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MIRACLE UPON MIRACLE INVESTMENTS PROPRIETARY LIMITED
(Registration number 2007/035275/07)
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

These annual financial statements were prepared by:
P.H.De Villiers
CA (SA)

Miracle Upon Miracle Investments Proprietary Limited

(Registration number: 2007/035275/07)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile

South Africa

Nature of business and principal activities

Mining and all aspects related thereto

Directors

M.J.Nkosi
P.H.De Villiers
D.M.Stein
L. G. Thomas
M. C. Nahon
D. van Heerden

Business address

42 Olckers Street
Kleinbrak River
Western Cape
6503

Auditors

UHY Hellmann (SA)
Registered Auditors

Miracle Upon Miracle Investments Proprietary Limited

(Registration number: 2007/035275/07)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

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Miracle Upon Miracle Investments Proprietary Limited

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Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required by the Companies Act 71 of 2008, to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

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

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

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

The directors have reviewed the company's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 December 2021 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the company has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the company's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditors and their report is presented on pages 4-5.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 6 to 18, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on 10 February 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

Approval of annual financial statements

D. van Heerden

10 February 2021

M. C. Nathan

PARTNERS

Carlos Fernando Pires Pedregal B.Com, B.Acc, C.A. (S.A.)
Eric John Moss B.Com, B.Acc, C.A. (S.A.)
Chimanlal Parbhoo-Kanjee B.Com, B.Compt (Hons), C.A. (S.A.)
Anthony Pires De Azevedo B.Com, B.Com (Hons), C.A. (S.A.)

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholder of Miracle Upon Miracle Investments Proprietary Limited

Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of Miracle Upon Miracle Investments Proprietary Limited set out on pages 7 to 16, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the annual financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Miracle Upon Miracle Investments Proprietary Limited as at 31 December 2020, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the annual financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of annual financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (Parts A and B). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to note 6 to the annual financial statements, which indicates that the company incurred a accumulated loss of R13 775 555 during the year ended 31 December 2020 and, as of that date, the company's current liabilities exceeded its total assets by R715 909. The note states that these events or conditions, along with other matters indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act 71, of 2008, Companies Act 71 of 2008, which we obtained prior to the date of this report. Other information does not include the annual financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the annual financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the annual financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the annual financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work We have performed, 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 International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may 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.



UHY Hellmann (SA)
C Parbhoo-Kanjee
Registered Auditors

Johannesburg

12 February 2021

Miracle Upon Miracle Investments Proprietary Limited

(Registration number: 2007/035275/07)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of Miracle Upon Miracle Investments Proprietary Limited for the year ended 31 December 2020.

1. Nature of business

Miracle Upon Miracle Investments Proprietary Limited is engaged in mining and all aspects related thereto. 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 71 of 2008. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

The company recorded a loss after tax for the year ended 31 December 2020 of R(369,177).

On 26 June 2020, the prospecting rights on Eeste Geluk 322 KT and Nooitverwacht 324 KT lapsed. As required by MPDRA a renewal application was filed for a further five year prospecting right over the farms which is being processed. Upon lapsing the prospecting rights remain effective until the application is refused.

3. Share capital

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

4. Dividends

No dividends were declared or paid to shareholders during the year.

5. Directors

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

M.J.Nkosi
P.H.De Villiers
D.M.Stein
L. G. Thomas
M. C. Nahon
D. van Heerden

6. 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.

7. 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 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.

8. Auditors

UHY Hellmann (SA) continued in office as auditors for the company for 2020.

Miracle Upon Miracle Investments Proprietary Limited

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2020

Figures in Rand	Notes	2020	2019
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Intangible assets	2	1,424,407	1,424,407
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	3	29,866	27,000
Cash and cash equivalents	4	431,747	842,873
		461,613	869,873
Total Assets		1,886,020	2,294,280
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	5	13,059,646	13,059,646
Accumulated loss		(13,775,555)	(13,406,378)
		(715,909)	(346,732)
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Loans payable	6	2,140,994	2,140,994
Current Liabilities			
Other payables	7	460,935	500,018
Total Liabilities		2,601,929	2,641,012
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,886,020	2,294,280

Miracle Upon Miracle Investments Proprietary Limited

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Notes	2020	2019
Operating expenses		(386,826)	(215,615)
Operating loss		(386,826)	(215,615)
Investment revenue		17,649	44,732
Loss before taxation		(369,177)	(170,883)
Taxation	8	-	-
Loss for the year		(369,177)	(170,883)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(369,177)	(170,883)

