issued share capital – shareholders’ fund	23%	–	23%	–
Summarised financial information:				
Revenue	364	–	909	–
Post-tax profit/(loss) from continuing operations	39	–	126	–
Assets and liabilities				
Non-current assets	5 722	–	13 160	–
Current assets	517	–	614	–
Non-current liabilities	(4 589)	–	(9 538)	–
Current liabilities	(517)	–	(2 044)	–
Net asset value	1 133	–	2 192	–
Non-controlling interest	–	–	54	–
Shareholders’ fund	1 133	–	2 138	–
Calculated carrying value	261	–	492	–
Goodwill recognised in the carrying value of associate	202	–	263	–
Hedge basis adjustment	(10)	–	(34)	–
Carrying value	453	–	721	–

⁽⁴⁾ The Group acquired a 23% direct interest in Shriram Life Insurance and Shriram General Insurance during 2016.

R million	Saham Finance ⁽⁵⁾	
	2016	2015
7. Investments (continued)		
7.2 Investments in associated companies and joint ventures (continued)		
7.2.1 Investments in associated companies (continued)		
Carrying value of interest – equity method	4 810	–
Fair value of interest – based on internal valuation	5 385	–
Fair value of interest – based on quoted prices for listed businesses	4 881	–
Interest in issued share capital – shareholders' fund	30%	–
Summarised financial information:		
Revenue	13 187	–
Post-tax profit from continuing operations	932	–
Other comprehensive income	401	–
Assets and liabilities		
Non-current assets	36 174	–
Current assets	15 509	–
Non-current liabilities	(31 288)	–
Current liabilities	(10 398)	–
Net asset value	9 997	–
Non-controlling interest	3 567	–
Shareholders' fund	6 430	–
Calculated carrying value	1 929	–
Goodwill recognised in the carrying value of associate	3 423	–
Hedge basis adjustment	(542)	–
Carrying value	4 810	–

⁽⁵⁾ The Group acquired a 30% interest in Saham Finances during 2016. The entity provides financial services across various countries in Africa.

Notes to the Group financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2016

R million	Letshego ⁽⁷⁾		Pacific & Orient ⁽⁸⁾	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
7. Investments (continued)				
7.2 Investments in associated companies and joint ventures (continued)				
7.2.1 Investments in associated companies (continued)				
Details of material associated companies:				
Carrying value of interest – equity method	1 842	1 784	777	1 043
Fair value of interest – based on internal valuation	2 039	1 921	777	1 210
Fair value of interest – based on quoted prices for listed businesses	1 668	2 063	–	–
Interest in issued share capital – shareholders' fund	26%	23%	49%	49%
Summarised financial information:				
Revenue	2 564	2 229	1 092	1 254
Post-tax profit from continuing operations	865	967	189	67
Other comprehensive income ⁽⁶⁾	(490)	(349)	–	–
Assets and liabilities				
Non-current assets	466	318	2 704	3 695
Current assets	9 763	9 834	323	137
Non-current liabilities	(4 601)	(3 677)	–	–
Current liabilities	(440)	(545)	(2 223)	(2 974)
Net asset value	5 188	5 930	804	858
Non-controlling interest	251	287	–	–
Shareholders fund	4 937	5 643	804	858
Calculated carrying value	1 297	1 307	394	421
Goodwill recognised in the carrying value of associate	545	477	383	622
Carrying value	1 842	1 784	777	1 043
Dividends received	118	100	42	77

⁽⁶⁾ Other comprehensive loss relates to foreign currency translation differences within these associates and are included in the foreign currency translation reserve in the Group statement of comprehensive income.

⁽⁷⁾ The Group holds a 26,28% interest in Letshego, a listed retail credit business in Botswana. The Group acquired an additional 2,88% in the current year.

⁽⁸⁾ The Group holds a 49% interest in Pacific & Orient Insurance Co Berhad, a niche general insurance business in Malaysia.

R million	Capricorn Investment Holdings ⁽⁹⁾		Afrocentric ⁽¹⁰⁾	
	2016	2015 ⁽¹¹⁾	2016	2015
7. Investments (continued)				
7.2 Investments in associated companies and joint ventures (continued)				
7.2.1 Investments in associated companies (continued)				
Carrying value of interest – equity method	1 020	920	753	703
Fair value of interest – based on internal valuation	1 179	964	859	703
Fair value of interest – based on quoted prices for listed businesses	1 241	1 169	–	–
Interest in issued share capital – shareholders' fund	23%	23%	29%	29%
Summarised financial information:				
Revenue	3 758	3 250	3 145	–
Post-tax profit from continuing operations	887	770	251	–
Other comprehensive income	(39)	115	–	–
Assets and liabilities				
Non-current assets	27 504	25 852	1 742	1 676
Current assets	12 058	13 443	918	703
Non-current liabilities	(6 434)	(5 641)	(11)	(106)
Current liabilities	(27 849)	(28 970)	(622)	(376)
Net asset value	5 279	4 684	2 027	1 897
Non-controlling interest	2 124	1 915	16	60
Shareholders' fund	3 155	2 769	2 011	1 837
Calculated carrying value	722	622	577	527
Goodwill recognised in the carrying value of associate	298	298	176	176
Carrying value	1 020	920	753	703
Dividends received	–	–	–	–

⁽⁹⁾ The Group holds a 22,85% interest in Capricorn Investment Holdings, an investment company in Namibia.

⁽¹⁰⁾ The Group holds a 28,7% interest in ACT Healthcare Assets, a health administration and health risk management company.

⁽¹¹⁾ Restated due to a correction of error in Capricorn Investment Holdings financial statements to consolidate an investment previously treated as an associate.

Details of immaterial associated companies:	2016	2015
Post-tax profit from continuing operations	399	352
Other comprehensive income	–	–
Total comprehensive income	399	352

Notes to the Group financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2016

R million	Sanlam Personal Loans ⁽¹⁾	
	2016	2015
7. Investments (continued)		
7.2 Investments in associated companies and joint ventures (continued)		
7.2.2 Investments in joint ventures		
Details of material joint ventures:		
Carrying value of interest – equity method	748	739
Fair value of interest – based on internal valuation	1 161	1 053
Effective interest in issued share capital:	70%	70%
Class A	70%	70%
Summarised financial information:		
Non-current assets	3 044	3 059
Current assets	1 234	1 013
Cash and cash equivalents	73	70
Other current assets	1 161	943
Non-current liabilities	(1 459)	(1 613)
Current liabilities	(1 732)	(1 388)
Trade and other payables	(46)	(27)
Short-term borrowings	(1 677)	(1 355)
Taxation payable	(9)	(6)
Non-controlling interest	–	(3)
Net asset value attributable to class B shares	(19)	(12)
Total equity	1 068	1 056
Calculated carrying value	748	739
Revenue	83	128
Interest income	992	942
Interest expense	(309)	(281)
Taxation	(83)	(104)
Post-tax profit from continuing operations	213	231
Total comprehensive income	213	231
⁽¹⁾ The Group holds a 70% interest in Sanlam Personal Loans, a jointly controlled entity in the personal loan business in South Africa.		
Details of individually immaterial joint ventures:		
Post-tax profit/(loss) from continuing operations	132	24
Other comprehensive income	–	–
Total comprehensive income	132	24

R million	2016	2015
7. Investments (continued)		
7.3 Equities		
Equities and similar securities comprise:		
Listed on the JSE – at market value	57 363	64 862
Unlisted – at directors' valuation	1 785	1 581
Offshore equity investments	6 069	6 514
Listed – at market value	5 441	5 808
Unlisted – at directors' valuation	628	706
Equities held by consolidated investment funds	111 727	116 257
Total equities and similar securities	176 944	189 214
Classification of equities and similar securities		
Designated as at fair value through profit or loss	176 898	189 109
Held for trading at fair value	46	105
Total equities and similar securities	176 944	189 214
%	2016	2015
Spread of equities listed on the JSE by sector		
Consumer services	23,9	22,8
Consumer goods	14,0	22,2
Financials	26,8	21,5
Basic materials	16,8	13,8
General industrials	6,9	8,5
Telecommunications	5,9	6,1
Healthcare	4,0	4,0
Other	1,5	1,0
Information technology	0,2	0,1
	100	100

Notes to the Group financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2016

R million	Designated as at fair value through profit or loss	Held for trading at fair value	Loans and receivables at amortised cost ⁽¹⁾	Total
7. Investments (continued)				
7.4 Investments other than equities and similar securities, equity-accounted investments and properties				
31 December 2016				
Interest-bearing investments	169 583	–	1 001	170 584
Government interest-bearing investments	70 324	–	–	70 324
Corporate interest-bearing investments	92 731	–	–	92 731
Other interest-bearing investments	6 528	–	1 001	7 529
Structured transactions	13 376	380	–	13 756
Investment funds	161 050	–	–	161 050
Cash, deposits and similar securities	38 387	–	–	38 387
	382 396	380	1 001	383 777
31 December 2015				
Interest-bearing investments	164 017	–	1 244	165 261
Government interest-bearing investments	74 398	–	–	74 398
Corporate interest-bearing investments	84 955	–	–	84 955
Other interest-bearing investments	4 664	–	1 244	5 908
Structured transactions	13 876	303	–	14 179
Investment funds	157 288	–	–	157 288
Cash, deposits and similar securities	37 342	–	5	37 347
	372 523	303	1 249	374 075

⁽¹⁾ The estimated fair value of investments valued at amortised cost amounts to R1 001 million (2015: R1 249 million). These are classified as level 3 instruments and the valuation is based on discounted cash flows.

R million	< 1 year	1 – 5 years	> 5 years	On demand	Total
7. Investments (continued)					
7.4 Investments other than equities and similar securities, equity-accounted investments and properties					
31 December 2016 (continued)					
Interest-bearing investments	18 306	60 640	80 632	11 006	170 584
Government interest-bearing investments	1 384	4 480	60 488	3 972	70 324
Corporate interest-bearing investments	16 298	53 253	17 179	6 001	92 731
Other interest-bearing investments	624	2 907	2 965	1 033	7 529
Structured transactions	3 560	6 087	2 031	2 078	13 756
Investment funds	–	–	–	161 050	161 050
Cash, deposits and similar securities	23 792	12 241	243	2 111	38 387
Total	45 658	78 968	82 906	176 245	383 777
31 December 2015					
Interest-bearing investments	12 033	43 919	74 177	35 132	165 261
Government interest-bearing investments	622	5 855	56 663	11 258	74 398
Corporate interest-bearing investments	11 087	35 991	15 320	22 557	84 955
Other interest-bearing investments	324	2 073	2 194	1 317	5 908
Structured transactions	4 977	4 771	1 859	2 572	14 179
Investment funds	–	–	–	157 288	157 288
Cash, deposits and similar securities	20 100	7 221	422	9 604	37 347
Total	37 110	55 911	76 458	204 596	374 075

The amount of change, during the period and cumulatively, in the fair value of the loans and receivables that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the financial asset is determined as the change triggered by factors other than changes in benchmark interest rates. The impact of changes in credit risk for 2016 and 2015 was not material.

7.5 Use of valuation techniques to determine fair value

Refer to note 40 for additional disclosures.

