



REGISTRATION NUMBER: 1937/009839/06 (“the company”)

KING III APPLICATION REGISTER

Analysis of the application by the company of the 75 Corporate Governance Principles as recommended in the King Report on Governance for South Africa 2009 (“King III”) in relation to the financial year ending 30 June 2016.

The board endeavours to ensure either the application of the King III principles, or explanation, in accordance with the “apply or explain” approach contemplated in King III. Where, to the extent applicable, the board has elected not to apply or has yet to apply a particular recommended principle, or where an alternative practice has been applied which achieves a similar result, the board is able to explain the reasons therefor.

This document is to be read in conjunction with the company’s 2016 integrated annual report and at all times having regard to the nature, size and structure of the company and its subsidiaries, including Queenspark Proprietary Limited (“Queenspark”) and Queenspark Distribution Centre Proprietary Limited (collectively hereinafter referred to as the “Group”).

1. ETHICAL LEADERSHIP AND CORPORATE CITIZENSHIP		
Requirement	Status	Comments
1.1 The board should provide effective leadership based on an ethical foundation	Applied	The board of directors of the company (“the board”) has assumed responsibility for ensuring that a culture of ethical conduct is established within the company and sets the values to which the company adheres. This has been achieved, amongst other things, through the general conduct of the business of the company in a responsible and ethical manner, the issuing of various codes of conduct and the continuing analysis by the

Directors: ML Krawitz (Non-Executive Chairman), CEA. Radowsky* (Chief Executive Officer), DS Johnson*
MJA Golding, PM Naylor, RV Orlin, HJ Borkum **(*Executive) Secretary:** AT Snitcher

		<p>board of the ethical nature of their actions.</p> <p>The board has furthermore assumed responsibility for setting the direction of the company through the establishment of strategic objectives and policies in consultation with various stakeholders of the company, has taken overall accountability for the company and retains full and effective control of the company.</p>
1.2 The board should ensure that the company is and is seen to be a responsible corporate citizen	Applied	<p>The board acknowledges that it is not merely responsible for the company's financial bottom line, but rather for the company's performance within the complete context in which it operates.</p> <p>The board considers the economic, social and environmental environment within which the company operates. The board has appointed a social and ethics committee to consider, amongst other things, matters such as these. Feedback in respect thereof is noted in the company's integrated annual report.</p>
1.3 The board should ensure that the company's ethics are managed effectively	Applied	<p>The board is responsible for building and sustaining an ethical corporate culture in the company. The board takes active steps to ensure that the applicable ethical standards are integrated into the business operations – including by way of the dissemination of the company's values and the issuing of various codes of conduct - such as an ethics policy. As noted above, a social and ethics committee has been appointed and the company's integrated annual report includes a report from such committee.</p>
2. BOARD AND DIRECTORS		
2.1 The board should act as the focal point for and custodian of corporate governance	Applied	<p>The board's charter regulates the manner in which the business of the board is conducted, including in accordance with the principles of good corporate governance. The board will continue to monitor its conduct in this respect. The board meets four times a year, with various committees of the board meeting at additional times during the year. The board is responsible for setting the direction of the company through the establishment of strategic objectives and policies, and takes overall accountability for the company by taking responsibility for its management. It retains full and effective control over the company. When making decisions affecting the company, the board has regard to the interests and expectations of the various internal and external stakeholders of the company.</p>
2.2 The board should appreciate that strategy, risk, performance and sustainability are inseparable	Applied	<p>The board considers and approves the company's strategy after taking into account financial and non-financial matters – including risk, performance and sustainability. Risks are continuously assessed by the board (through its risk committee) and the board apprised thereof. The strategy is aligned to the purpose of the company and takes into account the interests of internal and external stakeholders.</p>
2.3 The board should provide effective leadership based on an ethical foundation	Applied	Refer to principle 1.1 above
2.4 The board should ensure that the company is and is seen to be a responsible corporate citizen	Applied	Refer to principle 1.2 above
2.5 The board should ensure that the company's ethics are managed effectively	Applied	Refer to principle 1.3 above
2.6 The board should ensure that the company has an effective and independent audit committee	Applied	Refer to principles 3.1 and 3.2 below
2.7 The board should be responsible for the governance of risk	Applied	Refer to principle 4.1 below
2.8 The board should be responsible for information technology (IT) governance	Partly Applied	<p>In order to manage the Group's resources more effectively the company receives certain IT-related services from its subsidiary, Queenspark. The company therefore does not have its own IT infrastructure but rather utilises the services of its subsidiary in this regard. Queenspark owns and manages various IT facilities and resources</p>