Miracle Upon Miracle Investments Proprietary Limited

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Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in Rand	Share capital	Share premium	Total share capital	Accumulated loss	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2019	109	13,059,537	13,059,646	(13,235,495)	(175,849)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(170,883)	(170,883)
Balance at 1 January 2020	109	13,059,537	13,059,646	(13,406,378)	(346,732)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(369,177)	(369,177)
Balance at 31 December 2020	109	13,059,537	13,059,646	(13,775,555)	(715,909)
Note	5	5	5		

Miracle Upon Miracle Investments Proprietary Limited

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Rand	Notes	2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash used in operations	10	(428,775)	(232,901)
Interest income		17,649	44,732
Net cash from operating activities		(411,126)	(188,169)
Total cash movement for the year		(411,126)	(188,169)
Cash at the beginning of the year		842,873	1,031,042
Total cash at end of the year	4	431,747	842,873

Miracle Upon Miracle Investments Proprietary Limited

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

Accounting Policies

1. Basis of preparation and summary of significant accounting policies

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and the Companies Act 71 of 2008. The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in South African Rands.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Management are required to make critical judgements in applying accounting policies from time to time. The judgements, apart from those involving estimations, that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the annual financial statements, are outlined as follows:

Exploration and evaluation assets

The application of the company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgement in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits are likely either from future exploitation or sale or where activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves. The determination of a Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) resource is itself an estimation process that requires varying degrees of uncertainty depending on sub-classification and these estimates directly impact the point of deferral of exploration and evaluation expenditure. The deferral policy requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions about future events or circumstances, in particular, whether an economically viable operation can be established. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalised, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalised is written off in profit or loss in the period when the new information becomes available.

1.2 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost and subsequently at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight-line basis, as follows:

Item	Useful life
Prospecting rights	Over useful life

If the company is unable to make a reliable estimate of the useful life of an intangible asset, the life is presumed to be 10 years.

1.3 Financial instruments

Initial measurement

Financial instruments are initially measured at the transaction price (including transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value through profit or loss) unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction in which case it is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

Accounting Policies

1.4 Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities

Current tax for current and prior periods is, to the extent unpaid, recognised as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognised as an asset.

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

Tax expenses

Tax expense is recognised in the same component of total comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense.

1.5 Impairment of assets

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

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

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

1.6 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.

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Accounting Policies

1.7 Exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation activity involves the search for mineral resources, the determination of technical feasibility and the assessment of commercial viability of an identified resource. Exploration and evaluation expenditures are carried forward on the basis described below.

Each area of interest is considered separately when deciding whether and to what extent to carry forward or write off exploration and evaluation expenditures.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures related to an area of interest are carried forward provided that rights to tenure of the area of interest are current and provided that at least one of the following conditions is also met:

- such costs are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploration of the area of interest, or alternatively, by its sale; or
- exploration and evaluation activities in the area of interest have not at the reporting date, reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves, and active and significant operations activities in a particular area of interest.

Exploration and evaluation assets are initially measured at cost and include acquisition of rights to explore, gathering exploration data through geophysical studies, exploratory drilling, trenching and sampling, and associated activities. General and administration costs are only included in the measurement of exploration and evaluation costs where they are related directly to operational activities in a particular area of interest.

Where a decision has been made to proceed with development in respect of a particular area of interest and once JORC-compliant reserves are established, the relevant exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment and the balance is then transferred to mine 'Construction in progress'. No amortisation is charged during the exploration and evaluation phase.

Upon transfer of 'Exploration and evaluation assets' into 'Construction in progress', all subsequent expenditure on the construction, installation or completion of infrastructure facilities is capitalised.

Miracle Upon Miracle Investments Proprietary Limited

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2020	2019
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2. Intangible assets

	2020			2019		
	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value
Prospecting rights	1,248,968	-	1,248,968	1,248,968	-	1,248,968
Prospecting expenses	175,439	-	175,439	175,439	-	175,439
Total	1,424,407	-	1,424,407	1,424,407	-	1,424,407

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2020

	Opening balance	Total
Prospecting rights	1,248,968	1,248,968
Prospecting expenses	175,439	175,439
	1,424,407	1,424,407

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2019

	Opening balance	Total
Prospecting rights	1,248,968	1,248,968
Prospecting expenses	175,439	175,439
	1,424,407	1,424,407

3. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables	27,000	27,000
Value added tax	2,866	-
	29,866	27,000

4. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Bank balances	431,747	842,873
Guarantee		

An amount of R146 448 from the company's money market investment account has been ceded as security to First National Bank Limited as security for an environmental guarantee granted to the Department of Mineral Resources. This effectively sterilises access to R 146 448 of the funds reported as cash or cash equivalents.