Notes to the Group financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2016

R million	Income tax	Capital gains tax
8. Deferred tax		
Reconciliation of the deferred tax balances:		
Balance at 1 January 2015	169	(2 302)
Temporary differences (charged)/credited to the statement of comprehensive income	108	299
Accruals and provisions	14	(5)
Tax losses and credits	(14)	–
Net unrealised investment surpluses on shareholders' fund	59	338
Net unrealised investment surpluses on policyholders' fund	–	(67)
Other temporary differences	49	33
Acquisition of subsidiaries	(1)	–
Foreign currency translation differences	(68)	(22)
Disposal of subsidiaries	5	–
Balance at 31 December 2015	213	(2 025)
Temporary differences (charged)/credited to the statement of comprehensive income	1 507	(122)
Accruals and provisions	(19)	–
Tax losses and credits	1 554	–
Net unrealised investment surpluses on shareholders' fund	9	46
Net unrealised investment surpluses on policyholders' fund	(7)	(68)
Other temporary differences	(30)	(100)
Acquisition of subsidiaries	(17)	–
Foreign currency translation differences	35	54
Cash flow hedge	164	–
Disposal of subsidiaries	2	–
Balance at 31 December 2016	1 904	(2 093)
Analysis of deferred tax balances at 31 December 2016	1 904	(2 093)
Accruals and provisions	293	–
Tax losses and credits	1 676	–
Unrealised gains/losses on shareholders' fund	33	(1 008)
Unrealised gains/losses on policyholders' fund	(1)	(957)
Other temporary differences	(97)	(128)
Analysis of deferred tax balances at 31 December 2015	213	(2 025)
Accruals and provisions	300	–
Tax losses and credits	125	–
Unrealised gains/losses on shareholders' fund	(164)	(1 054)
Unrealised gains/losses on policyholders' fund	6	(898)
Other temporary differences	(54)	(73)

R million	2016	2015
8. Deferred tax (continued)		
Total deferred tax asset recognised	1 880	368
Total deferred tax liability recognised	(2 069)	(2 180)
Total net deferred tax	(189)	(1 812)
9. General insurance technical provisions		
General insurance technical provisions	14 557	13 523
Outstanding claims	9 288	8 356
Provision for unearned premiums	4 993	4 885
Deferred reinsurance acquisition revenue	276	282
Less: General insurance technical assets	5 022	4 251
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions		
Outstanding claims	3 259	2 562
Unearned premiums	1 282	1 154
Deferred acquisition cost	481	535
Net general insurance technical provisions	9 535	9 272

Analysis of movement in general insurance technical provisions

R million	2016			2015		
	Gross	Re-insurance	Net	Gross	Re-insurance	Net
Outstanding claims						
Balance at beginning of the year	8 356	(2 562)	5 794	7 993	(2 487)	5 506
Cash paid for claims settled in the year	(16 277)	3 332	(12 945)	(14 153)	2 573	(11 580)
Increase in liabilities	17 209	(4 029)	13 180	14 516	(2 648)	11 868
Balance at end of the year	9 288	(3 259)	6 029	8 356	(2 562)	5 794
Unearned premiums						
Balance at beginning of the year	4 885	(1 154)	3 731	4 367	(1 027)	3 340
Net increase/(release) in the period	108	(128)	(20)	518	(127)	391
Balance at end of the year	4 993	(1 282)	3 711	4 885	(1 154)	3 731

Notes to the Group financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2016

R million	2016	2015
10. Trade and other receivables		
Trading account	22 949	29 792
Accounts receivable	8 307	6 287
Premiums receivable	5 838	5 339
Accrued investment income	3 174	3 168
Amounts due from reinsurers	636	774
Total trade and other receivables	40 904	45 360
Classification of trade and other receivables:		
Held for trading at fair value	22 949	29 792
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	17 955	15 568
	40 904	45 360
<i>Trade and other receivables, excluding trading account, are receivable within one year. The estimated fair value of receivables at amortised cost approximate the carrying value. This valuation is based on a discounted cash flow basis and is classified as level 3.</i>		
Maturity analysis of trading account – fair value		
Due within one year	6 349	11 488
Due within two to five years	5 257	8 500
Due after five years	5 226	6 198
On demand	6 117	3 606
Total trading account	22 949	29 792
Maturity analysis of trading account – undiscounted		
Due within one year	8 779	13 612
Due within two to five years	6 883	11 809
Due after five years	8 958	12 274
On demand	6 117	3 606
Total trading account	30 737	41 301

R million		2016	2015
11. Share capital and premium			
Authorised share capital			
4 000 million ordinary shares of 1 cent each	R million	40,0	40,0
Issued share capital			
Total shares in issue at end of the year ⁽¹⁾	million	2 166,5	2 166,5
Shares held by subsidiaries	million	(165,2)	(163,4)
Balance at end of the year	million	2 001,3	2 003,1
% of ordinary shares held by subsidiaries		7,6%	7,5%
Nominal value and share premium			
Ordinary shares	R million	22,4	22,4
Nominal value of 1 cent per share	R million	21,7	21,7
Share premium	R million	0,7	0,7
Total nominal value and share premium	R million	22,4	22,4

Special resolutions by subsidiary companies since the date of the previous directors' report relate to approval of directors' remuneration, general authority to purchase shares, general authority to provide assistance in terms of section 44 of the Companies Act, and general authority to provide assistance to inter-related companies in terms of section 45 of the Companies Act.

In terms of shareholders' approval at the 2016 Annual General Meeting (AGM), unissued ordinary shares equal to 5% of the issued shares on 18 March 2016 are under the control of the Sanlam Board to allot and issue at discretion, until the 2017 AGM.

⁽¹⁾ Refer to the Analysis of shareholders on page 223 of the Integrated report online for information on the distribution of shareholders (which has been audited).

Notes to the Group financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Shares 2016 000s	Shares 2015 000s
11. Share capital and premium (continued)		
Executive share incentive scheme⁽¹⁾		
Total number of shares at beginning of the year	24 239	32 925
Unrestricted shares at beginning of the year	(809)	(1 193)
Restricted shares at beginning of the year	23 430	31 732
New restricted shares granted in terms of restricted share and DSP schemes	8 610	5 688
Unconditional shares released, available for release, or taken up	(7 314)	(13 007)
Shares forfeited	(1 001)	(983)
Restricted shares at end of the year	23 725	23 430
Unrestricted shares at end of the year ⁽³⁾	454	809
Total number of shares at end of the year	24 179	24 239
Total equity participation by employees	24 179	24 239
	2016	2015
Total equity participation by employees as a percentage of total issued ordinary shares	1,0%	1,1%
Approved maximum level of equity participation by employees (number of shares)	160 000	160 000

⁽¹⁾ Refer Remuneration report online on pages 7 to 9 for further details of the schemes.

⁽²⁾ Refer to the Directors' report on page 4 where the directors' interests in contracts and interests of directors and officers in share capital and changes in directors are disclosed (which have been audited).

⁽³⁾ 877 804 shares became unrestricted during 2016 (2015: 6 075 730) in respect of the restricted share plan.

Details regarding the restricted shares outstanding on 31 December 2016 and the financial years during which they become unconditional, are as follows:

	Number of Shares 000's
Unrestricted during year ending (subject to performance targets)	
31 December 2017	5 221
31 December 2018	5 430
31 December 2019	5 537
31 December 2020	3 494
31 December 2021	4 043
Total unrestricted shares	23 725

A total of 8,6 million (2015: 5,7 million) restricted shares were granted to staff and executive directors during 2016. The fair value of the grants on grant date, calculated in terms of IFRS 2, amounted to R463 million (2015: R355 million) and is expensed in the statement of comprehensive income over the vesting period of up to six years. The fair value is based on the Sanlam share price on grant date, adjusted for dividends not accruing to participants during the vesting period and the probability that the service and performance conditions will be met in part.

R million	2016	2015
12. Other reserves		
Non-distributable reserves	9 876	9 894
Pre-acquisition reserves upon demutualisation of Sanlam Life Insurance Limited	9 415	9 415
Regulatory reserves of the Group's subsidiaries	461	479
Foreign currency translation reserve	552	4 454
Consolidation reserve	(525)	(1 843)
Policyholder fund investments in consolidated subsidiaries	(124)	(165)
Tax benefit in respect of the individual policyholder's tax fund (IPF) tax losses	1 259	–
Policyholder fund investment in Sanlam Limited shares	(1 660)	(1 678)
Total reserves other than retained earnings	9 903	12 505
<p>The non-distributable reserve consists of the pre-acquisition reserve arising from the demutualisation of Sanlam Life Insurance Limited in 1998 and the regulatory non-distributable reserves of the Group's Botswana operations of R287 million (2015: R334 million) as well as the Group's Kenya operations of R169 million (2015: R145 million) and a regulatory capital redemption reserve of R5 million in respect of Sanlam UK.</p>		
13. Contingency reserves		
<p>Contingency reserves in respect of general insurance business of R35 million are included in shareholders' reserves (2015: R31 million).</p>		
14. Non-controlling interest		
Santam	2 748	3 138
Sanlam Developing Markets	50	59
Sanlam Emerging Markets	2 515	3 009
Botswana Insurance Holdings	1 528	1 612
MCIS Insurance	640	940
Other	347	457
Sanlam Namibia Holdings	224	241
Other	68	124
Non-controlling shareholders' interest	5 605	6 571
Non-controlling policyholders' interest	91	–
Total non-controlling interest	5 696	6 571

For additional financial information for subsidiaries with significant non-controlling interest refer to page 153.

Notes to the Group financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2016

R million	2016			2015		
	Total	Insurance contracts	Investment contracts	Total	Insurance contracts	Investment contracts
15. Long-term policy liabilities						
15.1 Analysis of movement in policy liabilities						
Income	104 268	41 552	62 716	102 696	33 588	69 108
Premium income (note 15.2)	75 263	25 751	49 512	73 147	25 775	47 372
Investment return after tax (note 23)	29 005	15 801	13 204	29 549	7 813	21 736
Outflow	(83 364)	(42 906)	(40 458)	(79 757)	(40 390)	(39 367)
Policy benefits (note 15.3)	(52 306)	(21 058)	(31 248)	(51 727)	(20 401)	(31 326)
Retirement fund terminations	(4 802)	-	(4 802)	(4 028)	-	(4 028)
Fees, risk premiums and other payments to shareholders' fund	(26 256)	(21 848)	(4 408)	(24 002)	(19 989)	(4 013)
Movement in policy loans	(89)	13	(102)	(159)	(9)	(150)
Net movement for the year	20 815	(1 341)	22 156	22 780	(6 811)	29 591
Liabilities acquired through business combinations	-	-	-	8	8	-
Foreign currency translation differences	(17 977)	(4 956)	(13 021)	14 450	4 149	10 301
Balance at beginning of the year	480 910	183 972	296 938	443 672	186 626	257 046
Balance at end of the year	483 748	177 675	306 073	480 910	183 972	296 938

R million	2016	2015
15.2 Analysis of premium income		
Individual business	57 427	55 675
Recurring	25 021	23 849
Single	29 715	29 105
Continuations	2 691	2 721
Employee benefits business	17 836	17 472
Recurring	9 845	8 654
Single	7 991	8 818
Total premium income	75 263	73 147

R million	2016	2015
15. Long-term policy liabilities (continued)		
15.3 Analysis of long-term policy benefits		
Individual business	44 211	39 926
Maturity benefits	21 906	20 332
Surrenders	10 009	9 083
Life and term annuities	9 318	8 279
Death and disability benefits ⁽¹⁾	2 786	2 070
Cash bonuses ⁽¹⁾	192	162
Employee benefits business	8 095	11 801
Withdrawal benefits	3 614	7 602
Pensions	2 019	2 062
Lump-sum retirement benefits	1 719	1 474
Death and disability benefits ⁽¹⁾	736	654
Taxation paid on behalf of certain retirement funds	7	9
Total long-term policy benefits	52 306	51 727
⁽¹⁾ Excludes death and disability benefits and cash bonuses underwritten by the shareholders (refer to note 23).		
15.4 Composition of policy liabilities		
Individual business	396 945	392 646
Linked and market-related liabilities	282 459	276 149
Smoothed bonus business	55 785	61 086
Guaranteed business	7 782	6 831
Annuities – guaranteed	32 407	30 986
Annuities – participating	2 010	2 320
Non-participating risk business	12 713	11 685
Other non-participating liabilities	3 789	3 589
Employee benefits business	86 803	88 264
Linked and market-related liabilities	40 806	43 008
Smoothed bonus business	15 791	15 670
Guaranteed business	202	222
Annuities – guaranteed	16 572	16 024
Annuities – participating	7 030	7 179
Non-participating risk business	6 186	5 982
Other non-participating liabilities	216	179
Total policy liabilities	483 748	480 910

Notes to the Group financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2016

R million	< 1 year	1 – 5 years	> 5 years	Open ended	Total
15. Long-term policy liabilities (continued)					
15.5 Maturity analysis of investment policy contracts 2016					
Linked and market-related liabilities	7 627	35 448	88 349	149 627	281 051
Smoothed bonus business	110	100	332	16 090	16 632
Guaranteed business	894	6 828	7	206	7 935
Annuities – guaranteed	51	96	13	67	227
Non-participating risk business	–	–	–	32	32
Other non-participating liabilities	–	–	–	196	196
Total investment policies	8 682	42 472	88 701	166 218	306 073
2015					
Linked and market-related liabilities	5 972	35 419	92 635	138 820	272 846
Smoothed bonus business	119	97	331	15 887	16 434
Guaranteed business	636	6 118	5	229	6 988
Annuities – guaranteed	46	87	11	23	167
Non-participating risk business	3	–	–	6	9
Other non-participating liabilities	–	–	–	494	494
Total investment policies	6 776	41 721	92 982	155 459	296 938

Investment policy contracts are classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Refer to note 40 for additional fair value disclosures.

