

CLIFTON CITY IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NPC
(Registration number 2023/772831/08)
Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2024

Clifton City Improvement District NPC
(Registration number: 2023/772831/08)
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	Providing a public safety service, cleaning and greening services within the public spaces of the district area
Directors	Iaan van Heerden Allan Mark Cawood Kevin John Vermaak Anthony Steven Scheiderman Lee Michelle O'Brien Jacobus Francois Pienaar Paul Norman Boynton
Business address	Clifton Scout Hall The Ridge Street Clifton Western Cape 8005
Postal address	11 Clifton Road Clifton Cape Town Western Cape 8005
Auditors	Cecil Kilpin & Co. Chartered Accountants (SA) Registered Auditors
Company registration number	2023/772831/08
Tax reference number	9414/199/22/5

Clifton City Improvement District NPC
(Registration number: 2023/772831/08)
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

Index

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

	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 - 14
Notes to the Annual Financial Statements	15 - 17
Detailed Income Statement	18

Clifton City Improvement District NPC

(Registration number: 2023/772831/08)

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 6 to 7.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 8 to 17, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the directors and were signed on their behalf by:

Approval of annual financial statements

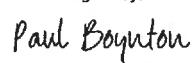
DocuSigned by:


Anthony Schneiderman

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Director

DocuSigned by:


Paul Boynton

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Director

Cape Town

Date: 22/08/2024

Clifton City Improvement District NPC

(Registration number: 2023/772831/08)
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 Clifton City Improvement District NPC for the year ended 30 June 2024.

1. Nature of business

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

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 of South Africa. The accounting policies have been applied consistently.

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

3. Directors

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

Directors	Changes
Iaan van Heerden	Appointed 23/01/2024
Allan Mark Cawood	Appointed 23/01/2024
Kevin John Vermaak	Appointed 23/01/2024
Anthony Steven Scheiderman	Appointed 23/01/2024
Lee Michelle O'Brien	Appointed 26/05/2023
Jacobus Francois Pienaar	Appointed 23/01/2024
Paul Norman Boynton	Appointed 23/01/2024
Tamra Jeanne Capstick-Dale	Resigned 08/12/2023
Helet Lona Merkling	Resigned 23/01/2024
Tshepo Mahloele	Resigned 23/01/2024
Nerine Pienaar	Resigned 23/01/2024
Gesina Christina Cooper	Resigned 23/01/2024

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 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.

6. Auditors

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

At the AGM, the members will be requested to reappoint Cecil Kilpin & Co. as the independent external auditors of the company and to confirm Mr Sidney Schonegevel as the designated lead audit partner for the 2025 financial year.

Clifton City Improvement District NPC
(Registration number: 2023/772831/08)
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

Directors' Report

7. Secretary

The company secretary is Ursula Genthe.

Postal address

29 Mill Street
Caledon
Western Cape
7230

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Clifton City Improvement District NPC

Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of Clifton City Improvement District NPC (the company) set out on pages 8 to 17, 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 Clifton City 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 "Clifton City 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 page 18. 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)
Registered Auditors
Per Partner: Sidney Schonegevel

Century City
Date: 22/08/2024

Clifton City Improvement District NPC
 (Registration number: 2023/772831/08)
 Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2024

	Note(s)	2024 R
Assets		
Non-Current Assets		
Property, plant and equipment	2	1,769,061
Current Assets		
Trade and other receivables	4	118,449
Cash and cash equivalents	5	57,263
		175,712
Total Assets		1,944,773
Equity and Liabilities		
Equity		
Retained income		1,480,120
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	6	104,653
Loans from members	3	360,000
		464,653
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,944,773

Clifton City Improvement District NPC
(Registration number: 2023/772831/08)
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note(s)	2024 R
Revenue	7	9,070,417
Other income	8	52,801
Operating expenses	9	(7,643,098)
Operating surplus		1,480,120
Surplus for the year		1,480,120
Other comprehensive income		-
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,480,120

Clifton City Improvement District NPC
(Registration number: 2023/772831/08)
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Retained income R	Total equity R
Surplus for the year	1,480,120	1,480,120
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,480,120	1,480,120
Balance at 30 June 2024	1,480,120	1,480,120

Clifton City Improvement District NPC
 (Registration number: 2023/772831/08)
 Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

Statement of Cash Flows

	Note(s)	2024 R
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash receipts from customers		9,004,769
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(7,422,327)
Cash generated from operations	11	1,582,442
Net cash from operating activities		1,582,442
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(1,885,179)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Cash advances received on loans from members		360,000
Total cash movement for the year		57,263
Total cash at end of the year	5	57,263

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, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in South African Rands.

1.1 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS for SME's requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that may affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	5 years
Office equipment	Straight line	5 years
Computer Equipment	Straight line	3 years
Leasehold improvements	Straight line	10 years
CCTV/LPR Equipment	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 surplus or deficit.

Financial instruments at cost

Equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably without undue cost or effort are measured at cost less impairment.

