KPMG

Namibia Unit Trust Managers Limited

Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 September 2009

AUDIT ■ TAX ■ ADVISORY

NAMIBIA UNIT TRUST MANAGERS LIMITED

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 September 2009

DIRECTORS	A Mushimba (Chairman) R G Young (South African) A B Bertolini (Chief Executive)	
NATURE OF BUSINESS	Unit Trust Management	
REGISTERED OFFICE	24 Orban Street Windhoek Namibia	PO Box 23329 Windhoek Namibia
AUDITORS	KPMG	
BANKERS	Standard Bank (Namibia) Limited	
HOLDING COMPANY	Namibia Asset Management Limited	
COMPANY REGISTRATION NO.	96/308	
REGISTERED OFFICE	24 Orban Street Windhoek Namibia	
FINANCIAL YEAR END	30 September	
DIRECTORS' REPORT	No directors' report is presented as the company is a wholly-owned subsidiary and a directors' report is included in the holding company's accounts.	

CONTENTS

APPROVAL OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The annual financial statements set out on pages 3 to 18 were approved by the Board of Directors on 19 March 2010.

Signed on behalf of the Board by:

A Mushimba (Director)

AB Bertolini (Chief Executive)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF NAMIBIA UNIT TRUST MANAGERS LIMITED

We have audited the annual financial statements of Namibia Unit Trust Managers Limited, which comprise the balance sheet as at 30 September 2009, the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes as set out on pages 3 to 18.

Director's Responsibility for the Financial Statements
The company's directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion
In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Namibia Unit Trust Managers Limited at 30 September 2009, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies Act in Namibia.

KPMG

Registered Accountants and Auditors
Chartered Accountants (Namibia)

Windhoek...Namibia
19 March 2010

NAMIBIA UNIT TRUST MANAGERS LIMITED

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 September 2009

BALANCE SHEET **as at 30 September**	**Notes**	**2009** **N$**	**2008** **N$**
ASSETS			
Non-current assets		**3 000 000**	**3 000 000**
Investments	2	**3 000 000**	**3 000 000**
Current assets		**1 319 371**	**1 130 605**
Trade and other receivables		**83 278**	**105 649**
Unit stock		**-**	**5 656**
Short-term investments		**791 923**	**584 889**
Cash and cash equivalents	3	**444 170**	**434 411**
TOTAL ASSETS		**4 319 371**	**4 130 605**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent			
Share capital	4	**2 000 000**	**2 000 000**
Accumulated losses		**(569 521)**	**(507 782)**
Total equity		**1 430 479**	**1 492 218**
Current liabilities		**2 888 892**	**2 638 387**
Amounts owed to group companies	11.3	**2 470 654**	**2 221 102**
Trade and other payables		**398 387**	**309 137**
Unit Stock		**19 851**	**11 234**
Bank overdraft	3	**-**	**96 914**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**4 319 371**	**4 130 605**

KRL

NAMIBIA UNIT TRUST MANAGERS LIMITED

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 September 2009

INCOME STATEMENT **for the year ended 30 September**	**Notes**	**2009** **N$**	**2008** **N$**
Revenue	5	**338 585**	**317 911**
Income from Unit Trust Schemes		338 585	317 911
Net finance income		**388 238**	**153 477**
Finance income	6	412 607	254 075
Finance costs	6	(24 369)	(100 598)
		726 823	471 388
Expenditure		**788 562**	**912 723**
Fees for professional services		516 818	512 452
Marketing		13 014	8 231
Other expenses		34 309	138 619
Staff costs		215 196	236 548
Stationery and subscriptions		9 225	16 873
Loss before taxation	7	**(61 739)**	**(441 335)**
Income tax expense	8	-	-
Loss for the year		**(61 739)**	**(441 335)**