R million	< 1 year	1 – 5 years	> 5 years	Open ended	Total
15.6 Maturity analysis of insurance policy contracts 2016					
Linked and market-related liabilities	3 244	10 213	23 008	5 749	42 214
Smoothed bonus business	4 641	15 436	30 677	4 190	54 944
Guaranteed business	5	24	20	–	49
Annuities – guaranteed	107	350	630	47 666	48 753
Annuities – participating	1	–	1 457	7 582	9 040
Non-participating risk business	464	1 404	3 901	13 097	18 866
Other non-participating liabilities	326	–	–	3 483	3 809
Total insurance policies	8 788	27 427	59 693	81 767	177 675
2015					
Linked and market-related liabilities	3 087	10 185	26 325	6 714	46 311
Smoothed bonus business	4 263	16 399	34 155	5 505	60 322
Guaranteed business	7	32	26	–	65
Annuities – guaranteed	33	325	701	45 784	46 843
Annuities – participating	1	–	1 686	7 812	9 499
Non-participating risk business	359	1 463	3 865	11 971	17 658
Other non-participating liabilities	125	13	81	3 055	3 274
Total insurance policies	7 875	28 417	66 839	80 841	183 972

R million		2016	2015
15. Long-term policy liabilities (continued)			
15.7 Policy liabilities include the following:			
Provision for HIV/Aids and other pandemics		3 120	3 181
Asset mismatch reserve		3 680	3 165

R million	Note	2016	2015
16. Term finance			
Term finance comprises:			
Interest-bearing liabilities held in respect of margin business	16.1	1 652	1 737
Other interest-bearing liabilities	16.2	4 814	3 900
		6 466	5 637
16.1 Interest-bearing liabilities held in respect of margin business			
Redeemable cumulative non-voting preference shares issued by subsidiary companies, with dividend terms that range between 6,0% and 6,8% (2015: 6,0% and 6,7%) or linked to prime interest rates. The preference shares have different redemption dates up to 2020.		1 652	1 737

Notes to the Group financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2016

R million	Note	2016	2015
16. Term finance (continued)			
16.2 Other interest-bearing liabilities			
Unsecured subordinated bond, with interest payable at 9,64% and a final maturity date of 15 August 2021. The bond was elected to be early redeemed during 2016.		-	829
Unsecured subordinated bond, with interest payable at 8,70% and a final maturity date of 15 August 2023. The bond has a redemption call option at its nominal value of R1 160 million, which the Group can exercise on 15 August 2018.		1 147	1 109
Unsecured subordinated bond, with interest payable at a floating rate of 9,57% and a final maturity date of 15 August 2026. The bond has a redemption call option at its nominal value of R1 000 million, which the Group can exercise on 15 August 2021.		1 000	-
Unsecured subordinated notes includes both notes that pay interest at a floating and a fixed rate of interest, with interest payable between 8,60% and 11,77% for both types of notes. Fixed interest rate notes have a redemption call option at their nominal value of R1 500 million with a maturity date of 15 September 2022 for the R1 000 million and 12 April 2028 for the remainder of the fixed interest rate notes. The Group can exercise their call option at 15 September 2017 and 12 April 2023 respectively. The unsecured unsubordinated notes that pay interest at a floating rate of interest have a final maturity date of 12 April 2026. These notes have a redemption call option at their nominal value of R500 million which the Group can exercise on 12 April 2021.		2 054	998
Mortgage bonds over properties held in unit-linked policyholder funds. The mortgage over each property is negotiated separately, varies in term from five to 20 years, with interest rates linked at a premium between 1,5% and 4,0% above the Bank of England base rate.		285	510
Redeemable non-voting preference shares issued by subsidiary company; redeemable in tranches up to 2017.		201	360
Other		127	94
		4 814	3 900

R million	Note	2016	2015
16. Term finance (continued)			
16.3 Maturity analysis of term finance – fair value			
Due within one year		1 491	1 270
Due within two to five years		2 016	1 942
Due after more than five years		2 959	2 425
Total term finance liabilities		6 466	5 637
Maturity analysis of term finance – undiscounted			
Due within one year		1 669	1 306
Due within two to five years		2 487	2 134
Due after more than five years		4 635	3 697
Total term finance liabilities		8 791	7 137
16.4 Classification of term finance			
At fair value through profit or loss	16.4.1	4 501	3 400
Other financial liabilities	16.4.2	1 965	2 237
Total term finance liabilities		6 466	5 637
16.4.1 Term finance classified as at fair value through profit or loss			
Total designated as at fair value through profit or loss		4 501	3 400
Amount contractually payable at maturity		4 539	3 081
16.4.2 Term finance classified as other financial liabilities			
Estimated fair value of term finance liabilities measured at amortised cost		1 965	2 237

This valuation is based on a discounted cash flow and is classified as a level 3 valuation. Refer to note 40 for additional fair value disclosures.

Notes to the Group financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2016

R million	2016	2015
17. Trade and other payables		
Trading account	22 998	33 586
Accounts payable	16 098	11 672
Policy benefits payable	4 082	4 075
Amounts due to reinsurers	1 863	1 786
Bank overdrafts	172	145
Claims incurred but not reported	1 380	1 444
Operating lease creditor	43	43
Total trade and other payables	46 636	52 751
Classification of trade and other payables:		
Held for trading at fair value	22 998	33 586
Other payables at amortised cost	22 215	17 678
Non-financial instruments	1 423	1 487
Total trade and other payables	46 636	52 751
<i>Trade and other payables, excluding trading account, are payable within one year. The estimated fair value of payables at amortised cost approximates fair value. The valuation is based on discounted cash flows and is classified as level 3.</i>		
Maturity analysis of trading account – fair value		
Due within one year	15 484	29 874
Due within two to five years	527	1 034
Due after five years	1 674	909
Open ended	5 313	1 769
Total trading account	22 998	33 586
Maturity analysis of trading account – undiscounted		
Due within one year	15 913	30 137
Due within two to five years	1 243	1 572
Due after five years	3 796	1 398
Open ended	5 313	1 769
Total	26 265	34 876

R million	Possible claims	Onerous contracts	Other	Total
18. Provisions				
Details of the different classes of provisions are as follows:				
Balance at 1 January 2015	124	17	142	283
Charged to the statement of comprehensive income	6	–	59	65
Additional provisions	6	–	65	71
Unused amounts reversed	–	–	(6)	(6)
Utilised during the year	–	–	(29)	(29)
Balance at 31 December 2015	130	17	172	319
Charged to the statement of comprehensive income	44	–	32	76
Additional provisions	44	–	37	81
Unused amounts reversed	–	–	(5)	(5)
Utilised during the year	–	–	(63)	(63)
Balance at 31 December 2016	174	17	141	332
Analysis of provisions				
Current	51	–	89	140
Non-current	123	17	52	192
Total provisions at 31 December 2016	174	17	141	332

Possible claims

The Group provides for possible claims that may arise as a result of past events, transactions or investments. Due to the nature of the provision, the timing of the expected cash outflows is uncertain.

Estimates are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate for new circumstances.

Additional information in respect of these claims cannot be provided, due to the potential prejudice that such disclosure may confer on the Group.

Onerous contracts

Provision is made for the full term of the contractual rental payable in respect of vacated offices where the lease term has not yet expired. A provision for related costs (e.g. electricity) is also included.

Other

Includes sundry provisions for probable outflows of resources from the Group arising from past events. The timing of settlement cannot reasonably be determined.

Notes to the Group financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2016

R million	2016	2015
19. Financial services income		
Analysis per revenue source		
Long-term insurance	26 311	24 031
General insurance	26 348	24 277
Other financial services	5 530	5 446
Total financial services income	58 189	53 754
Analysis per revenue category		
Long-term insurance fee income	26 311	24 031
Investment management fees	746	703
Risk benefit charges and other fee income ⁽¹⁾	25 565	23 328
General insurance premiums	26 348	24 277
Premiums receivable	26 541	24 743
Change in unearned premium provision	(193)	(466)
Other financial services fees and income	5 506	5 380
Trading profit	24	68
Foreign exchange (losses)/gains	–	(2)
Total financial services income	58 189	53 754
<i>⁽¹⁾ Includes risk benefit charges, administration services and other fee income.</i>		
20. Reinsurance premiums paid		
Long-term insurance	1 520	1 416
General insurance	6 106	5 415
Premiums payable	6 307	5 536
Change in unearned premium provision	(201)	(121)
Total reinsurance premiums paid	7 626	6 831
21. Reinsurance income		
Reinsurance commission received		
Long-term insurance	25	21
General insurance	1 371	1 254
Total reinsurance commission received	1 396	1 275
Reinsurance claims received		
Long-term insurance	1 160	985
General insurance	4 281	2 529
Total reinsurance claims received	5 441	3 514

R million	2016	2015
22. Investment return		
Investment income		
Equities and similar securities	10 186	8 992
Interest-bearing, preference shares and similar securities	17 006	14 830
Properties	1 091	1 018
Rental income – excluding contingent rental	948	1 051
Contingent rental income	273	125
Rental related expenses	(130)	(158)
Income from margin business ⁽¹⁾	130	401
Total investment income	28 413	25 241
Investment surpluses		
Financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss	6 964	12 144
Financial instruments classified as held-for-trading	1 595	1 330
Investment properties	557	42
Profit on disposal of associated companies, subsidiaries and operations	34	426
Total investment surpluses	9 150	13 942
Investment return includes:		
Foreign exchange (losses)/gains	(3 596)	10 193
⁽¹⁾ Refer to note 26 for finance cost incurred in respect of margin business.		
23. Long-term insurance and investment contract benefits		
Insurance contracts		
Underwriting policy benefits	8 342	7 434
After tax investment return attributable to insurance contract liabilities (note 15.1)	15 801	7 813
Total long-term insurance contract benefits	24 143	15 247
Investment contracts		
After tax investment return attributable to investment contract liabilities (note 15.1)	13 204	21 736
Total long-term investment contract benefits	13 204	21 736
Analysis of underwriting policy benefits		
Individual insurance	5 155	4 617
Employee benefits	3 187	2 817
Total underwriting policy benefits	8 342	7 434

Notes to the Group financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2016

R million	2016	2015
24. Administration costs include:		
Directors' remuneration		
Refer to Remuneration report online for additional audited information on directors' remuneration.		
Auditors' remuneration		
Audit fees: statutory audit	124	120
Other services provided by:	26	54
Subsidiaries' own auditors	23	52
Other Group auditors	3	2
Total auditors' remuneration	150	174
Depreciation	280	280
Operating leases	704	660
Properties	474	432
Equipment	213	211
Other	17	17
Consultancy fees	836	740
Technical, administrative and secretarial fees	721	616
Employee benefits	8 840	8 294
Salaries and other short-term benefits	7 804	7 236
Pension costs – defined contribution plans	545	514
Pension costs – defined benefit plans	37	28
Share-based payments	362	466
Other long-term incentive schemes	92	50
Number of employees	15 856	14 711
25. Equity-accounted earnings		
Investments in associated companies		
Shriram Capital	562	376
Shriram Transport Finance Company	97	46
Shriram Life Insurance	9	–
Shriram General Insurance	29	–
Saham Finances	180	–
Letshego	220	219
Pacific & Orient	95	31
Capricorn Investment Holdings	106	100
Afrocentric	72	–
Other associated companies	443	352
Investments in joint ventures		
Sanlam Personal Loans	150	162
Other joint ventures	132	24
Equity-accounted earnings	2 095	1 310

R million	2016	2015
26. Finance cost		
Interest paid and term finance cost in respect of margin business	106	101
Finance cost – margin business	106	101
Interest-bearing liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss	443	566
Interest-bearing liabilities held at amortised cost	17	14
Finance cost – other	460	580
27. Taxation		
Analysis of income tax per category		
Normal income tax	4 411	4 266
RSA – current year	2 913	2 819
RSA – prior year	6	32
Dividends Tax – Policyholders	101	106
Foreign	572	715
Capital gains tax	819	594
Deferred tax	(1 385)	(407)
RSA – current year	1 525	14
RSA – prior year	–	–
Change in tax rate	–	–
Foreign	18	(122)
Capital gains tax	(122)	(299)
Tax expense	3 026	3 859
Shareholders' fund	1 832	3 078
Policyholders' fund	1 194	781
Tax expense	3 026	3 859
In addition to income tax, the following indirect taxes and levies were paid, which are included in the appropriate items:		
Included in administration costs	320	349
Included elsewhere in profit for the year	103	87
Total indirect taxes and levies	423	436

Indirect taxes and levies include value-added tax and statutory levies payable to the Financial Services Board.

