Jardine Strategic

Annual Report 2015

Jardines

Jardine Strategic

Jardine Strategic is a holding company with its principal interests in Jardine Matheson, Hongkong Land, Dairy Farm, Mandarin Oriental, Jardine Cycle & Carriage and Astra International. These companies are leaders in the fields of engineering and construction, transport services, insurance broking, property investment and development, retailing, restaurants, luxury hotels, motor vehicles and related activities, financial services, heavy equipment, mining and agribusiness.

Jardine Strategic's policy is to take strategic stakes in multinational businesses, particularly those with an Asian focus, and to support their expansion. It also complements these interests with smaller positions in quality businesses with existing or potential links with the Group.

Jardine Strategic is incorporated in Bermuda and has a standard listing on the London Stock Exchange as its primary listing, with secondary listings in Bermuda and Singapore. Jardine Matheson Limited, which operates from Hong Kong, acts as General Manager to the Company and provides management services to the Group companies. It makes available senior management and provides financial, legal, human resources and treasury support services to the Group's subsidiaries and associates.

Jardine Strategic Holdings Limited
Jardine House
Hamilton
Bermuda

Contents

Highlights

- Underlying profit* down 11%
- Full-year dividend up 6%
- Sound business performances in unsettled markets
- Astra profit lower and contribution further reduced by rupiah weakness

Results

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m	Change %
Revenue together with revenue of Jardine Matheson, associates and joint ventures#	**65,271**	62,782	4
Underlying profit before tax*	**3,342**	4,231	(21)
Underlying profit attributable to shareholders*	**1,428**	1,613	(11)
Profit attributable to shareholders	**1,953**	1,832	7
Shareholders' funds	**23,994**	23,193	3
	US$	US$	%
Underlying earnings per share*	**2.38**	2.66	(11)
Earnings per share	**3.25**	3.02	8
Dividends per share	**0.285**	0.270	6
Net asset value per share+	**49.99**	57.75	(13)

*The Group uses 'underlying profit' in its internal financial reporting to distinguish between ongoing business performance and non-trading items, as more fully described in note 1 to the financial statements. Management considers this to be a key measure which provides additional information to enhance understanding of the Group's underlying business performance.

#Includes 100% of revenue from Jardine Matheson, associates and joint ventures.

+Net asset value per share is calculated on a market value basis, details of which are set out on page 5.

Chairman’s Statement

Sir Henry Keswick
Chairman

Overview

The majority of the Group’s businesses are focused on Greater China and on Southeast Asia, in particular Indonesia. A slowing in the Chinese economy in 2015 as the country continued to rebalance its economy affected both China itself and a number of other countries in the region. In Indonesia, the Group’s businesses were hit by lower commodity prices and reduced consumption, while their profit contribution was further eroded by the weakening of the rupiah. Despite softening demand and intensifying cost pressures in many of the areas where the Group operates, a number of the Group’s businesses performed strongly enough to limit the earnings decline to 11%, or 6% at constant rates of exchange.

Performance

The Group’s revenue for 2015, including 100% of revenue from associates and joint ventures, was US$65.3 billion, compared with US$62.8 billion in 2014. Jardine Strategic achieved an underlying profit before tax for the year of US$3,342 million, a decrease of 21%. The underlying profit attributable to shareholders was down 11% at US$1,428 million, while underlying earnings per share were 11% lower at US$2.38.

The profit attributable to shareholders of US$1,953 million included a US$565 million increase in the valuation of investment properties, a profit on the sale of the Group’s investment in ACLEDA Bank and a reversal of an impairment of investment by Jardine Cycle & Carriage. Partially offsetting these was the decline in the market value of the investment in Zhongsheng, which was taken through profit and loss account in line with accounting requirements, although the Group remains confident in the medium to long-term prospects for this business. Shareholders’ funds were 3% higher at US$24.0 billion.

Total capital investment across the Group, including 100% of associates and joint ventures, exceeded US$6.5 billion in 2015. Both Mandarin Oriental and Jardine Cycle & Carriage raised funds through fully-subscribed rights issues during the year. The consolidated net debt at the end of the year, excluding financial services companies, was US$2.4 billion, which compares to US$2.2 billion at the end of 2014, representing gearing unchanged at 5%.

The Board is recommending a final dividend of US¢20.00 per share, which increases the dividend for the full year to US¢28.50 per share.

Business Developments

Within Jardine Matheson, Jardine Pacific produced an improved profit in 2015, with good performances from its engineering and construction businesses, as well as the acceleration of profit recognition on the termination of a shipping joint venture. Jardine Motors’ results declined as profits from Hong Kong and Macau did not benefit to the same extent in 2015 from new model launches. The group is purchasing a flagship property for US$220 million for its Mercedes-Benz operations in Hong Kong. Jardine Lloyd Thompson delivered a resilient performance in difficult trading conditions, with a modest reduction in trading profit reflecting lower revenues in its Employee Benefits business in the United Kingdom and the planned development cost of its Specialty business in the United States.

Hongkong Land continued to see sound performances from its commercial and residential property activities. It embarked upon two new joint venture developments in mainland China in 2015. In July, it consolidated its market position in Chongqing when it acquired with its existing partner a new residential project adjacent to their Bamboo Grove development. In September, it took a 50% interest in a 227,000 sq. m. residential and commercial development located in an established area of Pudong, within Shanghai’s inner-ring road. In the meantime, construction of the group’s prestigious retail complex in Beijing, WF CENTRAL, is progressing satisfactorily.

Dairy Farm faced a challenging retail environment in many of its markets, although it saw strong performances from its Hong Kong operations. The group continued to pursue its long-term growth plans with a number of strategic moves completed. These included the investment in a 20% stake in Yonghui Superstores in mainland China, the acquisition of the San Miu supermarket chain in Macau, and the required divestment of 30% of the ordinary shares in its food retail business in Malaysia. The group is also continuing its significant investment in its IT infrastructure and systems, as well as supply chain, to improve efficiency and to increase productivity.

Further equity stakes were taken by Mandarin Oriental in key hotel properties. It acquired a 50% interest in the Hotel Ritz, Madrid in May for some US$73 million. In January 2016, it exercised its right to acquire the property housing Mandarin Oriental, Boston in a US$140 million transaction, which is expected to close in April 2016. The group's balance sheet was further strengthened following a US$316 million rights issue in April 2015, which has provided the capacity to fund the investments in Madrid and Boston and pay down debt in advance of its London property's US$126 million renovation.

Jardine Cycle & Carriage developed further its strategic investment portfolio in April 2015 with a US$615 million acquisition of a 24.9% stake in listed Siam City Cement, the second largest cement manufacturer in Thailand. This was refinanced in July following a US$752 million rights issue.

Astra faced weaker commodity prices and reduced domestic consumption, as well as increased competition in the car sector and a deterioration in corporate credit quality. These factors, together with a further impairment charge recorded in relation to its coal mining properties, resulted in reduced profit contributions from all its major segments. Nevertheless, Astra's operations remain market leaders in Indonesia, with a 50% market share of the car market and a 69% share of the motorcycle market, and the group maintained strong cash inflows. Its new life insurance joint venture with Aviva is trading well and has acquired 28,500 individual life customers and more than 180,000 participants in its corporate employee benefits programmes. Anandamaya Residences, the group's luxury residential development in Jakarta, continued to attract strong buyer interest.

People

We were pleased to welcome Julian Hui to the Board in March 2015. Y.K. Pang will join the Board on 1st August 2016.

Outlook

The difficult trading conditions which affected many of our businesses in 2015 are expected to continue in the current year. Nevertheless, with sound finances and clear strategic objectives, the Group remains well positioned to benefit from the increasing spread of affluence in the region.

Jardine Strategic

Jardine Strategic

Jardine Matheson

Jardine Matheson is a diversified Asian-based group with unsurpassed experience in the region, having been founded in China in 1832. It comprises a broad portfolio of market-leading businesses, held in part through its 83% stake in Jardine Strategic, which represent a combination of cash generating activities and long-term property assets and are closely aligned to the increasingly prosperous consumers of the region. (56%)

Hongkong Land

Hongkong Land is a listed property investment, management and development group that operates under the principles of excellence, integrity and partnership. Its almost 800,000 sq. m. prime office and retail space in Hong Kong, Singapore and other major Asian cities attracts the world's foremost companies and luxury brands. The group also has a number of high quality residential and mixed-use projects under development in cities across Greater China and Southeast Asia. (50%)

Dairy Farm

Dairy Farm is a leading listed Asian retailer that employs over 180,000 people in operations which are active across four broad formats, being Food (including supermarkets, hypermarkets and convenience stores), Health & Beauty, Home Furnishings and Restaurants. The group aims to meet the changing needs of Asian consumers by offering the leading brands, a compelling retail experience and great value, all provided through responsible operations supported by reliable and trusted supply chains. (78%)

Mandarin Oriental The Hotel Group

Mandarin Oriental is the award winning owner and operator of leading hotels, resorts and residences located in prime destinations which provide 21st century luxury with oriental charm. The listed group has a portfolio of 46 deluxe and first class hotels and resorts, including 17 under development. The group is committed to exceeding its guests' expectations through exceptional levels of hospitality, while maintaining its position as an innovative leader in the hospitality industry. (74%)

Jardine Cycle & Carriage

Jardine Cycle & Carriage is a leading Singapore-listed company. In addition to holding just over 50% in Astra, it is growing its portfolio of motor and other interests in Southeast Asia, including in Indonesia, Vietnam, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia and Myanmar. The businesses include motor dealerships and financing, engineering and cement production. (75%)

Astra international

Astra is a major listed Indonesian group working through its six business lines – Automotive; Financial Services; Heavy Equipment and Mining; Agribusiness; Infrastructure, Logistics and Others; and Information Technology – and employs over 220,000 people. Astra's philosophy is to be an asset to the nation with an emphasis on sustainable growth, through providing the best services to its customers, a first class working environment and socially responsible outlook. Jardine Cycle & Carriage has a shareholding of just over 50%.

(Figures in brackets show effective ownership by Jardine Strategic as at 3rd March 2016.)

Jardine Matheson

Jardine Pacific

Jardine Pacific's diverse portfolio comprises industry leaders in the areas of engineering and construction, airport and transport services, restaurants and IT. Its companies seek to deliver excellent performances and services to their customers and to create value for their business partners and shareholders. (100%)

Jardine Motors Group

Jardine Motors is engaged in the sales and service of motor vehicles and related activities. It has operations in Hong Kong, Macau and the United Kingdom, and a large and growing presence in Southern China. It combines a customer-oriented approach with first class products and services. (100%)

JLT

JLT is one of the world's leading providers of insurance, reinsurance and employee benefits related advice, brokerage and associated services. A UK-listed group, its deep expertise and entrepreneurial culture give it the insights, creative freedom and tenacity necessary to go beyond the routine and deliver better results for its clients. (42%)

(Figures in brackets show effective ownership by Jardine Matheson as at 3rd March 2016.)

Profit and Net Assets Analysis

Underlying Profit and Shareholders' Funds

	Underlying profit attributable to shareholders				Shareholders' funds			
	2015		2014		**2015**		2014	
	US$m	%	US$m	%	US$m	%	US$m	%
Jardine Matheson*	**191**	**12**	210	12	**2,240**	**10**	1,984	9
Hongkong Land	**452**	**29**	465	27	**14,342**	**61**	13,774	61
Dairy Farm	**332**	**22**	388	22	**1,254**	**5**	1,309	6
Mandarin Oriental	**67**	**4**	71	4	**976**	**4**	775	4
Jardine Cycle & Carriage	**127**	**8**	60	3	**803**	**3**	261	1
Astra	**354**	**23**	533	30	**3,118**	**13**	3,245	14
Other holdings	**33**	**2**	29	2	**1,004**	**4**	1,186	5
	1,556	**100**	1,756	100	**23,737**	**100**	22,534	100
Corporate	**(128)**		(143)		**257**		659	
	1,428		1,613		**23,994**		23,193	

*Excluding Jardine Strategic and its subsidiaries and associates.

Market Value Basis Net Assets#

	2015		2014	
	US$m	%	US$m	%
Jardine Matheson	**5,046**	**17**	5,861	17
Hongkong Land	**8,236**	**28**	7,954	23
Dairy Farm	**6,382**	**22**	9,446	28
Mandarin Oriental	**1,435**	**5**	1,235	4
Jardine Cycle & Carriage	**7,281**	**25**	8,526	25
Other holdings	**1,013**	**3**	1,139	3
	29,393	**100**	34,161	100
Jardine Strategic Corporate	**179**		717	
	29,572		34,878	
Net asset value per share (US$)+	**49.99**		57.75	

'Market value basis net assets' are calculated based on the market price of the Company's holdings for listed companies, with the exception of the holding in Jardine Matheson which has been calculated by reference to the market value of US$19,312 million *(2014: US$23,555 million)* less the Company's share of the market value of Jardine Matheson's interest in the Company. For unlisted companies a Directors' valuation has been used.

+Net asset value per share is calculated on 'market value basis net assets' of US$29,572 million *(2014: US$34,878 million)* and on 592 million *(2014: 604 million)* shares outstanding at the year end which excludes the Company's share of the shares held by Jardine Matheson of 521 million *(2014: 517 million)* shares.

Operating Review

Ben Keswick
Managing Director

Jardine Matheson

- Underlying profit down 11%
- Improved earnings in Jardine Pacific's engineering and construction businesses
- Jardine Motor's result reflects lower contribution from Hong Kong and Macau
- JLT's performance resilient in difficult trading conditions
- Reduced contribution from Jardine Strategic

	2015	2014	Change (%)
Revenue (US$ billion)	**37.0**	39.9	(7)
Underlying profit attributable to shareholders (US$ million)	**1,363**	1,534	(11)
Underlying earnings per share (US$)	**3.65**	4.14	(12)
Net asset value per share (US$)	**53.47**	51.79	3

Jardine Matheson achieved an underlying profit before tax for the year of US$3,526 million, a decrease of 21%. The underlying profit attributable to shareholders was down 11% at US$1,363 million, while underlying earnings per share were 12% lower at US$3.65. The profit attributable to shareholders for the year was US$1,797 million, mainly due to an increase in the value of Hongkong Land's investment property portfolio. This compares with US$1,710 million in 2014, which also benefited from a small increase in property valuations.

Jardine Pacific

Jardine Pacific performed well in 2015 producing an underlying profit of US$142 million, 9% ahead of 2014. Profit attributable to shareholders was US$145 million after including US$3 million net of non-trading items, compared to US$137 million in the prior year. Within the group's engineering and construction activities, which together accounted for 68% of earnings, Jardine Schindler achieved further good results with a growing portfolio of installed units and stable margins. JEC's Hong Kong businesses performed well leading to improved earnings, and Gammon produced a higher profit, with its order book remaining strong at US$3.5 billion. The group's transport services businesses recorded an increased profit due to the accelerated earnings recognized on the early termination of its joint venture shipping business with UASAC, although there was a decline in earnings at Hactl following reduced cargo throughput. Jardine Restaurants maintained a stable contribution. The business turnaround within JTH's technology support businesses is continuing, although the profit was slightly lower than in 2014.

Jardine Matheson
Underlying Profit Attributable to Shareholders (US$ million)

Jardine Matheson
Net Asset Value per Share (US$)

Jardine Motors
Jardine Motors produced an underlying profit of US$77 million for 2015, compared to US$97 million in the prior year. Zung Fu in Hong Kong and Macau saw sales and margins fall following a record year in 2014, which had benefited from new product launches. The results were steady in mainland China, with the benefit of higher new car sales being offset by lower margins. The United Kingdom produced an improved contribution, despite unfavourable exchange rate movements, due to steady trading and profits arising from property and dealership disposals.

Zhongsheng Group is one of mainland China's leading motor dealership groups, in which Jardine Strategic holds a minority interest. The motor market in 2015 saw increased levels of activity, but this was tempered by softer margins.

Jardine Lloyd Thompson
JLT's total revenue for 2015 was US$1,763 million, an increase of 5% in its reporting currency. The underlying trading profit decreased by 5%, in its reported currency, to US$286 million. Excluding the planned US development costs, underlying profit before tax would have increased by 3%. JLT's contribution to the Group's underlying profit was 17% lower on conversion into US dollars.

The Risk & Insurance businesses produced a 6% increase in revenues. Good performances were seen in its Specialty and Reinsurance businesses as well its Asian and Latin American operations, with progress continued to be made in its new US Specialty business. The Employee Benefits operations increased their revenues by 2% overall, but these were reduced by 6% on an organic revenue basis due to the challenges faced by the UK business. The International Employee Benefits operations delivered 21% revenue growth, or 7% on an organic basis.

Hongkong Land

- Sound result in 2015
- Continued strong performance from commercial portfolio
- Entry into Shanghai with prime mixed-use site
- Stable asset values

Underlying Earnings per Share (US¢)

Net Asset Value per Share (US$)

	2015	2014	Change (%)
Underlying profit attributable to shareholders (US$ million)	**905**	930	(3)
Net asset value per share (US$)	**12.19**	11.71	4

Hongkong Land produced a sound performance in 2015 with an underlying profit attributable to shareholders of US$905 million, down 3%. Results from its commercial portfolio remained strong, although earnings from the residential sector declined despite an improvement in mainland China and the benefit of a gain recognized on a redeveloped property in Hong Kong. The profit attributable to shareholders was US$2,012 million, after taking into account gains of US$1,107 million recorded principally on property valuations. This compares to US$1,327 million in 2014, which included net valuation gains of US$397 million. Hongkong Land remains well-financed with net debt of US$2.3 billion at the year end and gearing of 8%.

In commercial property, conditions in the Hong Kong office leasing market were moderately positive. Vacancy in the group's Central portfolio improved to 3.4% at the end of 2015, and rental reversions were marginally positive.

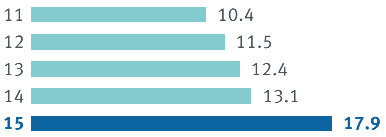
The retail portfolio remained fully occupied with positive rent reversions. In Singapore, vacancy in its office portfolio at the year end had reduced to 1%, including committed space under new leases. In mainland China, construction of the prestigious retail complex in Beijing, WF CENTRAL, is making progress.

As anticipated, the contribution from Hongkong Land's residential interests was lower. There was a good performance from mainland China despite the challenging markets, and in Singapore, its wholly-owned subsidiary, MCL Land, completed three projects. Satisfactory progress continues to be made in its residential projects in Indonesia and the Philippines. In Hong Kong, while there was a US$63 million gain from the redevelopment of a residential property owned by the group, the overall contribution declined due to the absence of the Serenade sales seen in 2014.

Dairy Farm

- Sales of continuing businesses up 5% in constant currency
- Underlying profit down 14% in challenging operating environment
- Investment in Yonghui Superstores and acquisition of San Miu
- Home Furnishings and Restaurants perform well
- Strong operating cash flows

Gross Revenue* (US$ billion)



Underlying Profit Attributable to Shareholders (US$ million)

	2015	2014	Change (%)
Gross revenue* (US$ billion)	**17.9**	13.1	37
Underlying profit attributable to shareholders (US$ million)	**428**	500	(14)

*Includes 100% of revenue from associates and joint ventures.

Dairy Farm's Food Division and the Health and Beauty Division reported lower profits in a challenging retail environment, despite most key businesses achieving positive like-for-like sales growth. The Home Furnishings and Restaurants divisions reported good increases in both sales and profits. The group's sales, including 100% of associates and joint ventures, rose 37% to US$17.9 billion, including contributions from acquisitions. Sales for continuing businesses were little changed at US$13.1 billion. Underlying profit at US$428 million was down 14%. The profit attributable to shareholders of US$424 million, after provisions for store closure costs, was down 17%. The operating cash flow remained strong, while net debt at the year end was US$482 million, compared with net cash of US$475 million in 2014, due primarily to a US$912 million investment in Yonghui Superstores.

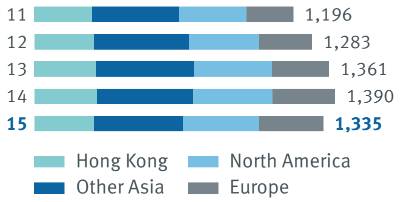
Dairy Farm purchased a 20% interest in the leading Mainland chain, Yonghui Superstores, and will invest a further US$200 million to maintain its interest when Chinese internet retailer, JD.com, takes a 10% shareholding. It also acquired the 15 store Macau supermarket chain, San Miu. To meet the local regulatory requirements in Malaysia, 30% of the ordinary shares in its food retail business, GCH Malaysia, were divested.

Dairy Farm is strengthening its market share in each format and building consistent operating practices across the different countries in which it is active. Expansion of the store network is also continuing in all formats, together with the renovation of existing stores to offer an improved shopping experience. The group has established an on-line presence in Guardian Singapore, which is the first of several planned moves into e-commerce.

Mandarin Oriental

- Resilient profit despite challenging conditions in a number of key markets
- US$316 million rights issue
- Acquisition of a 50% interest in the Hotel Ritz, Madrid
- Acquisition of Mandarin Oriental, Boston announced
- New hotels in Milan and Marrakech, and three new management contracts announced

Combined Total Revenue by Geographical Area (US$ million)



Net Asset Value per Share* (US$)

* With freehold and leasehold properties at valuation.

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m	Change %
Combined total revenue of hotels under management	**1,335**	1,390	(4)
Underlying profit attributable to shareholders	**90**	97	(7)

Reduced demand in Hong Kong and Paris, together with disruption from renovations at a number of properties, led to an underlying profit for Mandarin Oriental of US$90 million. This represented a 7% decrease on the prior year's record result, which had benefited from branding fees from residences. Profit attributable to shareholders was US$89 million, compared to US$97 million in 2014. The company raised US$316 million by way of a rights issue in April, with the proceeds reducing debt and funding its 50% share of the acquisition of the Hotel Ritz, Madrid.

Its Asian hotels produced a lower contribution, despite an improved performance in Tokyo, due to softer demand in Hong Kong and Singapore as well as disruption from a renovation in Kuala Lumpur. The group's performance in Europe was negatively impacted by challenging conditions in Paris following the terrorist attacks and a renovation in Munich, which was partially offset by an improved result from London. All of the group's hotels in North America reported higher revenue-per-available-room, other than New York which undertook a refurbishment of suites during the first half of the year.

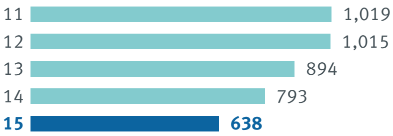
Mandarin Oriental, Milan was opened in July, followed by the partial opening of Mandarin Oriental, Marrakech in October. Management contracts were announced for new hotels under development in Beijing, Beirut and Boca Raton. The group is to undertake a US$126 million refurbishment of Mandarin Oriental Hyde Park, London, which is scheduled to commence in the third quarter of 2016. Within the next 18 months, hotels are scheduled to open in Doha and Beijing.

Jardine Cycle & Carriage

- Underlying earnings per share 22% down
- Astra profit lower and contribution reduced further on translation into US dollars
- Good performances from Direct Motor Interests
- Contribution from new businesses under Other Interests

Revenue (US$ billion)

Underlying Profit Attributable to Shareholders (US$ million)



	2015	2014	Change (%)
Revenue (US$ billion)	**15.7**	18.7	(16)
Underlying profit attributable to shareholders (US$ million)	**638**	793	(20)
Shareholders' funds (US$ million)	**5,267**	4,623	14

Jardine Cycle & Carriage's underlying profit declined by 20% to US$638 million in 2015. Its profit attributable to shareholders was US$688 million after accounting for a net non-trading gain of US$50 million, which included the reversal of an impairment charge of US$43 million in respect of a Vietnamese associate, and compares with US$820 million in 2014 after a net non-trading gain of US$27 million. Astra's contribution to underlying profit at US$477 million was 34% lower than in 2014, due in part to a 12% decline in the average rupiah exchange rate. The contribution from Direct Motor Interests was up 71% at US$141 million, and there was a US$30 million contribution from new businesses in its Other Interests.

Within the Direct Motor Interests, 27%-owned Truong Hai Auto Corporation in Vietnam enjoyed an excellent year producing a contribution of US$85 million, up from US$39 million in 2014, following strong sales and good margins. Earnings from the wholly-owned Singapore motor operations rose 17% to US$39 million as the passenger car market grew. In Malaysia, 59%-owned Cycle & Carriage Bintang benefited from a good trading environment and the recognition of dividend income from Mercedes-Benz. In Indonesia, 44%-owned Tunas Ridean increased its contribution as higher income from financing offset weaker automotive profits.

The group's Other Interests comprises two investments. In April 2015, a 25% stake was acquired in Thai-listed Siam City Cement, which is the second largest cement manufacturer in Thailand. This US$615 million acquisition was refinanced following a US$752 million rights issue in July. In February 2015, Vietnam-listed Refrigeration Electrical Engineering Corporation Group, which has interests in mechanical and electrical engineering, real estate and infrastructure investments, became an associated company when the shareholding was increased from 19% to 22%.

Astra

- Net earnings per share down 25%
- Net income before coal mine impairment down 20%
- Automotive markets weaken, although Astra's market share remains strong
- Sound balance sheet position supportive of future investment

	2015	2014	Change† (%)
Gross revenue* (US$ billion)	**25.3**	29.5	(3)
Profit attributable to shareholders# (US$ million)	**1,075**	1,615	(25)
Shareholders' funds# (US$ million)	**7,397**	7,676	7

*Includes 100% of revenue from associates and joint ventures.
†Based on the change in Indonesian rupiah, being the reporting currency of Astra.
#Reported under Indonesian GAAP.

Astra's underlying profit for 2015 under Indonesian accounting standards was down 24% at Rp14.0 trillion, equivalent to US$1,038 million. Its net profit was 25% lower at Rp14.5 trillion, some US$1,075 million. Excluding the impairments of coal mining properties recognized in both years, its net profit would have declined 20%. Strong working capital inflows were maintained with net cash, excluding its financial services subsidiaries, of Rp1.0 trillion or US$75 million at the year end, compared to net debt of Rp3.3 trillion or US$266 million at the end of 2014.

The wholesale market for cars in Indonesia fell 16% in 2015, while Astra's car sales were 17% lower at 510,000 units, leading to a modest decline in market share from 51% to 50%. Astra Honda Motor's motorcycle sales declined by only 12% to 4.5 million units as the market contracted 18%, increasing its market share from 64% to 69%. Net income at Astra Otoparts, the component business, fell 63% to US$24 million due to a lower contribution from its manufacturing activities.

Net income from financial services was 25% lower at US$264 million, while excluding a prior year acquisition gain the decline would have been 18%. The consumer finance businesses saw financings fall 6% to US$4.5 billion, although there was an improved performance from motorcycle financing. Heavy equipment financings increased 7%. Increases in loan loss provisions at 45%-held joint venture, Permata Bank, offset higher interest income leading to net income being 84% lower at US$18 million. Insurance company, Asuransi Astra Buana, saw net income decline 10% due to lower investment earnings.

Motor Vehicle Sales including Associates and Joint Ventures (thousand units)

Motorcycle Sales including Associates and Joint Ventures (thousand units)

Gross Revenue* (US$ billion)

United Tractors' net income declined 28% to US$286 million. Komatsu heavy equipment unit sales fell by 40%, although parts revenue was up. The contract coal mining interests saw a 9% fall in revenue, with declines of 4% in coal production and 5% in overburden removal. United Tractors' own coal sales were 18% lower. The lower coal prices and uncertainty as to recovery has led United Tractors to take an US$192 million impairment charge against the carrying value of its coal mining properties, compared to a US$130 million impairment in 2014. Acset Indonusa, the newly acquired general contractor which is 50% held, increased its new contracts during the year to US$228 million from US$52 million in 2014.

Astra Agro Lestari reported net income 75% lower at US$46 million. Average crude palm oil prices achieved were down 16% and crude palm oil sales were down 24%, while olein sales rose 62%.

