TRIANGLE INDUSTRIAL CITY IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NPC
(Registration number 2005/029020/08)
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	Community based business development project
Directors	AG Meyer CA Boltman GI Horsburgh NR Jansen RD Boyd SP McCarthy
Registered office	Shiraz House The Vineyards Office Estate 99 Jip de Jager Road Bellville 7530
Business address	Unit 1 cnr Electron and Uranium Street Triangle Farm Stikland Bellville 7530
Postal address	PO Box 444 Sanlamhof 7532
Bankers	Standard Bank
Auditors	Cecil Kilpin & Co. Chartered Accountants (SA) Registered Auditors
Secretary	R Eachus
Company registration number	2005/029020/08

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

The following supplementary information does not form part of the annual financial statements and is unaudited:

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 IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. 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 IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board 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 2026 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 16, 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

GI Horsburgh

NR Jansen

Date: 28-08-2025.

Directors' Report

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

1. Nature of business

Triangle Industrial City Improvement District NPC provides supplementary public safety, cleansing, maintenance services, environmental development, social development and communications in the Stikland area

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

2. Review of financial results and activities

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

During the year under review the company operated independently of any shared services. The main business and operations of the company during the year under review has continued as in the past year and we have nothing further to report thereon.

The annual financial statements adequately reflect the results of the operations of the company for the year under review and no further explanations are considered necessary.

3. Directors

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

Directors
AG Meyer
CA Boltman
GI Horsburgh
NR Jansen
RD Boyd
SP McCarthy

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

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.

Directors' Report

6. Auditors

Cecil Kilpin & Co. continued in office as auditors for the company for 2025.

7. Secretary

The company secretary is R Eachus.

8. Liquidity and solvency

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

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Directors of Triangle Industrial City Improvement District NPC

Report on the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of Triangle Industrial City Improvement District NPC (the company) set out on pages 8 to 16, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 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 Triangle Industrial City Improvement District NPC as at 30 June 2025, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board 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 "Triangle Industrial 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 pages 17 to 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.

PARTNERS: N NYBACK CA (SA), RA | M BRANDERS CA (SA), RA | S SCHONEGEVEL CA (SA), RA | M SPENCER CA (SA), RA | D COX CA (SA), RA
TAX: E CONRADIE B.COMPT (HONS), PG.DIP (TAX) | VREDENBURG BRANCH: J DE NOBREGA BAcc
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Independent Auditor's Report

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 IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CK & Co.

Cecil Kilpin & Co.
Chartered Accountants (SA)
Registered Auditors
Per Partner: Dylan Cox

Century City
Date: 28/8/2025

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2025

	Note(s)	2025 R	2024 R
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	406,137	481,591
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	3	16,400	16,400
Cash and cash equivalents	4	3,364,409	2,921,699
		3,380,809	**2,938,099**
Total Assets		**3,786,946**	**3,419,690**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Retained income		3,735,958	3,367,785
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	5	50,988	51,905
Total Equity and Liabilities		**3,786,946**	**3,419,690**

Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note(s)	2025 R	2024 R
Revenue	6	3,218,019	3,094,559
Other income		7,974	5,046
Operating expenses		(3,067,879)	(3,073,577)
Operating surplus		**158,114**	**26,028**
Investment revenue	7	210,059	169,318
Surplus for the year		**368,173**	**195,346**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**368,173**	**195,346**

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Retained income R	Total equity R
Balance at 01 July 2023	**3,172,439**	**3,172,439**
Surplus for the year	195,346	195,346
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**195,346**	**195,346**
Balance at 01 July 2024	**3,367,785**	**3,367,785**
Surplus for the year	368,173	368,173
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**368,173**	**368,173**
Balance at 30 June 2025	**3,735,958**	**3,735,958**

Note(s)

Statement of Cash Flows

	Note(s)	2025 R	2024 R
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		3,224,993	3,099,605
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(2,945,282)	(2,934,883)
Cash generated from operations	9	279,711	164,722
Interest income		210,059	169,318
Net cash from operating activities		**489,770**	**334,040**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(48,060)	(31,059)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	2	1,000	-
Net cash from investing activities		**(47,060)**	**(31,059)**
Total cash movement for the year		**442,710**	**302,981**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		2,921,699	2,618,718
Total cash at end of the year	4	**3,364,409**	**2,921,699**

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 IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, 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 period.

1.1 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

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

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 year.

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
Trailer	Straight line	5 years
Camera equipment	Straight line	5 years
Computer equipment	Straight line	3 years
Boundary walls	Straight line	15 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

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.

1.4 Tax

Tax expenses

Tax expense is recognised in the same component of total comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense. The company meets the criteria for tax exemption under section 10(1)(d)(iii) of the Income Tax Act, 1962.

