

Reviewed
provisional
annual
results

2018

creating value
beyond financial return

creating value beyond financial return

Octodec Investments Limited (Octodec or the group or the company) is listed on the JSE Limited (JSE) as a real estate investment trust (REIT) with a portfolio of 306 properties valued at R12.9 billion, which includes a 50% interest in three joint ventures. The group is a long-term investor in a Gauteng-focused property portfolio, with most of its properties situated in the Tshwane and Johannesburg CBDs.

Octodec's portfolio, 67% of which is in Tshwane and 33% in Johannesburg, is well-positioned to continue taking advantage of opportunities in the Tshwane and Johannesburg CBDs.

The group's primary objective is to improve our existing properties in strategic investment nodes with the objective of attracting new tenants and improving rental income.

Octodec has contracted City Property Administration Proprietary Limited (City Property), to perform asset and property management functions on the company's behalf.

306 properties
valued at R12.9bn

Measuring our performance

203.4 cents per share distributed for the year (FY2017: 203.1 cents)

R29.39 net asset value per share (FY2017: R29.33)

2.6% like-for-like growth in rental income for the year (FY2017: 5.3%)

74.5% of exposure to interest rate risk is hedged (FY2017: 82.1%)

37.4% loan to fair value of portfolio (FY2017: 37.1%)

9.0% all-in annual weighted average cost of borrowings (FY2017: 9.2%)

100.0% Sharon's Place, a development costing R357 million was completed during the reporting period and is fully let

Operating sectors

In order to comply with the JSE Listings Requirements, the group's properties were aggregated into segments with similar economic characteristics such as the occupier's market it serves and the nature of the property. This is best achieved by the inclusion of the following sectors:



- Retail, which includes shopping centres and retail shops



- Industrial
- Offices
- Residential

- Specialised and other, which includes:



Hotels



Places of worship



Education facilities



Auto dealerships



Healthcare



Parking facilities

The relevant comparatives for the various operating sectors have been restated to reflect these changes.

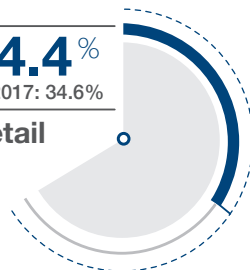
**The information on rental income and property portfolio up to page 13, includes 100% of the joint ventures and not only the group's share.*

