

INTEGRATED  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
2020

TRENCOR  R

[www.trencor.net](http://www.trencor.net)

# Contents

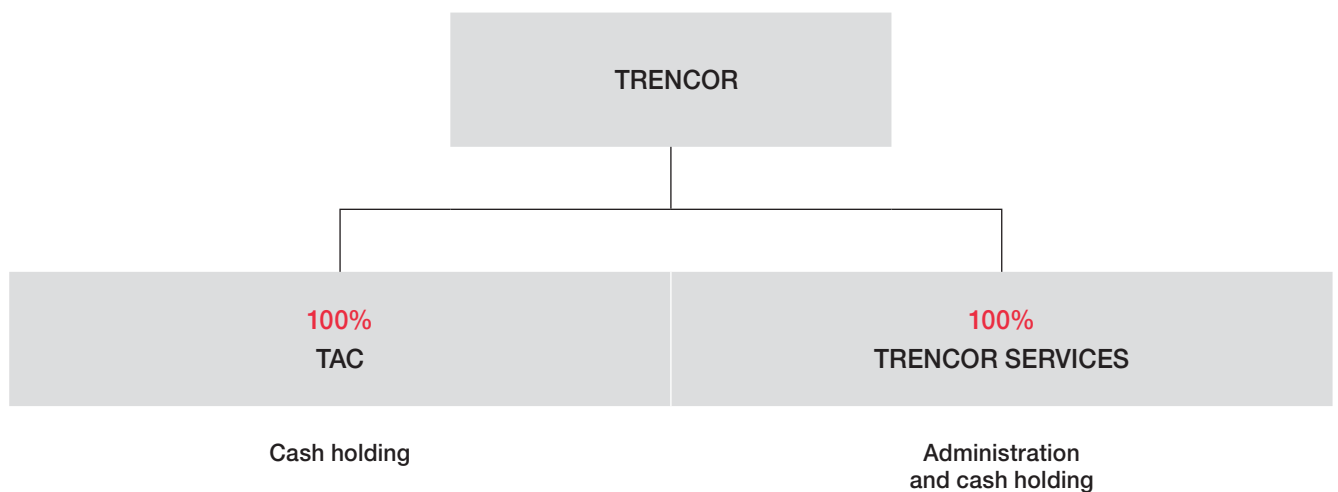
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## Group Profile

Trencor Limited is a cash company listed on the JSE. It intends to distribute its cash resources to shareholders as and when these become commercially available.

## Group Chart

at 31 December 2020



# Financial Summary

		2020	2019
Operating loss before net finance expenses*	Rm	(43)	(211)
Loss before tax*	Rm	(20)	(274)
Headline loss	Rm	(38)	(24)
Headline loss per share	Cents	(22)	(14)
Assets <i>in specie</i> dividend per share	Cents	249	2 073
Cash dividends per share	Cents	160	185
Consolidated net asset value ("NAV") per share (refer to table below)	Cents	658	1 225

\* Amounts include discontinued operation.

## NAV Table

Based on the listed share price of Textainer and the relevant spot exchange rate, the NAV of Trencor at the dates below was as follows:

	15 March 2021	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Textainer share price on JSE	–	–	R139,12
Spot exchange rate US\$1	R14,95	<b>R14,58</b>	R14,09
	Rm	Rm	Rm
Textainer interest (fair market value)	–	–	417
TAC (book NAV)	731	<b>715</b>	1 026
Cash (excluding in TAC)	430	<b>431</b>	871
Other net liabilities	(2)	<b>(5)</b>	(188)
Total NAV	1 159	<b>1 141</b>	2 126
	R per share	R per share	R per share
Textainer interest (fair market value)	–	–	2,40
TAC (book NAV)	4,21	<b>4,12</b>	5,91
Cash (excluding in TAC)	2,48	<b>2,49</b>	5,02
Other net liabilities	(0,01)	<b>(0,03)</b>	(1,08)
Total NAV per share	6,68	<b>6,58</b>	12,25

Notes:

- The values at a reporting year-end are actual values converted at the applicable exchange rate. At 15 March 2021, other than for the cash outside of TAC which is recorded at actual as at 15 March 2021, all other components of the NAV are approximate values adjusted for the current exchange rate where applicable.
- Included in the book NAV of TAC at 15 March 2021 are cash deposits of US\$49,0 million (31 December 2020: US\$49,1 million).

# Joint Report by the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

We have pleasure in presenting our joint report in respect of Trencor's 2020 financial year.

In the past, we have shared with stakeholders information in relation to the progress achieved in the simplification of Trencor's interests. In this report and the enclosed 2020 integrated annual report ("IAR"), we update stakeholders on the current status of the simplification as well as on developments in respect of the commercial availability of our cash resources and our estimates of net operating expenses into the future. For further information on these matters and on Trencor's 2020 financial results and related aspects, stakeholders are referred to the annual financial statements and other reports contained in this IAR.

## SIMPLIFICATION OF INTERESTS

(Refer to note 6 to the financial statements)

When Trencor unbundled the bulk of its shareholding in Textainer to its shareholders as an *in specie* dividend during December 2019, Trencor retained 3 000 158 shares in Textainer to ensure that Trencor had adequate liquidity in applying the statutory solvency and liquidity test when undertaking the unbundling. The sale by Trencor's subsidiary, TAC Limited, of Leased Assets Pool Company Limited ("LAPCO") to Textainer Limited at the end of 2019, released an alternative cash resource with which to meet the said test. Accordingly, Trencor was able to distribute such retained shares to its shareholders by way of a further *in specie* dividend on 15 June 2020. This latter distribution completed the simplification of Trencor's interests to where it is now a cash company.

It is pleasing to note the substantial improvement in Textainer's share price since the unbundlings, which benefit has accrued directly to Trencor's shareholders.

## COMMERCIAL AVAILABILITY OF CASH RESOURCES

Trencor's business strategy has been – and remains – to distribute its remaining cash resources to shareholders as and when these become commercially available. The commercial availability of the remaining cash resources has been restricted by certain matters, including, *inter alia*, the provision of certain indemnities and warranties pursuant to the simplification of Trencor's interests; providing for estimated future operating expenses until Trencor can be dissolved; and the need to retain a cash buffer against unforeseeable future expenses and events.

During September 2020, TAC secured the early release of TAC from all warranties, representations and indemnities given by TAC in respect of the sale of LAPCO, including the early release of US\$16,6 million which had been held in escrow in support thereof (refer to note 23.1.3 to the financial statements). That release from escrow was previously only scheduled for 30 June 2021. The early release of those funds enabled Trencor to distribute an equivalent amount to its shareholders by way of a special cash dividend of 160 cents per share on 2 November 2020.

The remaining indemnity restricting commercial availability of cash resources is that provided by Trencor to the Halco Trust indemnitees in a negotiated amount of US\$62 million, *in lieu* of the indemnity the trustee enjoyed under the Deed of Settlement of the Halco Trust at the time. Of this US\$62 million, US\$17 million is held in an escrow account in Liechtenstein and US\$45 million is held in cash in TAC (refer to notes 8, 10.2 and 23.1.1 to the financial statements). Trencor is contractually required, in terms of these arrangements, to retain sufficient cash and other liquid assets equal to the full face value of the maximum potential exposure under the indemnity in effecting any distribution or corporate reorganisation until the indemnity terminates. Thus far the indemnitees have been unwilling to agree to approaches aimed at curtailing the quantum and/or duration of the indemnity. We reiterate that had Trencor not agreed to this indemnity, the unlocking of value to Trencor's shareholders through the *in specie* distributions of Textainer shares to the combined value of R4 030 million would not have been possible.

In the interim, we continue to explore opportunities to increase the yield on our cash and other liquid assets with due conservatism to avoid any risk of losses.

## ESTIMATED NET OPERATING EXPENSES AND BUFFER AGAINST UNFORESEEABLE FUTURE EXPENSES AND EVENTS

We have continued to focus our efforts on identifying potential for savings in relation to estimated net operating expenses through to March 2025 when it is projected that Trencor will be dissolved. In pursuance of this objective, and to allow the combination of the roles of CEO and financial director in a single executive, Hennie van der Merwe is not making himself available for re-election as director at the AGM and will retire as CEO at the conclusion of the meeting. We set out hereunder a table reflecting our prior estimate of these costs as set out in our 2019 IAR compared to the current estimate. The envisaged actions outlined as material assumptions in our 2019 IAR have been implemented although not all the cost saving measures could be implemented as early as originally envisaged.

	2020 IAR Actual Rm	2019 IAR Estimate Rm
<b>Net operating expenses April to December 2020</b>		
Operating expenses	(37)	(33)
Interest income	6	6
	<b>(31)</b>	<b>(27)</b>

	2020 IAR Estimate Rm	2019 IAR Estimate Rm
<b>Net operating expenses 2021 to 31 March 2025</b>		
Operating expenses		
2021 to 2024	(70)	(82)
1 January to 31 March 2025 (includes closure and retrenchment costs)	(11)	-
Interest income		
2021 to 2024	22	24
1 January to 31 March 2025 (assumes approximately US\$66 million then commercially available in SA rand early January 2025 and distributed March 2025)	10	-
	<b>(49)</b>	<b>(58)</b>

The table below reflects an updated estimate of free cash resources which have been prudently reserved as a cash buffer against unforeseeable future expenses and events. The amounts shown in the 2019 comparator were based on an exchange rate of R18,68 to US\$1. The current estimate is based on R15,25 to US\$1. The current estimate also takes into account the amount of R17 million in net dividends tax paid by Trencor on the *in specie* distribution of the remaining 3 000 158 retained Textainer shares. No provision had been made for this tax in the 2019 estimates, as at the stage those were prepared, the estimates were based on the sale of these shares and a cash dividend, which would not have attracted dividends tax payable by Trencor.

The net result is the following current estimate of free cash available as buffer:

	2020 IAR Estimate		2019 IAR Estimate	
	Rm	US\$	Rm	US\$
US\$ deposits	61	4	37	2
Rand deposits	124	8	144	8
<b>Total deposits</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>10</b>

The net increase in estimate of the US\$ deposits above comprises savings in estimated TAC expenses. The R20 million net decrease in estimate of the Rand deposits above primarily comprises the R17 million dividends tax referred to above.

## DIVIDEND CONSIDERATION

In view of the considerations outlined above, the board has not declared a final dividend in respect of 2020.

## COVID-19

At present, the impact of COVID-19 is not expected to have any material effect on the going concern status of Trencor. The situation will continue to be monitored and responded to, as necessary. Appropriate measures are in place to ensure a safe working environment and that Trencor remains operational during any lockdown period ordered in combating COVID-19.

## COMBINING ROLES OF CEO AND FINANCIAL DIRECTOR

In view of Hennie van der Merwe's retirement as CEO, Trencor's financial director, Ric Sieni, has agreed to take on the combined role of CEO and financial director, effective following the AGM on 11 May 2021. As required under the Listings Requirements, this has been approved by the JSE.

We welcome Ric in this combined role.

## APPRECIATION

The ongoing dedication, energy and unwavering attention of the Trencor team and our board colleagues in pursuing Trencor's objectives, in a somewhat unique corporate environment, are greatly valued. We express our appreciation for the support of our shareholders throughout the simplification of Trencor's interests.



David Nurek  
Chairman



Hennie van der Merwe  
Chief Executive Officer

31 March 2021

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RETIRING CEO BY CHAIRMAN

In addition to our joint report, I wish to record my sincere thanks to Hennie van der Merwe for the enormous contribution he has made to Trencor over 23 years of excellent service.

More particularly, I wish to acknowledge the pivotal role he has played in the extremely complex and complicated simplification of Trencor's interests over the past few years. It is no exaggeration to say that this would not have come to fruition without his drive and determination.

In the pursuit of limiting the ongoing operating costs of the group, Hennie has decided not to make himself available for re-election as a director at the forthcoming AGM. However, I am pleased to note that we will continue to have access, on a consultancy basis, to his extensive knowledge of Trencor's affairs as we progress towards the final unwinding of the group.

The board wishes Hennie good health in his retirement from Trencor and everything of the best in his future undertakings.

# Review of Investments

## TEXTAINER

Trencor unbundled its remaining JSE listed 3 000 158 shares in Textainer Group Holdings Limited to shareholders on 15 June 2020 by way of a distribution of assets *in specie* valued at R433 million. The cumulative *in specie* distributions of Textainer shares to shareholders amounted to R4 030 million. Textainer is, through its subsidiaries, primarily engaged in owning, leasing, managing and trading standard dry freight, special dry freight, tank and refrigerated marine cargo containers to global transportation and other enterprises.

Textainer was accounted for by Trencor as an investment measured at fair value through profit or loss. A fair value adjustment gain of R16 million was recorded for the year under review on the unbundling of the remaining shares to shareholders.

Further information regarding Textainer and its businesses can be accessed on its website at [www.textainer.com](http://www.textainer.com).

## TAC

TAC is invested solely in cash following its disposal, effective 31 December 2019, of Leased Assets Pool Company Limited ("LAPCO"), its wholly-owned subsidiary engaged in the container owning and leasing industry, to Textainer Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Textainer, for US\$65,5 million.

The results of TAC are converted from US GAAP into IFRS for consolidation into the results of Trencor. A conversion reconciliation is given elsewhere in this report. Refer page 16.

## TAC salient information

	2020	2019
<b>Financial (US\$ million US GAAP)</b>		
Cash	<b>49,1</b>	73,3
Dividends paid to Trencor	<b>23,3</b>	–
Leasing income	–	23,9
Net loss	<b>(0,5)</b>	(45,6)

Included in the net loss figure for 2019 is an impairment to the container fleet of US\$44,9 million as a result of LAPCO being classified as a discontinued operation and its assets transferred to held for sale at fair value less cost to sell.

# Corporate Governance

Trencor endorses the principles underlying the King IV Report on Corporate Governance (“the Code” or “the King Report”). Ongoing enhancement of corporate governance principles is a global movement, supported by the board which, together with management, will continue to follow and adopt, as appropriate, existing and new principles and practices which advance good practical corporate governance and add value to the company.

The principles recommended by the King Report have been assessed and the disclosure on how these have been applied is contained in a register available on the company’s website.

Save as may be indicated in that register and in this report, the board is not aware of any non-compliance with the Code during the year under review.

The salient features of corporate governance as applied in the group are set out below.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPOSITION

The names and brief résumés of the directors appear on page 58.

The board comprises five directors, two of whom are executive (CEO and financial director) and three non-executive, all three qualifying as independent directors in terms of the King Report.

The board is satisfied that there is a clear balance of power and authority at board level and that no one individual director or block of directors has undue influence on decision-making. The directors have considerable experience and an excellent understanding of the business and are accountable through the board charter, code of ethics and prevailing legislation.

Board effectiveness reviews are undertaken on an annual basis and the board is satisfied with the results of this process.

Nominations for appointment to the board are formal and transparent and considered by the full board.

## CHAIRMAN/LEAD INDEPENDENT

The chairman of the board is an independent non-executive director and a lead independent non-executive has been appointed.

The appointment of the chairman is reviewed on an annual basis.

## BOARD DIVERSITY

Trencor recognises the benefits of a diverse board and the board has adopted a formal diversity policy. In view of the recent and ongoing further simplification of the corporate interests as detailed elsewhere in this and previous annual reports, it is not practical to set voluntary targets or bring on board new directors in order to further diversity aims.

## PROFESSIONAL ADVICE

All directors have access to the company secretary and management and are entitled to obtain independent professional advice at the company’s expense if required.

## COMPANY SECRETARY

The company secretary is Trencor Services Proprietary Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the company, which is mainly responsible for corporate administration of the company’s corporate office functions. Based on the outcome of an annual assessment conducted by the executive committee, the board is satisfied that the specific individual employed by Trencor Services Proprietary Limited to carry out the duties of a secretary of a public company has the requisite competence, knowledge and experience to effectively perform the role as the gatekeeper of good governance, and is independent of the board.

## MEETINGS

The board meets on a scheduled quarterly basis and at such other times as circumstances may require. During the year ended 31 December 2020, four meetings were held and these were attended by all directors.

Board papers are timeously issued to all directors prior to each meeting and contain relevant detail to inform members of the financial position and activities of the company. When appropriate, strategic matters and developments are addressed.

The chairman meets with non-executive directors, either individually or collectively, on an ad-hoc basis to apprise them of any significant matters that may require their input and guidance. In addition, the non-executive directors may hold separate meetings as and when they deem it appropriate.

The board is satisfied that it has fulfilled its responsibilities in accordance with its charter.

## DIRECTORS’ SERVICE CONTRACTS

None of the directors has a service contract. Executive directors have engagement letters which provide for a notice period of between one and three months to be given by either party. Refer to page 8 regarding retention compensation.

In terms of the memorandum of incorporation, not less than one-third of the directors are required to retire by rotation at each annual general meeting of the company and may offer themselves for re-election. New directors appointed during the year are required to retire at the next annual general meeting, but may offer themselves for re-election.



**DIRECTORS' INTERESTS**

The number of shares held by the directors and their associates in the issued share capital of the company at 31 December 2020 and 2019 was as follows:

	Beneficial		Total
	Direct	Indirect*	
<b>2020</b>			
David Nurek	-	10 000	10 000
Eddy Oblowitz	10 000	-	10 000
Ric Sieni	-	-	-
Roddy Sparks	-	4 000	4 000
Hennie van der Merwe	-	-	-
	<b>10 000</b>	<b>14 000</b>	<b>24 000</b>

Jimmy McQueen and Herman Wessels retired on 4 June 2020. At that date, their total interests were 151 782 and 27 859 shares respectively.

	Beneficial		Total
	Direct	Indirect*	
<b>2019</b>			
Jimmy McQueen	49 649	102 133	151 782
David Nurek	-	10 000	10 000
Eddy Oblowitz	10 000	-	10 000
Ric Sieni	-	-	-
Roddy Sparks	-	4 000	4 000
Hennie van der Merwe	-	-	-
Herman Wessels	-	27 859	27 859
	<b>59 649</b>	<b>143 992</b>	<b>203 641</b>

\*Indirect interest represents holdings by associates.

There have been no changes in the above directors' interests between the financial year-end and the date of this report.

**AUDIT COMMITTEE**

The audit committee, appointed by shareholders at each annual general meeting, comprises three independent non-executive directors, one of whom is the chairman of the board whose inclusion is necessitated by the board comprising only the minimum of three independent non-executive directors. The committee normally meets at least twice a year, prior to and for purposes of the finalisation of the group's interim and annual results, and at such other times as may be required. The committee is primarily responsible for assisting the board in carrying out its duties in regard to accounting policies, internal controls and audit, financial reporting, identification and monitoring of risk, and the relationship with the external auditors.

In addition to the committee members, the other members of the board and certain other group executives are normally invited to attend meetings of the committee. The external auditors attend meetings and have direct and unrestricted access to the audit committee at all times. In addition, the committee chairman meets separately with the external auditors on an ad-hoc basis.

During the year, the committee met on two occasions. The meetings were attended by all members.

The audit committee is satisfied as to the expertise and experience of the financial director, and of the finance function as a whole, and that the external auditors are independent in the discharge of their duties. The use of the services of the external auditors for non-audit services requires prior approval by the audit committee chairman.

**BOARD TERMS OF REFERENCE**

The board is ultimately accountable and responsible for the performance and affairs of the company. In essence, it provides strategic direction, monitors and evaluates operational performance and executive management, determines policies and processes to ensure effective risk management and internal controls, determines policies regarding communication and is responsible for ensuring an effective composition of the board.

**COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD**

Several committees of the board exist, each with specific terms of reference, to assist the board in discharging its responsibilities. The terms of reference are reviewed on an annual basis. Each committee is satisfied that it has fulfilled its responsibilities in accordance with the committee's terms of reference. The composition of these committees is reviewed on an ongoing basis. The names of the members of the committees appear on page 57.

**NOMINATION COMMITTEE**

No meetings were held during the year as the nomination committee was disbanded and its functions, *inter alia*, to identify and recommend to the board suitable competent candidates for appointment as directors, were taken over by the board itself.

**Directors' independence**

The board has conducted the necessary annual assessment and is satisfied as to the independence of each of the independent non-executive directors of the company and, in particular, those who have been in office for more than nine years, having regard to the requirements of the King Report and the provisions of the Companies Act of South Africa.

**Succession planning**

The board is satisfied that appropriate succession plans are in place.



**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

The executive committee comprises two executive directors and met formally on a regular basis throughout the year and informally as and when required. During the year, ten formally scheduled meetings were held which were attended by both members. The minutes of these meetings are distributed to non-executive directors after each meeting.

This committee has the authority of the board, which is subject to annual review, to take decisions on matters involving financial risk management and matters requiring immediate action (subject to the approval of the committee chairman or his nominee) and passing of enabling resolutions, which:

- do not have major policy implications;
- have been discussed with and the support obtained from a majority of board members, save that any dissenting director has the right to call a board meeting; or
- if requiring significant capital expenditure, are in the normal course of business.

**REMUNERATION COMMITTEE**

The remuneration committee reports directly to the board and comprises three independent non-executive directors. The committee's task is to review the compensation of executive and non-executive directors and senior management of the company. The chief executive officer is usually invited to attend meetings of the committee, but does not participate in any discussion relating to his own remuneration.

During the year, the committee held one meeting which was attended by all members.

The committee, in assessing base salaries and other forms of guaranteed remuneration, takes into account appropriate benchmarking including, where required, input from independent remuneration consultants.

**Remuneration policies and practices**

Trencor seeks to employ persons of superior ability who will adequately meet the needs of our stakeholders and believes remuneration should be commensurate with that of similarly qualified people in comparable positions.

- Executive directors

Executive directors are paid a guaranteed amount on a cost to company basis, which includes salaries as well as medical aid and retirement fund contributions.

- Members of management who are not executive directors

The company's policy in respect of these executives is that their guaranteed pay, determined on a cost to company basis, should be attractive compared to levels paid in equivalent positions in other companies. The policy is on the same terms as for executive directors.

- Incentive bonus arrangements for executives and senior management

There are no incentive bonus arrangements due to the activities of the group being such that the contributions of executives to the results or profitability of the company are no longer specifically measurable.

- Retention compensation

In order to retain the services of the executive directors and senior managers, retention compensation was agreed with such persons subject to certain terms and conditions. The committee sought advice from leading external remuneration consultants as to the structure and quantum of each of the retention amounts. In the opinion of these external consultants, the quantum of the retention amounts was fair and reasonable.

The retention compensation amounts paid were as follows, and there are currently no such amounts outstanding:

	31 December 2020 R'000	31 December 2019 R'000
Executive directors		
Ric Sieni	–	1 000
Hennie van der Merwe	1 000	2 000
Senior managers	1 000	3 100
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>6 100</b>

- Non-executive directors

The remuneration committee recommends the fees payable to non-executive directors to the board which, in turn, proposes such fees to shareholders for approval.

Shareholders will be asked at the forthcoming annual general meeting to approve the proposed annual remuneration payable to non-executive directors in their capacities as such from 1 July 2021, which represents no change in the remuneration approved from 1 July 2020.

**Remuneration benchmarking**

In 2017, the committee commissioned external consultants to conduct a job evaluation and a total remuneration benchmarking exercise for selected executive directors and senior management positions. Overall, the results indicated that remuneration paid in respect of the selected positions is in line with the market. In view of the ongoing simplification of the company's interests, no further benchmarking exercise has been conducted.

**Directors' remuneration**

No fees are paid to executive directors for services as directors. The remuneration paid to directors during the year ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 was as follows:

	Contributions to				Total remuneration R'000
	Guaranteed remuneration R'000	Medical aid R'000	Retirement funds R'000	Retention compensation R'000	
<b>2020</b>					
<b>Non-executive directors</b>					
Jimmy McQueen *	142	-	-	-	142
David Nurek	1 098	-	-	-	1 098
Eddy Oblowitz	597	-	-	-	597
Roddy Sparks	511	-	-	-	511
Herman Wessels *	281	-	-	-	281
	<b>2 629</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 629</b>
<b>Executive directors</b>					
Ric Sieni	4 592	77	332	-	5 001
Hennie van der Merwe	3 971	35	417	1 000	5 423
	<b>8 563</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>1 000</b>	<b>10 424</b>
<b>Aggregate remuneration 2020</b>	<b>11 192</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>1 000</b>	<b>13 053</b>
<b>2019</b>					
<b>Non-executive directors</b>					
Jimmy McQueen	277	-	-	-	277
David Nurek	1 269	-	-	-	1 269
Eddy Oblowitz	526	-	-	-	526
Roddy Sparks	549	-	-	-	549
Herman Wessels	549	-	-	-	549
	<b>3 170</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 170</b>
<b>Executive directors</b>					
Ric Sieni	3 069	69	316	1 000	4 454
Hennie van der Merwe	3 801	33	397	2 000	6 231
	<b>6 870</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>3 000</b>	<b>10 685</b>
<b>Aggregate remuneration 2019</b>	<b>10 040</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>3 000</b>	<b>13 855</b>

\*Retired 4 June 2020

Value-added tax is included in non-executive directors' remuneration, where applicable.

**Engagement with shareholders regarding the company's remuneration policy and implementation report**

In the event that either the remuneration policy or implementation report or both are voted against by 25% or more of the voting rights exercised at an annual general meeting, then a shareholder engagement process will be undertaken to ascertain the reasons for the dissenting votes. All legitimate and reasonable objections or concerns will be appropriately addressed and full disclosure of the process followed will be included in the following year's remuneration report.

At the annual general meeting held on 4 June 2020, non-binding advisory vote number 1 relating to the endorsement of the company's remuneration policy and non-binding advisory vote number 2 relating to the endorsement of the remuneration implementation report received less than 75% support from shareholders. An announcement published on the Stock Exchange News Service requested shareholders who voted against these non-binding advisory votes or abstained from voting thereon, to provide their details to the company, together with their concerns/questions, in order for the company to arrange engagement with the respective shareholders to ascertain the reasons for their votes. One institutional investor subsequently met with the chairman of the remuneration committee and raised matters concerning, *inter alia*, the costs in the running down of the company and future remuneration of directors and management taking into account the lower asset base of the company. It was noted that the board was very cognisant of all costs which continue to be addressed on an ongoing basis including the scaling back of the staff complement. These and other matters were suitably addressed.

**Remuneration implementation report**

Trencor's workforce comprises the employees of Trencor Services Proprietary Limited at Trencor's corporate office currently consisting of only six people, thus not meriting a detailed analysis of implementation against our remuneration policy. The committee continues to ensure that competent staff adequate for the company's current needs are retained. The committee is satisfied that the payroll administrator, under the supervision of the financial director, correctly implemented all remuneration payments.

**The Trencor Share Option Plan**

In terms of The Trencor Share Option Plan, options were previously granted to certain executive directors and employees. All of these options have been exercised and there are no options currently outstanding.

There is currently no intention to grant further options. Accordingly, no authority is sought from shareholders to place the unissued shares reserved for the Plan under the control of the directors and to authorise the directors to issue such shares.

**GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE**

The governance committee comprises three independent non-executive directors and one executive director. The committee is responsible for making recommendations to the board in all matters relating to the development, evaluation and monitoring of the company's corporate governance processes, policies and principles; the development and implementation of and monitoring compliance with the company's code of ethics and making recommendations to the board on revisions thereto from time to time as appropriate.

During the year, the committee held one meeting which was attended by all members.

**Restriction on trading in shares**

A formal policy prohibits directors and employees from dealing in the company's shares from the end date of an interim reporting period until after the interim results have been published and similarly from the end date of the financial year until after the annual results have been published. Directors and employees are reminded of this policy prior to the commencement of any restricted period.

In addition, no dealing in the company's shares is permitted by any director or employee whilst in possession of information which could affect the price of the company's shares and which is not in the public domain.

Directors of the company are required to obtain clearance from Trencor's chairman (and in the case of the chairman, or in the absence of the chairman, from the chairman of the audit or remuneration committee) prior to dealing in the company's shares, and to timeously disclose to the company full details of any transaction for notification to and publication by the JSE.

**SOCIAL AND ETHICS COMMITTEE**

Given the nature of the company's business as a cash company following the simplification of the group, the activities of this committee are limited in scope.

The social and ethics committee comprises three independent non-executive directors and one executive director.

During the year, the committee held one meeting which was attended by all members.

The main objective of the committee is to assist the board in monitoring the company's performance as a good and responsible corporate citizen by monitoring sustainable development practices.

The committee is responsible for developing and reviewing policies with regard to the commitment, governance and reporting of sustainable development performance and for making recommendations to the board in this regard.

Its role also includes the monitoring of any relevant legislation, other legal requirements or prevailing codes of best practice, specifically with regard to matters relating to social and economic development, good corporate citizenship, ethical conduct, the environment, health and public safety, consumer relationships, as well as labour and employment. Refer to the sustainability report on page 13.

#### Code of ethics

The board, management and staff agreed a formal code of ethical conduct which seeks to ensure high ethical standards. All directors and employees are expected at all times to adhere to this code, and to enhance the reputation of the company. This code is signed by all directors and employees on an annual basis.

Any transgression of this code is required to be brought to the attention of the board. There were no transgressions during the year under review.

#### RISK COMMITTEE

The risk committee comprises all the directors. During the year, two committee meetings were held, which were attended by all members.

In addition to the committee members, members of senior management are invited to attend meetings of the committee, as appropriate.

Responsibility for overseeing the management of risk lies ultimately with the board. The executive committee assists the risk committee and the board in discharging its responsibilities in this regard by identifying, monitoring and managing risk on an ongoing basis. The identification and mitigation of risk are key responsibilities of management and the executive committee.

The following significant risk exposures have been identified:

- **Exchange rate fluctuations**

TAC is a US dollar-based company and, accordingly, changes in the R/US\$ exchange rate can and do significantly affect the translation of assets, liabilities, income and expenditures into South African rand for the purposes of consolidation and reporting.

In addition, Trencor reports a US\$17 million deposit in respect of restricted cash in an account in Liechtenstein, in support of the Halco Trust indemnity referred to below.

The following US\$ denominated indemnities have been provided, refer to note 23.1 to the financial statements:

- Indemnity provided by Trencor in relation to the Halco Trust; and
- Indemnity provided by Trencor in relation to Halco's mislaid Textainer share certificates. These share certificates have now been located and Trencor will be released from this indemnity once the delivery formalities have been completed.

Sufficient US dollars have been retained in offshore accounts which could serve as a currency hedge against any possible currency exposure under these indemnities.

- **Investment in TAC**

TAC is a cash company. The day-to-day administration and management of the company has been outsourced by the TAC board to Continental Management Limited, a Bermudan entity. This arrangement came into effect from 1 April 2020.

- **Indemnities**

The indemnities referred to above under exchange rate fluctuations are more fully dealt with in note 23.1 to the financial statements.

- **Credit risk**

Trencor's only interests are in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash.

At 15 March 2021, Trencor's local cash deposits of R173 million are with two major South African banks. In addition, Trencor also reports a US\$17 million deposit in an escrow bank account in Liechtenstein. US\$0,4 million of the US\$49 million in TAC is in bank accounts in Bermuda and the remainder is invested in various money market instruments managed on platforms provided by two reputable banking institutions.

The institutions in and through which cash funds are deposited and/or invested and the amounts placed with each institution are reviewed and assessed regularly by the respective managements and boards of TAC and Trencor in order to mitigate and diversify any risk.

- **Listing status**

As previously reported, Trencor updated the JSE on further progress made in respect of its simplification and sought a dispensation to remain listed as a cash company on the JSE, notwithstanding the standard six months limitation allowed by the JSE, for the full indemnity period expiring on 31 December 2024. Such request for a dispensation was based on the benefits to shareholders of remaining listed and the fact that certain cash was not as yet commercially available for distribution to shareholders due to the indemnities.

The JSE confirmed that Trencor could remain listed as a cash company on the JSE for the period up to 31 December 2024.

- **Key dependency service provider**

Trencor has a contract with a key dependency service provider in the field of IT. This contract was concluded with due diligence considered prior to the service provider being selected. Should the contract terminate, other competent service providers in the particular field of expertise are available as a replacement, with minimal disruption to operational efficiency.

- **Staff retention**

As a consequence of Trencor's stated intention of streamlining its corporate structure and the simplification of Trencor's interests, appropriate measures are necessary to ensure the retention of the required knowledge base in the company for as long as may be necessary to complete these processes.

#### INFORMATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Trencor, like other organisations, is reliant on information and technology to effectively and efficiently conduct its business. The IT systems, policies and procedures are reviewed on an ongoing basis to ensure that effective internal controls are in place to manage risk and promote efficiencies, and to comply with universally accepted standards and methods. Attention is continuously focused on maximising the benefits whilst minimising the risks associated with all aspects of the IT portfolio as they apply to business operations.

Security policies and procedures for employees and the use of technologies such as enterprise and personal firewalls, antivirus systems, intrusion monitoring and detection are applied, as well as frequent application of software security updates issued by vendors as and when vulnerabilities are discovered.

Trencor has established business continuity procedures that when invoked enable a complete recovery of Trencor's IT network and business systems within specified and acceptable time limits.

#### STAKEHOLDER COMMUNICATION

Members of the executive committee or, occasionally, members of the board meet on an ad-hoc basis with institutional investors, investment analysts, individuals and members of the financial media. Discussions at such meetings are restricted to matters that are in the public domain.

Shareholders are informed, by means of announcements on the Stock Exchange News Service, press announcements and releases in South Africa and/or printed matter sent to such shareholders, of all relevant corporate matters and financial reporting as required in terms of prevailing legislation. In addition, such announcements are communicated via a broad range of channels in both the electronic and print media. The company maintains a corporate website ([www.trencor.net](http://www.trencor.net)) containing financial and other information, including interim, reviewed and annual results.

# Sustainability Report

Trencor is a cash company listed on the JSE. As a result, and as addressed more fully in the joint Chairman and CEO report, this sustainability report is of necessity providing an overview of the current position rather than an extensive analysis.

## BUSINESS STRATEGY

Trencor's strategy and intentions are to maximise and ultimately distribute its remaining cash resources to shareholders as and when these become commercially available.

Considerable progress has been made towards the simplification of Trencor's interests. Subsequent to the unbundling distribution on 15 June 2020 of the remaining 3 000 158 shares Trencor held in Textainer, Trencor's only interests are in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash. It follows that no specific actions towards sustainability can or need be taken or reported.

## EMPLOYEES

Trencor has a succession plan approved by the corporate governance committee and by the board.

Details of the employee benefits provided by Trencor are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements included in this integrated annual report.

The aim is to maintain an open and productive work environment that is responsive to the needs and concerns of the employees. This is of particular importance in the current context of Trencor's business strategy to distribute its remaining cash resources to shareholders as and when these become commercially available, at which point remaining staff members will be retrenched.

The company is committed to a policy of non-discrimination. Employees with a disability or life-threatening illness will be allowed to continue working as long as they are able to meet the company's performance standards, and their work does not present a direct threat to their own health or safety, or that of others.

## REMUNERATION

The company's remuneration practices and policies are described in the corporate governance section of this integrated annual report.

## EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

The workforce at 31 December 2020 comprised the employees of Trencor Services Proprietary Limited at Trencor's corporate office consisting of six people: two white male executive directors, three white males in senior management and one white female in junior management.

## REGULATORY MATTERS

Trencor and other remaining group entities are subject to rules and regulations established and monitored by the regulatory bodies in the jurisdictions in which these entities are registered, listed and/or operate. All group entities are in compliance with these rules and regulations. Trencor is in compliance with its memorandum of incorporation.

## COVID-19

At present, the impact of COVID-19 is not expected to have any material effect on the going concern status of Trencor. The situation will continue to be monitored and responded to, as necessary. Appropriate measures are in place to ensure a safe working environment and that Trencor remains operational during any lockdown period ordered in combating COVID-19.

## COMMUNITY

In view of the simplification of Trencor's interests, Trencor's donations programme was discontinued in 2019. However, to assist in the battle against the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, financial assistance was provided to the Community Chest Western Cape Emergency Relief Fund.

## BROAD-BASED BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT ("B-BBEE")

Trencor's B-BBEE verification certificate is available on the company's website.

## EXTERNAL ASSURANCE

No external assurance has been sought on any of the elements of this report. The board confirms, to the best of its knowledge and belief, the accuracy and integrity of the information provided in this report.



# CEO and FD Responsibility Statement

## CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND FINANCIAL DIRECTOR RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

The directors, whose names are stated below, hereby confirm that:

- the consolidated and separate annual financial statements set out on pages 22 to 55, fairly present in all material respects the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of Trencor Limited in terms of International Financial Reporting Standards;
- no facts have been omitted or untrue statements made that would make the consolidated and separate annual financial statements false or misleading;
- internal financial controls have been put in place to ensure that material information relating to Trencor Limited and its consolidated subsidiaries have been provided to effectively prepare the financial statements of the group and company; and

- the internal financial controls are adequate and effective and can be relied upon in compiling the consolidated and separate annual financial statements, having fulfilled our role and function within the combined assurance model pursuant to principle 15 of the King Code. Where we are not satisfied, we have disclosed to the audit committee and the auditors the deficiencies in design and operational effectiveness of the internal financial controls and any fraud that involves directors, and have taken the necessary remedial action.\*



Hennie van der Merwe  
Chief Executive Officer

Cape Town

31 March 2021



Ric Sieni  
Financial Director

\* Whilst the directors are aware of their responsibility to communicate deficiencies and such fraud incidents to the audit committee and auditor, no such deficiencies nor incidents of such fraud were identified for communication during the year under review.



# Annual Financial Statements

Trencor Limited and subsidiaries

## DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

The board of directors ("the board" or "directors") is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate annual financial statements of Trencor Limited, which comprise the statements of financial position at 31 December 2020, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, as well as the directors' report.

The directors are responsible for such internal controls as the directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and for maintaining adequate accounting records and an effective system of risk management, as well as the preparation of the supplementary schedules included in these annual financial statements.

The directors have assessed the ability of the company and its subsidiaries to continue as going concerns and have no reason to believe that these businesses will not be going concerns in the year ahead (refer to note 25 to the financial statements).

