VOORTREKKER ROAD CORRIDOR IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NPC (Registration number 1996/004458/08) Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

> These annual financial statements were prepared by: Roslyn Eachus Accountant

These annual financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

(Registration number: 1996/004458/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile South Africa

Nature of business and principal activities To provide over and above the services rendered by SAPS and COCT,

security, cleansing and social development support within the

Voortrekker Road Corridor Improvement District.

Directors PJ Badenhorst

> GS Zevenster AM Bosman **RG** Smithdorf SJ Oosthuizen LM Modak JP Bester RM Barry **GP Nel** SW Mouton

Registered office 3A Bell Park

Cnr Durban and De Lange Road

Bellville 7530

Business address 3A Bell Park

Cnr Durban and De Lange Road

Bellville 7530

Postal address PO Box 902

Bellville

Western Cape

7535

Auditors Cecil Kilpin & Co.

Chartered Accountants (SA)

Registered Auditors

Secretary PJ Badenhorst

Company registration number 1996/004458/08

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

with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required by the Companies Act of South Africa, to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with the 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 the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the company and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the company's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the company is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the company. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the company endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

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

The directors have reviewed the company's cash flow forecast for the year to 30 June 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 pages 7 to 8.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 9 to 18, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board and were signed on their behalf by:

enster

Approval of annual financial statements

JP Bester

Cape Town

Date:

Company Secretary's Certification

In my capacity as company secretary, I hereby confirm that to the best of my knowledge and in terms of the Companies Act 2008, that for the year ended 30 June 2024, the company lodged with the Registrar of Companies all such returns as are required of a gompany in terms of this Act and all such returns are true, correct and up to date.

Company Secretary

(Registration number: 1996/004458/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of Voortrekker Road Corridor Improvement District NPC for the year ended 30 June 2024.

1. 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 of South Africa. 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.

The Voortrekker Road Corridior Improvement District NPC is engaged in providing over and above services rendered by SAPS and the City of Cape Town ("COCT"), security, cleansing and social development support within the Voortrekker Road Corridor Improvement District and operates principally in South Africa.

During the 2016 financial year the VRCID and the City of Cape Town concluded a property lease agreement whereby the VRCID manages certain public parking areas on behalf of the City of Cape Town. Subsequently, the VRCID concluded a parking management agreement with Safe2Park Managed Services (Pty) Ltd ("S2P"). The net income derived from these two agreements is to be utilised in the support of the VRCID's principle activities. These two agreements reached an end of their agreed upon term on 30 June 2020. The Board and the City of Cape Town is in the process to negotiate a new agreement but nothing has yet been finalised. The VRCID has in the meantime in the interest of both the COCT and the VRCID continued to act as the City's custodian of the relevant parking areas without a formal leasing agreement being in place. They could not afford the Bellville CBD to degenerate further from the state in which it currently is. The VRCID's actions in this regard are aligned with the Mayor's vision for a "Future Bellville City" which is clean and safe. It should also be noted that no provision has been made in these financial statements for any costs related to parking management.

The special rating area is financed by additional property rates levied on all commercial properties by the COCT on the Improvement District's behalf, within the boundaries of the Voortrekker Road Corridor Improvement District.

The net surplus of the company for the current year was R 1,119,714 (2023 deficit of R195,804).

2. Directors

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

Directors

PJ Badenhorst GS Zevenster AM Bosman RG Smithdorf SJ Oosthuizen LM Modak

JP Bester RM Barry

GP Nel

SW Mouton

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

3. 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.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

Directors' Report

4. 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.

5. Auditors

Cecil Kilpin & Co. continued in office as auditors for the company for 2024.

6. Secretary

The company secretary is PJ Badenhorst.

7. Reserves

Accumulated reserves on 30 June 2024 was R 8,077,959 (2023: R 6,958,245.). These reserves comply with the COCT's minimum reserve guidelines for 2024 R 5,207,067 (2023: R 4,821,358), equal to 2 month's budgeted operational expense plus VAT thereon. The board decided to set aside another month's operational expense plus VAT and has no intention to grow it in excess thereof. After strengthening of the total reserves with the required R 578,562, the excess reserves only amounted to R 267,459. The non-receipt of retention funds from COCT during the year was countered by an increase in investment income received and a reduction in the number of special projects.



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Voortrekker Road Corridor Improvement District NPC

Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of Voortrekker Road Corridor Improvement District NPC (the company) set out on pages 9 to 18, 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 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 Voortrekker Road Corridor Improvement District NPC as at 30 June 2024, 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 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 in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Voortrekker Road Corridor Improvement District NPC annual financial statements for the year 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 pages 19 to 20. 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.



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.

Cecil Kilpin & Co.

