

Mineral Development Services Limited

Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 December 2014

Company Number 4571228



Mineral Development Services Limited

Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

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Director

P M J G Thomson

Secretary

Cornhill Secretaries Limited

Company number

4571228

Registered office and business address

8 Baden Place, Crosby Row, London, SE1 1YW

Auditors

BDO LLP, 2 City Place, Beehive Ring Road, Gatwick, West Sussex, RH6 0PA

Mineral Development Services Limited

Report of the director for the year ended 31 December 2014

The director presents his report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

Results

The profit and loss account is set out on page 5 and shows the profit for the year

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the design, consulting and other services internationally relating to mineral processing plants

Dividend

The director does not recommend the payment of a dividend (2013 - £Nil)

Directors

The directors of the company during the year were as follows

P M J G Thomson

Director's responsibilities

The director is responsible for preparing the director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards) and applicable law. Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements,
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Mineral Development Services Limited

Report of the director for the year ended 31 December 2014 (*continued*)

Auditors

The director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken to make himself aware of any information needed by the company's auditors for the purposes of their audit and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information. The director is not aware of any relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware.

BDO LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution to re-appoint them will be proposed at the annual general meeting.

In preparing this directors' report advantage has been taken of the small companies' exemption.

By order of the Board



P M J G Thomson

Director

28/9/2015

Date

Mineral Development Services Limited

Independent auditor's report

TO THE MEMBERS OF MINERAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICES LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Mineral Development Services Limited for the year ended 31 December 2014 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (Effective April 2008) (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. 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). Those standards require us to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's (FRC's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2014 and of its profit for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

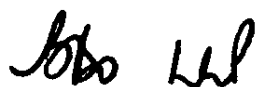
Mineral Development Services Limited

Independent auditor's report (*continued*)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us, or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns, or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made, or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or
- the director was not entitled to prepare the financial statements and the director's report in accordance with the small companies' regime and to the exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report



John Everingham (senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor
Gatwick
United Kingdom

Date 28 September 2015

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127)

Mineral Development Services Limited

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2014

	Note	2014 £	2013 £
Turnover	2	1,544,288	296,540
Cost of sales		(1,488,147)	(196,025)
Gross profit		56,141	100,515
Administrative income		17,990	4,349
Impairment of investment	7	-	(153,891)
Operating profit/(loss)	3	74,131	(49,027)
Other interest payable	4	-	(49,137)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		74,131	(98,164)
Taxation on ordinary activities	6	(15,939)	(2,813)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities after taxation	11/12	58,192	(100,977)

All amounts relate to continuing activities

All recognised gains and losses in the current and prior year are included in the profit and loss account

The notes on pages 7 to 12 form part of these financial statements

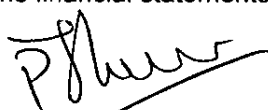
Mineral Development Services Limited

Balance sheet at 31 December 2014

<i>Company number 4571228</i>	<i>Note</i>	2014 £	2014 £	2013 £	2013 £
Fixed assets					
Investment in subsidiary	7		1		1
			<u>1</u>		<u>1</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	8	128,546		6,023	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,418,991		170,268	
		<u>1,547,537</u>		<u>176,291</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(1,337,037)		(23,983)	
Net current assets			<u>210,500</u>		<u>152,308</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>210,501</u>		<u>152,309</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		2		2
Profit and loss account	11		210,499		152,307
Shareholders' funds			<u>210,501</u>		<u>152,309</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 28/9/15



P M J G Thomson
Director

The notes on pages 7 to 12 form part of these financial statements

Mineral Development Services Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

1 Accounting policies

Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008)

Compliance with accounting standards

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, which have been applied consistently (except as otherwise stated)

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention

The following principal accounting policies have been applied

Turnover

Turnover represents services provided to external customers at invoiced amounts less value added tax. Turnover is recognised when the service has been provided.

Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to profit and loss account.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less provisions for diminutions in value.

Impairment in fixed assets

The need for any fixed asset impairment write-down is assessed by comparison of the carrying value of the asset against the higher of realisable value and value in use.

Consolidation

The company is exempt from preparing consolidated accounts in terms of section 401 of the Companies Act 2006. Its results are included and consolidated in its holding company's accounts, a non-EEA Group, DRA Limited, for the year ended 31 December 2014, incorporated in Guernsey.

Mineral Development Services Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2014 (*continued*)

2 Turnover

The company's turnover is analysed as follows

	2014 £	2013 £
Australia	-	38,823
Canada	-	10,701
Slovakia	204,057	-
South Africa	1,340,231	247,016
	<u>1,544,288</u>	<u>296,540</u>

3 Operating profit/(loss)

This has been arrived at after charging/(crediting)

	2014 £	2013 £
Foreign exchange gain	(18,862)	(109,472)
Audit fees – audit of statutory accounts	4,756	3,647
Non-audit fees – consulting services for acquisition of investment	-	15,894
	<u></u>	<u></u>

4 Interest payable

Interest payable on loans to group related companies

	2014 £	2013 £
Interest payable on loans to group related companies	-	(49,137)
	<u></u>	<u></u>

5 Employees

The only employee during the prior year was the director His remuneration for the year was as follows

	2014 £	2013 £
Wages and salaries	8,968	53,812
Social security costs	742	1,412
	<u>9,710</u>	<u>55,224</u>

No contributions to pension funds were made on behalf of the director

Mineral Development Services Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2014 (*continued*)

6 Taxation

	2014 £	2013 £
<i>UK Corporation tax</i>		
Current tax on profit of the year	15,939	-
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	2,813
	<u>15,939</u>	<u>2,813</u>
<i>Factors affecting the tax charge for the year</i>		
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	74,131	(98,164)
	<u>74,131</u>	<u>(98,164)</u>

The tax assessed for the year is at/lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The differences are explained below

	2014 £	2013 £
Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 21.5% (2013 - 23.25%)	15,939	(22,820)
Effects of		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	35,942
Trade losses carried back	-	-
Group relief of losses	-	(13,122)
Over provision in prior year	-	2,813
	<u>15,939</u>	<u>2,813</u>
Current tax charge for year	15,939	2,813

Mineral Development Services Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2014 (*continued*)

7 Investment in subsidiaries

	2014 £
<i>Cost</i>	
At 1 January 2014	1,161,468
Additions	-
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2014	1,161,468
	<hr/>
<i>Provisions for impairment</i>	
As at 1 January 2014	(1,161,467)
Impairment loss on investment	-
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2014	(1,161,467)
	<hr/>
<i>Net value</i>	
At 31 December 2014	1
	<hr/>

8 Debtors

	2014 £	2013 £
Trade debtors	126,136	5,000
VAT	1,876	998
Sundry debtors	534	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	128,546	6,023
	<hr/>	<hr/>

All amounts shown under debtors fall due for payment within one year

Mineral Development Services Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2014 (continued)

9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2014 £	2013 £
Taxation	15,939	-
Other creditors	5,626	-
Amounts due to related companies	1,315,472	23,983
	<u>1,337,037</u>	<u>23,983</u>

Amounts due to related companies are unsecured, interest free and bear no fixed terms of repayment

10 Share capital

	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	2014 Number	2013 Number	2014 £
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

11 Statement of movement on profit and loss account

	2014 £	2013 £
At 1 January	152,307	(897,380)
Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities after taxation	58,192	(100,977)
Write off of loan payable to related company	-	1,150,664
	<u>210,499</u>	<u>152,307</u>
At 31 December		

12 Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds

	2014 £	2013 £
Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities after taxation	58,192	(100,977)
Write off of loan payable to related company	-	1,150,664
Opening shareholders' funds	<u>152,309</u>	<u>(897,378)</u>
Closing shareholders' funds	<u>210,501</u>	<u>152,309</u>

Mineral Development Services Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 (continued)

13 Related party transactions

At the balance sheet date the company has the following amounts payable to fellow group companies

DRA Projects SA Proprietary Limited £1,315,471 (2013 - £18,367) due to cost recharges of £1,361,966 and sales of £66,057 during the year

14 Cash flow statement

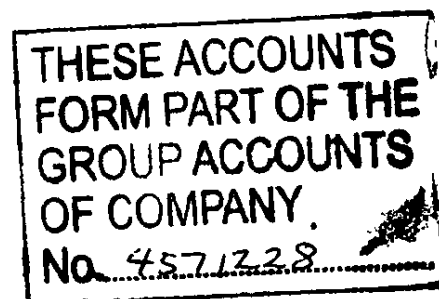
The company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by Financial Reporting Standard 1, "Cash Flow Statements", not to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a "small entity" under the Companies Act 2006

15 Ultimate parent company

At 31 December 2013 the company's holding company was DRA Limited, incorporated in Guernsey, and ultimate parent company is DRA Group Holdings Proprietary Limited (formerly Metopex Proprietary Limited), incorporated in South Africa

The holding company DRA Limited was deregistered on 15 June 2015. In this process DRA Limited sold certain assets and liabilities to DRA International Limited and a dividend in specie was declared to DRA Group Holding Proprietary Limited who now has the shareholding in DRA International Limited. DRA International Limited is now the shareholder of Mineral Development Services Limited.