Net income from infrastructure, logistics and others fell by 17%, primarily due to initial losses arising on a new toll road. Progress continues in the development of the toll road interests, which now extend to 197 km of road. PAM Lyonnaise Jaya, which operates the western Jakarta water utility system, saw sales volumes little changed. Astra's contract car hire business experienced declines in both revenues and income. Astra's information technology interests produced a modest increase in net income, while the net income on continuing operations was up 20%.

Financial Review

James Riley
Chief Financial Officer

Accounting Policies

The Directors continue to review the appropriateness of the accounting policies adopted by the Group having regard to developments in International Financial Reporting Standards. There have been no changes to the accounting policies in 2015.

Results

In 2015, revenue decreased by 9% to US$29.4 billion. Gross revenue, including 100% of revenue from Jardine Matheson, associates and joint ventures, which is a measure of the full extent of the Group's operations, increased by 4% to US$65.3 billion.

Underlying operating profit was US$2,602 million, a drop of US$771 million or 23%. This reflected reduced contributions from many of the Group's businesses, principally Astra.

Astra's underlying operating profit reduced by US$640 million or 37% from 2014, a fall which was exacerbated by a 12% weakening in the average rupiah exchange rate. In its reporting currency, Astra's underlying operating profit declined by 28% with lower operating profits reported by all of its major businesses and an impairment charge of US$349 million in relation to its coal mining properties.

Hongkong Land decreased by US$73 million due primarily to lower underlying operating profits from its residential development activities. Dairy Farm's contribution was US$89 million below last year with lower operating profits from Food and the Health and Beauty businesses, while its Home Furnishings business reported increased operating profits. Mandarin Oriental was US$13 million lower than 2014, mainly due to lower contributions from its hotels in Hong Kong and Paris, and the renovation of Munich.

Jardine Cycle & Carriage's contribution increased by US$20 million with higher operating profits in the motor operations in Singapore and Malaysia.

The overall operating profit of US$3,553 million included a number of non-trading items, including a net increase of US$1,033 million in the fair value of investment properties in Hongkong Land and Astra, a gain on the disposal of the investment in ACLEDA Bank of US$126 million offset by an impairment charge of US$188 million against the investment in Zhongsheng held by the Company, and a decrease of US$28 million in the fair value of plantations in Astra.

Net financing charges increased by US$20 million over 2014 primarily due to the higher level of net debt. Interest cover exclusive of financial services companies remained strong at 23 times, calculated as the sum of underlying operating profit and share of results of Jardine Matheson, associates and joint ventures divided by net financing charges.

The underlying profit contribution from Jardine Matheson decreased by 9% to US$191 million reflecting a decrease of US$11 million from Jardine Motors mainly due to lower deliveries and margins in Hong Kong and lower margins in mainland China, mitigated by improved earnings in the United Kingdom, and lower contribution from JLT of US$8 million due to lower revenue from its Employee Benefits business in the United Kingdom and the development costs of its United States Specialty business. This was mitigated by an increase of US$7 million from Jardine Pacific due to better performances in JEC and its Restaurant businesses, and the acceleration of profit recognition on the early termination of its shipping joint venture.

The Group's share of underlying results of associates and joint ventures decreased by 11% to US$664 million. The higher contributions from Jardine Cycle & Carriage of US$79 million from THACO its motor vehicle associate in Vietnam and the newly acquired associate Siam City Cement in Thailand, from Hongkong Land of US$17 million mainly from its residential joint venture projects in mainland China and from Dairy Farm of US$16 million mainly from its newly acquired associate Yonghui in mainland China, were more than offset by a lower contribution from Astra's associates and joint ventures of US$190 million, where lower earnings in its automotive and financial services businesses were further impacted by the weakness of the rupiah.

The overall contribution from the Group's associates and joint ventures included a number of non-trading items, among which were increases in the fair value of investment properties held by Hongkong Land's associates and joint ventures of US$69 million and the reversal of the impairment of the investment in THACO held by Jardine Cycle & Carriage of US$43 million.

The underlying effective tax rate for the year was 24%, unchanged from 2014.

Underlying profit attributable to shareholders at US$1,428 million was US$185 million lower than in the prior year, with lower contributions from most of the Group's businesses other than Jardine Cycle & Carriage. Astra reported a net profit 25% lower than 2014 in its reporting currency. After reclassifying certain items to non-trading for Group reporting purposes and adjusting for exchange movements, Astra's contribution to the Group was down 33%. Had Astra's earnings been translated using the same rate as applied in 2014, Astra's contribution to the Group's underlying earnings would have been US$47 million higher than reported. Underlying earnings per share decreased by 11% to US$2.38.

The profit attributable to shareholders for the year of US$1,953 million included a surplus on the revaluation of investment properties, mainly in Hongkong Land, the reversal of the impairment of an investment in Jardine Cycle & Carriage, and a gain on the disposal of an investment in ACLEDA Bank offset by the impairment of the investment in Zhongsheng held by the Company. Earnings per share were US$3.25, an increase of 8%.

Dividends

The Board is recommending a final dividend of US$0.20 per share, giving a total dividend of US$0.285 per share for the year, payable on 11th May 2016 to those persons registered as shareholders on 18th March 2016. The dividends are payable in cash with a scrip alternative.

Cash Flow

The cash inflow from operating activities for the year was US$4,001 million. This represented an increase of US$839 million from 2014 principally due to lower development expenditure and higher property sales on residential projects in Singapore in Hongkong Land and a decrease in working capital in Astra mainly in its automotive, financial services, and heavy equipment and mining businesses, partly offset by lower dividends from associates and joint ventures.

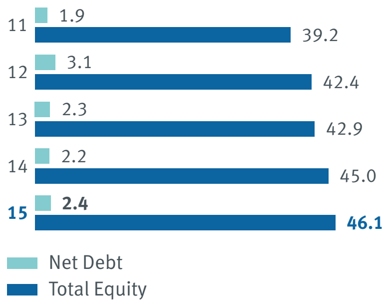
Summarized Cash Flow

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Operating cash flow	**3,494**	2,594
Dividends from associates and joint ventures	**507**	568
Operating activities	**4,001**	3,162
Capital expenditure and investments	**(2,956)**	(2,189)
Cash flow before financing	**1,045**	973

Capital expenditure for the year before disposals amounted to US$3,636 million and was broadly spread throughout the Group. This included the following:

- US$207 million for the purchase of subsidiaries, the main ones being the acquisition of a 100% interest in a supermarket chain in Macau by Dairy Farm of US$147 million and the acquisition by Astra of a 50.1% interest in a construction company in Indonesia of US$57 million;
- US$2,046 million for various associates and joint ventures, the main ones being Dairy Farm's acquisition of a 20% interest in Yonghui Superstores, a Shanghai-listed supermarket and hypermarket operator in mainland China for US$912 million, Hongkong Land's purchase of, capital injections into and advances to, property joint ventures mainly in mainland China of US$315 million, Mandarin Oriental's acquisition of an interest in the Hotel Ritz in Madrid for US$73 million, Jardine Cycle & Carriage's acquisition of a 24.9% interest in Siam City Cement, a Thai-listed cement manufacturer in Thailand for US$615 million, and Astra's acquisition of a 25% interest in PT Trans Marga Jateng, a toll road operator in Indonesia for US$65 million;
- US$117 million for the purchase of other investments, mainly by Astra's general insurance business;
- US$175 million for the purchase of intangible assets, which included US$25 million for leasehold land mainly for use by Astra as motor dealerships, US$31 million for the construction and improvement of toll roads, and US$48 million for the acquisition of contracts in Astra's general insurance business;

Net Debt* and Total Equity (US$ billion)



*Excluding net debt of financial services companies.

- US$787 million for the purchase of tangible assets, which included US$262 million in Dairy Farm, US$50 million in Mandarin Oriental and US$455 million in Astra, US$198 million of which was for the acquisition of heavy equipment and machinery, predominantly by Pamapersada Nusantara, US$109 million for outlet development and additional operational machinery and equipment in Astra's automotive business, and US$122 million to develop plantation infrastructure in Astra's agribusiness; and
- US$231 million for additions to investment properties in Hongkong Land and Astra, and US$72 million for additions to plantations in Astra.

Contribution to the Group's cash flow from disposals for the year amounted to US$680 million, which included US$386 million from the repayment of advances from associates and joint ventures in Hongkong Land, US$269 million from the sale of its stake in ACLEDA Bank by the Company, and other investments by Astra's general insurance business.

During the year, the Company repurchased 0.7% of its own shares from the stock market at a total cost of US$215 million. The Group also purchased additional shares in Group companies for a total cost of US$60 million and Dairy Farm sold part of its interest in GCH Retail (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd for US$34 million. The above are presented as financing activities in the cash flow statement.

The Group's management also looks at total capital investment across the Group. This exceeded US$6.5 billion in 2015, compared with US$5.6 billion in 2014. These figures include capital expenditure of associates and joint ventures and expenditure on properties for sale together with capital expenditure outlined above.

Funding

At the year end, undrawn committed facilities totalled US$5.1 billion. In addition, the Group had available liquid funds of US$4.6 billion. Net borrowings, excluding those relating to Astra's financial services companies, were US$2.4 billion, representing 5% of total equity. Astra's financial services companies had net borrowings of US$3.2 billion. The Group's total equity increased by US$1.1 billion to US$46.1 billion during the year.

The average tenor of the Group's debt at 31st December 2015 was 4.4 years, compared with 5.1 years at the end of 2014. US dollar denominated borrowings comprised 13% of the Group's total borrowings. Non-US dollar denominated borrowings are directly related to the Group's businesses in the countries of the currencies concerned. As at 31st December 2015 approximately 58% of the Group's borrowings, exclusive of financial services companies, were at floating rates and the remaining 42% were at fixed rates hedged with derivative instruments with major creditworthy financial institutions.

Overall, the Group's funding arrangements are designed to keep an appropriate balance between equity and debt from banks and capital markets, both short and long term, to give flexibility to develop the business.

Treasury Policy

The Group manages its exposure to financial risk using a variety of techniques and instruments. The main objectives are to limit foreign exchange and interest rate risks to provide a degree of certainty about costs. The investment of the Group's cash resources is managed so as to minimize risk while seeking to enhance yield.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

A review of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Group is set out on page 114.

Directors' Profiles

Sir Henry Keswick*

Chairman

Sir Henry joined the Board in 1988 and became Chairman in 1989. He is chairman of Jardine Matheson, having first joined the group in 1961, and is a director of Dairy Farm, Hongkong Land and Mandarin Oriental. He is also vice chairman of the Hong Kong Association.

Ben Keswick*

Managing Director

Mr Ben Keswick was appointed as Managing Director in 2012. He has held a number of executive positions since joining the Jardine Matheson group in 1998, including finance director and then chief executive officer of Jardine Pacific between 2003 and 2007 and, thereafter, group managing director of Jardine Cycle & Carriage until 2012. He has an MBA from INSEAD. Mr Keswick is chairman of Jardine Matheson Limited and Jardine Cycle & Carriage and a commissioner of Astra. He is also chairman and managing director of Dairy Farm, Hongkong Land and Mandarin Oriental, managing director of Jardine Matheson and a director of Jardine Pacific and Jardine Motors.

Charles Allen-Jones

Mr Allen-Jones joined the Board in 2008. He was formerly senior partner of Linklaters, where he had been a partner for 33 years until 2001. Mr Allen-Jones is a non-executive director of Hongkong Land and vice chairman of the Council of the Royal College of Art.

David Hsu

Mr Hsu joined the Board in 2014 having first joined the Jardine Matheson group in 2011. He is chairman of Jardine Matheson (China) with responsibility for supporting the group's business developments in mainland China, Taiwan and Macau. He was previously chief executive of J.P. Morgan Asset Management in the Asia Pacific Region. Mr Hsu is also a director of Jardine Matheson Limited.

Julian Hui

Mr Hui joined the Board in 2015. He is an executive director of Owens Company, and a director of Central Development and Mandarin Oriental.

Adam Keswick*

Mr Adam Keswick was appointed a Director in 2012. He is chairman of Jardine Pacific and chairman and chief executive of Jardine Motors. He has held a number of executive positions since joining the Jardine Matheson group from N M Rothschild & Sons in 2001, including group strategy director and, thereafter, group managing director of Jardine Cycle & Carriage between 2003 and 2007. Mr Keswick is also deputy chairman of Jardine Matheson Limited, deputy managing director of Jardine Matheson, and a director of Dairy Farm, Hongkong Land, Mandarin Oriental, Yonghui Superstores and Zhongsheng Group Holdings.

Simon Keswick*

Mr Simon Keswick joined the Board in 1986. He joined the Jardine Matheson group in 1962 and is a director of Dairy Farm, Hongkong Land, Jardine Matheson and Mandarin Oriental.

Dr George C.G. Koo

Dr Koo, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, joined the Board in 1996. He is also a director of Dairy Farm.

Lord Leach of Fairford*

Lord Leach joined the Board in 1987. He joined the Jardine Matheson group in 1983 after a career in banking. He is deputy chairman of Jardine Lloyd Thompson, and a director of Dairy Farm, Hongkong Land, Jardine Matheson and Mandarin Oriental. He is also a member of the supervisory board of Rothschild & Co.

Anthony Nightingale

Mr Nightingale was Managing Director of the Company from 2006 to 2012. He held a number of senior positions since first joining the Jardine Matheson group in 1969 until his retirement from executive office in 2012. He is also a director of Dairy Farm, Hongkong Land, Jardine Cycle & Carriage, Jardine Matheson, Mandarin Oriental, Prudential, Schindler, Shui On Land and Vitasoy and a commissioner of Astra. Mr Nightingale also holds a number of senior public appointments, including acting as a non-official member of the Commission on Strategic Development, a Hong Kong representative to the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Business Advisory Council and a director of the UK ASEAN Business Council. He is chairman of The Sailors Home and Missions to Seamen in Hong Kong.

Percy Weatherall

Mr Weatherall was Managing Director of the Company from 2000 to 2006. He held a number of senior positions since first joining the Jardine Matheson group in 1976 until his retirement from executive office in 2006. He is also a director of Dairy Farm, Hongkong Land, Jardine Matheson and Mandarin Oriental. He is chairman of Corney & Barrow and the Nith District Salmon Fishery Board.

*Executive Director

Company Secretary
Neil McNamara

Registered Office
Jardine House, 33-35 Reid Street
Hamilton
Bermuda

Consolidated Profit and Loss Account

for the year ended 31st December 2015

		2015			2014		
		Underlying business performance	Non-trading items	Total	Underlying business performance	Non-trading items	Total
	Note	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m
Revenue	*5*	**29,391**	**–**	**29,391**	32,236	–	32,236
Net operating costs	*6*	**(26,789)**	**(82)**	**(26,871)**	(28,863)	(16)	(28,879)
Change in fair value of investment properties		**–**	**1,033**	**1,033**	–	51	51
Operating profit		**2,602**	**951**	**3,553**	3,373	35	3,408
Net financing charges	*7*						
– financing charges		**(250)**	**–**	**(250)**	(260)	–	(260)
– financing income		**135**	**–**	**135**	165	–	165
		(115)	**–**	**(115)**	(95)	–	(95)
Share of results of Jardine Matheson	*8*	**191**	**–**	**191**	210	(5)	205
Share of results of associates and joint ventures	*9*						
– before change in fair value of investment properties		**664**	**42**	**706**	743	37	780
– change in fair value of investment properties		**–**	**72**	**72**	–	394	394
		664	**114**	**778**	743	431	1,174
Profit before tax		**3,342**	**1,065**	**4,407**	4,231	461	4,692
Tax	*10*	**(595)**	**20**	**(575)**	(787)	–	(787)
Profit after tax		**2,747**	**1,085**	**3,832**	3,444	461	3,905
Attributable to:							
Shareholders of the Company	*11 & 12*	**1,428**	**525**	**1,953**	1,613	219	1,832
Non-controlling interests		**1,319**	**560**	**1,879**	1,831	242	2,073
		2,747	**1,085**	**3,832**	3,444	461	3,905
		US$		US$	US$		US$
Earnings per share	*11*						
– basic		**2.38**		**3.25**	2.66		3.02
– diluted		**2.38**		**3.25**	2.66		3.02

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31st December 2015

	Note	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Profit for the year		**3,832**	3,905
Other comprehensive income/(expense)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Net revaluation surplus before transfer to investment properties			
– intangible assets	*13*	**–**	20
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	*22*	**(46)**	(27)
Tax on items that will not be reclassified		**8**	4
		(38)	(3)
Share of other comprehensive expense of Jardine Matheson		**(14)**	(39)
Share of other comprehensive (expense)/income of associates and joint ventures		**(6)**	3
		(58)	(39)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Net exchange translation differences			
– net loss arising during the year		**(1,111)**	(392)
– transfer to profit and loss		**2**	7
		(1,109)	(385)
Revaluation of other investments			
– net loss arising during the year	*19*	**(1)**	(79)
– transfer to profit and loss		**(132)**	(19)
		(133)	(98)
Impairment of other investments transfer to profit and loss		**188**	–
Cash flow hedges			
– net gain/(loss) arising during the year		**109**	(107)
– transfer to profit and loss		**(101)**	102
		8	(5)
Tax relating to items that may be reclassified		**(5)**	3
Share of other comprehensive expense of Jardine Matheson		**(41)**	(41)
Share of other comprehensive expense of associates and joint ventures		**(610)**	(199)
		(1,702)	(725)
Other comprehensive expense for the year, net of tax		**(1,760)**	(764)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**2,072**	3,141
Attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Company		**1,187**	1,362
Non-controlling interests		**885**	1,779
		2,072	3,141

Consolidated Balance Sheet

at 31st December 2015

	Note	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Assets			
Intangible assets	*13*	**2,510**	2,435
Tangible assets	*14*	**5,446**	6,245
Investment properties	*15*	**25,211**	23,901
Plantations	*16*	**859**	908
Investment in Jardine Matheson	*17*	**2,235**	1,979
Associates and joint ventures	*18*	**9,323**	7,990
Other investments	*19*	**1,066**	1,319
Non-current debtors	*20*	**3,243**	3,521
Deferred tax assets	*21*	**271**	265
Pension assets	*22*	**–**	12
Non-current assets		**50,164**	48,575
Properties for sale	*23*	**2,763**	2,953
Stocks and work in progress	*24*	**2,476**	2,556
Current debtors	*20*	**4,934**	5,476
Current investments	*19*	**32**	18
Current tax assets		**179**	130
Bank balances and other liquid funds	*25*		
– non-financial services companies		**4,328**	4,692
– financial services companies		**247**	382
		4,575	5,074
		14,959	16,207
Non-current assets classified as held for sale		**–**	1
Current assets		**14,959**	16,208
Total assets		**65,123**	64,783

Approved by the Board of Directors

Ben Keswick
Adam Keswick
Directors

3rd March 2016

	Note	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Equity			
Share capital	*26*	**56**	56
Share premium and capital reserves	*27*	**1,178**	1,381
Revenue and other reserves		**24,627**	23,607
Own shares held	*29*	**(1,867)**	(1,851)
Shareholders' funds		**23,994**	23,193
Non-controlling interests	*30*	**22,149**	21,845
Total equity		**46,143**	45,038
Liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	*31*		
– non-financial services companies		**4,888**	5,084
– financial services companies		**1,796**	2,176
		6,684	7,260
Deferred tax liabilities	*21*	**558**	669
Pension liabilities	*22*	**291**	248
Non-current creditors	*32*	**426**	359
Non-current provisions	*33*	**129**	123
Non-current liabilities		**8,088**	8,659
Current creditors	*32*	**7,021**	7,080
Current borrowings	*31*		
– non-financial services companies		**1,875**	1,780
– financial services companies		**1,683**	1,892
		3,558	3,672
Current tax liabilities		**242**	272
Current provisions	*33*	**71**	62
Current liabilities		**10,892**	11,086
Total liabilities		**18,980**	19,745
Total equity and liabilities		**65,123**	64,783

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31st December 2015

	Share capital US$m	Share premium US$m	Capital reserves US$m	Revenue reserves US$m	Contributed surplus US$m	Asset revaluation reserves US$m	Hedging reserves US$m	Exchange reserves US$m	Own shares held US$m	Attributable to shareholders of the Company US$m	Attributable to non-controlling interests US$m	Total equity US$m
2015												
At 1st January	56	1,199	182	24,147	304	222	(8)	(1,058)	(1,851)	23,193	21,845	**45,038**
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	1,986	–	–	(2)	(797)	–	1,187	885	**2,072**
Dividends paid by the Company	–	–	–	(165)	–	–	–	–	–	(165)	–	**(165)**
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(851)	**(851)**
Unclaimed dividends forfeited	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	**1**
Employee share option schemes	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	1	**15**
Scrip issued in lieu of dividends	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	**9**
Repurchase of shares	–	(215)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(215)	–	**(215)**
Increase in own shares held	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(16)	(16)	–	**(16)**
Subsidiaries acquired	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	**28**
Capital contribution from non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	261	**261**
Change in interests in subsidiaries	–	–	–	(3)	–	–	–	–	–	(3)	(23)	**(26)**
Change in interests in associates and joint ventures	–	–	–	(11)	–	–	–	–	–	(11)	3	**(8)**
Transfer	–	–	(2)	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
At 31st December	**56**	**984**	**194**	**25,966**	**304**	**222**	**(10)**	**(1,855)**	**(1,867)**	**23,994**	**22,149**	**46,143**
2014												
At 1st January	56	1,199	171	22,665	304	214	1	(744)	(1,838)	22,028	20,862	42,890
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	1,677	–	8	(9)	(314)	–	1,362	1,779	3,141
Dividends paid by the Company	–	–	–	(157)	–	–	–	–	–	(157)	–	(157)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(896)	(896)
Unclaimed dividends forfeited	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Employee share option schemes	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	1	15
Scrip issued in lieu of dividends	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	10
Increase in own shares held	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(13)	(13)	–	(13)
Subsidiaries acquired	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Change in interests in subsidiaries	–	–	–	(40)	–	–	–	–	–	(40)	97	57
Change in interests in associates and joint ventures	–	–	–	(11)	–	–	–	–	–	(11)	–	(11)
Transfer	–	–	(3)	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
At 31st December	56	1,199	182	24,147	304	222	(8)	(1,058)	(1,851)	23,193	21,845	45,038

Total comprehensive income included in revenue reserves comprises profit attributable to shareholders of the Company of US$1,953 million *(2014: US$1,832 million)* and net fair value gain on other investments of US$77 million (net of impairment and transfer to profit and loss) *(2014: net fair value loss on other investments of US$98 million)*. Cumulative net fair value gain on other investments amounted to US$290 million *(2014: US$213 million)*.

Contributed surplus represents the excess in value of shares acquired in consideration for the issue of the Company's shares, over the nominal value of those shares issued. Under the Bye-Laws of the Company, the contributed surplus is distributable.

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended 31st December 2015

	Note	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Operating activities			
Operating profit		**3,553**	3,408
Change in fair value of investment properties		**(1,033)**	(51)
Depreciation and amortization	*34 (a)*	**885**	948
Other non-cash items	*34 (b)*	**624**	401
Decrease/(increase) in working capital	*34 (c)*	**361**	(1,209)
Interest received		**136**	172
Interest and other financing charges paid		**(248)**	(284)
Tax paid		**(784)**	(791)
		3,494	2,594
Dividends from associates and joint ventures		**507**	568
Cash flows from operating activities		**4,001**	3,162
Investing activities			
Purchase of subsidiaries	*34 (d)*	**(207)**	(50)
Purchase of associates and joint ventures	*34 (e)*	**(1,762)**	(388)
Purchase of shares and convertible bonds in Zhongsheng		**(1)**	(732)
Purchase of other investments	*34 (f)*	**(117)**	(184)
Purchase of intangible assets		**(175)**	(274)
Purchase of tangible assets		**(787)**	(1,008)
Additions to investment properties		**(231)**	(232)
Additions to plantations		**(72)**	(82)
Advance to associates and joint ventures	*34 (g)*	**(284)**	(15)
Advance and repayment from associates and joint ventures	*34 (h)*	**386**	479
Sale of subsidiaries		**1**	1
Sale of associates and joint ventures		**2**	15
Sale of other investments	*34 (i)*	**269**	217
Sale of intangible assets		**2**	1
Sale of tangible assets		**19**	63
Sale of investment properties		**1**	–
Cash flows from investing activities		**(2,956)**	(2,189)
Financing activities			
Repurchase of shares		**(215)**	–
Capital contribution from non-controlling interests		**261**	–
Change in interests in subsidiaries	*34 (j)*	**(26)**	57
Drawdown of borrowings		**9,297**	9,918
Repayment of borrowings		**(9,499)**	(9,612)
Dividends paid by the Company		**(299)**	(282)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		**(860)**	(896)
Cash flows from financing activities		**(1,341)**	(815)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(296)**	158
Cash and cash equivalents at 1st January		**5,050**	4,895
Effect of exchange rate changes		**(186)**	(3)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31st December	*34 (k)*	**4,568**	5,050

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Principal Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, including International Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

Amendments effective in 2015 which are relevant to the Group's operations:

Amendments to IAS 19	Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions
Annual Improvements to IFRSs	2010 – 2012 Cycle
	2011 – 2013 Cycle

The adoption of these amendments does not have a material impact on the Group's accounting policies and disclosures.

Amendments to IAS 19 'Employee Benefits' clarify the accounting for defined benefit plans that require employees or third parties to contribute towards the cost of the benefits. The objective of the amendments is to simplify the accounting for contributions that are independent of the number of years of employee service, for example, employee contributions that are calculated according to a fixed percentage of salary.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010 – 2012 Cycle and 2011 – 2013 Cycle comprise a number of amendments to IFRSs. The amendments which are relevant to the Group's operations include the followings:

Amendment to IFRS 2 'Share-based Payment' clarifies the definition of a 'vesting condition' and separately defines 'performance condition' and 'service condition'.

Amendment to IFRS 3 'Business Combinations' clarifies that an obligation to pay contingent consideration which meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as a financial liability or as equity, on the basis of the definitions in IAS 32 'Financial Instruments: Presentation'. The standard is further amended to clarify that all non-equity contingent consideration, both financial and non-financial, is measured at fair value at each reporting date, with changes in fair value recognized in profit and loss. It also clarifies that IFRS 3 does not apply to the accounting for the formation of any joint arrangement under IFRS 11.

Amendment to IFRS 8 'Operating Segments' requires disclosure of the judgements made by management in aggregating operating segments. This includes a description of the segments which have been aggregated and the economic indicators which have been assessed in determining that the aggregated segments share similar economic characteristics.

Amendment to IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures' requires the reporting entity to disclose the fees paid for key management personnel services from another entity ('the management entity'). The reporting entity is not required to disclose the compensation paid by the management entity to the management entity's employees or directors.

Amendment to IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement' clarifies that the portfolio exception in IFRS 13, which allows an entity to measure the fair value of a group of financial assets and financial liabilities on a net basis, applies to all contracts within the scope of IAS 39 or IFRS 9.

Amendment to IAS 40 'Investment Property' clarifies that IAS 40 and IFRS 3 are not mutually exclusive when distinguishing between investment property and owner-occupied property and determining whether the acquisition of an investment property is a business combination.

The following standards and amendments which are effective after 2015, are relevant to the Group's operations and yet to be adopted:

		Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments	1st January 2018
IFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1st January 2018
IFRS 16	Leases	1st January 2019
Amendments to IFRS 11	Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations	1st January 2016
Amendments to IAS 1	Disclosure Initiative: Presentation of Financial Statements	1st January 2016
Amendments to IAS 7	Disclosure Initiative: Statement of Cash Flows	1st January 2017
Amendments to IAS 12	Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses	1st January 2017
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38	Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization	1st January 2016
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41	Agriculture: Bearer Plants	1st January 2016
Annual Improvements to IFRSs	2012 – 2014 Cycle	1st January 2016

The Group is currently assessing the potential impact of these new standards and amendments. The Group will adopt these new standards and amendments from their respective effective dates.

