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DIRECTORS C.M. Johnston | D. Sewnarain | B.A. Szoke | N. Aldrighetti | R. Eales | R. van der Walt | A. Dewlal

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General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile South Africa

Nature of business and principal activities

The management of properties, equities, movables and other related assets and

any related activities

Directors PD Kilpin

KM Bradley DGA Mudge AJM Smith

Registered office Main Road

Grabouw 7160

Business address Main Road

Grabouw 7160

Postal address PO Box 650

Grabouw 7160

Bankers ABSA Bank Limited

Standard Bank of South Africa Limited

Auditors TGS South Africa Incorporated

Chartered Accountants (S.A.)

Registered Auditors

Company secretary / General manager G Brown

Company registration number 2007/012074/07

Tax reference number 9200121714

Level of assurance These annual financial statements have been audited in compliance with the

applicable requirements of the Companies Act No. 71 of 2008.

Preparer The annual financial statements were independently compiled by:

1.2.3. Consulting Proprietary Limited Represented by: R van der Walt Professional Accountant (S.A.)

Issued 23 November 2022







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

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Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required by the Companies Act No. 71 of 2008 to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the company and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the directors set standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include effective accounting procedures 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 28 February 2023 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the company 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 4 to 5.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 6 to 23, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the directors on 23 November 2022 and were signed on their behalf by:

PD Kilpin

KM Bradle









Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of Elgin Fruitgrowers Proprietary Limited

Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of Elgin Fruitgrowers Proprietary Limited set out on pages 7 to 21, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 28 February 2022, 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 Elgin Fruitgrowers Proprietary Limited as at 28 February 2022, 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 No. 71 of 2008.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Annual Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the 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 annual 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.

Emphasis of matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to the fact the company has not obtained an independant valuation of the fair value of the post retirement medical benefit obligation since February 2002.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Elgin Fruitgrowers Proprietary Limited annual financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2022", which includes the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act No. 71 of 2008, the Detailed Income Statement (Operational) and the Tax Computation which we obtained prior to the date of this report. 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 on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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 No. 71 of 2008, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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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 annual financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these annual financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual financial statements, including the disclosures, and
 whether the annual financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair
 presentation.

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

TGS South Africa h BBR van der Grijp

Director

Chartered Accountants (S.A.)

Registered Auditors

23 November 2022 Somerset West



Directors' Report

The directors submit their report on the annual financial statements of Elgin Fruitgrowers Proprietary Limited for the year ended 28 February 2022.

1. Nature of business

Elgin Fruitgrowers Proprietary Limited is a property holding company in South Africa. The company operates in South Africa.

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

2. Review of financial results and activities

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act No. 71 of 2008. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

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

3. Share capital

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

4. Dividends

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

5. Directors

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

Names

PD Kilpin Chairperson
KM Bradley Vice chairperson
DGA Mudge

AJM Smith

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

6. Property, plant and equipment

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

7. Special resolution

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

8. Events after the reporting period

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

9. 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.

10. Auditors

TGS South Africa Incorporated continued in office as auditors for the company for 2022.







Statement of Financial Position as at 28 February 2022

Statement of Financial Losition as at 20 February 2022	Notes	2022 R	2021 R
	Notes	K	IX.
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	210,585	315,875
Investment property at fair value	3	38,500,000	38,500,000
Other financial assets	4	1,446	1,446
Deferred tax	5	184,447	184,447
		38,896,478	39,001,768
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	6	985,169	891,787
Cash and cash equivalents	7	79,492	111,415
		1,064,661	1,003,202
Total Assets		39,961,139	40,004,970
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	8	8,524,157	8,524,157
Reserves	9	15,777,288	15,777,288
Retained income		3,926,293	3,551,107
		28,227,738	27,852,552
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Deferred tax	5	4,554,269	4,554,269
Other financial liabilities	10	2,493,423	3,027,495
Finance lease liabilities	11	147,364	221,094
Post-retirement medical benefits	12	658,736	658,736
		7,853,792	8,461,594
Current Liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	10	1,495,351	1,768,574
Finance lease liabilities	11	99,791	125,853
Trade and other payables	13	2,245,004	1,496,447
Current tax payable		39,463	299,950
		3,879,609	3,690,824
Total Liabilities		11,733,401	12,152,418
Total Equity and Liabilities		39,961,139	40,004,970







Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Notes	2022 R	2021 R
Revenue		5,682,650	5,134,604
Other income		87,758	83,822
Operating expenses		(4,875,907)	(3,779,214)
Operating profit	14	894,501	1,439,212
Investment revenue	15	79	82
Finance costs	17	(352,932)	(403,132)
Profit before taxation		541,648	1,036,162
Taxation	19	(166,462)	(299,983)
Profit for the year		375,186	736,179







Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Reserve for fair value of property	Retained income	Total equity
	R	R	R	R
Balance at 01 March 2020 Profit for the year	8,524,157	15,777,288	2,814,928 736,179	27,116,373 736,179
Balance at 01 March 2021 Profit for the year	8,524,157	15,777,288	3,551,107 375,186	27,852,552 375,186
Balance at 28 February 2022	8,524,157	15,777,288	3,926,293	28,227,738
Notes	8	9		







Statement of Cash Flows

Statement of Cash Flows	Notes	2022 R	2021 R
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	20	1,654,966	1,773,367
Interest income		79	82
Finance costs		(352,932)	(403,132)
Tax paid		(426,949)	(30,000)
Net cash from operating activities		875,164	1,340,317
Cash flows from financing activities			
Movement of other financial liabilities		(807,295)	(261,156)
Finance lease payments		(99,792)	(114,412)
Net cash from financing activities		(907,087)	(375,568)
Total cash movement for the year		(31,923)	964,749
Cash at the beginning of the year		111,415	(853,334)
Total cash at end of the year	7	79,492	111,415







Accounting Policies

1. Basis of preparation and summary of significant accounting policies

The annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and the Companies Act No. 71 of 2008. The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in South African Rands.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the annual financial statements, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts represented in the annual financial statements and related disclosures. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the annual financial statements.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

The directors 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

Provisions

Provisions are inherently based on assumptions and estimates using the best information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions are included in note 12 - Provisions.

Taxation

Judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes due to the complexity of legislation. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

1.2 Investment property

Investment property is land and buildings held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; or for sale in the ordinary course of business.

Investment property is initially measured at cost and subsequently at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. If the fair value of investment property cannot be measured reliably without undue cost or effort, then it is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment.

The cost of investment property comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs incurred to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Costs include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an investment property and costs incurred subsequently to add to or replace part of it. If a replacement cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an item of investment property, the carrying amount of the replaced item is derecognised.







Accounting Policies

1.3 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 or replace part of 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.

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, 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 machinery	Straight line	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	6 years
Motor vehicles	Straight line	5 years

1.4 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.

Financial instruments at fair value

All other financial instruments are measured at fair value through profit and loss.







Accounting Policies

1.5 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.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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.

1.6 Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the lessee. All other leases are operating leases.

Finance leases - lessee

Finance leases are recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments.

The lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability using the effective interest method.

Operating leases - lessor

Operating lease income is recognised as an income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless:

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

1.7 Impairment of assets

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that property, plant and equipment 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.







Accounting Policies

1.8 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as leave pay and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

1.9 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when the company has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the company will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

1.10 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company 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.

Rental income is recognised on the accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreements.

1.11 Borrowing costs

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







Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2022	2021
R	R

2. Property, plant and equipment

		2022			2021	
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Furniture and fixtures	14,867	(14,865)	2	14,867	(14,865)	2
Motor vehicles	531,449	(320,868)	210,581	531,449	(215,578)	315,871
Plant and machinery	37,841	(37,839)	2	37,841	(37,839)	2
Total	584,157	(373,572)	210,585	584,157	(268,282)	315,875

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2022

	315,875	(105,290)	210,585
Plant and machinery	2	-	2
Motor vehicles	315,871	(105,290)	210,581
Furniture and fixtures	2	-	2
	Opening balance	Depreciation	Closing balance