The auditor is responsible for reporting on whether the consolidated and separate financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

## PREPARATION OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

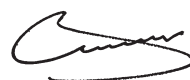
These annual financial statements have been prepared by management under the supervision of the financial director, Ric Sieni CA(SA), and have been audited in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

## APPROVAL OF THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated and separate annual financial statements of Trencor Limited, as identified in the first paragraph of the directors' responsibility statement, approved by the board of directors, are attached:

Page	16	Directors' report
	18	Audit committee report
	22	Statements of financial position
	23	Statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
	24	Statements of changes in equity
	25	Statements of cash flows
	26	Notes to the financial statements

Signed on behalf of the board



David Nurek  
Chairman



Eddy Oblowitz  
Chairman of the audit committee

Cape Town  
31 March 2021

## Declaration by the Company Secretary

It is hereby certified that for the year ended 31 December 2020, the company has lodged with the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission all returns as are required by a public company in terms of the Companies Act of South Africa and that such returns are true, correct and up to date.



Trencor Services Proprietary Limited  
Secretaries  
Per Guy Norval  
Company Secretary

Cape Town  
31 March 2021

# Directors' Report

## GENERAL REVIEW

The company is a cash company listed on the JSE Limited. The financial results are reflected in the financial statements on pages 22 to 55.

The loss attributable to equity holders of the company from the various classes of businesses was as follows:

	2020 Rm	2019 Rm
Textainer		
Fair value adjustment	16	104
Dividends tax on distribution of shares to Trencor shareholders	(17)	(174)
Container operations		
Net loss	-	(358)
Loss on disposal of subsidiary	-	(21)
Other corporate items, including interest received	(37)	(7)
	<b>(38)</b>	<b>(456)</b>

## DIRECTORS AND SECRETARY

The names of the directors appear on page 57 and that of the secretary on page 67.

At the annual general meeting held on 4 June 2020, Jimmy McQueen and Herman Wessels retired as non-executive directors and from the respective board committees on which they served and David Nurek was appointed as a member of the audit committee in the place of Herman Wessels.

On that date, the following changes were made to board committees:

- Eddy Oblowitz was appointed as a member of the remuneration, governance and social and ethics committees;
- Hennie van der Merwe was appointed as a member of the governance committee and stepped down as a member of the social and ethics committee; and
- the nomination committee was disbanded and its functions taken over by the board itself.

In terms of the memorandum of incorporation Roddy Sparks and Hennie van der Merwe retire by rotation at the forthcoming annual general meeting. Roddy Sparks, being eligible, offers himself for re-election. Hennie van der Merwe has advised his retirement from the board at the annual general meeting. The board recommends the re-election of Roddy Sparks as director.

Brief résumés of the directors are presented on page 58.

## DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

The aggregate of the direct and indirect beneficial interests of the directors in the issued shares of the company at 31 December 2020 was 0,01% (2019: 0,12%).

There have been no changes in these interests between the financial year-end and the date of this report.

## CASH DIVIDENDS

	Payment number	Record date	Payment date	Cents per share (gross)	Total Rm
Final	106	24/04/20	28/04/20	185	321
Special	107	30/10/20	02/11/20	160	278

## ASSETS IN SPECIE DIVIDEND

	Record date	Payment date	Cents per share (gross)	Total Rm
Textainer unbundling	13/12/19	17/12/19	2 073	3 597
Textainer unbundling	12/06/20	15/06/20	249	433

## CONVERTING US GAAP RESULTS OF TAC TO IFRS

The results of TAC, reporting under US GAAP, are converted to IFRS for inclusion in the results of Trencor, which is required to report under IFRS. Prior to the sale by TAC of its subsidiary, Leased Assets Pool Company Limited, on 31 December 2019, differences in accounting treatment between US GAAP and IFRS, in the areas of impairment testing and a revision of the residual values of the container fleets, caused significant differences in financial results reported under the respective accounting conventions. Subsequent to the sale, the results under both conventions are identical given the limited activities of TAC.

Reconciliation of TAC US GAAP results to IFRS for the year ended 31 December:

	2020 US\$m	2019 US\$m
US GAAP loss attributable to Trencor	<b>(0,5)</b>	(45,6)
Adjustments:		
IFRS non-cash reduction in impairment loss	-	15,3
IFRS reduction in depreciation	-	3,9
IFRS tax effect of the above, and other	-	0,7
IFRS loss attributable to Trencor	<b>(0,5)</b>	(25,7)

## FURTHER SIMPLIFICATION OF INTERESTS

Further progress has been made during the 2020 financial year in relation to the simplification of Trencor's interests. For more detail, refer to the joint report by the chairman and chief executive officer on pages 3 and 4 and the listing status identified in the corporate governance report on page 12.

**INTEREST IN SUBSIDIARIES**

	Currency	Share capital and premium	Effective interest		Shares at cost		Amount owing to company	
			2020 %	2019 %	2020 Rm	2019 Rm	2020 Rm	2019 Rm
TAC Limited (Incorporated in Bermuda) Cash holding *	US\$m	93	100	100	1 065	1 392	-	-
Trencor Services Proprietary Limited (Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa) Administration and cash holding	Rm	1 012	100	100	1 017	1 017	(1 291)	(907)
					<b>2 082</b>	2 409	<b>(1 291)</b>	(907)
Aggregate of all other subsidiaries					-	52	-	-
					<b>2 082</b>	2 461	<b>(1 291)</b>	(907)
Accumulated impairment loss					<b>(350)</b>	(366)	-	-
					<b>1 732</b>	2 095	<b>(1 291)</b>	(907)

\* Effective 31 December 2019, TAC unconditionally disposed of its container fleet owning subsidiary and now holds cash only.

The interest of the company in their aggregate profits and losses after tax is as follows:

	2020 Rm	2019 Rm
Profits	-	12
Losses	(11)	(383)
	<b>(11)</b>	<b>(371)</b>

**SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS**

At the annual general meeting held on 4 June 2020, shareholders passed special resolutions to approve the following:

- the provision of financial assistance, as contemplated in section 45 of the Companies Act, by the company to related or inter-related companies;
- the non-executive directors' remuneration, in their capacities as directors of the company, from 1 July 2020; and
- general authority granted to the company for the acquisition by the company or any of its subsidiaries of shares issued by the company. This authority is valid until the earlier of the next annual general meeting or the variation or revocation of such general authority by special resolution by any subsequent general meeting of the company, provided that it shall not extend beyond fifteen months from the date of passing of the resolution.

**SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS OF SUBSIDIARIES**

During the year under review, no special resolutions were passed by the company's South African subsidiaries. No shareholder resolutions of material interest were passed by the company's non-South African subsidiary.

**ANALYSIS OF SHAREHOLDERS**

An analysis of shareholders and a list of the holders who held 5% or more of the issued shares at 31 December 2020 is presented on page 56.

# Audit Committee Report

## Membership

The audit committee comprises three independent non-executive directors, one of whom is the chairman of the board whose inclusion is necessitated by the board comprising only the minimum of three independent non-executive directors. The committee was appointed by shareholders at the previous annual general meeting. The board of directors appointed Eddy Oblowitz as chairman of the committee for the 2020 financial year.

Shareholders will be requested to vote on and approve the appointment of the members of the audit committee for the 2021 financial year at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

The committee's operation is guided by its detailed terms of reference that are principally informed by the Companies Act of South Africa, the JSE Listings Requirements and the King IV Report and approved by the board.

The committee met with the external auditors on two occasions. In addition, the chairman of the committee met from time to time with the external auditors, with and without management being present.

## Purpose

The primary purpose of the committee is to:

- assist the board in discharging its duties relating to the safeguarding of assets, the operation of adequate systems, controls and reporting processes, and the preparation of accurate reporting and financial statements in compliance with the applicable legal requirements and accounting standards;
- meet with the external auditors at least on an annual basis;
- review the company and group annual financial statements and reports as well as reports from subsidiary companies; and
- conduct reviews of the committee's work and terms of reference and make recommendations to the board to ensure that the committee operates at maximum effectiveness.

## Execution of functions

The audit committee has executed its duties and responsibilities during the financial year in accordance with its terms of reference as they relate to the group's accounting, internal control and financial reporting practices.

During the year under review:

- In respect of the external auditor and the external audit, the committee amongst other matters:
  - nominated KPMG Inc. to the shareholders for re-appointment as external auditor for the financial year ended 31 December 2020, and ensured that the appointment complied with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements for the appointment of an auditor.

The committee undertook the relevant procedures to enable it to confirm that the auditor is accredited by the JSE and that the designated auditor is not on the JSE list of disqualified auditors;

- approved the external audit engagement letter, the audit plan and the budgeted audit fees payable to the external auditor;
  - reviewed the relevant auditor communications detailing their audit process and the implementation thereof, evaluated the effectiveness of the auditor and its independence and evaluated the external auditor's internal quality control procedures;
  - obtained an annual written statement from the auditor confirming that its independence was not impaired throughout the conduct of the audit; and
  - determined the nature and extent of all non-audit services provided by the external auditor and pre-approved all non-audit services undertaken.
- In respect of the financial statements, the committee amongst other matters:
    - considered and satisfied itself that adequate financial reporting procedures were in place to ensure accurate preparation of the financial statements, free from material error and that these procedures were operating as intended;
    - confirmed the going concern status as the basis of preparation of the interim and annual financial statements;
    - examined and reviewed the interim and annual financial statements, as well as all financial information disclosed to the public, prior to submission and approval by the board;
    - ensured that the interim and annual financial statements fairly present the financial position of the company and of the group as at the end of the financial year and the results of operations and cash flows for the financial year and considered the basis on which the company and the group were determined to be going concerns;
    - considered accounting treatments, significant unusual transactions and accounting judgements and estimates;
    - considered the appropriateness of the accounting policies adopted and changes thereto;
    - reviewed the external auditor's audit report;
    - considered any issues identified and reviewed any significant legal and tax matters that could have a material impact on the financial statements;
    - considered the JSE report for 2019 on pro-active monitoring of financial statements;
    - considered the JSE Listings Requirements relating to auditor accreditation and IRBA inspection report of May 2020; and
    - met separately with management and the external auditor.

- In respect of other matters:
  - satisfied itself as to the competence, expertise and experience of the financial director and the finance function as a whole;
  - received assurance that proper and adequate accounting records were maintained and that the systems safeguarded the assets against unauthorised use or disposal thereof; and
  - based on the above, formed the opinion that there were no material breakdowns in internal control, including financial controls, business risk management and maintaining effective material control systems.

#### **Suitability of audit firm and designated auditor**

As required by section 3.84(g)(iii) of the JSE Listings Requirements, the committee obtained information listed in paragraph 22.15(h) of the JSE Listings Requirements in respect of the appointment of the external auditors, KPMG Inc., and satisfied itself that the external auditor and the audit partner, GS Kolbé, have the necessary accreditation and are suitable for appointment.

#### **Independence of external auditor**

The audit committee is satisfied that KPMG Inc. is independent of the group.

#### **Annual financial statements**

Having achieved its objectives, the committee recommended the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 for approval by the board. The board subsequently approved the integrated annual report including the financial statements, which will be open for discussion at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

# Independent Auditor's Report

to the shareholders of Trencor Limited

## REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### OPINION

We have audited the consolidated and separate financial statements of Trencor Limited (the group and company) set out on pages 22 to 55, which comprise the statements of financial position at 31 December 2020, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statements of changes in equity and the statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and separate financial position of Trencor Limited at 31 December 2020, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and 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 the group and company in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' *Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors* (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)*. 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.

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report in respect of the consolidated and separate financial statements.

## OTHER INFORMATION

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Trencor Limited Integrated Annual Report 2020", which includes the Declaration by the Company Secretary, the Directors' Report and the Audit Committee's Report as required by the Companies Act of South Africa. The 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.

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, 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 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 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 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:

- 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.
- 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 company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- 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 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 company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- 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.
- 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 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 communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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

In terms of the IRBA Rule published in Government Gazette Number 39475 dated 4 December 2015, we report that KPMG Inc. has been the auditor of Trencor Limited for 20 years.

KPMG Inc.  
Registered Auditor



Per GS Kolbé  
Chartered Accountant (SA)  
Registered Auditor  
Director

The Halyard  
4 Christiaan Barnard Street  
Cape Town City Centre  
8000

31 March 2021



# Statements of Financial Position

at 31 December 2020

	Notes	Group		Company	
		2020 Rm	2019 Rm	2020 Rm	2019 Rm
<b>Assets</b>					
Property, plant and equipment	4	1	2	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries	5	-	-	1 732	2 095
Investment in equity shares	6	-	417	-	417
Deferred tax assets	7	2	1	-	-
Restricted cash	8	252	476	252	242
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>255</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>1 984</b>	<b>2 754</b>
Trade and other receivables	9	3	9	1	1
Cash and cash equivalents	10	895	1 428	5	-
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>898</b>	<b>1 437</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>1 153</b>	<b>2 333</b>	<b>1 990</b>	<b>2 755</b>
<b>Equity</b>					
Issued capital	11	1	1	1	1
Reserves		1 140	2 125	693	1 661
<b>Equity attributable to shareholders of the company</b>		<b>1 141</b>	<b>2 126</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>1 662</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Lease liability	12.1	1	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	7	2	-	2	-
Amount due to subsidiary	5	-	-	1 291	907
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 293</b>	<b>907</b>
Trade and other payables	13	8	31	3	11
Current tax liabilities	16.1	1	175	-	175
Current portion of lease liability	12.1	-	1	-	-
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>186</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>1 296</b>	<b>1 093</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>1 153</b>	<b>2 333</b>	<b>1 990</b>	<b>2 755</b>

# Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	Group		Company	
		2020 Rm	2019 Rm	2020 Rm	2019 Rm
<b>Continuing operations</b>					
Revenue	14.1	–	–	15	248
Other operating income	14.2	8	–	68	–
Accumulated foreign currency translation gains recycled to profit or loss on liquidation of subsidiaries		–	36	–	–
Employee benefits expense		(22)	(23)	–	–
Depreciation	4	(2)	(2)	–	–
Other operating expenses		(43)	(61)	(35)	(52)
Impairment reversal/(Impairment loss) – investment in subsidiary	5.4	–	–	16	(366)
Fair value adjustment of investment in equity shares	6	16	104	16	104
Operating (loss)/profit before finance income	14	(43)	54	80	(66)
Finance income	15	23	51	3	4
(Loss)/Profit before tax		(20)	105	83	(62)
Income tax expense	16.2	18	182	19	177
<b>(Loss)/Profit for the year from continuing operations</b>		<b>(38)</b>	<b>(77)</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>(239)</b>
<b>Discontinued operation</b>					
Loss from discontinued operation, net of tax	17	–	(379)	–	–
<b>(Loss)/Profit for the year</b>		<b>(38)</b>	<b>(456)</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>(239)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income/(loss)</b>					
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Foreign currency translation differences		85	(13)	–	–
Accumulated foreign currency translation gains recycled from other comprehensive income on liquidation of subsidiaries		–	(36)	–	–
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>(505)</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>(239)</b>
<b>Loss per share – Entity as a whole</b>					
Basic loss per share (cents)	18.2	(22)	(263)		
Diluted loss per share (cents)		(22)	(263)		
<b>Loss per share – Continuing operations</b>					
Basic loss per share (cents)	18.2	(22)	(44)		
Diluted loss per share (cents)		(22)	(44)		

# Statements of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 December 2020

Group	Notes	Share capital Rm	Foreign currency translation reserve Rm	Retained income Rm	Total Rm
Balance at 1 January 2019		1	344	5 886	6 231
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>					
Loss for the year		-	-	(456)	(456)
Other comprehensive loss for the year					
Foreign currency translation differences		-	(13)	-	(13)
Foreign currency translation differences recycled to profit or loss		-	(36)	-	(36)
Total other comprehensive loss for the year		-	(49)	-	(49)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	(49)	(456)	(505)
<b>Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity</b>					
Distributions to owners					
Shares repurchased by the company	11.1, 19.2	-	-	(5)	(5)
Dividends paid	11.5	-	-	(3 595)	(3 595)
Total distributions to owners		-	-	(3 600)	(3 600)
Total transactions with owners		-	-	(3 600)	(3 600)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>		1	295	1 830	2 126
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year</b>					
Loss for the year		-	-	(38)	(38)
Other comprehensive income for the year					
Foreign currency translation differences		-	85	-	85
Total other comprehensive income for the year		-	85	-	85
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		-	85	(38)	47
<b>Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity</b>					
Distributions to owners					
Dividends paid	11.5	-	-	(1 032)	(1 032)
Total distributions to owners		-	-	(1 032)	(1 032)
Total transactions with owners		-	-	(1 032)	(1 032)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>		1	380	760	1 141

Company	Notes	Share capital Rm	Retained income Rm	Total Rm
Balance at 1 January 2019		1	5 500	5 501
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>				
Loss for the year		-	(239)	(239)
<b>Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity</b>				
Distributions to owners				
Shares repurchased by the company	11.1	-	(5)	(5)
Dividends paid	11.5	-	(3 595)	(3 595)
Total distributions to owners		-	(3 600)	(3 600)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>		1	1 661	1 662
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>				
Profit for the year		-	64	64
<b>Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity</b>				
Distributions to owners				
Dividends paid	11.5	-	(1 032)	(1 032)
Total distributions to owners		-	(1 032)	(1 032)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>		1	693	694

# Statements of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	Group		Company	
		2020 Rm	2019 Rm	2020 Rm	2019 Rm
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>					
Cash (utilised by)/generated from operations	19.1	(83)	420	(43)	205
Finance income received		21	53	1	-
Finance expenses paid		-	(94)	-	-
Dividend received from subsidiaries		-	-	15	-
Dividends paid to shareholders of the company		(599)	-	(599)	-
Income tax paid	16.1	(191)	(7)	(192)	(2)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities		(852)	372	(818)	203
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>					
Decrease/(Increase) in restricted cash		273	(477)	-	(243)
Decrease in investment in subsidiaries	5.3, 22.2	-	-	439	-
Net cash flow on disposal of subsidiary	17.3	-	626	-	-
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities		273	149	439	(243)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>					
Interest-bearing borrowings repaid		-	(357)	-	-
Lease liability repaid	12	(1)	(3)	-	-
Shares repurchased by the company	11.1, 19.2	-	(5)	-	(5)
Amounts advanced by subsidiary		-	-	384	45
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing activities		(1)	(365)	384	40
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents before exchange rate fluctuations</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1 428	1 280	-	-
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents		47	(8)	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	10	895	1 428	5	-

# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

## 1. Reporting entity

Trencor Limited (“Trencor” or “the company”) is a company incorporated in the Republic of South Africa. The address of the company’s registered office is 13th Floor, The Towers South, Heerengracht, Cape Town, 8001. The consolidated financial statements of the company as at and for the year ended 31 December 2020 comprise the company and its subsidiaries, as defined by IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* (“IFRS 10”), together referred to as the “group” and individually as “group entity/ies”. For the year ended 31 December 2020, the group held cash and for the year ended 31 December 2019, the group was engaged in the owning and leasing of marine cargo containers.

## 2. Basis of preparation

### 2.1 Statement of compliance

The consolidated and separate financial statements or otherwise referred to as “group” and “company” financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) and the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants *Financial Reporting Guides* as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee and *Financial Pronouncements* as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa. The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 31 March 2021.

### 2.2 Basis of measurement

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the investment in equity shares which is measured at fair value on each reporting date.

### 2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated and separate financial statements are presented in South African rand (“SA rand”), which is the company’s functional currency. Although there is a foreign operation transacting in foreign currency, the group has elected the presentation currency to be SA rand. All financial information has been rounded to the nearest million, unless otherwise indicated.

### 2.4 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. 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 and any future periods affected. Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements

in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described in note 24.

## 3. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these consolidated and separate financial statements, and have been applied consistently by group entities.