Notes to the Group financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2016

%	2016	2015
27. Taxation (continued)		
Standard rate of taxation	28,0	28,0
Adjusted for:		
Non-taxable income	(5,1)	(3,9)
Disallowable expenses	1,2	1,9
Share-based payments	–	0,1
Previously unrecognised assessed losses	(9,3)	–
Utilisation of assessed losses	–	(0,1)
Change in capital gains tax inclusion rate	1,5	–
Investment surpluses	0,1	(1,5)
Foreign tax rate differential	(0,3)	(0,4)
Policyholders	6,4	3,8
Other fund transfers	(0,5)	(0,9)
Other	0,2	(0,9)
Effective tax rate	22,2	26,1

Non-taxable income relates primarily to equity accounted earnings and dividend income. Disallowable expenses vary depending on the jurisdiction and include non-deductible impairments.

28. Earnings per share

For basic earnings per share the weighted average number of ordinary shares is adjusted for the treasury shares held by subsidiaries, consolidated investment funds and policyholders. Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing earnings by the adjusted weighted average number of shares in issue.

For diluted earnings per share the weighted average number of ordinary shares is adjusted for the shares not yet issued under the Sanlam Share Incentive Scheme and treasury shares held by subsidiaries, consolidated investment funds and policy holders. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing earnings by the adjusted diluted weighted average number of shares in issue.

Cents	2016	2015
28. Earnings per share (continued)		
Basic earnings per share:		
Headline earnings	493,0	464,4
Profit attributable to shareholders' fund	481,1	468,9
Diluted earnings per share:		
Headline earnings	488,1	459,5
Profit attributable to shareholders' fund	476,4	464,0
R million		
Analysis of earnings:		
Profit attributable to shareholders' fund	9 623	9 391
Less: Net profit on disposal of subsidiaries	(15)	(5)
Profit on disposal of subsidiaries	(18)	(13)
Tax on profit on disposal of subsidiaries	3	5
Non-controlling interest	-	3
Less: Net profit on disposal of associated companies	(16)	(195)
Profit on disposal of associated companies	(16)	(413)
Tax on profit on disposal of associated companies	-	94
Non-controlling interest	-	124
Less: Equity-accounted non-headline earnings	3	-
Plus: Impairments	265	109
Gross Impairments	340	173
Tax on impairments	(11)	-
Non-controlling interest	(64)	(64)
Headline earnings	9 860	9 300
Million	2016	2015
Number of shares:		
Number of ordinary shares in issue	2 166,5	2 166,5
Less: Weighted Sanlam shares held by subsidiaries and consolidated investment funds (including policyholders)	(166,3)	(163,8)
Adjusted weighted average number of shares for basic earnings per share	2 000,2	2 002,7
Add: Total number of shares in respect of Sanlam Limited long-term incentive schemes	19,9	21,3
Adjusted weighted average number of shares for diluted earnings per share	2 020,1	2 024,0

29. Dividends

A dividend of 268 cents per share (2015: 245 cents per share) was declared in 2017 in respect of the 2016 earnings. Based on the number of shares in issue on declaration date, the total dividend is expected to amount to R5,8 billion, but may vary depending on the number of shares in issue on the last day to trade.

Notes to the Group financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2016

R million	2016	2015
30. Collateral		
30.1 Collateral provided		
The following assets have been pledged as collateral for the Group's structured transactions, liabilities or contingent liabilities:		
Investments		
Properties	860	1 371
Interest-bearing investments	852	1 658
Working capital assets		
Trading account	1 095	1 508
Cash, deposits and similar securities	1 065	3 391
The transferee does not have the right to sell or repledge the assets.		
30.2 Collateral received		
The following collateral has been received in respect of securities lending activities conducted by the Group:		
Fair value of collateral accepted as security for these activities	22 518	19 656
Collateral of between 100% and 120% of the value of the loaned securities is held at 31 December 2016.		
Fair value of the collateral held that the Group is permitted to sell or repledge in the absence of default	3 376	1 233

31. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and assumptions are an integral part of financial reporting and as such have an impact on the amounts reported for the Group's assets and liabilities. Management applies judgement in determining best estimates of future experience. These judgements are based on historical experience and reasonable expectations of future events and changes in experience. Estimates and assumptions are regularly updated to reflect actual experience. It is reasonably possible that actual outcomes in future financial years may differ to the current assumptions and judgements, possibly significantly, which could require a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the affected assets and liabilities.

The critical estimates and judgements made in applying the Group's accounting policies are summarised below. Given the correlation between assumptions, it is not possible to demonstrate the effect of changes in key assumptions while other assumptions remain unchanged. Further, in some instances the sensitivities are non-linear. Interdependencies between certain assumptions cannot be quantified and are accordingly not included in the sensitivity analyses; the primary example being the relationship between economic conditions and lapse, surrender and paid-up risk.

An important indicator of the accuracy of assumptions used by a life insurance company is the experience variances reflected in the embedded value earnings during a period. The experience variances reported by the Group to date have been reasonable compared to the embedded value of covered business, confirming the accuracy of assumptions used by the Group. Refer to the embedded value of covered business on page 211 of the online Integrated report for additional information.

31. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

31.1 Impairment of goodwill and value of business acquired

The recoverable amount of goodwill, value of business acquired and other intangible assets for impairment testing purposes has been determined based on the embedded value of life insurance businesses and the fair value of other businesses, as applicable, less the consolidated net asset value of the respective businesses. The embedded value (plus a value of new life insurance business multiple for goodwill) or fair value of a business therefore has a significant impact on whether an impairment of goodwill and/or value of business acquired is required. Refer to pages 219 to 221 of the online Integrated report respectively for the main assumptions applied in determining the embedded value of covered business and the fair value of other Group businesses. Embedded value of covered business and fair value sensitivity analyses are provided on pages 215 and 201 of the online Integrated report respectively.

31.2 Policy liabilities in respect of long-term insurance contracts and investment contracts other than those with investment management services

This disclosure should be read in conjunction with the valuation methodology as described on pages 78 to 81.

The following process is followed to determine the valuation assumptions:

- ⊙ Determine the best estimate for a particular assumption.
- ⊙ Prescribed margins are then applied as required by the Long-term Insurance Act (LTIA) in South Africa and Board Notice 14 of 2010 issued in terms of the Act.
- ⊙ Discretionary margins may be applied as required by the valuation methodology or if the statutory actuary considers such margins necessary to cover the risks inherent in the contracts.

Notes to the Group financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2016

31. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

31.2 Policy liabilities in respect of long-term insurance contracts and investment contracts other than those with investment management services (continued)

The best estimate of future experience is determined as follows:

Investment return

Future investment return assumptions are derived from market-related interest rates on fixed-interest securities with adjustments for the other asset classes. The appropriate asset composition of the various asset portfolios, investment management expenses, taxation at current tax rates and charges for investment guarantees are taken into account. Investment return information for the most important solutions are as follows:

%	Sanlam Life		Sanlam Developing Markets		Sanlam Life Namibia		Sanlam Life and Pensions UK	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Reversionary bonus business								
Retirement annuity business	10,9	11,8	n/a	n/a	10,9	11,8	n/a	n/a
Individual policyholder business	9,1	10,0	7,1	8,0	10,2	11,0	n/a	n/a
Individual stable bonus business								
Retirement annuity business	10,6	11,5	9,3	10,3	10,6	11,5	n/a	n/a
Individual policyholder business	8,8	9,6	7,1	8,0	9,9	10,7	n/a	n/a
Non-taxable business	10,6	11,5	n/a	n/a	10,6	11,5	n/a	n/a
Corporate policyholder business	8,1	9,1	n/a	n/a	9,9	10,7	n/a	n/a
Individual market-related business								
Retirement annuity business	10,9	11,8	9,3	10,3	10,9	11,8	1,7	2,4
Individual policyholder business	9,1	10,0	7,1	8,0	10,2	11,0	1,3	1,9
Non-taxable business	10,9	11,8	n/a	n/a	10,9	11,8	n/a	n/a
Corporate policyholder business	8,4	9,4	n/a	n/a	10,2	11,0	n/a	n/a
Participating annuity business	9,1	10,0	n/a	n/a	8,9	9,8	n/a	n/a
Non-participating annuity business ⁽¹⁾	9,6	10,4	10,3	11,1	9,7	10,4	2,0	2,9
Guarantee plans ⁽¹⁾	7,5	6,4	4,8	6,5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

⁽¹⁾ The calculation of policy liabilities is based on discount rates derived from the zero-coupon yield curve. This is the average rate that produces the same policy liabilities as calculated using the yield curve applied in the valuation.

31. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

31.2 Policy liabilities in respect of long-term insurance contracts and investment contracts other than those with investment management services (continued)

Future bonus rates for participating business

Assumed future bonus rates are determined to be consistent with the valuation implicit rate assumptions.

Decrements

Assumptions with regard to future mortality, disability and disability payment termination rates and lapse, surrender and paid-up rates are consistent with the experience for the five years up to 30 June 2016. Mortality and disability rates are adjusted to allow for expected deterioration in mortality rates as a result of Aids and for expected improvements in mortality rates in the case of annuity business. Assumptions with regard to future surrender and lapse rates are based on the experience for the 4,75 years ending 30 September 2016.

Expenses

Unit expenses are based on 31 October 2016 actual figures plus estimates for the last two months of the year (adjusted for significant differences from actual) and escalated at estimated expense inflation rates per annum.

Refer to note 1 on page 215 of the online Integrated report for a sensitivity analysis of the value of in-force covered business to the main valuation assumptions.

31.3 Policy liabilities for investment contracts with investment management services

The valuation of these contracts is linked to the fair value of the supporting assets and deviations from future investment return assumptions will therefore not have a material impact. The recoverability of the DAC asset is not significantly impacted by changes in lapse experience; if future lapse experience was to differ by 10% (2015: 10%) from management's estimates, no impairment of the DAC asset would be required.

31.4 The ultimate liability arising from claims under general insurance contracts

The estimation of the ultimate liability arising from claims under general insurance contracts is an important accounting estimate. There are several sources of uncertainty that need to be considered in the estimation of the liability that the Group will ultimately incur.

The risk environment can change suddenly and unexpectedly owing to a wide range of events or influences. The Group is constantly refining its general insurance risk monitoring and management tools to enable the Group to assess risks appropriately, despite the greatly increased pace of change. The growing complexity and dynamism of the environment in which the Group operates means that there are, however, natural limits. There will never be absolute certainty in respect of identifying risks at an early stage, measuring them sufficiently or correctly estimating their real hazard potential.