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2021

	Opening balance	Depreciation	Closing balance
Furniture and fixtures	110	(108)	2
Motor vehicles	421,160	(105,289)	315,871
Plant and machinery	-	2	2
	421,270	(105,395)	315,875

Property, plant and equipment encumbered as security

The following assets have been encumbered as security for the secured long-term borrowings (refer to note 11):

Motor vehicles 210,581 315,871

3. Investment property at fair value

Reconciliation of investment property at fair value - 2022

Investment property	Opening balance 38,500,000	Total 38,500,000
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

Reconciliation of investment property at fair value - 2021

	Opening balance	1 otal
Investment property	38,500,000	38,500,000

Investment property at fair value encumbered as security

The following investment property held at fair value have been encumbered as security for the secured long-term borrowing (refer to note 10):

Investment properties 38,500,000 38,500,000







Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements	2022 R	2021 R
3. Investment property at fair value (continued)		
Details of properties		
Property 1		
Being portion 58 of the Palmiet River Farm number 319 and the remainder of Erf 684, situated in the municipal district of Grabouw, in the division of Caledon, Western Cape.		
- Registration date: 21 January 1957 and 10 June 1977	7,626,000	7,626,000
- Improvements	417,444	417,444
- Fair value adjustments : 28 February 2018	16,756,556	16,756,556
	24,800,000	24,800,000
Property 2		
Being remainder of portion 18 of the Palmiet River Farm number 319, situated in the municipal district of Grabouw, in the division of Caledon, Western Cape.		
- Purchase price: 29 April 2008	1,800,000	1,800,000
- Fair value adjustment : 28 February 2019	700,000	700,000
	2,500,000	2,500,000
D 4.3		
Property 3 Being Erf 1337 situated in the municipal district of Grabouw, in the division of Caledon,		
Western Cape, measuring 864 square meters.		
- Purchase price: 16 August 2008	525,000	525,000
- Fair value adjustment : 28 February 2019	1,475,000	1,475,000
	2,000,000	2,000,000
Property 4		
Being Erf 1257 situated in the municipal district of Grabouw, in the division of Caledon, Western Cape, measuring 3 690 square meters.		
- Purchase price : 30 November 2010	4,300,000	4,300,000
- Fair value adjustment : 28 February 2019	1,100,000	1,100,000
	5,400,000	5,400,000
Property 5 Being Erf 5140 situated in the municipal district of Grabouw, in the division of Caledon,		
Western Cape, measuring 3 077 square meters.		
- Purchase price : 26 March 2015	3,500,000	3,500,000
- Fair value adjustment : 28 February 2019	300,000	300,000
	3,800,000	3,800,000

Details of valuation

The valuation of Farm 319 Portion 58 was performed on 28 February 2018 and the valuation of all the other properties, except for Farm 319 Portion 18 were performed on 28 February 2019 by an independent valuer, W Jooste (Professional Valuer, reg no. 2628), of Proval Valuations Close Corporation. The valuation of Farm 319 Portion 18 was performed by M Halfpenny (Property Consultant) of Pam Golding Properties Proprietary Limited. Proval Valuations Close Corporation and Pam Golding Properties Proprietary Limited are not connected to the company and have recent experience in location and category of the investment property being valued. The valuation were based on the open market value of property.







Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements	2022 R	2021 R
4. Other financial assets		
At fair value Unlisted shares Villiersdorp Kooperasie Limited - 723 Ordinary shares at R2 each	1,446	1,446
Non-current assets At fair value	1,446	1,446
5. Deferred tax		
Deferred tax liability Deferred tax asset	(4,554,269) 184,447	(4,554,269) 184,447
Total net deferred tax liability	(4,369,822)	(4,369,822)
The major components of the deferred tax balance are as follows:		
Deferred tax liability		
Revaluation of investment property and share investments	(4,554,269)	(4,554,269)
Deferred tax asset		
Revaluation of defined benefit plan	184,447	184,447
Reconciliation of deferred tax asset/(liability)		
At beginning of year At end of year	(4,369,822) (4,369,822)	(4,369,822) (4,369,822)
6. Trade and other receivables		
Trade receivables Deposits	934,735 50,434	841,353 50,434
	985,169	891,787
7. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash on hand Bank balances Short-term deposits	9,896 65,336 4,260	9,118 98,115 4,182
	79,492	111,415
8. Share capital		
Authorised 200 000 000 Ordinary shares of 10c each	20,000,000	20,000,000
Issued 85 241 569 Ordinary shares of 10c each	8,524,157	8,524,157
		•

The share register can be viewed on the website www.brianvandergrijp.co.za - Clients.







Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements	2022 R	2021 R
9. Revaluation reserve - investment property		
Revaluation of investment property Less: Deferred taxation	20,331,556 (4,554,268)	20,331,556 (4,554,268)
	15,777,288	15,777,288
10. Other financial liabilities		
At fair value Loans from directors The loans are unsecured, bear interest at 9.25% (2021: 9.25%) per annum and have no terms of repayment.	857,796	1,027,536
At amortised cost ABSA Bank Limited - Mortgage bond The mortgage bond is secured over Erf 319 (refer to note 3), bears interest at the prime rate less 0.35% (2021: 6.65%) per annum and repayable in monthly installments of R 14 083 (2021: R 13 877) with the final installment due in October 2029.	969,882	1,067,349
ABSA Bank Limited - Medium Term Loan 1 The medium term loan is secured over Erf 1257 and Erf 1337 (refer to note 3), bears interest at the prime rate less 0.25% (2021: 7%) per annum and repayable in monthly installments of R 42 658 (2021: R 41 866) with the final installment due in February 2025.	1,524,043	1,904,832
ABSA Bank Limited - Medium Term Loan 2 The medium term loan is secured over Erf 5140 (refer to note 3), bears interest at the prime rate (2021: 7%) per annum and repayable in monthly installments of R 17 667 (2021: R 17 515) with the final installment due in August 2025.	637,053	796,352
	3,130,978	3,768,533
	3,988,774	4,796,069
Non-current liabilities At amortised cost	2,493,423	3,027,495
Current liabilities At fair value At amortised cost	857,796 637,555	1,027,536 741,038
	1,495,351	1,768,574
	3,988,774	4,796,069







Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Troces to the Ammuni Ammenii Statements	2022 R	2021 R
11. Finance lease liabilities		
Minimum lease payments which fall due		
- within one year	126,370	151,046
- in second to fifth year inclusive	146,086	245,283
	272,456	396,329
Less: future finance charges	(25,301)	(49,382)
Present value of minimum lease payments	247,155	346,947
Non-current liabilities	147,364	221,094
Current liabilities	99,791	125,853
	247,155	346,947

It is company policy to lease certain motor vehicles and equipment under finance leases.

The company's obligations under finance leases are secured by the leased assets. Refer to note 2.

12. Post-retirement medical benefits

Reconciliation of post-retirement medical benefits - 2022

Provision for employee post-retirement medical benefits	Opening balance 658,736	Total 658,736
Reconciliation of post-retirement medical benefits - 2021		
Provision for employee post-retirement medical benefits	Opening balance 658,736	Total 658,736
13. Trade and other payables		
Trade payables VAT	2,132,596 112,408	1,366,384 130,063
	2,245,004	1,496,447
14. Operating profit Operating profit for the year is stated after accounting for the following:		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment Employee costs	105,290 1,818,392	105,396 1,655,051
15. Investment revenue		
Interest revenue Bank	79	82
16. Auditor's remuneration		
Fees	32,968	35,360







Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

19. Taxation Major components of the tax expense Current taxation South African normal tax - year 20. Cash generated from operations Profit before taxation Adjustments for: Depreciation Interest received Finance costs Changes in working capital: Trade and other receivables Trade and other payables 21. Directors' remuneration Non-executive	2022 R	2021 R
Bad debts Garden services Insurance Maintenance - Buildings Maintenance - Equipment Motor vehicle - Fuel Motor vehicle - Licence Motor vehicle - Repairs Security 2 19. Taxation Major components of the tax expense Current taxation South African normal tax - year 20. Cash generated from operations Profit before taxation Adjustments for: Depreciation Interest received Finance costs Changes in working capital: Trade and other payables 1. Directors' remuneration Non-executive 2022 Directors Directors as director		
Bad debts Garden services Insurance Maintenance - Buildings Maintenance - Equipment Motor vehicle - Fuel Motor vehicle - Licence Motor vehicle - Licence Motor vehicle - Repairs Security 2 19. Taxation Major components of the tax expense Current taxation South African normal tax - year 20. Cash generated from operations Profit before taxation Adjustments for: Depreciation Interest received Finance costs Changes in working capital: Trade and other receivables Trade and other payables 21. Directors' remuneration Non-executive 2022 Direc For service as director	278,861 74,071	367,327 35,805
Bad debts Garden services Insurance Maintenance - Buildings Maintenance - Equipment Motor vehicle - Fuel Motor vehicle - Licence Motor vehicle - Licence Motor vehicle - Repairs Security 2 19. Taxation Major components of the tax expense Current taxation South African normal tax - year 20. Cash generated from operations Profit before taxation Adjustments for: Depreciation Interest received Finance costs Changes in working capital: Trade and other receivables Trade and other payables 21. Directors' remuneration Non-executive 2022 Direc For service as director	352,932	403,132
Garden services Insurance Insurance Maintenance - Buildings Maintenance - Equipment Motor vehicle - Fuel Motor vehicle - Licence Motor vehicle - Licence Motor vehicle - Repairs Security 2 19. Taxation Major components of the tax expense Current taxation South African normal tax - year 20. Cash generated from operations Profit before taxation Adjustments for: Depreciation Interest received Finance costs Changes in working capital: Trade and other receivables Trade and other reversables Trade and other payables 21. Directors' remuneration Non-executive 2022 Direc For service as director		
Insurance Maintenance - Buildings Maintenance - Equipment Motor vehicle - Fuel Motor vehicle - Licence Motor vehicle - Repairs Security 2 19. Taxation Major components of the tax expense Current taxation South African normal tax - year 20. Cash generated from operations Profit before taxation Adjustments for: Depreciation Interest received Finance costs Changes in working capital: Trade and other payables 1 21. Directors' remuneration Non-executive 2022 Direc For service as director	- (2.182	3,106
Maintenance - Buildings Maintenance - Equipment Motor vehicle - Fuel Motor vehicle - Licence Motor vehicle - Repairs Security 2 19. Taxation Major components of the tax expense Current taxation South African normal tax - year 20. Cash generated from operations Profit before taxation Adjustments for: Depreciation Interest received Finance costs Changes in working capital: Trade and other payables 21. Directors' remuneration Non-executive 2022 Direc For service as director	63,182	49,540
Maintenance - Equipment Motor vehicle - Fuel Motor vehicle - Licence Motor vehicle - Repairs Security 2 19. Taxation Major components of the tax expense Current taxation South African normal tax - year 20. Cash generated from operations Profit before taxation Adjustments for: Depreciation Interest received Finance costs Changes in working capital: Trade and other receivables Trade and other payables 21. Directors' remuneration Non-executive 2222 Directors receive as director	357,553 428,402	327,762
Motor vehicle - Fuel Motor vehicle - Licence Motor vehicle - Repairs Security 2 19. Taxation Major components of the tax expense Current taxation South African normal tax - year 20. Cash generated from operations Profit before taxation Adjustments for: Depreciation Interest received Finance costs Changes in working capital: Trade and other receivables Trade and other payables 21. Directors' remuneration Non-executive 2022 Directors rereive as director	946,418	93,597 348,671