KPd

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 30 September

	Notes	Share Capital N$	Retained earnings N$	Total N$
30 September 2007		**2 000 000**	**(66 447)**	**1 933 553**
Loss for the year		-	(441 335)	**(441 335)**
30 September 2008		**2 000 000**	**(507 782)**	**1 492 218**
Loss for the year			(61 739)	**(61 739)**
30 September 2009		**2 000 000**	**(569 521)**	**1 430 479**

KAh

NAMIBIA UNIT TRUST MANAGERS LIMITED

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 September 2009

CASH FLOW STATEMENT for the year ended 30 September	Notes	2009 N$	2008 N$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash absorbed by operations	9.1	(449 977)	(684 788)
Working capital changes	9.2	125 894	(81 405)
Investment income		247 779	254 075
Finance costs		(24 369)	(10 622)
Net cash flows utilised by operating activities		(100 673)	(522 740)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Investment flows		(42 206)	(975 660)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Changes in amounts owed to/ by group companies		249 552	1 356 853
Net cash flows generated by financing activities		249 552	1 356 853
NET MOVEMENT IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		106 674	(141 547)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		337 497	479 044
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS at end of the year	3	444 171	337 497

Kol

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 September

1 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Namibia Unit Trust Managers Ltd (the "Company") is a company domiciled in Namibia.
The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 19 March 2010.

1.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and its interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

1.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements are presented in Namibia Dollars, rounded to the nearest Dollar. They are prepared on the historical cost basis except that the following assets and liabilities are stated at their fair value: financial instruments classified as held-to-maturity, financial instruments classified as available-for-sale and financial instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss.

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

1.3 Impairments of assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

When a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset has been recognised directly in equity and there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, the cumulative loss that had been recognised directly in equity is recognised in profit or loss even though the financial asset has not been derecognised. The amount of the cumulative loss that is recognised in profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss.

a) Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of the Company's investments in held-to-maturity securities and receivables carried at amortised cost is calculated as the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition of these financial assets). Receivables with a short duration are not discounted.

The recoverable amount of other assets is the greater of their fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

b) Reversals of impairments

An impairment loss in respect of a held-to-maturity security or receivable carried at amortised cost is reversed if the subsequent increase in recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised.

KHb

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 30 September

1 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.3 Impairments of assets (continued)

b) Reversals of impairments (continued)

An impairment loss in respect of an investment in an equity instrument classified as available for sale is not reversed through profit or loss. If the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available-for-sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss shall be reversed, with the amount of the reversal recognised in profit or loss.

In respect of other assets, an impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such reversals are reported directly in the income statement.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

1.4 Statutory investments

Statutory investments refer to the Unit Trust Management Company's investment in its own unit trusts as required by the Unit Trust Control Act 54 of 1981. Interest and dividends earned on these statutory investments are not reinvested. The investments are shown at the quoted unit trust price at year end. Market value adjustments are reported directly in the income statement as unrealised profits/ losses.

1.5 Derivatives

The Company does not deal in derivatives, as this does not form part of the Company's investment strategy.

1.6 Share Capital

a) Dividends

Ordinary dividends are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are declared.

1.7 Employee benefits

a) Defined contribution plans

The Company and its subsidiaries are members of a Defined Contribution Plan. Obligations for contributions to the fund are recognised as an expense in the income statement as incurred.

The employer is not obligated to pay medical aid contribution costs after retirement.

1.8 Provisions

a) Onerous contracts

A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 30 September

1 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.9 Income tax

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

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

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

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

1.10 Revenue recognition

Revenue from services rendered is recognised in the income statement in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the balance sheet date. No revenue is recognised if there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due, associated costs or the possible return of goods.

The Company's revenue comprises the Namibia dollar amount received in respect of fees from unit trust management activities.

Income from fees is recognised over the period to which the service relates.

1.11 Finance income

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested (including available-for-sale financial assets). Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

Finance income comprises interest received on investments in bank and call accounts and interest received on investments in tax-free unit trusts.

Interest is recognised on a time proportion basis, which takes into account the effective yield on the asset over the period it is expected to be held.