DRA Limited
(Registration number 39899)
Consolidated and Separate Annual
Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2014



COMPANIES HOUSE

(Registration number 39899)

General Information

Guernsey

The holding company is principally engaged in investment holdings
The subsidiary companies are engaged in mineral processing plant
design and control engineering

BW Dowding
PCL Hart
PMJG Thomson
PS Venter

Town Mills South
La Rue du Pre
St Pete Port, Guernsey
GY1 3HZ

PO Box 146
Town Mills South
La Rue du Pre
St Pete Port, Guernsey
GY1 3HZ

DRA Group Holdings Proprietary Limited incorporated in South Africa

BDO South Africa Incorporated
Registered Auditors

39899

SECRET

7-10-68

1968

SECRET

DRA Limited

(Registration number 39899)

Consolidated And Separate Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

Index

The reports and statements set out below comprise the consolidated and separate annual financial statements presented to the shareholder.

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DRA Limited

(Registration number 39899)

Consolidated And Separate Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required in terms of the Companies Act to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the consolidated and separate annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the consolidated and separate annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the group as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards. The external auditor is engaged to express an independent opinion on the consolidated and separate annual financial statements.

The consolidated and separate annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the group and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the board sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the group and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the group's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the group is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the group. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the group endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the consolidated and separate annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

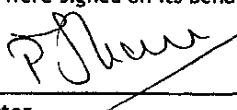
The directors have reviewed the group's cash flow forecast for the year from date of approval of this report and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the group has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditor is responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the group's consolidated and separate annual financial statements. The consolidated and separate annual financial statements have been examined by the group's external auditor and the report is presented on page 6.

The consolidated and separate annual financial statements set out on pages 4 to 41, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board on 7 May 2015 and were signed on its behalf by



Director



Director

DRA Limited

(Registration number 39899)

Consolidated And Separate Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the consolidated and separate annual financial statements of DRA Limited and the group for the year ended 31 December 2014

1 Nature of business

DRA Limited was incorporated in Guernsey with interests in the mining industry. The activities of the group are undertaken through the company and its principal subsidiaries.

There have been no material changes to the nature of the group's business from the prior year.

2 Review of financial results and activities

The consolidated and separate annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

Full details of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the group are set out in these consolidated and separate annual financial statements.

3 Share capital

There have been no changes to the authorised or issued share capital during the year under review.

4 Dividends

No dividends were declared or paid to the shareholder during the year (2013: R Nil).

5 Directorate

The directors in office at the date of this report are as follows:

Directors	Changes
BW Dowding	
PCL Hart	
PMJG Thomson	
LJ Uys	Resigned 1 September 2014
PS Venter	

6 Holding company

The group's holding company is DRA Group Holdings Proprietary Limited which holds 100% (2013: 100%) of the group's equity. DRA Group Holdings Proprietary Limited is incorporated in South Africa.

7 Events after the reporting period

The directors are not aware of any significant matter or circumstance arising since the end of the financial year, not otherwise dealt with in this report or the consolidated and separate annual financial statements, which significantly affect the financial position of the group or the results of its operations to the date of this report.

8 Going concern

The directors believe that the group has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the consolidated and separate annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have satisfied themselves that the group is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The directors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the group. The directors are also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the group.

DRA Limited

(Registration number 39899)

Consolidated And Separate Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

Directors' Report

9. Secretary

The company had no secretary during the year

10. Interest in subsidiaries

The company has interests in subsidiaries, the net profit/(loss) after tax of these subsidiaries during the current and prior year were

Company	Country of incorporation	2014 Pound Sterlings	2013 Pound Sterlings
AGP Mining Consultants Incorporated	Canada	(875)	107 689
DRA Americas Incorporated	Canada	(790 952)	(1 522 923)
DRA Brazil Limited	Brazil	(715 459)	(130 778)
DRA International Limited	United Kingdom	(413 100)	(872 864)
DRA (India) Limited	India	429 272	(120 054)
DRA Pacific (Proprietary) Limited	Australia	652 848	292
DRAC Mineral Technologies Proprietary Limited	China	(281 177)	(327 948)
DRA Taggart Incorporated	United States of America	323 638	-
Mineral Development Services Limited	United Kingdom	58 218	42 059
Mineral Operations Executive Limited	United Kingdom	1 384	(10 763)
		(736 203)	(2 835 290)



Tel +27 010 060 5000
Fax +27 010 060 7000
www.bdo.co.za

22 Wellington Road
Parktown, 2193
Private Bag X60500
Houghton, 2041
South Africa

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholder of DRA Limited

Report on the Consolidated And Separate Annual Financial Statements

We have audited the consolidated and separate annual financial statements of DRA Limited, set out on pages 7 to 39, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2014, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

Directors' Responsibility for the Consolidated And Separate Annual Financial Statements

The company's directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated and separate annual financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and separate annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated and separate annual financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the consolidated and separate annual financial statements are free from material misstatement

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated and separate annual financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate annual financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the company's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate annual financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated and separate annual financial statements

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated and separate annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects the financial position of DRA Limited as at 31 December 2014, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and the requirements of the Companies Act

Other matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to the fact that supplementary information set out on pages 40 to 41 does not form part of the consolidated and separate annual financial statements and is presented as additional information. We have not audited this information and accordingly do not express an opinion thereon

Other reports required by the Companies Act

As part of our audit of the consolidated and separate annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014, we have read the Directors' Report for the purpose of identifying whether there are material inconsistencies between this report and the audited consolidated and separate annual financial statements. This report is the responsibility of the respective preparers. Based on reading this report we have not identified material inconsistencies between this report and the audited consolidated and separate annual financial statements. However, we have not audited this report and accordingly do not express an opinion on this report

BDO South Africa Incorporated
HCS Lopes
Director
Registered Auditor
7 May 2015

BDO South Africa Incorporated
Registration number 1995/002310/21
Practice number 905526E
VAT number 4910148685

National Executive: S Dansie • Heemal Bhaga Muljee • BJ de Wet • HCS Lopes • B Lovell • FD Schneider • ME Stewart (Chief Executive) • A van der Hoek
Office Managing Director: HCS Lopes

The company's principal place of business is at 22 Wellington Road, Parktown, Johannesburg where a list of directors' names is available for inspection. BDO South Africa Incorporated, a South African personal liability company, is a member of BDO Southern African Co-ordination (Pty) Ltd, a South African company, which in turn is a member of BDO International Limited, a UK company limited by guarantee, and forms part of the international BDO network of independent member firms

DRA Limited

(Registration number 39899)

Consolidated And Separate Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2014