Refer to the Capital and Risk Management Report on page 13 for further information on the estimation of the claims liability.

31.5 Valuation of unlisted investments

The valuation of unlisted investments is based on generally accepted and applied investment techniques, but is subject to judgement in respect of the adjustments made by the Group to allow for perceived risks. The appropriateness of the valuations is continuously tested through the Group's approval framework, in terms of which the valuation of unlisted investments is reviewed and recommended for approval by the Audit, Actuarial and Finance Committee and Board by the Sanlam Non-listed Asset Controlling Body at each reporting period. Refer to note 40 for additional information.

31. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

31.6 Consolidation of investment funds

The Group invests in a number of investment funds and has varying holdings. In terms of IFRS 10, the Group consider itself to have control of a fund when it both owns the asset manager of the fund and holds greater than 20% thereof.

31.7 Cash flow hedging instruments

A cash flow hedge is a hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk, in this case the foreign currency and equity risk associated with a forecast transaction, and could affect profit or loss. For a forecast transaction, the key criterion for hedge accounting purposes is that the forecast transaction must be "highly probable". Management has assessed the facts and circumstances relating to the proposed acquisition of an additional interest of 16,6% in Saham Finances (as announced on 14 December 2016), and concluded that the likelihood of the transaction not being concluded was remote. The expected effectiveness of the hedging relationship was also assessed and it is expected that the hedge would be effective throughout the hedging period. It was therefore concluded that hedge accounting can be applied. Refer to page 63 for more information on the hedging transactions.

31.8 Deferred tax assets

In the current year, changes to South African insurance tax legislation gave rise to a change in the probability and timing of utilisations of historic losses in certain tax funds. As a result, management determined that it is now probable that these losses will be utilised and therefore that a deferred tax asset should be raised. In determining the extent to which these losses should be recognised, management forecast future profits, including the impact of new business, where applicable, as well as other business decisions that may affect future profits. Changes in these assumptions, as well as decisions made by the Group in future may affect the extent to which these losses are utilised.

32. Retirement benefits for employees

The Sanlam Group provides for the retirement and medical benefits of full-time employees and for certain part-time employees by means of defined benefit and defined contribution pension and provident funds.

At 31 December 2016, 100% of employees were covered by defined contribution funds and none by defined benefit funds (2015: 100%).

Although there are no active employees under the defined benefit plan the Sanlam Group has 589 pensioners as at 31 December 2015 (2015: 630) who still receive a pension from the defined benefit fund.

32.1 Defined-contribution funds

There are separate defined contribution funds for advisers, full-time and part-time office staff. The Sanlam Group contributed R545 million to these funds during 2016 (2015: R514 million).

32. Retirement benefits for employees (continued)

32.2 Defined-benefit pension funds

The Sanlam Group has three defined-benefit pension funds. These funds relate to:

- ⊙ Sanlam office personnel;
- ⊙ Sanlam Investments and Pensions office personnel;
- ⊙ Sanlam Developing Markets defined benefit fund SA.

The majority of the Group's defined benefit obligation is made up of the Sanlam fund. This Defined Benefit Fund is governed by the Pension Fund Act. Plan participants are insured against the financial consequences of old age, disability and death. According to the Act the minimum benefit of a defined benefit fund is the greater of the present value of the member's accrued deferred pension and accumulated value of member contributions and vested employer contributions on the date of withdrawal.

The Registrar of Pension Funds has indicated that a fund will be considered to be financially unsound when an actuarial valuation reveals that the value of the existing assets is less than the value of accrued liabilities. The accrued liabilities are the liabilities in respect of past service benefits of active members and the pension benefits of the inactive members. Adequate allowance for future salary increases for active members and allowance for pension increases in line with the Fund's pension increase policy are required to ensure that the fund is always financially sound.

A board of Trustees oversees the affairs of the defined benefit fund as required by the Pensions Fund Act. The responsibilities of the Trustees are defined in the Act and the Fund rules. An actuarial report on the fund is prepared annually and approved by the Registrar of Pension Funds. Other funds are managed in a similar manner.

There are no significant risks the entity is exposed to due to the plan, there are ample reserves to cover shortfalls. The plan has also used some of its reserves for a dynamic hedging strategy. The dynamic hedging investment strategy in respect of the pensioner liabilities at 1 April 2011 was implemented with the purpose of optimising pension growth and the Trustees on advice of the valuator have approved a number of contingency reserve accounts to protect the Pension Fund against specific contingencies. The plan assets are also well diversified. The funding level of the fund is 110,0% (previous year 107,0%). There are no statutory minimum funding level requirements.

The fund surplus of R144 million was transferred to the Sanlam Staff Umbrella Provident Fund in 2015.

Notes to the Group financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2016

		Sanlam office personnel	Sanlam Investments and Pensions	Sanlam Developing Markets SA
32. Retirement benefits for employees (continued)				
32.2 Defined-benefit pension funds (continued)				
Principal actuarial assumptions:				
2016		31 Dec 2016	31 Dec 2016	31 Dec 2016
Valuation date				
Pre-retirement discount rate	% pa	10,1%	2,6%	9,8%
Post-retirement discount rate	% pa	2,1%	2,6%	4,6%
Future pension increases	% pa	7,3%	3,1%	5,0%
Actual experience:				
Actual return on assets	% pa	10,6%	(0,7%)	9,6%
2015		31 Dec 2015	31 Dec 2015	31 Dec 2015
Valuation date				
Pre-retirement discount rate	% pa	10,1%	3,8%	10,6%
Post-retirement discount rate	% pa	2,0%	3,8%	5,3%
Future pension increases	% pa	6,8%	3,0%	5,0%
Actual experience:				
Actual return on assets	% pa	0,8%	0,6%	1,2%

Based on reasonable actuarial assumptions about future experience, the employers' contribution, as a fairly constant percentage of the remuneration of the members of the funds, should be sufficient to meet the promised benefits of the funds. The expected return on defined benefit fund assets is calculated based on the long-term asset mix of these funds. The fund assets are analysed into different classes such as equities, bonds and cash, and a separate expected return is calculated for each class. Current market information and research of future trends are used as the basis for calculating these expected returns.

R million	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
32. Retirement benefits for employees (continued)					
32.2 Defined-benefit pension funds (continued)					
Net liability recognised in statement of financial position:					
Present value of fund obligations	1 656	1 714	1 602	1 886	1 760
Actuarial value of fund assets	(1 721)	(1 800)	(1 932)	(2 234)	(2 006)
Net present value of funded obligations	(65)	(86)	(330)	(348)	(246)
Effect of limiting defined benefit asset to amount available to employer (asset ceiling)	65	86	186	348	246
Net asset recognised in statement of financial position	-	-	(144)	-	-
Experience adjustments on:					
Fund obligations	(4,2%)	0,9%	2,2%	1,0%	2,1%
Fund assets	0,4%	(8,5%)	1,8%	1,3%	6,0%

R million	Fund assets	Fund liabilities	Asset ceiling	Net asset/ (liability)
2016				
Balance at beginning of the year	1 800	(1 714)	(86)	-
Past service cost	-	(13)	-	(13)
Contributions: employer	28	-	-	28
Benefit payments	(98)	98	-	-
Interest income/(expense)	105	(112)	(8)	(15)
Actuarial gains and losses: change in financial assumptions	-	(210)	-	(210)
Returns from plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest)	127	-	-	127
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	(232)	295	-	63
Effect of limiting defined benefit asset to amount available to employer	-	-	29	29
Other	(9)	-	-	(9)
Balance at end of the year	1 721	(1 656)	(65)	-

Notes to the Group financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2016

R million	Fund assets	Fund liabilities	Asset ceiling	Net asset/ (liability)
32. Retirement benefits for employees (continued)				
32.2 Defined-benefit pension funds (continued)				
2015				
Balance at beginning of the year	1 932	(1 602)	(186)	144
Current service cost	–	(3)	–	(3)
Contributions	(123)	–	–	(123)
Employer	21	–	–	21
Employer surplus transferred from defined benefit assets	(144)	–	–	(144)
Benefit payments	(204)	204	–	–
Interest income/(expense)	119	(116)	(19)	(16)
Actuarial gains and losses: change in financial assumptions	–	(20)	–	(20)
Returns from plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest)	(110)	–	–	(110)
Foreign exchange losses	200	(182)	–	18
Effect of limiting defined benefit asset to amount available to employer	–	–	119	119
Other	(14)	5	–	(9)
Balance at end of the year	1 800	(1 714)	(86)	–

	2016 R million	2015 R million	2016 %	2015 %
Fund assets comprise:				
Properties	10	11	1%	1%
Equities and similar securities	623	648	36%	36%
Interest-bearing investments	862	899	50%	50%
Cash, deposits and similar securities	226	242	13%	13%
	1 721	1 800	100%	100%

No material portion of these assets is unquoted.

The above value of fund assets includes an investment of Rnil (2015: Rnil) in Sanlam shares.

R million	2016	2015
32. Retirement benefits for employees (continued)		
32.2 Defined-benefit pension funds (continued)		
Net expense recognised in the statement of comprehensive income (included in administration costs):		
Interest	15	16
Current service cost	–	3
Past service cost	13	–
Other	9	9
Total included in staff costs	37	28
The following discounted benefits are expected payments to be made in future years out of the defined benefit plan:		
< 1 year	(149)	(154)
1 – 5 years	(497)	(514)
> 5 years	(1 010)	(1 046)
Total expected payments	(1 656)	(1 714)

Sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions as at 31 December 2016:

	% Change in assumed actuarial assumptions	
	1,0% increase	1,0% decrease
Sensitivity analysis		
Effect of movement in rate of return	97	(85)
Total defined benefit obligation for post-retirement benefits	(1 559)	(1 741)

The sensitivity analysis above has been determined by varying the investment return actuarial assumptions.

The assumptions made when preparing the sensitivity analysis have been grouped into two scenarios. In scenario one the base interest rate (affecting the pre- and post-retirement discount rate and expected rate of return) has been decreased by 1% and in scenario two the base interest rate has been increased by 1%.

32.3 Medical aid funds

The actuarially determined present value of medical aid obligations for disabled members and certain pensioners is fully provided for at year-end and is considered to be immaterial. The Group has no further unprovided post-retirement medical aid obligations for current or retired employees.

33. Borrowing powers

In terms of the memorandum of incorporation of Sanlam Limited, the directors may at their discretion raise or borrow money for the purpose of the business of the company without limitation.

Material borrowings of the Sanlam Group are disclosed in note 16.

Notes to the Group financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2016

R million	2016	2015
34. Commitments and contingencies		
34.1 Operating leases		
Future operating lease commitments:		
Lease rentals due within one year	459	401
Lease rentals due within two to five years	894	840
Lease rentals due within more than five years	294	260
Total operating lease commitments	1 647	1 501

34.2 Guarantees provided in favour of Sanlam Capital Markets (SCM) and others

Sanlam has guaranteed obligations that may arise under SCM's unlisted commercial paper programme, as well as SCM's obligations arising from transactions with approved, specified counterparties through direct guarantees. The total limit for the unlisted commercial paper programme is R15 billion, but both these and the direct guarantees are subject to an overall R9,5 billion guarantee utilisation limit in terms of the Group governance processes. The total utilisation of the guarantee can be increased to R11 billion, subject to SCM providing acceptable collateral. At 31 December 2016 the value of unlisted commercial paper issued by SCM amounted to R10,4 billion (2015: R9,8 billion).

Sanlam has also issued letters of support, in the ordinary course of business, for the activities of certain subsidiaries in the Group.

34.3 Other

Financial claims are lodged against the Group from time to time. Provisions are recognised for claims based on best estimates of the expected outcome of the claims (refer to note 18). Given the high degree of uncertainty involved in determining the expected outcome, it is reasonably possible that outcomes in future financial years will be different to the current estimates .