### 3.1 Basis of consolidation

#### 3.1.1 Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date in accordance with IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*. The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt or equity securities.

#### 3.1.2 Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the group.

The group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date that control ceases.

In the case of the company, investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost, less accumulated impairment losses. The investment in TAC Limited (“TAC”) is a SA rand based investment.

#### 3.1.3 Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions are eliminated.

### 3.2 Foreign currency

#### 3.2.1 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of group entities at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the year. Foreign currency gains or losses on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences arising on translation are recognised in profit or loss.

### 3.2.2 Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated into SA rand at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into SA rand at the rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency differences are recognised in other comprehensive income, and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve.

When a foreign operation is disposed of, partially or in its entirety, such that control or significant influence is lost, the related cumulative amount in the foreign currency translation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

## 3.3 Financial instruments

### 3.3.1 Non-derivative financial instruments

#### Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

#### Classification and subsequent measurement

##### Financial assets – Classification

On initial recognition a financial asset is classified as measured at:

- amortised cost; or
- FVTPL.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held with a business model with the objective of collecting contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Non-derivative financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost.

#### Financial assets – Subsequent measurement

##### Financial assets at amortised cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income and impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

##### Financial assets at FVTPL

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income and foreign exchange gains and losses, are recognised in profit or loss.

#### Financial assets – Classification of financial assets

The following information is considered by the group in determining the classification of financial assets:

- The group's business model for managing financial assets; and
- The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

The business model assessment of the financial assets is based on the group's strategy and rationale for holding the financial assets. When considering the strategy, the following is considered:

- whether the financial assets are held to collect contractual cash flows;
- whether the financial assets are held for sale; or
- whether the financial assets are held for both collecting contractual cash flows and to be sold.

#### Financial assets – Assessment of contractual cash flows

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.

#### Financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost. Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is recognised in profit or loss.

Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss. Debt issuance costs are capitalised and amortised over the term of the debt as required by application of the effective interest method.

**3. Significant accounting policies** (continued)**Restricted cash**

Restricted cash is classified as a non-current asset and comprises money-market and term deposits held by independent escrow agents in escrow accounts in relation to indemnities issued by the group (refer to note 23.1). Restricted cash is carried at amortised cost including interest, accrued using the effective interest method, which is included in profit or loss. The carrying value of restricted cash is deemed to be fair value as interest is earned at market related interest rates.

**Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise money-market instruments, term and call deposits and bank balances. Cash and cash equivalents are subsequently measured at amortised cost which is deemed to be fair value as they have a short-term maturity.

**Investment in equity shares**

The investment in equity shares comprises listed shares and is measured at FVTPL, and is accounted for at fair value, with fair value adjustments subsequent to initial recognition recognised in profit or loss. The fair value of listed investments is based on quoted bid prices.

**Trade receivables**

Trade receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost less expected credit losses ("ECLs").

**Trade and other payables**

Trade payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**Borrowings**

In the case of the company, the amount due to the subsidiary is classified as a non-current liability as the subsidiary will not be required to repay the liability for at least 12 months. The liability is carried at amortised cost.

**3.3.2 Derecognition****Financial assets**

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which a group entity neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

**Financial liabilities**

A financial liability is derecognised when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. A group entity also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

**3.3.3 Derivative financial instruments**

The group may from time to time establish currency and/or interest rate financial instruments to protect underlying cash flows. Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently remeasured to their fair value with changes therein recognised in profit or loss.

**3.3.4 Offsetting**

Financial assets and liabilities are off-set and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when a group entity has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the accounting standards, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions.

**3.3.5 Share capital****Ordinary shares**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

**Dividends**

Cash dividends and dividend distributions of assets *in specie* (treated as distributions within equity) are recognised as a liability in the year in which they are declared.

**3.4 Discontinued operation**

A discontinued operation is a component of the group's business, the operations and cash flows of which can be clearly distinguished from the rest of the group and which:

- represents a separate major line of business or geographic area of operations;
- is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographic area of operations; or
- is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

Classification as a discontinued operation occurs at the earlier of disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale.



When an operation is classified as a discontinued operation, the comparative statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is re-presented as if the operation had been discontinued from the start of the comparative year.

### 3.5 Assets held for sale

Non-current assets, or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities, are classified as held for sale if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use.

Such assets, or disposal groups, are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Any impairment loss on a disposal group is allocated first to goodwill, and then to the remaining assets and liabilities on a *pro rata* basis, except that no loss is allocated to inventories, financial assets or deferred tax assets which continue to be measured in accordance with the group's other accounting policies. Impairment losses on initial classification as held for sale and subsequent gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss.

Once classified as held for sale, property, plant and equipment is no longer depreciated.

### 3.6 Property, plant and equipment

#### 3.6.1 Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation (refer to note 3.6.3) and accumulated impairment losses (refer to note 3.7.2). Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment. Right-of-use assets for leased premises are included in property, plant and equipment (refer to note 3.8).

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment (other than containers in the leasing fleet) are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognised on a net basis within other income in profit or loss. When containers in the leasing fleet cease to be rented or become held for sale they are transferred to inventory at their carrying amounts. On disposal, the proceeds on the sale of these assets are recognised in revenue in accordance with IFRS 15 *Revenue* (refer to note 3.9.2) and the carrying value is included in changes in inventories.

#### 3.6.2 Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to a group entity and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

#### 3.6.3 Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset, less its residual value. Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term. The estimated useful lives are as follows for the current and comparative years:

	Years
Container leasing equipment:	
Non-refrigerated containers other than open top and flat rack containers	13 – 14
Refrigerated containers	12
Tank containers	20
Open top and flat rack containers	14 – 16
Other equipment	3 – 10

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

### 3.7 Impairment

#### 3.7.1 Financial assets

The group recognises loss allowances for ECLs on financial assets measured at amortised cost. At each reporting date, the group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit impaired. A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information. The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the group is exposed to credit risk. ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses.

Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the group expects to receive).

**3. Significant accounting policies** (continued)**3.7.2 Non-financial assets**

At each reporting date, the carrying amounts of non-financial assets (other than deferred tax assets) are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash-generating units ("CGUs").

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

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.

**3.8 Leases**

At inception of a contract, the group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the group uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16.

*As a lessee*

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property, the group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The group determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in a rate, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

*As a lessor*

The management agreements convey to the equipment managers the right to control the managed fleet, therefore meeting the definition of a lease. The management agreements are accordingly deemed to be leases between the group entity and its equipment managers. The majority of the containers are on long-term operating leases between the equipment managers and the shipping lines, which are typically for five or more years. Some of the containers are on finance leases between the equipment managers and the shipping lines. These leases are treated as operating leases between the group entity and the equipment manager in terms of the management agreements.

**3.9 Revenue**

In prior years, the group generated revenue primarily from the leasing and sale of marine cargo containers. Other sources of revenue include dividends received from the investment in equity shares.

**3.9.1 Leasing income**

Leasing income represents the net amount receivable from equipment managers in relation to the lease of the group's container leasing equipment to various international shipping lines. The net amount receivable is made up of the revenues distributed by the equipment managers less the direct expenses incurred and management fees charged by the managers.

**3.9.2 Goods sold**

The equipment managers are responsible for the sale of containers when they reach the end of their useful lives or when it is financially viable to do so. Revenue recognised from the sale of marine cargo containers is the amount of consideration the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for the containers transferred to the customer.

Revenue is recognised following the transfer of control of the containers to the customers, which typically occurs upon delivery to, or pick-up by, the customers and payment is assured.

**3.9.3 Dividend income and distributions from a trust**

In the case of the company, revenue comprises dividend income and capital and income distributions from a trust and is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

**3.10 Finance income and finance expenses****3.10.1 Interest income**

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

**3.10.2 Interest expense**

Interest expense comprises the effective interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. Capitalised debt issuance costs which are amortised over the term of the debt are included in interest expense as required by application of the effective interest method.

**3.11 Employee benefits****3.11.1 Short-term employee benefits**

The cost of all short-term employee benefits is recognised during the year in which the employee renders the related service. The accruals for employee entitlements to remuneration and annual leave represent the amount which a group entity has a present obligation to pay as a result of employees' services provided to the reporting date. The accruals have been calculated at undiscounted amounts based on current remuneration rates.

**3.11.2 Retirement benefits**

A group entity contributes to a defined contribution retirement fund. A defined contribution fund is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity

pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to the fund is recognised in profit or loss in the period during which services are rendered by employees.

**3.12 Income tax**

Income tax comprises current, deferred and dividends tax. Income tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the estimated taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of 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: the initial recognition of goodwill, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects 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, based on the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are off-set if there is a legally enforceable right to off-set current tax assets and liabilities, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

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.

Dividends tax is levied on the company in respect of dividend distributions of assets *in specie* to shareholders who are not exempt or not subject to such tax at a reduced rate. There are no dividends tax consequences for the company on the distribution of cash dividends.

**3. Significant accounting policies** (continued)**3.13 Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to shareholders of the company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to shareholders of the company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding, after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

*Headline earnings per share*

The presentation of headline earnings per share is mandated under the Listings Requirements of the JSE Limited ("JSE") and is calculated in accordance with Circular 1/2019 *Headline Earnings*, as issued by the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants.

**3.14 Accounting standards and interpretations effective from 1 January 2020**

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations were effective from 1 January 2020.

None of the of the new standards or interpretations, listed below, had an impact on the group's consolidated financial statements.

- Amendments to References to Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards;
- Definition of a Business (amendments to IFRS 3);
- Definition of Material (amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8); and
- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (amendments to IAS 39, IFRS 7 and IFRS 9).

**3.15 Accounting standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective**

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for years beginning on or after 1 January 2021, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

The following amended standards and interpretations are not expected to have a significant impact on the group's consolidated financial statements:

*Effective for the financial year commencing**1 January 2021:*

- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 (IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 9 and IFRS 16).

*Effective for the financial year commencing**1 January 2022:*

- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards (2018 – 2020);
- Reference to the Conceptual Framework (IFRS 3);

- Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (IAS 16); and
- Onerous Contracts: Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (IAS 37).

*Effective for the financial year commencing**1 January 2023:*

- Classification of liabilities as current or non-current (IAS 1).

	Group			
	Right-of-use asset Rm	Container leasing equipment Rm	Other equipment Rm	Total Rm
<b>4. Property, plant and equipment</b>				
<b>Cost</b>				
<b>2019</b>				
Balance at 1 January 2019	4	3 897	6	3 907
Effect of movements in exchange rates	–	(71)	–	(71)
Transfer to container inventory	–	(407)	–	(407)
Derecognised on disposal of subsidiary (refer to note 17.3)	–	(3 419)	–	(3 419)
Balance at 31 December 2019	4	–	6	10
<b>2020</b>				
Additions	<b>1</b>	–	–	<b>1</b>
Disposals	<b>(4)</b>	–	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(9)</b>
Balance at the end of the year	<b>1</b>	–	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses</b>				
<b>2019</b>				
Balance at 1 January 2019	–	839	6	845
Depreciation for the year	2	113	–	115
Effect of movements in exchange rates	–	(36)	–	(36)
Impairment loss for the year	–	448	–	448
Transfer to container inventory	–	(218)	–	(218)
Derecognised on disposal of subsidiary (refer to note 17.3)	–	(1 146)	–	(1 146)
Balance at 31 December 2019	2	–	6	8
<b>2020</b>				
Depreciation for the year	<b>2</b>	–	–	<b>2</b>
Disposals	<b>(4)</b>	–	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(9)</b>
Balance at the end of the year	–	–	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Carrying amounts:</b>				
At 1 January 2019	4	3 058	–	3 062
At 31 December 2019	2	–	–	2
At 31 December 2020	<b>1</b>	–	–	<b>1</b>

	Group	
	2020 Rm	2019 Rm
<b>Container leasing equipment impairment</b>		
Fair value less cost to sell impairment	–	435
Impairment recognised in respect of containers on operating leases not recovered from defaulting customers	–	13
	–	448

In the prior year, the container leasing equipment was impaired in terms of IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* (“IAS 36”) to its fair value less cost to sell in terms of the value in the sale agreement (refer to note 17) and thereafter classified as held for sale in terms of IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* (“IFRS 5”). An impairment loss of R435 million was recognised. The fair value determination was categorised as level 2 of the fair value hierarchy (refer to note 21.7.1).

**5. Investment in subsidiaries**

	Company	
	2020 Rm	2019 Rm
Ordinary shares at cost	1 069	1 448
Preference shares	1 013	1 013
Investment in subsidiaries before impairment loss (refer to note 5.3)	2 082	2 461
Accumulated impairment loss	(350)	(366)
Investment in subsidiaries	1 732	2 095
Amount due to subsidiary – non-current	(1 291)	(907)
	441	1 188

- 5.1 Amount due to subsidiary is unsecured and interest free and is repayable at 367 days' notice (refer to note 22.2).
- 5.2 Income earned from subsidiaries during the year included in profit or loss:  
Dividends received (refer to notes 14.1 and 22.2)
- 5.3 Decrease in investment in subsidiaries, including exchange gain of R60 million (refer to note 22.2)
- 5.4 The reduction of R16 million in the current year in the impairment loss is as a result of the fluctuation in the SA rand US dollar exchange rate. The impairment loss of R366 million, in the prior year, arose on the write-down of the carrying value of TAC to its net asset value on the disposal of Leased Assets Pool Company Limited ("LAPCO") in 2019.

	Company		
	Country of incorporation	2020 %	2019 %
5.5 <b>List of material subsidiaries</b>			
TAC Limited	Bermuda	100	100
Trencor Services Proprietary Limited	Republic of South Africa	100	100

	Group
	2019 Rm
5.6 <b>Loss on disposal of subsidiary (refer to note 17)</b>	
Property, plant and equipment	2 273
Inventories	42
Trade and other receivables	116
Cash and cash equivalents	297
Total assets	2 728
Interest-bearing borrowings	(1 748)
Derivative financial instruments	(16)
Trade and other payables	(10)
Current tax liabilities	(10)
Total liabilities	(1 784)
Subsidiary net asset value	944
Proceeds on disposal of subsidiary	(923)
Loss on disposal of subsidiary, net of tax	(21)



## 6. Investment in equity shares

Investment in Textainer Group Holdings Limited (“Textainer”) measured at fair value through profit or loss:

During the year, the Trencor board approved the unbundling of the remaining 3 000 158 inward secondary listed shares on the JSE that Trencor held in Textainer. On 15 June 2020, Trencor unbundled the shares by way of a distribution of assets *in specie*. During the prior year, 24 278 802 of the Textainer shares held by Trencor were unbundled to its shareholders by way of a distribution of assets *in specie* on 17 December 2019 in terms of the approval obtained in a general meeting held on 18 October 2019. The distribution made by the company in 2020 amounted to R433 million (2019: R3 597 million) on which an amount of R17 million (2019: R174 million) was paid in respect of dividends tax net of refunds (refer to note 16.5).

	Group		Company	
	2020 Rm	2019 Rm	2020 Rm	2019 Rm
Inward listed on the JSE (2019: 3 000 158 shares at R139,12)	–	417	–	417
Reconciliation of investment in equity shares:				
Fair value at the beginning of the year	417	3 910	417	3 910
Distribution to shareholders	(433)	(3 597)	(433)	(3 597)
Fair value adjustment (refer below)	16	104	16	104
Fair value at the end of the year	–	417	–	417
Fair value adjustment of investment in equity shares is made up as follows:				
Increase in fair value due to movement in share price	16	37	16	37
Increase in fair value due to movement in exchange rate	–	67	–	67
	16	104	16	104

Group					
Assets		Liabilities		Net	
2020 Rm	2019 Rm	2020 Rm	2019 Rm	2020 Rm	2019 Rm

## 7. Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

Restricted cash	–	–	(2)	–	(2)	–
Trade and other payables	1	1	–	–	1	1
Tax losses carried forward	1	–	–	–	1	–
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	2	1	(2)	–	–	1

Movement in temporary differences during the year:

	Group			
	Balance at the beginning of the year Rm	Recognised in profit or loss Rm	Exchange adjustment in equity Rm	Balance at the end of the year Rm
<b>2020</b>				
Restricted cash	–	(2)	–	(2)
Trade and other payables	1	–	–	1
Tax losses carried forward	–	1	–	1
	1	(1)	–	–
<b>2019</b>				
Property, plant and equipment	(11)	10	1	–
Trade and other payables	2	(1)	–	1
Tax losses carried forward	11	(10)	(1)	–
	2	(1)	–	1



**7. Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)** (continued)

- 7.1 Deferred tax assets of R2 million (2019: R1 million) relate to temporary differences and estimated taxable losses. It is probable that future taxable profits of the group entity will be available against which the assets can be utilised.
- 7.2 On the disposal of LAPCO (refer to note 17), the deferred tax assets available to that company and the losses for which a deferred asset had not been recognised are no longer available to the group.
- 7.3 In the case of the company, there were no temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised (2019: nil).
- 7.4 In the case of the company, the deferred tax liability of R2 million relates to temporary timing differences arising on the restricted cash balances (refer to note 8).

Group		Company	
2020 Rm	2019 Rm	2020 Rm	2019 Rm

**8. Restricted cash**

The escrow account in relation to the Halco Trust indemnitees will be held until the indemnity terminates or otherwise falls away prior to 31 December 2024 (refer to note 23.1.1)

<b>252</b>	242	<b>252</b>	242
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The escrow account in relation to the disposal of LAPCO was held until the indemnity terminated in September 2020 (refer to note 23.1.3)

–	234	–	–
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<b>252</b>	476	<b>252</b>	242
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**9. Trade and other receivables**

Prepayments	<b>3</b>	8	<b>1</b>	1
Other receivables	–	1	–	–
	<b>3</b>	9	<b>1</b>	1

**10. Cash and cash equivalents**

Bank balances	<b>5</b>	707	–	–
Money market instruments and call and term deposits	<b>890</b>	721	<b>5</b>	–
	<b>895</b>	1 428	<b>5</b>	–

10.1 At 31 December 2019, the proceeds received on the sale of LAPCO were held in the bank account of TAC. During January 2020, these funds were transferred into various money market instruments, managed on platforms by two reputable banking institutions, in order to maximise returns on such cash.

10.2 Refer to indemnity provided by Trencor in relation to the Halco Trust indemnitees in note 23.1.1.

	Group		Company	
	2020 Rm	2019 Rm	2020 Rm	2019 Rm
<b>11. Capital and reserves</b>				
Share capital				
Authorised				
Ordinary shares of 0,5 cent each 200 000 000 (2019: 200 000 000)	1	1	1	1
Issued				
Ordinary shares of 0,5 cent each 173 534 676 (2019: 173 534 676)	1	1	1	1

	Group		Company	
	2020 '000	2019 '000	2020 '000	2019 '000
<b>11.1 Number of ordinary shares in issue</b>				
Shares in issue at the beginning of the year	173 535	173 678	173 535	173 678
Shares repurchased by the company	–	(143)	–	(143)
Shares in issue at the end of the year	173 535	173 535	173 535	173 535

There was no change in share capital during the year. In the prior year as a result of the odd-lot offer and the specific offer to repurchase shares, 143 157 ordinary shares, representing 0,08% of the company's issued share capital, were repurchased on 8 November 2019. The total value of the shares repurchased amounted to R5 million at a price of R32,38 per share. The amount was charged against retained income.

11.2 Holders of these shares are entitled to dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at general meetings of the company.