Figures in Pound Sterling	Notes	Group		Company	
		2014	2013	2014	2013
Assets					
Non-Current Assets					
Property, plant and equipment	3	750 658	625 158	-	-
Goodwill	4	4 948 862	-	-	-
Intangible assets	5	6 581 095	-	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries	6	-	-	512	512
Deferred tax	7	2 469 036	171 731	-	-
		14 749 651	796 889	512	512
Current Assets					
Inventories	8	66 917	-	-	-
Loans to group companies	9	-	-	16 298 932	1 197 423
Other financial assets	10	405 027	153 300	-	-
Current tax receivable		81 324	79 712	-	-
Trade and other receivables	11	12 829 854	5 167 305	-	-
Contracts in progress receivable	12	1 482 296	-	-	-
Cash	13	12 110 676	13 248 344	-	9 267 406
		26 976 094	18 648 661	16 298 932	10 464 829
Total Assets		41 725 745	19 445 550	16 299 444	10 465 341
Equity and Liabilities					
Equity					
Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of Parent					
Share capital	15	1	1	1	1
Reserves	16	(263 939)	543 106	-	432 777
Retained income		4 098 528	2 465 808	813 192	(627 245)
		3 834 590	3 008 915	813 193	(194 467)
Non-controlling interest		98 101	98 363	-	-
		3 932 691	3 107 278	813 193	(194 467)
Liabilities					
Non-Current Liabilities					
Deferred tax	7	3 035 078	1 512	-	-
Interest bearing borrowings	17	-	18 100	-	-
		3 035 078	19 612	-	-
Current Liabilities					
Loans from group companies	9	17 008 163	10 676 260	15 486 251	10 659 808
Other financial liabilities	18	5 924	5 626	-	-
Interest bearing borrowings	17	669 983	10 049	-	-
Current tax payable		33 263	9 863	-	-
Trade and other payables	19	15 461 314	5 616 862	-	-
Contracts in progress payable	12	1 579 329	-	-	-
		34 757 976	16 318 660	15 486 251	10 659 808
Total Liabilities		37 793 054	16 338 272	15 486 251	10 659 808
Total Equity and Liabilities		41 725 745	19 445 550	16 299 444	10 465 341

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Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Pound Sterling	Notes	Group		Company	
		2014	2013	2014	2013
Revenue	21	34 321 070	22 668 408	-	-
Cost of sales		(25 200 933)	(12 733 233)	-	-
Gross profit		9 120 137	9 935 175	-	-
Other income	22	3 267 640	491 676	340 698	965 068
Operating expenses		(11 392 543)	(12 099 672)	(5 654)	(2 030 943)
Operating profit/(loss)	23	995 234	(1 672 821)	335 044	(1 065 875)
Investment revenue	24	116 315	93 702	773 318	64 013
Finance costs	25	(146 668)	(298 139)	(100 702)	(100 117)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		964 881	(1 877 258)	1 007 660	(1 101 979)
Taxation	26	234 800	378 190	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year		1 199 681	(1 499 068)	1 007 660	(1 101 979)
Other comprehensive income:					
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		(374 268)	39 674	-	(37 450)
Other comprehensive income for the year net of taxation	27	(374 268)	39 674	-	(37 450)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		825 413	(1 459 394)	1 007 660	(1 139 429)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		825 675	(1 491 591)	1 007 660	(1 139 429)
Non-controlling interest		(262)	32 197	-	-
		825 413	(1 459 394)	1 007 660	(1 139 429)
Profit/(loss) attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		1 199 943	(1 531 265)	1 007 660	(1 101 979)
Non-controlling interest		(262)	32 197	-	-
		1 199 681	(1 499 068)	1 007 660	(1 101 979)

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Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in Pound Sterling	Share capital	Foreign currency translation reserve	Excess on business combination	Total reserves	Retained income	Total attributable to equity holders of the group	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Group								
Balance at 1 January 2013	1	70 655	432 777	503 432	3 997 073	4 500 506	66 166	4 566 672
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(1 531 265)	(1 531 265)	32 197	(1 499 068)
Other comprehensive income	-	39 674	-	39 674	-	39 674	-	39 674
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	39 674	-	39 674	(1 531 265)	(1 491 591)	32 197	(1 459 394)
Balance at 1 January 2014	1	110 329	432 777	543 106	2 465 808	3 008 915	98 363	3 107 278
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	1 199 943	1 199 943	(262)	1 199 681
Other comprehensive income	-	(374 268)	-	(374 268)	-	(374 268)	-	(374 268)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(374 268)	-	(374 268)	1 199 943	825 675	(262)	825 413
Transfer to retained income	-	-	(432 777)	(432 777)	432 777	-	-	-
Total contributions by and distributions to owners of company recognised directly in equity	-	-	(432 777)	(432 777)	432 777	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2014	1	(263 939)	-	(263 939)	4 098 528	3 834 590	98 101	3 932 691
Notes	15	16						

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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Foreign currency translation reserve	Other NDR	Total reserves	Retained income	Total attributable to equity holders of the group / company	Minority interest	Total equity
Figures in Pound Sterling								
Company								
Balance at 1 January 2013	1	37 450	432 777	470 227	474 734	944 962	-	944 962
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(1 101 979)	(1 101 979)	-	(1 101 979)
Other comprehensive income	-	(37 450)	-	(37 450)	-	(37 450)	-	(37 450)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(37 450)	-	(37 450)	(1 101 979)	(1 139 429)	-	(1 139 429)
Balance at 1 January 2014	1	-	432 777	432 777	(627 245)	(194 467)	-	(194 467)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	1 007 660	1 007 660	-	1 007 660
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	1 007 660	1 007 660	-	1 007 660
Transfer to retained income	-	-	(432 777)	(432 777)	432 777	-	-	-
Total contributions by and distributions to owners of company recognised directly in equity	-	-	(432 777)	(432 777)	432 777	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2014	1	-	-	-	813 192	813 193	-	813 193
Notes	15	16						

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Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Pound Sterling	Notes	Group		Company	
		2014	2013	2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	28	497 555	(2 428 830)	335 044	886 311
Interest income		116 315	93 702	25 601	64 013
Dividends received		-	-	747 717	-
Finance costs		(146 668)	(298 139)	(100 702)	(100 117)
Tax received/(paid)	29	298 826	(33 384)	-	33 886
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities		766 028	(2 666 651)	1 007 660	884 093
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	3	(51 090)	(320 535)	-	-
Sale of property, plant and equipment	3	237 177	3 505	-	-
Purchase of other intangible assets	5	(3 495)	-	-	-
Sale of other intangible assets	5	14 974	-	-	-
Business combination	30	(8 823 570)	-	-	-
Purchase of financial assets		(251 727)	-	-	-
Sale of financial assets		-	132 516	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(8 877 731)	(184 514)	-	-
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from other financial liabilities		-	28 149	-	-
Repayment of other financial liabilities		(27 851)	-	-	-
Proceeds from interest bearing borrowings		669 983	-	-	-
Loans to group companies repaid		-	-	(10 275 066)	-
Proceeds from loans from group companies		6 331 903	5 982 164	-	7 632 252
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		6 974 035	6 010 313	(10 275 066)	7 632 252
Total cash movement for the year		(1 137 668)	3 159 148	(9 267 406)	8 516 345
Cash at the beginning of the year		13 248 344	10 089 196	9 267 406	751 061
Total cash at end of the year	13	12 110 676	13 248 344	-	9 267 406

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Consolidated And Separate Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

Accounting Policies

1 Presentation of Consolidated And Separate Annual Financial Statements

The consolidated and separate annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and the Companies Act. The consolidated and separate annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in Pound Sterling.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 Consolidation

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated annual financial statements incorporate the separate annual financial statements of the group which are controlled by the group.

The group has control of an investee when it has power over the investee, it is exposed to or has rights to variable returns from involvement with the investee; and it has the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

The results of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated and separate annual financial statements from the effective date of acquisition to the effective date of disposal.

Adjustments are made when necessary to the separate annual financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with those of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified and recognised separately from the group's interest therein, and are recognised within equity. Losses of subsidiaries attributable to non-controlling interests are allocated to the non-controlling interest even if this results in a debit balance being recognised for non-controlling interest.

Business combinations

The group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method of accounting. The cost of the business combination is measured as the aggregate of the fair values of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed and equity instruments issued. Costs directly attributable to the business combination are expensed as incurred, except the costs to issue debt which are amortised as part of the effective interest and costs to issue equity which are included in equity.

Contingent consideration is included in the cost of the combination at fair value as at the date of acquisition. Subsequent changes to the assets, liability or equity which arise as a result of the contingent consideration are not affected against goodwill, unless they are valid measurement period adjustments.

The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities which meet the recognition conditions of IFRS 3 Business combinations are recognised at their fair values at acquisition date.

Contingent liabilities are only included in the identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree where there is a present obligation at acquisition date.