Rental income % by sector

34.4 %

FY2017: 34.6%

Retail



31.1 %

FY2017: 30.0%

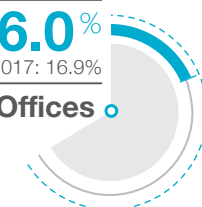
Residential



16.0 %

FY2017: 16.9%

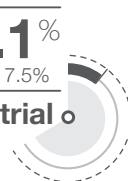
Offices



7.1 %

FY2017: 7.5%

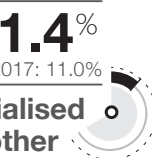
Industrial

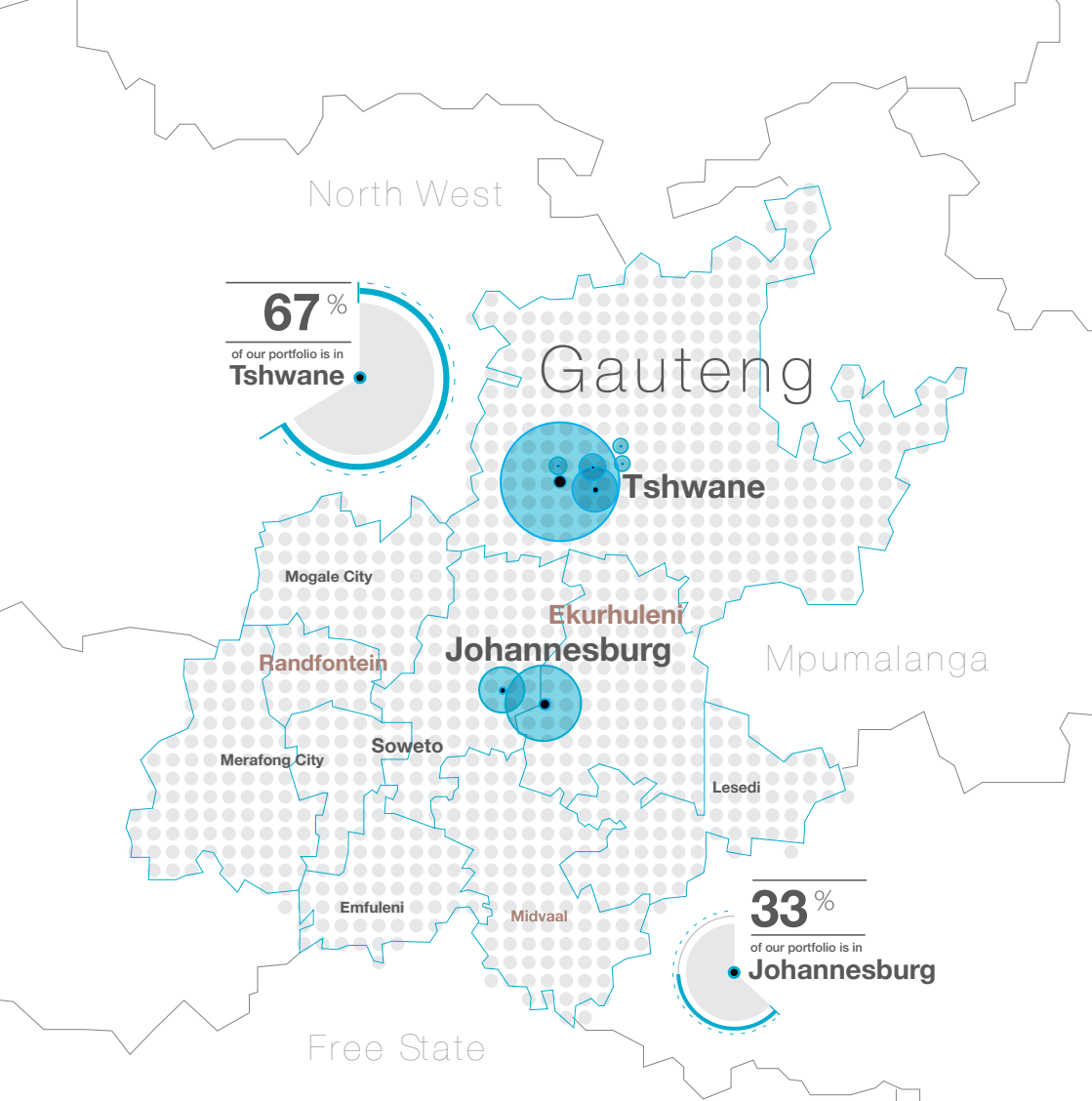


11.4 %

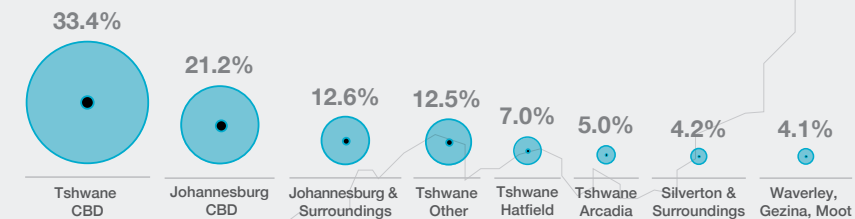
FY2017: 11.0%

Specialised and other





Geographical analysis of the rental income



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review of results

During the year under review, South Africa's challenging economic conditions and political uncertainty weighed heavily on consumer confidence and local economic growth. With this in mind, our strategy was to continue to focus on the core property fundamentals and position the business to provide our stakeholders with sustainable value creation. We increased our focus on the disposal of non-core and underperforming properties and investing the proceeds in the most attractive investment opportunities within our existing core portfolio.

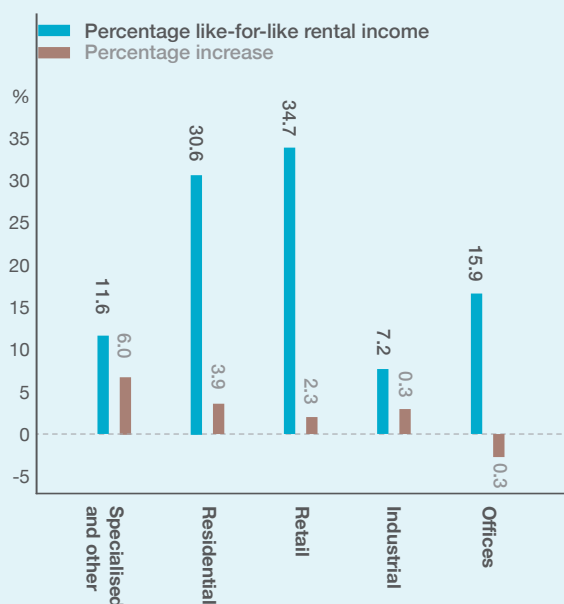
Octodec's board of directors declared a dividend of 203.4 cents per share for the year ended 31 August 2018, which is in line with our guidance. This amounts to a first and second half dividend of 101.7 cents for each period. The group's net profit available for distribution was R541.4 million, representing an increase of 0.9%. The dividend was impacted by pressure on rental income growth as a result of the sluggish performance of the local economy, and the anticipated reduction in distributable income during the let-up phase of Sharon's Place.

Total revenue earned on a contractual basis increased by 3.1% (FY2017: 5.3%) and property operating expenses increased by 2.5% (FY2017: 6.7%) compared to the prior year. The gross operating cost ratio to contractual revenue reduced slightly to 45.7% (FY2017: 45.9%). Operating costs, net of assessment rates, utility recoveries and other recoveries, were at 30.0% (FY2017: 30.9%) of contractual rental income. This was due to an increased focus on cost reductions and improved efficiencies.

Salient features

	% Change	Reviewed 12 months 31 August 2018 R'000	Audited 12 months 31 August 2017 R'000
Revenue – earned on a contractual basis	3.1	1 893 806	1 836 251
Net property income – earned on a contractual basis	3.4	946 020	914 802
Investment property including joint ventures	0.7	12 872 103	12 776 378
Shareholders' funds		7 824 398	7 828 229
Interest bearing borrowings		4 846 533	4 826 334
Shares in issue ('000)		266 198	266 864
Net asset value (NAV) per share (cents)	0.2	2 939	2 933
Loan to investment value (LTV) ratio (%)	0.8	37.4%	37.1%
Dividend to shareholders	0.9	541 444	536 432
Dividend per share (cents)			
Interim		101.7	104.8
Final		101.7	98.3
Total dividend per share	0.1	203.4	203.1

Like-for-like rental income per sector and percentage increase in like-for-like rental income for the year ended 31 August 2018



The core portfolio, represented by those properties held for the previous comparable period with no major development activity, reflected like-for-like rental income growth of 2.6% (2017: 5.3%). Although comprising a smaller portion of our total portfolio, healthcare facilities, auto dealerships and parking reflected the strongest growth of 11.8%, 6.8% and 5.7%, respectively. The residential portfolio showed growth in like-for-like rental income of 3.9%. This is excluding our new developments, Sharon's Place and One on Mutual. This lower growth is mainly attributable to increased

average vacancies and the lower rental rate escalations achieved during the year under review. A number of new competitors entered the Hatfield (Tshwane) and Johannesburg CBD market, resulting in an increased supply of residential accommodation. Our marketing efforts, together with a newly introduced tenant retention strategy and an enhanced tenant offering to address this increased competition, are reflected in the results. This is reflected in the reduction in residential vacancies we achieved in the latter half of the financial year.

review of results continued

Cost to income ratios

The cost to income ratios are as follows:

	Reviewed 31 August 2018 %	Audited 31 August 2017 %
Property costs		
Gross basis	45.7	45.9
Net basis	30.0	30.9
Property and administration costs		
Gross basis	50.0	50.2
Net basis	35.6	36.0



2018
Sharon's Place
Interesting views of
Sharon's Place with
drone photography

Property costs, both on a gross and net basis, have decreased slightly compared to the prior year.

Bad debt write-offs and provisions during the year increased to 1.2% of total tenant income (FY2017: 0.9%). Despite sustained economic pressure, the group's arrears and doubtful debt provisions remain at acceptable levels. This can be attributed to tight credit risk management and we do not anticipate any significant deterioration in this regard in the near future.

The group's administrative costs increased by R5.1 million compared to the same period in

FY2017, mainly due to a provision for a value added tax (VAT) liability relating to prior periods of R5.3 million.