Agreements were concluded whereby Sanlam Life Insurance Limited will acquire a 53% stake in life insurance provider, BrightRock, through a combination of a share subscription and purchase from various management shareholders and Correlation Investments Limited. The total consideration is dependent on the effective date of the transaction and is expected to be a maximum of R707 million should the effective date occur in the first half of 2017. Sanlam will fund the acquisition from available discretionary capital.

For details in respect of the Saham Finances transaction, refer to page 158 of the online Integrated report.

There are no material commitments or contingencies that have not been provided for or fully disclosed, unless additional disclosures may potentially prejudice the legal arguments of the Group.

35. Related parties

35.1 Major shareholders

Sanlam Limited is the ultimate holding company in the Group.

By virtue of its relationship with Sanlam Limited, Ubuntu-Botho Investments is considered to be a related party to the Group. Apart from Ubuntu-Botho Investments' role as the Group's broad-based black economic empowerment partner and obtaining new business for the Group, the Group does not enter into transactions with Ubuntu-Botho Investments in the normal course of business. During 2015 a controlling stake of Indwe was sold to Ubuntu-Botho Investments.

No other Sanlam shareholders have a significant influence and thus no other shareholder is a related party. The shares are widely held by public and non-public shareholders.

Details of transactions between the policyholders' and shareholders' funds of the Sanlam Group are disclosed in note 15.

The shareholder spread is presented on page 223 of the online Integrated report.

35.2 Transactions with post-employment benefit plans

Contributions to the post-employment benefit plans were R573 million in 2016 (2015: R542 million). There are no amounts outstanding at year-end.

35.3 Transactions with directors

Remuneration is paid to directors in the form of fees to non-executive directors and remuneration to executive directors of the Company. All directors of Sanlam Limited have notified that they did not have a material interest in any contract of significance with the Company or any of its subsidiaries, which could have given rise to a conflict of interest during the year. Details relating to directors' emoluments are included in note 24 and their shareholdings and share participation in the Company are disclosed as part of the online Remuneration report.

35.4 Transactions with entities in the Group

During the year the Company and its subsidiaries, in the ordinary course of business, entered into various transactions with other Group companies, associated companies, joint ventures and other stakeholders.

The Company advanced, repaid and received loans from other entities in the Group during the current and previous years. These loans have been eliminated on consolidation.

The Group provides financing for the loans granted to Sanlam Personal Loans. Most of these loans earn interest of the asset swap rate plus a premium of between 1,48% and 2,75%, and will mature in tranches up to 30 December 2018 (refer Capital and Risk Management report).

Notes to the Group financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2016

35. Related parties (continued)

35.5 Policy administration

Certain companies in the Group carry out third party policy and other administration activities for other related parties in the Group. These transactions are entered into in the normal course of business.

R million	2016	2015
35.6 Key management personnel compensation		
Compensation paid to the Group's key management personnel is as follows:		
Short-term employee benefits	631	480
Share-based payments ⁽¹⁾	145	449
Termination benefits	3	4
Other long-term benefits and incentive schemes	24	65
Total key management personnel compensation	803	998

⁽¹⁾ Consists of redemption of shares in respect of share-based payment schemes.

36. Notes to the cash flow statement

36.1 Cash generated/(utilised) in operations

Profit before tax per statement of comprehensive income	13 604	14 769
Net movement in policy liabilities (note 15.1)	20 815	37 230
Non-cash flow items	(9 898)	(13 923)
Depreciation	280	280
Bad debts written off	39	28
Share-based payments	362	466
(Profit)/loss on disposal of subsidiaries and associates	(34)	(426)
Fair value adjustments	(9 116)	(13 516)
Impairment of investments and goodwill	340	173
Amortisation of intangibles	326	382
Equity-accounted earnings	(2 095)	(1 310)
Items excluded from cash utilised in operations	(26 756)	(23 542)
Interest and preference share dividends received	(17 136)	(15 231)
Interest paid	566	681
Dividends received	(10 186)	(8 992)
Net purchase of fixed assets	(285)	(408)
Net purchase of owner-occupied properties	(1)	(174)
Increase in net working capital assets and liabilities	1 207	4 873
Cash generated/(utilised) in operations	(1 314)	18 825

R million	2016	2015
36. Notes to the cash flow statement (continued)		
36.2 Acquisition of subsidiaries and associated companies		
During the year, interests in subsidiaries and associated companies were acquired within the Group.		
Investments in associated companies	(7 546)	(858)
The fair value of assets acquired via business combinations is as follows:		
Equipment	(2)	(11)
Value of business acquired	(150)	(8)
Other intangible assets	(59)	(1)
Investments	(52)	(405)
Trade and other receivables	(1)	(78)
General insurance technical assets	–	(46)
Cash, deposits and similar securities	(85)	(81)
Deferred tax liabilities	20	1
Deferred tax assets	(3)	–
Long-term policy liabilities	–	8
Working capital liabilities	17	167
Non-controlling interest	–	48
General insurance technical provisions	83	239
Goodwill	(6)	(138)
Total purchase consideration	(7 784)	(1 163)
Less: Net asset value contributed	–	–
Cash, deposits and similar securities acquired	85	81
Cash component of acquisition of subsidiaries and associated companies	(7 699)	(1 082)
36.3 Disposal of subsidiaries and associated companies		
During 2016, the Group disposed of its investment in Anglo African Finance and other immaterial subsidiaries		
Equipment	–	22
Value of business acquired	–	111
Investments	1	–
Trade and other receivables	255	6
Cash, deposits and similar securities	57	183
Term finance	(247)	–
Deferred tax liabilities	(3)	(5)
Working capital liabilities	(19)	(181)
Non-controlling interest	(37)	–
Goodwill	34	193
Investment in associated company	–	392
Profit on disposal of subsidiaries and associates	34	426
Total disposal price	75	1 147
Less: Cash, deposits and similar securities disposed of	(57)	(183)
Less: Investment in associate retained	–	(132)
Less: Deferred purchase consideration	–	(142)
Cash component of disposal of subsidiaries and associated companies	18	690

Notes to the Group financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2016

R million	2016	2015
36. Notes to the cash flow statement (continued)		
36.4 Cash and cash equivalents		
Working capital: Cash, deposits and similar securities	18 761	20 141
Investment cash	34 032	34 050
Bank overdrafts	(172)	(145)
Total cash and cash equivalents	52 621	54 046

Included in the cash and cash equivalents is an amount of US\$207 million, R2 832 million (2015: US\$469 million, R 7 264 million) which is ring fenced for the acquisition of an additional interest in Saham Finances (2015: interests in Saham Finances and in Shriram Life and General).

36.5 Restatement of the Group cash flow statement

Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the statement of financial position include financial instruments of varying durations in line with the definition of the Solvency Assessment and Management regime being implemented in South Africa and the operational management of liquidity by the Group. During 2016, the Group reassessed the application of IAS7 to liquid instruments held to match certain five-year guaranteed investment contracts issued to policyholders by a subsidiary. The application of IAS7 to these instruments was amended, resulting in a reallocation of R380 million between the net movement in cash and cash equivalents and cash flows from investment activities for 2015.

	2015		
	Previously reported	Policyholder activities adjustments	Restated
Cash flow from operating activities	32 593	–	32 593
Cash generated in operations	18 825	–	18 825
Other cash flow items from operating activities	13 768	–	13 768
Cash flow from investment activities	(15 911)	(380)	(16 291)
Net acquisition of investments	(15 519)	(380)	(15 899)
Other cash flow items from investing activities	(392)	–	(392)
Cash flow from financing activities	(1 477)	–	(1 477)
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents	15 205	(380)	14 825
Net foreign exchange difference	707	–	707
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	41 431	(2 917)	38 514
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	57 343	(3 297)	54 046

37. Business combinations

Material acquisitions of the Group consolidated in the 2016 financial year

There were no material business combinations during the 2016 financial year.

38. Disposal groups classified as held for sale

Investment Properties

During 2016, management approved the sale of two properties, namely Roodepoort Hillfox Centre and Johannesburg Braampark, for a combined sales price of R655 million. Contracts of sale were entered into and duly authorised. As at 31 December 2016 transfer had not yet taken place, but is expected to occur within the next financial year.

Cardrow Insurance Limited

During 2013, the investment held by Santam International in Cardrow Insurance Limited (previously Westminster Motor Insurance Agency Limited) and Beech Hill Insurance Limited (previously Santam Europe Limited) and the deferred payments previously included under receivables, were classified as disposal groups classified as held for sale. The deferred conditional rights relating to Cardrow Insurance Limited were realised during the first half of 2016 when it paid a dividend of R394 million. The deferred conditional rights relating to Beech Hill Insurance Limited were substantially realised during the second half of 2016 with the receipt of a distribution of R115 million. The remaining balance of R8 million is expected to be realised during the first half of 2017.

R million	2016	2015
Assets of disposal groups classified as held for sale		
Equities and similar securities	8	390
Trade and other receivables	–	150
Investment properties	655	–
	663	540
39. Impairments		
Impairment of goodwill⁽¹⁾	107	162
Santam businesses	3	47
Botswana Insurance Holdings Limited	33	–
Sanlam General Insurance (Kenya) (previously Gateway Insurance Company)	–	94
Soras Group	71	–
Sanlam Healthcare Management	–	17
Other	–	4
Impairment of investments	224	11
Investment management: International	–	6
Santam businesses	–	5
Soras Group ⁽²⁾	78	–
Pacific & Orient ⁽³⁾	146	–
Other	9	–
Total impairment of investments and goodwill	340	173

⁽¹⁾ Refer to note 3.1 on page 88 for additional information.

⁽²⁾ The impairments in the Soras Group are due to financial irregularities uncovered during the year.

⁽³⁾ Lack of progress in diversifying Pacific & Orient product mix resulted in lower GEV valuation and recognition of an IFRS impairment charge.

Notes to the Group financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2016

40. Fair value disclosures

Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchy

Below follows required disclosure of fair value measurements, using a three-level fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in determining the measurements. It should be noted that these disclosure only cover assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

Included in **level 1** category are assets and liabilities that are measured by reference to unadjusted, quoted prices in an active market for identical assets and liabilities.

Included in **level 2** category are assets and liabilities measured using 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). For example, instruments measured using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are supported by prices from observable current market transactions are categorised as level 2.

Assets and liabilities measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data are categorised as **level 3**.