On acquisition, the group assesses the classification of the acquiree's assets and liabilities and reclassifies them where the classification is inappropriate for group purposes. This excludes lease agreements and insurance contracts, whose classification remains as per their inception date.

Non-controlling interests arising from a business combination, which are present ownership interests, and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation, are measured either at the present ownership interests' proportionate share in the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets or at fair value. The treatment is not an accounting policy choice but is selected for each individual business combination, and disclosed in the note for business combinations. All other components of non-controlling interests are measured at their acquisition date fair values, unless another measurement basis is required by IFRS.

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Accounting Policies

1.1 Consolidation (continued)

Goodwill is determined as the consideration paid, plus the fair value of any shareholding held prior to obtaining control, plus non-controlling interest and less the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree

Goodwill is not amortised but is tested on an annual basis for impairment. If goodwill is assessed to be impaired, that impairment is not subsequently reversed

Goodwill arising on acquisition of foreign entities is considered an asset of the foreign entity. In such cases the goodwill is translated to the functional currency of the group at the end of each reporting period with the adjustment recognised in equity through to other comprehensive income.

1.2 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the consolidated and separate annual financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts represented in the consolidated and separate annual financial statements and related disclosures. Use of available information and the application of judgement is inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the consolidated and separate annual financial statements. Significant estimates include

Trade receivables

The group assesses its trade receivables for impairment at the end of each reporting period. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in profit or loss, the group makes judgements as to whether there is observable data indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a financial asset.

The impairment for trade receivables is calculated on a portfolio basis, based on historical loss ratios, adjusted for national and industry-specific economic conditions and other indicators present at the reporting date that correlate with defaults on the portfolio. These annual loss ratios are applied to loan balances in the portfolio and scaled to the estimated loss emergence period.

Impairment testing

The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units and individual assets have been determined based on the higher of value-in-use calculations and fair values less costs to sell. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. It is reasonably possible that the assumptions may change which may then impact our estimations and may then require a material adjustment to the carrying value of goodwill.

The group reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. In addition, goodwill is tested on an annual basis for impairment. Assets are grouped at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of cash flows of other assets and liabilities. If there are indications that impairment may have occurred, estimates are prepared of expected future cash flows for each group of assets. Expected future cash flows used to determine the value in use of goodwill and tangible assets are inherently uncertain and could materially change over time. They are significantly affected by a number of factors including production estimates, supply demand, together with economic factors such as exchange rates, inflation and interest rates.

Taxation

Judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes due to the complexity of legislation. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. 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.

The group recognises the net future tax benefit related to deferred income tax assets to the extent that it is probable that the deductible temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future. Assessing the recoverability of deferred income tax assets requires the group to make significant estimates related to expectations of future taxable income. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the group to realise the net deferred tax assets recorded at the end of the reporting period could be impacted.

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Accounting Policies

1.3 Property, plant and equipment

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when

- it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company, and
- the cost of the item can be measured reliably

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

Costs include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to or replace part of it. If a replacement cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on the straight line basis over their expected useful lives to their estimated residual value.

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Average useful life
Furniture and fixtures	4 - 10 years
Motor vehicles	4 - 5 years
Office equipment	3 - 6 years
Electrical equipment	4 - 5 years
Operating equipment	10 years

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in profit or loss.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.

1.4 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is recognised when

- it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity; and
- the cost of the asset can be measured reliably

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost.

Intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

Item	Useful life
Computer software	3 years
Brand names	5 years

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Accounting Policies

1.5 Interests in subsidiaries

Company separate annual financial statements

In the company's separate annual financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment

The cost of an investment in a subsidiary is the aggregate of

- the fair value, at the date of exchange, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the company, plus
- any costs directly attributable to the purchase of the subsidiary

An adjustment to the cost of a business combination contingent on future events is included in the cost of the combination if the adjustment is probable and can be measured reliably

1.6 Financial instruments

Classification

The group classifies financial assets and financial liabilities into the following categories

- Loans and receivables
- Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were obtained / incurred and takes place at initial recognition. Classification is re-assessed on an annual basis, except for derivatives and financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss, which shall not be classified out of the fair value through profit or loss category

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial instruments are recognised initially when the group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments

The group classifies financial instruments, or their component parts, on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement

Financial instruments are measured initially at fair value, except for equity investments for which a fair value is not determinable, which are measured at cost and are classified as available-for-sale financial assets.

For financial instruments which are not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the instrument

Subsequent measurement

Loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, less accumulated impairment losses.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Loans to/(from) group companies

These include loans to and from holding companies, fellow subsidiaries and subsidiaries and are recognised initially at fair value plus direct transaction costs

Loans to group companies are classified as loans and receivables

Loans from group companies are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

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Accounting Policies

1.6 Financial instruments (continued)

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in profit or loss when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 30 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The allowance recognised is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss within operating expenses. When a trade receivable is uncollectable, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against operating expenses in profit or loss.

Trade and other receivables are classified as loans and receivables. These are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently recorded at amortised cost.

Trade and other payables

- Trade payables are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. These are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently recorded at amortised cost.

Cash

Cash comprises demand deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently recorded at amortised cost.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

1.7 Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities

Current tax for current and prior periods is, to the extent unpaid, recognised as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognised as an asset.

Current tax liabilities/(assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the tax authorities, using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised. A deferred tax asset is not recognised when it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

A deferred tax asset is recognised for the carry forward of unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised.

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Accounting Policies

1.7 Tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Tax expenses

Current and deferred taxes are recognised as income or an expense and included in profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from:

- a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different period, to other comprehensive income, or
- a business combination

Current tax and deferred taxes are charged or credited to other comprehensive income if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged, in the same or a different period, to other comprehensive income

Current tax and deferred taxes are charged or credited directly to equity if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged, in the same or a different period, directly in equity

Value added taxation

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of value added tax except where the value added tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the value added tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable. The net amount of value added tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position

1.8 Leases

A finance lease is a lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. Title may or may not eventually be transferred.

An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease.

Operating leases - lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset or liability. This asset or liability is not discounted.

Any contingent rents are expensed in the period they are incurred.

1.9 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value on the first-in-first-out basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The cost of inventories comprises of all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The cost of inventories is assigned using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) formula. The same cost formula is used for all inventories having a similar nature and use to the entity.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realisable value, are recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

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Accounting Policies

1.10 Impairment of assets

The group assesses at each end of the reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the group estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the group also

- tests intangible assets with an indefinite useful life or intangible assets not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount. This impairment test is performed during the annual period and at the same time every period
- tests goodwill acquired in a business combination for impairment annually.

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units or groups of units.

An impairment loss is recognised for cash-generating units if the recoverable amount of the unit is less than the carrying amount of the units. The impairment loss is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets of the unit in the following order:

- first, to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit and
- then, to the other assets of the unit, pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

An entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for assets other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of those assets are estimated.

The increased carrying amount of an asset other than goodwill attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation other than goodwill is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.11 Share capital and equity

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

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Accounting Policies

1.12 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as paid vacation leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs.

The expected cost of profit sharing and bonus payments is recognised as an expense when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past performance

1.13 Revenue

Contract revenue comprises:

- the initial amount of revenue agreed in the contract; and
- variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments.
 - to the extent that it is probable that they will result in revenue; and
 - they are capable of being reliably measured.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of trade discounts and volume rebates, and value added tax

Interest is recognised, in profit or loss, using the effective interest rate method.

Dividends are recognised, in profit or loss, when the company's right to receive payment has been established

When the selling price of a product includes an identifiable amount for subsequent servicing or rendering of services, that amount is deferred and recognised as revenue over the period during which the remaining goods delivered. The amount will be classified as deferred income and measured as a current liability

1.14 Cost of sales

Contract costs comprise

- costs that relate directly to the specific contract,
- costs that are attributable to contract activity in general and can be allocated to the contract; and
- such other costs as are specifically chargeable to the customer under the terms of the contract.