1.12 Finance costs

Finance expenses comprise interest expense on borrowings. All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

KRL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 30 September

	2009 N$	2008 N$
2 INVESTMENTS		
Statutory investments	3 000 000	3 000 000
3 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Investment in unit trusts	191 041	154 287
Current and call accounts	253 129	280 124
	444 170	434 411
Bank overdraft	-	(96 914)
Net cash and cash equivalents	444 170	337 497
4 SHARE CAPITAL		
Authorised		
2 000 000 ordinary shares of N$ 1.00 each	2 000 000	2 000 000
Issued		
2 000 000 ordinary shares of N$ 1.00 each	2 000 000	2 000 000
5 REVENUE		
Initial charges	5 387	12 307
Profit/ (Loss) on unit change	129	(2 263)
Management fees	100 000	100 000
Other	3 196	(4 032)
Service charges	229 873	211 899
	338 585	317 911
6 NET FINANCE INCOME		
Finance income		
Unrealised market value adjustments of investments	164 828	-
Interest from call and bank accounts	22 925	27 265
Income on unit trust investments	224 854	226 810
	412 607	254 075
Finance cost		
Interest paid on overdrafts	(24 369)	(10 622)
Unrealised market value adjustments of investments	-	(89 976)
	(24 369)	(100 598)

Klub

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 30 September

	2009 N$	2008 N$
7 LOSS BEFORE TAXATION		
Loss before taxation includes:		
7.1 Expenditure		
Auditors' remuneration		
For audit services rendered		
- current year	17 770	62 968
For other services	-	3 105
	17 770	66 073
Employee remuneration		
Salaries and wages	214 311	204 683
Contributions to retirement funds	14 288	15 351
Other remuneration	(13 402)	16 513
Medical aid contributions	-	-
	215 196	236 547
Number of employees at period end	-	1
8 TAXATION		
Namibian normal tax		
- current	-	-
- deferred	-	-
	-	-
Tax rate reconciliation	%	%
Standard rate	35.00	35.00
Adjusted for:		
Non-taxable income	220.91	17.99
Tax losses	(255.91)	(52.99)
Effective tax rate	-	-
Tax loss		
Opening balance	(2 673 987)	(2 005 843)
Current year tax loss	(380 000)	(668 144)
Utilised on deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Utilised tax loss	(3 053 987)	(2 673 987)

Deferred tax assets, such as this tax loss, are not provided for as the company is not likely to produce taxable profits in the foreseeable future.

KPvl

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) for the year ended 30 September	2009 N$	2008 N$

9 NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

9.1 Cash utilised by operations

Net loss before taxation	(61 739)	(441 335)
Adjusted for:		
Non-cash items		
Unrealised changes in market values of investments	(164 828)	(89 976)
Shown separately on the face of the cash flow statement		
Investment income	(247 779)	(254 075)
Finance costs	24 369	100 598
	(449 977)	(684 788)

9.2 Working capital changes

Decrease/ (increase) in trade and other receivables	22 371	54 046
Decrease / (increase) in unit stock	14 273	(4 662)
(Decrease)/Increase in trade and other payables	89 250	(130 789)
	125 894	(81 405)

10 RETIREMENT BENEFIT INFORMATION

The company contributes to the group's Namibian Harvest Retirement Fund, a defined contribution plan, and pays for insurance to provide death and disability cover. The fund is registered under and governed by the Pension Funds Act 1956 as amended. All permanent and full-time employees are members of the Fund.

11 RELATED PARTIES

The Company's holding company is Namibia Asset Management Limited (incorporated in Namibia).

11.1 Key management personnel

The Company's key management personnel consists of Albert B. Bertolini, who is employed in the position of Chief Executive. The Company does not contribute towards his compensation.

11.2 Directors

The Company pays no directors' emoluments.

11.3 Amounts owing by / to group companies

The holding company pays a number of the Company's operational expenses which are charged to an intercompany loan account. In turn, the Company pays various operational expenses on behalf of fellow subsidiaries and the amounts are likewise charged to an intercompany loan account. The intercompany loans are unsecured and are repayable on demand. No interest is charged on intercompany accounts.