R million	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Recurring fair value measurements				
31 December 2016				
Properties	–	–	10 664	10 664
Properties held for sale	–	655	–	655
Equities and similar securities	174 452	2 072	420	176 944
Interest-bearing investments	48 621	120 570	392	169 583
Structured transactions	6 502	7 254	–	13 756
Investment funds	143 374	17 209	467	161 050
Trading account assets	3 661	19 288	–	22 949
Cash deposits and similar securities	22 792	15 595	–	38 387
Investment in joint ventures	–	–	423	423
Total assets at fair value	399 402	182 643	12 366	594 411
Investment contract liabilities	–	303 761	2 312	306 073
Term finance	–	4 300	201	4 501
Structured transactions liabilities	–	1 298	–	1 298
Trading account liabilities	1 828	21 170	–	22 998
External investors in consolidated funds	54 389	493	604	55 486
Total liabilities at fair value	56 217	331 022	3 117	390 356

R million	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
40. Fair value disclosures (continued)				
Recurring fair value measurements (continued)				
31 December 2015				
Properties	–	–	11 606	11 606
Equities and similar securities	186 222	2 562	430	189 214
Interest-bearing investments	72 478	91 049	490	164 017
Structured transactions	6 391	7 788	–	14 179
Investment funds	132 186	24 595	507	157 288
Trading account assets	5 549	24 243	–	29 792
Cash deposits and similar securities	25 769	11 573	–	37 342
Total assets at fair value	428 595	161 810	13 033	603 438
Investment contract liabilities	–	293 760	3 178	296 938
Term finance	2 937	104	359	3 400
Structured transactions liabilities	–	2 374	–	2 374
Trading account liabilities	170	33 416	–	33 586
External investors in consolidated funds	53 437	204	–	53 641
Total liabilities at fair value	56 544	329 858	3 537	389 939

Notes to the Group financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2016

40. Fair value disclosures (continued)

Reconciliation of movements in level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value

R million	Pro- perties	Equities and similar securities	Interest- bearing invest- ments	Invest- ment funds	Investment in joint ventures	Total assets
2016						
Assets						
Balance at 1 January 2016	11 606	430	490	507	–	13 033
Total gains/(loss) in statement of comprehensive income	557	36	(114)	(33)	–	446
Acquisitions	1 050	54	50	–	423	1 577
Disposals	(1 014)	(83)	–	(7)	–	(1 104)
Foreign exchange movements	(961)	(17)	(34)	–	–	(1 012)
Reclassified as disposal groups classified as held for sale	(655)	–	–	–	–	(655)
Transfers from owner-occupied properties	81	–	–	–	–	81
Balance at 31 December 2016	10 664	420	392	467	423	12 366
2015						
Balance at 1 January 2015	10 333	395	396	452	–	11 576
Total gains/(loss) in statement of comprehensive income	42	23	41	60	–	166
Acquisitions	400	64	–	2	–	466
Disposals	(207)	(70)	(1)	(7)	–	(285)
Foreign exchange movements	1 049	18	54	–	–	1 121
Transfers (to)/from owner occupied property	(11)	–	–	–	–	(11)
Balance at 31 December 2015	11 606	430	490	507	–	13 033

40. Fair value disclosures (continued)

Reconciliation of movements in level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value (continued)

R million	Investment contract liabilities	Term finance	External investors in consolidated funds	Total liabilities
2016				
Liabilities				
Balance at 1 January 2016	3 178	359	–	3 537
Total gains in statement of comprehensive income	(84)	–	(67)	(151)
Acquisitions	201	–	–	201
Disposals	(335)	–	–	(335)
Foreign exchange movements	(648)	(24)	–	(672)
Settlements	–	(134)	–	(134)
Transfers in ⁽¹⁾	–	–	671	671
Balance at 31 December 2016	2 312	201	604	3 117
2015				
Balance at 1 January 2015	2 552	347	–	2 899
Total loss in statement of comprehensive income	152	21	–	173
Acquisitions	73	–	–	73
Disposals	(193)	(101)	–	(294)
Foreign exchange movements	594	92	–	686
Balance at 31 December 2015	3 178	359	–	3 537

⁽¹⁾ The market for the shares to which the external investors in consolidated funds relate became inactive during the year.

Notes to the Group financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2016

40. Fair value disclosures (continued)

Reconciliation of movements in level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value (continued)

R million	2016	2015
Gains and losses (realised and unrealised) included in profit and loss		
Total gains or losses included in profit or loss for the period	597	(7)
Total unrealised gains or losses included in profit or loss for the period for assets held at the end of the reporting period	515	(47)

Transfers between categories

R million	Equities and similar securities	Interest bearing investments	Structured transactions	Investment funds	Cash, deposits and similar securities	Total assets
Assets						
2016						
Transfer from level 1 to level 2	-	15 521	162	-	350	16 033
Transfer from level 2 to level 1	-	10	-	6	-	16
2015						
Transfer from level 1 to level 2	-	2 603	-	-	1 331	3 934
Transfer from level 2 to level 1	-	313	142	469	153	1 077

R million	Term finance
Liabilities	
2016	
Transfer from level 1 to level 2	3 145

Management have re-evaluated their determination of what constitutes an active market to a more conservative approach. As a result, certain bonds are now considered to be classified as level 2 valuations.

40. Fair value disclosures (continued)

Valuation techniques used in determining the fair value of assets and liabilities

Instrument	Applicable to level	Valuation basis	Main assumptions	Significant unobservable input
Properties	2 and 3	Recently contracted prices, discounted cash flow model (DCF), Earnings multiple	Bond and interbank swap interest rate curve, Cost of Capital, Consumer price index	Capitalisation rate Discount rate
Equities and similar securities	2 and 3	DCF, Earnings multiple	Bond and interbank swap interest rate curve, Cost of Capital, Consumer price index	Cost of Capital Earnings multiple
Interest-bearing investments (including insurance policies)	2 and 3	DCF, Earnings multiple, Quoted put/ surrender price by issuer	Bond and interbank swap interest rate curve, Cost of Capital, Consumer price index	Earnings multiple
Trading account assets and liabilities	2	DCF	Forward rate Credit risk spread Liquidity spread	n/a
Investment contract liabilities and investment funds	2 and 3	Current unit price of underlying unitised asset, multiplied by the number of units held Earnings multiple DCF	Bond and interbank swap interest rate curve, Cost of Capital, Consumer price index Bond interest rate curve	Earnings multiple
Term finance	2 and 3	DCF	Bond and forward rate Credit ratings of issuer Liquidity spread Agreement interest curves	Liquidity spread
Structured transactions assets and liabilities	2	Option pricing models DCF	Bond and interbank swap interest rate curve Forward equity and currency rates Volatility risk adjustments	n/a
External investors in consolidated funds	2 and 3	Current unit price of underlying unitised asset, multiplied by the number of units held	Based on underlying assets as discussed above	Based on underlying assets as discussed above
Cash deposits and similar securities	2	Mark-to-market Yield curve	Bond and interbank swap interest rate curve	n/a
Investment in joint ventures	3	DCF	Bond and interbank swap interest rate curve, Cost of Capital, Consumer price index	Cost of Capital

Notes to the Group financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2016

40. Fair value disclosures (continued)

Sensitivity of level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value to changes in key assumptions

Assets

R million	Carrying amount	Effect of a 10% increase in risk adjustments	Effect of a 10% decrease in risk adjustments	Carrying amount ⁽¹⁾	Effect of a 1% increase in base/capitalisation rate	Effect of a 1% decrease in base/capitalisation rate
Properties						
2016						
Cash flow risk adjustments	10 664	(1 066)	1 066	–	–	–
Base rate	–	–	–	7 670	(290)	310
Capitalisation	–	–	–	7 670	(340)	411
2015						
Cash flow risk adjustments	11 606	(1 161)	1 161	–	–	–
Base rate	–	–	–	8 371	(293)	314
Capitalisation	–	–	–	8 371	(350)	427

R million	Carrying amount	Effect of a 10% increase in multiple	Effect of a 10% decrease in multiple	Carrying amount ⁽³⁾	Effect of a 1% increase in discount rate	Effect of a 1% decrease in discount rate
Other investments						
2016						
Equities and similar securities ⁽²⁾	420	42	(42)	–	–	–
Interest-bearing investments	361	36	(36)	31	(1)	1
Investment funds ⁽²⁾	467	47	(47)	–	–	–
Investment in joint ventures	–	–	–	423	(29)	32
Total assets	1 248	125	(125)	454	(30)	33
2015						
Equities and similar securities	399	40	(40)	31	(6)	5
Interest-bearing investments	490	49	(49)	–	–	–
Investment funds	507	51	(51)	–	–	–
Total assets	1 396	140	(140)	31	(6)	5

⁽¹⁾ Investment Properties comprise a majority of Sanlam Life properties valued using capitalisation and discount rates, with sensitivities based on these two unobservable inputs.

⁽²⁾ Represents mainly private equity investments valued on earnings multiple, with sensitivities based on the full valuation.

⁽³⁾ Represents mainly instruments valued on a discounted cash flow basis, with sensitivities based on changes in the discount rate.

40. Fair value disclosures (continued)

Sensitivity of level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value to changes in key assumptions (continued)

Liabilities

R million	Carrying amount	Effect of a 10% increase in value	Effect of a 10% decrease in value
2016			
Investment contract liabilities ⁽¹⁾	2 312	231	(231)
Term finance	201	20	(20)
External investors in consolidated funds	604	60	(60)
Total liabilities	3 117	311	(311)
2015			
Investment contract liabilities	3 178	318	(318)
Term finance	359	36	(36)
Total liabilities	3 537	354	(354)

⁽¹⁾ Represents mainly private equity investments valued on earnings multiple, with sensitivities based on the full valuation.

Notes to the Group financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2016

40. Fair value disclosures (continued)

Assets subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements

R million	Gross amounts of recognised financial instruments	Gross amounts of recognised financial instru- ments set-off in the statement of financial position
31 December 2016		
Assets		
Working capital cash	1 065	–
Trading account assets	7 206	(1 224)
Structured transactions assets	1 453	(1 236)
Liabilities		
Trading account liabilities	6 938	(1 224)
Structured transactions liabilities ⁽⁴⁾	2 581	(2 009)
31 December 2015		
Assets		
Working capital cash	3 391	–
Trading account assets	5 343	(679)
Structured transactions assets	1 466	(1 130)
Liabilities		
Trading account liabilities	10 670	–
Structured transactions liabilities ⁽⁴⁾	2 505	(1 720)

⁽¹⁾ The figures for other financial instruments column are made up of ISDA netting, CSA collateral, Repo's and scrip received. These amounts have been limited to the net amount recognised on the statement of financial position.

⁽²⁾ Amount used is the lower of collateral received or the value of the financial assets (normally the latter due to over-collateralisation) ISDA netting refers to the netting of derivative exposures to arrive at the net amount owed to and by each counterparty as envisaged in the ISDA agreements with these counterparties.

Credit Support Agreements (CSA) have been signed with derivative counterparties to place collateral to offset the net exposures in footnote 1.

Scrip lending agreements are governed by GMSLA agreements in terms of which the collateral provided and the scrip received can be netted.

Security/collateral received refers to equity collateral that has been pledged to SCM to cover events of default.

⁽³⁾ Excludes enforceable netting arrangements. Comparative information has been adjusted accordingly.

⁽⁴⁾ Structured transactions liabilities include derivative liabilities.

Net amounts of financial instruments presented in the statement of financial position	Related amounts not set-off in the statement of financial position		Net amount	Amounts not set-off in the statement of financial position ⁽³⁾	Total amounts recognised in the statement of financial position
	Other financial instruments ⁽¹⁾	Cash collateral received ⁽²⁾			
1 065	(384)	(569)	112	17 696	18 761
5 982	(5 101)	(711)	170	16 967	22 949
217	-	-	217	13 539	13 756
5 714	(4 200)	(1 280)	234	17 284	22 998
572	-	-	572	726	1 298
3 391	(2 029)	(403)	959	16 750	20 141
4 664	(3 593)	(795)	276	25 128	29 792
336	-	-	336	13 843	14 179
10 670	(9 288)	(1 198)	184	22 916	33 586
785	-	-	785	1 589	2 374

Sanlam Limited statement of financial position

at 31 December 2016

R million	Note	2016	2015
Assets			
Investments in subsidiaries	2	17 988	17 940
Working capital assets		413	452
Cash and bank		5	5
Loans to Group companies	2	408	447
Total assets		18 401	18 392
Equity and liabilities			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital and premium	3	22	22
Non-distributable reserve		9 342	9 342
Retained earnings		5 478	5 585
Total equity		14 842	14 949
Working capital liabilities		3 559	3 443
Accounts payable		726	739
Taxation payable		2	–
Loans from Group companies	2	2 831	2 704
Total equity and liabilities		18 401	18 392

Sanlam Limited statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2016

R million	Note	2016	2015
Net income		5 172	684
Dividend income		5 072	652
Investment surpluses	4	19	–
Other income		81	32
Expenses			
Administration costs	5	(15)	(12)
Net reversal of impairment of investments	2	48	980
Profit before tax		5 205	1 652
Taxation		(4)	(4)
Profit for the year		5 201	1 648
Other comprehensive income		–	–
Comprehensive income for the year		5 201	1 648

Sanlam Limited statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 December 2016

R million	Share capital	Share premium	Non-distributable reserve ⁽¹⁾	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2015	21	1	9 342	8 812	18 176
Profit for the year	–	–	–	1 648	1 648
Dividends paid	–	–	–	(4 875)	(4 875)
Balance at 31 December 2015	21	1	9 342	5 585	14 949
Profit for the year	–	–	–	5 201	5 201
Dividends paid	–	–	–	(5 308)	(5 308)
Balance at 31 December 2016	21	1	9 342	5 478	14 842

⁽¹⁾ Pre-acquisition reserve arising from the demutualisation of Sanlam Life Insurance Limited in 1998.