A complete set of IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' has been published which replaces IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'. This complete version includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities. It also includes a new expected credit losses model that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used today. A substantially-reformed approach to hedging accounting is also introduced. It also carries forward the guidance on recognition and derecognition of financial instruments from IAS 39.

IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' establishes a comprehensive framework for determining when to recognize revenue and how much revenue to recognize. The core principle in that framework is that a company should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in amounts that reflect the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The new standard will also result in new disclosure requirements on revenue, provide guidance for transactions that were not previously addressed comprehensively (for example, service revenue and contract modifications) and improve guidance for multiple-element arrangements. IFRS 15 replaces IAS 11 'Construction Contracts', IAS 18 'Revenue', IFRIC 13 'Customer Loyalty Programmes', IFRIC 15 'Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate', IFRIC 18 'Transfers of Assets from Customers' and SIC-31 'Revenue - Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services'.

IFRS 16 'Leases', which replaces IAS 17 'Leases' and related interpretations, requires lessees to bring their leases onto the balance sheet. For lessees, IFRS 16 eliminates the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases which is required by IAS 17 and, instead, introduces a single lessee accounting model. The model requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months. A lessee is required to recognize a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. A lessee measures a right-of-use asset similarly to other non-financial asset and a lease liability similarly to other financial liability. As a consequence, a lessee recognizes depreciation of the right-of-use asset and interest on the lease liability, and also classifies cash repayments of the lease liability into a principal portion and an interest portion. Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in IAS 17. A lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those two types of leases differently.

Amendments to IFRS 11 'Joint Arrangements' introduce new guidance on the accounting for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation that constitutes a business. Acquirers of such interests shall apply all of the principles on business combinations accounting in IFRS 3 'Business Combinations', and other IFRSs, that do not conflict with the guidance in IFRS 11 and disclose the information that is required in those IFRSs in relation to business combinations.

Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 7 'Disclosure Initiative' are part of the International Accounting Standards Board's initiatives to improve the effectiveness of disclosure in financial reporting. Amendments to IAS 1 clarify that companies shall apply professional judgments in determining what information to disclose and how to structure it in the financial statements.

The amendments include narrow-focus improvements in the guidance on materiality, disaggregation and subtotals, note structure, disclosure of accounting policies and presentation of items of other comprehensive income arising from equity accounted investments. Amendments to IAS 7 require companies to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes.

Amendments to IAS 12 'Income Taxes' clarify the requirements on the recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealized losses related to debt instruments measured at fair value.

Amendments to IAS 16 'Property, Plant and Equipment' and IAS 38 'Intangible Assets' clarify that the use of revenue-based methods to calculate the depreciation or amortization of an asset is not appropriate because revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset generally reflects factors other than the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the asset. The amendments to IAS 38 further clarify that revenue is generally presumed to be an inappropriate basis for measuring the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in an intangible asset. This presumption however, can be rebutted in certain limited circumstances.

Amendments to IAS 16 'Property, Plant and Equipment' and IAS 41 'Agriculture' provide definition to a bearer plant and require bearer plants to be accounted for in the same way as property, plant and equipment in IAS 16, because their operation is similar to that of manufacturing. Consequently, the amendments include them within the scope of IAS 16, instead of IAS 41. The produce growing on bearer plants will remain within the scope of IAS 41.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012 – 2014 Cycle comprise a number of non-urgent but necessary amendments. None of these amendments is likely to have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

The principal operating subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures have different functional currencies in line with the economic environments of the locations in which they operate. The functional currency of the Company is United States dollars. The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States dollars.

The Group's reportable segments are set out in note 4 and are described on page 4 and pages 6 to 13.

Basis of consolidation

(i) The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company, its subsidiaries, and the Group's interests in associates and joint ventures and its investment in Jardine Matheson.

(ii) A subsidiary is an entity over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group 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 purchase method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries by the Group. The cost of an acquisition includes the fair value at the acquisition date of any contingent consideration. The Group recognizes the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognized identifiable net assets of the acquired subsidiary. In a business combination achieved in stages, the Group remeasures its previously held interest in the acquiree at its acquisition-date fair value and recognized the resulting gain or loss in profit and loss. Changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. When control over a previous subsidiary is lost, any remaining interest in the entity is remeasured at fair value and the resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit and loss.

All material intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized surpluses and deficits on transactions between Group companies have been eliminated.

(iii) An associate is an entity, not being a subsidiary or joint venture, over which the Group exercises significant influence. A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Associates and joint ventures are included on the equity basis of accounting.

Profits and losses resulting from upstream and downstream transactions between the Group and its associates and joint ventures are recognized in the consolidated financial statements only to the extent of unrelated investor's interests in the associates and joint ventures.

(iv) The Company has a 56% interest in its ultimate holding company, Jardine Matheson Holdings Limited. The results of Jardine Matheson are included on the equity basis of accounting. The cost of and related income arising from shares held in the Company by Jardine Matheson are eliminated from shareholders' funds and profit, respectively.

(v) Non-controlling interests represent the proportion of the results and net assets of subsidiaries and their associates and joint ventures not attributable to the Group.

(vi) The results of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, and Jardine Matheson are included or excluded from their effective dates of acquisition or disposal, respectively. The results of entities other than subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, and Jardine Matheson are included to the extent of dividends received when the right to receive such dividend is established.

Foreign currencies
Transactions in foreign currencies are accounted for at the exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates.

Assets and liabilities of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, together with all other monetary assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies, are translated into United States dollars at the rates of exchange ruling at the year end. Results expressed in foreign currencies are translated into United States dollars at the average rates of exchange ruling during the year, which approximate the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Exchange differences arising from the retranslation of the net investment in foreign subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, and of financial instruments which are designated as hedges of such investments, are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under exchange reserves. On the disposal of these investments, such exchange differences are recognized in profit and loss. Exchange differences on available-for-sale investments are recognized in other comprehensive income as part of the gains and losses arising from changes in their fair value. Exchange differences relating to changes in the amortized cost of monetary securities classified as available-for-sale and all other exchange differences are recognized in profit and loss.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition of a foreign entity after 1st January 2003 are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated into United States dollars at the rate of exchange ruling at the year end.

Impairment of non-financial assets
Assets that have indefinite useful lives are not subject to amortization and are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the assets may be impaired. Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there is separately identifiable cash flows. Cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the units may be impaired. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment annually.

Intangible assets
(i) Goodwill represents the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the acquisition-date fair value of any previously held equity interest in the acquiree over the acquisition-date fair value of the Group's share of the net identifiable assets acquired. Non-controlling interests are measured at their proportionate share of the net identifiable assets at the acquisition date. If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets acquired, the difference is recognized directly in profit and loss. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill on acquisitions of associates and joint ventures is included in investment in associates and joint ventures. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment loss.

The profit or loss on disposal of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures is stated after deducting the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

(ii) Franchise rights, which are rights under franchise agreements, are separately identified intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination. These franchise agreements are deemed to have indefinite lives because either they do not have any term of expiry or their renewal by the Group would be probable and would not involve significant costs, taking into account the history of renewal and the relationships between the franchisee and the contracting parties. The useful lives are reviewed at each balance sheet date. Franchise rights are carried at cost less accumulated impairment loss.

(iii) Leasehold land represents payments to third parties to acquire short-term interests in property. These payments are stated at cost and are amortized over the useful life of the lease which includes the renewal period if the lease can be renewed by the Group without significant cost.

(iv) Concession rights are operating rights for toll roads under service concession arrangements. The cost of the construction services is amortized based on traffic volume projections.

(v) Other intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is calculated on the straight line basis to allocate the cost of intangible assets over their estimated useful lives.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Freehold land and buildings, and the building component of owner-occupied leasehold properties are stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment. Long-term interests in leasehold land are classified as finance leases and grouped under tangible assets if substantially all risks and rewards relating to the land have been transferred to the Group, and are amortized over the useful life of the lease. Grants related to tangible assets are deducted in arriving at the carrying amount of the assets. Mining properties, which are contractual rights to mine and own coal reserves in specified concession areas, and other tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less amounts provided for depreciation. Cost of mining properties includes expenditure to restore and rehabilitate coal mining areas following the completion of production.

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets other than mining properties is calculated on the straight line basis to allocate the cost or valuation of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life. The residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each balance sheet date. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	21 – 150 years
Surface, finishes and services of hotel properties	20 – 30 years
Leasehold improvements	period of the lease
Leasehold land	period of the lease
Plant and machinery	2 – 20 years
Furniture, equipment and motor vehicles	2 – 25 years

No depreciation is provided on freehold land as it is deemed to have an indefinite life. Mining properties are depreciated using the unit of production method.

Where the carrying amount of a tangible fixed asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

The profit or loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets is recognized by reference to their carrying amount.

Investment properties

Properties including those under operating leases which are held for long-term rental yields or capital gains are classified and accounted for as investment properties, but the business model does not necessarily envisage that the properties will be held for their entire useful life. Investment properties are carried at fair value, representing estimated open market value determined annually by independent qualified valuers who have recent experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued. The market value of commercial properties are calculated on the discounted net rental income allowing for reversionary potential. The market value of residential properties are arrived at by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties. Changes in fair value are recognized in profit and loss.

Plantations
Plantations, which principally comprise oil palm plantations and exclude the related land, are measured at each balance sheet date at their fair values, representing the present value of expected net cash flows from the assets in their present location and condition determined internally, less estimated point of sale costs, based on a discounted cash flow method using unobservable inputs. Changes in fair values are recorded in the profit and loss account. The plantations which have a life of approximately 25 years are considered mature three to four years after planting and once they are generating fresh fruit bunches which average four to six tonnes per hectare per year.

Investments
(i) Investments are classified by management as available for sale or held to maturity on initial recognition. Available-for-sale investments are shown at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity. On the disposal of an investment or when an investment is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously deferred in equity is recognized in profit and loss. Held-to-maturity investments are shown at amortized cost. Investments are classified under non-current assets unless they are expected to be realized within 12 months after the balance sheet date.

(ii) At each balance sheet date, the Group assesses whether there is objective evidence that an investment is impaired. In the case of equity securities classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered as an indicator that the securities are impaired and are recognized in profit and loss.

(iii) All purchases and sales of investments are recognized on the trade date, which is the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the investment.

Leases
Leases are classified as finance leases when the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

(i) Amount due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the amount of the Group's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

(ii) Plant and machinery under finance leases are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are allocated between the liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant rate on the finance balance outstanding.

(iii) Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit and loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease. When a lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required to be made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognized as an expense in the year in which termination takes place.

Properties for sale
Properties for sale, which comprise land and buildings held for resale, are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of properties for sale comprises land costs, and construction and other development costs.

Stocks and work in progress
Stocks, which principally comprise goods held for resale, are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined by the first-in, first-out method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, labour and an appropriate proportion of overheads.

Debtors
Consumer financing debtors and financing lease receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The gross amount due from customers for contract work is stated at cost plus an appropriate proportion of profit, established by reference to the percentage of completion, and after deducting progress payments and provisions for foreseeable losses. Repossessed assets of finance companies are measured at the lower of the carrying amount of the debtors in default and fair value less costs to sell. All other debtors, excluding derivative financial instruments, are measured at amortized cost except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. Provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the outstanding amounts will not be collected. Significant financial difficulties of the

debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the debtor is impaired. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in arriving at operating profit. When a debtor is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amount previously written off are credited to profit and loss.

Debtors with maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date are classified under non-current assets.

Cash and cash equivalents
For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise deposits with banks and financial institutions, bank and cash balances, and liquid investments, net of bank overdrafts. In the balance sheet, bank overdrafts are included in current borrowings.

Liquid investments, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value, are included in bank balances and other liquid funds and are stated at market value. Increases or decreases in market value are recognized in profit and loss.

Provisions
Provisions are recognized when the Group has present legal or constructive obligations as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligations can be made.

Borrowings and borrowing costs
Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, borrowings are stated at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

On the issue of bonds which are convertible into a fixed number of ordinary shares of the issuing entity, the fair value of the liability portion is determined using a market interest rate for an equivalent non-convertible bond; this amount is included in long-term borrowings on the amortized cost basis until extinguished on conversion or maturity of the bond. The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option which is recognized and included in shareholders' funds. On the issue of convertible bonds which are not convertible into the issuing entity's own shares or which are not convertible into a fixed number of ordinary shares of the issuing entity, the fair value of the conversion option component is determined and included in current liabilities, and the residual amount is allocated to the carrying amount of the bond. Any conversion option component included in current liabilities is shown at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit and loss.

Borrowing costs relating to major development projects are capitalized until the asset is substantially completed. Capitalized borrowing costs are included as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Current and deferred tax
The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or direct in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Provision for deferred tax is made on the revaluation of certain non-current assets and, in relation to acquisitions, on the difference between the fair value of the net assets acquired and their tax base. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets relating to the carry forward of unused tax losses are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilized.

Employee benefits

Pension obligations

The Group operates a number of defined benefit and defined contribution plans, the assets of which are held in trustee administered funds.

Pension accounting costs for defined benefit plans are assessed using the projected unit credit method. Under this method, the costs of providing pensions are charged to profit and loss spreading the regular cost over the service lives of employees in accordance with the advice of qualified actuaries, who carry out a full valuation of major plans every year. The pension obligations are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields on high quality corporate bonds which have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability. Plan assets are measured at fair value.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in other comprehensive income in the year in which they occur.

Past service costs are recognized immediately in profit and loss.

The Group's total contributions relating to the defined contribution plans are charged to profit and loss in the year to which they relate.

Share-based compensation

The Group operates a number of equity settled employee share option schemes. The fair value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the options in respect of options granted after 7th November 2002 is recognized as an expense. The total amount to be expensed over the vesting period is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted as determined on the grant date. At each balance sheet date, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. The impact of the revision of original estimates, if any, is recognized in profit and loss.

Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as assets held for sale and stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell if their carrying amount is recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Once classified as held for sale, the assets are no longer amortized or depreciated.

Derivative financial instruments

The Group only enters into derivative financial instruments in order to hedge underlying exposures. Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value. The method of recognizing the resulting gain or loss is dependent on the nature of the item being hedged. The Group designates certain derivatives as a hedge of the fair value of a recognized asset or liability ('fair value hedge'), or a hedge of a forecasted transaction or of the foreign currency risk on a firm commitment ('cash flow hedge'), or a hedge of a net investment in a foreign entity.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges and that are highly effective, are recognized in profit and loss, along with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that is attributable to the hedged risk. When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the cumulative adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item for which the effective interest method is used is amortized to profit and loss over the residual period to maturity.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges and that are highly effective, are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under hedging reserves. Changes in the fair value relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in profit and loss. Where the forecasted transaction or firm commitment results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or of a non-financial liability, the gains and losses previously deferred in hedging reserves are transferred from hedging reserves and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the asset or liability. Otherwise, amounts deferred in hedging reserves are transferred to profit and loss in the same periods during which the hedged firm commitment or forecasted transaction affects profit and loss. When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss existing in hedging reserves at that time remains in the hedging reserves and is recognized when the committed or forecasted transaction ultimately is recognized in profit and loss. When a committed or forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in hedging reserves is immediately transferred to profit and loss.

Certain derivative transactions, while providing effective economic hedges under the Group's risk management policies, do not qualify for hedge accounting under the specific rules in IAS 39. Changes in the fair value of any derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting under IAS 39 are recognized immediately in profit and loss.

Hedges of net investments in foreign entities are accounted for on a similar basis to that used for cash flow hedges. Any gain or loss on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in exchange reserves; the gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in profit and loss.

The fair value of derivatives which are designated and qualify as effective hedges are classified as non-current assets or liabilities if the remaining maturities of the hedged assets or liabilities are greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Insurance contracts
Insurance contracts are those contracts that transfer significant insurance risk.

Premiums on insurance contracts are recognized as revenue proportionately over the period of coverage. The portion of premium received on in-force contracts that relates to unexpired risks at the balance sheet date is reported as the unearned premium liability. Claims and loss adjustment expenses are charged to profit and loss as incurred based on the estimated liabilities for compensation owed to contract holders or third parties damaged by the contract holders. They include direct and indirect claims settlement costs and arise from events that have occurred up to the balance sheet date even if they have not yet been reported to the Group. The Group does not discount its liabilities for unpaid claims. Liabilities for unpaid claims are estimated using the input of assessments for individual cases reported to the Group and statistical analyzes for the claims incurred but not reported.

Financial guarantee contracts under which the Group accepts significant risk from a third party by agreeing to compensate that party on the occurrence of a specified uncertain future event are accounted for in a manner similar to insurance contracts. Provisions are recognized when it is probable that the Group has obligations under such guarantees and an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations.

Offsetting financial instruments
Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counterparty.

Non-trading items
Non-trading items are separately identified to provide greater understanding of the Group's underlying business performance. Items classified as non-trading items include fair value gains or losses on revaluation of investment properties and plantations; gains and losses arising from the sale of businesses, investments and properties; impairment of non-depreciable intangible assets and other investments; provisions for the closure of businesses; acquisition-related costs in business combinations; and other credits and charges of a non-recurring nature that require inclusion in order to provide additional insight into underlying business performance.

Earnings per share
Basic earnings per share are calculated on profit attributable to shareholders and on the weighted average number of shares in issue during the year. The weighted average number excludes the Company's share of the shares held by Jardine Matheson. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, profit attributable to shareholders is adjusted for the effects of the conversion of dilutive potential ordinary shares of Jardine Matheson, subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

Dividends
Dividends proposed or declared after the balance sheet date are not recognized as a liability at the balance sheet date.

The nominal amount of the ordinary shares issued as a result of election for scrip is capitalized out of the share premium account or other reserves, as appropriate.

Revenue recognition
Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received and receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts and sales related taxes.

(i) Revenue from the sale of goods, including properties for sale, is recognized on the transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership, which generally coincides with the time when the goods are delivered to customers.

(ii) Receipts under operating leases are accounted for on an accrual basis over the lease terms.

(iii) Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the contract.

(iv) Revenue from consumer financing and financing leases is recognized over the term of the respective contracts based on a constant rate of return on the net investment.

(v) Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the principal amounts outstanding and the interest rates applicable.

(vi) Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

Pre-operating costs
Pre-operating costs are expensed as they are incurred.

2 Financial Risk Management

Financial risk factors
The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Group's treasury function co-ordinates, under the directions of the board of Jardine Matheson Limited, financial risk management policies and their implementation on a group-wide basis. The Group's treasury policies are designed to manage the financial impact of fluctuations in interest rates and foreign exchange rates and to minimize the Group's financial risks. The Group uses derivative financial instruments, principally interest rate swaps, caps and collars, cross-currency swaps, forward foreign exchange contracts and foreign currency options as appropriate for hedging transactions and managing the Group's assets and liabilities in accordance with the Group's financial risk management policies. Financial derivative contracts are executed between third party banks and the Group entity that is directly exposed to the risk being hedged. Certain derivative transactions, while providing effective economic hedges under the Group's risk management policies, do not qualify for hedge accounting under the specific rules in IAS 39. Changes in the fair value of any derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting under IAS 39 are recognized immediately in the profit and loss account. It is the Group's policy not to enter into derivative transactions for speculative purposes. The notional amounts and fair values of derivative financial instruments at 31st December 2015 are disclosed in note 35.

(i) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

Entities within the Group are exposed to foreign exchange risk from future commercial transactions, net investments in foreign operations and net monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency.

Entities in the Group use cross-currency swaps, forward foreign exchange contracts and foreign currency options in a consistent manner to hedge firm and anticipated foreign exchange commitments and manage their foreign exchange risk arising from future commercial transactions. The Group does not usually hedge its net investments in foreign operations except in circumstances where there is a material exposure arising from a currency that is anticipated to be volatile and the hedging is cost effective. Group entities are required to manage their foreign exchange risk against their functional currency. Foreign currency borrowings are swapped into the entity's functional currency using cross-currency swaps except where the foreign currency borrowings are repaid with cash flows generated in the same foreign currency. The purpose of these hedges is to mitigate the impact of movements in foreign exchange rates on assets and liabilities and the profit and loss account of the Group.

Currency risks as defined by IFRS 7 arise on account of monetary assets and liabilities being denominated in a currency that is not the functional currency. At 31st December 2015 the Group's Indonesian rupiah functional entities had United States dollar denominated net monetary assets of US$274 million *(2014: net monetary assets of US$176 million)*. At 31st December 2015, if the United States dollar had strengthened/weakened by 10% against the Indonesian rupiah with all other variables unchanged, the Group's profit after tax would have been US$21 million higher/lower *(2014: US$13 million higher/lower)*, arising from foreign exchange gains/losses taken on translation. The impact on amounts attributable to the shareholders of the Company would be US$3 million higher/lower *(2014: US$2 million higher/lower)*. This sensitivity analysis ignores any offsetting foreign exchange factors and has been determined assuming that the change in foreign exchange rates had occurred at the balance sheet date. The stated change represents management's assessment of reasonably possible changes in foreign exchange rates over the period until the next annual balance sheet date. There are no other significant monetary balances held by Group companies at 31st December 2015 that are denominated in a non-functional currency. Differences resulting from the translation of financial statements into the Group's presentation currency are not taken into consideration.

Since the Group manages the interdependencies between foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk of foreign currency borrowings using cross-currency swaps, the sensitivity analysis on financial impacts arising from cross-currency swaps is included in the sensitivity assessment on interest rates under the interest rate risk section.

Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk through the impact of rate changes on interest bearing liabilities and assets. These exposures are managed partly by using natural hedges that arise from offsetting interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities, and partly through fixed rate borrowings and the use of derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps, caps and collars. The Group monitors interest rate exposure on a monthly basis by currency and business unit, taking into consideration proposed financing and hedging arrangements. The Group's guideline is to maintain 40% to 60% of its gross borrowings, exclusive of the financial services companies, in fixed rate instruments. At 31st December 2015 the Group's interest rate hedge exclusive of the financial services companies was 42% *(2014: 48%)*, with an average tenor of eight years *(2014: eight years)*. The financial services companies borrow predominately at a fixed rate. The interest rate profile of the Group's borrowings after taking into account hedging transactions are set out in note 31.

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will impact cash flows arising from variable rate financial instruments. Borrowings at floating rates therefore expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. The Group manages this risk by using forward rate agreements to a maturity of one year, and by entering into interest rate swaps, caps and collars for a maturity of up to five years. Forward rate agreements and interest rate swaps have the economic effect of converting borrowings from floating rate to fixed rate, caps provide protection against a rise in floating rates above a pre-determined rate, whilst collars combine the purchase of a cap and the sale of a floor to specify a range in which an interest rate will fluctuate.

Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial asset or liability and derivative financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group manages its fair value interest rate risk by entering into interest rate swaps which have the economic effect of converting borrowings from fixed rate to floating rate, to maintain the Group's fixed rate instruments within the Group's guideline.

At 31st December 2015, if interest rates had been 100 basis points higher/lower with all other variables held constant, the Group's profit after tax would have been US$12 million *(2014: US$29 million)* higher/lower, and hedging reserves would have been US$97 million *(2014: US$111 million)* higher/lower as a result of fair value changes to cash flow hedges. The sensitivity analysis has been determined assuming that the change in interest rates had occurred at the balance sheet date and had been applied to the exposure to interest rate risk for both derivative and non-derivative financial instruments in existence at that date. There is no significant sensitivity resulting from interest rate caps and collars. The 100 basis point increase or decrease represents management's assessment of a reasonably possible change in those interest rates which have the most impact on the Group, specifically the United States, Hong Kong and Indonesian rates, over the period until the next annual balance sheet date. In the case of effective fair value hedges, changes in the fair value of the hedged items caused by interest rate movements balance out in the profit and loss account against changes in the fair value of the hedging instruments. Changes in market interest rates affect the interest income or expense of non-derivative variable-interest financial instruments, the interest payments of which are not designated as hedged items of cash flow hedges against interest rate risks. As a consequence, they are included in the calculation of profit after tax sensitivities. Changes in the market interest rate of financial instruments that were designated as hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge to hedge payment fluctuations resulting from interest rate movements affect the hedging reserves and are therefore taken into consideration in the equity-related sensitivity calculations.

Price risk
The Group is exposed to securities price risk because of listed and unlisted investments which are available for sale and held by the Group at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of available-for-sale investments are recognized in other comprehensive income. The performance of the Group's listed and unlisted available-for-sale investments are monitored regularly, together with an assessment of their relevance to the Group's long-term strategic plans. Details of the Group's available-for-sale investments are contained in note 19.

Available-for-sale investments are unhedged. At 31st December 2015, if the price of listed and unlisted available-for-sale investments had been 25% higher/lower with all other variables held constant, total equity would have been US$273 million *(2014: US$334 million)* higher/lower unless impaired. The sensitivity analysis has been determined based on a reasonable expectation of possible valuation volatility over the next 12 months.

The Group is exposed to financial risks arising from changes in commodity prices, primarily crude palm oil, coal, steel rebar and copper. The Group considers the outlook for crude palm oil, coal, steel rebar and copper prices regularly in considering the need for active financial risk management. The Group's policy is generally not to hedge commodity price risk, although limited hedging may be undertaken for strategic reasons. In such cases the Group uses forward contracts to hedge the price risk. To mitigate or hedge the price risk, Group entities may enter into a forward contract to buy the commodity at a fixed price at a future date, or a forward contract to sell the commodity at a fixed price at a future date.

(ii) Credit risk
The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to deposits with banks, credit exposures to customers and derivative financial instruments with a positive fair value. The Group has credit policies in place and the exposures to these credit risks are monitored on an ongoing basis.

The Group manages its deposits with banks and financial institutions and transactions involving derivative financial instruments by monitoring credit ratings and capital adequacy ratios of counterparties, and limiting the aggregate risk to any individual counterparty. The utilization of credit limits is regularly monitored. At 31st December 2015, over 49% *(2014: 65%)* of deposits and balances with banks and financial institutions were made to institutions with credit ratings of no less than A- (Fitch). Similarly transactions involving derivative financial instruments are with banks with sound credit ratings and capital adequacy ratios. In developing countries it may be necessary to deposit money with banks that have a lower credit rating, however the Group only enters into derivative transactions with counterparties which have credit ratings of at least investment grade. Management does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations.

In respect of credit exposures to customers, the Group has policies in place to ensure that sales on credit without collateral are made principally to corporate companies with an appropriate credit history and credit insurance is purchased for businesses where it is economically effective. The Group normally obtains collateral over vehicles from consumer financing debtors towards settlement of vehicle receivables. Customers give the right to the Group to sell the repossessed collateral or take any other action to settle the outstanding receivable. Sales to other customers are made in cash or by major credit cards.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the balance sheet after deducting any impairment allowance.

(iii) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management includes managing the profile of debt maturities and funding sources, maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, and ensuring the availability of funding from an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. The Group's ability to fund its existing and prospective debt requirements is managed by maintaining diversified funding sources with adequate committed funding lines from high quality lenders, and by monitoring rolling short-term forecasts of the Group's cash and gross debt on the basis of expected cash flows. In addition long-term cash flows are projected to assist with the Group's long-term debt financing plans.

At 31st December 2015, total available borrowing facilities amounted to US$17.8 billion *(2014: US$18.8 billion)* of which US$10.2 billion *(2014: US$10.9 billion)* was drawn down. Undrawn committed facilities, in the form of revolving credit and term loan facilities, and undrawn uncommitted facilities totalled US$5.1 billion *(2014: US$5.7 billion)* and US$2.5 billion *(2014: US$2.2 billion)*, respectively.