Motor vehicle - Licence Motor vehicle - Repairs Security 2 19. Taxation Major components of the tax expense Current taxation South African normal tax - year 20. Cash generated from operations Profit before taxation Adjustments for: Depreciation Interest received Finance costs Changes in working capital: Trade and other receivables Trade and other payables 21. Directors' remuneration Non-executive 2222 Directors received as director	85,220	69,004
Motor vehicle - Repairs Security 2 19. Taxation Major components of the tax expense Current taxation South African normal tax - year 20. Cash generated from operations Profit before taxation Adjustments for: Depreciation Interest received Finance costs Changes in working capital: Trade and other receivables Frade and other payables 21. Directors' remuneration Non-executive 2022 Directors received as director	1,909	1,814
Security 29. Taxation Major components of the tax expense Current taxation South African normal tax - year 20. Cash generated from operations Profit before taxation Adjustments for: Depreciation Interest received Finance costs Changes in working capital: Trade and other receivables Trade and other payables 21. Directors' remuneration Non-executive 2022 Directors of the tax expense Director of the	34,918	7,244
Major components of the tax expense Current taxation South African normal tax - year 20. Cash generated from operations Profit before taxation Adjustments for: Depreciation Interest received Finance costs Changes in working capital: Trade and other receivables Trade and other payables 21. Directors' remuneration Non-executive 2022 Directors of the tax expense Directors of the tax expens	153,704	148,694
Major components of the tax expense Current taxation South African normal tax - year 20. Cash generated from operations Profit before taxation Adjustments for: Depreciation Interest received Finance costs Changes in working capital: Trade and other receivables Trade and other payables 21. Directors' remuneration Non-executive 2022 Directors of the tax expense Director of the tax exp	2,071,306	1,049,432
Current taxation South African normal tax - year 20. Cash generated from operations Profit before taxation Adjustments for: Depreciation Interest received Finance costs Changes in working capital: Trade and other receivables Trade and other payables 21. Directors' remuneration Non-executive 2022 Directors service as director		
South African normal tax - year 20. Cash generated from operations Profit before taxation Adjustments for: Depreciation Interest received Finance costs Changes in working capital: Trade and other receivables Trade and other payables 21. Directors' remuneration Non-executive 2022 Directors of the form operations of the payables		
20. Cash generated from operations Profit before taxation Adjustments for: Depreciation Interest received Finance costs Changes in working capital: Trade and other receivables Trade and other payables 21. Directors' remuneration Non-executive 2022 Directors before taxation Directors	155.152	•
Profit before taxation Adjustments for: Depreciation Interest received Finance costs Changes in working capital: Trade and other receivables Trade and other payables 21. Directors' remuneration Non-executive 2022 Directors Directors	166,462	299,983
Adjustments for: Depreciation Interest received Finance costs Changes in working capital: Trade and other receivables Trade and other payables 21. Directors' remuneration Non-executive 2022 Directors of the payable		
Depreciation Interest received Finance costs Changes in working capital: Trade and other receivables Trade and other payables 21. Directors' remuneration Non-executive 2022 Directors bring the payable of the payabl	541,648	1,036,162
Interest received Finance costs Changes in working capital: Trade and other receivables Trade and other payables 21. Directors' remuneration Non-executive 2022 Directors before service as director	105,290	105 206
Finance costs Changes in working capital: Trade and other receivables Trade and other payables 21. Directors' remuneration Non-executive 2022 Directors director	(79)	105,396
Changes in working capital: Trade and other receivables Trade and other payables 21. Directors' remuneration Non-executive 2022 Directors director	352,932	(82 403,132
Trade and other receivables Trade and other payables 21. Directors' remuneration Non-executive 2022 Directors' Direct	332,932	403,132
Trade and other payables 21. Directors' remuneration Non-executive 2022 Directors being a payable of the pa	(93,384)	131,669
21. Directors' remuneration Non-executive 2022 Directors service as director	748,559	97,090
Non-executive 2022 Direct Por service as director	1,654,966	1,773,367
Director		
For service as director		
For service as director		
	ectors' fees	Total
2021	128,350	128,350
For service as director	ectors' fees 95,000	Total 95,000