Finance costs for the year amounted to R438.9 million, an increase of 7.4% year-on-year. This is in line with an increase in investment activity resulting in increased debt levels, as well as a reduction in borrowing costs capitalised in respect of the completion of Sharon's Place. The all-in weighted average cost of borrowings per annum reduced slightly to 9.0% per annum (FY2017: 9.2%) as a result of the expiry during the year of interest hedges at unfavourable rates.



investing for the future

Developments

Sharon's Place, a large, well-located residential development consisting of 399 residential units; 5 647m² of ground floor retail space, anchored by Shoprite and Clicks; and 289 parking bays, is adjacent to the new Tshwane House municipal development in the Tshwane CBD. The total cost of the project, excluding land costs, was R357.4 million. The retail portion of the property was completed in July 2017. The residential section consists of three blocks. Block B was completed in February 2018, while Blocks A and C were completed in phases by June 2018. There has been strong demand for the residential units, with all units being let shortly after their completion.

In line with Octodec's strategy to upgrade, maintain and extract value from its property portfolio the group completed several smaller projects. These included the upgrade of Nzunza House (formerly known as North City), an office block in Braamfontein, Johannesburg, and The Tannery, a multi-tenanted industrial complex in Silverton, Tshwane, for an amount of R34.8 million and R13.6 million, respectively. These projects will not only improve occupancy levels and enhance the value of the portfolio, but will also contribute to the upliftment of the areas in which Octodec is predominantly invested.



**2018
NZUNZA HOUSE
BRAAMFONTEIN,
Johannesburg.**
Artist Hannelie
Coetzee's portrait
serves as a tribute to
the women of the
vibrant city. More than
2000 ceramic plates
were used for the
installation.



Investments

Octodec acquired the remaining 50% of Gerlan Properties Proprietary Limited (Gerlan), effective 1 July 2018, for a consideration of R33 million at an initial yield of 9.25%. The property in Gerlan comprises a Toyota dealership, situated in Gezina, Tshwane.

Disposals

In line with our decision to dispose of non-core or underperforming properties, a further twenty properties were sold during the year, ten of which had been transferred for a total consideration of R61.6 million by year end. A further two properties were transferred after the year end for a total consideration of R69.8 million. Transfer of the remaining eight properties for a total consideration of R92.1 million is expected to take place within the first half of the 2019 financial year. The properties were sold at an average combined exit yield of 7.9% and a combined premium of 1.9% to book value.

Properties disposed of and transferred before 31 August 2018

Property	Location	Total consideration R'million	Profit/(loss) on disposal R'million	Transfer date	Exit yield %
Sharp Centre	Tshwane CBD	5.5	–	25 October 2017	10.0
Grariv	Tshwane – Other	0.7	0.1	18 December 2017	5.2
119 and 121 Albertina Sisulu Street	Johannesburg CBD	5.5	0.2	18 December 2017	0.1
Pretwade	Wadeville, Johannesburg	10.2	–	1 February 2018	12.8
Iskemp	Isando, Johannesburg	17.5	1.1	16 February 2018	(0.6)
Pretboy	Tshwane – Other	3.1	(0.4)	18 February 2018	11.3
Tronap	Tshwane – Other	6.5	(0.1)	9 May 2018	9.8
Andpot	Tshwane – Other	7.5	(0.9)	24 July 2018	7.8
Monaco (various units)	Tshwane – Arcadia	5.1	(0.9)	July and August 2018	12.8
Total		61.6	(0.9)		6.8

Disposals continued

Transfers expected to take place after 31 August 2018

Property	Location	Total consideration R'million	Profit/(loss) on disposal R'million	Expected transfer date	Exit yield %
Ken's Court	Tshwane CBD	44.6	1.6	September 2018	3.3
Medical Towers	Johannesburg CBD	25.2	0.8	September 2018	3.3
Notrevlis	Tshwane – Other	11.2	0.5	November 2018	10.1
Supmall	Tshwane – Other	11.2	0.1	November 2018	10.7
Swemvoor	Waverley, Gezina, Moot	8.6	–	November 2018	11.2
Troymona	Tshwane – Other	1.2	(0.8)	November 2018	0.1
Viskin	Tshwane CBD	2.9	0.8	November 2018	10.2
Armadale	Johannesburg CBD	53.6	1.6	January 2019	13.9
Goleda (3)	Tshwane – Other	1.9	0.3	January 2019	13.8
Midchurch	Tshwane CBD	1.5	0.2	January 2019	–
Total		161.9	5.1		8.4

Vacancies

Vacancies in the Octodec portfolio at 31 August 2018, including properties held for redevelopment, amounted to 18.6% (FY2017: 19.0%) of the gross lettable area. The group's core vacancies, which exclude the gross lettable area relating to properties held for development, those currently being redeveloped and those recently redeveloped or sold, amounted to 11.6% (FY2017: 10.7%).

Vacancies by sector as at 31 August 2018

	Gross lettable area (GLA) m ²	Total vacancies %	Properties held for redevelopment or recently developed or sold %	Core vacancies %
31 August 2018				
Offices	413 581	45.1	(26.4)	18.7
Retail	444 642	11.5	(0.1)	11.4
Industrial	253 396	15.0	(1.0)	14.0
Residential	393 643	6.4	(0.6)	5.8
Specialised and other*	139 171	3.7	(0.3)	3.4
Total	1 644 433	18.6	(7.0)	11.6
31 August 2017				
Offices	418 428	43.6	(26.5)	17.1
Retail	436 979	10.8	(1.5)	9.3
Industrial	264 129	12.6	–	12.6
Residential	394 721	12.3	(5.1)	7.2
Specialised and other*	150 805	3.2	–	3.2
Total	1 665 062	19.0	(8.3)	10.7

* "Specialised and other" includes parking, educational facilities, hotels, auto dealerships, healthcare facilities and places of worship. These sectors were previously reflected under offices, retail, industrial and parking, but are dedicated facilities and, in accordance with JSE Listings Requirements, are now reflected under specialised and other. The 2017 GLA amounts and percentages have been restated.

Vacancies continued

We responded to increased competition and changing trends in the residential sector by adjusting our tenant offering without compromising on rental recoverability or other standards. Our response has already contributed to improved occupation levels in the residential sector with vacancies decreasing from 7.2% in FY2017 to 5.8% at 31 August 2018.

Office vacancies increased during the year mainly due to two large government tenants vacating two premises consisting of a total of 7 139m². As expected, a number of properties held for development, or those which are currently under development, have vacancies.