The following table analyzes the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities, net-settled derivative financial liabilities and gross-settled derivative financial instruments into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. Derivative financial liabilities are included in the analysis if their contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Within one year US$m	Between one and two years US$m	Between two and three years US$m	Between three and four years US$m	Between four and five years US$m	Beyond five years US$m	Total undiscounted cash flows US$m
At 31st December 2015							
Borrowings	4,034	1,927	1,523	1,053	476	2,925	**11,938**
Creditors	5,340	83	64	23	32	86	**5,628**
Net settled derivative financial instruments	2	1	–	–	–	–	**3**
Gross settled derivative financial instruments							
– inflow	1,429	708	516	218	133	1,724	**4,728**
– outflow	1,414	691	496	203	120	1,692	**4,616**
Estimated losses on insurance contracts	142	–	–	–	–	–	**142**
At 31st December 2014							
Borrowings	4,061	2,246	1,516	603	949	3,320	12,695
Creditors	5,458	162	66	27	19	98	5,830
Net settled derivative financial instruments	3	1	1	–	–	–	5
Gross settled derivative financial instruments							
– inflow	1,949	833	488	100	151	1,858	5,379
– outflow	1,953	823	476	86	141	1,815	5,294
Estimated losses on insurance contracts	136	–	–	–	–	–	136

Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern whilst seeking to maximize benefits to shareholders and other stakeholders. Capital is equity as shown in the consolidated balance sheet plus net debt.

The Group actively and regularly reviews and manages its capital structure to ensure optimal capital structure and shareholder returns, taking into consideration the future capital requirements of the Group and capital efficiency, prevailing and projected profitability, projected operating cash flows, projected capital expenditures and projected strategic investment opportunities. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, purchase Group shares, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the Group's consolidated gearing ratio and consolidated interest cover. The gearing ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total equity. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less bank balances and other liquid funds. Interest cover is calculated as underlying operating profit and share of results of associates and joint ventures divided by net financing charges. The ratios are monitored both inclusive and exclusive of the Group's financial services companies, which by their nature are generally more highly leveraged than the Group's other businesses. The Group does not have a defined gearing or interest cover benchmark or range.

The ratios at 31st December 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	2015	2014
Gearing ratio exclusive of financial services companies (%)	**5**	5
Gearing ratio inclusive of financial services companies (%)	**12**	13
Interest cover exclusive of financial services companies (times)	**23**	32
Interest cover inclusive of financial services companies (times)	**30**	45

Fair value estimation

(i) Financial instruments that are measured at fair value

For financial instruments that are measured at fair value in the balance sheet, the corresponding fair value measurements are disclosed by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

(a) Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities ('quoted prices in active markets')

The fair value of listed securities, which are classified as available-for-sale, is based on quoted prices in active markets at the balance sheet date. The quoted market price used for listed investments held by the Group is the current bid price.

(b) Inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly ('observable current market transactions')

The fair values of derivative financial instruments are determined using rates quoted by the Group's bankers at the balance sheet date. The rates for interest rate swaps and caps, cross-currency swaps, forward foreign exchange contracts and credit default swaps are calculated by reference to market interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

The fair value of unlisted investments, which are classified as available-for-sale and mainly include club and school debentures, are determined using prices quoted by brokers at the balance sheet date.

(c) Inputs for assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data ('unobservable inputs')

The fair value of other unlisted securities, which are classified as available-for-sale, is determined using valuation techniques by reference to observable current market transactions (including price-to earnings and price-to book ratios of listed securities of entities engaged in similar industries) or the market prices of the underlying investments with certain degree of entity specific estimates. The fair value of convertible component of convertible bonds held is made reference to the quoted price of the underlying shares and estimation on volatility.

There were no changes in valuation techniques during the year.

The table below analyzes financial instruments carried at fair value, by the levels in the fair value measurement hierarchy.

	Quoted prices in active markets US$m	Observable current market transactions US$m	Unobservable inputs US$m	Total US$m
2015				
Assets				
Available-for-sale financial assets				
– listed securities	1,032	–	–	**1,032**
– unlisted investments	–	9	50	**59**
	1,032	9	50	**1,091**
Derivative designated at fair value				
– through other comprehensive income	–	273	–	**273**
– through profit and loss	–	22	–	**22**
	1,032	**304**	**50**	**1,386**
Liabilities				
Contingent consideration payable	–	–	(27)	**(27)**
Derivative designated at fair value				
– through other comprehensive income	–	(69)	–	**(69)**
– through profit and loss	–	(7)	–	**(7)**
	–	**(76)**	**(27)**	**(103)**
2014				
Assets				
Available-for-sale financial assets				
– listed securities	1,140	–	–	1,140
– unlisted investments	–	8	189	197
	1,140	8	189	1,337
Derivative designated at fair value				
– through other comprehensive income	–	183	–	183
– through profit and loss	–	20	–	20
	1,140	211	189	1,540
Liabilities				
Contingent consideration payable	–	–	(67)	(67)
Derivative designated at fair value				
– through other comprehensive income	–	(32)	–	(32)
– through profit and loss	–	(10)	–	(10)
	–	(42)	(67)	(109)

There were no transfers among the three categories during the year ended 31st December 2015 and 2014.

Movements of financial instruments which are valued based on unobservable inputs during the year ended 31st December are as follows:

	2015		2014	
	Available-for-sale financial assets	Contingent consideration payable	Available-for-sale financial assets	Contingent consideration payable
	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m
At 1st January	**189**	**(67)**	161	(66)
Exchange differences	**(6)**	**(1)**	(2)	–
Additions	**–**	**(2)**	2	–
Disposal	**(164)**	**–**	–	–
Payment of contingent consideration	**–**	**1**	–	1
Net change in fair value during the year				
– included in other comprehensive income	**31**	**–**	28	–
– included in profit and loss	**–**	**42**	–	(2)
At 31st December	**50**	**(27)**	189	(67)

The contingent consideration payable arose from Astra's acquisition of a 60% interest in PT Duta Nurcahya in 2012 and represents the fair value of service fee payable for mining services to be provided by the vendor.

(ii) Financial instruments that are not measured at fair value
The fair values of current debtors, bank balances and other liquid funds, current creditors and current borrowings are assumed to approximate their carrying amounts due to the short-term maturities of these assets and liabilities.

The fair values of long-term borrowings are based on market prices or are estimated using the expected future payments discounted at market interest rates.

Financial instruments by category

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, together with carrying amounts at 31st December 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	Loans and receivables	Derivatives used for hedging	Available-for-sale	Other financial instruments at amortized cost	Other financial instruments fair value through profit and loss	Total carrying amount	Fair value
	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m
2015							
Assets							
Other investments	–	–	1,091	–	–	**1,091**	**1,091**
Debtors	6,784	295	–	–	11	**7,090**	**7,011**
Bank balances and other liquid funds	4,575	–	–	–	–	**4,575**	**4,575**
	11,359	**295**	**1,091**	**–**	**11**	**12,756**	**12,677**
Liabilities							
Borrowings (excluding finance lease liabilities)	–	–	–	(10,146)	–	**(10,146)**	**(10,258)**
Finance lease liabilities	–	–	–	(96)	–	**(96)**	**(96)**
Trade and other payables excluding non-financial liabilities	–	(76)	–	(5,601)	(27)	**(5,704)**	**(5,704)**
	–	**(76)**	**–**	**(15,843)**	**(27)**	**(15,946)**	**(16,058)**
2014							
Assets							
Other investments	–	–	1,337	–	–	1,337	1,337
Debtors	7,800	203	–	–	13	8,016	7,946
Bank balances and other liquid funds	5,074	–	–	–	–	5,074	5,074
	12,874	203	1,337	–	13	14,427	14,357
Liabilities							
Borrowings (excluding finance lease liabilities)	–	–	–	(10,848)	–	(10,848)	(10,919)
Finance lease liabilities	–	–	–	(84)	–	(84)	(84)
Trade and other payables excluding non-financial liabilities	–	(42)	–	(5,763)	(67)	(5,872)	(5,872)
	–	(42)	–	(16,695)	(67)	(16,804)	(16,875)

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

Estimates and judgements used in preparing the financial statements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant effect on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are discussed below.

Acquisition of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

The initial accounting on the acquisition of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures involves identifying and determining the fair values to be assigned to the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired entities. The fair values of franchise rights, leasehold land, concession rights, tangible assets, investment properties and plantations are determined by independent valuers by reference to market prices or present value of expected net cash flows from the assets. Any changes in the assumptions used and estimates made in determining the fair values, and management's ability to measure reliably the contingent liabilities of the acquired entity will impact the carrying amount of these assets and liabilities.

On initial acquisition or acquisition of further interests in an entity, an assessment of the level of control or influence exercised by the Group is required. For entities where the Group has a shareholding of less than 50%, an assessment of the Group's level of voting rights, board representation and other indicators of influence is performed to consider whether the Group has de facto control, requiring consolidation of that entity, or significant influence, requiring classification as an associate.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Management determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation charges for the Group's tangible fixed assets. Management will revise the depreciation charge where useful lives are different to those previously estimated, or it will write off or write down technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned.

Investment properties

The fair values of investment properties, which are principally held by Hongkong Land, are determined by independent valuers on an open market for existing-use basis calculated on the discounted net income allowing for reversionary potential. For investment properties in Hong Kong and Singapore, capitalization rates in the range of 3.50% to 4.20% for office *(2014: 3.50% to 4.45%)* and 4.50% to 5.50% for retail *(2014: 4.50% to 5.50%)* are used by Hongkong Land in the fair value determination.

Consideration has been given to assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the balance sheet date and appropriate capitalization rates. These estimates are regularly compared to actual market data and actual transactions entered into by the Group.

Plantations

The fair values of plantations are determined by management based on the expected cash flows from the plantations.

Management applies judgement in determining the assumptions to be used; the significant ones include a historical average crude palm oil price as the basis for deriving the price of fresh fruit bunches, maintenance costs, inflation, the yield per hectare based on industry standards and historical experience and the discount rate.

Impairment of assets

The Group tests annually whether goodwill and other assets that have indefinite useful lives suffered any impairment. Other assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash generating unit is determined based on the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, calculated on the basis of management's assumptions and estimates. Changing the key assumptions, including the amount of estimated coal reserves, the discount rates or the growth rate assumptions in the cash flow projections, could materially affect the value-in-use calculations.

The results of the impairment reviews undertaken at 31st December 2015 on the Group's indefinite life franchise rights indicated that no impairment charge was necessary. If there is a significant increase in the discount rate and/or a significant adverse change in the projected performance of the business to which these rights attach, it may be necessary to take an impairment charge to profit and loss in the future.

In determining when an available-for-sale equity investment is impaired, significant judgement is required. In making this judgement, the Group evaluates, among other factors, the duration and extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost; and the financial health of and near-term business outlook for the investee, including factors such as industry and sector performance, changes in technology and operational and financing cash flow.

Income taxes

The Group is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgement is required in determining the worldwide provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Provision for deferred tax follows the way management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related assets or liabilities, which the management may expect to recover through use, sale or combination of both. Accordingly, deferred tax will be calculated at income tax rate, capital gains tax rate or combination of both. There is a rebuttable presumption in International Financial Reporting Standards that investment properties measured at fair value are recovered through sale. Thus, deferred tax on revaluation of investment properties held by the Group are calculated at the capital gains tax rate.

Recognition of deferred tax assets, which principally relate to tax losses, depends on the management's expectation of future taxable profit that will be available against which the tax losses can be utilized. The outcome of their actual utilization may be different.

Pension obligations

The present value of the pension obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost/income for pensions include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of pension obligations.

The Group determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the pension obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Group considers the interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension obligation.

Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based in part on current market conditions.

Non-trading items

The Group uses underlying business performance in its internal financial reporting to distinguish between the underlying profits and non-trading items. The identification of non-trading items requires judgement by management, but follows the consistent methodology as set out in the Group's accounting policies.

4 Segmental Information

Operating segments are identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the executive directors of the Company for the purpose of resource allocation and performance assessment. The Group has six operating segments as more fully described on page 4. No operating segments have been aggregated to form the reportable segments. Set out below is an analysis of the Group's underlying profit, net debt and total equity by reportable segment.

	Jardine Matheson US$m	Hongkong Land US$m	Dairy Farm US$m	Mandarin Oriental US$m	Jardine Cycle & Carriage US$m	Astra US$m	Corporate and other interests US$m	Intersegment transactions US$m	Underlying businesses performance US$m	Non-trading items US$m	Group US$m
2015											
Revenue *(refer note 5)*	–	1,932	11,137	607	2,016	13,702	–	(3)	29,391	–	**29,391**
Net operating costs	–	(938)	(10,702)	(499)	(1,945)	(12,606)	(102)	3	(26,789)	(82)	**(26,871)**
Change in fair value of investment properties	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,033	**1,033**
Operating profit	–	994	435	108	71	1,096	(102)	–	2,602	951	**3,553**
Net financing charges											
– financing charges	–	(115)	(15)	(14)	–	(102)	(4)	–	(250)	–	**(250)**
– financing income	–	41	1	2	–	84	7	–	135	–	**135**
	–	(74)	(14)	(12)	–	(18)	3	–	(115)	–	**(115)**
Share of results of Jardine Matheson	191	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	191	–	**191**
Share of results of associates and joint ventures											
– before change in fair value of investment properties	–	140	85	11	126	300	2	–	664	42	**706**
– change in fair value of investment properties	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	72	**72**
	–	140	85	11	126	300	2	–	664	114	**778**
Profit before tax	191	1,060	506	107	197	1,378	(97)	–	3,342	1,065	**4,407**
Tax	–	(151)	(84)	(16)	(16)	(327)	(1)	–	(595)	20	**(575)**
Profit after tax	191	909	422	91	181	1,051	(98)	–	2,747	1,085	**3,832**
Non-controlling interests	–	(457)	(90)	(24)	(54)	(697)	3	–	(1,319)	(560)	**(1,879)**
Profit attributable to shareholders	**191**	**452**	**332**	**67**	**127**	**354**	**(95)**	**–**	**1,428**	**525**	**1,953**
Net (debt)/cash (excluding net debt of financial services companies)*	**–**	**(2,341)**	**(482)**	**(132)**	**42**	**75**	**403**	**–**			**(2,435)**
Total equity	**2,240**	**28,720**	**1,641**	**1,313**	**1,106**	**9,845**	**1,336**	**(58)**			**46,143**
2014											
Revenue *(refer note 5)*	–	1,876	11,008	680	1,680	16,995	–	(3)	32,236	–	32,236
Net operating costs	–	(809)	(10,484)	(559)	(1,629)	(15,259)	(126)	3	(28,863)	(16)	(28,879)
Change in fair value of investment properties	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	51
Operating profit	–	1,067	524	121	51	1,736	(126)	–	3,373	35	3,408
Net financing charges											
– financing charges	–	(114)	(9)	(20)	–	(116)	(1)	–	(260)	–	(260)
– financing income	–	45	7	3	–	102	8	–	165	–	165
	–	(69)	(2)	(17)	–	(14)	7	–	(95)	–	(95)
Share of results of Jardine Matheson	210	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	210	(5)	205
Share of results of associates and joint ventures											
– before change in fair value of investment properties	–	123	69	12	47	490	2	–	743	37	780
– change in fair value of investment properties	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	394	394
	–	123	69	12	47	490	2	–	743	431	1,174
Profit before tax	210	1,121	591	116	98	2,212	(117)	–	4,231	461	4,692
Tax	–	(188)	(93)	(19)	(11)	(476)	–	–	(787)	–	(787)
Profit after tax	210	933	498	97	87	1,736	(117)	–	3,444	461	3,905
Non-controlling interests	–	(468)	(110)	(26)	(27)	(1,203)	3	–	(1,831)	(242)	(2,073)
Profit attributable to shareholders	210	465	388	71	60	533	(114)	–	1,613	219	1,832
Net (debt)/cash (excluding net debt of financial services companies)*	–	(2,657)	475	(403)	60	(266)	619	–			(2,172)
Total equity	1,984	27,598	1,723	1,043	383	10,474	1,895	(62)			45,038

*Net (debt)/cash is total borrowings less bank balances and other liquid funds. Net debt of financial services companies amounted to US$3,232 million at 31st December 2015 *(2014: US$3,686 million)* and relates to Astra.

4 Segmental Information *(continued)*

Set out below are analyzes of the Group's underlying profit attributable to shareholders and non-current assets, by geographical areas:

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Underlying profit attributable to shareholders:		
Greater China	**786**	784
Southeast Asia	**651**	835
United Kingdom	**48**	47
Rest of the world	**38**	61
	1,523	1,727
Corporate and other interests	**(95)**	(114)
	1,428	1,613
Non-current assets*:		
Greater China	**29,794**	27,457
Southeast Asia	**14,021**	14,364
United Kingdom	**872**	803
Rest of the world	**897**	834
	45,584	43,458

*Excluding financial instruments, deferred tax assets and pension assets.

5 Revenue

	Gross revenue		Revenue	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m
By business:				
Jardine Matheson	**13,139**	13,066	**–**	–
Hongkong Land	**3,114**	3,125	**1,932**	1,876
Dairy Farm	**17,907**	13,103	**11,137**	11,008
Mandarin Oriental	**959**	1,044	**607**	680
Jardine Cycle & Carriage	**5,443**	3,633	**2,016**	1,680
Astra	**25,252**	29,461	**13,702**	16,995
Intersegment transactions	**(543)**	(650)	**(3)**	(3)
	65,271	62,782	**29,391**	32,236
By product and service:				
Agribusiness	**2,373**	2,232	**970**	1,372
Engineering and construction	**4,705**	4,976	**818**	1,246
Mining	**2,838**	3,224	**2,838**	3,224
Financial services	**4,677**	4,812	**1,284**	1,330
Logistics and IT services	**2,441**	2,715	**618**	682
Motor vehicles	**25,439**	26,701	**9,107**	10,681
Property and hotels	**4,252**	4,393	**2,619**	2,693
Restaurants	**2,521**	2,373	**–**	–
Retail	**16,025**	11,356	**11,137**	11,008
	65,271	62,782	**29,391**	32,236
By geographical location of customers:				
Greater China	**22,434**	17,376	**7,802**	7,603
Southeast Asia	**38,231**	40,745	**21,251**	24,249
United Kingdom	**3,536**	3,573	**90**	91
Rest of the world	**1,070**	1,088	**248**	293
	65,271	62,782	**29,391**	32,236

Gross revenue comprises revenue together with 100% of revenue from Jardine Matheson, associates and joint ventures.

6 Net Operating Costs

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Cost of sales	**(21,885)**	(24,060)
Other operating income	**722**	539
Selling and distribution costs	**(3,428)**	(3,384)
Administration expenses	**(1,572)**	(1,651)
Other operating expenses	**(708)**	(323)
	(26,871)	(28,879)
The following credits/(charges) are included in net operating costs:		
Cost of stocks recognized as expense	**(19,041)**	(21,090)
Cost of properties for sale recognized as expense	**(762)**	(616)
Amortization of intangible assets	**(111)**	(107)
Depreciation of tangible assets	**(774)**	(841)
Impairment of intangible assets	**(17)**	–
Impairment of tangible assets	**(372)**	(231)
Impairment of other investments	**(188)**	–
Write down of stocks and work in progress	**(46)**	(45)
Reversal of write down of stocks and work in progress	**14**	20
Reversal of write down of properties for sale	**21**	56
Impairment of debtors	**(108)**	(129)
Operating expenses arising from investment properties	**(165)**	(159)
Employee benefit expense		
– salaries and benefits in kind	**(2,493)**	(2,522)
– share options granted	**(5)**	(5)
– defined benefit pension plans *(refer note 22)*	**(70)**	(64)
– defined contribution pension plans	**(65)**	(66)
	(2,633)	(2,657)
Net foreign exchange losses	**(3)**	(9)
Operating lease expenses		
– minimum lease payments	**(974)**	(947)
– contingent rents	**(22)**	(24)
– subleases	**44**	53
	(952)	(918)
Auditors' remuneration		
– audit	**(13)**	(13)
– non-audit services	**(3)**	(4)
	(16)	(17)
Dividend and interest income from available-for-sale investments	**53**	50
Rental income from properties	**32**	31
Net operating costs included the following gains/(losses) from non-trading items:		
Decrease in fair value of plantations	**(28)**	(34)
Asset impairment	**(174)**	10
Sale and closure of businesses	**(2)**	6
Sale of other investments	**126**	16
Sale of property interests	**1**	12
Fair value loss on convertible component of Zhongsheng bonds	**(1)**	(17)
Expenses relating to transfer of listing segment of group companies' shares	**–**	(4)
Other	**(4)**	(5)
	(82)	(16)

7 Net Financing Charges

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Interest expense		
– bank loans and advances	**(112)**	(104)
– other	**(119)**	(130)
	(231)	(234)
Fair value (losses)/gains on fair value hedges	**(1)**	28
Fair value adjustment on hedged items attributable to the hedged risk	**1**	(28)
	–	–
	(231)	(234)
Interest capitalized	**46**	41
Commitment and other fees	**(65)**	(67)
Financing charges	**(250)**	(260)
Financing income	**135**	165
	(115)	(95)

8 Share of Results of Jardine Matheson

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
By business:		
Jardine Pacific	**82**	77
Jardine Motors	**43**	53
Jardine Lloyd Thompson	**37**	40
Corporate and other interests	**29**	35
	191	205
Share of results of Jardine Matheson included the following gains/(losses) from non-trading items:		
Increase in fair value of investment properties	**5**	4
Sale and closure of businesses	**3**	1
Restructuring of businesses	**(9)**	(8)
Expenses relating to transfer of listing segment of group companies' shares	**–**	(1)
Other	**1**	(1)
	–	(5)

Results are shown after tax and non-controlling interests in Jardine Matheson.

9 Share of Results of Associates and Joint Ventures

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
By business:		
Hongkong Land	**210**	516
Dairy Farm	**85**	69
Mandarin Oriental	**11**	12
Jardine Cycle & Carriage	**168**	47
Astra	**302**	530
Corporate and other interests	**2**	–
	778	1,174
Share of results of associates and joint ventures included the following gains/(losses) from non-trading items:		
Increase in fair value of investment properties	**72**	394
Asset impairment	**42**	–
Negative goodwill on acquisition of business	**–**	37
	114	431

Results are shown after tax and non-controlling interests in the associates and joint ventures.

10 Tax

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Tax charged to profit and loss is analyzed as follows:		
Current tax	**(700)**	(851)
Deferred tax	**125**	64
	(575)	(787)
Greater China	**(194)**	(262)
Southeast Asia	**(375)**	(520)
United Kingdom	**(3)**	(2)
Rest of the world	**(3)**	(3)
	(575)	(787)
Reconciliation between tax expense and tax at the applicable tax rate* :		
Tax at applicable tax rate	**(676)**	(691)
Income not subject to tax		
– change in fair value of investment properties	**200**	18
– other items	**89**	52
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes		
– change in fair value of investment properties	**(26)**	(15)
– other items	**(63)**	(54)
Tax losses and temporary differences not recognized	**(56)**	(25)
Utilization of previously unrecognized tax losses and temporary differences	**6**	4
Deferred tax assets written off	**–**	(1)
Overprovision in prior years	**3**	5
Withholding tax	**(46)**	(57)
Other	**(6)**	(23)
	(575)	(787)
Tax relating to components of other comprehensive income is analyzed as follows:		
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	**8**	4
Cash flow hedges	**(5)**	3
	3	7

Share of tax charge of Jardine Matheson of US$19 million and nil *(2014: charge of US$29 million and credit of US$9 million)* are included in share of results of Jardine Matheson and share of other comprehensive income of Jardine Matheson, respectively.

Share of tax charge of associates and joint ventures of US$212 million and nil *(2014: charge of US$271 million and credit of US$2 million)* are included in share of results of associates and joint ventures and share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures, respectively.

*The applicable tax rate for the year was 19.7% *(2014: 20.9%)* and represents the weighted average of the rates of taxation prevailing in the territories in which the Group operates. The decrease in applicable tax rate was mainly caused by a change in the geographic mix of the Group's profits.

11 Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated on profit attributable to shareholders of US$1,953 million *(2014: US$1,832 million)* and on the weighted average number of 600 million *(2014: 606 million)* shares in issue during the year.

Diluted earnings per share are calculated on profit attributable to shareholders of US$1,952 million *(2014: US$1,831 million)*, which is after adjusting for the effects of the conversion of dilutive potential ordinary shares of Jardine Matheson, subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, and on the weighted average number of 600 million *(2014: 606 million)* shares in issue during the year.

The weighted average number of shares is arrived at as follows:

	Ordinary shares in millions	
	2015	2014
Weighted average number of shares in issue	**1,119**	1,121
Company's share of shares held by Jardine Matheson	**(519)**	(515)
Weighted average number of shares for earnings per share calculation	**600**	606

Additional basic and diluted earnings per share are also calculated based on underlying profit attributable to shareholders. A reconciliation of earnings is set out below:

	2015			2014		
		Basic earnings per share	Diluted earnings per share		Basic earnings per share	Diluted earnings per share
	US$m	US$	US$	US$m	US$	US$
Profit attributable to shareholders	**1,953**	**3.25**	**3.25**	1,832	3.02	3.02
Non-trading items *(refer note 12)*	**(525)**			(219)		
Underlying profit attributable to shareholders	**1,428**	**2.38**	**2.38**	1,613	2.66	2.66

12 Non-trading Items

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
By business:		
Jardine Matheson	–	(5)
Hongkong Land	**554**	199
Dairy Farm	**(3)**	7
Mandarin Oriental	**(1)**	–
Jardine Cycle & Carriage	**31**	(1)
Astra	**7**	21
Corporate and other interests	**(63)**	(2)
	525	219
An analysis of non-trading items after interest, tax and non-controlling interests is set out below:		
Increase in fair value of investment properties		
– Hongkong Land	**547**	195
– other	**18**	17
	565	212
Decrease in fair value of plantations	**(6)**	(7)
Asset impairment	**(150)**	4
Sale and closure of businesses	**1**	3
Sale of other investments	**126**	16
Sale of property interests	–	9
Restructuring of businesses	**(9)**	(8)
Fair value loss on convertible component of Zhongsheng bonds	**(1)**	(17)
Expenses relating to transfer of listing segment of group companies' shares	–	(4)
Negative goodwill on acquisition of business	–	14
Other	**(1)**	(3)
	525	219

13 Intangible Assets

	Goodwill US$m	Franchise rights US$m	Leasehold land US$m	Concession rights US$m	Other US$m	Total US$m
2015						
Cost	897	172	898	431	357	**2,755**
Amortization and impairment	(3)	–	(163)	(23)	(131)	**(320)**
Net book value at 1st January	894	172	735	408	226	**2,435**
Exchange differences	(68)	(17)	(71)	(41)	(13)	**(210)**
New subsidiaries	214	–	4	–	6	**224**
Additions	–	–	45	30	114	**189**
Amortization	–	–	(33)	(3)	(75)	**(111)**
Impairment charge	–	–	–	–	(17)	**(17)**
Net book value at 31st December	**1,040**	**155**	**680**	**394**	**241**	**2,510**
Cost	1,043	155	859	419	405	**2,881**
Amortization and impairment	(3)	–	(179)	(25)	(164)	**(371)**
	1,040	**155**	**680**	**394**	**241**	**2,510**
2014						
Cost	794	175	754	357	272	2,352
Amortization and impairment	(3)	–	(137)	(17)	(107)	(264)
Net book value at 1st January	791	175	617	340	165	2,088
Exchange differences	(23)	(4)	(18)	(11)	(5)	(61)
New subsidiaries	126	–	2	–	10	138
Additions	–	1	187	85	124	397
Revaluation surplus before transfer to investment properties	–	–	20	–	–	20
Transfer to investment properties and properties for sale	–	–	(40)	–	–	(40)
Amortization	–	–	(33)	(6)	(68)	(107)
Net book value at 31st December	894	172	735	408	226	2,435
Cost	897	172	898	431	357	2,755
Amortization and impairment	(3)	–	(163)	(23)	(131)	(320)
	894	172	735	408	226	2,435

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Goodwill allocation by business:		
Dairy Farm	**725**	583
Mandarin Oriental	**24**	24
Astra	**291**	287
	1,040	894

13 Intangible Assets *(continued)*

Goodwill relating to Dairy Farm is allocated to groups of cash-generating units identified by banners or group of stores acquired in each geographical segment. Cash flow projections for impairment reviews are based on budgets prepared on the basis of assumptions reflective of the prevailing market conditions, and are discounted appropriately. Key assumptions used for value-in-use calculations include budgeted gross margins of between 21% and 30% and average growth rate of 4% to extrapolate cash flows, which vary across the group's business segments and geographical locations, over a five-year period and thereafter, and are based on management expectations for the market development; and pre-tax discount rates of between 7% and 18% applied to the cash flow projections. The discount rates used reflect business specific risks relating to the relevant industry, business life-cycle and geographical location. On the basis of these reviews, management concluded that no impairment has occurred.

