MONTAGUE GARDENS MARCONI BEAM NPC
(Registration number 2017/285116/08)
Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2026

Montague Gardens Marconi Beam NPC

(Registration number: 2017/285116/08)
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	District Improvement
Directors	Karen Davis Yun-Chun Lo Mark Griebenow
Registered office	Unit 3 4 Platinum Close Milnerton Cape Town 7441
Business address	Unit 3 4 Platinum Close Milnerton Cape Town 7441
Postal address	Unit 3 4 Platinum Close Milnerton Cape Town 7441
Bankers	First National Bank
Auditors	Cecil Kilpin & Co. Chartered Accountants (SA) Registered Auditors
Company registration number	2017/285116/08
Preparer	The annual financial statements were independently compiled by: José de Nobrega Professional Accountant (SA)

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

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

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Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required by the Companies Act of South Africa, to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with the IFRS for SMEs® Accounting Standard. 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 IFRS for SMEs® Accounting Standard and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the company and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the directors set standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the company and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the company's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the company is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the company. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the company endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

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

The directors have reviewed the company's cash flow forecast for the year to 30 June 2027 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the company has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external 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 5 to 6.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 7 to 16, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board and were signed on their behalf by:

Approval of annual financial statements

Karen Davis

Yun-Chun Lo

Date: 27th August 2026

Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of Montague Gardens Marconi Beam NPC for the year ended 30 June 2026.

1. Nature of business

Montague Gardens Marconi Beam NPC provides supplementary public safety, cleansing, maintenance services, environmental development, social development and communications in the CID area.

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

2. Review of financial results and activities

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs® Accounting Standard and the requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

During the year under review the company operated independently of any shared services. The main business and operations of the company during the year under review has continued as in the past year and we have nothing further to report thereon.

The annual financial statements adequately reflect the results of the operations of the company for the year under review and no further explanations are considered necessary.

3. Directors

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

Directors	Changes
Karen Davis	
Yun-Chun Lo	
Christian Robin Lewis	Resigned Wednesday, 03 December 2025
John-Paul De La Porte	Resigned Wednesday, 06 August 2025
Matthew Griebenow	Appointed Friday, 28 November 2025

The directorate expressed its sincere appreciation to the outgoing board for their contributions during their respective periods of office.

4. Events after the reporting period

There have been no facts or circumstances of a material nature that have occurred between the reporting date and the date of this report that have a material impact on the financial position of the company at the reporting date.

5. 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.

6. Auditors

Cecil Kilpin & Co. continued in office as auditors for the company for 2026.

7. Secretary

The company secretary is Waterford Mews Secretarial Services.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Montague Gardens Marconi Beam NPC

Report on the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of Montague Gardens Marconi Beam NPC (the company) set out on pages 7 to 16, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026; and the statement of comprehensive income; the statement of changes in equity; and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and notes to the annual financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the 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 "Montague Gardens Marconi Beam NPC annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026", which includes the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act of South Africa and the supplementary information as set out on pages 17 to 18. The other information does not include the annual financial statements and 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 IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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.

Cecil Kilpin & Co.
Chartered Accountants (SA)
Registered Auditors
Per Partner: Sidney Schonegevel

Century City
Date: 27/08/2026

Montague Gardens Marconi Beam NPC

(Registration number: 2017/285116/08)
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2026

	Note(s)	2026 R	2025 R
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	2,960,696	3,683,449
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	3	167,419	62,419
Cash and cash equivalents	5	10,800,615	9,606,199
		10,968,034	**9,668,618**
Total Assets		**13,928,730**	**13,352,067**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Retained income		13,626,891	12,908,990
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6	169,756	105,521
Current tax payable	4	132,083	337,556
		301,839	**443,077**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**13,928,730**	**13,352,067**

Montague Gardens Marconi Beam NPC

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Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note(s)	2026 R	2025 R
Revenue	7	10,532,611	9,807,998
Other income	8	561,199	607,353
Operating expenses		(10,244,965)	(9,479,275)
Operating surplus		**848,845**	**936,076**
Surplus before taxation		**848,845**	**936,076**
Taxation	10	(130,944)	(140,948)
Surplus for the year		**717,901**	**795,128**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive surplus for the year		**717,901**	**795,128**