In recent years certain office properties such as Fedsure House, Reinsurance House and Medical Towers located in the Johannesburg CBD and Van Riebeeck Medical Building and Midtown located in Pretoria CBD, were acquired with high vacancy levels. These office properties, with 109 024m² of mothballed space, offer significant opportunities for possible conversions to residential units or office redevelopment or disposals, the value of which will be realised over time. Medical Towers was sold and transferred in September 2018 for a total consideration of R25.2 million net of commission.

Lease expiry profile

Octodec's portfolio features a mix of short to long-term leases. This is especially typical of the residential market and leases with small to medium-sized enterprises. The majority of the leases provide for a monthly agreement at expiry of the lease. When this occurs an effort is made to conclude longer-term leases.

Lease expiry profile by GLA

	2019 %	2020 %	2021 %	2022 %	2023+ %	Vacant %
Offices	35	14	3	1	3	44
Residential	93	1	–	–	–	6
Retail	34	20	13	9	11	13
Industrial	44	17	14	2	7	16
Specialised and other	37	17	29	2	12	3
Total	50	13	9	3	6	19

2018
Tshwane
CentreWalk in the CBD



Lease expiry profile by rental income

	2019 %	2020 %	2021 %	2022 %	2023+ %
Offices	63	26	5	2	4
Residential	99	–	1	–	–
Retail	35	23	16	13	13
Industrial	54	20	16	2	8
Specialised and other	42	17	29	2	10
Total	62	15	11	5	7

borrowings

Borrowings as at 31 August 2018

	Amount R'million	Weighted average interest rate per annum %
Bank loans	3 547.8	8.8
Domestic medium-term note programme (DMTN)		
unsecured	929.1	8.4
secured	369.7	8.9
Total borrowings	4 846.6	8.7
Cost of swaps	–	0.3
Total borrowings	4 846.6	9.0

The group's LTV ratio (value of interest-bearing borrowings net of cash divided by the fair value of its investment portfolio) as at 31 August 2018 is 37.4% (FY2017: 37.1%).

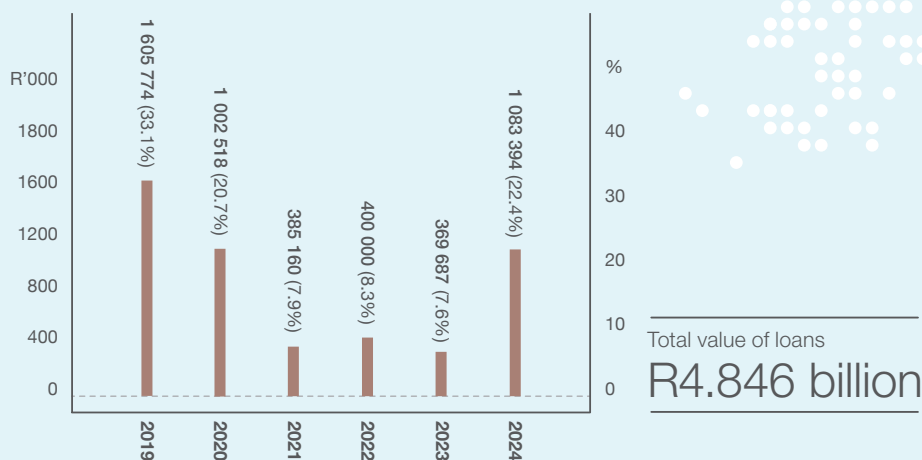
The weighted average term to expiry of the loans is 2.5 years, which is in line with our strategy. Subsequent to the financial year end, DMTN Notes in the amount of R226 million expiring in September 2018 were partly refinanced by DMTN Notes amounting to R30 million and R130 million, for a period of twelve and eighteen months respectively. The process to extend or refinance the remaining short term borrowings has already started with the respective banks.

Octodec has reduced its exposure to interest rate risk by entering into interest rate swap contracts in respect of 74.5% (FY2017: 82.1%) of its borrowings.

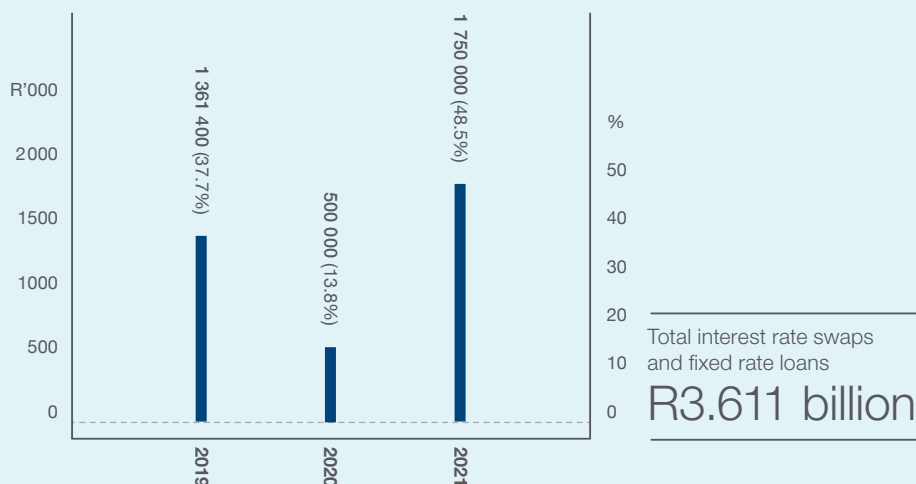
The hedges in place are for a weighted average period of 1.4 years. Steps have been taken to extend our swap expiry profile over the next twelve months, to align with our strategy of hedging 70% to 80% of our borrowings.

The all-in average weighted interest rate of all borrowings is 9.0% per annum (FY2017: 9.2%).

Loan expiry profile per financial year (R'000 and %)



Expiry profile of fixed rate loans and interest rate swap contracts per financial year (R'000 and %)



Octodec participates in a listed DMTN programme through its subsidiary, Premium Properties Limited, that is guaranteed by Octodec. As at 31 August 2018 the total issuance was at R1 298.8 million (2017: R1 116.0 million) or 26.8% (2017: 23.1%) of the group's borrowings.