Goodwill relating to Astra represents goodwill arising from acquisition of shares in Astra which is regarded as an operating segment. Accordingly, for the purpose of impairment review, the carrying value of Astra is compared with the recoverable amount measured by reference to the quoted market price of the shares held. On the basis of this review and the continued expected level of profitability, management concluded that no impairment has occurred.

Franchise rights are rights under franchise agreements with automobile and heavy equipment manufacturers. These franchise agreements are deemed to have indefinite lives because either they do not have any term of expiry or their renewal would be probable and would not involve significant costs, taking into account the history of renewal and the relationships between the franchisee and the contracting parties. The carrying amounts of franchise rights, which included automotive of US$55 million and heavy equipment of US$98 million, are not amortized as such rights will contribute cash flows for an indefinite period. Management has performed an impairment review of the carrying amounts of franchise rights at 31st December 2015 and has concluded that no impairment has occurred. The impairment review was made by comparing the carrying amounts of the cash-generating units in which the franchise rights reside with the recoverable amounts of the cash-generating units. The recoverable amounts of the cash-generating units are determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations use pre-tax cash flow projections based on budgets covering a three-year period. Cash flows beyond the three-year period are extrapolated using growth rates of between 3% and 4%. Pre-tax discount rates of between 14% and 17%, reflecting business specific risks, are applied to the cash flow projections.

Other intangible assets comprise trademarks, computer software, hotel development costs, deferred acquisition costs for insurance contracts and customer contracts.

At 31st December 2015, the carrying amount of leasehold land pledged as security for borrowings amounted to US$7 million *(2014: US$9 million) (refer note 31)*.

The amortization charges are all recognized in arriving at operating profit and are included in cost of sales, selling and distribution costs and administration expenses.

The remaining amortization periods for intangible assets are as follows:

Leasehold land	up to 84 years
Concession rights	by traffic volume over 30 to 32 years
Computer software	up to 9 years
Other	up to 30 years

14 Tangible Assets

	Freehold properties US$m	Leasehold properties US$m	Leasehold improve-ments US$m	Mining properties US$m	Plant & machinery US$m	Furniture, equipment & motor vehicles US$m	Total US$m
2015							
Cost	878	2,395	930	1,076	3,492	2,078	**10,849**
Depreciation and impairment	(83)	(503)	(520)	(340)	(2,045)	(1,113)	**(4,604)**
Net book value at 1st January	795	1,892	410	736	1,447	965	**6,245**
Exchange differences	(71)	(141)	(20)	(18)	(128)	(83)	**(461)**
New subsidiaries	–	5	2	6	21	1	**35**
Additions	11	228	86	–	239	276	**840**
Disposals	–	(1)	(4)	–	(3)	(10)	**(18)**
Transfer to stock and work in progress	–	–	–	–	(2)	(47)	**(49)**
Depreciation charge	(10)	(79)	(80)	(20)	(343)	(242)	**(774)**
Impairment charge	–	(3)	(1)	(352)	(15)	(1)	**(372)**
Net book value at 31st December	**725**	**1,901**	**393**	**352**	**1,216**	**859**	**5,446**
Cost	813	2,428	937	1,040	3,365	1,982	**10,565**
Depreciation and impairment	(88)	(527)	(544)	(688)	(2,149)	(1,123)	**(5,119)**
	725	**1,901**	**393**	**352**	**1,216**	**859**	**5,446**
2014							
Cost	935	2,162	888	1,087	3,391	1,978	10,441
Depreciation and impairment	(75)	(440)	(502)	(100)	(1,867)	(1,031)	(4,015)
Net book value at 1st January	860	1,722	386	987	1,524	947	6,426
Exchange differences	(68)	(49)	(17)	1	(34)	(30)	(197)
New subsidiaries	–	29	21	–	1	31	82
Additions	17	272	100	–	359	332	1,080
Disposals	(3)	(1)	(2)	–	(7)	(13)	(26)
Transfer to stocks and work in progress	–	–	–	–	(3)	(44)	(47)
Depreciation charge	(10)	(81)	(78)	(21)	(393)	(258)	(841)
Impairment charge	–	–	–	(231)	–	–	(231)
Reclassified to non-current assets held for sale	(1)	–	–	–	–	–	(1)
Net book value at 31st December	795	1,892	410	736	1,447	965	6,245
Cost	878	2,395	930	1,076	3,492	2,078	10,849
Depreciation and impairment	(83)	(503)	(520)	(340)	(2,045)	(1,113)	(4,604)
	795	1,892	410	736	1,447	965	6,245

As a result of the decline in coal prices as well as the subdued outlook, management had performed an impairment review of the carrying amount of the mining properties and other tangible assets, and concluded that an impairment had occurred. An impairment charge of US$370 million *(2014: US$231 million)* had been included in profit and loss in the line 'Other operating expenses'.

14 Tangible Assets *(continued)*

The impairment review was performed by comparing the carrying amount of the cash-generating units of the mining properties with the recoverable amount. The cash-generating unit is determined based on the location of the mining properties and the extent that they share infrastructure. The recoverable amount of US$337 million *(2014: US$696 million)*, net of deferred tax, is determined based on the fair value less costs of disposal, using a discounted cash flow method with unobservable inputs. Major assumptions used in the valuation are coal price per tonne of US$52 to US$72 *(2014: US$65 to US$90)* and post-tax discount rate of 12.8% *(2014: 12.5%)*.

The periods used in the cash flow forecast are based on the depletion of reserves or the expiration of the concession period, whichever is earlier.

Freehold properties include a hotel property of US$105 million *(2014: US$96 million)*, which is stated net of a grant of US$23 million *(2014: US$24 million)*.

Net book value of leasehold properties, plant and machinery and motor vehicles acquired under finance leases amounted to US$270 million, US$41 million and US$45 million *(2014: US$278 million, US$64 million and US$3 million)*, respectively.

Rental income from properties and other tangible assets amounted to US$304 million *(2014: US$352 million)* including contingent rents of US$3 million *(2014: US$3 million)*.

Future minimum rental payments receivable under non-cancellable leases are as follows:

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Within one year	**118**	156
Between one and two years	**64**	91
Between two and five years	**48**	76
Beyond five years	**10**	15
	240	338

At 31st December 2015, the carrying amount of tangible assets pledged as security for borrowings amounted to US$555 million *(2014: US$620 million) (refer note 31)*.

15 Investment Properties

	Completed commercial properties US$m	Under development commercial properties US$m	Completed residential properties US$m	Total US$m
2015				
At 1st January	22,922	834	145	**23,901**
Exchange differences	(33)	(45)	(2)	**(80)**
Additions	95	185	–	**280**
Disposals	(1)	–	–	**(1)**
Transfer from properties for sale	–	–	78	**78**
Increase/(decrease) in fair value	1,145	(123)	11	**1,033**
At 31st December	**24,128**	**851**	**232**	**25,211**
Freehold properties				**134**
Leasehold properties				**25,077**
				25,211
2014				
At 1st January	22,868	682	138	23,688
Exchange differences	(37)	(17)	–	(54)
Additions	25	157	2	184
Transfer from intangible assets	32	–	–	32
Increase in fair value	34	12	5	51
At 31st December	22,922	834	145	23,901
Freehold properties				73
Leasehold properties				23,828
				23,901

The Group measures its investment properties at fair value. The fair values of the Group's investment properties at 31st December 2015 and 2014, which were principally held by Hongkong Land, have been determined on the basis of valuations carried out by independent valuers who hold a recognized relevant professional qualification and have recent experience in the locations and segments of the investment properties valued. Hongkong Land employed Jones Lang LaSalle to value its commercial investment properties in Hong Kong, mainland China, Singapore, Vietnam and Cambodia which are either freehold or held under leases with unexpired lease terms of more than 20 years. The valuations, which conform to the International Valuation Standards issued by the International Valuation Standards Council and the HKIS Valuation Standards issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Surveyors, were arrived at by reference to the net income, allowing for reversionary potential, of each property. The valuations are comprehensively reviewed by Hongkong Land.

Fair value measurements of residential properties using no significant non-observable inputs
Fair values of completed residential properties are generally derived using the direct comparison method. This valuation method is based on comparing the property to be valued directly with other comparable properties, which have recently transacted. However, given the heterogeneous nature of real estate properties, appropriate adjustments are usually required to allow for any qualitative differences that may affect the price likely to be achieved by the property under consideration.

15 Investment Properties *(continued)*

Fair value measurements of commercial properties using significant unobservable inputs

Fair values of completed commercial properties in Hong Kong and Singapore are generally derived using the income capitalization method. This valuation method is based on the capitalization of the net income and reversionary income potential by adopting appropriate capitalization rates, which are derived from analysis of sale transactions and valuers' interpretation of prevailing investor requirements or expectations. The prevailing market rents adopted in the valuation have reference to valuers' view of recent lettings, within the subject properties and other comparable properties.

Fair values of completed commercial properties in Vietnam and Cambodia are generally derived using the discounted cash flow method. The net present value of the income stream is estimated by applying an appropriate discount rate which reflects the risk profile.

Fair values of under development commercial properties are generally derived using the residual method. This valuation method is essentially a means of valuing the land by reference to its development potential by deducting development costs together with developer's profit and risk from the estimated capital value of the proposed development assuming completion as at the date of valuation.

The Group's policy is to recognize transfers between fair value measurements as of the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer.

Information about fair value measurements of Hongkong Land's investment properties using significant unobservable inputs at 31st December 2015:

				Range of significant unobservable inputs	
		Fair value	Valuation method	Prevailing market rent per month	Capitalization/ discount rates
Commercial properties		US$m		US$	%
Completed	Hong Kong	23,400	Income capitalization	4.6 to 39.5 per square foot	3.50 to 5.50
	Singapore	533	Income capitalization	5.5 to 8.1 per square foot	3.50 to 5.50
	Vietnam and Cambodia	52	Discounted cash flow	20.0 to 51.1 per square metre	14.00 to 15.00
	Total	23,985			
Under development	Mainland China	638	Residual	122.9 per square metre	4.75
	Cambodia	103	Residual	32.0 to 73.0 per square metre	13.00
	Total	741			

15 Investment Properties *(continued)*

Prevailing market rents are estimated based on independent valuers' view of recent lettings, within the subject properties and other comparable properties. The higher the rents, the higher the fair value.

Capitalization and discount rates are estimated by independent valuers based on the risk profile of the properties being valued. The lower the rates, the higher the fair value.

Rental income from investment properties amounted to US$852 million *(2014: US$845 million)* including contingent rents of US$11 million *(2014: US$14 million)*.

Future minimum rental payments receivable under non-cancellable leases are as follows:

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Within one year	**765**	719
Between one and two years	**544**	519
Between two and five years	**502**	469
Beyond five years	**362**	97
	2,173	1,804

Generally the Group's operating leases in respect of investment properties are for terms of three or more years.

At 31st December 2015, the carrying amount of investment properties pledged as security for borrowings amounted to US$638 million *(2014: nil) (refer note 31)*.

16 Plantations

The Group's plantation assets are primarily for the production of palm oil.

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Movements during the year:		
At 1st January	**908**	856
Exchange differences	**(90)**	(20)
New subsidiaries	**–**	27
Additions	**76**	86
Disposals	**(7)**	(7)
Net decrease in fair value	**(28)**	(34)
At 31st December	**859**	908
Immature plantations	**173**	166
Mature plantations	**686**	742
	859	908

	Hectares	Hectares
Planted area:		
Immature plantations	**31,198**	35,904
Mature plantations	**198,768**	192,795
	229,966	228,699

The plantations were valued internally at their fair values less point of sale costs, based on a discounted cash flow method using unobservable inputs. The major unobservable inputs used in the valuation are:

	2015	2014
Crude palm oil price per tonne (US$)	**884**	941
Effective annual price inflation (for the first five years) (%)	**7***	7*
Effective annual cost inflation (for the first five years) (%)	**6***	7*
Post-tax discount rates (%)	**14**	14

The higher the crude palm oil price per tonne and the higher the effective annual price inflation, the higher the fair value. The higher the effective annual cost inflation and the higher the post-tax discount rates, the lower the fair value.

Changes in unrealized loss for the year for plantations held at the end of the year amounted to US$28 million *(2014: US$34 million)* and have been included in profit and loss in the line 'Other operating expenses'.

During the year, the Group harvested 4.2 million *(2014: 4.1 million)* tonnes of produce from the plantations with a fair value at the point of harvest less point of sale costs of US$385 million *(2014: US$626 million)*.

The Group's plantations had not been pledged as security for borrowings at 31st December 2014 and 2015.

*0% inflation thereafter.

17 Investment in Jardine Matheson

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Share of attributable net assets including own shares held	**2,923**	2,821
Own shares held *(refer note 29)*	**(1,867)**	(1,851)
Share of attributable net assets	**1,056**	970
Goodwill on acquisition	**1,179**	1,009
	2,235	1,979
Fair value	**19,312**	23,555
Movements during the year:		
At 1st January	**1,979**	1,734
Share of results after tax and non-controlling interests	**191**	205
Share of other comprehensive expense after tax and non-controlling interests	**(55)**	(80)
Share of dividends of the Company *(refer note 28)*	**143**	134
Dividends received	**(563)**	(535)
Share of employee share options granted	**11**	10
Change in attributable interests	**553**	528
Change in own shares held	**(16)**	(13)
Other	**(8)**	(4)
At 31st December	**2,235**	1,979

Financial information of Jardine Matheson for the year ended 31st December 2015 and 2014 can be accessed through the internet at www.jardines.com.

18 Associates and Joint Ventures

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Listed associates		
– Yonghui	**464**	–
– Siam City Cement	**152**	–
– other	**79**	19
	695	19
Unlisted associates	**1,052**	931
Share of attributable net assets	**1,747**	950
Goodwill on acquisition	**892**	20
	2,639	970
Listed joint ventures		
– Bank Permata	**580**	651
– PT Tunas Ridean	**75**	76
	655	727
Unlisted joint ventures	**5,899**	6,159
Share of attributable net assets	**6,554**	6,886
Goodwill on acquisition	**130**	134
	6,684	7,020
	9,323	7,990
By business:		
Hongkong Land	**4,601**	4,884
Dairy Farm	**1,294**	390
Mandarin Oriental	**165**	102
Jardine Cycle & Carriage	**926**	203
Astra	**2,310**	2,394
Corporate and other interests	**27**	17
	9,323	7,990

18 Associates and Joint Ventures *(continued)*

	Associates		Joint ventures	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m
Movements of associates and joint ventures during the year:				
At 1st January	**970**	903	**7,020**	6,846
Share of results after tax and non-controlling interests	**347**	237	**431**	937
Negative goodwill on acquisition of business	**–**	–	**–**	(37)
Share of other comprehensive expense after tax and non-controlling interests	**(166)**	(19)	**(450)**	(177)
Dividends received	**(186)**	(149)	**(321)**	(419)
Acquisitions, increases in attributable interests and advances	**1,666**	1	**367**	440
Disposals, decreases in attributable interests and repayment of advances	**–**	(3)	**(387)**	(475)
Reclassification of associates and joint ventures as subsidiaries	**–**	–	**–**	(95)
Other	**8**	–	**24**	–
At 31st December	**2,639**	970	**6,684**	7,020
Fair value of listed associates/joint ventures	**2,035**	82	**469**	760

(a) Investment in associates
The material associates of the Group are listed below. These associates have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares, which are held directly by the Group.

Nature of investments in material associates in 2015 and 2014:

Name of entity	Nature of business	Country of incorporation/ principal place of business/ place of listing	% of ownership interest 2015	2014
Yonghui Superstores Co., Limited ('Yonghui')	Supermarkets and hypermarkets	Mainland China/ Mainland China/ Shanghai	**20**	–
Siam City Cement Public Company Limited ('Siam City Cement')	Cement manufacturer	Thailand/ Thailand/ Thailand	**25**	–
PT Astra Daihatsu Motor	Automotive	Indonesia/ Indonesia/ Unlisted	**32**	32

18 Associates and Joint Ventures *(continued)*

Summarized financial information for material associates

Summarized balance sheet at 31st December (unless otherwise indicated):

	Yonghui† US$m	Siam City Cement US$m	PT Astra Daihatsu Motor US$m	Total US$m
2015				
Non-current assets	1,991	792	571	**3,354**
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,022	65	483	**1,570**
Other current assets	910	182	301	**1,393**
Total current assets	1,932	247	784	**2,963**
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities*	–	(29)	–	**(29)**
Other non-current liabilities*	(13)	(203)	(43)	**(259)**
Total non-current liabilities	(13)	(232)	(43)	**(288)**
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities*	(54)	(35)	–	**(89)**
Other current liabilities*	(1,491)	(160)	(375)	**(2,026)**
Total current liabilities	(1,545)	(195)	(375)	**(2,115)**
Non-controlling interests	(8)	–	–	**(8)**
Net assets	**2,357**	**612**	**937**	**3,906**
2014				
Non-current assets	–	–	630	630
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	–	–	479	479
Other current assets	–	–	335	335
Total current assets	–	–	814	814
Other non-current liabilities*	–	–	(42)	(42)
Current liabilities				
Other current liabilities*	–	–	(432)	(432)
Total current liabilities	–	–	(432)	(432)
Net assets	–	–	970	970

*Financial liabilities exclude trade and other payables and provisions, which are presented under other current and non-current liabilities.

†Based on summarized balance sheet at 30th September 2015.

18 Associates and Joint Ventures *(continued)*

Summarized statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31st December (unless otherwise indicated):

	Yonghui† US$m	Siam City Cement US$m	PT Astra Daihatsu Motor US$m	Total US$m
2015				
Revenue	3,218	660	3,337	**7,215**
Depreciation and amortization	(64)	(32)	(95)	**(191)**
Interest income	9	1	30	**40**
Interest expense	(5)	(10)	–	**(15)**
Profit from underlying business performance	49	114	329	**492**
Income tax expense	(8)	(21)	(79)	**(108)**
Profit after tax from underlying business performance	41	93	250	**384**
Other comprehensive expense	(4)	1	(1)	**(4)**
Total comprehensive income	**37**	**94**	**249**	**380**
Dividends received from associates	**16**	**25**	**59**	**100**
2014				
Revenue	–	–	4,012	4,012
Depreciation and amortization	–	–	(99)	(99)
Interest income	–	–	47	47
Profit from underlying business performance	–	–	380	380
Income tax expense	–	–	(89)	(89)
Profit after tax from underlying business performance	–	–	291	291
Total comprehensive income	–	–	291	291
Dividends received from associates	–	–	71	71

†Based on summarized statement of comprehensive income for the six months ended 30th September 2015.

The information contained in the summarized balance sheet and statement of comprehensive income reflect the amounts presented in the financial statements of the associates adjusted for differences in accounting policies between the Group and the associates, and fair value of the associates at the time of acquisition. For associates acquired during 2015, the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities at the acquisition date is provisional and will be finalized within one year after the acquisition date.

18 Associates and Joint Ventures *(continued)*

Reconciliation of the summarized financial information

Reconciliation of the summarized financial information presented to the carrying amount of the Group's interests in its material associates for the year ended 31st December:

	Yonghui US$m	Siam City Cement US$m	PT Astra Daihatsu Motor US$m	Total US$m
2015				
Net assets	2,357	612	937	**3,906**
Interest in associates (%)	*20*	*25*	*32*	
Group's share of net assets in associates	471	153	299	**923**
Goodwill	417	411	–	**828**
Other	(7)	–	–	**(7)**
Carrying value	**881**	**564**	**299**	**1,744**
Fair value	**1,265**	**514**	**N/A**	**1,779**
2014				
Net assets	–	–	970	970
Interest in associates (%)	–	–	*32*	
Group's share of net assets in associates	–	–	309	309
Carrying value	–	–	309	309
Fair value	–	–	N/A	–

18 Associates and Joint Ventures *(continued)*

The Group has interests in a number of individually immaterial associates. The following table analyzes, in aggregate, the share of profit and other comprehensive expense and carrying amount of these associates.

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Share of profit	**237**	144
Share of other comprehensive expense	**(40)**	(12)
Share of total comprehensive income	**197**	132
Carrying amount of interests in these associates	**895**	661

Contingent liabilities relating to the Group's interest in associates

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Financial guarantee in respect of facilities made available to an associate	**21**	22

(b) Investment in joint ventures
The material joint ventures of the Group are listed below. These joint ventures have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares, which are held directly by the Group.

Nature of investments in material joint ventures in 2015 and 2014:

	Nature of business	Country of incorporation and principal place of business	% of ownership interest **2015**	% of ownership interest 2014
Hongkong Land				
– Properties Sub F, Ltd	Property investment	Macau	**49**	49
– BFC Development LLP	Property investment	Singapore	**33**	33
– Central Boulevard Development Pte Ltd	Property investment	Singapore	**33**	33
– One Raffles Quay Pte Ltd	Property investment	Singapore	**33**	33
Astra				
– PT Astra Honda Motor	Automotive	Indonesia	**50**	50
– PT Bank Permata Tbk	Commercial and retail bank	Indonesia	**45**	45

As at 31st December 2015, the fair value of the Group's interest in PT Bank Permata Tbk, which is listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange, was US$363 million *(2014: US$641 million)* and the carrying amount of the Group's interest was US$616 million *(2014: US$690 million)*. All other joint ventures in the above table are unlisted.

18 Associates and Joint Ventures *(continued)*

Summarized financial information for material joint ventures

Set out below are the summarized financial information for the Group's material joint ventures.

Summarized balance sheet at 31st December:

	Properties Sub F, Ltd US$m	BFC Development LLP US$m	Central Boulevard Development Pte Ltd US$m	One Raffles Quay Pte Ltd US$m	PT Astra Honda Motor US$m	PT Bank Permata Tbk US$m	Total US$m
2015							
Non-current assets	1,574	3,373	2,605	2,580	1,395	5,199	**16,726**
Current assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	20	8	41	11	213	1,750	**2,043**
Other current assets	48	5	14	1	376	6,236	**6,680**
Total current assets	68	13	55	12	589	7,986	**8,723**
Non-current liabilities							
Financial liabilities*	(35)	(1,196)	(1,135)	(727)	–	(473)	**(3,566)**
Other non-current liabilities*	(166)	–	(19)	(188)	(221)	(80)	**(674)**
Total non-current liabilities	(201)	(1,196)	(1,154)	(915)	(221)	(553)	**(4,240)**
Current liabilities							
Financial liabilities*	(1)	(1)	(6)	(3)	–	(149)	**(160)**
Other current liabilities*	(38)	(65)	(38)	(44)	(583)	(11,180)	**(11,948)**
Total current liabilities	(39)	(66)	(44)	(47)	(583)	(11,329)	**(12,108)**
Net assets	**1,402**	**2,124**	**1,462**	**1,630**	**1,180**	**1,303**	**9,101**
2014							
Non-current assets	1,575	3,581	2,676	2,726	1,384	5,453	17,395
Current assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	38	28	55	11	303	1,476	1,911
Other current assets	59	12	70	2	444	8,059	8,646
Total current assets	97	40	125	13	747	9,535	10,557
Non-current liabilities							
Financial liabilities*	(54)	(1,291)	(1,214)	(787)	–	(678)	(4,024)
Other non-current liabilities*	(158)	–	(14)	(196)	(247)	(96)	(711)
Total non-current liabilities	(212)	(1,291)	(1,228)	(983)	(247)	(774)	(4,735)
Current liabilities							
Financial liabilities*	(1)	(3)	(6)	(11)	–	(58)	(79)
Other current liabilities*	(48)	(96)	(70)	(36)	(655)	(12,696)	(13,601)
Total current liabilities	(49)	(99)	(76)	(47)	(655)	(12,754)	(13,680)
Net assets	1,411	2,231	1,497	1,709	1,229	1,460	9,537

*Financial liabilities exclude trade and other payables and provisions, which are presented under other current and non-current liabilities.

18 Associates and Joint Ventures *(continued)*

Summarized statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31st December:

	Properties Sub F, Ltd US$m	BFC Development LLP US$m	Central Boulevard Development Pte Ltd US$m	One Raffles Quay Pte Ltd US$m	PT Astra Honda Motor US$m	PT Bank Permata Tbk US$m	Total US$m
2015							
Revenue	94	161	192	120	4,257	1,332	**6,156**
Depreciation and amortization	(7)	–	–	–	(106)	(19)	**(132)**
Interest income	–	–	–	–	20	–	**20**
Interest expense	(2)	(52)	(24)	(22)	–	–	**(100)**
Profit/(loss) from underlying business performance	47	70	90	64	425	(15)	**681**
Income tax expense	(6)	(12)	(15)	(11)	(104)	(3)	**(151)**
Profit/(loss) after tax from underlying business performance	41	58	75	53	321	(18)	**530**
Profit after tax from non-trading items	2	43	113	30	–	–	**188**
Profit/(loss) after tax	43	101	188	83	321	(18)	**718**
Other comprehensive income/(expense)	1	(148)	(96)	(110)	(2)	(4)	**(359)**
Total comprehensive income/(expense)	**44**	**(47)**	**92**	**(27)**	**319**	**(22)**	**359**
Dividends received from joint ventures	**26**	**20**	**42**	**18**	**123**	**6**	**235**
2014							
Revenue	140	164	124	128	4,973	1,426	6,955
Depreciation and amortization	(7)	–	–	–	(89)	(20)	(116)
Interest income	–	–	–	–	36	–	36
Interest expense	(3)	(47)	(21)	(22)	–	–	(93)
Profit from underlying business performance	85	83	70	72	540	172	1,022
Income tax expense	(10)	(13)	(11)	(12)	(131)	(39)	(216)
Profit after tax from underlying business performance	75	70	59	60	409	133	806
Profit after tax from non-trading items	362	136	356	75	–	–	929
Profit after tax	437	206	415	135	409	133	1,735
Other comprehensive expense	–	(92)	(55)	(68)	(1)	5	(211)
Total comprehensive income	437	114	360	67	408	138	1,524
Dividends received from joint ventures	41	29	41	22	143	7	283

The information contained in the summarized balance sheet and statement of comprehensive income reflect the amounts presented in the financial statements of the joint ventures adjusted for differences in accounting policies between the Group and the joint ventures, and fair value of the joint ventures at the time of acquisition.

18 Associates and Joint Ventures *(continued)*

Reconciliation of the summarized financial information

Reconciliation of the summarized financial information presented to the carrying amount of the Group's interests in its material joint ventures for the year ended 31st December:

	Properties Sub F, Ltd US$m	BFC Development LLP US$m	Central Boulevard Development Pte Ltd US$m	One Raffles Quay Pte Ltd US$m	PT Astra Honda Motor US$m	PT Bank Permata Tbk US$m	Total US$m
2015							
Net assets	1,402	2,124	1,462	1,630	1,180	1,303	**9,101**
Shareholders' loans	35	1,196	–	95	–	–	**1,326**
Adjusted net assets	1,437	3,320	1,462	1,725	1,180	1,303	**10,427**
Interest in joint ventures (%)	*49*	*33*	*33*	*33*	*50*	*45*	
Group's share of net assets in joint ventures	704	1,107	487	575	590	580	**4,043**
Goodwill	–	–	–	–	–	36	**36**
Carrying value	**704**	**1,107**	**487**	**575**	**590**	**616**	**4,079**
2014							
Net assets	1,411	2,231	1,497	1,709	1,229	1,460	9,537
Shareholders' loans	55	1,291	–	102	–	–	1,448
Adjusted net assets	1,466	3,522	1,497	1,811	1,229	1,460	10,985
Interest in joint ventures (%)	*49*	*33*	*33*	*33*	*50*	*45*	
Group's share of net assets in joint ventures	718	1,174	499	604	615	650	4,260
Goodwill	–	–	–	–	–	40	40
Carrying value	718	1,174	499	604	615	690	4,300

The Group has interests in a number of individually immaterial joint ventures. The following table analyzes, in aggregate, the share of profit and other comprehensive income and carrying amount of these joint ventures.