Outstanding balances at year end		
Due to Namibia Asset Management Limited	2 470 654	2 221 102

KPols

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 30 September

12 EVENTS AFTER BALANCE SHEET DATE

No significant events have occurred between the end of the financial year and the date when these financial statements were approved.

13 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

13.1 Overview

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk.

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

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

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

13.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers, cash and cash equivalents and investment securities.

a) Trade and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer.

The Company's customer base consists of two main categories: retail customers and a fixed annual fee that is received from Coronation Management Company Ltd. These two categories of clients have the same profiles of credit risk.

Retail clients
Retail clients bear no credit risk as the fees are automatically collected when the units are purchased or sold.

Fixed annual fee
This fee is netted of against the quarterly payment that is made to Coronation Management Company Ltd's holding

b) Cash and cash equivalents and investments
The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by only investing its funds in liquid securities with local banks of satisfactory credit status and its unit trust funds. Management does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations.

Guarantees
The Company does not provide financial guarantees to any internal or external parties.

KPd

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 30 September

13 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

13.2 Credit risk (continued)

Fair value

The carrying values of financial assets in the balance sheet approximate their fair value.

Estimation of fair values

The following summarises the major methods and assumptions used in estimating the fair values of financial

i) Statutory investments
For the statutory investments in unit trusts, fair values are determined at the ruling unit price as at year end. Surplus or deficit units are sold or purchased at year end to keep investments fixed at N$ 3 000 000 (2008: N$ 3 000 000).

ii) Other investments
Short term investments consists of unit trust investments. The fair value of these investments is based on the actual unit price at year end.

iii) Trade and other receivables or payables
For receivables or payables with a remaining life of less than one year, the notional amount is deemed to reflect the fair value. All other receivables or payables are discounted to determine fair value.

iv) Cash and cash equivalents
Considering cash and cash equivalents are highly liquid assets of short term nature, the fair value of cash and cash equivalents is considered to be the value shown on the relevant statements and other supporting documents.

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

The Company actively monitors its cash flow requirements on a daily basis and thereby optimises its cash return on investments. Typically the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a period of 30 days, including the servicing of financial obligations (if any); this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

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

The Company does not trade in derivatives.

Currency risk

The Company is not exposed to currency risk as all business is either conducted in Namibia Dollar or South African Rand (to which the Namibia Dollar is pegged at 1:1).

KIrl

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 30 September

13 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

13.4 Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk

The Company monitors its exposure to fluctuating interest rates. Cash and cash equivalents are primarily invested with short-term maturity dates. At 30 September 2009, the Company did not consider there to be any significant concentration of interest rate risk.

The Company's exposure to interest-bearing borrowings is limited to the overdraft balance.

Investments carrying interest are monitored on a daily basis and active management takes place to ensure maximum

Other market price risk

The company does not directly hold any listed shares as investment vehicles. However, indirectly equity price risk affects the company through its Defensive Balanced Fund investments and its revenue-base which is driven by market prices.

The unit trust and all other portfolios which generate the Company's revenue, are actively managed on a daily basis by an experienced trading team who make investment decisions based on research and up-to-date information, according to long-term investment strategies and house views.

Equity price risk is one of the company's main operating risks and the board considers it to be managed adequately and with great care.

Capital management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

Currently, the Company does not have any intensive capital requirements and therefore no external interest-bearing debt is considered.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

KFML

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 30 September

13 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

CREDIT RISK

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	Note	2009 N$ Carrying Amount	2008 N$ Carrying Amount
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**791 923**	584 889
Available for sale financial assets	2	**3 000 000**	3 000 000
Loans and receivables		**83 278**	111 305
Cash and cash equivalents	3	**444 170**	434 411
		4 319 371	4 130 605

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables at the reporting date by type of customer was:

	2009 N$ Carrying Amount	2008 N$ Carrying Amount
Retail client receivables	19 823	21 365
Fixed annual fee receivables	-	-
	19 823	21 365

Impairment losses

The aging of trade receivables at the reporting date was:

	2009 N$ Gross	2009 N$ Impairment	2008 N$ Gross	2008 N$ Impairment
Not past due	19 823	-	21 365	-
Total	19 823	-	21 365	-

Based on past experience, the Company believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of trade receivables not past due.

