SOMERSET WEST CITY IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NPC (REGISTRATION NUMBER 2015/250540/08) FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

BGR Pyper Turner Incorporated Registered Auditors Issued 25 August 2017

Somerset West City Improvement District NPC (Registration number 2015/250540/08)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile

South Africa

Nature of business and principal activities

General upliftment of Somerset West City centre

Directors

A H C Erasmus

M Theron

HJJ Wiid

Registered office

Nadmic Centre 135 Main Road Somerset West

7130

Postal address

Nadmic Centre 135 Main Road Somerset West

7129

Bankers

ABSA

Auditors

BGR Pyper Turner Incorporated

Registered Auditor

Company registration number

2015/250540/08

Tax reference number

9200847193

Level of assurance

These financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act 71 of

2008.

Preparer

The financial statements were independently compiled by:

J L Coetzee

Chartered Accountant (SA)

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

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(Registration number 2015/250540/08)
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

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 financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the 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 auditor's is engaged to express an independent opinion on the financial statements.

The 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 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 financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The directors have reviewed the company's cash flow forecast for the year to 30 June 2018 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 auditor's are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the company's financial statements. The financial statements have been audited by the company's external auditor's and their report is presented on page 4.

The financial statements set out on pages 6 to 13, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the directors and signed on their behalf by:

Director

Somerset West

25 August 2017



Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of Somerset West City Improvement District NPC

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Somerset West City Improvement District NPC set out on pages 7 to 13, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, 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 financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Somerset West City Improvement District NPC as at 30 June 2017, 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 financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the 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.

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, which we obtained prior to the date of this report. Other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the 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.

BGR Pyper Turner Incorporated Chartered Accountants (SA) | Registered Auditors CIPC Reg no. 2005/020068/21| SAICA Reg no. 00014492 | IRBA Reg no. 947601 | SAIPA Reg no. ATC2099 | VAT no. 4910220062

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Responsibilities of the directors for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the 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 financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the 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 Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 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 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 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 financial statements, including the
 disclosures, and whether the 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.

BGR Pyper Turner Incorporated Chartered Accountants (SA) Director: E J Turner C.A. (SA) / R.A.

25 August 2017

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(Registration number 2015/250540/08)
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Directors' Report

The directors submit their report on the financial statements of Somerset West City Improvement District NPC for the year ended 30 June 2017.

1. Nature of business

Somerset West City Improvement District NPC is incorporated in South Africa with interests in the services industry. The company operates in South Africa.

2. Review of financial results and activities

The 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.

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

3. Directors

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

Director	Nationality	
A H C Erasmus	South African	
M Theron	South African	
H J J Wiid	South African	

4. 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.

5. Going concern

The directors believe that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the 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.

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2017

Figures in Rand	Notes	2017	2016
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	10	-
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	3	146,697	54,604
Cash and cash equivalents	4	645,438	432,419
		792,135	487,023
Total Assets		792,145	487,023
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Retained surplus		791,447	486,524
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	5	698	499
Total Equity and Liabilities		792,145	487,023

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Notes	2017	2016
Revenue			
Levies received - City of Cape Town		2,361,576	2,046,800
	6	2,361,576	2,046,800
Other income			
Retention refund - City of Cape Town		35,858	-
Operating expenses			
Accounting fees		6,000	4,500
Administration fees		1,150	-
Advertising		9,320	1.00
Auditors remuneration	9	9,850	5,250
Bank charges		2,484	1,621
CIPC Fees		450	-
Cleaning		243,000	187,500
Computer expenses		6,743	5,000
Consulting fees		-	56,580
Depreciation		8,652	_
Entertainment		252	-
Management services		369,960	308,300
Lease rentals on operating lease		30,800	-
Motor vehicle expenses		19,440	3,000
Municipal expenses		3,710	
Repairs and maintenance		3,377	7,601
Security		1,358,648	968,421
Subscriptions		2,475	-
Telephone and fax		16,200	12,500
		2,092,511	1,560,273
Operating surplus		304,923	486,527
Finance costs	7	-	(3)
Surplus for the year		304,923	486,524

Statement of Changes in Equity

Retained surplus	Total equity
486,524	486,524
486,524	486,524
304,923	304,923
791,447	791,447
	surplus 486,524 486,524 304,923

Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations Finance costs	10	221,681 -	432,422 (3)
Net cash from operating activities		221,681	432,419
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(8,662)	-
Total cash movement for the year Cash at the beginning of the year		213,019 432,419	432,419 -
Total cash at end of the year	4	645,438	432,419

(Registration number 2015/250540/08) Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Accounting Policies

1. Presentation of financial statements

The 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, on the historical cost basis, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in South African Rands.

1.1 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost include 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.

Property, plant and equipment with a cost of R7,000 or less per item, is depreciated in full during the year of acquisition.

Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method to write down the cost, less estimated residual value over the useful life of the property, plant and equipment as follows:

Item

Office equipment

Average useful life 6 years

Gains and losses on disposals are recognised in profit or loss.

1.2 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 cost

Equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These are initially and subsequently recorded at fair value.

1.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership of goods to the buyer, or 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand					2017	2016
2. Property, plant and equ	ipment					
		2017	enfortill ax an		2016	
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Office equipment	8,662	(8,652)	10		-	
Reconciliation of property,	olant and equi	ipment - 2017				
			Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Office equipment		-	-	8,662	(8,652)	10
3. Trade and other receive	ables					
Prepayments Deposit VAT					5,546 4,400 40,221 96,530	- 54,604
Deposit - CCTV cameras				-	146,697	54,604
4. Cash and cash equivale	ante				_	
Cash and cash equivalents co						
Bank balances					645,438	432,419
						102,110
5. Trade and other payabl	es				000	400
Trade payables				electrical de la company	698	499
6. Revenue						
Levies received - City of Cape	Town				2,361,576	2,046,800
In accordance with the Finance budget to the CID in 1/12th instance Accordingly the City paid over financial year. Retention of R Improvement District in 2016/	stalments and R2,361,576 ar 35,858 was ref	retains 3% as a nd retained R73	provision for b ,038 for the 20	oad debts. 016/17		
7. Finance costs						
Bank				200	_	3
8. Taxation						
The company is in the proces Organisation at the Tax Exem was made.						

(Registration number 2015/250540/08)
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016
9. Auditor's remuneration		
Audit services	6,500	-
Tax- and secretarial services	3,350	5,250
	9,850	5,250
10. Cash generated from operations		
Surplus before taxation Adjustments for:	304,923	486,524
Depreciation and amortisation	8,652	-
Finance costs	<u> </u>	3
Changes in working capital:		
Trade and other receivables	(92,093)	(54,604)
Trade and other payables	199	499
	221,681	432,422

11. Directors' remuneration

No emoluments were paid to the directors or any individuals holding a prescribed office during the year.

12. Risk management

Liquidity risk

The company's risk to liquidity is a result of the funds available to cover future commitments. The company manages liquidity risk through an ongoing review of future commitments and credit facilities.

Interest rate risk

The company's policy is to manage interest rate risk so that fluctuations in variable rates do not have a material impact on profit and loss.

Credit risk

Credit risk consists mainly of cash deposits, cash equivalents and trade debtors. The company only deposits cash with major banks with high quality credit standing and limits exposure to any one counter-party.

Trade receivables comprise a widespread customer base. Management evaluates credit risk relating to customers, presented net of doubtful receivables, on an ongoing basis.