1.15 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred

1.16 Translation of foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the consolidated and separate annual financial statements of each of the group entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (functional currency)

The consolidated and separate annual financial statements are presented in Pound Sterling which is the group functional and presentation currency

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Accounting Policies

1.16 Translation of foreign currencies (continued)

Foreign currency transactions

A foreign currency transaction is recorded, on initial recognition in Pounds, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

At the end of the reporting period

- foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate,
- non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction, and
- non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous consolidated and separate annual financial statements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised to other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised to other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Cash flows arising from transactions in a foreign currency are recorded in Pounds by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the Pounds and the foreign currency at the date of the cash flow

Investments in subsidiaries

The results and financial position of a foreign operation are translated into the functional currency using the following procedures.

- assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position,
- income and expenses for each item of profit or loss are translated at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions; and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised to other comprehensive income and accumulated as a separate component of equity

Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a net investment in a foreign operation are recognised initially to other comprehensive income and accumulated in the translation reserve. They are recognised in profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment through to other comprehensive income on disposal of net investment

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition of that foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation.

The cash flows of a foreign subsidiary are translated at the exchange rates between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the dates of the cash flows

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2. New Standards and Interpretations

2.1 Standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year

None of the standards, amendments and interpretations that came into effect for the current period has had or will have a material effect on the company

2.2 Standards and interpretations not yet effective

The group has chosen not to early adopt the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the group's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015 or later periods

Standard	Effective date	Expected impact:
IAS 27 Separate financial statements	1 January 2016	The amendment allow entities to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate financial statements
Annual improvements 2014- IFRS 7 Financial instruments Disclosures	1 July 2016	<p>There are two amendments</p> <p>Servicing contracts - if an entity transfers a financial asset to a third party under conditions which allow the transferor to derecognise the asset, IFRS 7 requires disclosure of all types of continuing involvement that the entity might still have in the transferred assets. The standard provides guidance about what is meant by continuing involvement. The amendment is prospective with an option to apply retrospectively. There is a consequential amendment to IFRS 1 to give the same relief to first time adopters</p> <p>Interim financial statements - the amendment clarifies that the additional disclosure required by the amendments to IFRS 7, "Disclosure - Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities" is not specifically required for all interim periods unless required by IAS 34. This amendment is retrospective</p>
Annual improvements 2014- IAS 34 Interim financial reporting	1 July 2016	The amendment clarifies what is meant by the reference in the standard to "information disclosed elsewhere in the interim financial report". The amendment also amends IAS 34 to require a cross-reference from the interim financial statements to the location of that information. The amendment is retrospective

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2 New Standards and Interpretations (continued)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

1 January 2018

The complete version of IFRS 9 replaces most of the guidance in IAS 39. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost, fair value through OCI and fair value through profit and loss. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Investments in equity instruments are required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss with the irrevocable option at inception to present changes in fair value in OCI. There is now a new expected credit losses model that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used in IAS 39. For financial liabilities there were no changes to classification and measurement except for the recognition of changes in own credit risk in other comprehensive income, for liabilities designated at fair value, through profit or loss. IFRS 9 relaxes the requirements for hedge effectiveness by replacing the bright line hedge effectiveness tests. It requires an economic relationship between the hedged item and hedging instrument and for the "hedged ratio" to be the same as the one management actually use for risk management purposes. Contemporaneous documentation is still required but is different to that currently prepared under IAS 39.

Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38
Clarification of Acceptable
Methods of Depreciation and
Amortisation

1 January 2016

This amendment clarifies that the use of revenue based methods to calculate the depreciation 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. This has also clarified that revenue is generally presumed to be an inappropriate basis for measuring the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in an intangible asset. The presumption may only be rebutted in certain limited circumstances. These are where the intangible asset is expressed as a measure of revenue or where it can be demonstrated that revenue and the consumption of the economic benefits of the intangible asset are highly correlated.

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2. New Standards and Interpretations (continued)

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers 1 January 2017 This is the converged standard on revenue recognition. It replaces IAS 11 Construction contracts, IAS 18, Revenue and related interpretations.

Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of a good or service. A customer obtains control when it has the ability to direct the use of and obtain the benefits from the good or service.

The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. An entity recognises revenue in accordance with that core principle by applying the following steps:

Step 1 Identify the contract(s) with a customer

Step 2 Identify the performance obligations in the contract

Step 3 Determine the transaction price

Step 4 Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract

Step 5 Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

IFRS 15 also includes a cohesive set of disclosure requirements that will result in an entity providing users of financial statements with comprehensive information about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers.

3. Property, plant and equipment

Group	2014			2013		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Furniture and fixtures	498 778	(384 977)	113 801	167 534	(49 530)	118 004
Motor vehicles	260 244	(203 665)	56 579	154 050	(89 303)	64 747
Office equipment	193 677	(137 996)	55 681	192 697	(121 759)	70 938
Computer software		-	-	274 383	(118 075)	156 308
Electrical equipment	1 188 319	(847 139)	341 180	557 298	(342 137)	215 161
Operating equipment	286 650	(103 233)	183 417	-	-	-
Total	2 427 668	(1 677 010)	750 658	1 345 962	(720 804)	625 158

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Notes to the Consolidated And Separate Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Pound Sterling

3 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - Group - 2014

	Opening balance	Additions	Additions through business combinations	Disposals	Transfers	Foreign exchange movements	Depreciation	Total
Furniture and fixtures	118 004	-	51 078	(15 087)	-	115	(40 309)	113 801
Motor vehicles	64 747	-	19 666	(4 060)	-	(275)	(23 499)	56 579
Office equipment	70 938	3 408	-	(500)	-	(566)	(17 599)	55 681
Computer software	156 308	-	-	-	(156 308)	-	-	-
Electrical equipment	215 161	43 797	202 697	(22 495)	-	13 806	(111 786)	341 180
Operating equipment	-	-	696 572	(455 695)	-	45 773	(103 233)	183 417
	625 158	47 205	970 013	(497 837)	(156 308)	58 853	(296 426)	750 658

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - Group - 2013

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Foreign exchange movements	Depreciation	Total
Furniture and fixtures	72 135	75 898	-	(4 236)	(25 793)	118 004
Motor vehicles	59 502	32 691	-	(2 115)	(25 331)	64 747
Office equipment	160 770	2 946	(3 505)	(61 867)	(27 406)	70 938
Computer software	69 859	155 243	-	(4 188)	(64 606)	156 308
Electrical equipment	260 154	53 757	-	24 167	(122 917)	215 161
	622 420	320 535	(3 505)	(48 239)	(266 053)	625 158

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	Group		Company	
Figures in Pound Sterling	2014	2013	2014	2013

4. Goodwill

Group	2014			2013		
	Cost	Accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Goodwill	4 948 862	-	4 948 862	-	-	-

Reconciliation of goodwill - Group - 2014

	Opening balance	Additions through business combinations	Total
Goodwill	-	4 948 862	4 948 862

Reconciliation of goodwill - Group - 2013

	Opening balance	Impairment loss	Total
Goodwill	155 321	(155 321)	-

The following cash-generating units are identified Asset Management and Projects

Goodwill is allocated to individual cash-generating units, with impairment testing being performed annually, by comparing the net carrying value of the cash-generating units to the estimated 'value in use'. The value in use is determined by discounting estimated future cash flows of each cash-generating unit using the discounted cash flow methodology/income method. The methods used were reviewed by an external, independent valuator.

Goodwill relating to the acquisition of Taggart USA in August 2014 amounted to £ 4 948 862. The amount of Goodwill that relates to the Asset management CGU is £ 3 786 258 and to the Projects CGU is £ 1 162 604.

During the year there were no indications of impairment. Management regards the useful lives of cash-generating units to be indefinite and no impairments have resulted from impairment testing in the reporting period.

The Group determines the recoverable amount, being the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value in use, of individual cash-generating units by discounting the expected future cash flows of each of the identified cash-generating units. The recoverable amount is then compared to the carrying value of the respective cash-generating unit and an impairment loss is raised if required.

The key assumptions for Taggart USA regarding the value-in-use calculations were budgeted growth in revenues, budgeted gross profit margins, operating costs and the discount rate applied. Budgeted revenue growth and budgeted gross margins were estimated based on actual performance over the past six years and expected changes. The discount rates used in respect of each CGU are pre-tax rates and reflect the risk specific to the country (USA) and relevant business segment in which the CGUs operate.

