Southbroom Property Owners Association NPC
(Registration number 2003/027101/08)
Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2026

Chantel Elliott and Company
Chartered Accountant (SA)
Registered Auditor

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	Its principal business activity and operations is to receive supplementary rates which will be payable and raised by Ray Nkonyeni Municipality, for the provision of services, resources and improvements to benefit Southbroom exclusively.
Directors	A.I. Skelton B.H. Kruger B.J.R. Burt B.M. Dick E. Annegarn P.C. Fleischack P.E. Longmoor P.D. Hind R.J. Dugmore A.J. Woods
Registered office	Southbroom Property Owners Association NPC Municipal Complex, Lot 289 Imbezane Drive Southbroom 4277
Business address	Municipal Complex, Lot 289 Imbezane Drive Southbroom 4277
Bankers	Standard Bank Limited
Auditor	Chantel Elliott and Company Chartered Accountant (SA) Registered Auditor C.V Elliott Lot 702 Reveille Road Shelly Beach 4265 PO Box 805 Shelly Beach 4265
Company registration number	2003/027101/08
Tax reference number	9327426152
Level of assurance	These annual financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.
Preparer	The annual financial statements were independently compiled by: T.J. Harty Associate General Accountant (SA)

Contents

The reports and statements set out below comprise the annual financial statements presented to the directors:

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The following supplementary information does not form part of the annual financial statements and is unaudited:

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Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required by the Companies Act of South Africa, to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the company 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 the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The external auditor is engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board 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 company and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the directors set 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 company and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the company's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the company is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the company. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the company 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 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 company's cash flow forecast for the year to 30 June 2027 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the company 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 company's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditor and their report is presented on page 6 to 7.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 8 to 18, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on 2ND SEPTEMBER 26 and were signed on its behalf by:

Approval of annual financial statements

Director	**Director**

Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of Southbroom Property Owners Association NPC for the year ended 30 June 2026.

1. Nature of business

Southbroom Property Owners Association NPC was incorporated in South Africa. Its principal business activity and operations is to receive supplementary rates which will be payable and raised by Ray Nkonyeni Municipality for the provision of services, resources and improvements to benefit Southbroom exclusively.

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

2. Review of financial results and activities

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa. 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 company are set out in these annual financial statements.

3. Directors

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

Directors:	Appointment date
A.I. Skelton	18/05/2020
P.C. Fleischack	02/03/2026
B.H. Kruger	12/11/2013
B.J.R. Burt	06/10/2022
B.M. Dick	08/04/2019
E. Annegarn	18/05/2020
P.E. Longmoor	03/10/2024
P.D. Hind	03/10/2024
R.J. Dugmore	03/10/2024
A.J. Woods	03/10/2024

4. Events after the reporting period

The directors are not aware of any material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

5. Going concern

The 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.

The directors believe that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have satisfied themselves that the company 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 company. 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 company.

6. Liquidity and solvency

The directors have performed the required liquidity and solvency tests required by the Companies Act of South Africa.

Directors' Report

7. Auditors

Chantel Elliott and Company will be available to continue as auditors for the company.

8. Statement of disclosure to the company's auditor

With respect to each person who is a director on the day that this report is approved:

- there is, so far as the person is aware, no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- the person has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Director of Southbroom Property Owners Association NPC

Opinion

I have audited the annual financial statements of Southbroom Property Owners Association NPC (the company) set out on pages 8 to 16, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026, and the statement of comprehensive income; the statement of changes in reserves; and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the annual financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Southbroom Property Owners Association NPC as at 30 June 2026, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the C.V. Elliott section of my report. I am independent of the company in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards). I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Southbroom Property Owners Association NPC annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026", which includes the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act of South Africa and the supplementary information as set out on pages 17 to 18. The other information does not include the annual financial statements and my auditor's report thereon.

My opinion on the annual financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the annual financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the annual financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

CA(SA)
Chantel Elliott, B Comm (Hons) CA(SA) R.A.
Registered Auditor in Public Practice Practice No. 900740

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Independent Auditor's Report

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Annual Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the annual financial statements in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these annual financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the annual financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

C.V. Elliott
IRBA registration number: 456527
Chartered Accountant (SA)
Chantel Elliott and Company

Date: 02 September 2026

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2026

Figures in Rand	Notes	2026	2025
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	653,933	431,995
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	3	27,164	18,339
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,619,701	1,028,594
		1,646,865	**1,046,933**
Total Assets		**2,300,798**	**1,478,928**
Reserves and Liabilities			
Reserves			
Retained earnings		2,296,599	1,476,722
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	5	4,199	2,206
Total Reserves and Liabilities		**2,300,798**	**1,478,928**