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Share of profit	**134**	207
Share of other comprehensive expense	**(159)**	(75)
Share of total comprehensive income	**(25)**	132
Carrying amount of interests in these joint ventures	**2,605**	2,720

Commitments and contingent liabilities in respect of joint ventures

The Group has the following commitments relating to its joint ventures as at 31st December:

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Commitment to provide funding if called	**191**	188

There were no contingent liabilities to the Group's interest in the joint ventures at 31st December 2015 and 2014.

19 Other Investments

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Available-for-sale financial assets		
Listed securities		
– Asia Commercial Bank	**60**	49
– Rothschild & Co (formerly known as Paris Orléans)	**108**	91
– Schindler Holdings	**217**	183
– The Bank of N.T. Butterfield & Son	**47**	47
– Zhongsheng	**147**	215
– other	**453**	555
	1,032	1,140
Unlisted securities	**59**	197
	1,091	1,337
Held-to-maturity financial assets		
Listed securities	**7**	–
	1,098	1,337
Non-current	**1,066**	1,319
Current	**32**	18
	1,098	1,337
Analysis by geographical area of operation:		
Greater China	**221**	280
Southeast Asia	**497**	728
Rest of the world	**380**	329
	1,098	1,337
Movements during the year:		
At 1st January	**1,337**	1,113
Exchange differences	**(48)**	(16)
Additions	**118**	521
Disposals and capital repayments	**(306)**	(200)
Unwinding of discount	**(2)**	(2)
Net revaluation deficit	**(1)**	(79)
At 31st December	**1,098**	1,337

In 2014, a wholly-owned subsidiary purchased new shares in Zhongsheng Group Holdings Limited ('Zhongsheng') which represents an initial 11% equity interest. Together with the convertible bonds held *(refer note 20)*, this investment would enable the subsidiary to increase its interest to 20% upon fully exercising the bonds. An impairment charge of US$188 million was made against the investment in Zhongsheng through profit and loss during 2015 as a result of a prolonged decline in its market value.

Movements of available-for-sale financial assets which were valued based on unobservable inputs during the year are disclosed in note 2. Profit on sale of these assets in 2015 amounted to US$126 million and was credited to profit and loss. There was no sale of these assets in 2014.

The fair value of held-to-maturity financial assets at 31st December 2015 was US$7 million.

20 Debtors

	2015	2014
	US$m	US$m
Consumer financing debtors		
– gross	**4,079**	4,401
– provision for impairment	**(183)**	(202)
	3,896	4,199
Financing lease receivables		
– gross investment	**542**	805
– unearned finance income	**(67)**	(95)
– net investment	**475**	710
– provision for impairment	**(14)**	(29)
	461	681
Financing debtors	**4,357**	4,880
Trade debtors		
– third parties	**1,575**	1,953
– associates	**21**	18
– joint ventures	**50**	60
	1,646	2,031
– provision for impairment	**(49)**	(40)
	1,597	1,991
Other debtors		
– third parties	**2,089**	1,893
– Jardine Matheson	**–**	128
– associates	**4**	5
– joint ventures	**140**	110
	2,233	2,136
– provision for impairment	**(10)**	(10)
	2,223	2,126
	8,177	8,997
Non-current	**3,243**	3,521
Current	**4,934**	5,476
	8,177	8,997
Analysis by geographical area of operation:		
Greater China	**847**	784
Southeast Asia	**7,263**	8,016
United Kingdom	**7**	9
Rest of the world	**60**	188
	8,177	8,997
Fair value:		
Consumer financing debtors	**3,834**	4,136
Financing lease receivables	**469**	687
Financing debtors	**4,303**	4,823
Trade debtors	**1,598**	1,991
Other debtors*	**1,110**	1,132
	7,011	7,946

*Excluding prepayments, rental and other deposits, and other non-financial debtors.

20 Debtors *(continued)*

Trade and other debtors excluding derivative financial instruments are stated at amortized cost. The fair value of these debtors other than convertible bonds in Zhongsheng and short-term debtors is estimated using the expected future receipts discounted at market rates ranging from 4% to 15% *(2014: 6% to 16%)* per annum. The fair value of convertible bonds in Zhongsheng is estimated by reference to market interest rate and the quoted price of the underlying shares. The fair value of short-term debtors approximates their carrying amounts. Derivative financial instruments are stated at fair value.

Financing debtors

Financing debtors comprise consumer financing debtors and financing lease receivables. They relate primarily to Astra's motor vehicle and motorcycle financing. Before accepting any new customer, the Group assesses the potential customer's credit quality and sets credit limits by customer using internal scoring systems. These limits and scoring are reviewed periodically. The Group obtains collateral in the form of motor vehicles and motorcycles from consumer financing debtors who give the Group the right to sell the repossessed collateral or take any other action to settle the outstanding debt.

The loan period ranges from 6 to 60 months for motor vehicles and motorcycles. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization and default or delinquency in payment are considered indicators that the debtor is impaired. An allowance for impairment is made based on the estimated irrecovable amount by reference to past default experience. The Group has the right to repossess the assets whenever its customers default on their installment obligations. It usually exercises its right if monthly installments are overdue for 30 days for motor vehicles and 60 days for motorcycles. Management has considered the balances against which collective impairment provision is made as impaired.

The maturity analysis of consumer financing debtors at 31st December is as follows:

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Including related finance income		
Within one year	**2,856**	2,917
Between one and two years	**1,489**	1,650
Between two and five years	**855**	1,051
Beyond five years	**6**	–
	5,206	5,618
Excluding related finance income		
Within one year	**2,132**	2,152
Between one and two years	**1,193**	1,315
Between two and five years	**749**	934
Beyond five years	**5**	–
	4,079	4,401

Financing lease receivables

An analysis of financing lease receivables is set out below:

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Lease receivables	**542**	805
Guaranteed residual value	**228**	262
Security deposits	**(228)**	(262)
Gross investment	**542**	805
Unearned lease income	**(67)**	(95)
Net investment	**475**	710

20 Debtors *(continued)*

The maturity analyzes of financing lease receivables at 31st December are as follows:

	2015		2014	
	Gross investment	Net investment	Gross investment	Net investment
	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m
Within one year	**320**	**272**	458	395
Between one and two years	**174**	**158**	246	221
Between two and five years	**48**	**45**	100	93
Beyond five years	**–**	**–**	1	1
	542	**475**	805	710

The fair value of the financing debtors is US$4,303 million *(2014: US$4,823 million)*. The fair value of financing debtors is determined based on a discounted cash flow method using unobservable inputs, which are mainly rates of 6% to 33% per annum *(2014: 9% to 33% per annum)*. The higher the rates, the lower the fair value.

Financing debtors are due within five years *(2014: five years)* from the balance sheet date and the interest rates range from 6% to 33% per annum *(2014: 6% to 33% per annum)*.

Trade and other debtors

The average credit period on sale of goods and services varies among Group businesses and is generally not more than 60 days. Before accepting any new customer, the individual Group business assesses the potential customer's credit quality and sets credit limits by customer using internal credit scoring systems. These limits and scoring are reviewed periodically.

Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization, and default or delinquency in payment are considered indicators that the debtor is impaired. An allowance for impairment of trade and other debtors is made based on the estimated irrecoverable amount.

At 31st December 2015, consumer financing debtors of US$32 million *(2014: US$42 million)*, financing lease receivables of US$18 million *(2014: US$56 million)*, trade debtors of US$84 million *(2014: US$70 million)* and other debtors of US$15 million *(2014: US$10 million)* were impaired. The impaired consumer financing debtors and financing lease receivables were covered by provisions for impairment of these debtors which are assessed collectively. The amounts of the provisions for consumer financing debtors, trade debtors and other debtors were US$1 million *(2014: nil)*, US$49 million *(2014: US$40 million)* and US$10 million *(2014: US$10 million)*, respectively. It was assessed that a portion of the debtors is expected to be recovered.

At 31st December 2015, consumer financing debtors of US$350 million *(2014: US$379 million)*, financing lease receivable of US$135 million *(2014: US$148 million)*, trade debtors of US$549 million *(2014: US$695 million)* and other debtors of US$18 million *(2014: US$24 million)*, respectively, were past due but not impaired. The ageing analysis of these debtors is as follows:

	Consumer financing debtors		Financing lease receivables		Trade debtors		Other debtors	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014	**2015**	2014	**2015**	2014
	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m
Below 30 days	**283**	307	**86**	123	**290**	380	**8**	11
Between 31 and 60 days	**56**	61	**37**	17	**93**	125	**2**	4
Between 61 and 90 days	**11**	11	**7**	3	**50**	68	**3**	1
Over 90 days	**–**	–	**5**	5	**116**	122	**5**	8
	350	379	**135**	148	**549**	695	**18**	24

20 Debtors *(continued)*

The risk of trade and other debtors that are neither past due nor impaired at 31st December 2015 becoming impaired is low as they have a good track record with the Group. Based on past experience, management believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of these balances as there has not been a significant change in credit quality and the balances are still considered fully recoverable.

Other debtors

Other debtors are further analyzed as follows:

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Convertible bonds in Zhongsheng	**391**	385
Derivative financial instruments	**295**	203
Restricted bank balances and deposits	**48**	50
Loans to employees	**34**	38
Amount due from Jardine Matheson	**–**	128
Other amounts due from associates	**4**	5
Other amounts due from joint ventures	**140**	110
Repossessed assets of finance companies	**26**	19
Other receivables	**198**	207
Financial assets	**1,136**	1,145
Prepayments	**766**	633
Reinsurers' share of estimated losses on insurance contracts	**71**	66
Rental and other deposits	**179**	186
Other	**71**	96
	2,223	2,126

The convertible bonds in Zhongsheng with a nominal value of HK$3,092 million, held by a wholly-owned subsidiary, carry interest at 2.85% per annum and are unsecured. The bonds are convertible, at the option of the holders, into ordinary shares of Zhongsheng at a conversion price of HK$12.96 per share on or after the date falling 180 days after the issue date of 25th April 2014 up to the close of business on the date falling 10 days prior to the maturity. The bonds will mature on 25th April 2017.

Amount due from Jardine Matheson in 2014 comprised a loan of US$128 million which was drawn down under a facility granted by a subsidiary of the Company to a wholly-owned subsidiary of Jardine Matheson. The loan bears interest at LIBOR plus 1.0% p.a. and is repayable on demand. The loan was fully repaid in 2015.

Movements in the provisions for impairment are as follows:

	Consumer financing debtors		Financing lease receivables		Trade debtors		Other debtors	
	2015 US$m	2014 US$m	**2015** US$m	2014 US$m	**2015** US$m	2014 US$m	**2015** US$m	2014 US$m
At 1st January	**(202)**	(183)	**(29)**	(33)	**(40)**	(23)	**(10)**	(11)
Exchange differences	**20**	5	**2**	(1)	**4**	1	**–**	–
Additional provisions	**(94)**	(102)	**–**	(4)	**(26)**	(29)	**(1)**	(2)
Unused amounts reversed	**–**	–	**3**	–	**11**	6	**–**	2
Amounts written off	**93**	78	**10**	9	**2**	5	**1**	1
At 31st December	**(183)**	(202)	**(14)**	(29)	**(49)**	(40)	**(10)**	(10)

At 31st December 2015, the carrying amount of consumer financing debtors, financing lease receivables, trade debtors and other debtors pledged as security for borrowings amounted to US$1,703 million, US$134 million, US$1 million and US$6 million *(2014: US$2,257 million, US$187 million, US$1 million and US$6 million)*, respectively *(refer note 31)*.

21 Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)

	Accelerated tax depreciation US$m	Fair value gains/losses US$m	Losses US$m	Employee benefits US$m	Provisions and other temporary differences US$m	Total US$m
2015						
At 1st January	(152)	(432)	18	75	87	**(404)**
Exchange differences	–	25	(1)	(6)	(11)	**7**
New subsidiaries	–	(4)	–	–	–	**(4)**
Credited to profit and loss	4	87	–	9	25	**125**
Credited/(charged) to other comprehensive income	–	(5)	–	8	–	**3**
Other	–	–	–	–	(14)	**(14)**
At 31st December	**(148)**	**(329)**	**17**	**86**	**87**	**(287)**
Deferred tax assets	99	(43)	8	70	137	**271**
Deferred tax liabilities	(247)	(286)	9	16	(50)	**(558)**
	(148)	**(329)**	**17**	**86**	**87**	**(287)**
2014						
At 1st January	(157)	(517)	13	63	117	(481)
Exchange differences	2	3	–	(2)	(2)	1
New subsidiaries	–	–	–	1	4	5
Credited/(charged) to profit and loss	3	79	5	9	(32)	64
Credited to other comprehensive income	–	3	–	4	–	7
At 31st December	(152)	(432)	18	75	87	(404)
Deferred tax assets	96	(40)	7	63	139	265
Deferred tax liabilities	(248)	(392)	11	12	(52)	(669)
	(152)	(432)	18	75	87	(404)

Deferred tax balances predominantly comprise non-current items. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are netted when the taxes relate to the same taxation authority and where offsetting is allowed.

Deferred tax assets of US$137 million *(2014: US$102 million)* arising from unused tax losses of US$555 million *(2014: US$417 million)* have not been recognized in the financial statements. Included in the unused tax losses, US$158 million have no expiry date and the balance will expire at various dates up to and including 2035.

Deferred tax liabilities of US$462 million *(2014: US$436 million)* arising on temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries of US$4,623 million *(2014: US$4,360 million)* have not been recognized as there is no current intention of remitting the retained earnings of these subsidiaries to the holding companies in the foreseeable future.

22 Pension Plans

The Group operates defined benefit pension plans in the main territories in which it operates, with the major plans in Hong Kong. Most of the pension plans are final salary defined benefits, calculated based on a members' length of service and their salaries in the final years leading up to retirement. In Hong Kong, the pension benefits are usually paid in one lump sum. With the exception of certain plans in Hong Kong, all the defined benefit plans are closed to new members. In addition, although all plans are impacted by the discount rate, liabilities in Hong Kong are driven by salary growth.

The Group's defined benefit plans are either funded or unfunded, with the assets of the funded plans held independently of the Group's assets in separate trustee administered funds. Plan assets held in trusts are governed by local regulations and practices in each country. Responsibility for governance of the plans, including investment decisions and contribution schedules, lies jointly with the company and the boards of trustees. The Group's major plans are valued by independent actuaries annually using the projected unit credit method.

The amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheet are as follows:

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Fair value of plan assets	**350**	375
Present value of funded obligations	**(440)**	(381)
	(90)	(6)
Present value of unfunded obligations	**(201)**	(230)
Net pension liabilities	**(291)**	(236)
Analysis of net pension liabilities:		
Pension assets	**–**	12
Pension liabilities	**(291)**	(248)
	(291)	(236)

22 Pension Plans *(continued)*

The movement in the net pension liabilities is as follows:

	Fair value of plan assets US$m	Present value of obligations US$m	Total US$m
2015			
At 1st January	375	(611)	**(236)**
Current service cost	–	(52)	**(52)**
Interest income/(expense)	17	(33)	**(16)**
Past service cost and gains on settlements	–	(1)	**(1)**
Administration expenses	(1)	–	**(1)**
	16	(86)	**(70)**
	391	(697)	**(306)**
Exchange differences	(10)	32	**22**
Remeasurements			
– return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest income	(25)	–	**(25)**
– experience losses	–	(21)	**(21)**
	(25)	(21)	**(46)**
Contributions from employers	24	–	**24**
Contributions from plan participants	2	(2)	**–**
Benefit payments	(33)	47	**14**
Curtailment and settlement	(1)	1	**–**
Transfer from other plans	2	(1)	**1**
At 31st December	**350**	**(641)**	**(291)**
2014			
At 1st January	372	(555)	(183)
Current service cost	–	(44)	(44)
Interest income/(expense)	19	(33)	(14)
Past service cost and gains on settlements	–	(5)	(5)
Administration expenses	(1)	–	(1)
	18	(82)	(64)
	390	(637)	(247)
Exchange differences	(3)	8	5
New subsidiaries	–	(3)	(3)
Remeasurements			
– return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest income	(2)	–	(2)
– experience losses	–	(25)	(25)
	(2)	(25)	(27)
Contributions from employers	23	–	23
Contributions from plan participants	2	(2)	–
Benefit payments	(33)	45	12
Curtailment and settlement	(2)	3	1
At 31st December	375	(611)	(236)

22 Pension Plans *(continued)*

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligations at 31st December 2015 is 12 years *(2014: 11 years)*.

Expected maturity analysis of undiscounted pension benefits at 31st December is as follows:

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Less than a year	**68**	61
Between one and two years	**43**	48
Between two and five years	**180**	174
Beyond five years	**5,538**	5,373
	5,829	5,656

The principal actuarial assumptions used for accounting purposes at 31st December are as follows:

	Hong Kong		Others	
	2015 %	2014 %	**2015** %	2014 %
Discount rate	**3.0**	3.4	**8.7**	8.3
Salary growth rate	**5.0**	5.0	**7.9**	7.7

As participants of the plans relating to Hong Kong usually take lump sum amounts upon retirement, mortality rate is not a principal assumption for these plans.

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligations to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

		(Increase)/decrease on defined benefit obligations	
	Change in assumption %	Increase in assumption US$m	Decrease in assumption US$m
Discount rate	1	**56**	**(67)**
Salary growth rate	1	**(69)**	**58**

The above sensitivity analyzes are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligations to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligations calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the pension liability recognized within the balance sheet.

22 Pension Plans *(continued)*

The analysis of the fair value of plan assets at 31st December is as follows:

	Asia Pacific US$m	Europe US$m	North America US$m	Global US$m	Total US$m
2015					
Quoted investments					
Equity instruments	60	–	–	–	**60**
Debt instruments					
– government	31	–	–	–	**31**
– corporate bonds					
– investment grade	18	–	–	–	**18**
	49	–	–	–	**49**
Investment funds	22	21	51	8	**102**
	131	21	51	8	**211**
Unquoted investments					
Debt instruments					
– government	4	10	4	1	**19**
– corporate bonds					
– investment grade	1	5	7	–	**13**
– non-investment grade	–	–	2	–	**2**
	1	5	9	–	**15**
	5	15	13	1	**34**
Investment funds	3	1	2	76	**82**
	8	16	15	77	**116**
Total investments	139	37	66	85	**327**
Cash and cash equivalents					**26**
Benefits payable and other					**(3)**
					350

22 Pension Plans *(continued)*

	Asia Pacific US$m	Europe US$m	North America US$m	Global US$m	Total US$m
2014					
Quoted investments					
Equity instruments	68	–	–	–	68
Debt instruments					
– government	35	–	–	–	35
– corporate bonds					
– investment grade	20	–	–	–	20
	55	–	–	–	55
Investment funds	4	27	61	12	104
	127	27	61	12	227
Unquoted investments					
Debt instruments					
– government	7	18	8	2	35
– corporate bonds					
– investment grade	1	3	4	–	8
– non-investment grade	–	6	9	–	15
	1	9	13	–	23
	8	27	21	2	58
Investment funds	1	–	–	70	71
	9	27	21	72	129
Total investments	136	54	82	84	356
Cash and cash equivalents					18
Benefits payable and other					1
					375

The defined benefit plans in Hong Kong have two strategic asset allocations for its open and closed plans. The open plans have an equity/debt allocation of 70/30 whilst the closed plans have a 55/45 split.

The strategic asset allocation is derived from the asset-liability modeling ('ALM') review, done triennially to ensure the plans can meet future funding and solvency requirements. The last ALM review was completed in 2015, with modified strategic asset allocations adopted in 2015. The next ALM review is scheduled for 2018.

22 Pension Plans *(continued)*

As at 31st December 2015, the Hong Kong plans had assets of US$256 million *(2014: US$268 million)*. These assets were invested 25% in Asia Pacific, 14% in Europe and 26% in North America *(2014: 18%, 20% and 31%, respectively)*. With Asia Pacific, 52% was invested in Hong Kong equities. In 2015, 53% and 47% of the investments were in quoted and unquoted instruments, respectively. In 2014, the split was 52% and 48%. The high percentage of quoted instruments provides liquidity to fund drawdowns and benefit payments. Within the quoted equity allocation, the plan is well diversified in terms of sectors, with the top three being financials, technology and industrials with a combined fair value of US$23 million. In 2014 the top three sectors were financials, industrials and consumer goods with a combined fair value of US$26 million.

Through its defined benefit pension plans, the Group is expected to be exposed to a number of risks such as asset volatility, changes in bond yields, inflation risk, and life expectancy, the most significant of which are detailed below:

Asset volatility

The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to corporate bond yields; if plan assets underperform this yield, this will create a deficit. The Group's defined benefit plans hold a percentage of equities, which are expected to outperform corporate bonds in the long-term, whilst generating volatility and risk in the short-term.

In Hong Kong, where the Group has open and closed plans, the assets and liabilities mix are distinct to reduce the level of investment risk to each plan. In 2015, the open and closed plans exited from commodities and increased allocations to hedge funds. The plans also reduced their allocations to global fixed income by holding cash and investing a portion to Asian fixed income to reduce volatility risks. The open plans retained a higher exposure to equities to generate higher returns to meet pension obligations. Management believes that the long-term nature of the plan liabilities and the strength of the Group supports a level of equity investment as part of the Group's long term strategy to manage the plans efficiently.

Changes in bond yields

A decrease in corporate bond yields will increase plan liabilities, although this will be partially offset by an increase in the value of the plans' bond holdings.

Inflation risk

The majority of the Group's plan assets are unaffected by inflation.

Life expectancy

The Hong Kong plans mainly provide for a lump-sum benefit payment at retirement.

The Group ensures that the investment positions are managed within an ALM framework that is developed to achieve long-term returns that are in line with the obligations under the pension schemes. Within the ALM framework, the Group's objective is to match assets to the pension obligations by investing in a well-diversified portfolio that generates sufficient risk-adjusted returns that match the benefit payments. The Group also actively monitors the duration and the expected yield of the investments to ensure it matches the expected cash outflows arising from the pension obligations.

Investments across the plans are well diversified, such that the failure of any single investment would not have a material impact on the overall level of assets.

The Group maintains an active and regular contribution schedule across all the plans. The contributions to all its plans in 2015 were US$24 million and the estimated amount of contributions expected to be paid to all its plans in 2016 is US$26 million.

23 Properties for Sale

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Properties in the course of development	**2,661**	2,724
Completed properties	**102**	229
	2,763	2,953

As at 31st December 2015, properties in the course of development amounting to US$2,067 million *(2014: US$2,164 million)* were not scheduled for completion within the next twelve months.

At 31st December 2015, the carrying amount of properties for sale pledged as security for borrowings amounted to US$796 million *(2014: US$732 million) (refer note 31)*.

24 Stocks and Work in Progress

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Finished goods	**2,252**	2,269
Work in progress	**40**	46
Raw materials	**41**	52
Spare parts	**58**	82
Other	**85**	107
	2,476	2,556

At 31st December 2015, the carrying amount of stocks and work in progress pledged as security for borrowings amounted to US$1 million *(2014: US$2 million) (refer note 31)*.

25 Bank Balances and Other Liquid Funds

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Deposits with banks and financial institutions	**2,956**	3,489
Bank balances	**1,520**	1,475
Cash balances	**99**	110
	4,575	5,074
Analysis by currency:		
Chinese renminbi	**924**	356
Euro	**42**	36
Hong Kong dollar	**103**	267
Indonesian rupiah	**919**	1,048
Japanese yen	**37**	19
Malaysian ringgit	**22**	46
New Taiwan dollar	**34**	35
Singapore dollar	**463**	376
United Kingdom sterling	**26**	18
United States dollar	**1,950**	2,823
Other	**55**	50
	4,575	5,074

The weighted average interest rate on deposits with banks and financial institutions is 2.7% *(2014: 2.1%)* per annum.

26 Share Capital

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Authorized:		
1,500,000,000 shares of US¢5 each	**75**	75
1,000,000 shares of US$800 each	**800**	800
	875	875

	Ordinary shares in millions 2015	Ordinary shares in millions 2014	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Issued and fully-paid shares of US¢5 each:				
At 1st January	**1,120**	1,120	**56**	56
Repurchased and cancelled	**(7)**	–	**–**	–
At 31st December	**1,113**	1,120	**56**	56

In 2015, the Company repurchased 7 million shares from stock market at a total cost of US$215 million.

27 Share Premium and Capital Reserves

	Share premium US$m	Capital reserves US$m	Total US$m
2015			
At 1st January	1,199	182	**1,381**
Value of employee services under share option schemes	–	14	**14**
Repurchase of shares *(refer note 26)*	(215)	–	**(215)**
Transfer	–	(2)	**(2)**
At 31st December	**984**	**194**	**1,178**
2014			
At 1st January	1,199	171	1,370
Value of employee services under share option schemes	–	14	14
Transfer	–	(3)	(3)
At 31st December	1,199	182	1,381

Capital reserves include US$104 million *(2014: US$104 million)* representing the share capital and share premium of Jardine Securities Limited, the holding company of the Group prior to the reorganization in 1987 when Jardine Strategic Holdings Limited became the new holding company and are non-distributable. The balance represents the value of employee services under the Group's employee share option schemes.

28 Dividends

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Final dividend in respect of 2014 of US¢19.00 *(2013: US¢18.00)* per share	**213**	202
Interim dividend in respect of 2015 of US¢8.50 *(2014: US¢8.00)* per share	**95**	89
	308	291
Company's share of dividends paid on the shares held by Jardine Matheson	**(143)**	(134)
	165	157
Shareholders elected to receive scrip in respect of the following:		
Final dividend in respect of previous year	**7**	7
Interim dividend in respect of current year	**2**	3
	9	10

A final dividend in respect of 2015 of US¢20.00 *(2014: US¢19.00)* per share amounting to a total of US$223 million *(2014: US$213 million)* is proposed by the Board. The dividend proposed will not be accounted for until it has been approved at the 2016 Annual General Meeting. The net amount after deducting the Company's share of the dividends payable on the shares held by Jardine Matheson of US$104 million *(2014: US$98 million)* will be accounted for as an appropriation of revenue reserves in the year ending 31st December 2016.

29 Own Shares Held

Own shares held of US$1,867 million *(2014: US$1,851 million)* represent the Company's share of the cost of 924 million *(2014: 924 million)* ordinary shares in the Company held by Jardine Matheson and are deducted in arriving at shareholders' funds.

30 Non-controlling Interests

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
By business:		
Hongkong Land	**14,371**	13,817
Dairy Farm	**388**	414
Mandarin Oriental	**337**	268
Jardine Cycle & Carriage	**340**	133
Astra	**6,709**	7,209
Other	**4**	4
	22,149	21,845

Summarized financial information on subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests

Set out below are the summarized financial information for each subsidiary that has non-controlling interests that are material to the Group.

