



**JONKERSHOEK SPECIAL RATINGS AREA NPC
(REGISTRATION NUMBER 2015/279913/08)
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

Jonkershoek Special Ratings Area NPC

(Registration number: 2015/279913/08)

Trading as Jonkershoek Special Ratings Area NPC

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	No restriction on business activities
Directors	Charl Daniel Cillie Daniel Marais Hoogenhout Frans Krone Krige Martin Noel Heunis Michael John Ehret Michiel Wilhelm Dreijer Petrus Johannes Dirkse Bekker Willem Jacobus van Aswegen
Registered office	JPS Trust 210 Valerida Centre Stellenbosch 7600
Business address	JPS Trust 210 Valerida Centre Stellenbosch 7600
Postal address	PO Box 3075 Matieland Stellenbosch 7602
Bankers	Nedbank
Auditors	Smith & Associate Incorporated
Company registration number	2015/279913/08
Public Benefit Number	930051001
Tax reference number	9211/843/19/9
VAT reference number	4560/270/71/4
PAYE number	7030/792/16/4
Public interest score	1,062
Level of assurance	These annual financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008.
Preparer	The annual financial statements were independently compiled by: J Alwyn

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

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

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of Jonkershoek Special Ratings Area NPC

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Jonkershoek Special Ratings Area NPC set out on pages 8 to 17, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, 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 financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Jonkershoek Special Ratings Area NPC as at 30 June 2019, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the sections 290 and 291 of the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' *Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (Revised January 2018)*, parts 1 and 3 of the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' *Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (Revised November 2018)* (together "the IRBA Codes") and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities, as applicable, in accordance with "the IRBA Codes" and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. "The IRBA Codes" are consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* respectively. 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 of South Africa. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the 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.

Responsibilities of the directors for the Annual Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards 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 financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the 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.

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Independent Auditor's Report

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Annual Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 ISAs 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 financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the 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.

Smith & Associate Inc

Smith & Associate Incorporated
Registered Auditors
HH Smith CA(SA)

Date: 16/10/2019
Stellenbosch

Jonkershoek Special Ratings Area NPC

(Registration number: 2015/279913/08)

Trading as Jonkershoek Special Ratings Area NPC

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 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 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.

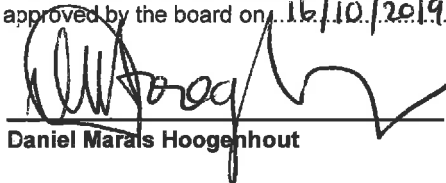
The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the company and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the board sets standards for internal 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.

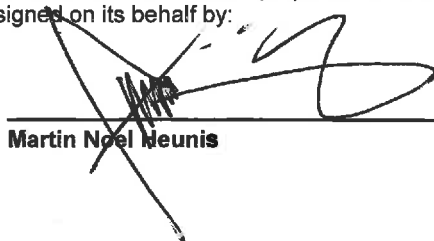
The directors have reviewed the company's cash flow forecast for the year to 30 June 2020 and, in light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the company has or will have access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

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 pages 3 to 4.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 8 to 19, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board on 16/10/2019 and were signed on its behalf by:



Daniel Marais Hoogenhout



Martin Noel Neunis

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of Jonkershoek Special Ratings Area NPC for the year ended 30 June 2019.

1. Incorporation

The company was incorporated on 06 August 2015 and obtained its certificate to commence business on the same day.

2. Nature of business

Jonkershoek Special Ratings Area NPC was incorporated in South Africa as a Non-Profit Company (NPC) of which the main objective is to provide Community Based Private Urban Management within the public areas of the Special Ratings Area. The company operates in South Africa.

3. 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.

4. Members

The operational activities of the Jonkershoek SRA NPC are being funded by a special municipal levy paid by property owners inside the special ratings area.

Membership of the company is limited to persons who are registered owners of property situated within the special ratings area, for so long as they are owners of such property, and have applied and been approved for membership, as defined by the Memorandum of Incorporation.

