

BEACONVALE IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT (NPC)
(REGISTRATION NUMBER 2017/258764/08)
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

BEACONVALE IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT (NPC)

(REGISTRATION NUMBER: 2017/258764/08)

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

GENERAL INFORMATION

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	District improvement
Directors	SG Lavery PAE Avondo BH Havenga AP Crous MW Birch
Registered office	Care of F1 group Unit A1 Connaught Park Mc Gregor Street Beaconvale 7500
Business address	Care of F1 group Unit A1 Connaught Park Mc Gregor Street Beaconvale 7500
Postal address	Care of F1 group Unit A1 Connaught Park Mc Gregor Street Beaconvale 7500
Bankers	Standard Bank Limited
Auditors	C2M Chartered Accountants Incorporated Chartered Accountants (SA) Registered Auditors PO Box 3347 Tygervalley 7536
Company registration number	2017/258764/08
Tax reference number	9834/626/16/1
Level of assurance	These annual financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.
Preparer	The annual financial statements were independently compiled by: MD Dreyer Professional Accountant (SA)
Issued	30 August 2024

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DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL

The directors are required by the Companies Act of South Africa, to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with the 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 directors set standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the company and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the company's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the company is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the company. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the company endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

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

The directors have reviewed the company's cash flow forecast for the year to 30 June 2025 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 6 to 7.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 8 to 16, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the directors on 30 August 2024 and were signed on its behalf by:



SG Lavery

P Avondo

PAE Avondo

30 August 2024
Bellville

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of Beaconvale Improvement District (NPC) and its associates for the year ended 30 June 2024.

1. Incorporation

The company was incorporated on 15 June 2017 and obtained its certificate to commence business on the same day.

2. Nature of business

Beaconvale Improvement District (NPC) was incorporated in South Africa with interests in the Non-profit industry. The company operates in South Africa.

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

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 of South Africa. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

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

4. Auditors

C2M Chartered Accountants Incorporated continued in office as auditors for the company for 2024.

At the AGM, the shareholders will be requested to reappoint C2M Chartered Accountants Incorporated as the independent external auditors of the company and to confirm Mr A Nel as the designated lead audit partner for the 2025 financial year.

5. Dividends

No dividend was declared or paid during the year.

6. Insurance and risk management

The company follows a policy of reviewing the risks relating to assets and possible liabilities arising from business transactions with its insurers on an annual basis. Wherever possible assets are automatically included. There is also a continuous asset risk control program, which is carried out in conjunction with the company's insurance brokers. All risks are considered to be adequately covered, except for political risks, in the case of which as much cover as is reasonably available has been arranged.

7. Directors

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

Directors

SG Lavery
PAE Avondo
BH Havenga
AP Crous
MW Birch

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

8. Directors' interests in contracts

During the financial year, no contracts were entered into which directors or officers of the company had an interest and which significantly affected the business of the company.

BEACONVALE IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT (NPC)

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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.

12. Liquidity and solvency

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

13. Date of authorisation for issue of annual financial statements

The annual financial statements have been authorised for issue by the directors on Friday, 30 August 2024. No authority was given to anyone to amend the annual financial statements after the date of issue.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Beaconvale Improvement District (NPC)

Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of Beaconvale Improvement District (NPC) (the company) set out on pages 8 to 16, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the 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 Beaconvale Improvement District (NPC) as at 30 June 2024, 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 of South Africa.

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 corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards). 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 information included in the document titled "Beaconvale Improvement District (NPC) annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024", which includes the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act of South Africa and the supplementary information as set out on page 17. The 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 AUDITOR'S REPORT

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Annual Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the annual financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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.



R Ariefdien
Chartered Accountant (SA)
Registered Auditor
Director

Tygerforum B
53 Willie van Schoor Drive
Tygervalley
Bellville
7530



BEACONVALE IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT (NPC)

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2024	2023
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	140 929	235 772
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	3	2 686	5 143
Cash and cash equivalents	5	2 122 785	1 511 063
		2 125 471	1 516 206
Total Assets		2 266 400	1 751 978
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Reserves		2 239 080	1 751 978
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Current tax payable	4	27 320	-
Total Equity and Liabilities		2 266 400	1 751 978

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STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2024	2023
Revenue	7	4 730 646	4 330 567
Operating expenses		(4 365 088)	(4 161 673)
Operating surplus		365 558	168 894
Investment revenue	9	148 862	-
Surplus before taxation		514 420	168 894
Taxation	10	(27 320)	-
Surplus for the year		487 100	168 894
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		487 100	168 894

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Figures in Rand	Non Distributable reserve	Retained income	Total equity
Balance at 01 July 2022	1 583 084	-	1 583 084
Surplus for the year	-	168 894	168 894
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	168 894	168 894
Transfer between reserves	168 894	(168 894)	-
Total changes	168 894	(168 894)	-
Balance at 01 July 2023	1 751 978	-	1 751 978
Surplus for the year	-	487 100	487 100
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	487 100	487 100
Transfer between reserves	487 100	(487 100)	-
Total changes	487 100	(487 100)	-
Balance at 30 June 2024	2 239 078	-	2 239 078

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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		4 733 104	4 330 567
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(4 210 040)	(3 959 612)
Cash generated from operations	11	523 064	370 955
Interest income		148 862	-
Net cash from operating activities		671 926	370 955
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(60 205)	(25 819)
Total cash movement for the year		611 721	345 136
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1 511 063	1 165 927
Total cash at end of the year	5	2 122 784	1 511 063

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 of South Africa. The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in South African Rands.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 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.

