Blackheath City Improvement District
(Non Profit Company)
(Registration Number 2005/036286/08)

Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended
30 June 2015

Blackheath City Improvement District NPC
(Registration number 2005/036286/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

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The report and statements set out below comprise the annual financial statements presented

MARIUS VAN WYK GR(SA) / CA(SA)
GEOKTROOIEERDE REKENMEESTERS
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE STAKEHOLDERS OF BLACKHEATH CITY IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NPC

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the annual financial statements of Blackheath City Improvement District, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2015, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on pages 6 to 19.

Director's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The company's directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities, appropriate to the business of the organisation. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies, and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting

P O Box 2924 DURBANVILLE 7550 / 61 Blanc de Noir Street OUDE WESTHOF 7535
Posbus 2924 DURBANVILLE 7550 / Blanc de Noir Straat 61 OUDE WESTHOF 7535

Tel: (021) 913-6710 / Fax: (021) 913 2643 / e-mail marius_vanwyk@telkomsa.net

estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

Audit opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial position of the company at 30 June 2015 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice.

Marius van Wyk

Marius van Wyk
Chartered Accountant (SA)
29 July 2015

Blackheath City Improvement District NPC
(Registration number 2005/036286/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Director's Responsibility

The directors are required by the South African Companies Act 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 year then ended, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small to Medium-sized Entities. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small to Medium-sized Entities and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the company and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the board of directors sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the company and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the company's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the company is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the company. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the company endeavors to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behavior 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 2016 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 annual financial statements set out on pages 5 to 19, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on 29 July 2015 and were signed on its behalf by:

Blackheath

29 July 2015

Blackheath City Improvement District NPC
(Registration number 2005/036286/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Director's Report

The directors submit their report for the year ended 30 June 2015.

1. **Nature of business**

   The business operations of the company are that of the improvement and promotion of the industrial area by providing and procuring the provision of services to and in the industrial area.

2. **Financial results and dividends**

   The financial results of the company are set out in the attached financial statements. No dividends were declared during the financial year (2014 – R nil).

3. **Share capital**

   There is no issued share capital as the company is a Non-Profit Company.

4. **Directors and secretary**

   The present directors of the company are:

   RA Louw
   GM Noonan
   AJ Smuts
   GRP Ferreira
   G Kappers

   The secretary of the company is Brendan van der Merwe, whose business and postal address is:

Business:	**Postal:**
Astrosec Building	PO Box 12
3 Warrior Crescent	Blackheath
Blackheath	7581
7580	

5. **Material events after year-end**

   No matter which material to the financial affairs of the company has occurred between the balance sheet date and the date of approval of the financial statements.

Blackheath City Improvement District NPC
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Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Statement of Financial Position	Note	2015 Rand	2014 Rand
Assets			
Non-current assets		**214 081**	44 173
Furniture and equipment	5	214 081	44 173
Investments		**87 602**	248 914
Money Market Account		87 602	248 914
Current assets		**103 369**	51 250
Trade receivables and deposits		700	700
Bank and cash on hand		102 669	50 550
Total assets		**405 052**	**344 337**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity and reserves		**387 648**	**325 909**
Accumulated surplus		387 648	325 909
Current liabilities		**17 404**	**18 428**
Trade and other payables		17 404	18 428
Total equity and liabilities		**405 052**	**344 337**

Blackheath City Improvement District NPC
(Registration number 2005/036286/08)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Statement of Financial Performance

	Note	2015 Rand	2014 Rand
Revenue - Levy income	6	1 458 669	1 318 548
Other income		133 280	152 898
Interest received		8 718	10 142
Retention refund		124 562	142 756
Total income		1 591 949	1 471 446
Operating expenses		1 530 210	1 485 086
Accounting and review fees		10 245	19 325
Advertising		8 690	11 026
Bank charges		5 192	4 525
Cleansing		382 120	359 782
Computer expenses		4 859	-
Depreciation		31 011	13 859
Donations		-	302
Entertainment		5 773	4 808
Insurance		15 343	11 130
Loss on asset disposal		-	2
Office expenses		3 700	13 586
Projects		34 834	75 916
Printing and stationery		6 620	8 909
Rental expense		38 947	25 394
Repair and maintenance		5 562	14 067
Security		263 852	255 508
Small aset writeoff		1 025	-
Staff costs		552 377	525 244
Sundry expenses		3 337	3 222
Telephone, postage and internet		26 723	18 481
Travel		130 000	120 000
Surplus / (Deficit) before taxation		**61 739**	(13 640)
Taxation	7	-	-
Surplus / (Deficit) after taxation		**61 739**	(13 640)