The Group prepares cash flow forecasts derived from the most recent financial budgets for each CGU approved by management, which covers a five year period. The discount rates applied were as follows.

	2014	2013
Asset Management CGU	10.03 %	- %
Projects CGU	14.04 %	- %
Terminal value earnings growth rate applied for purposes of the value in use calculation	2.00 %	- %

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	Group		Company	
Figures in Pound Sterling	2014	2013	2014	2013

5. Intangible assets

Group	2014			2013		
	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value
Computer software	251 493	(172 996)	78 497	-	-	-
Brand names	8 128 247	(1 625 649)	6 502 598	-	-	-
Total	8 379 740	(1 798 645)	6 581 095	-	-	-

Reconciliation of intangible assets - Group - 2014

	Additions	Additions through business combinations	Disposals	Transfers	Foreign exchange movements	Amortisation	Total
Computer software	3 495	-	(14 974)	156 308	(4 606)	(61 726)	78 497
Brand names	-	8 128 247	-	-	-	(1 625 649)	6 502 598
	3 495	8 128 247	(14 974)	156 308	(4 606)	(1 687 375)	6 581 095

6 Interests in subsidiaries

The following table lists the entities which are controlled by the group, either directly or indirectly through subsidiaries

Company

Name of company	Held by	% holding 2014	% holding 2013	Carrying amount 2014	Carrying amount 2013
DRA Americas Incorporated	DRA Limited	100.00 %	100.00 %	1	1
DRA International Limited	DRA Limited	100.00 %	100.00 %	2	2
DRA (India) Limited	DRA Limited	100.00 %	100.00 %	1	1
DRA Pacific Proprietary Limited	DRA Limited	100.00 %	100.00 %	504	504
Mineral Development Services Limited	DRA Limited	100.00 %	100.00 %	2	2
Mineral Operations Executive Limited	DRA Limited	100.00 %	100.00 %	1	1
DRA Brazil S.A	DRA Limited	100.00 %	100.00 %	1	1
DRA Taggart LLC	DRA International Limited	100.00 %	- %	-	-
AGP Mining Consultants Incorporated	Mineral Development Services Limited	70.00 %	70.00 %	-	-
				512	512

7. Deferred tax

Deferred tax asset	2 469 036	171 731	-	-
Deferred tax liability	(3 035 078)	(1 512)	-	-
Total net deferred tax (liability)/asset	(566 042)	170 219	-	-

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Figures in Pound Sterling	Group		Company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
7. Deferred tax (continued)				
Reconciliation of deferred tax (liability)/asset				
At beginning of year	170 219	(1 876)	-	-
Originating temporary differences through profit and loss	2 416 002	172 095	-	-
Originating temporary difference on FCTR	99 036	-	-	-
Originating temporary difference on business combination	(3 251 299)	-	-	-
	(566 042)	170 219	-	-
8. Inventories				
Components	66 917	-	-	-
9 Loans to/(from) group companies				
Holding company				
DRA Group Holdings Proprietary Limited	(15 486 251)	(10 659 808)	(15 486 251)	(10 659 808)
The loans are unsecured and did not bear interest during the year under review. There are no fixed terms for the repayment thereof				
Subsidiaries				
DRA Americas Incorporated	-	-	882 473	364 107
DRA International Limited	-	-	15 416 459	833 316
	-	-	16 298 932	1 197 423
The loans are unsecured and did not bear interest during the year under review. There are no fixed terms for the repayment thereof				
Fellow subsidiary				
DRA Projects SA Proprietary Limited	(1 521 912)	(16 452)	-	-
The loan is unsecured and did not bear interest during the year under review. There is no fixed terms for the repayment thereof				
Current assets	-	-	16 298 932	1 197 423
Current liabilities	(17 008 163)	(10 676 260)	(15 486 251)	(10 659 808)
	(17 008 163)	(10 676 260)	812 681	(9 462 385)
Currencies				
The carrying amount of loans to and from group companies are denominated in the following currencies				
British Pounds	-	-	16 298 932	1 197 423
South African Rand	(17 008 163)	(10 676 260)	(15 486 251)	(10 659 808)
	(17 008 163)	(10 676 260)	812 681	(9 462 385)

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	Group		Company	
Figures in Pound Sterling	2014	2013	2014	2013
10. Other financial assets				
Loans and receivables				
DRA Eurasia Limited	405 027	153 300	-	-
Current assets				
Loans and receivables	405 027	153 300	-	-

The loan is unsecured and did not bear interest during the year under review. There are no fixed terms for the repayment thereof.

11. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables	9 316 556	3 185 891	-	-
Prepayments	1 702 865	284 693	-	-
Deposits	464 631	126 063	-	-
VAT	-	129 206	-	-
Other receivables	1 345 802	1 441 452	-	-
	12 829 854	5 167 305	-	-

Trade and other receivables past due but not impaired

Trade and other receivables which are less than 60 days past due are not considered to be impaired. At 31 December 2014 £ 1 628 641 (2013: £ 1 793 909) were past due but not impaired.

The ageing of amounts past due but not impaired is as follows.

61 - 90 days past due	811 102	401 488	-	-
91 days and over past due	817 539	1 392 421	-	-
	1 628 641	1 793 909	-	-

Trade and other receivables impaired

The amount of the provision was £ 6 080 795 as of 31 December 2014 (2013: £ 401 552).

The ageing of these loans is as follows.

61 - 90 days past due	34 172	401 552	-	-
91 days and over past due	6 046 623	-	-	-
	6 080 795	401 552	-	-

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Figures in Pound Sterling	Group		Company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
11. Trade and other receivables (continued)				
Currencies				
The carrying amount of trade receivables are denominated in the following currencies				
Australian Dollar	863 828	310 061	-	-
Brazilian Real	-	17 017	-	-
British Pound	84 847	5 042	-	-
Canadian Dollar	1 213 062	1 310 325	-	-
Chinese Yuan Renminbi	26 470	1 105 689	-	-
Indian Rupee	229 180	437 757	-	-
Kazakhstan Tenge	37	-	-	-
US Dollar	6 899 132	-	-	-
	9 316 556	3 185 891	-	-

12. Contracts in progress receivable/(payable)

Contracts in progress receivable	1 482 296	-	-	-
Contracts in progress payable	(1 579 329)	-	-	-
	(97 033)	-	-	-

Contracts in progress with credit balances represent amounts claimed over costs incurred and profits recognised in respect of contracts in progress.

Contracts in progress with debit balances represent costs incurred on projects

Cost to date	64 996 153	-	-	-
Plus: Profits taken to date	11 042 456	-	-	-
Less: Progress billings	(76 135 642)	-	-	-
	(97 033)	-	-	-

13. Cash

Cash consists of

Bank balances	12 110 676	13 248 344	-	9 267 406
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14. Financial assets by category

The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below.

Group - 2014

	Loans and receivables	Total
Other financial assets	552 234	552 234
Trade and other receivables	10 979 782	10 979 782
Cash	12 110 676	12 110 676
	23 642 692	23 642 692

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Notes to the Consolidated And Separate Annual Financial Statements

	Group		Company	
Figures in Pound Sterling	2014	2013	2014	2013

14. Financial assets by category (continued)

Group - 2013

	Loans and receivables	Total
Other financial assets	153 300	153 300
Trade and other receivables	4 753 406	4 753 406
Cash	13 248 344	13 248 344
	18 155 050	18 155 050

Company - 2014

	Loans and receivables	Total
Loans to group companies	16 298 932	16 298 932

Company - 2013

	Loans and receivables	Total
Loans to group companies	1 197 423	1 197 423
Cash	9 267 406	9 267 406
	10 464 829	10 464 829

15. Share capital

Authorised				
1 000 Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000
Issued				
1 Ordinary share of £ 1	1	1	1	1

16. Foreign currency translation reserve

Translation reserve comprises exchange differences on consolidation of the following foreign subsidiaries to British Pounds.