Southbroom Property Owners Association NPC

(Registration number: 2003/027101/08)
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Notes	2026	2025
Revenue		4,135,129	3,268,626
Other income		22,220	11,100
Operating expenses		(3,418,554)	(2,834,904)
Operating surplus		**738,795**	**444,822**
Investment revenue	7	81,082	53,068
Surplus for the year		**819,877**	**497,890**

Statement of Changes in Reserves

Figures in Rand	Retained earnings	Total reserves
Balance at 1 July 2024	**978,832**	**978,832**
Surplus for the year	497,890	497,890
Balance at 1 July 2025	**1,476,722**	**1,476,722**
Surplus for the year	819,877	819,877
Balance at 30 June 2026	**2,296,599**	**2,296,599**

Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Rand	Notes	2026	2025
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from UIP Levies and other income		4,148,524	3,330,489
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(3,175,047)	(2,659,171)
Cash generated from operations		973,477	671,318
Interest income		81,082	-
Net cash from operating activities		**1,054,559**	**671,318**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	2	(528,452)	(127,303)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	2	65,000	(7,254)
Net cash from investing activities		**(463,452)**	**(134,557)**
Total cash movement for the year		**591,107**	**536,761**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1,028,594	491,833
Total cash at end of the year	4	**1,619,701**	**1,028,594**

Accounting Policies

1. Basis of preparation and summary of significant accounting policies

The annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and the Companies Act of South Africa. The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in South African Rands.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets which the company holds for its own use or for rental to others and which are expected to be used for more than one period.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

Cost includes costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service 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.

Expenditure incurred subsequently for major services, additions to or replacements of parts of property, plant and equipment are capitalised if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company and the cost can be measured reliably. Day to day servicing costs are included in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Property, plant and equipment is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, except for land which is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation of an asset commences when the asset is available for use as intended by management. Depreciation is charged to write off the asset's carrying amount over its estimated useful life to its estimated residual value, using a method that best reflects the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed by the company.

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

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Camera equipment	Straight line	3 years
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	6 years
Motor vehicles	Straight line	5 years
Mountain bikes	Straight line	4 years
Minor assets	Straight line	4 - 6 years

When indicators are present that the useful lives and residual values of items of property, plant and equipment have changed since the most recent annual reporting date, they are reassessed. Any changes are accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

Impairment tests are performed on property, plant and equipment when there is an indicator that they may be impaired. When the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is assessed to be higher than the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss to bring the carrying amount in line with the recoverable amount.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its continued use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item, is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised.

Accounting Policies

1.2 Financial instruments

Initial measurement

Financial instruments are initially measured at the transaction price (including transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value through profit or loss) unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction in which case it is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial instruments at amortised cost

These include loans, trade receivables and trade payables. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments which are classified as current assets or current liabilities are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash expected to be received or paid, unless the arrangement effectively constitutes a financing transaction.

At each reporting date, the carrying amounts of assets held in this category are reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. If there is objective evidence, the recoverable amount is estimated and compared with the carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial instruments at cost

Equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably without undue cost or effort are measured at cost less impairment.

Financial instruments at fair value

All other financial instruments, including equity instruments that are publicly traded or whose fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, without undue cost or effort, are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

If a reliable measure of fair value is no longer available without undue cost or effort, then the fair value at the last date that such a reliable measure was available is treated as the cost of the instrument. The instrument is then measured at cost less impairment until management are able to measure fair value without undue cost or effort.

1.3 Tax

Tax expenses

Tax expense is recognised in the same component of total comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense.

1.4 Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the lessee. All other leases are operating leases.

1.5 Impairment of assets

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that property, plant and equipment or intangible assets or goodwill or investment property on the cost model may be impaired.

If there is any such indication, the recoverable amount of any affected asset (or group of related assets) is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or group of related assets) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or group of assets) in prior years. A reversal of impairment is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Accounting Policies

1.6 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 leave pay 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.

1.7 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when the company has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

1.8 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company has received the UIP levies from the Ray Nkonyeni Municipality. UIP levies are recognised on a receipt basis as the company has no control on the accruals of the UIP levies that are collected by the Ray Nkonyeni Municipality.

