GENERAL INFORMATION

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	District improvement
Directors	MW Birch (Chairperson)
	W Barnard
	E Du Toit
	GD Niewstad
	MB van Eck
Registered office	Unit 3
	22 Boompies Street
	Parow East
	Cape Town
	7500
Business address	Unit 3
	22 Boompies Street
	Parow East
	Cape Town
	7500
Postal address	Unit 3
	22 Boompies Street
	Parow East
	Cape Town
	Unit 3
Bankers	Standard Bank Limited
Auditors	C2M Chartered Accountants Incorporated
	Chartered Accountants (SA)
	Registered Auditors
Company registration number	2022/645470/08
Tax reference number	9347/237/22/5
Level of assurance	These annual financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.
Preparer	The annual financial statements were independently compiled by:
	MD Dreyer
	Professional Accountant (SA)
Issued	30 August 2024

INDEX

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

	Page
Directors' Responsibilities and Approval	3
Directors' Report	4 - 5
Independent Auditor's Report	6 - 7
Statement of Financial Position	8
Statement of Comprehensive Income	9
Statement of Changes in Equity	10
Statement of Cash Flows	11
Accounting Policies	12 - 13
Notes to the Annual Financial Statements	14 - 16
The following supplementary information does not form part of the annual financial statements and is unaudited:	
Detailed Income Statement	17

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 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 Mediumsized Entities and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the company and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the directors set standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the company and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the company 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 to 30 June 2025 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the company has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the company's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditors and their report is presented on page 6 to 7.

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

MW Birch (Chairperson)

30 August 2024 Bellville

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of Parow East Industrial City Improvement District NPC for the ended 30 June 2024.

1. Incorporation

The company was incorporated on 04 August 2022 and obtained its certificate to commence business on the same day.

2. Nature of business

Parow East Industrial City Improvement District NPC was incorporated in South Africa with interests in the Non-profit industry. The company operates in South Africa.

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

3. Review of financial results and activities

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Mediumsized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior.

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

4. Auditors

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

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

5. Secretary

The company had no secretary during the year.

6. Insurance and risk management

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

7. Directors

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

Directors	Changes
MW Birch (Chairperson)	
W Barnard	
TDS Azevedo	Resigned Monday, 23 October 2023
E Du Toit	
GD Niewstad	
MB van Eck	

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

8. Directors' interests in contracts

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT

9. Property, plant and equipment

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

10. Events after the reporting period

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

11. Going concern

The 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 directors believe that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have satisfied themselves that the company is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The directors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the company. The directors are also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the company.

12. Liquidity and solvency

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

13. Date of authorisation for issue of annual financial statements

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



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of Parow East Industrial City Improvement District NPC

Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of Parow East Industrial City Improvement District NPC (the company) set out on pages 8 to 16, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the 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 Parow East Industrial City Improvement District NPC as at 30 June 2024, and its financial performance and cash flows for the then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of annual financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of performing 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 "Parow East Industrial City Improvement District NPC annual financial statements for the ended 30 June 2024", which includes the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act of South Africa and the supplementary information as set out on page 17. The other information does not include the annual financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the annual financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the annual financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Responsibilities of the Directors for the Annual Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

R Ariefdien Chartered Accountant (SA) Registered Auditor Director

30 August 2024 Tygerforum B 53 Willie van Schoor Drive Tygervalley Bellville 7536

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2024	2023
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	382 601	394 336
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	3	5 949	34 954
Cash and cash equivalents	4	234 184	160 138
		240 133	195 092
Total Assets		622 734	589 428
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Reserves		622 734	589 428
Total Equity and Liabilities		622 734	589 428

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2024	2023
Revenue	5	1 907 213	1 721 950
Operating expenses	6	(1 874 092)	(1 132 522)
Operating surplus		33 121	589 428
Investment revenue	9	185	-
Surplus for the year		33 306	589 428
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the		33 306	589 428

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Figures in Rand	Non Distributable reserve	Reserves	Total equity
Surplus for the year Other comprehensive income	-	589 428	589 428
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	589 428	589 428
Transfer between reserves	589 428	(589 428)	-
Total changes	589 428	(589 428)	-
Balance at 01 July 2023	589 428	-	589 428
Surplus for the year Other comprehensive income	-	33 306	33 306
Total comprehensive income for the year		33 306	33 306
Transfer between reserves	33 306	(33 306)	-
Total changes	33 306	(33 306)	-
Balance at 30 June 2024	622 734	-	622 734

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers Cash paid to suppliers and employees		1 936 218 (1 783 784)	1 756 905 (1 176 435)
Cash generated from operations Interest income	11	152 434 185	580 470 -
Net cash from operating activities		152 619	580 470
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(78 573)	(420 333)
Total cash movement for the		74 046	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		160 138	160 138
Total cash at end of the	4	234 184	160 138