Summarized balance sheet at 31st December:

	Hongkong Land US$m	Dairy Farm US$m	Mandarin Oriental US$m	Astra US$m
2015				
Current				
Assets	4,647	1,440	406	7,616
Liabilities	(1,722)	(3,150)	(152)	(5,513)
Total current net assets/(liabilities)	2,925	(1,710)	254	2,103
Non-current				
Assets	29,725	3,380	1,477	10,819
Liabilities	(3,930)	(215)	(499)	(3,245)
Total non-current net assets	25,795	3,165	978	7,574
Net assets	**28,720**	**1,455**	**1,232**	**9,677**
Non-controlling interests	**35**	**79**	**5**	**1,868**
2014				
Current				
Assets	4,890	1,930	426	7,805
Liabilities	(1,832)	(2,565)	(371)	(5,895)
Total current net assets/(liabilities)	3,058	(635)	55	1,910
Non-current				
Assets	28,742	2,386	1,482	11,957
Liabilities	(4,202)	(228)	(576)	(3,579)
Total non-current net assets	24,540	2,158	906	8,378
Net assets	27,598	1,523	961	10,288
Non-controlling interests	50	94	5	2,138

30 Non-controlling Interests *(continued)*

Summarized profit and loss for the year ended 31st December:

	Hongkong Land US$m	Dairy Farm US$m	Mandarin Oriental US$m	Astra US$m
2015				
Revenue	**1,932**	**11,137**	**607**	**13,702**
Profit after tax from underlying business performance	909	422	90	1,076
Profit/(loss) after tax from non-trading items	1,097	(4)	(1)	17
Profit after tax	2,006	418	89	1,093
Other comprehensive (expense)/income	(432)	(192)	(60)	14
Total comprehensive income	**1,574**	**226**	**29**	**1,107**
Total comprehensive income/(expense) allocated to non-controlling interests	**(9)**	**(17)**	**–**	**72**
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	**(6)**	**–**	**–**	**(137)**
2014				
Revenue	1,876	11,008	680	16,995
Profit after tax from underlying business performance	933	498	97	1,773
Profit after tax from non-trading items	409	10	–	53
Profit after tax	1,342	508	97	1,826
Other comprehensive expense	(216)	(53)	(63)	(228)
Total comprehensive income	1,126	455	34	1,598
Total comprehensive income/(expense) allocated to non-controlling interests	13	(2)	(1)	223
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(5)	–	–	(123)

30 Non-controlling Interests *(continued)*

Summarized cash flows at 31st December:

	Hongkong Land US$m	Dairy Farm US$m	Mandarin Oriental US$m	Astra US$m
2015				
Cash flows from operating activities				
Cash generated from operations	2,008	431	107	1,104
Interest received	41	2	2	83
Interest paid and other financing charges paid	(119)	(15)	(12)	(98)
Tax paid	(175)	(90)	(19)	(449)
Other operating cash flows	(859)	372	62	1,518
Cash flows from operating activities	896	700	140	2,158
Cash flows from investing activities	(146)	(1,365)	(124)	(841)
Cash flows from financing activities	(795)	277	(23)	(920)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(45)	(388)	(7)	397
Cash and cash equivalents at 1st January	1,658	657	324	1,666
Effect of exchange rate changes	(47)	(12)	(8)	(100)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31st December	**1,566**	**257**	**309**	**1,963**
2014				
Cash flows from operating activities				
Cash generated from operations	1,091	534	121	1,741
Interest received	51	7	2	102
Interest paid and other financing charges paid	(132)	(8)	(24)	(115)
Tax paid	(134)	(94)	(21)	(494)
Other operating cash flows	(177)	237	82	304
Cash flows from operating activities	699	676	160	1,538
Cash flows from investing activities	88	(432)	(46)	(1,182)
Cash flows from financing activities	(516)	(293)	(99)	(242)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	271	(49)	15	114
Cash and cash equivalents at 1st January	1,402	711	316	1,522
Effect of exchange rate changes	(15)	(5)	(7)	30
Cash and cash equivalents at 31st December	1,658	657	324	1,666

The information above is the amount before inter-company eliminations.

31 Borrowings

	2015		2014	
	Carrying amount US$m	Fair value US$m	Carrying amount US$m	Fair value US$m
Current				
– bank overdrafts	**7**	**7**	24	24
– other bank advances	**1,532**	**1,532**	958	958
– other advances	**7**	**7**	4	4
	1,546	**1,546**	986	986
Current portion of long-term borrowings				
– bank loans	**1,442**	**1,442**	1,659	1,659
– bonds and notes	**533**	**533**	967	967
– finance lease liabilities	**31**	**31**	36	36
– other loans	**6**	**6**	24	24
	2,012	**2,012**	2,686	2,686
	3,558	**3,558**	3,672	3,672
Long-term borrowings				
– bank loans	**2,606**	**2,612**	3,292	3,300
– bonds and notes	**4,009**	**4,115**	3,914	3,977
– finance lease liabilities	**65**	**65**	48	48
– other loans	**4**	**4**	6	6
	6,684	**6,796**	7,260	7,331
	10,242	**10,354**	10,932	11,003

The fair values are based on market prices or are estimated using the expected future payments discounted at market interest rates ranging from 0.1% to 11.3% *(2014: 0.2% to 11.5%)* per annum. This is in line with the definition of 'observable current market transactions' under the fair value measurement hierarchy. The fair value of current borrowings approximates their carrying amount, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Secured	**3,760**	4,911
Unsecured	**6,482**	6,021
	10,242	10,932

Secured borrowings at 31st December 2015 included Hongkong Land's bank borrowings of US$195 million *(2014: US$212 million)* which were secured against its properties for sale and investment properties, Mandarin Oriental's bank borrowings of US$436 million *(2014: US$517 million)* which were secured against its tangible assets, and Astra's bonds and notes of US$1,628 million *(2014: US$1,624 million)* which were secured against its various assets as described below and bank borrowings of US$1,501 million *(2014: US$2,558 million)* which were secured against its various assets.

31 Borrowings *(continued)*

	Fixed rate borrowings				
	Weighted average interest rates	Weighted average period outstanding		Floating rate borrowings	Total
By currency:	%	Years	US$m	US$m	US$m
2015					
Chinese renminbi	6.2	–	–	174	**174**
Hong Kong dollar	3.3	9.2	2,116	1,448	**3,564**
Indonesian rupiah	8.6	1.3	3,500	867	**4,367**
Malaysian ringgit	4.2	–	–	56	**56**
Philippine peso	3.6	0.9	74	6	**80**
Singapore dollar	3.1	4.2	183	386	**569**
United Kingdom sterling	1.6	–	–	59	**59**
United States dollar	1.5	1.4	235	1,128	**1,363**
Other	2.2	8.5	4	6	**10**
			6,112	**4,130**	**10,242**
2014					
Euro	1.6	2.4	4	182	186
Hong Kong dollar	3.4	10.2	2,116	1,398	3,514
Indonesian rupiah	9.1	1.5	4,218	712	4,930
Japanese yen	1.0	–	–	21	21
Malaysian ringgit	4.2	–	–	54	54
New Taiwan dollar	2.0	–	–	10	10
Philippine peso	3.5	0.8	78	17	95
Singapore dollar	2.2	2.5	475	767	1,242
Swiss franc	1.8	17.0	2	12	14
United Kingdom sterling	1.6	–	–	132	132
United States dollar	2.3	1.4	259	474	733
Other	1.9	–	–	1	1
			7,152	3,780	10,932

The weighted average interest rates and period of fixed rate borrowings are stated after taking into account hedging transactions.

31 Borrowings *(continued)*

The exposure of the Group's borrowings to interest rate changes and the contractual repricing dates at 31st December after taking into account hedging transactions are as follows:

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Within one year	**5,853**	6,228
Between one and two years	**1,285**	1,320
Between two and three years	**791**	1,061
Between three and four years	**234**	69
Between four and five years	**234**	168
Beyond five years	**1,845**	2,086
	10,242	10,932

The finance lease liabilities are as follows:

	Minimum lease payments		Present value of finance lease liabilities	
	2015 US$m	2014 US$m	**2015** US$m	2014 US$m
Within one year	**33**	38	**31**	36
Between one and five years	**71**	50	**65**	48
	104	88	**96**	84
Future finance charges on finance leases	**(8)**	(4)		
Present value of finance lease liabilities	**96**	84		
Current			**31**	36
Non-current			**65**	48
			96	84

31 Borrowings *(continued)*

Details of the bonds and notes outstanding at 31st December 2015 are as follows:

	Maturity	Interest rates %	Nominal values	2015 Current US$m	2015 Non-current US$m	2014 Current US$m	2014 Non-current US$m
Hongkong Land							
3.65% 10-year notes	2015	3.65	S$375 million	**–**	**–**	285	–
3.86% 8-year notes	2017	3.86	S$50 million	**–**	**36**	–	39
4.135% 10-year notes	2019	4.135	HK$200 million	**–**	**25**	–	25
4.1875% 10-year notes	2019	4.1875	HK$300 million	**–**	**39**	–	39
4.25% 10-year notes	2019	4.25	HK$300 million	**–**	**39**	–	39
4.22% 10-year notes	2020	4.22	HK$500 million	**–**	**69**	–	69
4.24% 10-year notes	2020	4.24	HK$500 million	**–**	**64**	–	64
3.43% 10-year notes	2020	3.43	S$150 million	**–**	**106**	–	113
3.95% 10-year notes	2020	3.95	HK$500 million	**–**	**64**	–	64
4.28% 12-year notes	2021	4.28	HK$500 million	**–**	**70**	–	69
3.86% 10-year notes	2022	3.86	HK$410 million	**–**	**52**	–	52
4.50% 10-year notes	2022	4.50	US$500 million	**–**	**488**	–	484
3.00% 10-year notes	2022	3.00	HK$305 million	**–**	**39**	–	39
2.90% 10-year notes	2022	2.90	HK$200 million	**–**	**26**	–	26
3.95% 10-year notes	2023	3.95	HK$1,100 million	**–**	**141**	–	141
3.95% 10-year notes	2023	3.95	HK$300 million	**–**	**39**	–	39
4.625% 10-year notes	2024	4.625	US$400 million	**–**	**408**	–	409
4.10% 15-year notes	2025	4.10	HK$300 million	**–**	**38**	–	38
4.50% 15-year notes	2025	4.50	US$600 million	**–**	**615**	–	616
3.75% 15-year notes	2026	3.75	HK$302 million	**–**	**39**	–	39
4.00% 15-year notes	2027	4.00	HK$785 million	**–**	**99**	–	99
4.04% 15-year notes	2027	4.04	HK$473 million	**–**	**61**	–	61
3.95% 15-year notes	2027	3.95	HK$200 million	**–**	**26**	–	26
3.15% 15-year notes	2028	3.15	HK$300 million	**–**	**38**	–	38
4.22% 15-year notes	2028	4.22	HK$325 million	**–**	**42**	–	42
4.40% 15-year notes	2029	4.40	HK$400 million	**–**	**51**	–	51
4.11% 20-year notes	2030	4.11	HK$800 million	**–**	**103**	–	103
4.125% 20-year notes	2031	4.125	HK$200 million	**–**	**25**	–	25
4.00% 20-year notes	2032	4.00	HK$240 million	**–**	**30**	–	30
5.25% 30-year notes	2040	5.25	HK$250 million	**–**	**32**	–	32
Astra Sedaya Finance							
XII bonds	2015	10.0	Rp580 billion	**–**	**–**	46	–
Berkelanjutan I Tahap I bonds	2017	8.6	Rp2,250 billion	**–**	**163**	155	181
Berkelanjutan I Tahap III bonds	2016	7.75	Rp1,120 billion	**81**	**–**	–	90
Berkelanjutan II Tahap I bonds	2016	7.75	Rp950 billion	**62**	**–**	8	69
Berkelanjutan II Tahap II bonds	2017	9.5 – 9.75	Rp1,255 billion	**63**	**24**	–	98
Berkelanjutan II Tahap III bonds	2018	10.5 – 10.6	Rp815 billion	**–**	**56**	91	62
Berkelanjutan II Tahap IV bonds	2017	10.5	Rp1,500 billion	**–**	**103**	79	115
Berkelanjutan II Tahap V bonds	2018	8.5 – 9.25	Rp1,575 billion	**54**	**56**	–	–
Singapore Dollars Guaranteed bonds	2017	2.12	Rp975 billion	**–**	**70**	–	74
Euro Medium Term Note	2018	2.88	Rp4,139 billion	**–**	**300**	–	–

31 Borrowings *(continued)*

Details of the bonds and notes outstanding at 31st December 2015 are as follows *(continued)*:

	Maturity	Interest rates %	Nominal values	2015 Current US$m	2015 Non-current US$m	2014 Current US$m	2014 Non-current US$m
Federal International Finance							
Berkelanjutan I Tahap I bonds	2015	7.65	Rp1,635 billion	**–**	**–**	131	–
Berkelanjutan I Tahap II bonds	2016	7.75	Rp1,690 billion	**122**	**–**	–	136
Berkelanjutan I Tahap III bonds	2017	10.5	Rp745 billion	**–**	**54**	58	60
Berkelanjutan II Tahap I bonds	2018	8.5 – 9.25	Rp3,000 billion	**68**	**142**	–	–
Berkelanjutan II Tahap II bonds	2018	8.5 – 9.25	Rp1,500 billion	**49**	**43**	–	–
SAN Finance							
II bonds	2015	8.4	Rp807 billion	**–**	**–**	65	–
Berkelanjutan I Tahap I bonds	2016	9.75	Rp391 billion	**24**	**–**	–	29
Berkelanjutan I Tahap II bonds	2017	10.5	Rp1,000 billion	**–**	**65**	–	77
Berkelanjutan I Tahap III bonds	2018	9.4	Rp500 billion	**–**	**29**	–	–
Serasi Auto Raya							
II bonds	2015	10.2	Rp470 billion	**–**	**–**	38	–
III bonds	2016	8.75	Rp148 billion	**10**	**–**	11	12
				533	**4,009**	967	3,914

The Astra Sedaya Finance bonds were issued by a partly-owned subsidiary of Astra and are collateralized by fiduciary guarantee over financing debtors of the subsidiary amounting to 60% of the total outstanding principal of the bonds.

The Federal International Finance bonds were issued by a wholly-owned subsidiary of Astra and are collateralized by fiduciary guarantee over financing debtors of the subsidiary amounting to 60% of the total outstanding principal of the bonds.

The SAN Finance bonds were issued by a partly-owned subsidiary of Astra and are collateralized by fiduciary guarantee over net investment in finance leases of the subsidiary amounting to 60% of the total outstanding principal of the bonds.

The Serasi Auto Raya bonds were unsecured and issued by a wholly-owned subsidiary of Astra.

32 Creditors

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Trade creditors		
– third parties	**3,287**	3,367
– associates	**60**	60
– joint ventures	**178**	168
	3,525	3,595
Accruals	**1,328**	1,372
Amounts due to Jardine Matheson	**27**	33
Other amounts due to associates	**–**	29
Other amounts due to joint ventures	**16**	20
Rental and other refundable deposits	**308**	343
Derivative financial instruments	**76**	42
Contingent consideration payable	**27**	67
Other creditors	**397**	371
Financial liabilities	**5,704**	5,872
Gross estimated losses on insurance contracts	**142**	136
Proceeds from properties for sale received in advance	**892**	697
Rental income received in advance	**20**	25
Other income received in advance	**174**	181
Deferred warranty income	**1**	1
Unearned premiums on insurance contracts	**299**	342
Other	**215**	185
	7,447	7,439
Non-current	**426**	359
Current	**7,021**	7,080
	7,447	7,439
Analysis by geographical area of operation:		
Greater China	**2,483**	2,256
Southeast Asia	**4,809**	5,012
United Kingdom	**13**	14
Rest of the world	**142**	157
	7,447	7,439

Derivative financial instruments are stated at fair value. Other creditors are stated at amortized cost. The fair values of these creditors approximate their carrying amounts.

33 Provisions

	Motor vehicle warranties US$m	Closure cost provisions US$m	Obligations under onerous leases US$m	Reinstate-ment and restoration costs US$m	Statutory employee entitlements US$m	Others US$m	Total US$m
2015							
At 1st January	36	3	11	32	93	10	**185**
Exchange differences	(3)	–	(3)	(3)	(9)	(1)	**(19)**
Additional provisions	10	7	7	2	9	10	**45**
Unused amounts reversed	(1)	(2)	–	–	–	–	**(3)**
Utilized	(3)	(1)	–	(1)	–	(3)	**(8)**
At 31st December	**39**	**7**	**15**	**30**	**93**	**16**	**200**
Non-current	–	1	13	27	73	15	**129**
Current	39	6	2	3	20	1	**71**
	39	**7**	**15**	**30**	**93**	**16**	**200**
2014							
At 1st January	32	5	9	33	88	5	172
Exchange differences	(2)	–	(1)	(1)	(2)	–	(6)
Additional provisions	10	2	3	2	8	5	30
Unused amounts reversed	–	(2)	–	(1)	–	–	(3)
Utilized	(4)	(2)	–	(1)	(1)	–	(8)
At 31st December	36	3	11	32	93	10	185
Non-current	–	–	9	30	74	10	123
Current	36	3	2	2	19	–	62
	36	3	11	32	93	10	185

Motor vehicle warranties are estimated liabilities that fall due under the warranty terms offered on sale of new and used vehicles beyond that which is reimbursed by the manufacturers.

Closure cost provisions are established when legal or constructive obligations arise on closure or disposal of businesses.

Provisions are made for obligations under onerous operating leases when the properties are not used by the Group and the net costs of exiting from the leases exceed the economic benefits expected to be received.

Other provisions principally comprise provisions in respect of indemnities on disposal of businesses and legal claims.

34 Notes to Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

(a) Depreciation and amortization

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
By business:		
Hongkong Land	**3**	2
Dairy Farm	**212**	203
Mandarin Oriental	**53**	65
Jardine Cycle & Carriage	**10**	11
Astra	**607**	667
	885	948

(b) Other non-cash items

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
By nature:		
Profit on sale of associates and joint ventures	**–**	(4)
Profit on sale of other investments	**(133)**	(36)
Profit on sale of intangible assets	**(1)**	–
Loss/(profit) on sale of tangible assets	**1**	(27)
Loss on sale of repossessed assets	**67**	52
Loss on sale of plantations and related assets	**3**	4
Fair value gain on reclassification of properties	**(63)**	–
Decrease in fair value of plantations	**28**	34
Fair value gain on contingent consideration	**(42)**	–
Impairment of intangible assets	**17**	–
Impairment of tangible assets	**372**	231
Impairment of other investments	**188**	–
Impairment of debtors	**108**	129
Write down of stocks and work in progress	**46**	45
Reversal of write down of stocks and work in progress	**(14)**	(20)
Reversal of impairment of joint ventures	**(14)**	–
Reversal of write down of properties for sale	**(21)**	(56)
Change in provisions	**27**	13
Net foreign exchange losses	**50**	27
Options granted under employee share option schemes	**5**	5
Other	**–**	4
	624	401
By business:		
Hongkong Land	**(98)**	(65)
Dairy Farm	**25**	4
Mandarin Oriental	**2**	2
Jardine Cycle & Carriage	**16**	14
Astra	**617**	462
Corporate and other interests	**62**	(16)
	624	401

34 Notes to Consolidated Cash Flow Statement *(continued)*

(c) Decrease/(increase) in working capital

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Decrease/(increase) in properties for sale	**14**	(340)
Increase in stocks and work in progress	**(218)**	(381)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	**249**	(898)
Increase in creditors	**284**	382
Increase in pension obligations	**32**	28
	361	(1,209)

(d) Purchase of subsidiaries

	2015 Fair value US$m	2014 Fair value US$m
Intangible assets	**10**	12
Tangible assets	**35**	82
Plantations	**–**	27
Non-current debtors	**2**	38
Deferred tax assets	**–**	5
Current assets	**116**	74
Deferred tax liabilities	**(4)**	–
Pension liabilities	**–**	(3)
Current liabilities	**(91)**	(125)
Long-term borrowings	**(3)**	(80)
Non-controlling interests	**–**	(1)
Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	**65**	29
Adjustment for non-controlling interests	**(28)**	–
Goodwill	**214**	126
Total consideration	**251**	155
Payment for contingent consideration	**1**	1
Adjustment for deferred consideration	**(25)**	–
Carrying value of associates and joint ventures	**–**	(95)
Cash and cash equivalents of subsidiaries acquired	**(20)**	(11)
Net cash outflow	**207**	50

For the subsidiaries acquired during 2015, the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities at the acquisition date is provisional and will be finalized within one year after the acquisition dates.

The fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities at the acquisition dates of certain subsidiaries acquired during 2014 as included in the comparative figures was provisional. The fair value was finalized in 2015. As the difference between the provisional and the finalized fair value was not material, the comparative figures have not been adjusted.

Net cash outflow for purchase of subsidiaries in 2015 included US$147 million for Dairy Farm's acquisition of a 100% interest in San Miu Supermarket Limited ('San Miu'), which operates a supermarket chain in Macau, in March 2015, and US$57 million for Astra's acquisition of a 50.1% interest in PT Acset Indonusa, a construction company in Indonesia, in January 2015.

34 Notes to Consolidated Cash Flow Statement *(continued)*

(d) Purchase of subsidiaries *(continued)*

The goodwill arising from the acquisition of San Miu amounted to US$182 million and was attributable to its leading market position and retail network in Macau. The goodwill arising from the acquisition of PT Acset Indonusa of US$33 million was attributable to the expected synergies from combining its operations with Astra's existing businesses.

Net cash outflow in 2014 included US$23 million for Dairy Farm's increased interest from 50% to 66% in Rustan Supercenters, Inc. ('Rustan'), which operates a supermarket and hypermarket chain in the Philippines, in August 2014, and US$26 million for Astra's acquisition of a 100% interest in PT Palma Plantasindo, an oil palm plantation company, in July 2014.

The goodwill arising from the acquisition of Rustan amounted to US$125 million and was attributable to its leading market position and retail network in the Philippines.

None of the goodwill is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Revenue and profit after tax since acquisition in respect of subsidiaries acquired during the year amounted to US$248 million and US$7 million, respectively. Had the acquisitions occurred on 1st January 2015, consolidated revenue and consolidated profit after tax for the year ended 31st December 2015 would have been US$29,440 million and US$3,832 million, respectively.

(e) Purchase of associates and joint ventures in 2015 included US$100 million for Hongkong Land's investment in mainland China, US$912 million for Dairy Farm's acquisition of a 19.99% interest in Yonghui Superstores Co., Ltd, a Shanghai-listed supermarket and hypermarket operator in mainland China, US$615 million for Jardine Cycle & Carriage's acquisition of a 24.9% interest in Siam City Cement Public Company Limited, a cement manufacturer in Thailand, and US$65 million for Astra's acquisition of 25% interest in PT Trans Marga Jateng, a toll road operator in Indonesia.

Purchase in 2014 included US$36 million and US$150 million for Hongkong Land's investments in the Philippines and mainland China, respectively, US$92 million for Dairy Farm's acquisition of a 49% interest in Rose Pharmacy, Inc., which operates health and beauty business in the Philippines, and US$56 million and US$41 million for Astra's subscription to PT Bank Permata's rights issue and capital injections into certain associates and joint ventures in Indonesia, respectively.

(f) Purchase of other investments in 2015 and 2014 mainly included acquisition of securities by Astra.

(g) Advance to associates and joint ventures in 2015 included US$215 million for Hongkong Land's advance to its property joint ventures and US$69 million for Mandarin Oriental's loans to its hotel joint venture.

(h) Advance and repayment from associates and joint ventures in 2015 and 2014 mainly included advance and repayment from Hongkong Land's property joint ventures.

(i) Sale of other investments in 2015 mainly included US$102 million for Astra's sale of securities and US$166 million for the Company's sale of ACLEDA Bank.

Sale in 2014 comprised US$119 million for the Company's sale of Tata Power and US$98 million for Astra's sale of securities.

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34 Notes to Consolidated Cash Flow Statement *(continued)*

(j) Change in interests in subsidiaries

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Increase in attributable interests		
– Jardine Cycle & Carriage	**(41)**	(120)
– other	**(19)**	(8)
Decrease in attributable interests	**34**	185
	(26)	57

Increase in attributable interests in other subsidiaries in 2015 mainly included US$18 million for Dairy Farm's acquisition of an additional 2.86% interest in PT Hero Supermarket.

Increase in 2014 included US$5 million for Astra's acquisition of an additional 5% interest in PT Marga Harjaya Infrastruktur, increasing its controlling interest to 100%.

Decrease in attributable interests in 2015 comprised Dairy Farm's sale of a 15% economic interest in GCH Retail (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd, reducing its controlling interest to 85%.

Decrease in 2014 comprised Astra's sale of a 25% interest in PT Astra Sedaya Finance to PT Bank Permata, reducing its controlling interest to 75%.

(k) Analysis of balances of cash and cash equivalents

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Bank balances and other liquid funds *(refer note 25)*	**4,575**	5,074
Bank overdrafts *(refer note 31)*	**(7)**	(24)
	4,568	5,050

35 Derivative Financial Instruments

The fair values of derivative financial instruments at 31st December are as follows:

	2015		2014	
	Positive fair value US$m	**Negative fair value US$m**	Positive fair value US$m	Negative fair value US$m
Designated as cash flow hedges				
– forward foreign exchange contracts	**1**	**1**	2	17
– interest rate swaps and caps	**–**	**3**	–	3
– cross currency swaps	**272**	**65**	181	12
	273	**69**	183	32
Designated as fair value hedges				
– interest rate swaps and caps	**6**	**–**	6	–
– cross currency swaps	**16**	**7**	14	10
	22	**7**	20	10

Forward foreign exchange contracts

The contract amounts of the outstanding forward foreign exchange contracts at 31st December 2015 were US$70 million *(2014: US$525 million)*.

Interest rate swaps and caps

The notional principal amounts of the outstanding interest rate swap and cap contracts at 31st December 2015 were US$491 million *(2014: US$662 million)*.

At 31st December 2015, the fixed interest rates relating to interest rate swaps and caps vary from 0.6% to 3.3% *(2014: 0.6% to 3.5%)* per annum.

The fair values of interest rate swaps are based on the estimated cash flows discounted at market rates ranging from 0.2% to 2.1% *(2014: 0.2% to 2.0%)* per annum.

Cross currency swaps

The contract amounts of the outstanding cross currency swap contracts at 31st December 2015 totalled US$3,814 million *(2014: US$4,026 million)*.

36 Commitments

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Capital commitments:		
Authorized not contracted		
– other	**1,080**	1,063
	1,080	1,063
Contracted not provided		
– joint ventures	**191**	188
– other	**629**	768
	820	956
	1,900	2,019

In addition, Dairy Farm entered into an agreement in August 2015 to further invest in Yonghui, by way of subscription of new shares, for a consideration of RMB1.3 billion (approximately US$199 million) as part of capital injection involving two other investors. Upon the completion of the capital injection, Dairy Farm's interest in Yonghui will remain at 19.99%. The investment requires certain regulatory approvals in mainland China. The regulatory approval process is expected to complete in the first half of 2016.

At 31st December 2014, Dairy Farm had an investment commitment of RMB5.7 billion (equivalent to US$912 million) to acquire, by way of subscription of new shares, 19.99% of the enlarged share capital of Yonghui. The acquisition was completed in April 2015.

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Operating lease commitments:		
Total commitments under operating leases		
– due within one year	**742**	746
– due between one and two years	**516**	511
– due between two and three years	**309**	309
– due between three and four years	**153**	175
– due between four and five years	**106**	112
– due beyond five years	**394**	484
	2,220	2,337

Total future sublease payments receivable relating to the above operating leases amounted to US$41 million *(2014: US$47 million)*.

In addition, the Group has operating lease commitments with rentals determined in relation to sales. It is not possible to quantify accurately future rentals payable under such leases.

37 Contingent Liabilities

Various Group companies are involved in litigation arising in the ordinary course of their respective businesses. Having reviewed outstanding claims and taking into account legal advice received, the Directors are of the opinion that adequate provisions have been made in the financial statements.