Blackheath City Improvement District NPC

(Registration number 2005/036286/08)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Statement of Changes in Equity

	2015 Rand	2014 Rand
Accumulated surplus: Beginning of the year	325 909	339 549
Surplus / (Deficit) for the year	61 739	(13 640)
Accumulated surplus: End of the year	**387 648**	**325 909**

Blackheath City Improvement District NPC
(Registration number 2005/036286/08)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	2015 Rand	2014 Rand
Cash flow from / (used in) operating activities			
Cash flow from / (used in) operations	8	83 008	(6 111)
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities		**83 008**	**(6 111)**
Cash flow (used in) / from investing activities			
Decrease / (Increase) in Money Market Account		161 312	(35 142)
Interest received		8 718	10 142
Net (Increase) / Decrease in assets		(200 919)	(7 016)
Net cash (used in) / from investing activities		**(30 889)**	**(32 016)**
Total cash movement for the year		**52 119**	**(38 127)**
Bank and cash at the beginning of the year		50 550	88 677
Total bank and cash at the end of the year		**102 669**	**50 550**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

1. General information

The current business operations of the company are that of improvement and promotion of the industrial area by providing and procuring the provision of services to and in the industrial area. The company is an unlisted association registered as a Non-profit Company, incorporated and domiciled in South Africa. The address of its registered office is Peninsula Beverage Company, Corner School and Wimbledon Roads, Blackheath.

2. Accounting policy

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of Blackheath City Improvement District have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities. These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets, and financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in the notes

2.2 Furniture and equipment

Furniture and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over the estimated useful lives, as follows:

Office furniture	6 years
Office equipment	6 years
Computer equipment	3 years
Motor vehicles	5 years

The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

2.3 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever evens or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

2.4 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised in the income statement.

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown separately on the face of the balance sheet.

2.6 Financial assets

The company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit and loss, loans and receivables and available-for-sale. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquire. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

(a) Financial assets through profit and loss

This category has two sub-categories: "financial assets held for trading", and those designated at fair value through profit and loss at inception. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or if so designated by management. Derivatives are also categorised as "held for trading" unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realised within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

(b) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date. These are classified as non-current assets. Current loans and receivables are classified as "trade and other receivables" in the balance sheet.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

(c) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the balance sheet date. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit and loss are initially recognised at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement.

Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement.

Investments are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the "financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" category, including interest and dividend income, are presented in the income statement within "other gains / (losses)" in the period in which they arise.

When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value of adjustments recognised in equity are included in the income statement as "gains and losses from investment securities". Interest on available-for-sale securities calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in the income statement. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognised in the income statement when the company's right to receive payments is established.

The fair value of quoted instruments are based on current bid prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active, the company establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, and option pricing models, making maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity-specific inputs.

The company assessed at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. In the case of equity securities classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered an indicator that the securities are impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss - measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss - is removed from equity and recognised in the income statement on equity instruments are not reversed through the income statement. Impairment testing of trade receivables is described in note 2.4.

2.7 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when: the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it's more likely that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligation as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligation may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

2.8 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

2.9 Operating leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives from the lessor) are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

2.10 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for levy income for the delivering of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Revenue is shown net of value added tax, returns, rebates, and discounts and after eliminated sales within the company. Revenue is recognised as follows:

(a) Levy income for the delivery of services

Levy income for the delivery of services are recognised in advance when the company commits to the delivering of the services.

(b) Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method. When a receivable is impaired, the company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired loans is recognised using the original effective interest rate.

3. Financial risk management

3.1 Financial risk factors

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk. The company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the company's financial performance.

(a) Market and price risk

The company is not exposed to significant market and commodity price risk.

(b) Credit risk

The company has no significant concentrations of credit risk. It has policies in place to ensure that sales of products are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. Derivative counterparties and cash transactions are limited to high-credit-quality financial institutions. The company has policies that limit the amount of credit exposure to any financial institution.

(c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. The company aims to maintain flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available.

(d) Cash flow and fair value 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. The company's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rate expose the company to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the company to fair value interest rate risk.

3.2 Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as trading and available-for-sale securities) is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the company is the current bid price.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The company uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each balance sheet date. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used for long-term debt.

The nominal value less impairment provision of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the company for similar financial instruments.

4. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

4.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is depreciated over the useful lives of the assets taking into consideration any residual values at the end of the useful lives. The residual values and useful lives of the assets are based on the industry knowledge of management.

4.2 Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

Management did not make any critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies.

