



Cape Town Central City Improvement District NPC

(Registration number 1999/009132/08)

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Cape Town Central City Improvement District NPC

(Registration number: 1999/009132/08)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	The company provides additional security, cleansing, maintenance services, marketing and social development in the Cape Town City area
Directors	R Kane (Chairperson) R van Wyk T Capstick-Dale NK Ramasar G Elliott (Deputy Chairperson) JD Leibman M Bauer S Clingham S Lambert T Harris J Millar W De Vos J Kleu
Registered office	13th Floor 1 Thibault Square Cnr Long St & Hans Strijdom Ave Cape Town 8001
Postal address	PO Box 7517 Roggebaai South Africa 8012
Auditors	BDO South Africa Inc. Registered Auditors
Company registration number	1999/009132/08
Level of assurance	These financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008.
Preparer	The financial statements were independently compiled by: Metis Advisory Services Proprietary Limited A Pangarker CA(SA)

Cape Town Central City Improvement District NPC

(Registration number: 1999/009132/08)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the directors of

Cape Town Central City Improvement District NPC

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Cape Town Central City Improvement District NPC (the company) set out on pages 7 to 20, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Cape Town Central City Improvement District NPC as at 30 June 2026, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended 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.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the 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 "Cape Town Central City Improvement District NPC Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026", which includes the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act of South Africa. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

BDO Advisory Services (Pty) Ltd
BDO Advisory Services (Pty) Ltd (Aug 26, 2026 15:57:33 GMT+2)

BDO South Africa Incorporated
Registered Auditors

Fayaz Mohamed
Director
Registered Auditor

26 August 2026

119-123 Hertzog Boulevard
Foreshore
Cape Town, 8001

Cape Town Central City Improvement District NPC

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Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required by the Companies Act 71 of 2008, to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with the 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 financial statements.

The 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 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 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 2027 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.

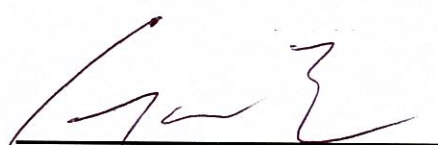
The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the company's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditors and their report is presented on pages 3 - 4.

The financial statements set out on pages 7 - 19, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on 24 August 2026 and were signed on its behalf by:

Approval of financial statements



R Kane



G Elliott

Cape Town Central City Improvement District NPC

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Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the financial statements of Cape Town Central City Improvement District NPC for the year ended 30 June 2026.

1. Business activities

The company provides additional security, cleansing, maintenance services, communications and social development in the Cape Town City 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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008.

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 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

R Kane (Chairperson)

R van Wyk

T Capstick-Dale

NK Ramasar

G Elliott (Deputy Chairperson)

JD Leibman

M Bauer

S Clingham

S Lambert

M Clark

T Harris

J Millar

W De Vos

J Kleu

Resigned 28 April 2026

4. Events after the reporting period

There have been no facts or circumstances of a material nature that have occurred between the reporting date and the date of this report that have a material impact on the financial position of the company at the reporting date.

5. Going concern

The directors believe that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have satisfied themselves that the company is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The directors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the company. The directors are also not aware of any undisclosed, material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the company.

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Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Notes	2026	2025
Revenue	2	129 754 907	114 238 621
Other income	3	88 878	313 808
Expenditure		(126 192 744)	(114 117 409)
Surplus from operations	4	3 651 041	435 020
Finance income	5	3 515 153	3 292 681
Deficit on scrapping of plant and equipment		(2 507)	-
Finance costs		(4 524)	(5 330)
Surplus before taxation		7 159 163	3 722 371
Taxation	6	(929 478)	(867 280)
Surplus for the year		6 229 685	2 855 091
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		6 229 685	2 855 091

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Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2026