		utilised to provide the services to the company and is responsible for the implementation and maintenance of IT governance. The company (and the board) has access to relevant information regarding matters of IT governance within Queenspark including its policies and procedures relating thereto. Note further the IT discussion below.
2.9 The board should ensure that the company complies with applicable laws and considers adherence to non-binding rules, codes and standards	Applied	Refer to principle 6.1 below
2.10 The board should ensure that there is an effective risk-based internal audit	Applied	Refer to principle 7.1 below
2.11 The board should appreciate that stakeholders' perceptions affect the company's reputation	Applied	Refer to principle 8.1 below
2.12 The board should ensure the integrity of the company's integrated report	Applied	Refer to principle 9.1 below
2.13 The board should report on the effectiveness of the company's system of internal controls.	Applied	The board reports on the effectiveness of the Group's system of internal controls as noted further in the comments to chapter 7 and 9 below.
2.14 The board and its directors should act in the best interests of the company	Applied	<p>The board acts, at all times, in the best interests of the company and has the collective authority for decision-making. Directors on the board have unrestricted access to all of the company's information and carry individual responsibility for the general knowledge, skill and experience that may reasonably be expected of the individual.</p> <p>The board acts at all times in accordance with the standards of conduct required of them in terms of the Companies Act 71 of 2008 (as amended) ("Companies Act"), has a fiduciary duty to, amongst other things, act in good faith and in a manner that the directors reasonably believe to be in the best interests of the company and do so in accordance therewith. The board exercises objective judgment on the affairs of the company independently from management. Given the nature, size and structure of the company and the Group, management services are provided by Queenspark to the company and any such reference below is to be construed accordingly.</p> <p>The company complies with the Listings Requirements of the JSE Limited ("JSE Listings Requirements") on dealings by directors – including during closed periods.</p>
2.15 The board should consider business rescue proceedings or other turnaround mechanisms as soon as the company is financially distressed as defined in the Companies Act, 2008.	Applied	The board monitors the financial position of the company on a frequent basis. The company is not financially distressed, nor is it in business rescue and the board is satisfied that the going concern assertion has been satisfied for the forthcoming financial year.
2.16 The board should elect a chairman of the board who is an independent non-executive director. The CEO of the company should not also fulfil the role of chairman of the board	Partly Applied	The chairman, Michael Krawitz, although a non-executive director, is not considered independent in the manner contemplated in King III. Patrick Naylor, an independent non-executive director, has been appointed as lead independent director. The chairman's roles and functions are formalised and there is a succession plan for the position of the chairman.
2.17 The board should appoint the chief executive officer and establish a framework for the delegation of authority	Applied	The board has appointed the CEO, who is responsible for ensuring that the day-to-day business affairs of the company are properly managed. The company has appointed a financial director. The roles of chairman, CEO, financial director and the remaining non-executive directors are separated, with there being a clear division of