- AGP Mining Consultants Incorporated. (Canadian Dollar),
- DRA Americas Incorporated. (Canadian Dollar),
- DRA (India) Limited (Indian Rupee),
- DRAC Mineral Technologies Limited (Chinese Yuan Renminbi),
- DRA Pacific Limited (Australian Dollar),
- DRA Taggart Incorporated: (US Dollar)
- DRA Brazil S A Brazilian Real

Foreign currency translation differences	(263 939)	110 329	-	-
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Figures in Pound Sterling	Group		Company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
17. Interest bearing borrowings				
Held at amortised cost				
Term loan	669 983	-	-	-
Non-current liabilities				
At amortised cost	-	18 100	-	-
Current liabilities				
At amortised cost	669 983	10 049	-	-
Term loan				
Additional loans raised	972 805	31 280	-	-
Net repayment of borrowings	(302 822)	(3 131)	-	-
	669 983	28 149	-	-
One of the subsidiaries entered into a term loan for US\$ 1 555 321. The loan carries interest at 2.93% and is repayable in 9 instalments of US\$174 930. The final payment will be on 1 July 2015.				
18. Other financial liabilities				
Held at amortised cost				
Il Famioli Magic Trust	5 924	5 626	-	-
The loans are unsecured and did not bear interest during the year under review. There are no fixed terms for the repayment thereof.				
Current liabilities				
At amortised cost	5 924	5 626	-	-
19. Trade and other payables				
Trade payables	6 845 405	4 349 502	-	-
Amounts received in advance	543 682	127 501	-	-
VAT	1 885 679	-	-	-
Operating lease liability	1 012 997	-	-	-
Accrued leave pay	109 190	40 264	-	-
Accrued bonus	337 871	-	-	-
Payroll accruals	1 387 116	291 571	-	-
Other accruals	3 280 684	433 657	-	-
Other payables	58 690	374 367	-	-
	15 461 314	5 616 862	-	-

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	Group		Company	
Figures in Pound Sterling	2014	2013	2014	2013

20. Financial liabilities by category

The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below

Group - 2014

	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
Loans from group companies	17 008 163	17 008 163
Interest bearing borrowings	669 983	669 983
Other financial liabilities	5 924	5 924
Trade and other payables	12 018 956	12 018 956
	29 703 026	29 703 026

Group - 2013

	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
Loans from group companies	10 676 260	10 676 260
Interest bearing borrowings	28 149	28 149
Other financial liabilities	5 626	5 626
Trade and other payables	5 489 361	5 489 361
	16 199 396	16 199 396

Company - 2014

	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
Loans from group companies	15 486 251	15 486 251

Company - 2013

	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
Loans from group companies	10 659 808	10 659 808

21. Revenue

Contracting revenue	34 321 070	22 668 408	-	-
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22. Other income

Gains on disposal of assets	2 340 419	-	-	-
Profit on exchange differences	927 221	491 676	340 698	965 067
Other income	-	-	-	1
	3 267 640	491 676	340 698	965 068

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Figures in Pound Sterling	Group		Company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
23. Operating profit/(loss)				
Operating profit/(loss) for the year is stated after accounting for the following:				
Income from subsidiaries				
Dividends	-	-	747 717	-
Operating lease charges				
Premises				
• Straight-line basis	878 317	935 692	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	(260 660)	-	-	-
Gains on disposal of assets	(2 340 419)	-	-	-
Impairment on subsidiaries	-	-	-	563 779
Impairment on loans to group companies	-	(790 645)	-	1 417 684
Impairment on other financial assets	169 738	-	-	-
Profit on exchange differences	(927 221)	(491 676)	(340 698)	(965 067)
Amortisation	1 625 649	-	-	-
Depreciation	294 112	266 053	-	-
Employee costs	4 128 314	4 452 569	-	-
24. Investment revenue				
Dividend revenue				
Subsidiaries	-	-	747 717	-
Interest revenue				
Bank	55 044	20 579	13 170	14 597
Other interest	61 271	73 123	12 431	49 416
	116 315	93 702	25 601	64 013
	116 315	93 702	773 318	64 013
25. Finance costs				
Group companies	131 290	284 873	100 702	100 117
Bank	10 119	5 570	-	-
Other	5 259	7 696	-	-
	146 668	298 139	100 702	100 117
26. Taxation				
Major components of the tax income				
Current				
Local income tax - current period	37 919	(242 473)	-	-
Local income tax - recognised in current tax for prior periods	516	2 124	-	-
	38 435	(240 349)	-	-

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Figures in Pound Sterling	Group		Company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
26. Taxation (continued)				
Deferred				
Originating and reversing temporary differences	(273 235)	(177 370)	-	-
Arising from prior period adjustments	-	39 529	-	-
	(273 235)	(137 841)	-	-
	(234 800)	(378 190)	-	-
27. Other comprehensive income				
Components of other comprehensive income - Group - 2014				
	Gross	Tax	Net	
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss				
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations				
Exchange differences arising during the year	(374 268)	-	(374 268)	
Components of other comprehensive income - Group - 2013				
	Gross	Tax	Net	
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss				
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations				
Exchange differences arising during the year	39 674	-	39 674	
Components of other comprehensive income - Company - 2013				
	Gross	Tax	Net	
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss				
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations				
Exchange differences arising during the year	(37 450)	-	(37 450)	

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Figures in Pound Sterling	Group		Company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
28. Cash generated from/(used in) operations				
Profit/(loss) before taxation	964 881	(1 877 258)	1 007 660	(1 101 979)
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortisation	1 919 761	266 053	-	-
Gains on disposal of assets	(2 340 419)	-	-	-
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	260 660	-	-	-
Dividends received	-	-	(747 717)	-
Interest received	(116 315)	(93 702)	(25 601)	(64 013)
Finance costs	146 668	298 139	100 702	100 117
Impairment loss (reversal)	169 738	(635 324)	-	1 981 463
Movement in foreign exchange translation reserve	(374 268)	39 674	-	(37 450)
Effects of exchange rate movement on cash	-	13 985	-	-
Changes in working capital:				
Inventories	733 813	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	(97 657)	(1 005 755)	-	11 089
Trade and other payables	(672 274)	565 358	-	(2 916)
Contracts in progress payable	(97 033)	-	-	-
	497 555	(2 428 830)	335 044	886 311

29. Tax refunded/(paid)

Balance at beginning of the year	69 849	(203 884)	-	33 886
Current tax for the year recognised in profit or loss	(38 435)	240 349	-	-
Current tax receivable acquired in business combination	315 473	-	-	-
Balance at end of the year	(48 061)	(69 849)	-	-
	298 826	(33 384)	-	33 886

30. Business combination

Effective 18 August 2014, DRA International Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Group, acquired 100% of the shares in Forge Group Inc and its subsidiaries for a consideration of US\$ 24 500 000. Forge Group Inc was rebranded to DRA Taggart Incorporated.

The acquisitions contribution to the Group's reported after-tax profit attributable to members of the Group was US\$ 532 893, and the reported contribution to revenue was US\$ 40 111 809.

Had these acquisitions taken place at 1 January 2014, the additional contribution to the Group's profit after income tax expense would have been US\$ 1 598 679 and to revenue would have been US\$ 120 335 427.

Details of the net assets acquired and goodwill are as follows:

Purchase consideration	2014
Total purchase consideration	14 619 150
- Cash portion	14 619 150
- Non-cash portion - deferred consideration	-
Fair value of net assets acquired	
- Fair value of net assets acquired	(9 670 288)
- Fair value of non-controlling interest recognised	-
Goodwill	4 948 862

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	2014	2013	2014	2013
30. Business combination (continued)				
The fair value of the assets and liabilities arising from the acquisition were as follows				
			Fair value	Acquiree carrying amount
Property, plant and equipment			966 128	966 128
Intangible assets			8 128 247	8 128 247
Deferred tax			(3 251 299)	(3 251 299)
Inventories			800 730	800 730
Current tax receivable			315 473	315 473
Trade and other receivables			7 432 155	7 432 155
Cash			5 795 580	5 795 580
Trade and other payables			(10 516 726)	(10 516 726)
			9 670 288	9 670 288

Goodwill represents the value of the assembled workforce and any premium from synergies and future growth opportunities that cannot be recognized separately. Except as indicated, the carrying value equals the fair value of the net assets acquired.

The fair value of the trade and other receivables is US\$ 7 432 155 and includes trade receivables of US\$ 6 899 132. The gross amount of the trade receivables is US\$ 12 973 633.