Figures in Rand	Notes	2026	2025
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Plant and equipment	7	2 169 236	2 684 440
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	8	77 520	84 105
Cash and cash equivalents	9	53 105 173	47 020 386
		53 182 693	47 104 491
Total Assets		55 351 929	49 788 931
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Project funded reserve		7 677 000	5 464 654
Working capital contingency reserve		33 044 549	30 101 708
Accumulated surplus		11 039 021	9 964 523
		51 760 570	45 530 885
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	2 661 954	2 540 957
Current tax payable		929 405	1 717 089
		3 591 359	4 258 046
Total Equity and Liabilities		55 351 929	49 788 931

Cape Town Central City Improvement District NPC

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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Project funded reserve	Working capital contingency reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total equity
Figures in Rand				
Balance at 01 July 2024	10 462 614	26 528 244	5 684 936	42 675 794
Surplus for the year	-	-	2 855 091	2 855 091
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	2 855 091	2 855 091
Transfer between reserves	(4 997 960)	3 573 464	1 424 496	-
Total changes	(4 997 960)	3 573 464	1 424 496	-
Balance at 01 July 2025	5 464 654	30 101 708	9 964 523	45 530 885
Surplus for the year	-	-	6 229 685	6 229 685
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	6 229 685	6 229 685
Transfer between reserves	2 212 346	2 942 841	(5 155 187)	-
Total changes	2 212 346	2 942 841	(5 155 187)	-
Balance at 30 June 2026	7 677 000	33 044 549	11 039 021	51 760 570

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Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Rand	Notes	2026	2025
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	11	4 826 255	657 395
Finance income		3 515 153	3 292 681
Finance costs		(4 524)	(5 330)
Tax paid	12	(1 717 162)	-
Net cash from operating activities		6 619 722	3 944 746
Cash flows to investing activities			
Purchase of plant and equipment	7	(546 310)	(1 191 414)
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment	7	11 375	253 825
Net cash to investing activities		(534 935)	(937 589)
Total cash movement for the year		6 084 787	3 007 157
Cash at the beginning of the year		47 020 386	44 013 229
Total cash at end of the year	9	53 105 173	47 020 386

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Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Accounting Policies

General information

Cape Town Central City Improvement District NPC (the "Company") is a company domiciled in South Africa. The address of the Company's registered office is 1 Thibault Square, cnr Long St & Hans Strijdom Ave, Cape Town.

1. Basis of preparation and summary of material accounting policies

The 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 71 of 2008. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis unless otherwise stated, 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

Use of judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

1.2 Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

When parts of an item of plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of plant and equipment.

Subsequent costs

The company recognises in the carrying amount of an item of plant and equipment the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other costs are recognised in profit or loss as an expense when incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of plant and equipment.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Body-worn cameras	Straight line	3 years
Breathalyzers	Straight line	3 years
Computer hardware	Straight line	3 years
Computer server	Straight line	5 years
Computer software	Straight line	2 years
Containers	Straight line	10 years
Digital screens	Straight line	6 years
Fittings	Straight line	3 years
Furniture	Straight line	6 years
Leasehold improvements	Straight line	shorter of lease term and useful life
Leasehold improvements - Company Gardens	Straight line	2 years
Motor vehicles	Straight line	5 years
Office equipment	Straight line	6 years

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Accounting Policies

1.2 Plant and equipment (continued)

Residual values, if significant, are reassessed annually.

1.3 Financial instruments

Measurement

Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise receivables, cash and cash equivalents and payables.

Non-derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below.

A financial instrument is recognised if the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognised if the company's contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or if the company transfers the financial asset to another party without retaining control or substantially all risks and rewards of the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised if the company's obligations specified in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Non-derivative financial instruments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. Subsequent to initial recognition these instruments are measured as set out below.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables originated by the company are stated at amortised cost less allowance for doubtful debts.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand which are available for use by the company unless otherwise stated. Subsequent to initial recognition cash and cash equivalents are measured at amortised cost.

It is policy that 3 months cash reserves are held to mitigate any unforeseen circumstances.

