

Van Riebeeckshof Valley NPC
(Registration number 2019/105900/08)

Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2026

Van Riebeeckshof Valley NPC

(Registration number: 2019/105900/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

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

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Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required by the Companies Act of South Africa, to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with the . 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 and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

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

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

The directors have reviewed the company's cash flow forecast for the 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 annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditors and their report is presented on page 4 - 5.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 6 to 12, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on 15 September 2026 and were signed on its behalf by:

Approval of annual financial statements



Director



Director



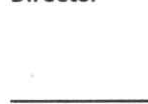
Director



Director



Director



Director

Van Riebeeckshof Valley NPC

(Registration number: 2019/105900/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of Van Riebeeckshof Valley NPC for the year ended 30 June 2026.

1. Nature of business

Van Riebeeckshof Valley NPC was incorporated in South Africa and is engaged in providing Community-Based Private Urban Management and area coordination within the public areas. The company operates in South Africa.

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 and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

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

3. Directors

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

Directors

A Botha

C Tubb

E Scheepers

M Janse van Vuuren

N Orlandi

T Le Roux

4. Directors' interests in contracts

During the financial year, no contracts were entered into which directors or officers of the company had an interest and which significantly affected the business of the company.

5. 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.

6. 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 good 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.

7. Auditors

IJ Smith & Co Inc continued in office as auditors for the company for 2026.



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Van Riebeeckshof Valley NPC

Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of Van Riebeeckshof Valley NPC (the company) set out on pages 6 to 12, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the annual financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Van Riebeeckshof Valley NPC as at 30 June 2026, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of annual financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Van Riebeeckshof Valley 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 and the supplementary information as set out on page 13. The other information does not include the annual financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Annual Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the annual financial statements in accordance with the and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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



Independent Auditor's Report

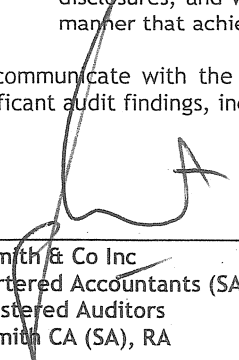
Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements

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

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

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

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



IJ Smith & Co Inc
Chartered Accountants (SA)
Registered Auditors
IJ Smith CA (SA), RA

15 September 2026
Durbanville

Van Riebeeckshof Valley NPC

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2026

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2026	2025
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	-	-
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	372 259	332 811
Total Assets		372 259	332 811
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Retained income		344 554	294 341
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	4	27 705	38 470
Total Equity and Liabilities		372 259	332 811

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2026	2025
Other income		508 141	481 404
Operating expenses		(471 842)	(483 167)
Investment revenue	6	13 914	14 737
Profit for the year		50 213	12 974
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		50 213	12 974

Van Riebeeckshof Valley NPC

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Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in Rand	Retained income	Total equity
Balance at 01 July 2024	281 367	281 367
Profit for the year	12 974	12 974
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	12 974	12 974
Balance at 01 July 2025	294 341	294 341
Profit for the year	50 213	50 213
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	50 213	50 213
Balance at 30 June 2026	344 554	344 554

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2026	2025
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		508 141	482 604
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(482 607)	(461 200)
Cash generated from operations		25 534	21 404
Interest income		13 914	14 737
Net cash from operating activities		39 448	36 141
Total cash movement for the year			
Total cash movement for the year		39 448	36 141
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		332 811	296 670
Total cash at end of the year	3	372 259	332 811

Van Riebeeckshof Valley NPC

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

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 , 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 are tangible assets which the company holds for its own use or for rental to others and which are expected to be used for more than one period.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

Cost includes costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. If a replacement cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

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
Cameras	Straight line	5 years

1.2 Financial instruments

Initial measurement

Financial instruments are initially measured at the transaction price (including transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value through profit or loss) unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction in which case it is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

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.

Financial instruments at cost

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

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Accounting Policies

1.2 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial instruments at fair value

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

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

1.3 Share capital and equity

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

1.4 Revenue

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

Van Riebeeckshof Valley NPC

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2026	2025
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2. Property, plant and equipment

	2026			2025		
	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value
Cameras	22 663	(22 663)	-	22 663	(22 663)	-

3. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Bank balances	148 677	123 143
Short-term deposits	223 582	209 668
	372 259	332 811

4. Trade and other payables

Trade payables	18 309	16 647
Amounts received in advance	4 396	5 503
Other payables	5 000	16 320
	27 705	38 470

5. Auditor's remuneration

Fees	18 300	16 638
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6. Investment revenue

Interest revenue

Bank	13 914	14 737
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7. Taxation

The company is registered in terms of Section 30 of the Income Tax Act with the South African Revenue Service and was approved in June 2007. The company is exempt from Income Tax in terms of Section 10(1)(cN).

Van Riebeeckshof Valley NPC

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Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2026	2025
Other income			
Camera monitoring		9 446	9 072
Income - Valley Committee		9 048	8 688
Membership fees		489 647	463 644
		508 141	481 404
Operating expenses			
Auditors remuneration	5	18 300	16 638
Bank charges		8 313	7 830
CIPC services		963	5 678
Camera Monitoring		66 232	65 952
Cleaning Riesling Park and VRH Road		215 100	200 092
Donations		10 000	5 000
Equipment maintenance		2 792	9 691
Insurance		-	2 692
Management fees		100 334	107 778
Tree planting and maintenance		38 630	48 455
Website and e-mails		11 178	13 361
		471 842	483 167
Operating profit (loss)		36 299	(1 763)
Investment income	6	13 914	14 737
Profit for the year		50 213	12 974