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Retained surplus R	Total equity R
Balance at 01 July 2024	**12,113,862**	**12,113,862**
Surplus for the year	795,128	795,128
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive surplus for the year	**795,128**	**795,128**
Balance at 01 July 2025	**12,908,990**	**12,908,990**
Surplus for the year	717,901	717,901
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive surplus for the year	**717,901**	**717,901**
Balance at 30 June 2026	**13,626,891**	**13,626,891**

Note(s)

Statement of Cash Flows

	Note(s)	2026 R	2025 R
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		10,988,810	10,486,293
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(8,663,812)	(8,112,610)
Cash generated from operations	11	2,324,998	2,373,683
Tax paid	12	(336,417)	-
Net cash from operating activities		**1,988,581**	**2,373,683**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(794,165)	(976,283)
Total cash movement for the year		**1,194,416**	**1,397,400**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		9,606,199	8,208,799
Total cash at end of the year	5	**10,800,615**	**9,606,199**

Accounting Policies

1. Basis of preparation and summary of significant accounting policies

The annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs® Accounting Standard, 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

The preparation of annual financial statements in conformity with IFRS for SME's requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that may affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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 year.

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
Plant and equipment	Straight line	6 years
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	6 years
Motor vehicles	Straight line	5 years
Computer equipment	Straight line	3 years
Office equipment	Straight line	5 years
Surveillance equipment	Straight line	5 years
Infrastructure - Hi-Site	Straight line	10 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.

Accounting Policies

1.2 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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.

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.

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 NPC meets the criteria for tax exemption under 10(1)(e)(i)(cc) of the Income Tax Act, 1962.

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 surplus or shortfall.

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 surplus or shortfall.

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.

Accounting Policies

1.7 Revenue

Revenue comprises revenue income from ratepayers which is collected by the City of Cape Town on the entity's behalf, net of retention revenue retained.

1.8 Finance income

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested. Interest income is recognised as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

1.9 Other income

Other income consists of insurance proceeds, sundry income and recycling income and is recognised on the accrual basis, in the period it is received or becomes receivable and is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding value added tax (as appropriate) and excluding discounts and rebates.

1.10 Unauthorised, irregular and fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Unauthorised, irregular and fruitless and wasteful expenditure is accounted for as an expense in the statement of financial performance classified in accordance with the nature of the expense. Where recovered it is subsequently accounted for as other income.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2026 R	2025 R

2. Property, plant and equipment

	2026			2025		
	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value
Plant and equipment	9,474	(1,974)	7,500	9,474	(395)	9,079
Furniture and fixtures	33,730	(33,730)	-	33,730	(33,337)	393
Motor vehicles	976,208	(766,648)	209,560	976,208	(596,651)	379,557
Office equipment	51,836	(21,846)	29,990	38,230	(13,520)	24,710
Computer equipment	91,716	(91,716)	-	91,716	(82,334)	9,382
Surveillance equipment	6,683,410	(4,326,316)	2,357,094	6,278,636	(3,018,308)	3,260,328
Infrastructure - Hi-Site	375,787	(19,235)	356,552	-	-	-
Total	**8,222,161**	**(5,261,465)**	**2,960,696**	**7,427,994**	**(3,744,545)**	**3,683,449**

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2026

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Plant and equipment	9,079	-	(1,579)	7,500
Furniture and fixtures	393	-	(393)	-
Motor vehicles	379,557	-	(169,997)	209,560
Office equipment	24,710	13,606	(8,326)	29,990
Computer equipment	9,382	-	(9,382)	-
Surveillance equipment	3,260,328	404,774	(1,308,008)	2,357,094
Infrastructure - Hi-Site	-	375,787	(19,235)	356,552
	3,683,449	**794,167**	**(1,516,920)**	**2,960,696**

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Plant and equipment	-	9,474	(395)	9,079
Furniture and fixtures	1,695	-	(1,302)	393
Motor vehicles	571,960	-	(192,403)	379,557
Office equipment	32,356	-	(7,646)	24,710
Computer equipment	27,913	-	(18,531)	9,382
Surveillance equipment	3,450,702	966,809	(1,157,183)	3,260,328
	4,084,626	**976,283**	**(1,377,460)**	**3,683,449**

3. Trade and other receivables

Deposits	167,419	62,419

4. Current tax receivable (payable)

Normal tax	(132,083)	(337,556)

Net current tax receivable (payable)

Current liabilities	(132,083)	(337,556)