Trade and other payables

Payables are recognised at amortised cost.

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.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences and for the carry forward of unused tax losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at an amount that includes the effect of the possible outcomes of a review by the tax authorities using tax rates that, on the basis of enacted or substantively enacted tax law at the end of the reporting period, are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax asset balances are reviewed at every reporting date. When necessary, a valuation allowance is recognised against the deferred tax assets so that the net amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be realised on the basis of current or future taxable profit.

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Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Accounting Policies

1.4 Tax (continued)

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.

1.5 Impairment

The carrying amounts of the company's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of other assets is the greater of their net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Reversals of impairments

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

1.6 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. The revenue is recognised monthly upon receipt.

1.7 Finance income

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

1.8 Other income

Other income includes surplus on sale of plant and equipment and sundry income.

Sales and service income are recognised when incurred, once the ownership benefits have been passed to the buyer and upon conclusion of any service obligation.

1.9 Reserves

Project funded reserves are allocated in advance in line with the member approved budget for the upcoming financial year. The working capital contingency reserve represents three months' revenue and interest anticipated in the new financial year. The holding of two months' revenue in reserve is the City of Cape Town's requirement, however, the CCID Board of Directors increased this measure to allow for sufficient working capital ensuring that the company can meet its financial obligations in an emergency situation.

Cape Town Central City Improvement District NPC

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Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2026	2025
2. Revenue		
Additional Rates Received	117 303 817	103 025 519
Additional Rates Retention Received	12 451 090	11 213 102
	129 754 907	114 238 621
3. Other income		
Surplus on sale of plant and equipment	11 375	253 825
Sundry income	77 503	59 983
	88 878	313 808
4. Surplus from operations		
Surplus from operations for the year is stated after accounting for the following:		
Surplus on sale of plant and equipment	11 375	253 825
Deficit on scrapping of plant and equipment	2 507	-
Depreciation on plant and equipment	1 059 007	857 010
Salaries	17 586 589	15 846 172
Auditor's remuneration	171 000	159 000
Public safety	67 233 280	55 533 812
Social upliftment	8 681 638	8 101 374
Cleansing services	13 111 583	12 023 855
Marketing and promotions	4 744 011	3 800 447
5. Finance income		
Interest income		
Interest received on bank balance	3 515 153	3 292 681

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2026	2025
6. Taxation		
Major components of the tax expense		
Current taxation		
South African normal tax - current year	929 478	867 280
Reconciliation of the tax expense		
Reconciliation between accounting surplus and tax expense.		
Accounting surplus	7 159 163	3 722 371
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 27% (2025: 27%)	1 932 974	1 005 040
Tax effect of adjustments on taxable income		
Gross receipts and accruals not subject to income tax under s10(1)(e)(i)(cc)		
Revenue: Additional Rates Received	(35 033 825)	(30 844 428)
Non-taxable receipts	(20 926)	(16 195)
Receipt of capital nature	(3 071)	(68 533)
	(35 057 822)	(30 929 156)
Deductions / exemptions		
s11(a) deductions - Expenditure	34 072 717	30 811 701
s11(a) deductions - Finance costs	1 222	1 439
s10(1)(e)(i)(cc) Basic exemption	(13 500)	(13 500)
s10(1)(e)(i)(cc) Allowable deductions	(6 113)	(8 244)
	34 054 326	30 791 396
	929 478	867 280
Finance income	3 515 153	3 292 681
Less: Allowable expenditure	(72 642)	(80 532)
Net taxable income	3 442 511	3 212 149
Tax at 27%	929 478	867 280

Cape Town Central City Improvement District NPC

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Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