5. Share capital

Authorised		
1 000 000 Ordinary shares of R 0.001 each	1,000	1,000
Issued		
108 529 Ordinary shares of R0.001 each	109	109
Share premium	13,059,537	13,059,537
	13,059,646	13,059,646

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2020	2019
6. Loans payable		
C L Investment Trust	72,768	72,768
D G Liebowitz	305,729	305,729
Forest Avenue Trust	8,738	8,738
Z Maphanga	96,755	96,755
Lawtons Inc	50,169	50,169
Naledi Developments Proprietary Limited	17,463	17,463
**Nicolas Daniel Resource Proprietary Limited	856,896	856,896
P V Mhlungu	157,681	157,681
**OhioTrust	290,728	290,728
**Spitzkoppe Asset Trust	284,067	284,067
	2,140,994	2,140,994

The shareholders loans are unsecured, interest free and not repayable within 12 months.

Loans marked ** are subordinated in favour of other creditors until such time as the assets of the company fairly valued exceeds its liabilities.

Any repayments made can only be from funds available from operations. In the event of a transaction whereby shares and claims are disposed by shareholders, the proceeds of such disposals will be allocated based on each shareholder's proportional holding of shares being disposed of and no value will be assigned to the loans being acquired by the purchaser.

7. Other payables

Value added tax	-	583
Accruals	460,936	499,436
	460,935	500,018

8. Taxation

Reconciliation of the tax expense

Reconciliation between accounting profit and tax expense.

Accounting loss	(369,177)	(170,883)
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 28%	(103,370)	(47,847)
Tax effect of adjustments on taxable income		
Unutilised tax losses	103,370	47,847
	-	-

No provision has been made for 2020 tax as the company has no taxable income. The loss for tax purposes is estimated at R 2 171 699 (2019- R1 802 522)

9. Auditor's remuneration

Fees	16,500	15,000
Tax and secretarial services	19,350	11,745
	35,850	26,745

Miracle Upon Miracle Investments Proprietary Limited

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2020	2019
10. Cash used in operations		
Loss before taxation	(369,177)	(170,883)
Adjustments for:		
Interest received	(17,649)	(44,732)
Changes in working capital:		
Trade and other receivables	(2,866)	3,631
Other payables	(39,083)	(20,917)
	<u>(428,775)</u>	<u>(232,901)</u>
11. Related parties		
Related party balances and transactions		
Related party balances		
Loan accounts - Owing by related parties		
Shareholders	2,044,239	2,044,239
12. Going concern		

We draw attention to the fact that at 31 December 2020, the company had accumulated losses of R 13,775,555 and that the company's total liabilities exceed its assets by R (715,909).

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.

The ability of the company to continue as a going concern is dependent on a number of factors. The most significant of these is that the directors continue to procure funding for the ongoing operations for the company and that the subordination agreement referred to in note 6 of these annual financial statements will remain in force for so long as it takes to restore the solvency of the company.

Miracle Upon Miracle Investments Proprietary Limited

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Notes	2020	2019
Other income			
Interest received		17,649	44,732
Operating expenses			
Accounting fees		-	10,740
Annual duty		-	2,615
Auditors remuneration	9	35,850	26,745
Bank charges		6,430	6,168
Motor, travel and accommodation		118,281	147,027
Office expenses		10,800	-
Promotional expenses - Mining Indaba		182,649	-
Prospecting		26,400	15,840
Refreshments		400	-
Telephone less recoveries		6,016	6,480
		386,826	215,615
Loss for the year		(369,177)	(170,883)

Miracle Upon Miracle Investments Proprietary Limited

(Taxpayer reference number 9474119162)

(Registration number: 2007/035275/07)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

Tax Computation

Figures in Rand	2020
Net loss per income statement	(369,177)
Calculated tax loss for the year	(369,177)
Assessed loss brought forward	(1,802,522)
Assessed loss for 2020 - carried forward	(2,171,699)
Tax thereon @ 28%% in the Rand	-