Sanlam Limited cash flow statement

for the year ended 31 December 2016

R million	Note	2016	2015
Cash flow from operating activities		(166)	(4 162)
Cash (utilised)/generated in operations	10.1	(2)	14
Dividends received		5 072	652
Dividends paid		(5 240)	(4 831)
Interest income		6	5
Taxation paid		(2)	(2)
Cash flow from investment activities			
Recovery of investments		–	1 734
Additional investment in subsidiaries		–	(174)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(166)	(2 602)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		(2 252)	350
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	10.2	(2 418)	(2 252)

Sanlam Limited notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2016

1. Accounting policies

The accounting policies of the Sanlam Group as set out on pages 64 to 77 of the Sanlam Group financial statements are also applicable to Sanlam Limited except for investments in subsidiary companies which are reflected at cost or at a lower value if there is an impairment in value.

Additional accounting policy

Financial guarantee contracts

'Financial guarantees' are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantees are initially accounted for at fair value, and are not designated as at fair value through profit or loss. Subsequently, the amount is measured at the higher of the amount determined according to IAS 37 – *Provisions*, or the initial fair value less cumulative amortisation in accordance with IAS 18 *Revenue*.

Dividends

Dividends are shown as income. Impairment is considered when the dividend exceeds the total comprehensive income of the subsidiary or associate in the period the dividend is declared and the carrying amount of the investment exceeds the carrying amount of the investee's net assets, including associated goodwill.

R million	2016	2015
2. Group companies		
Investments in Group companies	17 988	17 940
Current loans with Group companies	(2 423)	(2 257)
Loans to Group companies	408	447
Loans from Group companies	(2 831)	(2 704)
Book value of interest in Group companies	15 565	15 683
Net reversal of impairment of investments in Group companies		
Genbel Securities Limited	15	1 011
Sanlam Investments Proprietary Limited	37	22
Sanlam PrefCo Proprietary Limited	(4)	(53)
Total net (impairment)/reversal of impairment of investments in Group companies	48	980
Fair value of net investment in Group companies		
Investments in subsidiaries – fair value	94 541	88 950
Total fair value of net investment in Group companies	94 541	88 950

Investments in Group companies are carried at cost less accumulated impairment. The fair values disclosed are classified as level three instruments. Investment management subsidiaries are valued at a DCF basis, subsidiaries that conduct life insurance business are valued at embedded value and other subsidiaries and loans are valued at DCF. For a description of the valuation methodology used and sensitivities of main assumptions, refer to note 2.6 on page 201 of the online Integrated report.

2. Group companies (continued)

Loans: Group companies

The loans to/from Group companies are unsecured and payable on demand and are carried at amortised cost less accumulated impairments. No interest is charged but these arrangements are subject to revision from time to time. The carrying value of the loans approximate the fair value. Details regarding the principal subsidiaries of Sanlam Limited are set out on page 153.

R million	2016	2015
Loans to Group companies		
Sanlam Life Insurance Limited	408	436
Sanlam Invest (Pty) Limited	–	11
	408	447
Loans from Group companies		
Sanlam PrefCo Proprietary Limited	2 310	2 310
Genbel Securities Limited	264	264
Sanlam Investment Holdings UK Limited	111	111
Sanpref Proprietary Limited	5	5
Sanlam Spec Proprietary Limited	133	14
Sanlam Invest Proprietary Limited	8	–
	2 831	2 704

3. Share capital and premium

Details of the share capital and premium are reflected in note 11 on page 105 of the Sanlam Group financial statements.

4. Investment surpluses

Prior year investment surpluses relate to the profit on the sale of the investment in subsidiaries during the financial year, as well as funds received on previously written off loan assets.

5. Administration costs include:

Directors' remuneration

Details of the directors' remuneration is reflected in note 24 on page 118 of the Sanlam Group financial statements.

6. Dividends

Details of the dividends declared are disclosed in note 29 on page 121 of the Sanlam Group financial statements.

7. Borrowing powers

In terms of the memorandum of incorporation of Sanlam Limited, the directors may at their discretion raise or borrow money for the purpose of the business of the company without limitation.

8. Commitments and contingencies

Details of commitments and contingencies are reflected in note 34 on page 132 of the Sanlam Group financial statements. The maximum utilisation under all of the guarantees granted in favour of Sanlam Capital Markets is R11 billion (2015: R11 billion).

for the year ended 31 December 2016

9. Related parties

Details of related parties are reflected in note 35 on page 133 of the Sanlam Group financial statements.

R million	2016	2015
10. Notes to the cash flow statement		
10.1 Cash utilised in operations		
Profit before tax	5 205	1 652
Non-cash flow items		
Net reversal of impairment of investments in Group companies	(48)	(980)
Items disclosed separately		
Dividends received	(5 072)	(652)
Interest Income	(6)	(5)
(Decrease)/increase in net working capital liabilities	(81)	(1)
Cash (utilised)/generated in operations	(2)	14
10.2 Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and Bank	5	5
Loans to Group companies	408	447
Loans from Group companies	(2 831)	(2 704)
Total cash and cash equivalents	(2 418)	(2 252)
11. Capital and risk management		
<p>The main financial instrument risk that Sanlam Limited is exposed to, is credit risk in respect of its loans to Group companies. These loans are tested for impairment, by establishing whether the net asset value of the underlying Group company is sufficient to cover the outstanding loan amount. Where the net asset value (including any impairments recognised in that company), is less than the carrying value of the loan, an impairment loss is recognised, as disclosed in note 2 on page 150. The credit quality of each loan has been assessed as acceptable within the parameters used to measure and monitor credit risk.</p>		
<p>Sanlam Limited's maximum exposure to credit risk is calculated as follows:</p>		
Carrying value of loans granted	480	447

Further details of risk management are disclosed in the Capital and Risk Management Report on page 13.

12. Tax rate reconciliation

The effective tax rate of Sanlam Limited of 0,1% (2015: 0,2%) differs from the standard rate of taxation of 28% (2015: 28%) due to the effects of non-taxable income: -27,8% (2015: -27,7%) and other differences -0,1% (2015: -0,1%).

Principal subsidiaries

at 31 December 2016

R million	% Interest	Fair value of interest in subsidiaries				
		Issued ordinary capital	Shares		Loans	
		2016	2016	2015	2016	2015
Long-term insurance						
Sanlam Life Insurance Limited	100	5 000	83 866	77 970	408	436
Investment and capital markets						
Genbel Securities Limited	100	203	3 564	3 549	(264)	(264)
Investment management and consulting						
Sanlam Independent Financial Services Proprietary Limited ⁽²⁾	100	(1)	(1)	(1)	–	–
Sanlam Investment Holdings Limited ⁽²⁾	100	(1)	3 125	2 189	–	–
Sanlam Investment Holdings (UK) Limited	100	174	3 724	4 847	(112)	(111)
Investment companies						
Sanlam Spec Proprietary Limited ^{(2),(3)}	100	(1)	(1)	(1)	(133)	(14)
Sanlam Invest Proprietary Limited	100	500	186	149	(7)	11
Sanlam Share Incentive Trust	100	(1)	(1)	(1)	–	–
Sanpref Proprietary Limited	100	(1)	(1)	(1)	(5)	(5)
Sanlam PrefCo Proprietary Limited	100	(1)	2 499	2 503	(2 310)	(2 310)
Total			96 964	91 207	(2 423)	(2 257)

⁽¹⁾ Issued share capital is less than R1 000.

⁽²⁾ Sanlam Limited provided a letter of guarantee to Sanlam Investment Holdings Limited, Sanlam Spec Proprietary Limited and Sanlam Independent Financial Services Proprietary Limited.

⁽³⁾ Sanlam Limited, with Sanlam Spec Proprietary Limited, provided a letter of guarantee to Real Futures Proprietary Limited.

A register of all subsidiary companies is available for inspection at the registered office of Sanlam Limited. All investments above are unlisted and incorporated in South Africa unless otherwise indicated. Sanlam Limited, via its investment in Sanlam Life Insurance Limited, has the following subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests.

Principal subsidiaries continued

at 31 December 2016

Analysis of the Group's holding in material subsidiaries:

	Santam Limited ⁽¹⁾		Botswana Insurance Holdings Limited ⁽²⁾		MCIS Insurance ⁽³⁾	
	2016 %	2015 %	2016 %	2015 %	2016 %	2015 %
Shareholders' fund	61,50	61,58	60,16	60,44	51,0	51,0
Policyholders' fund	0,16	0,43	-	-	-	-
Non-controlling interest	38,34	37,99	39,84	39,56	49,00	49,00
Total	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00

⁽¹⁾ The financial information of Santam Limited, incorporated and operating mainly in South Africa, which has a material non-controlling interest has been presented in the Shareholders Fund section on page 178 and page 180 of the online Integrated report. The carrying amount of the non-controlling interest is presented in note 14 of the Group financial statements on page 107.

⁽²⁾ The financial information of Botswana Insurance Holdings Limited, incorporated and operating mainly in Botswana, which has a material non-controlling interest has been summarised below. This information is provided based on amounts before inter-company eliminations.

⁽³⁾ The financial information of MCIS Insurance, incorporated and operating mainly in Malaysia, which has a material non-controlling interest has been summarised below. This information provided is based on amounts before inter-company eliminations.

R million	2016	2015
Santam summarised statement of cash flows for the year ending 31 December 2016:		
Operating	1 329	2 544
Investing	(553)	(276)
Financing	(1 091)	(1 760)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and equivalents	(315)	508
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	808	442

Financial information of Botswana Insurance Holdings Limited

R million	2016	2015
Summarised statement of profit or loss:		
Net income	1 920	5 538
Net insurance and investment contract benefits and claims	(500)	(4 035)
Expenses	(883)	(823)
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	329	237
Profit before tax	866	917
Income tax	(149)	(158)
Profit for the year	717	759
Other comprehensive income	(559)	269
Total comprehensive income	158	1 028
Attributable to non-controlling interests	62	500
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	190	142
Summarised statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016:		
Assets		
Investments	18 107	17 955
Other non-current assets	320	391
Other current assets	–	4
Cash and cash equivalents (working capital)	51	1 482
Trade and other receivables	266	310
Liabilities		
Policyholder liabilities	(14 202)	(15 357)
Other non-current liabilities	(109)	–
Deferred tax (non-current)	(23)	(26)
Other current liabilities	(20)	(24)
Trade and other payables	(577)	(605)
Total equity	3 813	4 130
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the parent	2 294	2 518
Non-controlling interest	1 519	1 612
Summarised statement of cash flows for the year ending 31 December 2016:		
Operating	971	(1 972)
Investing	(1 315)	2 476
Financing	(5)	–
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(349)	504

Principal subsidiaries continued

at 31 December 2016

Financial information of MCIS Insurance

R million	2016	2015
Summarised statement of profit or loss:		
Net income	1 772	1 367
Net insurance and investment contract benefits and claims	(998)	(635)
Expenses	(623)	(653)
Profit before tax	151	79
Income tax	(69)	(49)
Discontinued operations	-	123
Profit for the year	82	153
Other comprehensive income	(153)	94
Total comprehensive income	(71)	247
Attributable to non-controlling interests	(40)	175
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	166	239
Summarised statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016:		
Assets		
Investments	12 789	15 047
Other non-current assets	407	1 134
Cash and cash equivalents (working capital)	43	105
Trade and other receivables	344	414
Liabilities		
Policyholder liabilities	(11 677)	(13 704)
Deferred tax (non-current)	(54)	(49)
Other current liabilities	-	(5)
Trade and other payables	(955)	(1 041)
Total equity	897	1 901
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the parent	457	961
Non-controlling interest	440	940
Summarised statement of cash flows for the year ending 31 December 2016:		
Operating	(2 376)	(1 645)
Investing	2 570	1 368
Financing	-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	194	(277)



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