1.5 Impairment of assets

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that property, plant and equipment may be impaired.

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

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

1.6 Government grants

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

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

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

1.7 Revenue

Revenue comprises revenue income from ratepayers which is collected by the City of Cape Town on the entity's behalf, net of retention revenue retained.

Accounting Policies

1.8 Finance income

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested. Interest income is recognised as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

1.9 Other income

Other income consists of recycling income.

1.10 Unauthorised, irregular and fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Unauthorised, irregular and fruitless and wasteful expenditure is accounted for as an expense in the statement of financial performance classified in accordance with the nature of the expense. Where recovered it is subsequently accounted for as other income.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R

2. Property, plant and equipment

	2025			2024		
	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value
Trailer	45,000	(45,000)	-	45,000	(45,000)	-
Camera equipment	370,041	(286,245)	83,796	355,654	(247,083)	108,571
Computer equipment	51,996	(16,889)	35,107	40,667	(34,005)	6,662
Boundary wall	1,186,861	(899,627)	287,234	1,186,861	(820,503)	366,358
Total	**1,653,898**	**(1,247,761)**	**406,137**	**1,628,182**	**(1,146,591)**	**481,591**

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Camera equipment	108,571	14,387	(39,162)	83,796
IT equipment	6,662	33,673	(5,228)	35,107
Boundary walls	366,358	-	(79,124)	287,234
	481,591	**48,060**	**(123,514)**	**406,137**

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2024

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Camera equipment	125,880	23,791	(41,100)	108,571
Computer equipment	-	7,268	(606)	6,662
Boundary walls	445,482	-	(79,124)	366,358
	571,362	**31,059**	**(120,830)**	**481,591**

3. Trade and other receivables

	2025	2024
Deposits	16,400	16,400

4. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

	2025	2024
Cash on hand	239	500
Bank balances	3,364,170	2,921,199
	3,364,409	**2,921,699**

5. Trade and other payables

	2025	2024
Trade payables	17,018	51,905
VAT	33,970	-
	50,988	**51,905**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R

6. Revenue

	2025 R	2024 R
Revenue - Additional Rates Received	3,114,410	2,938,122
Revenue - Additional Rates Retention Received	103,609	156,437
	3,218,019	**3,094,559**

7. Investment revenue

	2025 R	2024 R
Interest revenue		
Bank	210,059	169,318

8. Taxation

Non provision of tax

No provision has been made for 2025 tax as the company is exempt from income tax under section 10(1)(d)(iii) of the Income Tax Act.

9. Cash generated from operations

	2025 R	2024 R
Net profit before taxation	368,173	195,346
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation, amortisation, impairments and reversals of impairments	123,514	120,830
Profit on sale of assets and liabilities	(1,000)	-
Investment income	(210,059)	(169,318)
Changes in working capital:		
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables	(917)	17,864
	279,711	**164,722**

Detailed Income Statement

	Note(s)	2025 R	2024 R
Revenue			
Revenue - Additional Rates Received		3,114,410	2,938,122
Revenue - Additional Rates Retention Received		103,609	156,437
	6	**3,218,019**	**3,094,559**
Other income			
Waste		6,974	5,046
Gains on disposal of assets		1,000	-
		7,974	**5,046**
Operating expenses			
Accounting fees		43,800	41,280
Advertising		4,672	4,592
Auditors remuneration		19,500	18,380
Bank charges		8,339	8,061
COIDA		1,621	1,530
Catering and food		5,110	8,458
Cleansing services		354,168	341,316
Computer expenses		19,997	18,106
Depreciation		123,514	120,830
Employee costs		481,065	451,576
Environmental upgrades		-	22,600
Insurance		34,061	31,642
Lease rentals on operating lease		35,075	33,085
Marketing and promotion		7,063	11,237
Meeting expense		437	521
Minor tools and equipment		2,295	-
Printing and stationery		3,175	3,795
Project expense - additional public safety		100,000	76,000
Project expense - landscaping		74,686	8,377
Public safety expenses		1,672,300	1,711,704
Public safety: CCTV monitoring		21,000	21,000
Refreshment and teas		2,661	2,082
Repairs and maintenance		23,843	112,366
Secretarial fees		3,500	3,100
Social upliftment		6,962	4,974
Telephone and fax		10,600	11,052
Utilities		8,435	5,913
		3,067,879	**3,073,577**
Operating surplus		**158,114**	**26,028**
Investment income	7	210,059	169,318
Surplus for the year		**368,173**	**195,346**

Supplementary Information

1. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

No fruitless and wasteful expenditure was identified by management in the current year,

2. Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure refers to any spending by the company that doesn't comply with its approved budget or relevant regulations. This includes overspending, using funds for purposes other than those originally approved. No unauthorised expenditure was identified by management in the current year.