11.3 No authorisation has been sought from shareholders to place the unissued shares of the company under the control of the directors.

#### 11.4 Reserves

##### *Foreign currency translation reserve*

The translation reserve comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations. When a group entity is derecognised due to deconsolidation, liquidation or disposal, the accumulated foreign currency translation differences are transferred to profit or loss.

	Group		Company	
	2020 Rm	2019 Rm	2020 Rm	2019 Rm
<b>11.5 Dividends</b>				
Dividends declared and paid during the year are as follows:				
Final dividend in respect of the financial year 2019 – 185 cents per share (2019 final dividend in respect of the financial year 2018 – nil cents per share)	321	–	321	–
Unbundling dividend of assets <i>in specie</i> – 249 cents per share (2019: 2 073 cents per share) (refer to note 6)	433	3 597	433	3 597
Special dividend – 160 cents per share (2019: nil)	278	–	278	–
Dividends unclaimed for more than three years, reversed	–	(2)	–	(2)
	<b>1 032</b>	<b>3 595</b>	<b>1 032</b>	<b>3 595</b>

**12. Leases**

Leases as lessee

During the year, Trencor Services entered into a new lease with the landlord for a greatly reduced area. The lease is for a period of three years with an option to extend the lease for a further period of one year. It is not reasonably expected that management will extend the lease when it expires. On expiry of the previous lease, the right-of-use asset relating to the lease was derecognised (refer to note 4).

		Group		
		Interest rate 31 December 2020 % p.a.	2020 Rm	2019 Rm
12.1	<b>Lease liability</b>			
	Total lease liability	8,46	1	1
	Current portion included in current liabilities		-	(1)
			1	-
12.2	<b>Amounts recognised in profit or loss</b>			
	Interest on lease liability		0,1	0,2
	Depreciation		2,0	2,0
12.3	<b>Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows</b>			
	Total cash outflow for leases		1,0	3,0

		Group		Company	
		2020 Rm	2019 Rm	2020 Rm	2019 Rm

**13. Trade and other payables**

Trade payables	1	-	1	-
Accrued expenses	6	30	1	11
Other payables	1	1	1	-
	<b>8</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>

**14. Operating (loss)/profit before finance income – continuing operations**

Operating (loss)/profit before finance income is arrived at after taking into account:

14.1	<b>Revenue</b>				
	Capital distribution from the Halco Trust	-	-	-	239
	Income distribution from the Halco Trust	-	-	-	5
	Dividends received	-	-	15	4
14.2	<b>Other operating income</b>				
	Realised and unrealised exchange gains	8	-	68	-
14.3	<b>Expenses</b>				
	Auditors' remuneration	2	7	2	5
	Audit fee				
	Current year	1	7	1	5
	Under provision prior year	1	-	1	-
	Directors' remuneration and benefits	13	14	3	3
	Executive directors				
	Short-term employee benefits	10	11	-	-
	Non-executive directors				
	Remuneration	3	3	3	3
	Unrealised foreign exchange loss	-	5	-	-
	Retirement benefit contributions included in employee benefits expense	1	1	-	-

	Group		Company	
	2020 Rm	2019 Rm	2020 Rm	2019 Rm
<b>15. Finance income – continuing operations</b>				
Interest income				
Cash and cash equivalents	21	47	1	–
Restricted cash	2	4	2	4
	<b>23</b>	51	<b>3</b>	4
<b>16. Income tax</b>				
16.1 <b>Income tax paid</b>				
Amounts payable at the beginning of the year	175	11	175	–
Recognised in profit or loss				
South African normal	–	7	–	3
South African dividends tax	17	174	17	174
Derecognised on disposal of subsidiary (refer to note 17.3)	–	(10)	–	–
Amounts payable at the end of the year	(1)	(175)	–	(175)
Amounts paid during the year	191	7	192	2
16.2 <b>Income tax expense</b>				
South African normal	–	7	–	3
Current	1	6	1	2
Adjustment for prior years	(1)	1	(1)	1
South African deferred				
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	1	1	2	–
South African dividends tax	17	174	17	174
	<b>18</b>	182	<b>19</b>	177

	Group		Company	
	2020 Rm	2019 Rm	2020 Rm	2019 Rm
<b>16. Income tax (continued)</b>				
<b>16.3 Income tax expense reconciliation</b>				
(Loss)/Profit before tax – continuing operations	(20)	105	83	(62)
Loss before tax – discontinued operations (refer to note 17.1)	–	(358)		
Loss on disposal of subsidiary (refer to note 17.1)	–	(21)		
<b>(Loss)/Profit before tax</b>	<b>(20)</b>	<b>(274)</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>(62)</b>
The income tax expense is reconciled as follows:				
Income tax (credit)/expense at applicable rate of 28% (2019: 28%)	(6)	(77)	23	(18)
Operating losses not recognised	–	12	–	–
(Over)/Under provided in prior years	(2)	1	(1)	1
Foreign loss inclusion differential	–	96	–	–
Non-taxable income – capital distribution from trust	–	–	–	(67)
Non-deductible expenses in relation to capital distribution from trust	–	7	–	7
Non-taxable income – dividends received	–	–	(4)	(1)
Non-deductible expenses in relation to dividends received	13	–	9	–
Fair value adjustment of investment in equity shares	(4)	(29)	(4)	(29)
Non-taxable income	–	–	(16)	–
Accumulated foreign currency translation gains recycled to profit or loss on liquidation of subsidiaries	–	(10)	–	–
(Impairment reversal)/Impairment loss – investment in subsidiary	–	–	(5)	103
Other non-deductible expenses	–	8	–	7
Dividends tax (refer to note 6)	17	174	17	174
<b>Income tax expense at effective tax rate</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>177</b>
<b>16.4 Foreign loss inclusion differential</b>				
In prior years, a portion of TAC's profit/loss is treated as effectively connected with its conduct of a trade or business within the United States of America ("US"), and was accordingly subject to US federal income tax. Since only a portion of the profit/loss was taxed at the US federal income tax rate, the portion not included was either not taxable or not deductible.				
<b>16.5 Dividends tax</b>				
Dividends tax of R17 million comprises a R22 million charge in respect of the June 2020 unbundling, less refunds of R5 million claimed in respect of the dividends tax paid of R174 million on the December 2019 unbundling (refer to note 6).				

**17. Discontinued operation**

At the end of November 2019, the container owning and leasing segment was discontinued when LAPCO, a wholly-owned subsidiary of TAC, was considered to be held for sale. This was due to the impending sale of LAPCO in terms of a sale agreement with Textainer Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Textainer.

The operation was classified as a discontinued operation under IFRS 5 as of 29 November 2019 and as at that date, management determined that all the conditions for such classification, in terms of IFRS 5, had been met. The assets and liabilities of the operation, at their carrying amounts to which the group's existing accounting policies have been applied, were transferred into a disposal group on that date and classified as held for sale. The container equipment was impaired in terms of IAS 36 (before transferring it to the disposal group) to its fair value less cost to sell in terms of the value in the sale agreement and an impairment loss of R435 million was incurred. The sale was concluded and became effective on 31 December 2019 when the proceeds were received and all the conditions precedent were met.

	<b>Group</b>
	2019 Rm
<b>17.1 Results of the discontinued operation</b>	
Revenue	513
Other operating income	1
Cost of containers sold	(165)
Depreciation	(113)
Other operating expenses	(32)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment (refer to note 4)	(448)
Operating loss before net finance expenses	(244)
Net finance expenses	(114)
Finance expenses: Interest expense	(99)
Realised and unrealised losses on derivative financial instruments	(21)
Finance income: Interest income	6
Loss before tax	(358)
Income tax	-
Loss for the year	(358)
Loss on disposal of subsidiary, net of tax	(21)
Loss from discontinued operation, net of tax	(379)
Basic loss per share (cents)	(218)
Diluted loss per share (cents)	(218)
<b>17.2 Cash flows from discontinued operation</b>	
Net cash inflow from operating activities	406
Net cash inflow from investing activities (see below)	392
Net cash outflow from financing activities	(356)
Net cash inflow for the year	442
<b>17.3 Effect of disposal on the financial position of the group</b>	
Property, plant and equipment	(2 273)
Inventories	(42)
Trade and other receivables	(116)
Cash and cash equivalents	(297)
Interest-bearing borrowings	1 748
Derivative financial instruments	16
Trade and other payables	10
Current tax liabilities	10
Net assets and liabilities	(944)
Proceeds on disposal of subsidiary	923
Loss on disposal of subsidiary, net of tax	(21)
Proceeds on disposal of subsidiary	923
Cash and cash equivalents disposed of	(297)
Net cash flow on disposal of subsidiary	626
Amount placed in escrow account	(234)
Net cash inflow from investing activities (see above)	392



		Group	
		2020	2019
<b>18. Loss per share</b>			
18.1	<b>Weighted average number of shares in issue (million)</b>	<b>173,5</b>	173,7
18.2	<b>Loss per share</b>		
	<b>Entity as a whole</b>		
	Basic loss per share (cents)	<b>(22)</b>	(263)
	Diluted loss per share (cents)	<b>(22)</b>	(263)
	<b>Continuing operations</b>		
	Basic loss per share (cents)	<b>(22)</b>	(44)
	Diluted loss per share (cents)	<b>(22)</b>	(44)
	<b>Discontinued operations</b>		
	Basic loss per share (cents)	-	(218)
	Diluted loss per share (cents)	-	(218)
18.3	<b>Headline loss attributable to shareholders of the company (Rm)</b>	<b>(38)</b>	(24)
	Headline loss per share (cents)	<b>(22)</b>	(14)
	Diluted headline loss per share (cents)	<b>(22)</b>	(14)
18.4	<b>Reconciliation between loss for the year and headline loss</b>		
		Group	
		Gross	Net of tax
		2020	
		2019	
		Rm	Rm
	Loss for the year attributable to shareholders of the company		(456)
	Impairment of property, plant and equipment	-	(38)
	Loss on disposal of subsidiary	-	448
	Compensation recovery from third party in respect of impairment of property, plant and equipment	-	21
	Accumulated foreign currency translation gains recycled to profit or loss on liquidation of subsidiaries	-	(1)
		-	(1)
		-	(36)
	Headline loss attributable to shareholders of the company	<b>(38)</b>	(24)

Group		Company	
2020 Rm	2019 Rm	2020 Rm	2019 Rm

## 19. Notes to cash flow

### 19.1 Cash (utilised by)/generated from operations

Reconciliation of (loss)/profit for the year to cash (utilised by)/generated from operations:

(Loss)/Profit for the year	<b>(38)</b>	(456)	<b>64</b>	(239)
Adjusted for:				
Finance expenses	-	120	-	-
Finance income	<b>(23)</b>	(57)	<b>(3)</b>	(4)
Dividend income	-	-	<b>(15)</b>	-
Loss on disposal of subsidiary	-	21	-	-
Realised and unrealised exchange losses	<b>(8)</b>	5	<b>(68)</b>	5
Accumulated foreign currency translation gains recycled to profit or loss on liquidation of subsidiaries	-	(36)	-	-
Depreciation	<b>2</b>	115	-	-
Carrying value of container leasing equipment disposed	-	152	-	-
Write-down of container leasing equipment held for sale	-	13	-	-
(Impairment reversal)/Impairment losses	-	448	<b>(16)</b>	366
Fair value adjustment of investment in equity shares	<b>(16)</b>	(104)	<b>(16)</b>	(104)
Income tax expense	<b>18</b>	182	<b>19</b>	177
Operating (loss)/profit before working capital changes	<b>(65)</b>	403	<b>(35)</b>	201
Working capital changes	<b>(18)</b>	17	<b>(8)</b>	4
Decrease in trade and other receivables	<b>7</b>	3	-	-
(Decrease)/Increase in trade and other payables	<b>(25)</b>	14	<b>(8)</b>	4
Cash (utilised by)/generated from operations	<b>(83)</b>	420	<b>(43)</b>	205

Company		
Amount due to subsidiary Rm	Retained income Rm	Total Rm

## 19. Notes to cash flow (continued)

## 19.2 Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities:

Balance at 1 January 2019	862	5 500	6 362
<b>Changes from financing cash flows</b>			
Shares repurchased by the company	–	(5)	(5)
Amounts advanced by subsidiary	45	–	45
<b>Total changes from financing cash flows</b>	45	(5)	40
Equity related changes	–	(3 834)	(3 834)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>	907	1 661	2 568
<b>Changes from financing cash flows</b>			
Amounts advanced by subsidiary	384	–	384
<b>Total changes from financing cash flows</b>	384	–	384
Equity related changes	–	(968)	(968)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	1 291	693	1 984

	Group					Total Rm
	Interest-bearing borrowings Rm	Lease liability Rm	Debt issuance costs Rm	Derivative financial instruments Rm	Retained income Rm	
Balance at 1 January 2019	2 170	4	(36)	(9)	5 886	8 015
<b>Changes from financing cash flows</b>						
Shares repurchased by the company	–	–	–	–	(5)	(5)
Repayment of borrowings and lease liability	(357)	(3)	–	–	–	(360)
<b>Total changes from financing cash flows</b>	(357)	(3)	–	–	(5)	(365)
Debt issuance costs amortised	–	–	5	–	–	5
Interest-bearing borrowings derecognised on disposal of subsidiary (refer to note 5.6)	(1 778)	–	30	(16)	–	(1 764)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations	(35)	–	1	4	–	(30)
Changes in fair value	–	–	–	21	–	21
Equity related changes	–	–	–	–	(4 051)	(4 051)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>	–	1	–	–	1 830	1 831
<b>Changes from financing cash flows</b>						
Repayment of lease liability	–	(1)	–	–	–	(1)
<b>Total changes from financing cash flows</b>	–	(1)	–	–	–	(1)
Recognition of new lease	–	1	–	–	–	1
Equity related changes	–	–	–	–	(1 070)	(1 070)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	–	1	–	–	760	761

**20. Segment reporting****Business segments**

- 20.1 In prior years there was one operating segment (i.e. strategic business unit) namely container owning and leasing, which was discontinued as a result of the sale of LAPCO (refer to note 17). The executive committee (regarded as the chief operating decision-maker) reviewed internal management reports on at least a quarterly basis.
- 20.2 Information regarding the results of the reportable segment is recorded below. Performance was measured based on segment (loss)/profit before net finance expenses and income tax, as included in the internal management reports. Segment profit before net finance expenses and income tax was used to measure performance as management believes that such information was the most relevant in evaluating the results of the segments relative to other entities that operate within these industries. There was no inter-segment activity.

	Group					
	Reportable Segment		Unallocated		Consolidated	
	2020 Rm	2019 Rm	2020 Rm	2019 Rm	2020 Rm	2019 Rm
Revenue	-	513	-	-	-	513
Goods sold	-	168	-	-	-	168
Leasing income	-	345	-	-	-	345
(Loss)/Profit before net finance expenses and income tax	-	(244)	(43)	54	(43)	(190)
Finance income	-	6	23	51	23	57
Finance expenses	-	(120)	-	-	-	(120)
Depreciation and amortisation	-	(113)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(115)
Income tax expense	-	-	18	182	18	182
Other material non-cash items:						
Impairment losses incurred:						
Property, plant and equipment	-	(448)	-	-	-	(448)
Loss on disposal of subsidiary, net of tax	-	(21)	-	-	-	(21)
Write-down of container leasing equipment held for sale	-	(13)	-	-	-	(13)
Assets	-	-	1 153	2 333	1 153	2 333
Liabilities	-	-	12	207	12	207

	Group			
	Assets		Liabilities	
	2020 Rm	2019 Rm	2020 Rm	2019 Rm
Property, plant and equipment	1	2		
Investment in equity shares	-	417		
Deferred tax assets/liabilities	2	1	2	-
Restricted cash	252	476		
Income tax liabilities			1	175
Trade and other receivables/payables	3	9	8	31
Lease liability			1	1
Cash and cash equivalents	895	1 428		
	1 153	2 333	12	207

The following is an analysis of the unallocated assets and liabilities:

Property, plant and equipment	1	2		
Investment in equity shares	-	417		
Deferred tax assets/liabilities	2	1	2	-
Restricted cash	252	476		
Income tax liabilities			1	175
Trade and other receivables/payables	3	9	8	31
Lease liability			1	1
Cash and cash equivalents	895	1 428		
	1 153	2 333	12	207

**21. Financial instruments and risk management****21.1 Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities**

The carrying amounts and fair values of each category of financial assets and liabilities are as follows:

The analysis of financial assets and liabilities of the group's interests into their categories as defined in IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* is set out in the tables below. Assets and liabilities outside the scope of the standards are excluded.

Group	Designated at fair value through profit or loss Rm	Financial assets at amortised cost Rm	Financial liabilities at amortised cost Rm	Total carrying amount Rm	Fair value * Rm
<b>2020</b>					
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Restricted cash	–	252	–	252	252
Cash and cash equivalents	–	895	–	895	895
	–	1 147	–	1 147	1 147
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Lease liability	–	–	1	1	1
Trade and other payables	–	–	8	8	8
	–	–	9	9	9
<b>2019</b>					
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Investment in equity shares	417	–	–	417	417
Restricted cash	–	476	–	476	476
Trade and other receivables	–	1	–	1	1
Cash and cash equivalents	–	1 428	–	1 428	1 428
	417	1 905	–	2 322	2 322
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Interest-bearing borrowings	–	–	1	1	1
Trade and other payables	–	–	31	31	31
	–	–	32	32	32
<b>Company</b>					
<b>2020</b>					
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Restricted cash	–	252	–	252	252
Cash and cash equivalents	–	5	–	5	5
	–	257	–	257	257
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Amount due to subsidiary	–	–	1 291	1 291	1 246
Trade and other payables	–	–	3	3	3
	–	–	1 294	1 294	1 249
<b>2019</b>					
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Investment in equity shares	417	–	–	417	417
Restricted cash	–	242	–	242	242
	417	242	–	659	659
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Amount due to subsidiary	–	–	907	907	850
Trade and other payables	–	–	11	11	11
	–	–	918	918	861

\* The fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities, other than the amount due to subsidiary and the investment in equity shares, are their carrying amounts as they are a reasonable approximation thereof. The fair value of the amount due to subsidiary has been determined by discounting the amount due by 3,5% (2019: 6,5%) as the loan is interest free. The loan was discounted over 367 days (refer to note 5.1). The fair value of the investment in equity shares has been measured according to level one in the hierarchy table (refer to note 21.7.1).

## 21.2 Overview

The risks arising from the use of financial instruments include:

- credit risk;
- liquidity risk; and
- market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk).

This note presents information about the exposure to each of the above risks, objectives, policies and the process for measuring and managing risk, and the management of capital.

The overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on financial performance.

The directors have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. Risk management is carried out by the executive committee and management at an operational level under policies approved by the directors. The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and investing excess liquidity.

The risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks in order to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk policies and systems are reviewed regularly.

The audit and risk committees oversee how management monitors compliance with risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework. Regular *ad hoc* reviews of risk management controls and procedures are undertaken, the results of which are reported to the audit and risk committees.

## 21.3 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

### 21.3.1 Credit risk exposure

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk from financial assets at 31 December was as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2020 Rm	2019 Rm	2020 Rm	2019 Rm
Financial assets at amortised cost:				
Restricted cash	252	476	252	242
Trade and other receivables	–	1	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	895	1 428	5	–
	<b>1 147</b>	<b>1 905</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>242</b>

Credit risk arises principally from restricted cash and cash and cash equivalents.

