

42. Subsequent events

The Group acquired 100% of the share capital of Plumblink SA Proprietary Limited (Plumblink) with effect from July 1 2015 for an enterprise value of R446 million. Plumblink is a specialist plumbing and bathroom merchant currently operating from 61 branches strategically situated throughout South Africa. The acquisition forms part of the Bidvest Industrial segment and will enabled the Group to expand its range of complementary products and services provided by Bidvest Industrial and, as a consequence, broaden the Group's base in the market place.

As the initial accounting for this acquisitions was not completed at the time that the financial statements were authorised for issue, details of the values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed have not been provided.

Subsequent to year-end, the Group acquired 2,5 million Adcock Ingram Holdings Limited (Adcock) ordinary shares from Adcock's black economic empowerment (BEE) partners, Blue Falcon Trading 69 Proprietary Limited and the Mpho ea Bophelo Trust for a cash consideration of R52,00 per Adcock ordinary share.

In addition, the Group supported the new Adcock BEE scheme (Scheme) and sold 15% of its Adcock shareholding to Ad-izinyosi, a new broad-based empowerment entity, for a minimum price of R52,00 and a maximum price of R72,00 per Adcock ordinary share, to be settled on the fourth anniversary of the date that the Scheme became operative. Following these transactions the Group holds 37,7% of the net ordinary shares in issue, in Adcock.

The Group funded these acquisitions from existing cash resources.

43. Accounting standards and interpretations not effective at June 30 2015

At the date of approval of the annual financial statements, the following new standards, interpretations and amendments that apply to the Group were in issue but not yet effective:

Standard/interpretation	Description	Reporting period beginning on or after
IFRS 5 <i>Non-current assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations</i>	Amendments clarifying that a change in the manner of disposal of a non-current asset or disposal group held-for-sale is considered to be a continuation of the original plan of disposal, and accordingly, the date of classification as held-for-sale does not change.	January 1 2016
IFRS 7 <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures</i>	Amendment clarifying under what circumstances an entity will have continuing involvement in a transferred financial asset as a result of servicing contracts.	January 1 2016
IFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i>	Amendment clarifying the applicability of previous amendments to IFRS 7 issued in December 2011 with regard to offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities in relation to interim financial statements prepared under IAS 34. A final version of IFRS 9 has been issued which replaces IAS 39 <i>Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement</i>. The completed standard comprises guidance on classification and measurement, impairment hedge accounting and derecognition. The statement introduces a new approach to the classification of financial assets, which is driven by the business model in which the asset is held and their cash flow characteristics. A new business model was introduced which does allow certain financial assets to be categorised as fair value through other comprehensive income in certain circumstances. The requirements for financial liabilities are mostly carried forward unchanged from IAS 39. Changes have been made to the fair value option for financial liabilities to address the issue of own credit risk. The new model introduces a single impairment model being applied to all financial instruments, as well as an expected credit loss model for the measurement of financial assets. The statement contains a new model for hedge accounting that aligns the accounting treatment with the risk management activities of an entity, in addition enhanced disclosures will provide better information about risk management and the effect of hedge accounting on the financial statements. It also carries forward the derecognition requirements of financial assets and liabilities from IAS 39.	January 1 2015

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended June 30

43. Accounting standards and interpretations not effective at June 30 2015 (continued)

Standard/interpretation	Description	Reporting period beginning on or after
IFRS 10 <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i> , IFRS 12 <i>Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities</i> and IAS 28 <i>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures</i>	Applying the consolidation exception: amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 to introduce clarifications to the requirements when accounting for investment entities. The amendments also provide relief in particular circumstances, which will reduce the costs of applying the standards.	January 1 2016
IFRS 10 <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i> , and IAS 28: <i>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures</i>	Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture: an amendment to address an acknowledged inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and those in IAS 28, in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture.	January 1 2016
IFRS 11 <i>Joint Arrangements</i>	Amendments adding new guidance on how to account for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation that constitutes a business which specify the appropriate accounting treatment for such acquisitions.	January 1 2016
IFRS 15 <i>Revenue from Contracts from Customers</i>	This new standard that requires entities to recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. This core principle is achieved through a five-step methodology that is required to be applied to all contracts with customers.	January 1 2017
IAS 1 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i>	Amendments designed to encourage entities to apply professional judgement in determining what information to disclose in their financial statements. The amendments also clarify that entities should use professional judgement in determining where and in what order information is presented in the financial disclosures.	January 1 2016
IAS 16 <i>Property, Plant and Equipment</i> and IAS 38 <i>Intangible Assets</i>	Amendment establishing the principle for the basis of depreciation and amortisation as being the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits of an asset. Clarifying that revenue is generally presumed to be an inappropriate basis for measuring the consumption of economic benefits in such assets.	January 1 2016
IAS 19 <i>Employee Benefits</i>	Amendment clarifying the requirements to determine the discount rate in a regional market sharing the same currency.	January 1 2016
IAS 27 <i>Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements</i>	Amendment to allow entities to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate financial statements.	January 1 2016

Management's assessment of the new standards, interpretations and amendments has not revealed any material impact on the Group's results.

44. Changes in segmental information

During the year, certain operations were reclassified between segments, as a result of a change in how operations within the segments are managed. In addition, geographical segmental information was re-presented into regions which experience similar economic and market-related conditions. The comparative year's segmental information has been re-presented to reflect these changes.

The above reorganisation had no impact on the results of the Group as previously reported, and as such, a restated consolidated financial position for the year to June 30 2013 has not been included with this report.