		responsibilities at board level, as informed by the Memorandum of Incorporation of the company, together with the company's board charter.
2.18 The board should comprise a balance of power, with a majority of non-executive directors. The majority of non-executive directors should be independent	Applied	The company has a unitary board structure which consisted during the year under review of five non-executive directors, three of whom are independent, and two executive directors. During August 2016 Patricia Shub, who was a (non-independent) non-executive director of the company, retired from the board and was replaced by Marcel Golding. The appointment of Marcel Golding in September 2016 as a (non-independent) non-executive director of the board did not affect the board's compliance with this principle. The CEO and the financial director are included amongst the executive directors. The board annually assesses the independence of the independent non-executive directors and has ascertained that Patrick Naylor, Romain Orlin and Humphrey Borkum all satisfy the criteria for independence as set out in King III. The board has determined that the lead independent director, Patrick Naylor's, independence of character and judgement has not in any way been affected or impaired by the length of his service. The majority of the non-executive directors are accordingly independent. The company's non-executive directors are subject to retirement by rotation and re-election in terms of the company's Memorandum of Incorporation.
2.19 Directors should be appointed through a formal process	Applied	The Memorandum of Incorporation of the company as read with its board charter contain provisions dealing with the composition of the board, appointments to the board (including the qualities required of individuals considered for appointment to the board and additional competencies of non-executive directors) and the induction of new directors, which collectively (and as read with the terms of reference of the nomination committee) constitutes the company's policy on appointments to the board. The policy as aforesaid informs any recommendation made by the nomination committee in relation to an appointment to the board, and any subsequent appointment to the board. Directors who are appointed by the board to fill a vacancy on the board would retire as a director of the company at the next annual general meeting of the company and thereafter be proposed to shareholders for election as a director of the company at such annual general meeting.
2.20 The induction of, and on-going training and development of directors should be conducted through formal processes	Applied	Incoming directors are required to familiarise themselves with the company and the Groups' operations, its business environment, and the sustainability issues relevant to its business. On-going director development and training is encouraged to enhance the effectiveness of the board. All members of the board are experienced directors.
2.21 The board should be assisted by a competent, suitably qualified and experienced company secretary	Applied	The board has appointed a competent, suitably qualified and experienced company secretary, who is not a director of the company. The company secretary, amongst other things, provides a central source of guidance and advice to the board, and within the company, on matters of good governance and of changes in legislation. All directors have unlimited access to the advice and services of the company secretary. Prior to the appointment of the company secretary, the board considered and satisfied themselves with the individual's competence, qualifications and experience. The board also ensures that an arm's length relationship is maintained between the board members and the company secretary. The board considers on an annual basis the competence, performance, qualifications and experience of the company secretary and is satisfied that during the year under review the company secretary, given his competence, performance, experience and qualifications, discharged his duties effectively and appropriately and maintained an arm's length relationship with the board.
2.22 The evaluation of the board, its committees and the individual directors should be performed every year	Applied	The board has developed a board member self-evaluation process and board members (save for Marcel Golding who was appointed in September 2016) have completed a self-evaluation questionnaire which has been considered by the nomination committee, who satisfied itself with the performance of the board. Appraisals of the various board committees have also been conducted, and the board has satisfied itself with the performance of such committees. It is anticipated that the process of evaluation of board members and committees will continue to be improved upon over time. The evaluation should enable directors and committees to identify areas in which their contribution to the board could be improved upon.

2.23 The board should delegate certain functions to well-structured committees but without abdicating its own responsibilities	Applied	Those committees required by the Companies Act and King III (as read with the JSE Listings Requirements) have been established as disclosed in the corporate governance report included in the company's integrated annual report. The integrated annual report also includes the summarised role/terms of reference for the committees and the members of those committees.
2.24 A governance framework should be agreed between the group and its subsidiary boards	Applied	The subsidiaries of the company are not listed entities, but nonetheless endeavour (where practical and appropriate) to comply with the corporate governance requirements of King III. The board and the boards of the various entities within the Group work closely together within an agreed upon framework.
2.25 Companies should remunerate directors and executives fairly and responsibly	Applied	A remuneration committee (which is governed by formal terms of reference) has been appointed by the board, which remuneration committee assists the board in its responsibility for setting and administering remuneration policies in the company. Non-executive directors do not participate in the Group's employee share incentive scheme and receive a fair base fee. Non-executive directors' fees are approved by shareholders by way of a special resolution at intervals of not more than two years. In terms of the company's remuneration policy, the remuneration of non-executive directors is reviewed on an annual basis
2.26 Companies should disclose the remuneration of each individual director and persons falling within the definition of prescribed officers of the company	Applied	The company provides full disclosure of each individual executive and non-executive director's remuneration, giving details as required. This information is disclosed in the company's integrated annual report and/or annual financial statements.
2.27 Shareholders should approve the company's remuneration policy	Applied	A resolution is included in the notice of the annual general meeting enabling shareholders to approve the remuneration policy of the company by way of a non-binding advisory vote. This vote enables shareholders to express their views on the remuneration policy. The board is, and remains, responsible for determining the remuneration of executive directors.
3. AUDIT COMMITTEES		
3.1 The board should ensure that the company has an effective and independent audit committee	Applied	The shareholders of the company have elected an audit committee at the annual general meeting which meets at least twice a year, specifically prior to the publication of the Group's interim and final results. These meetings are attended by the external auditors, the internal auditor, the chairman of the board and, where appropriate, executive directors of the Group by invitation. The audit committee also meets with the external auditors without management being present. A report of the audit committee is included in the company's integrated annual report.
3.2 Audit committee members should be suitably skilled and experienced independent non-executive directors	Applied	The audit committee, as required by King III, comprised of three independent non-executive directors of the company for the financial year ending June 2016. The board is of the view that the current audit committee members possess the skills, knowledge and understanding of the company necessary for them to carry out their duties and responsibilities.
3.3 The audit committee should be chaired by an independent non-executive director	Applied	The audit committee is chaired by Patrick Naylor, the lead independent non-executive director of the company. The chairman of the audit committee is present at the annual general meetings of the company to answer questions, through the chairman of the board, on the report on the audit committee's activities and matters within the scope of the audit committee's responsibilities.
3.4 The audit committee should oversee integrated reporting	Applied	The audit committee fulfils an oversight role in respect of the company's integrated annual report. In this regard the audit committee gave due consideration to the need for assurance on the sustainability information contained in the integrated annual report, and concluded that obtaining independent external assurance in respect thereof would not be of additional benefit to stakeholders. The audit committee recommended the approval of the integrated annual report and the annual financial statements to the board, which duly approved same.
3.5 The audit committee should ensure that a combined assurance model is applied to	Applied	A combined assurance model which aims to optimise the assurance coverage obtained from management, internal audit, committees and external assurance providers is utilised. The board assesses the information from