#### *Restricted cash and cash and cash equivalents*

Funds on deposit are with various institutions both locally and offshore.

All the restricted cash is on deposit offshore with institutions which have an investment grade credit rating from the major ratings agencies. The same applies to offshore cash and cash equivalent deposits.

Local deposits have been placed with banks which have a S&P Global Ratings long-term and short-term rating on the South Africa national scale of zaAA/zaA-1+.



**21. Financial instruments and risk management** (continued)21.3 **Credit risk** (continued)

## 21.3.2 Impairment

*Restricted cash and cash and cash equivalents*

Impairment on restricted cash and cash and cash equivalents has been measured on a 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The group considers that these restricted cash and cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties, therefore the ECL allowance for these financial assets is nil.

21.4 **Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that group entities will not be able to meet their financial obligations as they fall due. The 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 reputational damage.

The risk is managed through cash flow forecasts and ensuring that adequate cash resources are maintained. In terms of the company's memorandum of incorporation, its borrowing powers are unlimited.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities including estimated interest payments.

	Carrying amount Rm	Contractual cash flows Rm	One year or less Rm	More than one, less than five years Rm	More than five years Rm
<b>Group</b>					
<b>2020</b>					
<b>Non-derivative financial liabilities</b>					
Lease liability	1	1	–	1	–
Trade and other payables	8	8	8	–	–
	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>2019</b>					
<b>Non-derivative financial liabilities</b>					
Lease liability	1	1	1	–	–
Trade and other payables	31	31	31	–	–
	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Company</b>					
<b>2020</b>					
<b>Non-derivative financial liabilities</b>					
Amount due to subsidiary	1 291	1 291	–	1 291	–
Trade and other payables	3	3	3	–	–
	<b>1 294</b>	<b>1 294</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1 291</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>2019</b>					
<b>Non-derivative financial liabilities</b>					
Amount due to subsidiary	907	907	–	907	–
Trade and other payables	11	11	11	–	–
	<b>918</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>–</b>

## 21.5 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as equity prices, foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect 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.

Group entities buy and sell derivatives, and also incur financial liabilities, in order to manage market risks.

Group		Company	
2020 Rm	2019 Rm	2020 Rm	2019 Rm

### 21.5.1 Equity prices

Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss:

	2020 Rm	2019 Rm	2020 Rm	2019 Rm
Investment in equity shares	-	417	-	417

A change of R1,00 in the JSE listed share price of Textainer at the date of distribution would have increased or decreased the loss for the year by R3 million. This analysis assumed that all other variables remained constant.

### 21.5.2 Currency risk

Group entities are exposed to currency risk on sales and purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of those entities, primarily the US dollar and SA rand. The currency in which these transactions are primarily denominated is the US dollar.

The following is an analysis of the financial instruments in terms of the currencies in which they are held, expressed in SA rand at 31 December:

	Group					
	2020			2019		
	SA rand Rm	US\$ Rm	Total Rm	SA rand Rm	US\$ Rm	Total Rm
<b>Assets</b>						
Investment in equity shares	-	-	-	417	-	417
Restricted cash	-	252	252	-	476	476
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cash and cash equivalents	179	716	895	628	800	1 428
	179	968	1 147	1 046	1 276	2 322
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Lease liability	1	-	1	1	-	1
Trade and other payables	8	-	8	20	11	31
	9	-	9	21	11	32

The following exchange rates applied during the year:

Year-end rate US\$1	R14,58	R14,09
Average rate US\$1	R16,42	R14,46

Other than the restricted cash of R252 million held by the company (2019: investment in equity shares and restricted cash of R242 million), the US dollar denominated financial instruments above, represent the financial assets and liabilities of foreign operations translated into SA rand and consequently no sensitivity analysis is disclosed in respect of these items.

In the case of the company, other than the restricted cash of R252 million, (2019: restricted cash of R242 million and investment in equity shares) the financial instruments are all rand denominated.

For the year ended 31 December 2020, a change of 1% in the foreign currency exchange rate used to translate the US dollar escrow account balance would have increased or decreased the loss for the year by R2 million.

**21. Financial instruments and risk management** (continued)21.5 **Market Risk** (continued)

## 21.5.3 Interest rate risk

Group entities are exposed to interest rate risk as they place funds in the money market. This risk is managed by maintaining an appropriate mix of term and daily call deposits with registered financial institutions which are subject to compliance with the relevant regulatory bodies.

As part of the process of managing the group entities' fixed and floating rate borrowings mix, the interest rate borrowings mix, the interest rate characteristics of new borrowings and the refinancing of existing borrowings were structured according to anticipated movements in interest rates. All borrowings were US dollar denominated.

At 31 December, the interest rate profile of interest-bearing financial instruments was:

	Group		Company	
	2020 Rm	2019 Rm	2020 Rm	2019 Rm
<b>Variable rate instruments</b>				
Financial assets	1 147	1 904	257	242
Financial liabilities	(1)	(1)	-	-
	<b>1 146</b>	<b>1 903</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>242</b>

Based on SA Rand denominated non-derivative financial asset balances at 31 December 2020, it is estimated that a 100 basis points increase/decrease in interest rates would result in an increase/decrease in interest income after tax of R3 million (2019: R5 million). This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant. For US dollar based non-derivative financial asset balances at 31 December in 2020, the sensitivity relating to interest income is immaterial as a result of the interest rate environment prevailing for US dollar deposits.

For the prior year, based on derivative and non derivative assets and liabilities of TAC held during the 2019 year it is estimated that a 100 basis points increase/decrease in interest rates would result in an increase/decrease in net after tax interest expense on non-derivative financial assets and liabilities of R16 million and an increase/decrease in interest expense after tax on interest rate swap derivative instruments of R16 million.

21.6 **Capital management**

Capital is regarded as total equity. The board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain the business. The board determines dividends payable to shareholders.

The company may purchase its own shares on the market, if there are good grounds for doing so. In this regard, the directors will ensure the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa including the performance of the solvency and liquidity test are satisfied and will take account of, *inter alia*, an appropriate capitalisation structure for the company, the long-term cash needs and the interests of the company.

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

Neither the company nor any of its subsidiaries are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

**21.7 Fair values**

The fair values of financial instruments (refer to note 21.1) have been arrived at after taking into account current market conditions. All of the fair value measurements are recurring in nature.

**21.7.1 Fair value hierarchy**

Fair values are measured using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted in an active market for an identical instrument) that can be assessed at the measurement date.

Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices that are similar to instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

The table below analyses the instruments, measured at fair value at 31 December 2019, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the value measurement is categorised:

	Group			
	Level 1 Rm	Level 2 Rm	Level 3 Rm	Total Rm
<b>Assets</b>				
Investment in equity shares	417	–	–	417

	Company	
	2020 Rm	2019 Rm

**22. Related parties****22.1 Identity of related parties**

The company has related party relationships with its subsidiaries (refer to note 5.5 and below) and directors.

**22.2 Intra-group transactions and balances**

Amount due to Trencor Services Proprietary Limited (refer to note 5.1)	1 291	907
Administration fee paid to Trencor Services Proprietary Limited	14	6
Capital and income distributions from the Halco Trust (refer to note 14.1)	–	244
Decrease in investment in subsidiaries (refer to note 5.3)	439	–
TAC including exchange gain of R60 million	388	–
Trencor Container Holdings Proprietary Limited	51	–
Dividends received from subsidiaries (refer to notes 5.2 and 14.1)	15	4
Trencor Container Holdings Proprietary Limited	15	–
Mobile Acceptances Proprietary Limited	–	1
Trenprop Investments Proprietary Limited	–	2
Trenprop Investments Midrand Proprietary Limited	–	1

**22. Related parties** (continued)**22.3 Transactions with directors**

The number of shares held by the directors and their associates in the issued share capital of the company at 31 December 2020 and 2019 was as follows:

	Company		
	Direct	Indirect *	Total
<b>2020</b>			
David Nurek	–	10 000	10 000
Eddy Oblowitz	10 000	–	10 000
Roddy Sparks	–	4 000	4 000
	<b>10 000</b>	<b>14 000</b>	<b>24 000</b>
<b>2019</b>			
Jimmy McQueen	49 649	102 133	151 782
David Nurek	–	10 000	10 000
Eddy Oblowitz	10 000	–	10 000
Roddy Sparks	–	4 000	4 000
Herman Wessels	–	27 859	27 859
	<b>59 649</b>	<b>143 992</b>	<b>203 641</b>

\* Indirect interest represents holdings by associates.

There have been no changes in the above interests between the financial year-end and the date of this report.

The remuneration paid to the directors during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 was as follows:

	Group				
	Guaranteed remuneration	Contributions to		Retention compensation	Total remuneration
		Medical aid	Retirement fund		
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
<b>2020</b>					
<b>Non-executive directors</b>					
Jimmy McQueen	142	–	–	–	142
David Nurek	1 098	–	–	–	1 098
Eddy Oblowitz	597	–	–	–	597
Roddy Sparks	511	–	–	–	511
Herman Wessels	281	–	–	–	281
	<b>2 629</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2 629</b>
<b>Executive directors</b>					
Ric Sieni	4 592	77	332	–	5 001
Hennie van der Merwe	3 971	35	417	1 000	5 423
	<b>8 563</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>1 000</b>	<b>10 424</b>
<b>Aggregate remuneration 2020</b>	<b>11 192</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>1 000</b>	<b>13 053</b>
<b>2019</b>					
<b>Non-executive directors</b>					
Jimmy McQueen	277	–	–	–	277
David Nurek	1 269	–	–	–	1 269
Eddy Oblowitz	526	–	–	–	526
Roddy Sparks	549	–	–	–	549
Herman Wessels	549	–	–	–	549
	<b>3 170</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3 170</b>
<b>Executive directors</b>					
Ric Sieni	3 069	69	316	1 000	4 454
Hennie van der Merwe	3 801	33	397	2 000	6 231
	<b>6 870</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>3 000</b>	<b>10 685</b>
<b>Aggregate remuneration 2019</b>	<b>10 040</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>3 000</b>	<b>13 855</b>

Value-added tax is included in non-executive directors' remuneration, where applicable.

## 23. Indemnities and warranties

In respect of the indemnities and warranties disclosed below, no contingent liability has been disclosed in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 as the directors believe that the possibility of an outflow of resources in relation to the indemnities and warranties, other than for costs and expenses, is remote.

### 23.1 Indemnities

#### 23.1.1 Indemnity provided by Trencor in relation to the Halco Trust indemnitees

On 20 February 2018, Trencor, as a nominated beneficiary of the Halco Trust, received a vesting and distribution from the Halco Trust of the entire issued share capital of Halco Holdings Inc (“Halco”), which in turn held the shares in Textainer and TAC. Before the vesting and distribution were effected, Trencor was required to provide an indemnity in a negotiated amount of US\$62 million, *inter alia*, to the trustee of the Halco Trust, *in lieu* of the indemnity the trustee enjoyed under the Deed of Settlement of the Halco Trust at the time.

In terms of this indemnity, Trencor indemnifies the indemnitees detailed below against certain events, which include the incurrence of liabilities by the indemnitees, and against the incurrence of costs and expenses by the indemnitees in connection with the indemnity and the processes thereunder. The indemnity extends to liabilities, costs and expenses incurred by the indemnitees in relation to the administration and/or the termination of the Halco Trust, the liquidation of the corporate trustee of the Halco Trust, the escrow arrangements contemplated by the indemnity, liabilities, costs and expenses by the directors and shareholder of the corporate trustee of the Halco Trust associated with the aforementioned liabilities and other liabilities, costs and expenses incurred by the indemnitees pursuant to any joint matter in terms of the indemnity. The indemnitees include the corporate trustee of the Halco Trust, the directors and shareholder of such trustee, their respective successors in title, and the directors and shareholders of such shareholder and their respective successors in title, as well as any liquidator of the corporate trustee.

The indemnity terminates on 31 December 2024 and Trencor’s maximum potential exposure under such indemnity is US\$62 million (2019: US\$62 million), for which an amount of US\$17 million (2019: US\$17 million) is currently held in accordance with the terms of an escrow agreement by an independent escrow agent in an interest-bearing escrow account in Liechtenstein (refer to note 8). The escrow balance will be so held until the indemnity terminates or otherwise falls away prior to 31 December 2024. Trencor is contractually required in terms of the escrow arrangement linked to the indemnity to retain sufficient cash and other liquid assets equal to the full face value of the maximum potential exposure under the indemnity of US\$62 million, in effecting any distribution or corporate reorganisation. Restricted cash of US\$17 million (2019: US\$17 million) (refer to note 8) and cash and cash equivalents in TAC of US\$45 million (2019: US\$45 million) (refer to note 10.2) have been currently earmarked against any such maximum potential exposure.

#### 23.1.2 Indemnity provided by Trencor in relation to Halco’s mislaid Textainer share certificates

In respect of the 11 May 2018 indemnity in relation to Halco’s mislaid Textainer share certificates of 5 503 556 common shares, provided to, *inter alia*, Computershare Trust Company, N.A. and Computershare Inc (collectively “Computershare”) by Trencor, jointly with Textainer and Halco, and with Trencor counter-indemnified by Textainer against any liability under such joint indemnity, shareholders were advised on 28 September 2020 that the relevant mislaid share certificates had been located in the Isle of Man. The process with Computershare for the formal release of the indemnitors from this indemnity is underway, but has been delayed due to COVID-19 restrictions hindering the safe physical delivery of the located share certificates to Computershare in the United States of America by a trusted non-courier person from the Isle of Man. No cash resources had been earmarked against this indemnity and the release of this indemnity will accordingly not make available additional cash for distribution by Trencor. However, once finalised, the release will obviate the need to report on this indemnity and counter-indemnity in Trencor’s future results.

#### 23.1.3 Indemnity provided by TAC in relation to the disposal of LAPCO

During September 2020, TAC successfully completed a transaction with Textainer Limited for the total release of TAC from all warranties, representations and indemnities given by TAC in respect of the sale of its subsidiary, LAPCO, and for the early release (previously scheduled for 30 June 2021) of the US\$16.6 million lodged in escrow in support thereof, in exchange for a consideration to Textainer Limited of two percent of the principal amount in escrow. The net funds released from escrow were received by TAC. This release has obviated the need to report on this indemnity in Trencor’s future results.



**23. Indemnities and warranties (continued)****23.2 Warranties**

The company has warranted the performance and obligations of certain subsidiary companies in connection with a number of partnership agreements entered into with third parties. The partnerships were established for the purposes of purchasing and selling marine cargo containers manufactured by a subsidiary company in South Africa. The last manufactured containers were sold into the export market in 1999. All amounts attributable to third parties in terms of these arrangements had been settled by 31 December 2017.

**24. Accounting estimates and judgements**

Management determines the development, selection and disclosure of critical accounting policies and estimates and the application of these policies and estimates. Certain critical judgements in applying these accounting policies are described below:

**24.1 IFRS 16 Leases (refer to note 12)**

IFRS requires the lessee to utilise its incremental borrowing rate to measure the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. At the time of entering into the head office lease, management considered the cost of borrowings to fund the lease to determine the incremental borrowing rate.

**24.2 No control of or significant influence over Textainer (refer to note 6)**

Following the entering into of the VLD by Textainer and Halco on 1 January 2018, shareholder voting rights in Textainer are limited or restricted, solely in respect of the appointment and/or removal of directors and then only to the extent necessary to ensure that Trencor would be regarded for purposes of IFRS 10 as being neither in control of nor having significant influence over Textainer.

The directors assessed all relevant considerations and guidance in terms of IFRS 10 to determine whether control by Trencor exists over Textainer and in terms of IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* to determine whether any significant influence by Trencor exists over Textainer.

An area of significant judgement is the assessment of whether the limitations or restrictions imposed by the VLD are substantive as the VLD is only valid for a defined timeframe up to and including 30 June 2022. The directors have applied their judgement in relation to all the relevant considerations and concluded that despite Trencor holding approximately 46,6% of the equity shares in Textainer prior to the distribution of the assets *in specie* on 17 December 2019, Trencor was neither in control of nor had significant influence over Textainer for purposes of IFRS 10. Therefore, Textainer was not consolidated nor equity accounted, but had been classified under IFRS 9 as an investment in equity shares measured at fair value through profit or loss.

**24.3 Disposal of LAPCO (refer to note 17)**

On 2 December 2019, TAC entered into an agreement to dispose of its shareholding in LAPCO subject to the fulfilment or waiver of certain key conditions precedent. The stock purchase agreement was successfully completed and closed on 31 December 2019. Management determined the held for sale date in terms of IFRS 5 to be 29 November 2019.

**24.4 Marine cargo containers (refer to note 4)**

The accounting estimates and judgements pertaining to the marine cargo containers were applied up to the 29 November 2019 when the container fleet was classified as held for sale.

**24.4.1 Residual values and useful lives of containers**

IFRS requires the reassessment of the residual values and useful lives of containers at each reporting period, which are then used to determine the amount by which containers are depreciated. In accordance with IFRS, residual values are determined using current market conditions and are therefore likely to fluctuate over time as market prices fluctuate (i.e. will reflect market volatility). IFRS defines the residual value of a container as the estimated amount that would currently be obtained from the disposal of a container, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, as if the container were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life. The resale values of containers can vary significantly depending on, among other factors, location at time of sale, the condition of the container, customer demand and overall market conditions. Recent average sales prices for containers were considered by major asset type and the residual values were adjusted accordingly at 30 June 2019.

Due to the fact that the resale prices of containers at the end of their useful lives (i.e. residual value) represent a significant proportion of their original cost (i.e. resale prices have shown to be 50 to 60% of original cost based on a 10-year historical average), the prospective depreciation charge is therefore highly sensitive to movements in residual values.

Useful lives are also reassessed at each reporting period with reference to the average age at disposal date according to historical internal sales data, by container type. No changes were made to useful lives of containers during 2019.

#### 24.4.2 Impairment

Impairment exists when the estimated future discounted cash flows to be generated by a CGU are less than the net book value of that CGU. At each reporting date, management of the relevant operating entities assesses whether there is evidence that the containers held for use in the leasing operation are impaired. Such evidence would include a decline in the results of operations or the container residual values. In estimating the future discounted cash flows to be generated by a CGU, management uses assumptions that are part of the long-term planning forecasts of the entities concerned. Some of the significant estimates and assumptions used to determine future expected cash flows were: expected future lease rates, expected utilisation, remaining useful lives, remaining on-hire periods for expired fixed term leases, direct container expenses and expected disposal prices of containers. In performing the impairment analysis, assumptions used reflected the contractually stipulated *per diem* rates, with renewal based on current market rates.

## 25. Going concern

The company's approach to managing liquidity by managing its working capital, capital expenditure and cash flows, 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. Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors. Typically the company ensures that it has sufficient cash on hand to meet operational expenses, including the servicing of financial obligations.

As Trencor is currently invested only in cash and other liquid assets, the impact of COVID-19 has not and is not expected to have any material effect on the going concern status of Trencor. Appropriate measures are in place to ensure a safe working environment and that Trencor remains operational during any lockdown period imposed in combating COVID-19. The situation continues to be monitored and responded to, as necessary.

The going concern principle requires that the group's and company's financial statements be prepared on the basis that Trencor will remain in business for the foreseeable future.

