

ROTO PUMPS AFRICA PROPRIETARY LIMITED (REGISTRATION NUMBER 2014/084040/07) ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

accounting · tax · statutory

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The reports and statements set out below comprise the Annual Financial Statements presented to the shareholders:

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Level of assurance

These Annual Financial Statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008.

Preparer

1.2.3. Consulting Proprietary Limited represented by B. Szoke, Professional Accountant (SAIPA)

Published

13 May 2019







Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required by the Companies Act 71 of 2008, 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 International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities. The external auditor's is engaged to express an independent opinion on the Annual Financial Statements.

The Annual Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Mediumsized Entities 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 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 duries 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 31 March 2020 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 auditors are 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 auditors and their report is presented on page 3 and 4.

The Annual Financial Statements set out on pages 5 to 19, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board on 13 May 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

Vinay Kumar Dhair

Abdool Hamid Wuhamme









Independent Auditors Report

To the shareholders of Roto Pumps Africa Proprietary Limited

Opinion

We have audited the Annual Financial Statements of Roto Pumps Africa Proprietary Limited set out on pages 7 to 16, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2019, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Annual Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the Annual Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Roto Pumps Africa Proprietary Limited as at 31 March 2019, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements section of our report. We are 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. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (Parts A and B). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act 71 of 2008, which we obtained prior to the date of this report. Other information does not include the Annual Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Annual Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Annual Financial Statements, our 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 our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent Auditors 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 International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008, 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

Our 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 our 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, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We 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 our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in
 the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Annual Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the 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.

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

TGS South Africa Incorporated

D. Odendaal Director

Chartered Accountants (S.A.)

Registered Auditors

14 May 2019 Johannesburg



Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the Annual Financial Statements of Roto Pumps Africa Proprietary Limited for the year ended 31 March 2019.

1. Nature of business

Roto Pumps Africa Proprietary Limited was incorporated in South Africa with interests in the distribution of pumps and pumping projects. The company operates principally in South Africa.

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 International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008. 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. Share capital

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

4. Dividends

The company's dividend policy is to consider an interim and a final dividend in respect of each financial year. At its discretion, the board may consider a special dividend, where appropriate. Depending on the perceived need to retain funds for expansion or operating purposes, the board may pass on the payment of dividends.

Given the current state of the global economic environment, the board believes that it would be more appropriate for the company to conserve cash and maintain adequate debt headroom to ensure that the company is best placed to withstand any prolonged adverse economic conditions. Therefore the board has resolved not to declare a dividend for the financial year ended 31 March 2019.

5. Directors

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

Directors	Changes
Harish Chandra Gupta	Resigned 28 March 2019
Anurag Gupta	Resigned 28 March 2019
Arvind Gupta	Resigned 28 March 2019
Abdool Hamid Muhammed	
Ramesh Chandra Vaish	
Vinay Kumar Dhar	Appointed 28 March 2019
Ravin Munsook Sewnarain	Appointed 28 March 2019

6. Property, plant and equipment

There was no change in the nature of the property, plant and equipment of the company or in the policy regarding their use.

7. Special resolutions

No special resolutions, the nature of which might be significant to the shareholders in their appreciation of the state of affairs of the company were made by the company during the period covered by this report.

8. 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.







Directors' Report

9. Going concern

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.

10. Auditors

TGS South Africa Incorporated continued in office as auditors for the company for 2019.







Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2019

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2019	2018
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	144.004	
Deferred tax	2	144 324	194 34
	3	21 543	161 18
		165 867	355 53
Current Assets			
Inventories	4	5 064 276	3 451 89
Trade and other receivables	5	4 065 193	2 546 26
Current tax receivable	_	6 249	2 340 20.
Cash and cash equivalents	6	250 440	224 37
		9 386 158	6 222 53
Total Assets		9 552 025	6 578 06
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
hare capital	7	2 000 100	0.000.100
Retained income	· ·	137 595	2 000 100
		2 137 695	(421 423
iabilities		2 13 / 093	1 578 677
on-Current Liabilities			
oan from shareholder			
oan nom shareholder	8	4 570 551	1 672 000
urrent Liabilities			
rade and other payables	9	2 843 779	3 327 388
otal Liabilities		7 414 330	4 999 388
otal Equity and Liabilities		9 552 025	







Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2019	2010
	11010(3)	2019	2018
Revenue	10	12 500 399	0.505.400
Cost of sales	11		9 595 402
Gross profit	11	(8 057 955)	(6 475 004)
Other income		4 442 444	3 120 398
Operating expenses	12	3 768	162 238
		(3 671 021)	(3 054 465)
Operating profit	13	775 191	228 171
Investment revenue	14	1 224	
Profit before taxation		776 415	228 171
Taxation	15		
Total comprehensive income for the year	15	(217 397)	161 189
A dear comprehensive income for the year		559 018	389 360







Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in Rand	Share capital	Retained income	Total equity
Balance at 01 April 2017	2 000 100	(810 783)	
Total comprehensive income for the year		389 360	1 189 317 389 360
Balance at 01 April 2018	2 000 100	(421 423)	1 578 677
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	559 018	559 018
Balance at 31 March 2019	2 000 100	137 595	2 137 695
Note			







Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2019	2010
	14016(8)	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash used in operations	16	(2 379 165)	(155 824
Interest income		1 224	(133 624
Tax paid	17	(84 000)	
Net cash from operating activities		(2 461 941)	(155 824
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(8 108)	(12 000
Cash flows from financing activities			
Advance from shareholders loan		2 898 551	4
Net cash from financing activities		2 898 551	-
otal cash movement for the year		428 502	(167 824)
Cash at the beginning of the year	9	224 371	229 957
ash balances		(402 433)	162 238
otal cash at end of the year	6	250 440	224 371







Accounting Policies

1. Presentation of Annual Financial Statements

The Annual Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and the Companies Act 71 of 2008. 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 items that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for rental to others or for administrative purposes; and are expected to be used during more than one period.

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

Cost include 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.

Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method to write down the cost, less estimated residual value over the useful life of the property, plant and equipment as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Motor vehicles	Straight line	5 years
IT equipment	Straight line	3 years
Workshop equipment	Straight line	5 years

The residual value, depreciation method and useful life of each asset are reviewed only where there is an indication that there has been a significant change from the previous estimate.

Gains and losses on disposals are recognised in profit or loss.

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. Those debt instruments which meet the criteria in section 11.8(b) of the standard, 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.

Financial instruments at cost

Equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably 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, are measured at fair value through profit and loss.







Accounting Policies

1.3 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 reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences and for the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at an amount that includes the effect of the possible outcomes of a review by the tax authorities using tax rates that, on the basis of enacted or substantively enacted tax law at the end of the reporting period, are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

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.

Operating leases - lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless:

- another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the benefit from the leased asset, even if the payments are not on that basis, or
- the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation (based on published indexes or statistics) to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

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

1.5 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell, on the weighted average cost basis.

1.6 Impairment of assets

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that assets 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.

1.7 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.







Accounting Policies

1.8 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.

1.9 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership of goods to the buyer, or has rendered services under an agreement provided the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding sales taxes and discounts.

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

1.10 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					2019	2018
2. Property, plant and equipment						
		2019			2018	
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying valu
Motor vehicles	255 600	(136 992)	118 608	255 600	(95 872)	150.70
IT equipment	49 228	(31 112)		41 120	(16 504)	159 72 24 61
Workshop equipment	12 000	(4 400)	7 600	12 000	(2 000)	10 00
Total	316 828	(172 504)	144 324	308 720	(114 376)	194 34
Reconciliation of property, plant and	equipment - 20	19				
Motor vehicles		2	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
IT equipment			159 728 24 616	0.100	(41 120)	118 60
Workshop equipment			10 000	8 108	(14 608)	18 11
			194 344	0 100	(2 400)	7 60
			194 344	8 108	(58 128)	144 32
Reconciliation of property, plant and e	quipment - 20	18				
Motor vehicles		(Opening balance 200 848	Additions	Depreciation	Total
IT equipment			32 840	-	(41 120) (8 224)	159 723
Work equipment			32010	12 000	(2 000)	24 610 10 000
			233 688	12 000	(51 344)	194 344
3. Deferred tax	(4)					
Deferred tax asset						5:
Other deferred tax asset					21.542	161.106
					21 543	161 189
Finished goods					5 064 276	3 451 896
5. Trade and other receivables						
Trade receivables					3 878 738	2 451 736
Sundry debtors					10 027	94 529
Value Added Tax					176 428	100
					4 065 193	2 546 265
6. Cash and cash equivalents						
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:						
Cash on hand					41.5	2
Bank balances					415 250 025	213 224 158
				4		
					250 440	224 371







Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2019	2018
7. Share capital		
Authorised		
3 000 000 ordinary shares at no par value	3 000 000	3 000 000
Issued		
2 000 100 ordinary shares at no par value	2 000 100	2 000 100
8. Loan from shareholder		
Roto Overseas Pte Ltd This loan is unsecured, interest free and will not be repaid within the next 12 months.	(4 570 551)	(1 672 000
9. Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	2 697 662	3 110 749
Accrued employee costs Accrued expenses	146 118	136 448
Value Added Tax	(E)	165
Provision for accruals		43 173 36 854
	2 843 780	3 327 389
10. Revenue		
Sale of goods	12 500 399	9 595 402
11. Cost of sales		
Sale of goods Cost of goods sold	9.057.055	
12. Other income	8 057 955	6 475 004
Profits on exchange differences Other income	3 768	162 238
	3 768	162 238
13. Operating profit		
Operating profit for the year is stated after accounting for the following:		
Operating lease charges		
Premises Contractual amounts	79 200	78 600
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	58 128	51 344
Employee costs	1 987 241	2 000 518
4. Investment revenue		
nterest revenue Bank	1 224	
	1 224	







Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand		2019	2018
15. Taxation			
Major components of the tax expense (income)		čá.	
Current			
Local income tax - current period		77 751	
Deferred			
Deferred tax		139 646	(161 189)
		217 397	(161 189)
16. Cash used in operations			
Profit before taxation		776 415	228 171
Adjustments for: Depreciation and amortisation			
Loss (profit) on foreign exchange		58 128	51 344
Interest received		402 433	(162 238)
Changes in working capital:		(1 224)	3) (A)
Inventories		(1 612 380)	(F70 100)
Trade and other receivables		(1 518 928)	(578 198)
Trade and other payables		(483 609)	(819 048) 1 124 145
		(2 379 165)	(155 824)
17. Tax paid			
Current tax for the year recognised in profit or loss		(77 751)	121
Balance at end of the year		(6 249)	
		(84 000)	
18. Related parties			
Relationships			
Common directors/shareholder	Roto Overseas Pte Ltd		
Related party balances and transactions			
Related party balances			
Loan accounts - Owing (to) by related parties			
Roto Overseas Pte Ltd		(4 570 551)	(1 672 000)
Amounts included in Trade receivable (Trade Payable) regarding related p Roto Pumps Limited	arties	(1 362 225)	(2 384 082)
19. Comparative figures		(= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = 	(2 304 002)
-			



Certain comparative figures have been reclassified.





Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2019	2018
Revenue			
Sale of goods		12 500 399	9 595 402
Cost of sales			
Opening stock		(2 451 906)	(2.072.600)
Purchases		(3 451 896) (9 670 335)	(2 873 698)
Closing stock		5 064 276	(7 053 202) 3 451 896
	11	(8 057 955)	(6 475 004)
Gross profit		4 442 444	3 120 398
Other income			
Interest received	14	1 224	
Other income 1		3 768	1)*
Profit on exchange differences		3 708	162 238
		4 992	162 238
Expenses (Refer to page 18)		(3 671 021)	(3 054 465)
Profit before taxation		776 415	228 171
Taxation	15	(217 397)	161 189
Total comprehensive income for the year		559 018	389 360

Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2019	2018
Operating expenses			
Accounting fees		572 560	560 805
Advertising		128 893	1 800
Bank charges		23 832	13 103
Computer expenses		37 221	31 400
Consumables		5 041	16 491
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		58 128	51 344
Dispatch		21 353	25 430
Employee costs		1 987 241	2 000 518
Entertainment		20 662	16 212
Insurance		35 060	33 457
Lease rentals on operating lease		79 200	78 600
Loss on exchange differences		402 433	78 000
Motor vehicle expenses		156 531	100 001
Printing and stationery		5 076	5 421
Protective clothing		63	3 421
Repairs and maintenance		2 661	1.5
Small asset written off			7 559
Staff welfare		15 887	14 476
Telephone and fax	19	97 104	75 064
Fravel - local		22 075	22 784
		3 671 021	3 054 465

Roto Pumps Africa Proprietary Limited

(Taxpayer reference number 9455090184)

(Registration number 2014/084040/07)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Tax Computation

Figures in Rand	2019
Net profit per income statement	776 415
Temporary differences	
Depreciation according to financial statements	58 128
Wear and tear allowance (S11(e))	(68 337
Provision for leave pay not deductible current year	113 030
Provision for leave pay previously raised	(88 415)
	14 406
	14 400
Calculated tax profit for the year	790 821
Assessed loss brought forward	(513 140)
Taxable income for 2019	277 681
Tax thereon @ 28% in the Rand	77 751
Reconciliation of tax balance	
fax owing/(prepaid) for the current year:	
Normal tax	
Per calculation	77 751
st provisional payment	5
end provisional payment Other payments	(84 000)
And paymone	
	(6 249)
Amount owing/(prepaid) at the end of year	(6 249)