The details of the directors' remuneration is available on request at the company administration offices.







Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2022 2021 R R

22. Related parties

Relationships

Members of key management (directors)

PD Kilpin KM Bradley DGA Mudge AJM Smith GJ Brown

Related party balances and transactions with key management personnel of the company or its parent

Related party balances

Loan accounts - Owing (to) by related parties

Loans from directors (857,796) (1,027,536)

Related party transactions

Interest paid to (received from) related parties

Directors loans 74,071 35,805







Detailed Income Statement (Operational)

Detailed Income Statement (Sperational)	Notes	2022 R	2021 R
Revenue			
Rebate: Kaap Agri		1,294,205	1,093,452
Rental income		4,388,445	4,041,152
		5,682,650	5,134,604
Other income			
Leaf analysis income (net)		87,758	83,822
Investment revenue	15	79	82
		87,837	83,904
Operating expenses			
Accounting fees		41,377	52,965
Auditor's remuneration	16	32,968	35,360
Bank charges		40,148	41,249
Depreciation		105,290	105,396
Employee costs		1,818,392	1,655,051
Entertainment		35,402	36,932
Finance cost	17	352,932	403,132
Fines and penalties		53,509	9,367
Medical aid contributions		167,820	197,837
Municipal costs		489,290	573,567
Operational expenses	18	2,071,306	1,049,432
Printing and stationary		7,973	6,527
Telephone and fax		6,751	5,029
Workmen's compensation fund		5,681	10,502
		5,228,839	4,182,346
Profit before taxation		541,648	1,036,162
Taxation	19	(166,462)	(299,983)
Profit for the year		375,186	736,179

ELGIN FRUITGROWERS PROPRIETARY LIMITED

(REGISTRATION NUMBER: 2007/012074/07)

(Taxpayer reference number 9200121714)

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

Tax Computation

	2022 R
Net profit per income statement	541,648
Permanent differences (Non-deductible/Non taxable items) Fines and penalties	53,509
Temporary differences	105 200
Depreciation according to financial statements	105,290 38,035
Audit fee - current year Audit fee - prior year	(57,880)
Accounting fee - current year (Apple Accounting)	59,154
Accounting fee - prior year (Apple Accounting)	(39,960)
Wear and tear allowance (s11(e))	(105,290)
	(651)
	(001)
Taxable income for 2022	594,506
Taxable income for 2022 Tax thereon @ 28% in the Rand Reconciliation of tax balance	594,506 166,462
Tax thereon @ 28% in the Rand Reconciliation of tax balance Amount owing/(prepaid) at the beginning of year	166,462 299,950
Tax thereon @ 28% in the Rand Reconciliation of tax balance	299,950 44,579
Tax thereon @ 28% in the Rand Reconciliation of tax balance Amount owing/(prepaid) at the beginning of year Prior year adjustment	299,950 44,579
Tax thereon @ 28% in the Rand Reconciliation of tax balance Amount owing/(prepaid) at the beginning of year Prior year adjustment Amount refunded/(paid) in respect of prior year	299,950 44,579 (344,528)
Tax thereon @ 28% in the Rand Reconciliation of tax balance Amount owing/(prepaid) at the beginning of year Prior year adjustment Amount refunded/(paid) in respect of prior year Amount owing/(prepaid) in respect of prior year	299,950 44,579 (344,528)
Tax thereon @ 28% in the Rand Reconciliation of tax balance Amount owing/(prepaid) at the beginning of year Prior year adjustment Amount refunded/(paid) in respect of prior year Amount owing/(prepaid) in respect of prior year Tax owing/(prepaid) for the current year: Normal tax Per calculation	299,950 44,579 (344,528)
Tax thereon @ 28% in the Rand Reconciliation of tax balance Amount owing/(prepaid) at the beginning of year Prior year adjustment Amount refunded/(paid) in respect of prior year Amount owing/(prepaid) in respect of prior year Tax owing/(prepaid) for the current year: Normal tax Per calculation 1st provisional payment	166,462 299,950 44,579 (344,528) 1 166,462 (15,000)
Tax thereon @ 28% in the Rand Reconciliation of tax balance Amount owing/(prepaid) at the beginning of year Prior year adjustment Amount refunded/(paid) in respect of prior year Amount owing/(prepaid) in respect of prior year Tax owing/(prepaid) for the current year: Normal tax Per calculation	299,950 44,579 (344,528)