In assessing the ability of the group and company to continue as a going concern, the board considered:

- the group's financial budgets and cash flow forecasts;
- the performance of underlying business assets and their ability to make a positive contribution to the group's objectives; and
- the ability of the subsidiaries to declare dividends.

The board is of the view that, based on its knowledge of the group and the company, the group and the company have adequate resources at their disposal to settle obligations as they fall due and the group and the company will continue as going concerns for the foreseeable future and have thus prepared the group and the company financial statements on the going concern basis.

## 26. Events after the reporting period

The directors are not aware of any matters or circumstances arising since the end of the financial year, which will have a material impact on the financial position as at 31 December 2020.

# Analysis of Shareholders

at 31 December 2020

	Number of holders	% of holders	Number of shares	% interest
<b>Size of shareholding</b>				
1 – 1 000 shares	914	49,06	269 880	0,16
1 001 – 10 000 shares	483	25,93	1 789 353	1,03
10 001 – 100 000 shares	292	15,67	10 281 138	5,93
100 001 – 1 000 000 shares	138	7,41	43 148 007	24,86
1 000 001 shares and over	36	1,93	118 046 298	68,02
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 863</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>173 534 676</b>	<b>100,00</b>
<b>Distribution of shareholders</b>				
Mutual funds	104	5,58	76 820 819	44,27
Banks and insurance companies	38	2,04	7 613 601	4,39
Retirement funds	134	7,19	22 576 391	13,01
Other corporate bodies	169	9,07	47 131 649	27,16
Individuals	1 260	67,64	7 677 302	4,42
Nominee companies and trusts	158	8,48	11 714 914	6,75
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 863</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>173 534 676</b>	<b>100,00</b>
<b>Shareholder spread</b>				
Public shareholders	1 859	99,79	153 797 165	88,63
Non-public shareholders	4	0,21	19 737 511	11,37
Directors and associates	3	0,16	24 000	0,01
Strategic holdings (more than 10%)	1	0,05	19 713 511	11,36
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 863</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>173 534 676</b>	<b>100,00</b>

## Major shareholders

The direct and indirect beneficial interests of shareholders who, in so far as is known, held 5% or more of the issued shares at 31 December 2020 were as follows:

	Number of shares	% interest
Zarclear Securities Lending Proprietary Limited	19 713 511	11,36
Corolife Special Opportunity Portfolio	11 169 963	6,44
Jowell family	9 866 544	5,69
	<b>40 750 018</b>	<b>23,49</b>

## Major fund managers

The interests of major fund managers who, in so far as is known, held 5% or more of the issued shares on behalf of clients at 31 December 2020 were as follows:

	Number of shares	% interest
Coronation Fund Managers Limited	51 120 267	29,46
Prudential Portfolio Managers (South Africa) Proprietary Limited	24 544 621	14,14
	<b>75 664 888</b>	<b>43,60</b>

# Directors and Committees

## Directors

David Nurek	Chairman/Independent
Eddy Oblowitz	Independent
Ric Sieni *	Financial
Roddy Sparks	Lead Independent
Hennie van der Merwe *	Chief Executive Officer

\* Executive

## Executive committee

Hennie van der Merwe	Chairman
Ric Sieni	

## Audit committee

Eddy Oblowitz	Chairman
David Nurek	
Roddy Sparks	

## Remuneration committee

Roddy Sparks	Chairman
David Nurek	
Eddy Oblowitz	

## Risk committee

Eddy Oblowitz	Chairman
David Nurek	
Ric Sieni	
Roddy Sparks	
Hennie van der Merwe	

## Governance committee

Roddy Sparks	Chairman
David Nurek	
Eddy Oblowitz	
Hennie van der Merwe	

## Social and ethics committee

Roddy Sparks	Chairman
David Nurek	
Eddy Oblowitz	
Ric Sieni	

# Directorate: Brief Résumés

Ages at 31 December 2020

## EXECUTIVE

### RICARDO (RIC) ANTONIO SIENI (66)

B Com (UCT) CA(SA). Appointed as financial director and member of the executive committee on 1 March 2016. He serves on the social and ethics committee and the risk committee. He completed his articles at Deloitte before joining Trencor on 1 October 1982 where he served as group accountant and later as financial manager.

### HENDRIK (HENNIE) ROUX VAN DER MERWE (73)

BA Law LLB (Stellenbosch) LLM (Tax) (Wits). Appointed as chief executive officer and chairman of the executive committee on 10 August 2017. He serves on the governance and risk committees. He joined Trencor on 1 July 1997 and was appointed to the board on 20 May 1998 and as managing director on 4 April 2003. In April 2011 his role changed to that of a part-time executive director and member of the executive committee, until his said appointment as chief executive officer. He initially practised as an attorney at law followed by various senior executive positions in the banking and industrial sectors, both locally and internationally. He serves on the boards of various listed and unlisted companies in a non-executive capacity.

## INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE

### DAVID MORRIS NUREK (70)

Dip Law (UCT) Grad Dip Company Law (UCT) was an executive of Investec Bank Limited until his retirement on 31 August 2019. He was appointed as an alternate director of Trencor on 30 November 1992 and as a full director on 24 July 1995. On 5 August 2016 he was appointed as chairman of the board. Prior to joining Investec in June 2000, he practised as an attorney at law with Sonnenberg Hoffmann Galombik for 32 years. He is a member of the audit, social and ethics, risk, remuneration and governance committees and serves on the boards of a number of listed and unlisted companies in a non-executive capacity.

### EDWIN (EDDY) OBLowitz (63)

B Com (UCT) CA(SA) CPA (Isr) was appointed as a non-executive director on 3 March 2004 and is chairman of the audit and risk committees and a member of the remuneration, governance and social and ethics committees. He was previously an international partner of Andersens in South Africa. He is the Principal at Contineo Financial Services, which internationally provides fiduciary and specialist consulting services to high net worth families and corporates. He is a director of various listed and unlisted companies in a non-executive capacity and serves as a trustee of various trusts.

### RODERICK (RODDY) JOHN ALWYN SPARKS (61)

B Com Hons (UCT) CA(SA) MBA (UCT) was appointed as a non-executive director on 27 July 2009. He is the lead independent director and is a member of the audit and risk committees and chairman of the governance, social and ethics, and remuneration committees. He was previously managing director of Old Mutual South Africa and Old Mutual Life Assurance Company (SA) and chairperson of Old Mutual Unit Trust, Old Mutual Specialised Finance and Old Mutual Asset Managers (SA). He is a director of various listed companies in a non-executive capacity.

# Notice to Shareholders

Trencor Limited  
(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)  
(Registration number 1955/002869/06)  
("the company")  
Share code: TRE  
ISIN: ZAE000007506

Notice is hereby given that the sixty fifth annual general meeting of shareholders of the company will be held on Tuesday, 11 May 2021 at 10:00 ("the AGM").

## RECORD DATES

In terms of section 59 of the Companies Act, No 71 of 2008, as amended ("Companies Act"), the record date for shareholders to be recorded in the register of members of the company in order to receive this notice of the AGM is Friday, 26 March 2021. The record date for shareholders to be recorded in the register of members of the company in order to be able to attend, participate and vote at the AGM is Friday, 30 April 2021, and the last day to trade in the company's shares in order to be recorded in the register of members of the company so as to be able to attend, participate and vote at the AGM is Monday, 26 April 2021.

## ELECTRONIC PARTICIPATION IN THE AGM

As a consequence of the risks and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the potential for associated restrictions, and regardless of whether such restrictions are relaxed before the AGM, the AGM will only be accessible through electronic participation as permitted by the JSE Limited and in terms of the provisions of the Companies Act and the company's memorandum of incorporation.

Certificated shareholders and dematerialised shareholders with "own name" registration who wish to participate in and/or vote at the AGM should contact the company's transfer secretaries, Computershare Investor Services Proprietary Limited, at proxy@computershare.co.za as soon as possible but, for administrative purposes, no later than 10:00 on Monday, 10 May 2021, to obtain log in details. Proof of identification will be required before such shareholders are provided with access to the electronic platform. Dematerialised shareholders other than "own name" registrations who wish to participate in and/or vote at the AGM, should request the necessary letter of representation from their Central Security Depository Participant ("CSDP")/broker and submit a copy thereof to Computershare at proxy@computershare.co.za as soon as possible but, for administrative purposes, not later than 10:00 on Monday, 10 May 2021, in order to obtain log in details. On registration for voting, a voting paper will be issued by Computershare for voting electronically at the AGM.

The company does not accept responsibility, and will not be held liable, for any action of, or omission by, any CSDP or broker including, without limitation, any failures on the part of the CSDP or broker to notify any shareholder holding shares in dematerialised form of the AGM convened in terms of the notice.

## BUSINESS OF THE MEETING

Each of the ordinary and special resolutions set out below may be proposed and passed, with or without modification or amendment, at the AGM or at any postponement or adjournment thereof.

The purpose of the AGM is for the following business to be transacted and for the following ordinary and special resolutions to be proposed:

1. To present and consider the audited financial statements, the directors' report and the audit committee report of the company and the Trencor group for the year ended 31 December 2020.

In terms of the Companies Act, the audited financial statements will be presented to the shareholders together with the directors' report and the audit committee report. The audited financial statements, the directors' report and the audit committee report of the company and its subsidiaries, are set out on pages 16 to 55 of the integrated annual report of which this notice of AGM forms part ("the integrated annual report").

2. In terms of the company's memorandum of incorporation Roddy Sparks and Hennie van der Merwe retire by rotation at the AGM. Roddy Sparks, being eligible, offers himself for re-election. Hennie van der Merwe will retire at the AGM.

Brief résumés of the directors of the company are presented on page 58 of the integrated annual report.

Accordingly, shareholders are requested to consider and, if deemed fit, to re-elect Roddy Sparks by way of passing the ordinary resolution set out below:

### Ordinary resolution number 1

"Resolved that Roddy Sparks is elected as a director of the company."

### Explanatory note:

The board recommends the election of Roddy Sparks as director of the company. The election of each director who retires by rotation and makes himself available for re-election is required at the company's AGM.

The minimum percentage of votes required for these resolutions to be adopted is 50% plus one of the votes cast on the resolution.



3. To table the remuneration policy and implementation report of the company (as set out on pages 8 to 10 of the integrated annual report) for consideration and submit same for separate non-binding advisory votes by the shareholders.

**Advisory vote 1:**

“Resolved that the remuneration policy of the company, as set out on pages 8 to 10 of the integrated annual report of which this notice of AGM forms part, is endorsed through a non-binding advisory vote.”

**Advisory vote 2:**

“Resolved that the remuneration implementation report of the company, as set out on page 10 of the integrated annual report of which this notice of AGM forms part, is endorsed through a non-binding advisory vote.”

**Explanatory note:**

In terms of the King IV principles and the Listings Requirements of the JSE Limited, the company’s remuneration policy and the implementation report should be tabled to the shareholders of the company for separate non-binding advisory votes at the annual general meeting. Accordingly, the shareholders are requested to endorse the company’s remuneration policy and the implementation report by way of separate non-binding advisory votes in the same manner as an ordinary resolution.

In the event that either the policy or implementation report or both are voted against by 25% or more of the voting rights exercised then a shareholder engagement process will be undertaken to ascertain the reasons for the dissenting votes. All legitimate and reasonable objections and concerns will be appropriately addressed and full disclosure of the process followed will be included in the following year’s remuneration report.

As this is not a matter that is required to be resolved or approved by shareholders, no minimum voting threshold is required. Nevertheless, to signify endorsement, the minimum percentage of votes required in favour of the remuneration policy is 50% plus one of the votes cast on the resolution.

4. To appoint KPMG Inc. as independent auditor of the company for the ensuing year.

**Ordinary resolution number 2:**

“Resolved that KPMG Inc. is appointed as the auditor of the company for the ensuing year.”

**Explanatory note:**

In compliance with section 90(1) of the Companies Act, a public company must each year at its annual general meeting appoint an auditor.

Note that the audit committee and the board recommend the appointment of KPMG Inc. as auditor of the company. Section 94(9) of the Companies Act entitles a company to appoint an auditor at its annual general meeting, other

than one nominated by the audit committee, but if such an auditor is appointed, the appointment is valid only if the audit committee is satisfied that the proposed auditor is independent of the company.

The minimum percentage of votes required for this resolution to be adopted is 50% plus one of the votes cast on the resolution.

5. To elect an audit committee to conduct the duties and responsibilities as outlined in section 94(7) of the Companies Act.

**Ordinary resolution number 3.1:**

“Resolved that David Nurek is elected as a member of the audit committee of the company.”

**Ordinary resolution number 3.2:**

“Resolved that Eddy Oblowitz is elected as a member of the audit committee of the company.”

**Ordinary resolution number 3.3:**

“Resolved that Roddy Sparks is elected as a member of the audit committee of the company, subject to his re-election as a director of the company in terms of ordinary resolution number 1.1.”

**Explanatory note:**

In terms of the Companies Act, the audit committee is not a committee of the board but a committee elected by the shareholders at each AGM.

Section 94(2) of the Companies Act requires a public company, at each AGM, to elect an audit committee.

Section 94(4)(a) of the Companies Act requires, among other things, that each member of the audit committee must be a director of the company. Brief résumés of these directors are presented on page 58 of the integrated annual report. Each of the proposed nominees is an independent non-executive director of the company.

The minimum percentage of votes required for these resolutions to be adopted is 50% plus one of the votes cast on the resolution.

6. To provide financial assistance to related and/or inter-related companies.

**Special resolution number 1:**

“Resolved that in terms of and subject to the provisions of section 45 of the Companies Act, the shareholders of the company hereby approve of, as a general approval, the company providing (subject to the requirements of the company’s memorandum of incorporation, the Companies Act and the Listings Requirements of the JSE Limited from time to time), at any time and from time to time, during the period of two years commencing on the date of passing of this special resolution, any direct or indirect financial assistance contemplated in the Companies Act to any one or



more related and/or inter-related companies or corporations of the company on such terms and conditions as the board of directors of the company, or any one or more persons authorised by the board of directors of the company from time to time for such purpose, deems fit.”

**Explanatory note:**

The reason for special resolution number 1 is to obtain approval from the shareholders for the company to provide financial assistance, should the need arise, in accordance with the provisions of section 45 of the Companies Act. The effect of special resolution number 1 is that the company will have the necessary authority to provide such financial assistance to any one or more related and/or inter-related companies or corporations of the company as contemplated in special resolution number 1 as and when required to do so. The board of the company undertakes that, in so far as the Companies Act requires, it will not adopt a resolution to authorise such financial assistance, unless the directors are satisfied that (i) immediately after providing such financial assistance, the company will satisfy the solvency and liquidity test as referred to in section 45(3)(b)(i) of the Companies Act, and that (ii) the terms under which such financial assistance is to be given are fair and reasonable to the company as required by section 45(3)(b)(ii) of the Companies Act. The proposed resolution does not authorise the provision of financial assistance to any director or executive of the company.

The minimum percentage of votes required for this resolution to be adopted is 75% of the votes cast on the resolution.

7. To resolve as a special resolution that the non-executive directors’ annual remuneration, in their capacity only as directors of the company, from 1 July 2021 be approved.

**Special resolution number 2:**

“Resolved that the non-executive directors’ annual remuneration, in their capacities only as directors of the company, from 1 July 2021 remains unchanged from that paid in respect of the prior year and be paid in accordance with the following, plus such amount of Value-Added Tax (“VAT”) as may be attributable thereto:

	Rand
For services as:	
Basic remuneration as a member of the board and its committees (other than the audit/risk committee)	300 000
In addition:	
Chairman of the board	430 000
Chairman of the audit/risk committee	70 000
Member of the audit/risk committee	50 000
Chairman of the remuneration committee	25 000
Chairman of the social and ethics committee	25 000”

**Explanatory note:**

In terms of sections 66(8) and (9) of the Companies Act, remuneration may only be paid to directors for their service as directors in accordance with a special resolution approved by the shareholders within the previous two years.

It is noted that the remuneration payable to non-executive directors in their capacities as such and for their services as directors, as set out in the above special resolution, reflects no change from the prior year.

The minimum percentage of votes required for this resolution to be adopted is 75% of the votes cast on the resolution.

8. To consider and, if deemed fit, to pass, with or without modification, the following special resolution:

**Special resolution number 3:**

“Resolved that the company hereby approves, as a general approval contemplated in section 48 of the Companies Act, the acquisition by the company or any of its subsidiaries from time to time of the issued shares of the company, upon such terms and conditions and in such amounts as the directors of the company may from time to time determine, but subject to the memorandum of incorporation of the company, the provisions of the Companies Act and the Listings Requirements of the JSE Limited (“JSE Listings Requirements”) as presently constituted and which may be amended from time to time, and provided that:

- (a) any such acquisition of shares shall be effected through the order book operated by the JSE trading system and done without any prior understanding or arrangement between the company and the counterparty (reported trades are prohibited);
- (b) any such repurchase of shares is authorised by the company’s memorandum of incorporation;
- (c) at any point in time, the company may only appoint one agent to effect any repurchase(s) on its behalf;
- (d) this general authority shall only be valid until the company’s next annual general meeting, provided that it shall not extend beyond fifteen months from the date of passing of this special resolution;
- (e) the board of directors pass a resolution authorising the repurchase, confirming that the company passes the solvency and liquidity test and that at the time that the test is done there are no material changes to the financial position of the company;
- (f) an announcement of the Stock Exchange News Service containing full details of the acquisitions will be published as soon as the company and/or its subsidiaries has/have acquired shares constituting, on a cumulative basis, 3% of the number of shares of that class in issue at the time of granting of this general authority, and for each 3% in aggregate of the initial number of that class acquired thereafter;
- (g) acquisitions by the company and its subsidiaries of shares in the share capital of the company may not, in the aggregate, exceed in any one financial year 20% (or 10% where such acquisitions relate to the acquisition by a subsidiary) of the company’s issued share capital of any class as at the beginning of the financial year;

- (h) in determining the price at which the company's shares are acquired by the company or its subsidiaries in terms of this general authority, the maximum price at which such shares may be acquired may not be greater than 10% above the weighted average of the market price at which such shares are traded on the JSE, as determined over the five business days immediately preceding the date of the acquisition of such shares by the company or its subsidiaries;
- (i) the company or its subsidiaries are not acquiring shares during a prohibited period as defined in the JSE Listings Requirements unless they have in place a repurchase programme where the dates and quantities of shares to be traded during the relevant period are fixed (not subject to any variation) and has been submitted to the JSE in writing prior to the commencement of the prohibited period. The company shall instruct an independent third party, which makes its investment decisions in relation to the company's securities independently of, and uninfluenced by, the company, prior to the commencement of the prohibited period to execute the repurchase programme submitted to the JSE; and
- (j) any acquisitions are made subject to any Exchange Control approval required at that point in time."

**Explanatory note:**

The reason for this special resolution is to grant the company a general authority in terms of the Companies Act for the acquisition by the company or any of its subsidiaries of shares issued by the company, which authority shall be valid until the earlier of the next annual general meeting of the company or the variation or revocation of such general authority by special resolution by any subsequent general meeting of the company, provided that the general authority shall not extend beyond fifteen months from the date of this AGM. The effect of the passing of this special resolution will be to authorise the company or any of its subsidiaries to acquire shares issued by the company. If relevant in the circumstances, compliance with section 48(8)(b) of the Companies Act will be required if the company is to acquire more than 5% of its shares.