KPd

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 30 September

13 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

LIQUIDITY RISK

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

30 September 2009 N$	Carrying amount	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Amounts owed to group companies	2 470 654	2 470 654	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	398 387	398 387		-	
	2 869 041	2 869 041	-	-	-

30 September 2008 N$	Carrying amount	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Bank overdraft	96 914	96 914	-	-	-
Amounts owed to group companies	2 221 102	2 221 102	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	320 370	184 732	135 637	-	
	2 638 386	2 502 748	135 637	-	-

INTEREST RATE RISK

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2008.

	Profit or Loss		Equity	
	100 bp Increase	100 bp Decrease	100 bp Increase	100 bp Decrease
30 September 2009				
Variable rate instruments	**4 942**	**(4 942)**	**3 212**	**(3 212)**
30 September 2008				
Variable rate instruments	**1 832**	**(1 832)**	**1 191**	**(1 191)**

KPA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 30 September

13 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

FAIR VALUES

Fair values versus carrying amounts

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amounts shown in the balance sheet, are as follows:

	Note	30 September 2009 Carrying amount	30 September 2009 Fair Value	30 September 2008 Carrying amount	30 September 2008 Fair Value
Investments	2	3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000
Investments in unit trusts	3	191 041	191 041	154 287	154 287
Short term investments		791 923	791 923	584 889	584 889
Trade and other receivables		83 278	83 278	105 649	105 649
Unit stock		-	-	5 656	5 656
Cash and cash equivalents	3	253 129	253 129	280 124	280 124
Unit stock		(19 851)	(19 851)	(11 233)	(11 233)
Trade and other payables		(398 387)	(398 387)	(309 137)	(309 137)
Bank overdraft	3	-	-	(96 914)	(96 914)
		3 901 133	3 901 133	3 713 321	3 713 321

14 NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED

A number of new standards amendments to standards and interpretations relevant to the Company are not yet effective for the year ended 30 September 2009, and have not been applied in preparing the Company's financial statements. Only those that are relevant to the Company are included below:

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
IAS 1 will be adopted by the Company for the first time for its financial reporting period ending 30 September 2010. The Company will present all non-owner changes in equity in a single statement of comprehensive income (which will include the current income statement) and owner changes in equity in the statements of changes in equity. Reclassification adjustments and income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income will be disclosed on the face of the statement of comprehensive income.

IFRS 1 and IAS 27 amendments: Cost of an Investment in a subsidiary, Jointly Controlled Entity or Associate
The amendments to IFRS 1 and IAS 27 will be adopted by the Company for the first time in the financial reporting period ending 30 September 2010 and will be applied prospectively. In future dividends received from subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates will be recognised as dividend income in the separate financial statements of the Company, regardless of whether the dividends were declared from accumulated profits arising before or after

IFRS 2 amendment: Share-based Payments - Vesting Conditions and Cancellations
The IFRS 2 amendment will be adopted by the Company for the first time in its financial reporting period ending 30 September 2010 and applied retrospectively. The amendments apply to equity-settled share-based payment transactions and clarify what vesting and non-vesting conditions are. Vesting conditions are now limited to service conditions (as defined in the current IFRS 2) and performance conditions. Non-vesting conditions are conditions that do not determine whether the entity receives the services that entitle the counterparty to a share-based payment. Non-vesting conditions are taken into account in measuring the grant date fair value and thereafter there is no "true-up" for differences between expected and actual outcomes. These changes will have no impact on the Company's financial statements as the treatment of non-vesting conditions is consistent with the Company's current accounting policies.

KH