Chartered Accountants (SA)

28/8/2024

Registered Auditors Per Partner: Dylan Cox

Century City

Date: _____

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2024

	Note(s)	2024 R	2023 R
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	724 650	652 250
Current Assets	-		
Trade and other receivables Current tax receivable	3	223 373	211 735
Cash and cash equivalents	4	4 288 7 456 483	4 599 6 366 712
		7 684 144	6 583 046
Total Assets	Name of the last o	8 408 794	7 235 296
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Retained income		8 077 959	6 958 245
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	5	330 835	277 051
Total Equity and Liabilities		8 408 794	7 235 296

Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note(s)	2024 R	2023 R
Revenue Other income Operating expenses	6 7	27 167 306 1 872 792	25 154 913 1 462 720
Operating surplus (deficit) Investment revenue Finance costs	9	(28 331 938) 708 160 544 567	(27 137 729) (520 096) 439 607
Surplus (deficit) before taxation Taxation	10 <u> </u>	(48) 1 252 679 (132 965)	(547) (81 036) (114 768)
Surplus (Deficit) for the year Other comprehensive income Total comprehensive surplus (deficit) for the year	_	1 119 714 - 1 119 714	(195 804) - (195 804)

Statement of Changes in Equity

Retained income	Total equity	
R	R	
7 154 049	7 154 049	
(195 804)	(195 804)	
(195 804)	(105 804)	
	(195 804)	
1 119 714	6 958 245 1 119 714	
1 110 714	1 110 711	
	1 119 714 8 077 959	
	income R 7 154 049 (195 804) - (195 804) 6 958 245	

Statement of Cash Flows

	Note(s)	2024 R	2023 R
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers Cash paid to suppliers and employees		28 908 895	26 751 488
		(28 031 411)	(26 675 908)
Cash generated from operations Interest income	12	877 484	75 580
Finance costs		544 567	439 607
Tax paid		(48)	(547)
	13	(132 654)	(120 991)
Net cash from operating activities		1 289 349	393 649
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(319 143)	(447 752)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayments of other financial liabilities		119 565	-
Total cash movement for the year		1 089 771	(54 103)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		6 366 712	6 420 815
Total cash at end of the year	4	7 456 483	6 366 712

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

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 the measurement of investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value, 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 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.

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
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	6 years
Motor vehicles	Straight line	5 years
Office equipment	Straight line	6 years
IT equipment	Straight line	3 years
Security systems	Straight line	3 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.

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.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

Accounting Policies

1.2 Financial instruments (continued)

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.

1.3 Tax

Tax expenses

Tax expense is recognised in terms of Section 10(1)(e).

1.4 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 years. A reversal of impairment is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.5 Government grants

Grants that do not impose specified future performance conditions are recognised in income when the grant proceeds are receivable.

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.

1.6 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.

Support from the company oblectives through non-monetary support and contributions are recognised in the annual

Interest is recognised, in profit or loss, using the effective interest rate method.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2024	2023
R	R

Property, plant and equipment

		2024			2023	
	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated C depreciation and impairment	Carrying value	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated Codepreciation and impairment	arrying value
Furniture and fixtures	153 471	(153 471)	-	153 471	(132 157)	21 314
Motor vehicles	1 143 979	(541 330)	602 649	1 172 381	(670 030)	502 351
Office equipment	235 847	(184 702)	51 145	235 847	(151 829)	84 018
IT equipment	374 996	(304 141)	70 855	320 039	(275 473)	44 566
Leasehold improvements	338 281	(338 281)	-	338 281	(338 281)	_
Securing systems	8 668	` (8 667)	1	8 668	(8 667)	1
Total	2 255 242	(1 530 592)	724 650	2 228 687	(1 576 437)	652 250

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2024

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Furniture and fixtures	21 314	_	(21 314)	-
Motor vehicles	502 351	264 186	(163 888)	602 649
Office equipment	84 018	-	(32 873)	51 145
IT equipment	44 566	54 957	(28 668)	70 855
Securing systems	1	-	` <u>-</u>	1
	652 250	319 143	(246 743)	724 650

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2023

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Furniture and fixtures	42 855	-	(21 541)	21 314
Motor vehicles	143 118	438 753	(79 520)	502 351
Office equipment	116 899	-	(32 881)	84 018
IT equipment	57 028	8 999	(21 461)	44 566
Leasehold improvements	67 657	-	(67 657)	-
Securing systems	1	-	-	1
	427 558	447 752	(223 060)	652 250

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables Deposits	171 738 51 635	160 101 51 634
	223 373	211 735

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Andrew Constitution of the		2024 R	2023 R
4.	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
	Cash on hand	486	275
	Bank balances	7 455 997 7 456 483	6 366 437 6 366 712
		7 456 463	0 300 / 12
5.	Trade and other payables		
	Trade payables	50 684	1 588
	VAT Other payables	65 151 215 000	60 463 215 000
	Circi payables	330 835	277 051
6.	Revenue		
٠.	Revenue - Additional rates received	27 167 306	25 154 913
	Nevertue - Additional rates received	27 167 306	25 154 915
7.	Other income		
	Donations received	101 246	145 974
	Insurance claim received Other income - EPWP	11 871	6 148
	Other recovery	765 748 51 890	657 774 40 950
	Parking management fee	240 000	42 370
	Profit on sale of assets	119 565	.2070
	Rental income	582 472	569 504
		1 872 792	1 462 720
8.	Auditor's remuneration		
	Fees	30 500	32 100
9.	Investment revenue		
	Interest revenue		
	Bank	544 567	439 607
10.	Finance costs		
	Interest paid - SARS	48	547