5. Directors

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

Directors	Changes
Charl Daniel Cillie	
Daniel Marais Hoogenhout	
Frans Krone Krige	Appointed 21 November 2018
Martin Noel Heunis	
Michael John Ehret	
Michiel Wilhelm Dreijer	
Petrus Johannes Dirkse Bekker	
Willem Jacobus van Aswegen	Appointed 21 November 2018

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. Refer to note 2 for details.

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.

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Directors' Report

8. 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.

9. Auditors

Smith & Associate Incorporated continued in office as auditors for the company for 2019.

10. Liquidity and solvency

The directors have performed the prescribed liquidity and solvency tests as required by the Companies Act 71 of 2008.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2019

	Note(s)	2019 R	2018 R
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	355,915	1,620,153
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	3	126,569	78,846
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,401,052	948,456
		1,527,621	1,027,302
Total Assets		1,883,536	2,647,455
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Accumulated reserves		1,683,945	2,613,632
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	5	199,591	33,823
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,883,536	2,647,455

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Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note(s)	2019 R	2018 R
Revenue	6	4,209,486	3,437,239
Operating expenses		(5,155,503)	(4,320,643)
Operating deficit		(946,017)	(883,404)
Investment revenue	7	16,330	16,185
Deficit for the year		(929,687)	(867,219)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive deficit for the year		(929,687)	(867,219)

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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Accumulated reserves R	Total equity R
Balance at 01 July 2017	3,480,851	3,480,851
Deficit for the year	(867,219)	(867,219)
Balance at 01 July 2018	2,613,632	2,613,632
Deficit for the year	(929,687)	(929,687)
Balance at 30 June 2019	1,683,945	1,683,945

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Statement of Cash Flows

	Note(s)	2019 R	2018 R
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	11	486,745	669,318
Interest income		16,330	16,185
Net cash from operating activities		503,075	685,503
Cash flows from Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(50,479)	(418,455)
Total cash movement for the year		452,596	267,048
Cash at the beginning of the year		948,456	681,408
Total cash at end of the year	4	1,401,052	948,456

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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 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 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Management did not make critical judgements in the application of accounting policies, apart from those involving estimations, which would significantly affect the annual financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment when changing circumstances indicate that they may have changed since the most recent reporting date. During the current year, the directors determined that the useful lives of certain items of security equipment should be shortened, due to developments in technology.

Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are estimated based on 3% of revenue. Historically the actual receipt has been in line with the estimate. The municipality will pay this amount after year end.

1.2 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.

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

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.

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Accounting Policies

1.2 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Motor vehicles	Straight line	4 Years
Office equipment	Straight line	5 Years
IT equipment	Straight line	3 years
Security equipment	Straight line	3 years

The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in profit or loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

Depreciation is not charged to an asset if its estimated residual value exceeds or is equal to its carrying amount.

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.

1.3 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.

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.

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Accounting Policies

1.4 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.

The tax liability reflects the effect of the possible outcomes of a review by the tax authorities.

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.

1.5 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 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.

1.6 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 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.

1.8 Borrowing costs

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

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2019 R	2018 R
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2. Property, plant and equipment

	2019			2018		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Motor vehicles	141,175	(112,650)	28,525	141,175	(77,356)	63,819
Office equipment	11,404	(8,852)	2,552	11,404	(7,362)	4,042
IT equipment	50,479	(43,895)	6,584	-	-	-
Security equipment	3,989,888	(3,671,634)	318,254	3,989,888	(2,437,596)	1,552,292
Total	4,192,946	(3,837,031)	355,915	4,142,467	(2,522,314)	1,620,153

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2019

	Opening balance	Additions	Increase in depreciation for prior periods due to decrease in useful lives	Depreciation	Closing balance
Motor vehicles	63,819	-	-	(35,294)	28,525
Office equipment	4,042	-	-	(1,490)	2,552
IT equipment	-	50,479	-	(43,895)	6,584
Security equipment	1,552,292	-	(229,026)	(1,005,012)	318,254
	1,620,153	50,479	(229,026)	(1,085,691)	355,915

