Claremont Improvement District Company
(Non-Profit Company)

(Registration number 2000/029184/08)

Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	To provide Community-based Private Urban Management within the public areas of Claremont
Directors	B Bibby N Gardner GR Hiscock G Huntingford M Nixon DS Stoll C Vaskys
Registered office	25 Stegman Road Claremont 7708
Auditors	BDO Cape Inc. Chartered Accountants (S.A.) Registered Auditors BDO South Africa is a member firm of BDO International Limited
Company registration number	2000/029184/08
Level of assurance	These annual financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa
Preparer	The annual financial statements were independently compiled by: KAS Drafting Proprietary Limited Hoosain Abbas Chartered Accountant (S.A.)
Published	20 August 2018

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

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Chartered Accountants (SA)
6th Floor, BDO House
123 Hertzog Boulevard, Foreshore
Cape Town, 8001

PO Box 2275, Cape Town, 8000

Independent Auditor's Report

To the directors of Claremont Improvement District Company (Non-Profit Company)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Claremont Improvement District Company (Non-Profit Company) set out on pages 7 to 19, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018, 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 Claremont Improvement District Company (Non-Profit Company) as at 30 June 2018 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Basis for 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 International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (Parts A and B). 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 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 International Financial Reporting Standards 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 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 Cape Incorporated

BDO Cape Incorporated

Yolanda Weaver-Sasman
Partner
Registered Auditor
Chartered Accountant (SA)

Date: 29 August 2018

6th Floor, BDO House
123 Hertzog Boulevard
Foreshore
Cape Town
8001

Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required in terms of 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 International Financial Reporting Standards. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgments 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 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 year to 30 June 2019 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 3 to 4.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 6 to 20, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the directors on 20 August 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:

DS Stoll	**G Huntingford**

Cape Town

20 August 2018

Directors' Report

The directors submit their report for the year ended 30 June 2018.

1. Review of activities

Main business and operations

The company is engaged in supporting the existing and future environment of the Claremont area, through programs to ensure that the public space is safe, clean, attractive, exciting, entertaining and user-friendly, ensuring that the various bodies and authorities meet their responsibilities, assisting wherever possible and protecting and enhancing the existing asset base, thereby enhancing the area and seeking to attract new investment, tenants and customers.

The company operates in South Africa.

The operating results and state of affairs of the company are fully set out in the attached annual financial statements and do not in our opinion require any further comment.

Net profit of the company was R 747 792 (2017: R 309 731).

2. Going concern

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. This basis presumes that management does not intend to cease business operations in the foreseeable future.

3. Events after the reporting period

The directors are not aware of any material fact or circumstance arising since the end of the financial year that would have a material effect on the annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018.

4. Dividends

No dividends were declared or paid to the shareholder during the year.

5. Directors

The directors of the company during the year and to the date of this report are as follows:

Name
B Bibby
N Gardner
GR Hiscock
G Huntingford
M Nixon
DS Stoll
C Vaskys

6. Auditors

BDO Cape Inc. will continue in office in accordance with section 90 of the Companies Act of South Africa.

7. Liquidity and solvency

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

Statement of Financial Position

Figures in Rand	Notes	2018	2017
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	122 971	238 732
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	4	31 380	21 051
Cash and cash equivalents	5	5 021 919	4 418 439
		5 053 299	**4 439 490**
Total Assets		**5 176 270**	**4 678 222**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Retained income		4 466 213	3 718 421
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	6	254 050	595 826
Operating lease liability		649	667
Trade and other payables	7	88 358	103 308
Provisions	8	367 000	260 000
		710 057	**959 801**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**5 176 270**	**4 678 222**

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Notes	2018	2017
Revenue	9	7 994 897	7 471 870
Other income	10	627 876	264 407
Operating expenses		(8 066 992)	(7 557 897)
Operating profit (loss)	11	**555 781**	**178 380**
Investment revenue	12	192 046	131 393
Finance costs		(35)	(42)
Profit for the year		**747 792**	**309 731**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income		**747 792**	**309 731**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		747 792	309 731

Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in Rand	Retained income	Total equity
Balance at 01 July 2016	**3 408 690**	**3 408 690**
Changes in equity		
Total comprehensive income for the year	309 731	309 731
Total changes	309 731	309 731
Balance at 01 July 2017	**3 718 421**	**3 718 421**
Changes in equity		
Total comprehensive income for the year	747 792	747 792
Total changes	747 792	747 792
Balance at 30 June 2018	**4 466 213**	**4 466 213**

Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Rand	Notes	2018	2017
Cash flows used in operating activities			
Cash used in operations	14	802 149	526 868
Interest income		192 046	131 393
Finance costs		(35)	(42)
Net cash from operating activities		**994 160**	**658 219**
Cash flows to investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	3	(48 904)	(15 999)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of other financial liabilities		(341 776)	(558 975)
Net cash (used in) financing activities		**(341 776)**	**(558 975)**
Total cash movement for the year		**603 480**	**83 245**
Cash at the beginning of the year		4 418 439	4 335 194
Total cash at end of the year	5	**5 021 919**	**4 418 439**

Accounting Policies

1. Presentation of Annual Financial Statements

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, 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 Property, plant and equipment

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

Impairment losses and reversal of impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Plant and equipment are depreciated on the straight line basis over their expected useful lives to their estimated residual value.

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Average useful life
Computer Equipment	3-8 years
Leasehold Improvements	2-4 years
Office Equipment	6 years
Security Trailer	5 years

1.2 Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial instruments are recognised initially when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

The company classifies financial instruments, or their component parts, on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Financial instruments are measured initially at fair value, except for equity investments for which a fair value is not determinable, which are measured at cost and are classified as available-for-sale financial assets.

For financial instruments which are not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the instrument.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables with no fixed maturity are measured at cost after deducting accumulated impairment losses.

Trade and other payables

Trade payables are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits. These are initially and subsequently recorded at fair value.

Accounting Policies

1.3 Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

Operating leases – lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease liability. This liability is not discounted.

1.4 Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amounts receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, net of trade discounts and volume rebates, and value added tax.

1.5 Borrowing costs

All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2. New Standards and Interpretations

At the date of approval of these annual financial statements, certain new accounting standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published but are not yet effective, and have not been adopted early by the entity.

Management anticipates that all of the pronouncements will be adopted in the entity's accounting policies for the first period beginning after the effective date of the pronouncement. Certain other new standards and interpretations have been issued but are not expected to have a material impact on the entity's financial statements.

2.1 Standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year

In the current year, the company has adopted the following standards and interpretations that are effective for the current financial year and that are relevant to its operations:

Standard/ Interpretation:	Effective date: Years beginning on or after	Expected impact:
• Amendments to IAS 12: Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses	01 January 2017	Not material
• Amendments to IAS 7: Disclosure initiative	01 January 2017	Not material

2.2 Standards and interpretations not yet effective

The company has chosen not to early adopt the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the company's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2018 or later periods:

Standard/ Interpretation:	Effective date: Years beginning on or after	Expected impact:
• IFRS 9: Financial Instruments	01 January 2018	Not yet been assessed
• IFRS 16: Leases	01 January 2019	Not yet been assessed
• Amendments to IFRS 15: Clarifications to IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	01 January 2018	Not yet been assessed
• IFRS 15: Amendment to Revenue from Contracts with Customers	01 January 2018	Not yet been assessed

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2018	2017

3. Property, plant and equipment

	2018			2017		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Computer equipment	76 294	(63 694)	12 600	76 294	(57 817)	18 477
Leasehold improvements	688 129	(688 127)	2	688 129	(567 871)	120 258
Security trailer	306 603	(196 234)	110 369	257 699	(157 702)	99 997
Total	**1 071 026**	**(948 055)**	**122 971**	**1 022 122**	**(783 390)**	**238 732**