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.

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 surplus or shortfall in the period in which they are incurred.

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

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

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

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
CCTV cameras	Straight line	5 years
Office equipment	Straight line	5 years
AKVABA fencing	Straight line	5 years

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

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 surplus or shortfall) unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction in which case it is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial instruments at amortised cost

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

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

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.

1.4 Tax

Tax expenses

Tax expense is recognised in the same component of total comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense. The NPO meets the criteria for the exemption under section 10(1)(e)(i)(cc) of the Tax Act.

1.5 Impairment of assets

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

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

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

1.6 Government grants

Grants that impose specified future performance conditions are recognised in income only when the performance conditions are met.

Grants received before the revenue recognition criteria are satisfied are recognised as a liability.

Grants are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable.

1.7 Borrowing costs

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

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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Figures in Rand

2024**2023****2. Property, plant and equipment**

	2024			2023		
	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value
Office equipment	60 204	(3 177)	57 027	-	-	-
CCTV Cameras	684 781	(627 328)	57 453	684 781	(554 802)	129 979
AKVABA Fencing	396 722	(370 273)	26 449	396 722	(290 929)	105 793
Total	1 141 707	(1 000 778)	140 929	1 081 503	(845 731)	235 772

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2024

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Office equipment	-	60 204	(3 177)	57 027
CCTV Cameras	129 979	-	(72 526)	57 453
AKVABA Fencing	105 793	-	(79 344)	26 449
	235 772	60 204	(155 047)	140 929

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2023

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
CCTV Cameras	231 485	25 819	(127 325)	129 979
AKVABA Fencing	185 137	-	(79 344)	105 793
	416 622	25 819	(206 669)	235 772

Details of properties

Registers with details of land and buildings are available for inspection by shareholders or their duly authorised representatives at the registered office of the company.

3. Trade and other receivables

VAT	2 686	5 143
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4. Current tax receivable (payable)

Normal tax	(27 320)	-
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Net current tax receivable (payable)

Current liabilities	(27 320)	-
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5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Bank balances	2 122 785	1 511 063
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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Figures in Rand	2024	2023
6. Other NDR		
Non-distributable reserves	2 239 078	1 751 978
7. Revenue		
Revenue - Additional Rates Received	4 486 845	4 229 070
Revenue – Additional Rates Retention Received	243 801	101 497
	4 730 646	4 330 567
8. Auditor's remuneration		
Fees	14 700	16 000
9. Investment revenue		
Interest revenue		
Other interest	148 862	-
10. Taxation		
Major components of the tax expense		
Current taxation		
South African normal tax - year	27 320	-
Reconciliation of the tax expense		
Accounting Surplus	514 420	168 894
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 27% (2023: 27%)	138 893	45 601
Tax effect of adjustments on taxable income		
Exempt income		
Exempt income	(134 540)	(45 601)
Non-deductible expenses		
Exemption under section 10(1)(e)(i)(cc)	(4 353)	-
	-	-
Non provision of tax		
No provision has been made for 2024 tax as the company is exempt from income tax under section 10(1)(e)(i)(cc) of the Tax Act.		
11. Cash generated from operations		
Net surplus before taxation	514 420	168 894
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation, amortisation, impairments and reversals of impairments	155 048	206 669
Investment income	(148 862)	-
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables	2 458	(4 608)
	523 064	370 955

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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Figures in Rand	2024	2023
12. Tax refunded		
Current tax for the year recognised in profit or loss	(27 320)	-
Balance at end of the year	<u>27 320</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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.

BEACONVALE IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT (NPC)

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DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2024	2023
Revenue			
Revenue - Additional Rates Received		4 486 845	4 229 070
Revenue – Additional Rates Retention Received		243 801	101 497
	7	4 730 646	4 330 567
Operating expenses			
Accounting fees		(18 655)	(17 325)
Administration and management fees		(606 000)	(566 160)
Advertising		(5 740)	(10 796)
Auditors remuneration	8	(14 700)	(16 000)
Bank charges		(1 757)	(1 465)
Cleaning		(368 574)	(347 640)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		(155 048)	(206 669)
Environmental upgrading		(6 561)	(9 005)
Insurance		(3 529)	(3 525)
Law enforcement officers		(225 612)	(213 840)
Office rental		(131 059)	(126 333)
Projects - CCTV Battery Backup		(32 970)	-
Public safety		(2 646 328)	(2 483 926)
Public safety - CCTV Monitoring		(119 160)	(114 900)
Repairs and maintenance		(1 963)	(11 350)
Secretarial fees		(7 150)	(3 605)
Social upliftment		(12 618)	(14 970)
Urban maintenance		(7 664)	(14 164)
		(4 365 088)	(4 161 673)
Operating surplus		365 558	168 894
Investment income	9	148 862	-
Surplus before taxation		514 420	168 894
Taxation	10	(27 320)	-
Surplus for the year		487 100	168 894