

Sea Point City Improvement District NPC
(Registration number 1998 / 017963 / 08)
Annual financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025

RAFT Auditing Inc.
Chartered Accountants
Registered Auditors
Issued 29 August 2025

Sea Point City Improvement District NPC

(Registration number: 1998 / 017963 / 08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	Provides additional security, cleansing, maintenance services, marketing and social development
Directors	J D Weber P R Berman R Da Luz H Venter J Govender
Registered office	2 Kloof Street Cape Town 8001
Postal address	2 Kloof Street Cape Town
Bankers	First National Bank
Auditors	RAFT Auditing Inc. Chartered Accountants Registered Auditors
Company registration number	1998 / 017963 / 08
Tax reference number	9124028037
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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The reports and statements set out below comprise the annual financial statements presented to the shareholder:

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

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

The directors have reviewed the company's cash flow forecast for the next 12 months 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 4.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 7 to 16, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on 29 August 2025 and were approved and signed by the directors:

Approval of annual financial statements



J D Weber



romaodaluz (Sep 2, 2025 10:13:06 GMT+2)

R Da Luz

Sea Point City Improvement District NPC

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of Sea Point City Improvement District NPC for the year ended 30 June 2025.

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.

2. Share capital

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

3. Directors

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

Directors	Nationality	Changes
J D Weber	South African	
P R Berman	South African	
R Da Luz	South African	
H Venter	South African	
J Govender	South African	Appointed Wednesday, 09 October 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 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.

6. Auditors

RAFT Auditing Inc. continued in office as auditors for the company for 2025.

7. Secretary

The company had no secretary for the current period.



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Sea Point City Improvement District NPC

Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of Sea Point City Improvement District NPC (the company) set out on pages 7 to 16, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025; and the statement of comprehensive income; the statement of changes in equity; and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and notes to the annual financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Sea Point City Improvement District NPC as at 30 June 2025, 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 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 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 "Sea Point City Improvement District NPC annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025", 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

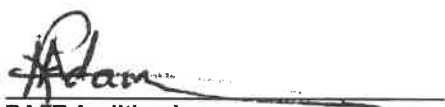
Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements

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.



RAFT Auditing Inc.
Chartered Accountants
Registered Auditors
Per: Rayhaan Adam

29 August 2025

Sea Point City Improvement District NPC

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2025

Figures in Rand	Notes	2025	2024
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	360 935	353 865
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	3	7 817	79 340
Cash and cash equivalents	4	3 746 141	3 161 068
		3 753 958	3 240 408
Total Assets		4 114 893	3 594 273
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Retained income		3 869 471	3 362 114
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	5	56 551	43 999
Current tax payable		40 310	40 310
Provisions	6	148 561	147 850
		245 422	232 159
Total Equity and Liabilities		4 114 893	3 594 273

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Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2025	2024
Revenue – Additional Rates Received	7	9 582 899	9 232 028
Other income	8	32 191	21 298
Operating expenses		(9 354 550)	(8 536 029)
Operating deficit		260 540	717 297
Investment revenue	9	246 817	219 501
Surplus		507 357	936 798

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Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in Rand	Retained income	Total equity
Balance at 01 July 2023	2 425 316	2 425 316
Surplus(deficit)	936 798	936 798
Balance at 01 July 2024	3 362 114	3 362 114
Surplus(deficit)	507 357	507 357
Balance at 30 June 2025	3 869 471	3 869 471
Note(s)		

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Rand	Notes	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		9 686 613	9 177 701
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(9 175 783)	(8 373 439)
Cash generated from operations	11	510 830	804 262
Interest income		246 817	219 501
Net cash from operating activities		757 647	1 023 763
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(179 606)	(142 761)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	2	7 032	-
Net cash from investing activities		(172 574)	(142 761)
Total cash movement for the year		585 073	881 002
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		3 161 068	2 280 066
Total cash at end of the year	4	3 746 141	3 161 068

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

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.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous year.

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 year.

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

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.

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

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	6
Motor vehicles	Straight line	5
Office equipment	Straight line	5
IT equipment	Straight line	3
Computer software	Straight line	3
LPR Cameras	Straight line	5

Where major components of an item of property, plant and equipment have significantly different patterns of consumption of economic benefits, the cost of the asset is allocated to the components and they are depreciated separately over each component's useful life.

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.

The residual value, depreciation method and useful life of each asset are reviewed only where there is an indication that there has been a significant change from the estimate.

Gains or losses on disposal are recognised in profit and 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.

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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

Current tax assets and liabilities

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

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

Tax expenses

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

1.4 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 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.

1.6 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.