2026

2025

7. Plant and equipment

	2026			2025		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Body-worn cameras	826 301	(592 283)	234 018	813 391	(514 803)	298 588
Breathalyzers	27 112	(4 519)	22 593	-	-	-
Computer hardware	713 129	(559 843)	153 286	691 708	(588 155)	103 553
Computer server	140 353	(35 088)	105 265	140 353	(7 018)	133 335
Computer software	65 191	(65 191)	-	65 191	(55 899)	9 292
Containers	655 293	(394 387)	260 906	505 911	(341 306)	164 605
Digital screens	306 955	(278 610)	28 345	306 955	(227 450)	79 505
Fittings	171 590	(151 837)	19 753	171 590	(124 926)	46 664
Furniture	433 922	(386 454)	47 468	433 922	(373 810)	60 112
Leasehold improvements	969 990	(881 082)	88 908	1 029 811	(913 280)	116 531
Leasehold improvements - Company Gardens	47 896	(47 896)	-	47 896	(47 896)	-
Motor vehicles	3 002 126	(1 820 074)	1 182 052	3 002 126	(1 364 659)	1 637 467
Office equipment	173 345	(146 703)	26 642	195 875	(161 087)	34 788
Total	7 533 203	(5 363 967)	2 169 236	7 404 729	(4 720 289)	2 684 440

Reconciliation of plant and equipment - 2026

	Opening balance	Additions	Scrapped	Depreciation	Closing balance
Body-worn cameras	298 588	179 122	-	(243 692)	234 018
Breathalyzers	-	27 112	-	(4 519)	22 593
Computer hardware	103 553	168 221	-	(118 488)	153 286
Computer server	133 335	-	-	(28 070)	105 265
Computer software	9 292	-	-	(9 292)	-
Containers	164 605	149 382	-	(53 081)	260 906
Digital screens	79 505	-	-	(51 160)	28 345
Fittings	46 664	-	-	(26 911)	19 753
Furniture	60 112	-	-	(12 644)	47 468
Leasehold improvements	116 531	22 473	(2 507)	(47 589)	88 908
Motor vehicles	1 637 467	-	-	(455 415)	1 182 052
Office equipment	34 788	-	-	(8 146)	26 642
	2 684 440	546 310	(2 507)	(1 059 007)	2 169 236

Reconciliation of plant and equipment - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Body-worn cameras	329 518	142 846	(173 776)	298 588
Computer hardware	202 495	39 347	(138 289)	103 553
Computer server	-	140 353	(7 018)	133 335
Computer software	20 442	-	(11 150)	9 292
Containers	215 196	-	(50 591)	164 605
Digital screens	130 664	-	(51 159)	79 505
Fittings	62 509	8 853	(24 698)	46 664
Furniture	58 564	14 807	(13 259)	60 112
Leasehold improvements	157 549	7 466	(48 484)	116 531
Motor vehicles	1 147 605	821 980	(332 118)	1 637 467
Office equipment	25 494	15 762	(6 468)	34 788
	2 350 036	1 191 414	(857 010)	2 684 440

Cape Town Central City Improvement District NPC

(Registration number: 1999/009132/08)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2026	2025
7. Plant and equipment (continued)		
27 Body-worn cameras with a nil book value were sold for R10,125 during the year.		
11 Body-worn cameras with a nil book value were scrapped during the year.		
Leasehold improvements with a book value of R2,507 were scrapped during the year.		
Office equipment with a nil book value was scrapped during the year.		
Computer equipment with a nil book value was scrapped and sold for R1,250 during the year.		
8. Trade and other receivables		
Trade receivables	77 520	5 994
Prepayments	-	60 758
Staff loans	-	17 353
	77 520	84 105
The Company receives revenue income from the City of Cape Town ("the City"), which the City collects from ratepayers. In terms of the agreement, the City retains a reserve of 3% of all payments due to the CID. This reserve covers any short fall which may be suffered by the City as a result of non-payment or short payment of the CID revenue by property owners. The 3% retention revenue is only recognised as income once received. The retention revenue is not recognised in accounts receivable.		
9. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash management (call accounts and fixed deposit)	51 048 357	43 733 204
Operational	2 056 816	3 287 182
	53 105 173	47 020 386
10. Trade and other payables		
Accruals	1 002 777	1 179 456
Other payables	1 437 538	1 250 981
Value Added Tax (VAT) payable	221 639	110 520
	2 661 954	2 540 957
11. Cash generated from operations		
Surplus before taxation	7 159 163	3 722 371
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	1 059 007	857 010
Surplus on sale of plant and equipment	(11 375)	(253 825)
Deficit on scrapping of plant and equipment	2 507	-
Finance income	(3 515 153)	(3 292 681)
Finance costs	4 524	5 330
Changes in working capital:		
Decrease in trade and other receivables	6 585	13 440
Increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables	120 997	(394 250)
	4 826 255	657 395
12. Tax paid		
Balance at beginning of the year	(1 717 089)	(849 809)
Current tax for the year recognised in profit or loss	(929 478)	(867 280)
Balance at end of the year	929 405	1 717 089
	(1 717 162)	-