Global Credit Rating's long and short-term national scale ratings of Premium Properties Limited are A-(ZA) and A1-(ZA), respectively. Octodec had unutilised available banking facilities amounting to R669.0 million at 31 August 2018.

changes in fair value

It is the group's policy to perform internal valuations of all its properties at the interim period and at year-end. These valuations are based on the income capitalisation method, which is consistent with the basis used in prior years. The property portfolio, excluding the share in joint ventures, was internally valued at R12.7 billion (2017: R12.6 billion) after a net decrease in valuation of R39.1 million (2017: R235.1 million increase) for the year ended 31 August 2018.

The mark-to-market value of interest rate swaps contracts, which protect the group against adverse interest rate movements, resulted in a fair value gain of R39.7 million (2017: R77.0 million loss) for the year.

renewal of asset and property management agreement with City Property

Octodec's shareholders approved the Asset and Property Management Agreement between Octodec and City Property, which became effective from 1 July 2018 for a period of five years.

The fee structure contained in the new Asset and Property Management Agreement is not expected to have a material impact on Octodec's future results.

prospects

While the change in South Africa's political leadership brought about a renewed sense of optimism across the country, the economy continues to be constrained by increasing unemployment and higher costs of living, which do not bode well for economic growth. We therefore anticipate another challenging year in 2019, which will impact on our ability to deliver growing distributions.

Despite these challenges, Octodec is positioned to continue unlocking value and providing shareholders with a sustainable distribution. Our experienced management team, diversified portfolio, large number of tenants, sound operating fundamentals and prudent capital management, provide Octodec with the resilience and flexibility necessary to continue creating value during challenging times.

The disposal of non-core or underperforming properties will remain a key focus area for the foreseeable future. Octodec's objective for the 2019 financial year is to consolidate its portfolio and continue positioning the portfolio for long-term sustainable growth. For this reason Octodec has not committed to commence construction on any major new developments, instead we will continue to focus on improving our existing portfolio and retaining tenants.

The forecast dividend for the year ending 31 August 2019 is expected to be similar to the dividend for the year ended 31 August 2018 and therefore no growth in dividend per share is anticipated for the 2019 financial year.

This guidance is based on:

- the forecast investment property income calculated using contractual rentals and assumed market-related renewals
- an allowance for vacancies using assumptions and historical experience
- no major corporate and tenant failures occurring
- no further deterioration in the socioeconomic environment.

This forecast has neither been reviewed nor reported on by the group's auditors.

declaration of cash dividend

The board of Octodec declared a cash dividend of 101.7 cents per share, for the six months ended 31 August 2018, out of the company's distributable income.

Salient dates and times

The salient dates and times for the cash dividend are as set out below:

	2018
Last day to trade cum dividend	Tuesday, 6 November
Shares trade ex dividend	Wednesday, 7 November
Record date to receive cash dividend	Friday, 9 November
Electronic transfer into personal bank account of certificated shareholders ²	Monday, 12 November
Accounts credited by CSDP or broker to dematerialised shareholders with the cash dividend payment	Monday, 12 November

Notes:

- Shares may not be dematerialised or rematerialised between Wednesday, 7 November 2018 and Friday, 9 November 2018, both days inclusive.
- Where the transfer secretaries do not have the banking details of any certificated shareholders, the cash dividend will be held by the company pending receipt of the relevant certificated shareholder's banking details, whereafter the cash dividend will be paid via electronic transfer into the personal bank accounts of certificated shareholders.

Tax implications for non-resident shareholders

Dividends received by non-resident shareholders from a REIT will not be taxable as income and will be exempt from income tax in terms of the exemption in section 10(1)(k)(l) of the Income Tax Act. Any dividend received by a non-resident from a REIT is subject to dividend tax at 20%, unless the rate is reduced in terms of any applicable agreement for the avoidance of double taxation agreements (DTA) between South Africa and the country of residence of the non-resident shareholders. Assuming dividend tax will be withheld at a current rate of 20% the net dividend amount due to non-resident shareholders is 81.36 cents per share.

A reduced dividend tax in terms of the applicable DTA may only be relied on if the non-resident shareholder has submitted the following forms to his/her CSDP or broker, as the case may be,

in respect of uncertificated shares, or the transfer secretaries, in respect of certificated shares:

- A declaration that the dividend is subject to a reduced rate as a result of the application of the DTA
- A written undertaking to inform the CSDP, broker or the transfer secretaries, as the case may be, should the circumstances affecting the reduced rate change or the beneficial owner cease to be the beneficial owner,

both in the form prescribed by the Commissioner for the South African Revenue Services (SARS).

If applicable, non-resident shareholders are advised to contact the CSDP, broker or the company, as the case may be, to arrange for the above-mentioned documents to be submitted prior to payment of the dividend, if such documents have not already been submitted.

Tax implications for South African resident shareholders

Dividends received by or accrued to South African tax residents must be included in the gross income of such shareholders. They are not exempt from income tax in terms of the exclusion to the general dividend exemption contained in section 10(1)(k)(i)(aa) of the Income Tax Act because they are dividends distributed by a REIT. These dividends are, however, exempt from dividend withholding tax (dividend tax) in the hands of South African resident shareholders, provided that the South African resident shareholders have made submissions to the CSDP or broker, as the case may be, in respect of uncertificated shares, or the company in respect of certificated shares, a DTD (EX) (dividend tax declaration that the dividend is exempt from dividends tax and a written undertaking to inform the CSDP, broker or the company, as the case may be, should the circumstances affecting the exemption change or the beneficial owner ceases to be the beneficial owner, both in the form prescribed by the Commissioner for the South African Revenue Services (SARS)).

If resident shareholders have not submitted the above-mentioned documentation to confirm their status as a South African resident they are advised to contact their CSDP or broker, as the case may be, to arrange for the documents to be submitted prior to payment of the cash dividend.

Shareholders are encouraged to consult with their professional advisors should they be in any doubt as to the appropriate action to take.

The number of shares in issue at the date of this declaration is 266 197 535 and Octodec's tax reference number is 9925/033/71/5.

By order of the board

S Wapnick
Chairman

JP Wapnick
Managing director

22 October 2018

notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements

Basis of preparation

The reviewed condensed consolidated provisional financial statements are prepared in accordance with the JSE Listings Requirements and the requirements of the Companies Act, 71 of 2008 of South Africa. The provisional report has been prepared in accordance with the conceptual framework, the measurement and recognition requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), at a minimum IAS 34: Interim Financial Reporting, the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants (SAICA) Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee, and Financial Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council.