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2018

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Computer equipment	18 477	-	(5 877)	12 600
Leasehold improvements	120 258	-	(120 256)	2
Security trailer	99 997	48 904	(38 532)	110 369
	238 732	**48 904**	**(164 665)**	**122 971**

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2017

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Computer equipment	12 938	15 999	(10 460)	18 477
Leasehold improvements	326 411	-	(206 153)	120 258
Security trailer	139 519	-	(39 522)	99 997
	478 868	**15 999**	**(256 135)**	**238 732**

A register containing the information required by Regulation 25(3) of the Companies Regulations, 2011 is available for inspection at the registered office of the company.

4. Trade and other receivables

	2018	2017
Deposits	4 500	4 500
Prepayments	-	4 250
Trade receivables	26 810	12 301
Value Added Taxation	70	-
	31 380	**21 051**

Fair value of trade and other receivables

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables approximates its fair value.

5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

	2018	2017
Bank balances	5 015 919	4 412 439
Cash on hand	6 000	6 000
	5 021 919	**4 418 439**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2018	2017

5. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

Credit quality of cash at bank and short term deposits, excluding cash on hand

The credit quality of cash at bank and short term deposits, excluding cash on hand that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings or historical information about counterparty default rates:

Credit rating		
Nedbank Limited (Baa3)	5 015 919	4 412 439

6. Other financial liabilities

Held at amortised cost

Claremont Road Bypass Company The loan is unsecured, bears no interest and no date of repayment has been determined.	254 050	595 826

Current liabilities		
At amortised cost	254 050	595 826

7. Trade and other payables

Accrued audit fees	40 496	34 020
Other payables	47 862	47 858
Value added taxation	-	21 430
	88 358	**103 308**

Fair value of trade and other payables

The carrying amounts of trade and other payables approximates its fair value.

8. Provisions

Reconciliation of provisions - 2018

	Opening balance	Additions	Utilised during the year	Closing balance
Bonus provision	140 000	151 000	(140 000)	151 000
Water and sewerage provision	120 000	96 000	-	216 000
	260 000	**247 000**	**(140 000)**	**367 000**

Reconciliation of provisions - 2017

	Opening balance	Additions	Utilised during the year	Closing balance
Bonus provision	123 000	140 000	(123 000)	140 000
Water and sewerage provision	60 000	60 000	-	120 000
	183 000	**200 000**	**(123 000)**	**260 000**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2018	2017

9. Revenue

Rendering of services	7 994 897	7 471 870

Revenue comprises of Improvement District rates received from the Cape Town City Council, excluding value added taxation.

The City of Cape Town retains 3% of the revenue for probable bad debts and revenue is recognised at 97% which is considered to be the fair value of the consideration receivable on a cash basis.

10. Other income

Recovery of retention debtors	585 771	198 104
Sponsorship income	42 105	66 303
	627 876	**264 407**

11. Operating profit (loss)

Operating profit (loss) for the year is stated after accounting for the following:

Operating lease charges		
Premises		
• Contractual amounts	16 847	14 252
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	164 665	256 134
Employee costs	1 352 190	1 268 096

12. Investment revenue

Interest revenue		
Other interest	192 046	131 393

13. Taxation

No provision has been made for 2018 tax as the company is a public benefit organisation and is therefore exempt from taxation in terms of Section 10(1)(cN) of the Income Tax Act.

14. Cash generated from operations

Profit/(loss) before taxation	747 792	309 731
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	164 665	256 134
Interest received	(192 046)	(131 393)
Finance costs	35	42
Movements in operating lease accruals	(18)	(384)
Movements in provisions	107 000	77 000
Changes in working capital:		
Trade and other receivables	(10 329)	(4 920)
Trade and other payables	(14 950)	20 658
	802 149	**526 868**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2018	2017

15. Commitments

The company has ceded their right and title to the rates collected by the City of Cape Town from the Claremont Improvement District ratepayers in terms of the co-operation agreements with Claremont Road Bypass Company, in favour of the Development Bank of South Africa Limited to secure the loan obligation of the latter company.