Cape Town Central City Improvement District NPC

(Registration number: 1999/009132/08)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2026	2025
13. Operating lease commitments		
Operating leases – as lessee (expense)		
Minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	977 209	923 265
- in second to fifth year inclusive	3 136 129	4 071 540
	4 113 338	4 994 805

CCID leases premises and equipment under operating leases. The lease agreements for the majority of the premises and equipment utilised are for the minimum annual payments under non-cancellable operating leases.

The office premises lease was renewed and extended for a further five years from 1 July 2025 until 30 June 2030.

A compounded annual rate of 6%, escalating at the anniversary of the commencement date is in effect per the contract.

The Rentals escalation for the equipment is 10% per annum. Equipment operating leases for two printers were commenced on 1 August 2022 and 1 April 2024. The rental contract which ended on 30 June 2026 was renegotiated to a lower rate with a 4 year term and annual escalations of 10% per annum.

14. Contingencies

Non-taxable remuneration classification error

A bona fide inadvertent error occurred in the payroll set up during the 2016 - 2018 financial years, which resulted in taxable remuneration being classified as non-taxable. The error gave rise to an employees' tax liability which has been calculated and provided for in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020. SARS has indicated that a 200% Understatement Penalty (USP) may be raised and allowed the company the opportunity to provide reasons as to why the penalty should not be raised accordingly. If raised at 200%, the penalty will total R179 830.42 and interest calculated on the total tax debt will amount to R88 458.73. The interest calculated only pertains to the period up until the date of the submission to SARS at the end of February 2020. The directors have made use of the opportunity to present reasons to SARS and believe that the circumstances do not warrant such a severe USP. The directors are confident that SARS will not raise the USP at 200%. Due to the amount of the USP not being considered material by the directors, interest on the total outstanding liability cannot be measured reliably and is therefore not provided for in the annual financial statements. As of 30 June 2026, SARS has acknowledged our submission, but has not provided any further response on the matter to date.

Cape Town Central City Improvement District NPC

(Registration number: 1999/009132/08)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2026	2025
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15. Related parties

Relationships

City of Cape Town

The services paid by council are the supplementary municipal services the CCID is performing on behalf of the City. Council funds these services by way of an additional property rate charged to all property owners within the boundary of the CCID. In addition to the amounts received, the CCID pays the City for security and traffic services. This expenditure is allocated to Law Enforcement Officers and Public Safety expense line items in the Detailed Income Statement.

Thibault Investments Proprietary Limited

The Cape Town CCID entered into a lease agreement for office premises from Thibault Investments (Pty) Ltd on 1 July 2025. Grant Elliott is both a director of Thibault Investments (Pty) Ltd and the Cape Town CCID. The decision to contract with Thibault Investments (Pty) Ltd for the leased premises was approved unanimously by the Cape Town CCID Board. In the interest of good governance Grant Elliott recused himself from any discussions as well as the decision-making process in this regard.