provide a coordinated approach to all assurance activities		the various assurance providers.
3.6 The audit committee should satisfy itself of the expertise, resources and experience of the company's finance function	Applied	Having regard to the nature, size and structure of the company, certain finance related services are provided to the company by Queenspark. The audit committee considers that the expertise, resources and experience of the Group's finance function are appropriate to the nature, complexity and size of the company's operations. The audit committee has considered the appropriateness of the expertise and experience of the financial director. In this regard the committee is of the view that the financial director possesses the appropriate expertise and experience to fulfil his responsibilities in that position.
3.7 The audit committee should be responsible for overseeing of internal audit	Partly Applied	The audit committee, with the assistance of the external auditors (where required), reviews and approves the internal audit charter and internal audit plans, and evaluates the internal audit function. Having regard to the nature, size and structure of the company, the internal audit function is not subject to an independent quality review however this may be performed should the audit committee deem it appropriate in the future.
3.8 The audit committee should be an integral component of the risk management process	Applied	The audit committee fulfils an oversight role regarding financial reporting risks, internal financial controls, fraud risk as it relates to the financial reporting and information, and information technology risks as they relate to financial reporting. The relevant risk committee and internal audit reports dealing with these issues are provided to the audit committee for its consideration. Further detail on the risk management approach and process is included in the integrated annual report.
3.9 The audit committee is responsible for recommending the appointment of the external auditor and overseeing the external audit process	Applied	The audit committee nominates the external auditors (after satisfying itself with the independence and objectivity of the external auditors) and approves the audit terms of engagement (including the audit fee) annually. The audit committee reviews the quality and effectiveness of the audit process on an annual basis and confirmed that it was satisfied with the effectiveness of the audit process. The nature and extent of any non-audit services which the external auditor provides to the company and Group have been agreed by the audit committee. No reportable irregularities were identified by the external auditors in respect of the 2016 financial year.
3.10 The audit committee should report to the board and shareholders on how it has discharged its duties	Applied	The chairman of the audit committee reports back to the board after each meeting of the audit committee. The report of the audit committee (read together with the corporate governance report) is included in the company's integrated annual report - which discloses details of how the audit committee had performed its duties for the financial year.
4. THE GOVERNANCE OF RISK		
4.1 The board should be responsible for the governance of risk	Applied	The board is responsible for the governance of risk and is assisted by both the audit committee and a risk committee, which has been appointed to assist the board in ensuring that the company implements an effective risk management policy and plan. The board's responsibility for risk governance manifests itself into a documented Risk Management Policy and Plan, both of which have been approved by the board. Refer to the risk committee report in the integrated annual report for further details applicable to risk management.
4.2 The board should determine the levels of risk tolerance	Applied	The risk tolerance levels are recommended to the board by the risk committee and, if appropriate, are accordingly adopted by the board. The board receives regular risk reports in order to monitor various risks in relation to accepted tolerance levels.
4.3 The risk committee or audit committee should assist the board in carrying out its risk responsibilities	Applied	A risk committee has been appointed by the board and its functions are noted in the risk committee report included in the integrated annual report. The risk committee meets at least twice a year and its members comprise two non-executive directors (one of whom is independent) and two executive directors.
4.4 The board should delegate to management the responsibility to design,	Applied	The board's risk strategy is executed by management in accordance with the board-approved Risk Management Policy and Plan. The risk management process is embedded within the company and the Group.