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of the condensed consolidated provisional financial statements are in accordance with IFRS and are consistent with those applied in the preparation of the previous consolidated financial statements.

These results have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for investment properties, which are measured at fair value, and certain financial instruments, which are measured at either fair value or amortised cost.

These reviewed condensed consolidated provisional financial statements were prepared under the supervision of Mr AK Stein CA (SA), in his capacity as group financial director.

Fair value measurement

The fair value of investment properties is arrived at on the basis of a valuation technique using the net income capitalisation method carried out on 31 August 2018, by taking into account prevailing market rentals, occupation levels and capitalisation rates. The other key input used in the valuation calculation is the expected long-term net operating income margin, of which the expense ratio and long range vacancy factor is the significant unobservable input. The directors value the entire property portfolio biannually. The effect of the fair value measurement on investment properties resulted in a decrease in profit of R39.1 million (2017: R235.1 million increase) in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

In compliance with the JSE Listings Requirements, all the properties are valued at least once over a rolling three-year period by external independent valuation experts. In the current year, 23% (2017: 28%) of our portfolio with a value of R6.1 billion (2017: R3.6 billion) was valued by external independent valuation experts.

Financial instruments measured at fair value include derivatives. The fair values of the interest rate swaps are determined on a mark-to-market valuation calculated by the various financial institutions with whom the swaps are held, by discounting the estimated future cash flows based on the terms and maturity of each contract and using the market interest rate indicated on the SA swap curve.

The fair value hierarchy reflects the significance of the inputs used in making fair value measurements. The level within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

The different levels have been defined as:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: Input other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)
- Level 3: Input for the asset or liability that is not based on observable market data (unobservable input).

Investment properties and derivative financial instruments have been categorised as Level 3 and Level 2, respectively, and there have been no transfers made between Levels 1, 2 and 3 during the year. There have been no material changes in judgements or estimates of amounts or valuation techniques as reported in previous reporting periods.

Fair value measurement continued

Fair value hierarchy

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs

	Reviewed investment property, plant and equipment 2018 R'000	Audited investment property, plant and equipment 2017 R'000
Balance as at 31 August 2017	12 598 898	12 129 631
Total fair value changes for the year included in profit and loss	(39 084)	235 106
Straight-line rental income accrual	1 482	(4 905)
Depreciation and amortisation	(17 558)	(20 536)
Acquisitions, disposals and other movements:		
Developments and subsequent expenditure	185 232	333 402
Acquired through business combination	76 000	–
Disposals	(61 608)	(73 800)
Balance as at 31 August 2018	12 743 362	12 598 898
Included in profit and loss for the year:		
Changes in fair value of investment property	(39 084)	235 106

Fair value information

The fair value of the group's investment property as at 31 August 2018 was arrived at on the basis of a valuation technique using the net income capitalisation method, by taking into account prevailing market rentals, occupation levels and capitalisation rates.

The first key input used in the valuation calculation is the capitalisation rate. The range of annual capitalisation rates applied to the property portfolio is between 8.0% (2017: 8.0%) and 13.0% (2017: 13.0%) with a weighted annual average of 9.3% (2017: 9.2%).

The second key input used in the valuation calculation is the long-term net operating income margin, of which the expense ratio is the significant unobservable input.

Expense ratios used ranged from 5.7% to 49.1% (2017: 4.5% to 49.2%) with a weighted average of 25.1% (2017: 24.5%).

The third key input used in the valuation calculation is the long-range vacancy factor. The expected long-range vacancy factor takes into account historic and future vacancy trends. The long-range vacancy factor indicates the expected vacancy to be applied over the long-term that best approximates the actual experience. The long-range vacancy factor used ranged from 0.0% to 30.0% (2017: 0.0% to 30.0%) with a weighted average of 5.6% (2017: 5.8%).

Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the group's investment properties are the capitalisation rates, the expense to income ratios and the long range vacancy factor. Significant increases/(decreases) in any of these inputs in isolation would result in a significantly lower/(higher) fair value measurement.

An increase of 1% in the capitalisation rate, while all other variables remain constant, would result in a decrease in the carrying amount of investment property of R1.2 billion (2017: R1.2 billion).

A decrease of 1% in the capitalisation rate, while all other variables remain constant, would result in an increase in the carrying amount of investment property of R1.5 billion (2017: R1.5 billion).

An increase/(decrease) of 1% in the weighted average expense ratio used to calculate the long-term net operating income margin, while all other variables remain constant, would result in an increase/(decrease) in the carrying amount of investment property of R168.8 million (2017: R167.4 million).

Stated capital, basic and diluted earnings per share

During the year, the company repurchased 666 784 shares in the open market for a total consideration of R11.3 million or R17.01 per share. The shares were delisted from the JSE on 23 February 2018.

	31 August 2018	31 August 2017
Shares in issue ('000)	266 198	266 864
Weighted shares in issue ('000)	266 389	261 207
Basic and diluted earnings per share (cents)	202.9	263.3

Events after the reporting date

There have been no material subsequent events that require reporting.

Commitments

The group has approved capital commitments in the amount of R25.6 million (2017: R220.2 million), relating to various redevelopments, upgrades of properties and committed tenant installations. These will be funded out of existing unused banking facilities.

Related party transactions

Octodec and City Property are related parties in that Jeffrey Wapnick and Sharon Wapnick are directors of Octodec and City Property and the Wapnick family is a shareholder of both companies.

Total payments made to City Property amount to R197.1 million (2017: R188.0 million). This included fees for collections, leasing, property and asset management, commission on acquisitions and disposals, as well as upgrades and developments. Octodec received R10.3 million (2017: R10.0 million) from City Property for rent and operating costs recovered.

At 31 August 2018, an amount of R4.6 million (2017: R605.0 thousand) was owing by Octodec to City Property and an amount of R1.2 million (2017: R NIL) was owing by City Property to the group.

Business combination

With effect from 1 July 2018, IPS Investments Proprietary Limited (IPS), a subsidiary of the company, acquired the remaining 50% of Gerlan Properties Proprietary Limited (Gerlan), for a consideration of R33 million, settled in cash, increasing its shareholding to 100%. This resulted in IPS acquiring control of Gerlan and Gerlan changed from an associate to a subsidiary.

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities recognised at the date of acquisition.