Property, plant and equipment funding detail

Motor vehicles, office equipment and IT equipment were funded from operational income, and security equipment from donations received. During the course of the year, donations to the amount of RNil were received. (2018: R7,500) Total cumulative donations received during the current and previous years, RNil was spent on security equipment and the related installation costs and training during the current year. (2018: R418,455)

3. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables	126,569	78,846
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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2019 R	2018 R
4. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Nedbank acc. nr. 1108876005	1,128,688	690,960
Nedbank Corporate Saver acc. nr. 9019487681	272,364	257,496
	1,401,052	948,456
5. Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	14,000	18,475
Amounts received in advance	4,034	-
SARS - VAT	31,557	15,348
Trade Payables - Frogfoot	150,000	-
	199,591	33,823
6. Revenue		
Levy income	4,209,486	3,429,739
Donations received	-	7,500
	4,209,486	3,437,239
7. Investment revenue		
Interest revenue		
Nedbank Corporate Saver acc. nr. 9019487681	16,330	16,185
8. Security services		
Camera maintenance	304,709	-
Control room	372,294	-
Patrol vehicles	2,370,742	2,476,696
Rental radios	18,000	-
	3,065,745	2,476,696
9. Taxation		
No provision has been made for the 2019 tax, as the company is exempt from the payment of normal tax as per s10(1)(d)(iii) of the Income Tax Act, No 58 of 1962 as amended.		
10. Auditor's remuneration		
Fees	14,000	13,420

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2019 R	2018 R
11. Cash generated from operations		
Loss before taxation	(929,687)	(867,219)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	1,314,718	1,021,239
Interest received	(16,330)	(16,185)
Changes in working capital:		
Trade and other receivables	(47,724)	551,573
Trade and other payables	165,768	(20,090)
	486,745	669,318

12. Directors' remuneration

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

13. 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.

14. Events after the reporting period

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

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Detailed Income Statement

	Note(s)	2019 R	2018 R
Revenue			
Levy income		4,209,486	3,429,739
Donations received		-	7,500
	6	4,209,486	3,437,239
Other income			
Interest received	7	16,330	16,185
Operating expenses			
Accounting fee		8,460	5,781
Administration fees and charges		86,731	70,493
Auditors remuneration	10	14,000	13,420
Bank fees and charges		3,201	3,037
Computer expenses		-	22,313
Depreciation	2	1,314,718	1,021,239
Employment costs		361,857	333,604
Garden and lawn maintenance		210,192	276,047
Insurance		19,765	16,107
Other expenses		15,418	29,040
Projects - Branding expenditure		-	1,137
Security services	8	3,065,745	2,476,696
Social - Upliftment		12,866	25,000
Telephone and internet services		29,076	22,233
Vehicle expenses		13,474	4,496
		5,155,503	4,320,643
Deficit for the year		(929,687)	(867,219)

Jonkershoek Special Ratings Area NPC

(Registration number: 2015/279913/08)

Trading as Jonkershoek Special Ratings Area NPC

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Income Statement for Levy Income

	Note(s)	2019 R	2018 R
Revenue			
Levy income		4,209,486	3,429,739
Operating expenses			
Accounting fee		8,460	5,781
Administration fees and charges		86,731	70,493
Auditors remuneration	12	14,000	13,420
Bank fees and charges		3,201	3,037
Computer expenses		-	22,313
Depreciation: Motor vehicles, office equipment and IT equipment	3	80,679	36,783
Employment costs		361,857	333,604
Garden and lawn maintenance		210,192	276,047
Insurance		19,765	16,107
Other expenses		15,418	29,040
Projects - Branding expenditure		-	1,137
Security services	10	3,065,745	2,476,696
Social - Upliftment		12,866	25,000
Telephone and internet services		29,076	22,233
Vehicle expenses		13,474	4,496
		(3,921,464)	(3,336,187)
Surplus for the year		288,022	93,552