Operating leases – as lessee (expense)

	2018	2017
Minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	19 588	8 981
- in second to fifth year inclusive	34 053	-
	53 641	**8 981**

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for its office. Leases are negotiated for an average term of three years and rentals are subject to an escalation rate of 8% (2017: 8%) per annum. No contingent rent is payable.

16. Contingent asset

As at the year end, the company has a contingent asset of R 1 126 603 (2017 :R 1 253 312) in respect of amounts retained by the City of Cape Town, as a provision for bad debts.

It is probable that R 553 617 (2017 :R 667 778) of this amount will be receivable in the coming financial year (VAT inc.).

17. Related parties

Relationships

Common controlled entity	Claremont Road Bypass Company (Non-Profit Company)

Related party balances

	2018	2017
Loan accounts - Owing to related parties		
Claremont Road Bypass Company (Non-Profit Company)	254 050	595 826

18. Financial assets by category

The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below:

2018

	Loans and receivables	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	5 021 919	5 021 919
Trade and other receivables	31 310	31 310
	5 053 229	**5 053 229**

2017

	Loans and receivables	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	4 418 439	4 418 439
Trade and other receivables	21 051	21 051
	4 439 490	**4 439 490**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2018	2017

19. Financial liabilities by category

The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below:

2018

	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
Other financial liabilities	254 050	254 050
Trade and other payables	88 358	88 358
	342 408	**342 408**

2017

	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
Other financial liabilities	595 826	595 826
Trade and other payables	81 878	81 878
	677 704	**677 704**

20. Directors' emoluments

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

21. Risk management

Liquidity risk

The company's risk to liquidity is a result of the funds available to cover future commitments. The company manages liquidity risk through an ongoing review of future commitments and credit facilities.

The table below analyses the company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

At 30 June 2018	Less than 1 year
Other financial liabilities	254 050
Trade and other payables	88 358

At 30 June 2017	Less than 1 year
Other financial liabilities	595 826
Trade and other payables	81 878

Interest rate risk

As the company has no significant interest-bearing assets, the company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2018	2017

21. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk consists mainly of cash deposits, cash equivalents, and trade debtors. The company only deposits cash with major banks with high quality credit standing and limits exposure to any one counter-party.

Financial assets exposed to credit risk at year end were as follows:

Financial instrument	2018	2017
Bank balance	5 015 919	4 412 439
Trade and other receivables	31 310	21 051

Claremont Improvement District Company (Non-Profit Company)

(Registration number 2000/029184/08)
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Statement of Financial Performance

Figures in Rand	Notes	2018	2017
Revenue			
Rendering of services		7 994 897	7 471 870
Other income			
Interest received	12	192 046	131 393
Recovery of retention debtors		585 771	198 104
Sponsorship income		42 105	66 303
		819 922	**395 800**
Operating expenses			
Accounting fees		64 267	64 543
Administration and management fees		12 845	10 052
Advertising		172 126	267 626
Auditors remuneration		43 980	28 070
Bank charges		4 821	4 253
Building staff cost		28 860	27 015
Cleaning		1 646 250	1 563 180
Computer expenses		5 023	6 631
Depreciation		164 665	256 134
Employee costs		1 352 190	1 268 096
Entertainment		14 875	15 343
Insurance		11 137	10 674
Lease rentals on operating lease		16 847	14 252
Licence fees		1 004	759
Motor vehicle expenses		107 490	92 112
Postage		395	333
Printing and stationery		14 015	14 836
Repairs and maintenance		16 719	15 076
Security		4 179 982	3 752 179
Social upliftment expense		66 857	45 650
Telephone and fax		46 644	41 083
Utilities		96 000	60 000
		8 066 992	**7 557 897**
Operating profit	11	**747 827**	**309 773**
Finance costs		(35)	(42)
Profit for the year		**747 792**	**309 731**