	R'000
Non-current assets	
Investment property	76 000
Current assets	
Bank and cash balances	142
Non-current liabilities	
Deferred tax	(13 136)
Current liabilities	
Non-interest bearing borrowings	(990)
Total identifiable net assets	62 016
Fair value of equity interest held before the business combination	(31 008)
Goodwill on acquisition	1 992
Acquisition date fair value consideration paid in cash	33 000

Net cash inflow on acquisition

	R'000
Bank and cash acquired	142

Octodec acquired the remaining shares in Gerlan as it provided Octodec shareholders with an attractive return.

Goodwill arose on the acquisition of Gerlan because the cost of the combination included a control premium. Since investment property is already stated at fair value, the goodwill was impaired and included in profit and loss in the 2018 financial year. The goodwill arising on the Gerlan acquisition is not deductible for tax purposes.

Impact of acquisition on the results of the group

Included in revenue and profit for the year is R1 259 372 and R1 230 625 respectively, in respect of Gerlan. Had this business combination been effected on 1 September 2017, revenue of the group would have been R5 707 965 and profit before tax would have been R3 264 010, net of fair value adjustment to investment property of Gerlan.

Changes to the board

During the year under review, Ms Akua Koranteng resigned from the board with effect from 10 May 2018.

Independent auditor's review report

Deloitte & Touche have issued their unmodified review report on the reviewed condensed consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2018. The review was concluded in accordance with ISRE 2410 Review of Interim Financial Information performed by the independent auditor of the entity. A copy of their unmodified review report is available for inspection at Octodec's registered office.

The auditor's review report does not necessarily report on all of the information contained in this announcement/financial results. Shareholders are therefore advised that in order to obtain a full understanding of the nature of the auditor's engagement, they should obtain a copy of that report together with the accompanying financial information from Octodec's registered office.

financial statements

Condensed consolidated statement of financial position

	Reviewed 31 August 2018 R'000	Audited 31 August 2017 R'000
ASSETS		
Non-current assets	12 590 121	12 568 875
Investment property	12 228 808	12 153 834
Plant and equipment	3 463	5 300
Straight-line rental income accrual	111 282	110 864
Tenant installation and lease costs	35 210	44 550
Other financial assets	75 000	75 000
Derivative financial instruments	7 618	1 847
Investment in joint ventures	128 740	177 480
Current assets	199 099	276 047
Trade and other receivables	130 498	143 342
Derivative financial instruments	1 986	1 736
Other financial assets	3 028	213
Taxation receivable	675	–
Bank and cash	62 912	130 756
Non-current assets held for sale	364 600	284 350
TOTAL ASSETS	13 153 820	13 129 272
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity	7 824 398	7 828 229
Stated capital	4 210 134	4 221 477
Non-distributable reserve	3 262 710	3 269 053
Retained earnings	351 554	337 699
Non-current liabilities	3 345 332	3 381 370
Interest-bearing borrowings	3 240 759	3 253 517
Derivative financial instruments	17 977	47 421
Deferred taxation	86 596	80 432
Current liabilities	1 984 090	1 919 673
Interest-bearing borrowings	1 605 774	1 572 817
Non-interest bearing borrowings	378 217	342 548
Derivative financial instruments	99	4 308
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	13 153 820	13 129 272

Condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income

	% Change	Reviewed Year to 31 August 2018 R'000	Audited Year to 31 August 2017 R'000
Revenue	3.5	1 895 288	1 831 346
earned on a contractual basis	3.1	1 893 806	1 836 251
straight-line rental income accrual		1 482	(4 905)
Property operating costs	2.5	(864 911)	(843 636)
Net rental income from properties	4.3	1 030 377	987 710
Administrative costs	6.5	(82 875)	(77 813)
Operating profit	4.1	947 502	909 897
Fair value changes		589	158 096
investment property		(39 084)	235 106
interest rate derivatives		39 673	(77 010)
(Loss)/profit on sale of investment property		(916)	2 943
Loss on derecognition of investment in joint venture		(2 770)	–
Impairment of goodwill		(1 992)	–
Interest income		18 584	18 094
Finance costs	7.4	(438 881)	(408 702)
interest on borrowings		(451 967)	(439 201)
interest capitalised		13 086	30 499
Share of income from joint ventures		9 954	14 810
share of after-tax profit		9 291	1 582
reserves		(9 747)	2 572
interest and management fees		10 410	10 656
Profit before taxation	(23.5)	532 070	695 138
Taxation		8 493	(7 443)
current		1 522	–
deferred		6 971	(7 443)
Profit for the year	(21.4)	540 563	687 695
Other comprehensive income for the year - Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss		–	–
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to equity holders	(21.4)	540 563	687 695
Basic and diluted earnings per share (cents)	(22.9)	202.9	263.3

Condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity

	Stated capital R'000	Non- distributable reserve R'000	Retained earnings R'000	Total R'000
Balance at 31 August 2016 (audited)	3 958 207	3 112 885	342 708	7 413 800
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	687 695	687 695
Issue of new shares	263 270	–	–	263 270
Dividends paid	–	–	(536 536)	(536 536)
Transfer to non-distributable reserve				
profit on sale of investment property	–	2 943	(2 943)	–
deferred tax	–	(7 443)	7 443	–
fair value changes				
investment property	–	235 106	(235 106)	–
investment property - joint ventures	–	2 572	(2 572)	–
interest rate derivatives	–	(77 010)	77 010	–
Balance at 31 August 2017 (audited)	4 221 477	3 269 053	337 699	7 828 229
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	540 563	540 563
Issue of new shares	–	–	–	–
Shares repurchased	(11 343)	–	–	(11 343)
Dividends paid	–	–	(533 051)	(533 051)
Transfer to non-distributable reserve				
(loss)/profit on sale of investment property	–	(916)	916	–
loss on derecognition of investment in joint venture	–	(2 770)	2 770	–
impairment of goodwill	–	(1 992)	1 992	–
current and deferred tax	–	8 493	(8 493)	–
fair value changes				
investment property	–	(39 084)	39 084	–
investment property – joint ventures	–	(9 747)	9 747	–
interest rate derivatives	–	39 673	(39 673)	–
Balance at 31 August 2018 (reviewed)	4 210 134	3 262 710	351 554	7 824 398