38 Related Party Transactions

The ultimate holding company of the Group is Jardine Matheson Holdings Limited ('Jardine Matheson'), a company incorporated in Bermuda. As at 31st December 2015, the Company held a 56% *(2014: 56%)* interest in Jardine Matheson.

In accordance with the Bye-Laws of the Company, Jardine Matheson Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Jardine Matheson, has been appointed General Manager of the Company under a General Manager Agreement. With effect from 1st January 2008, Jardine Matheson Limited has sub-delegated certain of its responsibilities under the agreement to a fellow subsidiary. Total fees payable for services provided to the Company in 2015 amounted to US$119 million *(2014: US$134 million)*.

In the normal course of business the Group undertakes a variety of transactions with Jardine Matheson, and with certain of its associates and joint ventures. The more significant of such transactions are described below:

The Group purchases motor vehicles and spare parts from its associates and joint ventures in Indonesia including PT Toyota-Astra Motor, PT Astra Honda Motor and PT Astra Daihatsu Motor. Total cost of motor vehicles and spare parts purchased in 2015 amounted to US$5,471 million *(2014: US$7,059 million)*. The Group also sells motor vehicles and spare parts to its associates and joint ventures in Indonesia including PT Astra Honda Motor, PT Astra Daihatsu Motor and PT Tunas Ridean. Total revenue from sale of motor vehicles and spare parts in 2015 amounted to US$841 million *(2014: US$1,071 million)*.

The Group and Jardine Matheson use Jardine Lloyd Thompson to place certain of its insurance. Brokerage fees and commissions, net of rebates, paid in 2015 to Jardine Lloyd Thompson were US$5 million *(2014: US$5 million)*.

The Group manages six associate and joint venture hotels *(2014: five associate hotels)*. Management fees received by the Group in 2015 from these managed hotels amounted to US$13 million *(2014: US$14 million)*.

PT Bank Permata provides banking services to the Group. The Group's deposits with PT Bank Permata at 31st December 2015 amounted to US$417 million *(2014: US$411 million)*.

Amounts of outstanding balances with Jardine Matheson, associates and joint ventures are included in debtors and creditors, as appropriate *(refer notes 20 and 32)*. A subsidiary of the Company has also committed to provide loan facilities to a subsidiary of Jardine Matheson. Undrawn facilities at 31st December 2015 amounted to US$400 million *(2014: US$272 million)*.

Details of Directors' remuneration (being the key management personnel compensation) are shown on page 110 under the heading of Directors' Appointment, Retirement, Remuneration and Service Contracts.

39 Summarized Balance Sheet of the Company

Included below is certain summarized balance sheet information of the Company disclosed in accordance with Bermuda law.

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Subsidiaries	**4,563**	4,696
Investment in Jardine Matheson	**3,020**	2,638
Total assets	**7,583**	7,334
Share capital *(refer note 26)*	**56**	56
Share premium *(refer note 27)*	**984**	1,199
Revenue and other reserves	**6,511**	6,041
Shareholders' funds	**7,551**	7,296
Current liabilities	**32**	38
Total equity and liabilities	**7,583**	7,334

Subsidiaries and investment in Jardine Matheson are shown at cost less amounts provided.

40 Jardine Strategic Corporate Cash Flow

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m
Dividends receivable		
Subsidiaries	**750**	787
Jardine Matheson	**563**	535
Joint ventures	**2**	–
Other holdings	**25**	21
	1,340	1,343
Less taken in scrip	**(563)**	(535)
	777	808
Other operating cash flows	**3**	(19)
Cash flows from operating activities	**780**	789
Investing activities		
Purchase of other investments	**(1)**	(732)
Sale of other investments	**166**	119
Cash flows from investing activities	**165**	(613)
Financing activities		
Repurchase of shares	**(215)**	–
Subscription of rights issues in subsidiaries	**(804)**	–
Purchase of additional shares in subsidiaries	**(41)**	(120)
Dividends paid by the Company	**(299)**	(282)
Cash flows from financing activities	**(1,359)**	(402)
Net decrease in cash	**(414)**	(226)
Cash at 1st January	**622**	848
Cash at 31st December	**208**	622
Represented by:		
Bank balances and other liquid funds	**208**	622
	208	622

Corporate cash flow comprises the cash flows of the Company and of its investment holding and financing subsidiaries.

41 Ultimate Holding Company and Principal Subsidiaries

The ultimate holding company and principal subsidiaries of the Group at 31st December 2015 are set out below:

	Country of incorporation/ principal place of business	Nature of business	Attributable interests		Proportion of ordinary shares and voting powers at 31st December 2015 held by	
			2015 %	2014 %	the Group %	non-controlling interests %
Dairy Farm International Holdings Ltd*	Bermuda/ Greater China and Southeast Asia	Supermarkets, hypermarkets, convenience stores, health and beauty stores, home furnishings stores and restaurants	**78**	78	**78**	**22**
Hongkong Land Holdings Ltd*	Bermuda/ Greater China and Southeast Asia	Property development & investment, leasing & management	**50**	50	**50**	**50**
Jardine Cycle & Carriage Ltd*	Singapore/ Southeast Asia	A 50.1% interest in PT Astra International Tbk, motor trading and construction	**75**	74	**75**	**25**
Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd†	Bermuda/ Greater China, United Kingdom and Southeast Asia	Engineering & construction, transport services, restaurants, property, IT services, motor trading and insurance broking	**56**	56	**56**	**N/A**
Mandarin Oriental International Ltd*	Bermuda/ Worldwide	Hotel management & ownership	**74**	73	**74**	**26**
PT Astra International Tbk*	Indonesia/ Indonesia	Automotive, financial services, agribusiness, heavy equipment and mining, infrastructure and logistics, and information technology	**37**	37	**50**	**50**

All subsidiaries are included in the consolidation.

Attributable interests represent the proportional holdings of the Company, held directly or through its subsidiaries, in the issued share capitals of the respective companies, after the deduction of any shares held by the trustees of the employee share option schemes of any such company and any shares in any such company owned by its wholly-owned subsidiaries.

*Subsidiaries

†Ultimate holding company *(refer note 38)*. Jardine Matheson held 83% *(2014: 82%)* of the share capital of the Company.

Independent Auditors' Report

To the members of Jardine Strategic Holdings Limited

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, Jardine Strategic Holdings Limited's consolidated financial statements (the 'financial statements'):

- present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at 31st December 2015 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRSs') and The Companies Act 1981 (Bermuda).

What we have audited

The financial statements, included within the Annual Report, comprise:

- the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st December 2015;
- the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account and the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year then ended;
- the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended;
- the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is applicable law in Bermuda and IFRSs as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB').

In applying the financial reporting framework, the Directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

Responsibilities for the Financial Statements and the Audit

Our responsibilities and those of the Directors

As explained more fully in the Responsibilities Statement on page 108, the Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs and The Companies Act 1981 (Bermuda).

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ('ISAs (UK & Ireland)'). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Section 90 of The Companies Act 1981 (Bermuda) and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come, including without limitation under any contractual obligations of the Company, save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Group's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the Directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements. We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants
London
United Kingdom

3rd March 2016

(a) The maintenance and integrity of the Jardine Strategic Holdings Limited website is the responsibility of the Directors; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the website.

(b) Legislation in Bermuda governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Five Year Summary

Profit and Loss*

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m	2013 US$m	2012 US$m	2011 US$m
Revenue	**29,391**	32,236	32,666	33,098	31,049
Profit attributable to shareholders	**1,953**	1,832	1,700	1,827	3,931
Underlying profit attributable to shareholders	**1,428**	1,613	1,616	1,575	1,571
Earnings per share (US$)	**3.25**	3.02	2.79	2.97	6.34
Underlying earnings per share (US$)	**2.38**	2.66	2.65	2.56	2.54
Dividends per share (US¢)	**28.50**	27.00	25.50	24.00	22.50

Balance Sheet*

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m	2013 US$m	2012 US$m	2011 US$m
Total assets	**65,123**	64,783	62,008	61,545	56,153
Total liabilities	**(18,980)**	(19,745)	(19,118)	(19,168)	(16,907)
Total equity	**46,143**	45,038	42,890	42,377	39,246
Shareholders' funds	**23,994**	23,193	22,028	21,341	19,647
Net debt (excluding net debt of financial services companies)	**2,435**	2,172	2,320	3,138	1,868
Net asset value per share† (US$)	**49.99**	57.75	50.34	60.65	48.36

Cash Flow

	2015 US$m	2014 US$m	2013 US$m	2012 US$m	2011 US$m
Cash flows from operating activities	**4,001**	3,162	3,808	2,288	2,385
Cash flows from investing activities	**(2,956)**	(2,189)	(2,230)	(2,681)	(2,156)
Net cash flow before financing	**1,045**	973	1,578	(393)	229
Cash flow per share from operating activities (US$)	**6.67**	5.22	6.24	3.72	3.85

*Figures prior to 2013 have been restated due to a change in accounting policy upon adoption of IAS 19 (amended 2011) 'Employee Benefits'.

†Net asset value per share is calculated on a market value basis.

Responsibility Statement

The Directors of the Company confirm to the best of their knowledge that:

(a) the consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, including International Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board; and

(b) the sections of this Report, including the Chairman's Statement, Operating Review and Principal Risks and Uncertainties, which constitute the management report include a fair review of all information required to be disclosed by the Disclosure Rules and Transparency Rules 4.1.8 to 4.1.11 issued by the Financial Conduct Authority of the United Kingdom.

For and on behalf of the Board

Ben Keswick
Adam Keswick
Directors

3rd March 2016

Corporate Governance

Jardine Strategic Holdings Limited is incorporated in Bermuda. The Company is a holding company within the Jardine Matheson Group, and the majority of the Group's business interests are in Asia. The Company's equity shares have a standard listing on the Main Market of the London Stock Exchange, and secondary listings in Bermuda and Singapore. The Company's share capital is 83%-owned by Jardine Matheson Holdings Limited ('Jardine Matheson'), in which the Company itself has a 56% interest. Similar to the Company, Jardine Matheson is Bermuda incorporated and listed in London, Bermuda and Singapore. The Disclosure Rules and Transparency Rules (the 'DTRs') issued by the Financial Conduct Authority of the United Kingdom (the 'FCA') require that this Report address all relevant information about the corporate governance practices applied beyond the requirements under Bermuda law.

The Company attaches importance to the corporate stability that is fundamental to the Group's ability to pursue a long-term strategy in Asian markets. It is committed to high standards of governance based on its approach developed over many years.

The Management of the Group

As a holding company within the Jardine Matheson Group, the Company is concerned primarily with the oversight and coordination of its interests in the other listed companies within the wider Group. The Memorandum of Association of the Company provides for the chairman of Jardine Matheson to be, or to appoint, the Managing Director of the Company. In addition, the Bye-laws of the Company provide for Jardine Matheson, or such wholly-owned subsidiary as it shall appoint, to be the General Manager of the Company. Jardine Matheson Limited, a Hong Kong-based management company, has been so appointed. The General Manager provides management services to the Company and other members of the Group. The Company itself has no employees.

The structural relationship between the Group companies is considered to be a key element to the Group's success. By coordinating objectives, establishing common values and standards and sharing experience, contacts and business relationships, the Group aims to optimize opportunities across the Asian countries in which it operates. The Company's system of governance is based on a well-tried approach to oversight and management, in which the individual subsidiaries and affiliates benefit from the Group's strategic guidance and professional expertise, while at the same time the independence of their boards is respected and clear operational accountability rests with their executive management teams.

The Directors of the Company have the full power to manage its business affairs, with the exception of matters reserved to be exercised by the Company in general meeting under Bermuda legislation or the Company's Bye-laws. Among the matters on which the Board decides are the Company's investment strategy, its annual budget, dividends and major corporate activities.

Operational management is delegated to the appropriate level, and coordination with the Group's listed subsidiaries is undertaken by the board of the General Manager. This board, which meets regularly in Hong Kong, is chaired by the Managing Director and has six other members, including Jardine Matheson's deputy managing director, group finance director, group strategy director and group general counsel.

The Board

The Company currently has a Board of eleven Directors. Their names and brief biographies appear on page 17 of this Report. The Board composition and operation provide stability, allowing the Company to take a long-term view as it seeks to grow its businesses and pursue investment opportunities.

The Chairman has been appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Bye-laws of the Company, which provide that the chairman of Jardine Matheson, or any Director nominated by him, shall be the Chairman of the Company. The Chairman's role is to lead the Board as it oversees the Company's strategic and financial direction. The role of the Managing Director is to implement the strategy set by the Board and to manage the Company's interests. An important part of this is undertaken in his capacity as chairman of the board of the General Manager to which responsibility for implementing the Company's strategy within designated financial parameters has been delegated.

The Board is scheduled to hold four meetings in 2016 and ad hoc procedures are adopted to deal with urgent matters. In 2015 one meeting was held in Bermuda and three were held in Asia. The Board receives high quality, up to date information for each of its meetings. In addition certain Directors who are not members of the board of the General Manager and who are based outside Asia regularly visit Asia and Bermuda to discuss the Group's business, as well as to participate in four annual Group strategic reviews that precede the regular Board meetings. These Directors are not directly involved in the operational management of the Group's business activities, but their knowledge and close oversight of the Group's affairs reinforces the process by which business is reviewed before consideration at Board meetings.

Directors' Appointment, Retirement, Remuneration and Service Contracts

Each new Director is appointed by the Board, and when appointing non-executive Directors, the Board pays particular attention to the Asian business experience and relationships that they bring.

In accordance with the Company's Bye-laws, each new Director appointed by the Board is subject to retirement at the first annual general meeting after appointment. Thereafter, Directors are subject to retirement by rotation under the Bye-laws whereby one-third of the Directors retire at the annual general meeting each year. These provisions apply to both executive and non-executive Directors, but the requirement to retire by rotation does not extend to the Chairman or Managing Director. In accordance with Bye-law 85, Charles Allen-Jones, Adam Keswick and Percy Weatherall retire by rotation at this year's Annual General Meeting and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. Adam Keswick has a service contract with a subsidiary of Jardine Matheson that has a notice period of six months. Charles Allen-Jones and Percy Weatherall do not have service contracts with the Company or its subsidiaries.

Directors' fees are decided upon by shareholders in general meeting as provided for by the Company's Bye-laws. For the year ended 31st December 2015, Directors' fees payable by the Company amounted to US$645,507 *(2014: US$583,014)*.

The Company purchases insurance to cover its Directors against their costs in defending themselves in civil proceedings taken against them in that capacity and in respect of damages resulting from the unsuccessful defence of any proceedings. To the extent permitted by law, the Company also indemnifies its Directors. Neither the insurance nor the indemnity provides cover where the Director has acted fraudulently or dishonestly.

Audit Committee

The Board has established an Audit Committee, the current members of which are Lord Leach of Fairford, Anthony Nightingale and Percy Weatherall; they have extensive knowledge of the Group but are not directly involved in operational management. The Company's Managing Director, together with representatives of the General Manager and the internal and external auditors, also attend the Audit Committee meetings by invitation. The Audit Committee meets and reports to the Board semi-annually.

Prior to completion and announcement of the half-year and year-end results, a review of the Company's financial information and any issues raised in connection with the preparation of the results, including the adoption of new accounting policies, is undertaken by the Audit Committee with the Managing Director and representatives of the General Manager and a report is received from the external auditors. The external auditors also have access to the Board, and to the boards of the Group's operating companies.

The Audit Committee also keeps under review the nature, scope and results of the audits conducted by the internal audit function and the findings of the various Group audit committees. The Audit Committee's responsibilities extend to reviewing the effectiveness of both the internal and the external audit functions; considering the independence and objectivity of the external auditors; and reviewing and approving the level and nature of non-audit work performed by the external auditors.

The terms of reference of the Audit Committee can be found on the Company's website at www.jardines.com.

Risk Management and Internal Control

The Board has overall responsibility for the Company's systems of risk management and internal control. The Board has delegated to the Audit Committee responsibility for reviewing areas of risk and uncertainty, the operation and effectiveness of the Company's systems of internal control and the procedures by which these are monitored. The Audit Committee considers the systems and procedures on a regular basis, and reports to the Board semi-annually. The systems of internal control are designed to manage, rather than eliminate, business risk; to help safeguard its assets against fraud and other irregularities; and to give reasonable, but not absolute, assurance against material financial misstatement or loss.

The General Manager oversees the implementation of the systems of internal control throughout the Group. The implementation of the systems of internal control within the Group's operating companies is the responsibility of each company's board and its executive management. The effectiveness of these systems is monitored by the internal audit function, which is independent of the operating companies, and by a series of audit committees that operate in each major business unit across the Group. The internal audit function also monitors the approach taken by the business units to risk. The findings of the internal audit function and recommendations for any corrective action required are reported to the relevant audit committee and, if appropriate, to the Audit Committee of the Company.

The Group has in place an organizational structure with defined lines of responsibility and delegation of authority. Across the Group there are established policies and procedures for financial planning and budgeting; for information and reporting systems; for assessment of risk; and for monitoring the Group's operations and performance. The information systems in place are designed to ensure that the financial information reported is reliable and up to date.

The Group's policy on commercial conduct underpins the internal control process, particularly in the area of compliance. The policy is set out in the Jardine Matheson Code of Conduct, which is a set of guidelines to which every Group employee must adhere, and is reinforced and monitored by an annual compliance certification process.

The Audit Committee has also been given the responsibility to oversee the effectiveness of the formal procedures for Group employees to raise any matters of serious concern and is required to review any reports made under those procedures that are referred to it by the internal audit function.

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company are set out on page 114.

Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the Financial Statements

The Directors are required under the Bermuda Companies Act to prepare financial statements for each financial year and to present them annually to the Company's shareholders at the annual general meeting. The financial statements are required to present fairly in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') the financial position of the Group at the end of the year and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended. The Directors consider that applicable accounting policies under IFRS, applied on a consistent basis and supported by prudent and reasonable judgments and estimates, have been followed in preparing the financial statements. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Code of Conduct

The Group conducts business in a professional, ethical and even-handed manner. Its ethical standards are clearly set out in the Jardine Matheson Code of Conduct. The code requires that all Group companies comply with all laws of general application, all rules and regulations that are industry specific and proper standards of business conduct. The code prohibits the giving or receiving of illicit payments, and requires all employees to be treated fairly, impartially and with respect. It also requires that all managers must be fully aware of their obligations under the code and establish procedures to ensure compliance at all levels within their organizations. The Group has in place procedures by which employees can raise, in confidence, matters of serious concern in areas such as financial reporting or compliance.

Directors' Share Interests

The Directors of the Company in office on 3rd March 2016 had interests (within the meaning of the DTRs) as set out below in the ordinary share capital of the Company. These interests included those notified to the Company in respect of the Directors' connected persons (as that term is used in the DTRs in relation to companies incorporated outside the United Kingdom).

Charles Allen-Jones	5,329
Dr George C.G. Koo	145,452
Lord Leach of Fairford	65,499
Anthony Nightingale	18,207

Substantial Shareholders

As a non-UK issuer, the Company is subject to the DTRs pursuant to which a person must in certain circumstances notify the Company of the percentage of voting rights attaching to the share capital of the Company that he holds. The obligation to notify arises if that person acquires or disposes of shares in the Company which results in the percentage of voting rights which he holds reaching, exceeding or falling below 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 50% and 75%.

The Company has been informed that Jardine Matheson is interested indirectly in 924,388,939 ordinary shares carrying 83.05% of the voting rights attaching to the Company's issued ordinary share capital. Apart from this shareholding, the Company is not aware of any holders of voting rights of 5% or more attaching to the issued ordinary share capital of the Company as at 3rd March 2016.

There were no contracts of significance with corporate substantial shareholders during the year under review.

Governance Principles

The Company's primary listing on the London Stock Exchange is a standard listing on the Main Market. Under a standard listing, the Company is subject to the UK Listing Rules (other than those which apply only to companies with a premium listing), the DTRs, the UK Prospectus Rules and the market abuse provisions of the UK Financial Services and Markets Act. The Company, therefore, is bound by the rules in relation to continuous disclosure, periodic financial reporting, disclosure of interests in shares and market abuse, including the rules governing insider dealing, market manipulation and the disclosure of price sensitive information. The Company is also subject to regulatory oversight from the FCA, as the Company's principal securities regulator, and is required to comply with the Admission and Disclosure Standards of the Main Market of the London Stock Exchange.

When shareholders approved the Company's move to a standard listing from a premium listing in 2014, the Company stated that it intended to maintain certain governance principles on the same basis as was then applicable to the Company's premium listing, as follows:

1. When assessing a significant transaction, being a larger transaction which would be classified as a class 1 transaction under the provisions of the UK Listing Rules, the Company will engage an independent financial adviser to provide a fairness opinion on the terms of the transaction.

2. In the event of a related party transaction, being a transaction with a related party which would require a sponsor to provide a fair and reasonable opinion under the provisions of the UK Listing Rules, the Company will engage an independent financial adviser to confirm that the terms of the transaction are fair and reasonable as far as the shareholders of the Company are concerned.

3. Further, as soon as the terms of a significant transaction or a related party transaction are agreed, an announcement will be issued by the Company providing such details of the transaction as are necessary for investors to evaluate the effect of the transaction on the Company.

4. At each annual general meeting, the Company will seek shareholder approval to issue new shares on a non-pre-emptive basis for up to 33% of the Company's issued share capital, of which up to 5% can be issued for cash consideration.

5. The Company will continue to adhere to its Securities Dealing Rules, which follow the UK Model Code as then applied to the Company.

6. The Company will continue its policies and practices in respect of risk management and internal controls.

Related Party Transactions

Details of transactions with related parties entered into by the Company during the course of the year are included in note 38 to the financial statements on page 103.

Securities Purchase Arrangements

The Directors have the power under the Bermuda Companies Act and the Company's Memorandum of Association to purchase the Company's shares. Any shares so purchased shall be treated as cancelled. The Board considers on a regular basis the possibility for share repurchases or the acquisition of further shares in Group companies, including shares in Jardine Matheson. When doing so, it considers the potential for the enhancement of earnings or asset values per share. When purchasing such shares, the Company is subject to the UK market abuse regime.

During the year the Company repurchased and cancelled 7,801,173 ordinary shares for an aggregate total cost of US$215 million. The ordinary shares, which were repurchased in the market, represented some 0.70% of the Company's issued ordinary share capital.

Takeover Code

The Company is subject to a Takeover Code, based on London's City Code on Takeovers and Mergers. The Takeover Code provides an orderly framework within which takeovers can be conducted and the interests of shareholders protected. The Takeover Code has statutory backing, being established under the Acts of incorporation of the Company in Bermuda.

Annual General Meeting

The 2016 Annual General Meeting will be held at Rosewood Tucker's Point, Bermuda on 5th May 2016. The full text of the resolutions and explanatory notes in respect of the meeting are contained in the Notice of Meeting which accompanies this Report. A corporate website is maintained containing a wide range of information of interest to investors at www.jardines.com.

Power to amend Bye-laws

The Bye-laws of the Company can be amended by the shareholders by way of a special resolution at a general meeting of the Company.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The Board has overall responsibility for risk management and internal control. The process by which the Group identifies and manages risk is set out in more detail on page 111 of the Corporate Governance section of this Report. The following are the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company as required to be disclosed pursuant to the Disclosure Rules and Transparency Rules issued by the Financial Conduct Authority of the United Kingdom and are in addition to the matters referred to in the Chairman's Statement and Operating Review.

Economic Risk

Most of the Group's businesses are exposed to the risk of negative developments in global and regional economies and financial markets, either directly or through the impact on the Group's joint venture partners, franchisors, bankers, suppliers or customers. These developments can result in recession, inflation, deflation, currency fluctuations, restrictions in the availability of credit, business failures, or increases in financing costs, oil prices and in the cost of raw materials. Such developments might increase operating costs, reduce revenues, lower asset values or result in the Group's businesses being unable to meet in full their strategic objectives.

Commercial Risk and Financial Risk

Risks are an integral part of normal commercial practices, and where practicable steps are taken to mitigate such risks. These risks are further pronounced when operating in volatile markets.

A number of the Group's businesses make significant investment decisions in respect of developments or projects that take time to come to fruition and achieve the desired returns and are, therefore, subject to market risks.

The Group's businesses operate in areas that are highly competitive, and failure to compete effectively in terms of price, product specification or levels of service can have an adverse effect on earnings. Significant pressure from such competition may lead to reduced margins. The quality and safety of the products and services provided by the Group's businesses are also important and there is an associated risk if they are below standard.

The steps taken by the Group to manage its exposure to financial risk are set out in the Financial Review on page 16 and note 2 to the financial statements on pages 34 to 41.

Concessions, Franchises and Key Contracts

A number of the Group's businesses and projects are reliant on concessions, franchises, management or other key contracts. Cancellation, expiry or termination, or the renegotiation of any such concession, franchise, management or other key contracts, could have an adverse effect on the financial condition and results of operations of certain subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures of the Group.

Regulatory and Political Risk

The Group's businesses are subject to a number of regulatory environments in the territories in which they operate. Changes in the regulatory approach to such matters as foreign ownership of assets and businesses, exchange controls, planning controls, emission regulations, tax rules and employment legislation have the potential to impact the operations and profitability of the Group's businesses. Changes in the political environment in such territories can also affect the Group's businesses.

Terrorism, Pandemic and Natural Disasters

A number of the Group's operations are vulnerable to the effects of terrorism, either directly through the impact of an act of terrorism or indirectly through the impact of generally reduced economic activity in response to the threat of or an actual act of terrorism.

All Group businesses would be impacted by a global or regional pandemic which could be expected to seriously affect economic activity and the ability of our businesses to operate smoothly. In addition, many of the territories in which the Group operates can experience from time to time natural disasters such as earthquakes and typhoons.

Shareholder Information

Financial Calendar

2015 full-year results announced	3rd March 2016
Shares quoted ex-dividend on the Singapore Exchange	16th March 2016
Shares quoted ex-dividend on the London Stock Exchange	17th March 2016
Share registers closed	21st to 25th March 2016
2015 final dividend scrip election period closes	22nd April 2016
Annual General Meeting to be held	5th May 2016
2015 final dividend payable	11th May 2016
2016 half-year results to be announced	29th July 2016*
Shares quoted ex-dividend on the Singapore Exchange	17th August 2016*
Shares quoted ex-dividend on the London Stock Exchange	18th August 2016*
Share registers to be closed	22nd to 26th August 2016*
2016 interim dividend scrip election period closes	23rd September 2016*
2016 interim dividend payable	12th October 2016*

**Subject to change*

Dividends

The dividends will be available in cash with a scrip alternative. Shareholders will receive their cash dividends in United States dollars, unless they are registered on the Jersey branch register where they will have the option to elect for sterling. These shareholders may make new currency elections for the 2015 final dividend by notifying the United Kingdom transfer agent in writing by 22nd April 2016. The sterling equivalent of dividends declared in United States dollars will be calculated by reference to a rate prevailing on 27th April 2016. Shareholders holding their shares through CREST in the United Kingdom will receive their cash dividends only in sterling. Shareholders holding their shares through The Central Depository (Pte) Ltd ('CDP') in Singapore will receive their cash dividends in United States dollars unless they elect, through CDP, to receive Singapore dollars.

Registrars and Transfer Agent

Shareholders should address all correspondence with regard to their shareholdings or dividends to the appropriate registrar or transfer agent.

Principal Registrar
Jardine Matheson International Services Ltd
P.O. Box HM 1068
Hamilton HM EX
Bermuda

Jersey Branch Registrar
Capita Registrars (Jersey) Ltd
12 Castle Street
St Helier, Jersey JE2 3RT
Channel Islands

United Kingdom Transfer Agent
Capita Assest Services
The Registry
34 Beckenham Road
Beckenham
Kent BR3 4TU, United Kingdom

Singapore Branch Registrar
M & C Services Private Ltd
112 Robinson Road #05-01
Singapore 068902

Press releases and other financial information can be accessed through the internet at www.jardines.com.

Group Offices

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