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Basis of preparation and summary of significant accounting policies

The annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and the Companies Act of South Africa. The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for biological assets at fair value less point of sale costs, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in South African Rands.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

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

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

1.2 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets which the company holds for its own use or for rental to others and which are expected to be used for more than one period.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

Cost includes costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. If a replacement cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Expenditure incurred subsequently for major services, additions to or replacements of parts of property, plant and equipment are capitalised if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company and the cost can be measured reliably. Day to day servicing costs are included in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

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

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

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

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Other fixed assets	Straight line	5 Years

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

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

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its continued use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item, is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.3 Financial instruments

Initial measurement

Financial instruments are initially measured at the transaction price (including transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value through 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. 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 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.

1.4 Tax

Tax expenses

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

1.5 Impairment of assets

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that property, plant and equipment 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 s. A reversal of impairment is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.6 Government grants

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

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

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

1.7 Borrowing costs

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

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2024 Opening balance Additions Depreciation Closing bal	4 336 lance 2 601
Cost or revaluationAccumulated depreciation and impairmentCarrying valueCost or revaluationAccumulated depreciation and impairmentCarrying valueOther Fixed Assets498 907(116 306)382 601420 333(25 997)394Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2024Opening balanceAdditions 	4 336 lance 2 601 lance
revaluation depreciation and impairment revaluation depreciation and impairment Other Fixed Assets 498 907 (116 306) 382 601 420 333 (25 997) 394 Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2024 Opening balance Additions Depreciation Closing bal 394 336 Depreciation Closing bal 382 Closing bal 382	4 336 lance 2 601 lance
Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2024 Other Fixed Assets Opening balance Additions Depreciation Closing balance Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2023	lance 2 601 lance
Other Fixed Assets Opening balance Additions Depreciation Closing balance Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2023 Reconciliation State State State	2 601 lance
Other Fixed Assets 394 336 78 573 (90 308) 382 Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2023	2 601 lance
Opening balance Additions Depreciation Closing bal	
Details of properties	
Registers with details of property, plant and equipment are available for inspection by shareholders or their duly authorised representa at the registered office of the company.	atives
3. Trade and other receivables	
VAT 5 949 34	4 954
4. Cash and cash equivalents	
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:	
Bank balances 234 184 160	0 138
5. Revenue	
Revenue – Additional Rates Received1 863 7581 721Revenue – Additional Rates Retention Received43 455	1 950 -
1 907 213 1 721	1 950
6. Operating expenses	
Operating expenses include the following expenses:	
Depreciation and amortisation 90 308 25	5 997
7. Auditor's remuneration	
Fees 14 550	-

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Figures in Rand	2024	2023
8. Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		
The following items are included within depreciation, amortisation and impairments:		
Depreciation Property, plant and equipment	90 308	25 997
9. Investment revenue		
Interest revenue SARS interest	185	_
10. Taxation		
Reconciliation of the tax expense		
Accounting surplus	33 306	589 428
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 27% (2023: 27%)	8 993	159 146
Tax effect of adjustments on taxable income Exempt income Exemption under section 10(1)(e)(i)(cc)	(8 993) -	(159 146) -

Non provision of tax

No provision has been made for 2024 tax as the company is exempt from income tax under section 10(1)(e)(i)(cc).

11. Cash generated from operations

Net surplus before taxation	33 306	589 428
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation, amortisation, impairments and reversals of impairments	90 308	25 997
Investment income	(185)	-
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables	29 005	-
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables	-	(34 954)
	152 434	580 471

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Figures in Rand 2024 2023

12. 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.

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.

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2024	2023
Revenue			
Revenue – Additional Rates Received		1 863 758	1 721 950
Revenue – Additional Rates Retention Received		43 455	-
	5	1 907 213	1 721 950
Operating expenses			
Accounting fees		(12 198)	(8 975)
Administration and management fees		(232 800)	(154 664)
Advertising		(5 740)	(10 112)
Auditors remuneration	7	(14 550)	-
Bank charges		(1 391)	(905)
CCTV Battery Backup		(32 970)	-
Cleaning		(158 443)	(100 000)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		(90 308)	(25 997)
Environmental Upgrading		(5 577)	-
Insurance		(3 696)	(3 696)
Marketing and Promotions		(6 000)	-
Public Safety		(1 200 276)	(752 600)
Public Safety - CCTV Monitoring		(73 500)	(29 875)
Secretarial fees		(8 655)	(16 250)
Social Upliftment		(9 100)	(14 625)
Telephone and fax		(6 000)	-
Urban Maintenanace		(12 888)	(14 823)
		(1 874 092)	(1 132 522)
Operating surplus		33 121	589 428
Investment income	9	185	-
Surplus for the year		33 306	589 428