implement and monitor the risk management plan		
4.5 The board should ensure that risk assessments are performed on a continual basis	Applied	The board ensures that the company has and maintains an effective on-going risk management process. This risk management process uses a methodology encapsulated in the Risk Management Policy and Plan. A documented risk assessment is conducted at least once per year. The board regularly receives and reviews a register of the company's key risks.
4.6 The board should ensure that frameworks and methodologies are implemented to increase the probability of anticipating unpredictable risks	Applied	The risk identification process adopted by the board includes an analysis of internal and external factors which is intended to increase the probability of anticipating unpredictable risks.
4.7 The board should ensure that management considers and implements appropriate risk responses	Applied	Risk responses are provided to the risk committee by management, inserted into the risk registers and reported to the board in terms of the Risk Management Policy and Plan. Management acts, amongst other things, in accordance with the instructions of the board in relation thereto.
4.8 The board should ensure continual risk monitoring by management	Applied	The risk committee (having regard to, amongst other things, reports from management) monitors the management of risks and presents findings to the board.
4.9 The board should receive assurance regarding the effectiveness of the risk management process	Applied	Internal audit, amongst other things, provides the board with an assessment of the effectiveness of the risk management process on an annual basis.
4.10 The board should ensure that there are processes in place enabling complete, timely, relevant, accurate and accessible risk disclosure to stakeholders	Applied	The risk committee report included in the integrated annual report provides disclosure relevant to stakeholders.

5. THE GOVERNANCE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT)

5.1 The board should be responsible for information technology (IT) governance	Partly Applied	Refer to principle 2.8 above and principle 5.3 below.
5.2 IT should be aligned with the performance and sustainability objectives of the company	Applied	The board ensures that the company's IT strategy is aligned to the Group's strategy in order to, amongst other things, improve the sustainability of company.
5.3 The board should delegate to management the responsibility for the implementation of an IT governance framework	Partly Applied	Refer to principle 2.8 above. Queenspark has appointed an IT executive who is responsible for the management of IT and who reports through to an executive director of Queenspark. The assistance of external experts is also obtained to assist the Group in the governance of IT. Queenspark management is responsible for the implementation of IT related structures, processes and mechanisms. The board is kept apprised thereof.
5.4 The board should monitor and evaluate significant IT investments and expenditure	Applied	The company does not invest directly in IT infrastructure. The Queenspark board of directors oversees the proper value delivery of IT projects and monitors the expected return on investment from significant IT investments and projects. The board is regularly apprised of the actions of the Queenspark board of directors in this regard.
5.5 IT should form an integral part of the company's risk management	Applied	IT risks are managed as part of the overall risk management process and framework. The board is also regularly apprised of the actions of Queenspark in this regard.
5.6 The board should ensure that information assets are managed effectively	Applied	Having regard to the comments above, the Queenspark board of directors ensures that there are systems and processes in place for the management of information assets. The board is regularly apprised of the actions of the Queenspark board of directors in this regard.
5.7 A risk committee and audit committee should assist the board in carrying out its IT responsibilities	Applied	Having regard to the comments above, the Queenspark risk committee assists with management of IT risks in order to assist in ensuring that they are adequately addressed. The board, risk committee and audit committee are regularly apprised of the actions of Queenspark in this regard.

6. COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS, RULES, CODES AND STANDARDS		
6.1 The board should ensure that the company complies with applicable laws and considers adherence to non-binding rules, codes and standards	Applied	The board is responsible for the company's compliance with applicable laws, codes and standards. The Group utilises the resources of experts when necessary to assist with the management of compliance. The Group has appropriately qualified employees in executive positions (including an in-house legal advisor) to assist with matters of compliance and has appointed a company secretary (who also performs the role of the Group's in-house legal advisor) to provide a central source of guidance and advice to the board, and within the company, on matters of good governance and of changes in legislation. Please refer to the corporate governance report in the integrated annual report for further information.
6.2 The board and each individual director should have a working understanding of the effect of the applicable laws, rules, codes and standards on the company and its business	Applied	The board understands that it has a duty to take the necessary steps to ensure the identification of the laws, rules, codes and standards applicable to the Group. A standing agenda item in respect of all board meetings deals with material changes in laws and the board is also kept informed of relevant laws, rules, codes and standards, including changes to same on an informal basis.
6.3 Compliance risk should form an integral part of the company's risk management process	Applied	Compliance risk is part of the risk management process and is addressed accordingly.
6.4 The board should delegate to management the implementation of an effective compliance framework and processes	Applied	Management is required to respond to any compliance risk identified by the organisation's risk management framework in terms of the Risk Management Policy and Plan.
7. INTERNAL AUDIT		
7.1 The board should ensure that there is an effective risk based internal audit	Applied	The Group has an independent internal audit function. The function is governed by the internal audit charter. Refer to the corporate governance and audit committee reports in the integrated annual report for further information thereon.
7.2 Internal audit should follow a risk based approach to its plan	Applied	The internal audit function examines and evaluates the company's activities and resultant business risks and develops an annual internal audit plan (that is approved by the audit committee) using a risk based approach. Refer to the corporate governance report in the integrated annual report for further information thereon.
7.3 Internal audit should provide a written assessment of the effectiveness of the company's system of internal control and risk management	Partly Applied	The Group's internal audit function plays an important role in providing assurance to the board regarding the effectiveness of the system of internal controls and risk management of the Group. The Group's internal audit function continues to progress towards providing written assessments relating to the effectiveness of the internal control.
7.4 The audit committee should be responsible for overseeing internal audit	Partly Applied	The audit committee evaluates the independence, effectiveness and performance of the internal audit function. Refer further to the comments to principle 3.7 above together with the audit committee report as contained in the company's integrated annual report. As noted above, having regard to the nature, size and structure of the company, the internal audit function is not subject to an independent quality review however this may be performed should the audit committee deem it appropriate in the future.
7.5 Internal audit should be strategically positioned to achieve its objectives	Applied	The Group has appointed an internal auditor and the internal audit function is considered to be independent. The internal audit function reports to the audit committee.
8. GOVERNING STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIPS		

8.1 The board should appreciate that stakeholders' perceptions affect a company's reputation	Applied	The board has identified important stakeholder groupings as noted in the integrated annual report. The company continues to manage such relationships in order to, amongst other things, protect and enhance the company's reputation.
8.2 The board should delegate to management to proactively deal with stakeholder relationships.	Applied	The board recognises this responsibility. Stakeholder engagement information is provided in the integrated annual report.
8.3 The board should strive to achieve the appropriate balance between its various stakeholder groupings, in the best interests of the company	Applied	The board strives to achieve an appropriate balance between the interests of various stakeholders. In doing so the board takes into account, as far as possible, the legitimate interests and expectations of its stakeholders.
8.4 Companies should ensure the equitable treatment of shareholders	Applied	The company treats the holders of all classes of its shares, including minorities, equitably – having regard to the rights, preferences and limitations attaching to the classes of such shares and interests of all such shareholders.
8.5 Transparent and effective communication with stakeholders is essential for building and maintaining their trust and confidence	Applied	The company communicates with its stakeholders. Methods of engagement by the company with its various stakeholders are detailed in the integrated annual report. No requests for information from the company in terms of the Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 were lodged during the 2016 financial year.
8.6 The board should ensure that disputes are resolved as effectively, efficiently and expeditiously as possible	Applied	The board endeavours to ensure that disputes (if any) are resolved in an appropriate and timely manner – including having regard to the interests of the company.
9. INTEGRATED REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE		
9.1 The board should ensure the integrity of the company's integrated report	Applied	The board acknowledges its responsibility to ensure the integrity of the integrated annual report. The board has accordingly applied its mind to the integrated annual report in respect of the 2016 financial year and in its opinion the integrated annual report addresses all material issues and presents fairly the integrated performance of the organisation. The board furthermore endeavours to ensure that the integrated annual report provides a holistic and integrated representation of the company's performance in terms of both its financial performance and its sustainability. The audit committee is tasked with overseeing the integrated annual reporting and recommended the annual financial statements and integrated annual report for the year ended 30 June 2016 for approval by the board, which documents were subsequently approved by the board.
9.2 Sustainability reporting and disclosure should be integrated with the company's financial reporting	Applied	The company uses an integrated reporting approach which includes sustainability and financial reporting.
9.3 Sustainability reporting and disclosure should be independently assured	Not Applied	Having regard to the nature, size and structure of the company, the board was of the opinion that an independent assurance in respect of the company's sustainability reporting and disclosure would not provide significant benefit to stakeholders at this time. As such no such assurance was required.