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2026 R	2025 R
5. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash on hand	1,925	1,449
Bank balances	10,798,690	9,604,750
	10,800,615	**9,606,199**
6. Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	19,429	15,152
VAT	60,236	29,595
Other payables	90,091	60,774
	169,756	**105,521**
7. Revenue		
Revenue - Additional Rates Received	9,834,528	9,148,398
Revenue - Additional Rates Retention Received	698,083	659,600
	10,532,611	**9,807,998**
8. Other income		
Insurance proceeds	7,475	19,254
Sundry income	5,727	6,550
Interest received	544,739	577,783
Recycling income	3,258	3,766
	561,199	**607,353**
9. Auditor's remuneration		
Fees	26,136	24,200
10. Taxation		
Major components of the tax expense		
Current taxation		
South African normal tax - year	130,944	140,948

The non-profit company is subject to tax at the company rate 27% on the net investment income, in excess of R50 000, in terms of Section 10(1)(e)(i)(cc) of the Income Tax Act.

11. Cash generated from operations		
Net profit before taxation	848,845	936,076
Adjustments for non-cash items:		
Depreciation	1,516,920	1,377,460
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables	(105,000)	70,942
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables	64,233	(10,795)
	2,324,998	**2,373,683**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2026 R	2025 R
12. Tax paid		
Balance at beginning of the year	(337,556)	(196,608)
Current tax for the year recognised in profit or loss	(130,944)	(140,948)
Balance at end of the year	132,083	337,556
	(336,417)	**-**

13. Related parties

Relationships

Related parties	City of Cape Town
Members of key management	Yun-Chun (Kenji) Lo

Related party balances and transactions with other related parties

Related party transactions

Amounts received from the City of Cape Town		
Revenue services rendered	9,834,528	9,148,398
Revenue retention refunded	698,083	659,600
Purchases from (sales to) related parties		
Yun-Chun (Kenji) Lo	-	4,500

Detailed Income Statement

	Note(s)	2026 R	2025 R
Revenue			
Revenue - Additional Rates Received		9,834,528	9,148,398
Revenue - Additional Rates Retention Received		698,083	659,600
	7	**10,532,611**	**9,807,998**
Other income			
Insurance proceeds		7,475	19,254
Sundry income		5,727	6,550
Interest received		544,739	577,783
Recycling income		3,258	3,766
		561,199	**607,353**
Operating expenses			
Accounting fees, secretarial and tax fees		97,452	93,854
Administration and management fees		21,260	16,173
Advertising and promotions		38,261	48,140
Auditors remuneration	9	26,136	24,200
Bank charges		7,859	8,435
Cleansing services		89,430	88,237
Computer expenses		20,756	22,093
Contingency/sundry		7,075	6,679
Depreciation		1,516,920	1,377,460
Employee costs		2,456,473	2,188,499
Environmental upgrade		207,509	154,666
Insurance		109,415	104,002
Law enforcement officers		265,284	238,020
Meeting expenses		16,010	15,974
Motor vehicle expenses		60,525	72,520
Printing and stationery		10,479	7,110
Project: Additional social		-	168,032
Project: Green initiative		419,617	278,415
Project: Lithium batteries		206,978	55,270
Project: Side walks		82,575	116,930
Protective clothing		34,811	24,701
Public safety		2,808,394	2,798,742
Public safety : CCTV monitoring		697,617	706,322
Rent & municipal charges		275,900	251,829
Repairs and maintenance		665,513	458,516
Social upliftment		54,005	112,962
Staff welfare		21,097	16,449
Telephone and fax		10,894	10,385
Training		15,710	14,660
Urban maintenance		1,010	-
		10,244,965	**9,479,275**
Surplus before taxation		**848,845**	**936,076**
Taxation	10	(130,944)	(140,948)
Surplus for the year		**717,901**	**795,128**

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

Supplementary Information

1. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure refers to expenditure incurred by the company that was made in vain and could have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised. It typically arises where no value is received for money spent, or where the intended objective of the expenditure is not achieved. This includes, for example, payments for goods or services not received, penalties and interest resulting from late payments, or costs incurred due to poor planning or decision-making.

No fruitless and wasteful expenditure was identified by management during the current year. In addition, no fruitless and wasteful expenditure was brought forward from the prior year. Consequently, no amounts were written off or recovered during the current year.

2. Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure refers to any spending by the company that doesn't comply with its approved budget or relevant regulations. This includes overspending and using funds for purposes other than those originally approved. No unauthorised expenditure was identified by management during the current year. In addition, no unauthorised expenditure was brought forward from the prior year. Consequently, no amounts were written off or recovered during the current year.

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