Transactions with related parties

Material related party transactions

Amounts received from the City of Cape Town

Revenue services rendered	117 303 817	103 025 519
Revenue retention refunded	12 451 090	11 213 102

Amounts paid to the City of Cape Town

Learner Law Enforcement Officers	4 243 968	3 805 761
Traffic Wardens	1 047 460	1 049 640
Other sundry amounts	6 207	18 056

Amounts paid to Thibault Investments Proprietary Limited

Lease rentals on operating lease	1 128 321	1 044 711
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16. Directors' remuneration

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

17. Going concern

As at 30 June 2026 and up to the date of signing these financial statements, no events or conditions have occurred that would impact the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

18. Events after the reporting period

There have been no facts or circumstances of a material nature that have occurred between the reporting date and the date of this report that have a material impact on the financial position of the company at the reporting date.

Cape Town Central City Improvement District NPC

(Registration number: 1999/009132/08)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Notes	2026	2025
Revenue			
Additional Rates Received		117 303 817	103 025 519
Additional Rates Retention Received		12 451 090	11 213 102
	2	129 754 907	114 238 621
Other income			
Finance income	5	3 515 153	3 292 681
Surplus on sale of plant and equipment		11 375	253 825
Sundry income		77 503	59 983
		3 604 031	3 606 489
Expenditure (Refer to page 21)		(126 192 744)	(114 117 409)
Operating surplus	4	7 166 194	3 727 701
Finance costs		(4 524)	(5 330)
Deficit on scrapping of plant and equipment		(2 507)	-
		(7 031)	(5 330)
Surplus before taxation		7 159 163	3 722 371
Taxation	6	(929 478)	(867 280)
Surplus for the year		6 229 685	2 855 091

Cape Town Central City Improvement District NPC

(Registration number: 1999/009132/08)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Notes	2026	2025
Expenditure			
Accounting and taxation fees		(11 000)	-
Advertising costs		(13 421)	(10 849)
Auditor's remuneration		(171 000)	(159 000)
Bank charges		(36 258)	(33 533)
Books, periodicals & subscriptions		(99 216)	(90 300)
Catering and food		(32 489)	(7 561)
Cleaning costs (office)		(100 628)	(91 946)
Cleansing services		(13 111 583)	(12 023 855)
Communication		(220 496)	(197 266)
Computer expenses		(480 026)	(404 593)
Consultants – Human Resources		(438 520)	-
Depreciation		(1 059 007)	(857 010)
Insurance		(297 971)	(282 599)
Law Enforcement Officers		(5 291 428)	(213 524)
Lease Rental on equipment		(70 296)	(63 930)
Legal fees		(92 686)	(265 525)
Marketing and promotions		(4 744 011)	(3 800 447)
Motor vehicle expenses		(960 022)	(964 382)
Office rental		(942 655)	(851 040)
Printing / stationery / photographic		(108 995)	(91 638)
Project - Environmental Upgrading (Beautification Projects)		(1 358 093)	(1 046 489)
Project - Environmental Upgrading (Recycling)		(344 500)	(320 114)
Project - International Downtown Association Conference (Cape Town Hosting)		-	(305 239)
Project - Parking (Professional Consulting Fee)		-	(26 850)
Project - Public Safety (Additional Law Enforcement)		-	(4 641 877)
Project - Public Safety (Additional Resources)		-	(5 030 634)
Project - Public Safety DPU (Illegal Structure Removal)		(1 631 009)	(1 511 131)
Public Safety		(67 233 280)	(55 533 812)
Rates & Service Accounts (only CCT)		-	(9 482)
Refreshments and Teas		(106 767)	(130 091)
Salaries and wages		(17 586 589)	(15 846 172)
Secretarial duties		(7 500)	(374 467)
Social upliftment		(8 681 638)	(8 101 374)
Telecommunication		(278 732)	(257 748)
Training		(191 409)	(124 020)
Travel		(220 919)	(219 774)
Utilities (not CCT)		(270 600)	(229 137)
		(126 192 744)	(114 117 409)