

ROTO PUMPS AFRICA PROPRIETARY LIMITED (REGISTRATION NUMBER 2014/084040/07) ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

accounting · tax · statutory

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DIRECTORS A. Narunsky | C.M. Johnston | D. Sewnarain | H.M. Botes | B.A. Szoke | N. Kapena | N. Aldrighetti | D.R. Vogt | R Eales

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

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Level of assurance

These annual financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act No. 71 of 2008.

Preparer

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

Published

26 June 2020







Roto Pumps Africa Proprietary Limited (Registration number: 2014/084040/07) Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required by the Companies Act No. 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 auditors are 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 Medium-sized 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 of directors 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 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 2021 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 - 4.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 5 - 21 which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on 20 June 2020 and signed on their behalf by :

Vinay Kumar Dhar

Abdool Hamid Muhammed









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 18, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and 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 2020, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act No. 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 annual 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.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to note 22 in the annual financial statements, which indicates that the company has anticipated the health risk of the COVID-19 virus and the declared South African national disaster to have a negative impact on future income. The events and conditions stated in the respective notes indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Uncertainties related to the potential effects of COVID-19 are relevant to understanding our audit of the annual financial statements. All audits assess and challenge the reasonableness of estimates made by the company, the related disclosures and the appropriateness of the going concern assumption of the annual financial statements. The appropriateness of the going concern assumption depends on assessments of the future economic environment and the company's future prospects and performance. The COVID-19 pandemic is a "black-swan" event which is anticipated to create challenges for humanity and for the global economy, and at the date of this report its effects are subject to levels of uncertainty. An audit cannot predict the unknown factors or all possible future implications for the company and this is particularly the case in relation to COVID-19.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report and the Detailed Income Statement as required by the Companies Act No. 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 on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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 International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act No. 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 east 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

TGS SouTH DENG IN

F. Aldrighetti Director

Chartered Accountants (S.A.)

Registered Auditors

26 June 2020 Johannesburg



Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

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 2020.

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 No. 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 of directors may consider a special dividend, where appropriate. Depending on the perceived need to retain funds for expansion or operating purposes, the board of directors may pass on the payment of dividends.

Given the current state of the global economic environment, the board of directors 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 of directors has resolved not to declare a dividend for the financial year ended 31 March 2020.

The board of directors do not recommend the declaration of a dividend for the year.

5. Directors

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

Directors

Abdool Hamid Muhammed Ramesh Chandra Vaish Vinay Kumar Dhar Ravin Munsook Sewnarain

There have been no changes to the directorate for the period under review.

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.

At 31 March 2020 the company's investment in property, plant and equipment amounted to R839 740 (2019:R144 324), of which R863 001 (2019: R8 108) was added in the current year through additions.

7. 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.







Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

Directors' Report

8. 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.

Management anticipate the health risk of the COVID-19 virus and the declared South African national disaster to have a negative impact on future income of the company, and the existence of this material uncertainty may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. However the appropriateness of the going concern assumption depends on assessments of the future economic environment and the company's future prospects and performance which are unknown. The COVID-19 pandemic is a "black-swan" event which is anticipated to create challenges for humanity and for the global economy as a whole, and at the date of this report its effects are subject to levels of uncertainty out of managements control.

Although management at this stage cannot predict the unknown factors or all possible future implications for the company they have concluded, due to the strength of its financial resources and funding secured, the company will continue to operate as a going concern.

9. Auditors

TGS South Africa Incorporated continued in office as auditors for the company for 2020.







Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2020

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2020	2019
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	839 740	144 324
Deferred tax	3	277 676	21 543
	-	1 117 416	165 867
Current Assets			
Inventories	4	7 398 013	5 064 276
Trade and other receivables	5	3 851 921	4 065 193
Current tax receivable		-	6 249
Cash and cash equivalents	6	743 915	250 440
		11 993 849	9 386 158
Total Assets		13 111 265	9 552 025
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	7	2 000 100	2 000 100
Retained income		373 079	137 595
		2 373 179	2 137 695
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Loan from shareholder	8	5 404 970	4 570 551
Other financial liabilities	9	581 519	-
		5 986 489	4 570 551
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	4 599 463	2 843 779
Other financial liabilities	9	140 422	-
Current tax payable		11 712	
		4 751 597	2 843 779
Total Liabilities		10 738 086	7 414 330
Total Equity and Liabilities		13 111 265	9 552 025







Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2020	2019
Revenue	11	16 196 540	12 500 399
Cost of sales	12	(10 243 051)	(8 057 955)
Gross profit		5 953 489	4 442 444
Other income	13	-	3 768
Operating expenses		(5 553 724)	(3 671 021)
Operating profit	14	399 765	775 191
Investment revenue	15	4 456	1 224
Finance costs	16	(77 158)	-
Profit before taxation		327 063	776 415
Taxation	17	(91 579)	(217 397)
Total comprehensive income for the year		235 484	559 018







Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in Rand	Share capital	Retained income	Total equity
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 01 April 2019	2 000 100	137 595	2 137 695
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	235 484	235 484
Balance at 31 March 2020	2 000 100	373 079	2 373 179

Note







Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from (used in) operations	18	202 569	(2 781 598)
Interest income		4 456	1 224
Finance costs		(77 158)	-
Tax paid	19	(329 751)	(84 000)
Net cash from operating activities		(199 884)	(2 864 374)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(863 001)	(8 108)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net movement of other financial liabilities		721 941	-
Net movement of shareholders loan		834 419	2 898 551
Net cash from financing activities		1 556 360	2 898 551
Total cash movement for the year		493 475	26 069
Cash at the beginning of the year		250 440	224 371
Total cash at end of the year	6	743 915	250 440







Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

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 International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and the Companies Act No. 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 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 carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

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.

Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method to write down the cost, less estimated residual value over the useful life of property, plant and equipment have been assessed 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 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 and loss.







Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

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.







Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

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.

1.11 Foreign exchange

Foreign currency transactions

Exchange differences arising on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

All transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in Rand, using the spot rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items at the reporting date are translated using the closing rate. All exchange differences arising on settlement or translation are recognised in profit or loss.







Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2020	2019
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2. Property, plant and equipment

		2020			2019	
	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Motor vehicles	1 081 600	(283 149)	798 451	255 600	(136 992)	118 608
IT equipment	86 229	(50 140)	36 089	49 228	(31 112)	18 116
Workshop equipment	12 000	(6 800)	5 200	12 000	(4 400)	7 600
Total	1 179 829	(340 089)	839 740	316 828	(172 504)	144 324

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2020

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Motor vehicles	118 608	826 000	(146 157)	798 451
IT equipment	18 116	37 001	(19 028)	36 089
Workshop equipment	7 600	-	(2 400)	5 200
	144 324	863 001	(167 585)	839 740

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2019

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Motor vehicles	159 728	-	(41 120)	118 608
IT equipment	24 616	8 108	(14 608)	18 116
Work equipment	10 000	-	(2 400)	7 600
	194 344	8 108	(58 128)	144 324

Property, plant and equipment encumbered as security

The following assets have been encumbered as security for the secured long-term borrowings further disclosed in note 9:

Motor vehicles	720 963
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3. Deferred tax

Deferred tax liability Deferred tax asset	(18 794) 296 470	(10 105) 31 648
Total net deferred tax asset	277 676	21 543
Deferred tax liability		

Arising as a result of temporary differences on:

Property, plant and equipment	(18 794)	(10 105)

Deferred tax asset Arising as a result of temporary differences on:

in ising as a result of temporary americaness ont		
Provisions	44 249	31 648
Deferred exchange losses/(gains) (s24I (10A))	252 221	-

4. Inventories

Finished goods	7 398 013	5 064 276







Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2020	2019
rigures in Kanu	2020	2019
5. Trade and other receivables		
Trade receivables	3 669 032	3 878 738
Sundry debtors	11 603	10 027
Value Added Tax	171 286 3 851 921	176 428 4 065 19 3
Cook and cook assistants		
6. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash on hand Bank balances	15 743 900	41: 250 02:
Bailt barances	743 915	250 440
7. Share capital		
Authorised		
3 000 000 ordinary shares at no par value	3 000 000	3 000 000
999 900 unissued ordinary shares are under the control of the directors in terms of a resolution of membraneeting. This authority remains in force until the next annual general meeting.	pers passed at the last	annual genera
Issued 2 000 100 ordinary shares at no par value	2 000 100	2 000 100
8. Loan from shareholder		
Roto Overseas Private Limited This loan is unsecured, interest free and will not be repaid within the next 12 months.	(5 404 970)	(4 570 551
The above loan consists of two parts, namely R 1 672 000 which is denominated in Rands and the remaining balance of R 3 732 970 which is denominated in Singapore Dollars to the value of SGD 274 000.		
9. Other financial liabilities		
At amortised cost		
Instalment sales The loans are secured by the assets disclosed in note 2, bear interest at market related rates between 11.25% and 13.25% and are repayable through monthly instalments over 60 months.	721 941	-
Non-current liabilities		
At amortised cost	581 519	-
Current liabilities		
At amortised cost	140 422	
	721 941	•
10. Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	4 340 918	2 697 661
Accrued employee costs	258 545	146 118
	4 599 463	2 843 779







Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2020	2019
11. Revenue		
	16 196 540	12 500 399
Sale of goods	10 190 340	12 300 399
12. Cost of sales		
Sale of goods Cost of goods sold	10 243 051	8 057 955
Cost of goods sold	10 243 031	8 037 933
13. Other income		
Other income	<u>-</u>	3 768
14. Operating profit		
Operating profit for the year is stated after accounting for the following:		
Operating lease charges Premises		
Contractual amounts	82 400	79 200
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	167 585	58 128
Employee costs	2 226 244	1 987 241
15. Investment revenue		
Interest revenue	A 450	1 22 4
Bank	4 456	1 224
16. Finance costs		
Other financial liabilities	77 158	
17. Taxation		
Major components of the tax expense		
Current taxation		
South African normal tax - year	347 712	77 751
Deferred taxation		
South African deferred tax - current year	(256 133)	139 646
	91 579	217 397







Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

Amounts included in Trade receivable (Trade Payable) regarding related parties

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2020	2019
18. Cash generated from (used in) operations		
Profit before taxation	327 063	776 415
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	167 585	58 128
Interest received	(4 456)	(1 224)
Finance costs	77 158	-
Changes in working capital:		
Inventories	(2 333 737)	(1 612 380)
Trade and other receivables	213 272	(1 518 928)
Trade and other payables	1 755 684	(483 609)
	202 569	(2 781 598)
19. Tax paid		
Balance at beginning of the year	6 249	-
Current tax for the year recognised in profit or loss	(347 712)	(77 751)
Balance at end of the year	11 712	(6 249)
	(329 751)	(84 000)
20. Related parties		
Relationships Common directors/shareholder	Roto Overseas Private Limited	
Related party balances and transactions		
Related party balances		
Loan accounts - Owing (to) by related parties Roto Overseas Private Limited	(5 404 970)	(4 570 551)

Roto Overseas Private Limited21. Directors' remuneration

Executive

2020

	Emoluments	Total
Ravin Munsook Sewnarain	879 345	879 345







(3 638 966) (1 362 225)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2020 2019

22. 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.

Management anticipate the health risk of the COVID-19 virus and the declared South African national disaster to have a negative impact on future income of the company, and the existence of this material uncertainty may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. However the appropriateness of the going concern assumption depends on assessments of the future economic environment and the company's future prospects and performance which are unknown. The COVID-19 pandemic is a "black-swan" event which is anticipated to create challenges for humanity and for the global economy as a whole, and at the date of this report its effects are subject to levels of uncertainty out of managements control.

Although management at this stage cannot predict the unknown factors or all possible future implications for the company they have concluded, due to the strength of its financial resources and funding secured, the company will continue to operate as a going concern.







Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2020	2019
D			
Revenue		16 106 540	12 500 200
Sale of goods		16 196 540	12 500 399
Cost of sales			
Opening stock		(5 064 276)	(3 451 896)
Purchases		(12 576 788)	(9 670 335)
Closing stock		7 398 013	5 064 276
	12	(10 243 051)	(8 057 955)
Gross profit		5 953 489	4 442 444
Other income			
Interest received	15	4 456	1 224
Sundry income		-	3 768
		4 456	4 992
Expenses (Refer to page 20)		(5 553 724)	(3 671 021)
Operating profit	14	404 221	776 415
Finance costs	16	(77 158)	-
Profit before taxation		327 063	776 415
Taxation	17	(91 579)	(217 397)
Total comprehensive income for the year		235 484	559 018

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2020	2019
Operating expenses			
Accounting fees		649 893	572 560
Advertising		-	128 893
Bank charges		40 423	23 832
Computer expenses		35 307	37 221
Consulting and professional fees		188 419	-
Consumables		8 992	5 041
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		167 585	58 128
Dispatch		48 199	21 353
Employee costs		2 226 244	1 987 241
Entertainment		29 158	20 662
Insurance		72 920	35 060
Lease rentals on operating lease		82 400	79 200
Legal expenses		7 000	-
Loss on exchange differences		1 475 394	402 433
Motor vehicle expenses		168 887	156 531
Postage		25 000	-
Printing and stationery		11 353	5 076
Protective clothing		8 056	63
Repairs and maintenance		24 701	2 661
Small asset written off		3 500	-
Staff recruitment and human resources		46 880	-
Staff welfare		25 349	15 887
Telephone and fax		110 168	97 104
Travel - local		62 787	22 075
Travel - overseas		35 109	-
		5 553 724	3 671 021







Roto Pumps Africa Proprietary Limited (Taxpayer reference number 9455090184)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

Tax Computation

Figures in Rand	2020
Net profit per income statement	327 063
Temporary differences	
Depreciation according to financial statements	167 585
Wear and tear allowance (s11(e))	(198 612)
Provision for leave pay not deductible current year	158 031
Provision for leave pay previously raised	(113 030)
Unrealised foreign exchange loss adjustment (s24I (10A))	900 791
	914 765
Assessed loss brought forward	- -
Taxable income for 2020	1 241 828
Tax thereon @ 28% in the Rand	347 712
Reconciliation of tax balance	
Amount owing/(prepaid) at the beginning of year	(6 249)
Prior year adjustment	- (240
Amount refunded/(paid) in respect of prior year	6 249
Amount owing/(prepaid) in respect of prior year	- _
Tax owing/(prepaid) for the current year:	
Normal tax	
Per calculation	347 712
1st provisional payment 2nd provisional payment	(266 000) (70 000)
Other payments	(70 000)
	11 712
Amount owing/(prepaid) at the end of year	11 712