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

-		2024 R	2023 R
11.	Taxation		
	Major components of the tax expense		
	Current taxation South African normal tax - current year South African normal tax - prior period (over) under provision	132 965 -	104 722 10 046
		132 965	114 768
	The non-profit company is subject to tax at the company rate of 27 net investment income, in excess of R 50,000, in terms of Section Tax Act.	7% (2023:27%) on the 10(1)(e) of the Income	
12.	Cash generated from operations		
	Net profit (loss) before taxation Adjustments for:	1 252 679	(81 036)
	Depreciation, amortisation, impairments and reversals of impairmer Profit on sale of assets and liabilities		223 060
	Investment income Finance costs Changes in working capital:	(119 565) (544 567) 48	(439 607) 547
	(Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables	(11 638) 53 784	133 855 238 761
		877 484	75 580
13.	Tax paid		
	Balance at beginning of the year Current tax for the year recognised in profit or loss Balance at end of the year	4 599 (132 965) (4 288)	(1 624) (114 768) (4 599)
		(132 654)	(120 991)
14.	Related parties		
		Bubesi Investments 34 Proprietary Limite Radio Tygerberg NPO Greater Tygerberg Partnerships NPO	d
	Related party balances and transactions with other related part	ies	
	Related party balances		
	Amounts included in Trade receivable (Trade Payable) regardin related parties Greater Tygerberg Partnerships NPO	g (23 896)	-
	Related party transactions		
	Office expense paid to (received from) related parties Greater Tygerberg Partnerships NPO	136 136	128 070
	Rent paid to (received from) related parties Greater Tygerberg Partnerships NPO	(335 112)	(358 450)

Voortrekker Road Corridor Improvement District NPC (Registration number: 1996/004458/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2024	2023
R	R

15. Directors' and prescribed officer's remuneration

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

16. Commitments

Operating leases - as lessor (income)

Minimum lease payments due

- within one year

- in second to fifth year inclusive

846 996	1 095 540
583 536	846 996
263 460	248 544
263 460	248 544

Operating lease payments represent rentals receivable by the company for certain of its Leasehold properties. Leases are negotiated for an average term of 5 years and rentals are fixed for an average of 5 years. No contingent rent is receivable.

Detailed Income Statement

	Note(s)	2024 R	2023 R
Revenue			
Revenue - Additional Rates Received		27 167 306	25 154 913
Other income			
Donation received		101 246	145 974
EPWP Project claims		765 748	657 774
Gains on disposal of assets		119 565	-
Insurance claim received		11 871	6 148
Other expense recoveries		51 890	40 950
Parking management fee		240 000	42 370
Rental recovery		582 472	569 504
		1 872 792	1 462 720
Expenses (Refer to page 20)		(28 331 938)	(27 137 729)
Operating surplus (deficit)		708 160	(520 096)
Investment income	9	544 567	`439 607
Finance costs	10	(48)	(547)
	***************************************	544 519	439 060
Surplus (deficit) before taxation		1 252 679	(81 036)
Taxation	11	(132 965)	(114 768)
Surplus (deficit) for the year		1 119 714	(195 804)

Detailed Income Statement

	Note(s)	2024 R	2023 R
Operating expenses			
Accounting fees		83 400	78 590
Advertising		445 325	308 336
Auditors remuneration	8	30 500	32 100
Bank charges		11 933	10 832
Catering and food		62 861	37 716
Cleansing		4 053 381	3 726 626
Computer expenses		41 154	26 373
Depreciation		246 743	223 060
Employee costs		3 745 878	3 754 593
Enviromental upgrading		312 336	294 335
EPWP Project - development cost		175 780	167 347
EPWP Project - staff cost		566 232	504 821
Insurance		80 860	68 724
Law enforcement		451 224	461 880
Legal expenses		-	117 538
Meeting expense		17 655	19 896
Motor vehicle expenses		62 707	70 997
Office cleaning		54 947	41 936
Other expenses		99 014	74 119
Parking management fee - Ad hoc expense		-	4 567
Printing and stationery		40 543	83 112
Project - Centre of Hope		150 000	460 000
Project - VRCID Launch event		-	88 679
Public Safety		16 061 789	15 052 605
Rent and Utilities		726 815	698 651
Repairs and maintenance		28 120	77 307
Secretarial fees		9 409	7 250
Social upliftment		383 247	308 015
Staff welfare		44 501	46 886
Telecommunications		184 281	183 155
Travel - local		49 773	42 293
Travel - overseas		111 530	65 390
		28 331 938	27 137 729