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

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Accounting Policies

1.7 Borrowing costs

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

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024
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2. Property, plant and equipment

	2025			2024		
	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Furniture and fixtures	52 107	(29 373)	22 734	33 631	(27 026)	6 605
Motor vehicles	15 000	(15 000)	-	15 000	(15 000)	-
Office equipment	32 062	(20 471)	11 591	32 338	(29 248)	3 090
IT equipment	142 644	(101 168)	41 476	125 080	(78 863)	46 217
LPR Cameras	893 518	(608 384)	285 134	772 010	(474 057)	297 953
Total	1 135 331	(774 396)	360 935	978 059	(624 194)	353 865

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Closing balance
Furniture and fixtures	6 605	18 476	-	(2 347)	22 734
Office equipment	3 090	15 203	(5 381)	(1 321)	11 591
IT equipment	46 217	17 564	-	(22 305)	41 476
LPR Cameras	297 953	128 363	(1 651)	(139 531)	285 134
	353 865	179 606	(7 032)	(165 504)	360 935

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2024

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Closing balance
Furniture and fixtures	4 514	3 614	-	(1 523)	6 605
Office equipment	5 970	-	-	(2 880)	3 090
IT equipment	27 978	22 114	-	(3 875)	46 217
LPR Cameras	311 848	117 033	-	(130 928)	297 953
	350 310	142 761	-	(139 206)	353 865

Details of properties

3. Trade and other receivables

Prepayments	7 817	79 340
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The Company receives revenue from the City of Cape Town ("the City"), which the City collects from ratepayers

4. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash on hand	7 000	7 000
Bank balances	654 340	84 824
Short-term deposits	3 084 801	3 069 244
	3 746 141	3 161 068

5. Trade and other payables

Trade payables	14 608	22 034
VAT	41 943	21 965
	56 551	43 999

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024
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6. Provisions

Reconciliation of provisions - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Closing balance
Provisions for employee benefits	147 850	711	148 561

Reconciliation of provisions - 2024

	Opening balance	Additions	Closing balance
Provisions for employee benefits	125 784	22 066	147 850

Net provisions

7. Revenue

Revenue – Additional Rates Received	9 234 400	8 541 012
Revenue-Additional Rates Retention Received	348 499	691 016
	9 582 899	9 232 028

8. Other income

Donations income*	10 496	1 210
Rental income	21 695	20 088
	32 191	21 298

*Donation income relates to donations received to install the LPR cameras in Sea Point.

9. Investment revenue

Interest revenue

Bank	246 817	219 501
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10. Taxation

Major components of the tax expense

Current taxation

South African normal tax - year	-	-
South African normal tax - prior period (over) under provision	-	-
	-	-

Reconciliation of the tax expense

Accounting (deficit) surplus	507 357	936 798
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Non provision of tax

No provision has been made for 2025 tax as the company has no taxable income. The estimated tax loss available for set off against future taxable income is 7,944,150 (2024: R 8,448,507).

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024
11. Cash generated from operations		
Net profit before taxation	507 357	936 798
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	165 504	139 206
Movement in provisions	711	22 066
Investment income	(246 817)	(219 501)
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables	71 523	(75 625)
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables	12 552	1 318
	510 830	804 262
12. Tax refunded		
Balance at beginning of the year	(40 310)	(40 310)
Balance at end of the year	40 310	40 310
	-	-
13. Related parties		
Identity of related parties		
Amounts received from the City of Cape Town		
Revenue – Additional Rates Received	9 234 400	8 541 012
Revenue – Additional Rates Retention Received	348 499	691 016

The company's income is received in the form of revenue - services rendered paid to the organisation by the City of Cape Town.

14. 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.

15. 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.

Sea Point City Improvement District NPC

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Notes	2025	2024
Revenue			
Revenue – Additional Rates Received		9 234 400	8 541 012
Revenue- Additional Rates Retention Received		348 499	691 016
	7	9 582 899	9 232 028
Other income			
Donations Income		10 496	1 210
Rental income		21 695	20 088
		32 191	21 298
Operating expenses			
Accounting fees		(78 085)	(72 309)
Advertising		(81 377)	(89 097)
Auditors remuneration		(34 500)	(30 000)
Bank charges		(7 616)	(7 096)
Cleaning		(448 433)	(443 448)
Computer expenses		(6 529)	-
Depreciation		(165 504)	(139 206)
Donations		-	(3 000)
Employee costs		(1 627 213)	(1 607 946)
Insurance		(25 284)	(18 480)
Meeting expenses		(31 402)	(22 109)
Printing and stationery		(19 831)	(24 593)
Repairs and maintenance		(9 911)	(2 549)
Secretarial fees		(9 500)	(6 450)
Security		(6 639 650)	(5 928 018)
Social upliftment		(6 757)	(9 947)
Staff welfare		(35 410)	(34 602)
Telephone and fax		(47 239)	(39 465)
Utilities		(80 309)	(57 714)
		(9 354 550)	(8 536 029)
Operating profit		260 540	717 297
Investment income	9	246 817	219 501
Surplus		507 357	936 798