Financial instruments at fair value

All other financial instruments, including equity instruments that are publicly traded or whose fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, without undue cost or effort, are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

If a reliable measure of fair value is no longer available without undue cost or effort, then the fair value at the last date that such a reliable measure was available is treated as the cost of the instrument. The instrument is then measured at cost less impairment until management are able to measure fair value without undue cost or effort.

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

The non-profit company has applied for tax exempt status.

1.5 Leases

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

Operating leases – lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless:

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

Any contingent rents are expensed in the period they are incurred.

Accounting Policies

1.6 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 or investment property on the cost model may be impaired.

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

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

1.7 Provisions and contingencies

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

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

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

1.8 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.

Clifton City Improvement District NPC
 (Registration number: 2023/772831/08)
 Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2024
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2. Property, plant and equipment

	2024		
	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value
Furniture and fixtures	33,499	(2,183)	31,316
Office equipment	20,761	(2,665)	18,096
Computer Equipment	39,914	(6,553)	33,361
Leasehold improvements	783,708	-	783,708
CCTV/LPR Equipment	1,007,296	(104,716)	902,580
Total	1,885,178	(116,117)	1,769,061

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2024

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Furniture and fixtures	-	33,499	(2,183)	31,316
Office equipment	-	20,761	(2,665)	18,096
Computer Equipment	-	39,915	(6,554)	33,361
Leasehold improvements	-	783,708	-	783,708
CCTV/LPR Equipment	-	1,007,296	(104,716)	902,580
	-	1,885,179	(116,118)	1,769,061

3. Loans from members

I van Heerden	(45,000)
AS Schneiderman	(45,000)
KJ Vermaak	(45,000)
JF Pienaar	(45,000)
AM Cawood	(45,000)
PN Boynton	(45,000)
LM O'Brien	(45,000)
MJ Rubin	(45,000)
	(360,000)

The loan from members are interest free and shall be repaid on or before 30 June 2025.

4. Trade and other receivables

Deposits	1,177
VAT	117,272
	118,449

5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Bank balances	57,263
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Clifton City Improvement District NPC
 (Registration number: 2023/772831/08)
 Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2024 R
6. Trade and other payables	
Trade payables	47,690
PAYE & UIF Control	18,026
Leave Accrual	16,437
Audit fee provision	22,500
	<u>104,653</u>
7. Revenue	
Additional Rates Received	<u>9,070,417</u>
8. Other income	
Interest received	<u>52,801</u>
9. Operating expenses	
Operating expenses include the following expenses:	
Operating lease charges	
Premises	29,788
• Contractual amounts	
Depreciation and amortisation	116,118
Employee costs	<u>712,925</u>
10. Auditor's remuneration	
Fees	<u>22,500</u>
11. Cash generated from operations	
Surplus before taxation	1,480,120
Adjustments for:	
Depreciation and amortisation	116,118
Changes in working capital:	
Trade and other receivables	(118,449)
Trade and other payables	<u>104,653</u>
	<u>1,582,442</u>
12. Commitments	
Operating leases – as lessee (expense)	
Minimum lease payments due	
- within one year	1,089
- in second to fifth year inclusive	4,355
- later than five years	5,443
	<u>10,887</u>

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain of its office properties. Leases are negotiated for an average term of seven years and rentals are fixed for an average of three years. No contingent rent is payable.

Clifton City Improvement District NPC
 (Registration number: 2023/772831/08)
 Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2024
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13. Related parties

Related party balances and transactions with other related parties

Related party balances

Loan accounts - Owing (to) by related parties

I van Heerden	(45,000)
AS Schneiderman	(45,000)
KJ Vermaak	(45,000)
JF Pienaar	(45,000)
AM Cawood	(45,000)
PN Boynton	(45,000)
LM O'Brien	(45,000)
MJ Rubin	(45,000)

14. Directors' and prescribed officer's remuneration

Executive

2024

Prescribed Officers

Manager	Emoluments	Other benefits*	Total
AJ Kirk	413,500	10,800	424,300

* Other benefits comprise of cellphone allowance.

Clifton City Improvement District NPC
 (Registration number: 2023/772831/08)
 Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

Detailed Income Statement

	Note(s)	2024 R
Revenue		
Additional Rates Received		9,070,417
Other income		
Interest received	8	52,801
Operating expenses		
Accounting fees		38,575
AGM expenses		33,164
Auditors remuneration	10	22,500
Bank charges		3,051
Cleaning		756,745
Communications		215,380
Computer expenses		10,508
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		116,118
Employee costs		712,925
Environmental upgrading		182,707
Insurance		15,786
Lease rentals on operating lease - premises		29,788
Minor tools & equipment		3,574
Printing and stationery		15,213
Projects - Signage		23,780
Projects - Temporary Office & Equipment Removal		21,256
Public safety		4,988,145
Repairs and maintenance		5,214
Secretarial fees		8,107
Seed capital		120,136
Social development and upliftment		233,545
Staff clothing		15,350
Staff welfare		28,501
Telephone		43,030
Surplus for the year		7,643,098
		1,480,120