The directors are of the opinion that it would be in the best interests of the company to extend the current authority for the repurchase of shares by the company or its subsidiaries, allowing the company or any of its subsidiaries to be in a position to repurchase or purchase, as the case may be, the shares issued by the company through the order book of the JSE, should the market conditions and price, as well as the financial position of the company, justify such action, as determined by the directors.

Repurchases or purchases, as the case may be, will only be made after careful consideration, where the directors consider that such repurchase or purchase, as the case may be, will be in the best interests of the company and its shareholders.

The minimum percentage of votes required for this resolution to be adopted is 75% of the votes cast on the resolution.

**STATEMENT BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY REGARDING SPECIAL RESOLUTION NUMBER 3**

Pursuant to and in terms of the JSE Listings Requirements, the board of directors of the company hereby states that:

- (a) the intention of the directors of the company is to utilise the general authority to acquire shares in the company if at some future date the cash resources of the company are in excess of its requirements and/or there are other good grounds for doing so. In this regard the directors will take account of, *inter alia*, an appropriate capitalisation structure for the company, the long-term cash needs of the company, and the interests of the company;
- (b) in determining the method by which the company intends to repurchase its shares, the maximum number of shares to be acquired and the date on which such acquisition will take place, the directors of the company will only make the acquisition if at the time of the acquisition they are of the opinion that:
- the company and the group will be able to pay their debts as they become due in the ordinary course of business for the next twelve months after the date of the general repurchase;
  - the assets of the company and the group, fairly valued in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and recognised and measured in accordance with the accounting policies used in the latest audited financial statements, will be in excess of the liabilities of the company and the group for the next twelve months after the date of the general repurchase;
  - the issued share capital and reserves of the company and the group will be adequate for ordinary business purposes for the next twelve months after the date of the general repurchase; and
  - the working capital available to the company and the group will be sufficient for ordinary business purposes for the next twelve months after the date of the general repurchase.

**OTHER DISCLOSURES IN TERMS OF SECTION 11.26 OF THE JSE LISTINGS REQUIREMENTS**

The integrated annual report to which this notice of this AGM is attached provides details of:

- the major shareholders of the company on page 56; and
- the share capital of the company in note 11 on page 37, and an analysis of the shareholders (including beneficial shareholders who hold 5% or more of the issued share capital of the company and of which the company is aware, but who are not registered shareholders) on page 56.

There have been no material changes to the company and the group's financial or trading position (other than as disclosed in the accompanying integrated annual report).

The directors, whose names are given on page 57 of the integrated annual report, collectively and individually accept full responsibility for the accuracy of the information given and certify that to the best of their knowledge and belief there are no facts that have been omitted which would make any statement false or misleading, and that all reasonable enquiries to ascertain such facts have been made and that the integrated annual report and this notice contains all information required by law and the JSE Listings Requirements.

9. To present and consider the report of the social and ethics committee of the company as set out on pages 10 and 11 of the integrated annual report of which this notice of AGM forms part.
10. To transact such other business as may be transacted at an annual general meeting.

### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

All shareholders are encouraged to attend, speak and vote at the AGM. Voting will be conducted on a poll and every shareholder present in person, by proxy or represented shall have one vote for every share held.

If you hold certificated shares (i.e. have not dematerialised your shares in the company) or are registered as an own name dematerialised shareholder (i.e. have specifically instructed your CSDP to hold your shares in your own name on the company's sub-register), then:

- you may attend and vote at the AGM; alternatively
- you may appoint a proxy (who need not also be a shareholder of the company) to represent you at the AGM by completing the attached form of proxy and, for administrative purposes, you are requested to return it to the office of the company's transfer secretaries not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the AGM (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays). Any form of proxy not so lodged beforehand may be delivered to the transfer secretaries at proxy@computershare.co.za at any time before the AGM commences. Please note that your proxy may delegate his/her authority to act on your behalf to another person, subject to the restrictions set out in the attached form of proxy as stipulated in section 58(3)(b) of the Companies Act. Any form of proxy must be so delivered before your proxy may exercise any of your rights as a shareholder at the AGM.

Please note that if you are the owner of dematerialised shares (i.e. have replaced the paper share certificates representing the shares with electronic records of ownership under the JSE's electronic settlement system, Strate Limited ("Strate"), held through a CSDP or broker) and are not registered as an "own name" dematerialised shareholder, you are not registered as a shareholder of the company, but appear on the sub-register of the company held by your CSDP. Accordingly, in these circumstances subject to the mandate between yourself and your CSDP or broker, as the case may be:

- if you wish to attend the AGM you must contact your CSDP or broker, as the case may be, and obtain the relevant letter of representation from them; alternatively

- if you are unable to attend the AGM but wish to be represented at the meeting, you must contact your CSDP or broker, as the case may be, and furnish them with your voting instructions in respect of the AGM and/or request them to appoint a proxy. You must then not complete the attached form of proxy. The instructions must be provided in accordance with the mandate between yourself and your CSDP or broker, as the case may be, within the time period required by them.

CSDPs, brokers or their nominees, as the case may be, recorded in the company's sub-register as holders of dematerialised shares held on behalf of an investor/beneficial owner in terms of Strate should, when authorised in terms of their mandate or instructed to do so by the owner on behalf of whom they hold dematerialised shares in the company, vote by either appointing a duly authorised representative to attend and vote at the AGM or by completing the attached form of proxy in accordance with the instructions thereon and submitting it, for administrative purposes, to the office of the company's transfer secretaries at proxy@computershare.co.za by no later than 10:00 on Monday, 10 May 2021, being 24 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the AGM (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays). Any form of proxy not so lodged beforehand may be submitted to the transfer secretaries at proxy@computershare.co.za at any time before the AGM commences.

Shareholders of the company, other than natural persons, that wish to participate in the AGM, may authorise any person to act as their representative at the annual general meeting.

Section 63(1) of the Companies Act requires that a person wishing to participate in the AGM (including any representative or proxy) must provide satisfactory identification (such as valid identity documents, driver's licences or passports) before they may attend or participate at such meeting.

Guests wishing to attend the AGM via the electronic facility are required to contact the transfer secretaries at proxy@computershare.co.za as soon as possible to obtain log in details.

Participants will be liable for their own network charges and it will not be for the expense of the company or Computershare. Neither the company or Computershare can be held accountable in the case of loss of network connectivity or any other network failure which would prevent shareholders from voting or participating in the AGM.

By order of the board



Trencor Services Proprietary Limited  
Secretaries  
Per Guy Norval

Cape Town  
31 March 2021

# Form of Proxy

## Trencor Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)  
(Registration number 1955/002869/06)  
("the company")  
Share code: TRE ISIN: ZAE000007506

For use at the annual general meeting of shareholders of the company to be held entirely through electronic participation on Tuesday, 11 May 2021 at 10:00 ("the AGM").

Not to be used by beneficial owners of shares who have dematerialised their shares ("dematerialised shares") through a Central Securities Depository Participant ("CSDP") or broker, as the case may be, unless they are recorded on the sub-register as "own name" dematerialised shareholders ("own name dematerialised shareholders"). Generally, you will not be an own name dematerialised shareholder unless you have specifically requested the CSDP to record you as the holder of the shares in your own name in the company's sub-register.

Only for use by certificated, own name dematerialised shareholders and CSDPs or brokers (or their nominees) registered in the company's sub-register as the holder of dematerialised shares.

Each shareholder entitled to attend and vote at the AGM is entitled to appoint one or more proxies (none of whom need be a shareholder of the company) to attend, speak and vote in place of that shareholder at the AGM and any adjournment or postponement thereof.

Please note the following:

- the appointment of your proxy may be suspended at any time and to the extent that you choose to act directly and in person in the exercise of your rights as a shareholder at the AGM;
- the appointment of the proxy is revocable;
- you may revoke the proxy appointment by (i) cancelling it in writing, or making a later inconsistent appointment of a proxy; and (ii) submitting a copy of the revocation instrument to the proxy and to the transfer secretaries of the company at proxy@computershare.co.za; and

- any shareholder of the company, other than natural persons, may authorise any person to act as its representative at the AGM. Please also note that section 63(1) of the Companies Act, No 71 of 2008, as amended, ("Companies Act") requires that persons wishing to participate in the AGM (including the aforementioned representative) provide satisfactory identification before they may attend or participate at such meeting.

Note that voting will be performed by way of a poll so that each shareholder present or represented by way of proxy will be entitled to vote the number of shares held or represented by them.

My/our proxy may delegate to another person his/her authority to act on my/our behalf at the AGM, provided that my/our proxy:

- may only delegate his/her authority to act on my/our behalf at the AGM to a director of the company;
- must provide written notification to the transfer secretaries of the company, namely Computershare Investor Services Proprietary Limited of the delegation by my/our proxy of his/her authority to act on my/our behalf at the AGM by no later than 10:00 on Monday, 10 May 2021, being 24 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays) before the AGM to be held at 10:00 on Tuesday, 11 May 2021; and
- must provide to his/her delegate a copy of his/her authority to act on my/our behalf at the AGM.

Refer to the notes on page 66.

This form of proxy is to be submitted to the transfer secretaries of Trencor Limited, namely Computershare Investor Services Proprietary Limited, by e-mail to proxy@computershare.co.za as soon as possible to be received, for administrative purposes, not later than 24 hours before the AGM. Any form of proxy not so submitted beforehand may be submitted at any time before the AGM commences at 10:00 on Tuesday, 11 May 2021.

I/we (full names)

of (address)

Telephone: Work

Home

Mobile

being a shareholder(s) of the company, holding

shares in the company

hereby appoint (refer to note 1)

or failing him/her

or failing him/her

or failing him/her the chairperson of the AGM as my/our proxy to act for me/us on my/our behalf at the AGM and at any adjournment or postponement thereof in accordance with the following instructions:



Insert an "X" in the relevant spaces according to how you wish your votes to be cast. If you wish to cast less than all the votes in respect of the shares held by you, insert the number of votes in respect of which you desire to vote (refer to note 2). Unless otherwise instructed my/our proxy can vote as he/she deems fit.

	For	Against	Abstain
Election of directors:			
Ordinary resolution number 1: Election of Roddy Sparks as director.			
Non-binding advisory vote 1: Endorsement of the remuneration policy of the company.			
Non-binding advisory vote 2: Endorsement of the remuneration implementation report of the company.			
Ordinary resolution number 2: Appointment of KPMG Inc. as independent auditor.			
To elect an audit committee with the following members:			
Ordinary resolution number 3.1: Election of David Nurek as audit committee member.			
Ordinary resolution number 3.2: Election of Eddy Oblovitz as audit committee member.			
Ordinary resolution number 3.3: Election of Roddy Sparks as audit committee member.			
Special resolution number 1: To approve and authorise the provision of financial assistance, as contemplated in section 45 of the Companies Act, by the company to related or inter-related companies.			
Special resolution number 2: To approve the non-executive directors' remuneration, in their capacities as directors only, from 1 July 2021.			
Special resolution number 3: To approve the granting of a general authority to the company or its subsidiaries to acquire the issued shares of the company upon such terms and conditions and in such amounts as the directors may from time to time determine.			

Signed at \_\_\_\_\_ on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2021

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Assisted by (where applicable) signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name of signatory \_\_\_\_\_ Name of assistant \_\_\_\_\_

Capacity \_\_\_\_\_ Capacity \_\_\_\_\_

(Authority of signatory to be attached if applicable – refer to note 6)

#### Summary of shareholders' rights in respect of proxy appointments as contained in section 58 of the Companies Act

Please note that in terms of section 58 of the Companies Act:

- this proxy form must be dated and signed by the shareholder appointing the proxy;
- you may appoint an individual as a proxy, including an individual who is not a shareholder of the company, to participate in and speak and vote at a shareholders meeting on your behalf and may appoint more than one proxy to exercise voting rights attached to different securities held by you;
- your proxy may delegate his/her authority to act on your behalf to another person, subject to any restriction set out in this proxy form;
- this proxy form must be submitted by e-mail to the transfer secretaries of the company, namely Computershare Investor Services Proprietary Limited, at proxy@computershare.co.za before the commencement of the meeting before your proxy exercises any of your rights as a shareholder at the AGM;
- the appointment of your proxy or proxies will be suspended at any time and to the extent that you choose to act directly and in person in the exercise of any of your rights as a shareholder at the AGM;
- the appointment of your proxy is revocable unless you expressly state otherwise in this proxy form;
- as the appointment of your proxy is revocable, you may revoke the proxy appointment by (i) cancelling it in writing, or making a later inconsistent appointment of a proxy and (ii) submitting a copy of the revocation instrument to the proxy, and to the transfer secretaries at proxy@computershare.co.za. Please note the revocation of a proxy appointment constitutes a complete and final cancellation of your proxy's authority to act on your behalf as of the later of the date stated in the revocation instrument, if any, or the date on which the revocation instrument was delivered to the transfer secretaries and the proxy as aforesaid;
- if this proxy form has been delivered to the company, as long as that appointment remains in effect, any notice that is required by the Companies Act or the company's Memorandum of Incorporation to be delivered by the company to you will be delivered by the company to you or your proxy or proxies, if you have directed the company to do so in writing and paid any reasonable fee charged by the company for doing so;
- your proxy is entitled to exercise, or abstain from exercising, any voting right of yours at the AGM, but only as directed by you on this proxy form; and
- the appointment of your proxy remains valid only until the end of the AGM or any adjournment or postponement thereof or for a period of six months, whichever is shorter, unless it is revoked by you before then on the basis set out above.

Refer to the notes opposite.

# Notes to the Form of Proxy

1. A certificated or own name dematerialised shareholder or nominee of a CSDP or broker registered as a shareholder in the company's sub-register may insert the name of a proxy or the names of two alternative proxies of the shareholder's choice in the space(s) provided, with or without deleting 'the chairperson of the annual general meeting', but any such deletion must be initialled by the shareholder. The person whose name stands first on the proxy form and who is present at the AGM will be entitled to act as proxy to the exclusion of those whose names follow thereafter. If no proxy is inserted in the spaces provided, then the chairperson shall be deemed to be appointed as the proxy.
2. A shareholder's instructions to the proxy must be indicated in the appropriate box provided. If there is no clear indication as to the voting instructions to the proxy, the proxy will be deemed to be authorised to vote or to abstain from voting at the AGM as he/she deems fit in respect of all of the shareholder's votes exercisable thereat. A shareholder or his/her proxy is not obliged to use all the votes exercisable by the shareholder, but the total of the votes cast or abstained may not exceed the total of the votes exercisable by the shareholder.
3. Proxy forms should be lodged with the company's transfer secretaries, Computershare Investor Services Proprietary Limited, by e-mail to proxy@computershare.co.za. Forms of proxy are requested to be lodged, for administrative purposes, by no later than 24 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays) before the AGM (i.e. 10:00 on Monday, 10 May 2021). Any form of proxy not so lodged beforehand may be submitted to the transfer secretaries at proxy@computershare.co.za at any time before the AGM commences at 10:00 on Tuesday, 11 May 2021.
4. The completion and lodging of this proxy form will not preclude the relevant shareholder from attending the AGM and speaking and voting in person thereat to the exclusion of any proxy appointed in terms thereof.
5. Where there are joint holders of shares, the vote of the senior joint holder who tenders a vote, as determined by the order in which the names stand in the register of shareholders, will be accepted.
6. Documentary evidence establishing the authority of a person signing this proxy form in a representative capacity must be attached to this proxy form unless previously recorded by the company's transfer secretaries or waived by the chairperson of the AGM. CSDPs or brokers registered as shareholders in the company's sub-register voting on instructions from owners of shares registered in the company's sub-sub-register, are requested that they identify the owner in the sub-sub-register on whose behalf they are voting and return a copy of the instruction from such owner to the company's transfer secretaries together with this form of proxy.
7. Any alteration or correction made to this proxy form must be initialled by the signatory/ies, but the chairperson may nevertheless elect not to accept the alteration or correction.
8. A minor must be assisted by his/her parent or guardian unless the relevant documents establishing his/her legal capacity are produced or have been registered by the company's transfer secretaries.
9. Certificated shareholders, other than natural persons, may by resolution of their directors, or other properly authorised body, in terms of section 57 of the Companies Act, authorise any person to act as their representative.
10. The chairperson of the AGM may, in his/her discretion, accept or reject any form of proxy which is completed other than in accordance with these notes.
11. If required, additional forms of proxy are available from the company's transfer secretaries or the registered office of the company.
12. If you are the owner of dematerialised shares held through a CSDP or broker (or its nominee) and are not an own name dematerialised shareholder, then you are not the registered shareholder of the company, but appear as the holder of a beneficial interest on the relevant sub-register of the company held by your CSDP. Accordingly, in these circumstances, do NOT complete this proxy form. Subject to the mandate between yourself and your CSDP or broker:
  - if you wish to attend the AGM you must contact your CSDP or broker, as the case may be, and obtain the relevant letter of representation from them; alternatively
  - if you are unable to attend the AGM but wish to be represented at the meeting, you must contact your CSDP or broker, as the case may be, and furnish them with your voting instructions in respect of the AGM and/or request them to appoint a proxy. You must then not complete the attached form of proxy. Your instructions must be provided in accordance with the mandate between yourself and your CSDP or broker, as the case may be.

CSDPs, brokers or their nominees, as the case may be, recorded in the company's sub-register as holders of dematerialised shares held on behalf of an investor/beneficial owner in terms of Strate should, when authorised in terms of their mandate or instructed to do by the person on behalf of whom they hold the dematerialised shares, vote by either appointing a duly authorised representative to attend and vote at the AGM or by completing the attached form of proxy in accordance with the instructions thereon and returning it to the company's transfer secretaries to be received, for administrative purposes, not less than 24 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays) prior to the time appointed for the holding of the AGM. Any form of proxy not so lodged beforehand may be submitted to the transfer secretaries at proxy@computershare.co.za at any time before the AGM commences at 10:00 on Tuesday, 11 May 2021.

# Corporate Information

## Company registration

Trencor Limited  
Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa  
on 28 September 1955  
Registration number 1955/002869/06

## Year listed

1955

## Registered office and postal address

13th Floor, The Towers South  
Heerengracht  
Cape Town 8001  
Tel: 021 421 7310  
Fax: 021 419 3692  
International: +27 21

## Secretary

Trencor Services Proprietary Limited

## Website

[www.trencor.net](http://www.trencor.net)

## E-mail

[info@trencor.net](mailto:info@trencor.net)

## Transfer secretaries

Computershare Investor Services Proprietary Limited  
Rosebank Towers  
15 Biermann Avenue  
Rosebank 2196  
(Private Bag X9000 Saxonwold 2132)  
Tel: 011 370 5000  
Fax: 011 688 5200  
Call Centre: 0861 100950 (within RSA)  
or +27 11 370 5000 (outside RSA)  
[www.computershare.com](http://www.computershare.com)

## Auditor

KPMG Inc.  
The Halyard  
4 Christiaan Barnard Street  
Cape Town City Centre 8000  
(PO Box 4609 Cape Town 8000)

## Designated auditor

GS Kolbé

## Attorneys

Edward Nathan Sonnenbergs Inc

## Sponsors

Investec Bank Limited

## Industry Classification Benchmark

Industry: Industrial  
Supersector: Industrial goods & services  
Sector: Industrial transportation  
Subsector: Transportation services

## Market name

Trencor

## JSE share code

TRE

## ISIN

ZAE000007506

## LEI

549300SQJU1J0D4CRR78



[www.trencor.net](http://www.trencor.net)