Acquisition related costs of US\$ 548 349 are included in other expenses in profit or loss and in operating cash flows in the statement of cash flows.

31. Commitments

Operating leases - as lessee (expense)

Minimum lease payments due				
- within one year	104 396	-	-	-
- in second to fifth year	431 115	-	-	-
	535 511	-	-	-

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the group for certain of its office properties. Leases are negotiated for an average term of seven years and rentals are fixed for an average of three years. No contingent rent is payable.

32. Related parties

Relationships	
Holding company	DRA Group Holdings Proprietary Limited
Subsidiaries	Refer to note 6
Companies under common control	AGP Mining Consultants Incorporated DRAC Mineral Technology Limited DRA Projects SA Proprietary Limited
Fellow subsidiaries	BW Dowding PCL Hart
Members of key management	PMJG Thomson PS Venter

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	2014	2013	2014	2013
32. Related parties (continued)				
Related party balances				
Loan accounts - Owing (to)/by related parties				
DRA Group Holdings Proprietary Limited	(15 486 251)	(10 659 808)	(15 486 251)	(10 659 808)
DRA Projects SA Proprietary Limited	(1 521 912)	(16 452)	-	-
DRA International Limited	-	-	15 416 459	833 316
DRA Americas Incorporated	-	-	882 473	364 107
	(17 008 163)	(10 676 260)	812 681	(9 462 385)
Amounts included in Trade receivable/(Trade Payable) regarding related parties				
DRA Projects SA Proprietary Limited	-	(532 116)	-	-
DRA Projects SA Proprietary Limited	-	9 555	-	-
	-	(522 561)	-	-
Related party transactions				
Interest paid to/(received from) related parties				
DRA Group Holdings Proprietary Limited	131 290	284 873	100 702	100 117
Purchases from (sales to) related parties				
DRA Projects SA Proprietary Limited	-	(299 453)	-	-
DRA Projects SA Proprietary Limited	-	1 765 828	-	-
	-	1 466 375	-	-

33. Directors' emoluments

No emoluments were paid to the directors or any individuals holding a prescribed office during the year

34. Risk management

Capital risk management

The group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholder and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital

Consistent with others in the industry, the Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current borrowings' as shown in the consolidated balance sheet) less cash. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the consolidated balance sheet plus net debt.

Financial risk management

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk and cash flow interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

The audit and risk committee and the senior management of subsidiaries are responsible for risk management activities within the Group.

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	Group		Company	
Figures in Pound Sterling	2014	2013	2014	2013

34. Risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity in the Group will not be able to meet its obligations as they become due

The group's risk to liquidity is a result of the funds available to cover future commitments. The group manages liquidity risk through an ongoing review of future commitments and credit facilities

Surplus cash held by the operating entities over and above balance required for working capital management invests surplus cash in interest bearing current accounts, time deposits and money market deposits

The Group has significant cash funds to meet its identified ongoing operating expenses and commitments

The table below analyses the group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant

Group

At 31 December 2014	Less than 1 year	
Loans from group companies	17 008 163	
Other financial liabilities	5 924	
Trade and other payables	12 018 956	
Interest bearing borrowings	669 983	
At 31 December 2013	Less than 1 year	Between 2 and 5 years
Loans from group companies	10 676 260	-
Other financial liabilities	5 926	-
Trade and other payables	5 489 361	-
Interest bearing borrowings	10 049	18 100

Company

At 31 December 2014	Less than 1 year
Loans from group companies	15 486 251
At 31 December 2013	Less than 1 year
Loans from group companies	10 659 808

Interest rate risk

The Group's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk which is partially offset by cash held at variable rates

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	Group		Company	
Figures in Pound Sterling	2014	2013	2014	2013

34. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk

Risk of financial loss due to counterparties to financial instruments not meeting their contractual obligation

Credit risk is managed on a Group basis, except for credit risk relating to accounts receivable balances. Each local entity is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Credit risk arises from cash and cash and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to trade customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. The Group only deposits cash with major banks with high quality credit standing and limits exposure to any one counter-party. If there is no independent rating, risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors.

In determining the recoverability of a trade receivable, the Group considers any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable from the date credit was granted up to the reporting date. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the customer base being large and geographically diverse. Accordingly, the directors believe that there is no further credit provision required in excess of the allowed provision for impairment of trade receivable. Management does not expect any significant loss from non-performance by counterparties on credit granted during the financial year under review that has not been provided for.

Financial assets exposed to credit risk at year end were as follows

Financial Instrument	Group - 2014	Group - 2013	Company - 2014	Company - 2013
Other financial assets	552 234	153 300	-	-
Trade and other receivables	10 979 782	4 753 406	-	-
Cash	12 110 676	13 248 344	-	9 267 406
Loans to group companies	-	-	16 298 932	1 197 423

Foreign exchange risk

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the Australian Dollar, Canadian Dollar, Chinese Yuan Renminbi and Indian Rupee, United States Dollar, Kazakhstan Tenge, Peru Nuevo Sol and the Brazilian Real. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities and net investments in foreign operations.

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency.

The Group has certain investments in foreign operations, whose net assets are exposed to foreign currency translation risk.

35. Going concern

The consolidated and separate annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

36. Events after the reporting period

The directors are not aware of any significant matter or circumstance arising since the end of the financial year, not otherwise dealt with in the consolidated and separate annual financial statements, which significantly affect the financial position of the group or the results of its operations to the date of this report.

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Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Pound Sterling	Notes	Group		Company	
		2014	2013	2014	2013
Revenue	21	34 321 070	22 668 408	-	-
Cost of sales		(25 200 933)	(12 733 233)	-	-
Gross profit		9 120 137	9 935 175	-	-
Other income					
Other income		-	-	-	1
Dividends received	24	-	-	747 717	-
Interest received	24	116 315	93 702	25 601	64 013
Gains on disposal of assets		2 340 419	-	-	-
Profit on exchange differences		927 221	491 676	340 698	965 067
		3 383 955	585 378	1 114 016	1 029 081
Expenses (Refer to page 41)		(11 392 543)	(12 099 672)	(5 654)	(2 030 943)
Operating profit/(loss)	23	1 111 549	(1 579 119)	1 108 362	(1 001 862)
Finance costs	25	(146 668)	(298 139)	(100 702)	(100 117)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		964 881	(1 877 258)	1 007 660	(1 101 979)
Taxation	26	(234 800)	(378 190)	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year		1 199 681	(1 499 068)	1 007 660	(1 101 979)

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Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Pound Sterling	Group		Company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Operating expenses				
Administration and management fees	72 317	114 478	-	-
Advertising	255 932	260 469	-	-
Auditor's remuneration	117 893	88 149	2 436	(1)
Bad debts	(416 142)	2 932 048	-	11 093
Bank charges	25 400	19 449	1 121	109
Cleaning	4 523	10 638	-	-
Computer expenses	189 383	248 882	-	-
Consulting and professional fees	1 058 264	1 698 116	43	1 575
Consumables	12 729	19 837	-	-
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments	2 151 860	(369 271)	-	1 981 463
Donations	855	95	-	-
Employee costs	4 128 314	4 452 569	-	-
Entertainment	193 213	44 293	-	-
Fines and penalties	7 706	11 485	-	-
Insurance	636 954	162 202	-	-
Lease rentals on operating lease	878 317	835 692	-	-
Legal expenses	59 253	9 367	-	-
Licences	120 387	-	-	-
Loss on sale of assets	260 660	-	-	-
Motor vehicle expenses	22 271	31 110	-	-
Municipal expenses	130 299	30 625	-	-
Other expenses	720 357	469 136	-	33 886
Printing and stationery	74 047	30 661	-	-
Recruitment Costs	88 450	352 174	-	-
Repairs and maintenance	68 622	57 817	-	-
Secretarial fees	5 079	6 119	2 054	2 818
Security	85 109	6 084	-	-
Small asset write off	7 900	14 159	-	-
Staff welfare	25 955	67 898	-	-
Subscriptions	29 145	19 894	-	-
Telephone and fax	134 064	63 850	-	-
Training	27 542	143 283	-	-
Travel - local	215 885	268 364	-	-
	11 392 543	12 099 672	5 654	2 030 943