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

1.9 Borrowing costs

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

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2026	2025

2. Property, plant and equipment

	2026			2025		
	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value
Camera equipment	683,899	(379,680)	304,219	574,604	(252,788)	321,816
Furniture and fixtures	17,325	(14,408)	2,917	14,325	(14,325)	-
Motor vehicles	416,157	(69,360)	346,797	260,800	(150,621)	110,179
Mountain bikes	2,754	(2,754)	-	2,754	(2,754)	-
Total	**1,120,135**	**(466,202)**	**653,933**	**852,483**	**(420,488)**	**431,995**

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2026

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Closing balance
Camera equipment	321,816	109,295	-	(126,892)	304,219
Furniture and fixtures	-	3,000	-	(83)	2,917
Motor vehicles	110,179	416,157	(101,486)	(78,053)	346,797
	431,995	**528,452**	**(101,486)**	**(205,028)**	**653,933**

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Closing balance
Camera equipment	308,626	134,556	(7,253)	(114,113)	321,816
Motor vehicles	162,339	-	-	(52,160)	110,179
	470,965	**134,556**	**(7,253)**	**(166,273)**	**431,995**

3. Trade and other receivables

	2026	2025
Employee costs in advance	7,000	-
Southbroom filling station - advance deposits	18,246	16,439
Southbroom Kwikspar - payments in advance	1,918	-
Previous Southbroom Ratepayers Association Account	-	1,900
	27,164	**18,339**

4. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

	2026	2025
Standard Bank Limited current account	24,144	21,119
Standard Bank Limited money market account	1,595,557	1,007,475
	1,619,701	**1,028,594**

5. Trade and other payables

	2026	2025
Trade payables	4,199	2,206

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2026	2025

6. Repairs and maintenance

CPF Station	5,616	44,609
CPF Vehicle	18,011	44,668
Conservancy	8,601	-
Equipment Consumables	2,850	-
Equipment Fuel	852	-
Grannies Pool	41,841	51,750
Library	-	4,875
Lighting Repairs	-	7,864
Main Beach Tidal Pool	33,937	48,988
Refuse During Strike	-	13,735
Road repairs	192,199	149,000
Umkobi Tank	2,411	14,978
	306,318	**380,467**

7. Investment revenue

Interest revenue		
Bank	81,082	53,068

Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Notes	2026	2025
Revenue			
UIP Levies		4,135,129	3,268,626
Other income			
Donations received		450	10,200
Signage income		13,770	900
Southbroom Ratepayers Association equipment fund		8,000	-
		22,220	**11,100**
Operating expenses			
Accounting fees		(84,000)	(63,000)
Administration fees: Ray Nkonyeni Municipality		(103,378)	(81,716)
Advertising		(1,440)	(9,000)
Auditors remuneration		(9,936)	(9,200)
Bank charges		(6,779)	(4,511)
CIPC compliance		(7,408)	(6,315)
Camera data		(143,792)	(127,777)
Cleaning		(5,117)	(1,288)
Computer expenses		(5,832)	(2,359)
Consulting fees - Constant Evolution		(8,785)	(85,369)
Consumables equipment		(76,676)	(54,732)
Depreciation	2	(205,028)	(166,273)
Donations		(27,000)	(5,000)
Employee costs		(759,685)	(208,998)
Fuel		(173,879)	(229,315)
Insurance		(47,332)	(38,577)
Legal expenses		(86,050)	-
Loss on sale of assets		(36,486)	(7,254)
Postage		(2,500)	(2,383)
Printing and stationery		(12,146)	(7,893)
Refreshments		(11,892)	(19,454)
Rent expense		(9,960)	(8,670)
Repairs and maintenance	6	(306,318)	(380,467)
Secretarial fees		(8,752)	(5,072)
Security		(776,071)	(753,140)
Small assets		(5,562)	(28,018)
Subsistence and travel allowance		(441,894)	(505,792)
Travel - local		(53,573)	(22,031)
Utilities		(1,283)	(1,300)
		(3,418,554)	**(2,834,904)**
Operating profit		**738,795**	**444,822**
Investment income	7	81,082	53,068
Surplus for the year		**819,877**	**497,890**

Tax Computation

Figures in Rand	2026	2025
Net profit per income statement	819,877	497,890
Permanent differences (Non-deductible/Non taxable items)		
Other non-taxable amounts credited to the income statement	(856,363)	(505,144)
Accounting loss on disposal of fixed and / or other assets	36,486	7,254
	(819,877)	**(497,890)**
Calculated tax profit for the year	-	-
Assessed loss utilised	-	-
Summary of assessed loss		
Tax thereon @ 27% (2025: 27%) in the Rand	-	-