Condensed consolidated statement of cash flows

	Reviewed Year to 31 August 2018 R'000	Audited Year to 31 August 2017 R'000
Cash flow from operating activities		
Net rental income from properties	947 502	909 897
Adjusted for:		
straight-line rental income accrual	(1 482)	4 905
depreciation and amortisation	17 558	20 536
working capital changes	42 629	12 987
Cash generated from operations	1 006 207	948 325
Interest income	18 584	18 094
Finance costs	(446 227)	(439 201)
Dividends paid	(533 051)	(536 536)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	45 513	(9 318)
Cash flow from investing activities		
Acquisition of investment property	(173 062)	(303 361)
Increase in other financial assets	(2 817)	(23 364)
Income from joint ventures	24 916	9 913
Purchase of subsidiary	(32 858)	–
Proceeds from disposal of investment property	61 608	77 200
Net cash outflow used in investing activities	(122 213)	(239 612)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Issue of new shares	–	263 270
Shares repurchased	(11 343)	–
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	1 543 313	1 916 093
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	1 605 774	1 572 817
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(1 556 071)	(2 686 487)
Repayment of short-term borrowings	(1 572 817)	(755 116)
Net cash generated from financing activities	8 856	310 577
Net (decrease)/increase in bank and cash balance	(67 844)	61 647
Bank and cash balance at beginning of year	130 756	69 109
Bank and cash balance at end of year	62 912	130 756

Reconciliation of comprehensive income to headline earnings

	Reviewed Year to 31 August 2018 R'000	Audited Year to 31 August 2017 R'000
Total comprehensive income attributable to equity holders	540 563	687 695
Headline earnings adjustments		
Loss/(profit) on sale of investment properties	916	(2 943)
Impairment of goodwill	1 992	–
Loss on derecognition of investment in joint venture	2 770	–
Fair value changes		
investment property	39 084	(235 106)
investment property – joint ventures	9 747	(2 572)
Headline earnings attributable to equity holders	595 072	447 074
Headline and diluted headline earnings per share (cents)	223.4	171.2

Condensed consolidated segmental information

The group earns revenue in the form of property rentals. On a primary basis the group is organised into five major operating segments:

Rental income by sector	Reviewed Year to 31 August 2018 R'000	%	Reviewed Restated Year to 31 August 2017 R'000	%	Re- classification of sectors*	Audited Year to 31 August 2017 R'000
Offices	244 470	16.6	249 908	17.5	(67 480)	317 388
Retail	502 923	34.2	497 766	34.8	(25 282)	523 048
Industrial	109 254	7.4	111 900	7.8	(2 899)	114 799
Parking	—	—	—	0.0	(60 704)	60 704
Residential	446 730	30.4	415 129	29.0	618	414 511
Specialised and other	167 072	11.4	155 747	10.9	155 747	—
Total rental income	1 470 449	100.0	1 430 450	100.0	—	1 430 450
Recoveries and other income	424 839	—	400 896	—	—	400 896
Revenue	1 895 288	—	1 831 346	—	—	1 831 346

*In order to comply with the JSE Listings Requirements, the group changed its reporting sectors to reflect the occupier of the property instead of the nature of the property. The comparative amounts were restated to reflect the changes in the sectors.

Further segment results cannot be allocated on a reasonable basis due to the “mixed use” of certain of the properties. It is the company’s philosophy to invest predominantly in properties situated in the Gauteng area, therefore the company has not reported on a geographical basis.

Reconciliation of earnings to distributable earnings

The following additional information is provided and is aimed at disclosing to the users the basis on which the distribution is calculated:

		Reviewed Year to 31 August 2018 R'000	Audited Year to 31 August 2017 R'000
	%		
Total comprehensive income attributable to equity holders		540 563	687 695
Loss/(profit) on sale of investment properties		916	(2 943)
Loss on derecognition of investment in joint venture		2 770	–
Impairment of goodwill		1 992	–
Fair value changes			
investment property		39 084	(235 106)
investment property – joint ventures		9 747	(2 572)
Fair value changes of interest rate derivatives		(39 673)	77 010
Straight-line rental income accrual		(1 482)	4 905
Taxation - Current and deferred		(8 493)	7 443
		545 424	536 432
Share of after tax profit of joint venture - not distributable		(3 980)	–
Distributable earnings attributable to equity holders		541 444	536 432
Represented by:			
Revenue			
earned on a contractual basis	3.1	1 893 806	1 836 251
Property operating costs	2.5	(864 911)	(843 636)
Net rental income from properties	3.7	1 028 895	992 615
Administrative costs	6.5	(82 875)	(77 813)
Operating profit	3.4	946 020	914 802
Interest income		18 584	18 094
Share of income from joint ventures		15 721	12 238
Distributable profit before finance costs		980 325	945 134
Finance costs	7.4	(438 881)	(408 702)
Distributable income before taxation	0.9	541 444	536 432
Taxation - Current and deferred		–	–
Equity holders distributable earnings	0.9	541 444	536 432

Octodec Investments Limited

Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa

Registration number: 1956/002868/06

ISIN: ZAE000192258 (Approved as a REIT by the JSE)

Share code: OCT

Registered address

CPA House, 101 Du Toit Street, Tshwane 0002

Tel: 012 319 8781, Fax: 012 319 8812, E-mail: info@octodec.co.za

Directors

S Wapnick (Chairman)¹, JP Wapnick (Managing director)²,

AK Stein (Financial director)², DP Cohen³, GH Kemp⁴,

MZ Pollack¹, PJ Strydom⁴

¹ Non-executive director

² Executive director

³ Lead independent director

⁴ Independent non-executive director

Group company secretary

Elize Greeff

CPA House, 101 Du Toit Street Tshwane 0002

Tel: 012 357 1564, Email: elizeg@octodec.co.za

Sponsor

Java Capital

Contact person: Tanya de Mendonca

6A Sandown Valley Crescent, Sandown, Sandton 2196

PO Box 522606, Saxonwold 2132

Tel: 011 722 3059, Email: sponsor@javacapital.co.za

Transfer secretaries

Computershare Investor Services Proprietary Limited

Contact person: Leon Naidoo

Rosebank Towers, 15 Biermann Avenue, Rosebank 2196

PO Box 61051, Marshalltown 2107

Tel: 011 370 5000, Email: leon.naidoo@computershare.co.za

Investor relations

Instinctif Partners

Contact person: Frederic Cornet

The Firs, 302 3rd Floor, Cnr Cradock and Biermann Road,

Rosebank 2196

Tel: 011 447 3030, E-mail: investorrelations@octodec.co.za

www.octodec.co.za