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Property, plant and equipment

	Cost Rand	Accumulated Depreciation Rand	Book value Rand
2015			
Office furniture	4 300	4 296	4
Office equipment	7 249	6 842	407
IT equipment	224 564	34 894	189 670
Motor vehicles	45 000	21 000	24 000
	281 113	**67 032**	**214 081**
2014			
Office furniture	4 300	4 296	4
Office equipment	7 249	6 036	1 213
IT equipment	23 645	13 689	9 956
Motor vehicles	45 000	12 000	33 000
	80 194	**36 021**	**44 173**

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment

	Book value 01/07/2014 Rand	Additions / (Disposals) Rand	Depreciation Rand	Book value 30/06/2015 Rand
Office furniture	4	-	-	4
Office equipment	1 213	-	806	407
IT equipment	9 956	200 919	21 205	189 670
Motor vehicles	33 000	-	9 000	24 000
	44 173	**200 919**	**31 011**	**214 081**

6 Income from services rendered

	2015 Rand	2014 Rand
Levy income	**1 458 669**	**1 318 548**

Income from services rendered consists of invoiced levy income net of VAT and discounts

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2015 Rand	2014 Rand

7 Taxation

No taxation is provided for as the company has been exempt from taxation

8 Cash generated / (used in) by operations

	2015 Rand	2014 Rand
Surplus / (Deficit) after taxation	61 739	(13 640)
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation	31 011	13 859
Interest income	(8 718)	(10 142)
Changes in working capital:		
(Decrease) / Increase in trade and other payables	(1 024)	3 812
	83 008	**(6 111)**

9 Going concern

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

Blackheath City Improvement District NPC
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Furniture and fittings

Date	Description	W/O Period Months	Cost 01/07/2014	Acc Depreciation 01/07/2014	Book Value 01/07/2014	Additions (Disposals)	Acc Depreciation (Disposals)	Current Depreciation	Book Value	Cost 30/06/2015	Acc Depreciation 30/06/2015	Book Value 30/06/2015
Aug 2005	Filing cabinet	72	1 120.62	1 119.62	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	1 120.62	1 119.62	1.00
Sept 2007	Earl desk 1750 x 900	72	975.80	974.80	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	975.80	974.80	1.00
Sept 2007	Credenza Earl desk 1000 x 500	72	1 150.80	1 149.80	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	1 150.80	1 149.80	1.00
Feb 2008	Maple bookcase 1500 x 900	72	1 052.80	1 051.80	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	1 052.80	1 051.80	1.00
			4 300.02	**4 296.02**	**4.00**	-	-	-	**4.00**	**4 300.02**	**4 296.02**	**4.00**

Office equipment

Date purchased	Description	W/O Period Months	Cost 01/07/2014	Acc Depreciation 01/07/2014	Book Value 01/07/2014	Additions (Disposals)	Acc Depreciation (Disposals)	Current Depreciation	Book Value	Cost 30/06/2015	Acc Depreciation 30/06/2015	Book Value 30/06/2015
Aug 2008	Cellphone	72	2 104.38	2 075.29	29.09	-	-	28.09	1.00	2 104.38	2 103.38	1.00
Apr 2009	Two way radios	72	1 900.00	1 662.59	237.41	-	-	236.41	1.00	1 900.00	1 899.00	1.00
Dec 2009	Defy chestfreezer	72	3 244.74	2 298.38	946.36	-	-	540.79	405.57	3 244.74	2 839.17	405.57
			7 249.12	**6 036.26**	**1 212.86**	-	-	**805.29**	**407.57**	**7 249.12**	**6 841.55**	**407.57**

Computer equipment

Date purchased	Description	W/O Period Months	Cost 01/07/2014	Acc Depreciation 01/07/2014	Book Value 01/07/2014	Additions (Disposals)	Acc Depreciation (Disposals)	Current Depreciation	Book Value	Cost 30/06/2015	Acc Depreciation 30/06/2015	Book Value 30/06/2015
Jun 2007	Canon Pixma MP 530 printer	36	2 020.00	2 019.00	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	2 020.00	2 019.00	1.00
Feb 2008	250 GB Hard drive	36	840.00	839.00	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	840.00	839.00	1.00
Oct 2010	Acer laptop	36	7 399.00	7 398.00	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	7 399.00	7 398.00	1.00
Apr 2013	Incredible Connection laptop	36	6 368.16	2 653.40	3 714.76	-	-	2 122.72	1 592.04	6 368.16	4 776.12	1 592.04
Mar 2014	Dion Wired laptop	36	7 017.54	779.73	6 237.81	-	-	2 339.18	3 898.63	7 017.54	3 118.91	3 898.63
Apr 2015	CCTV project	36	-	-	-	200 918.99		16 743.25	184 175.74	200 918.99	16 743.25	184 175.74
			23 644.70	**13 689.13**	**9 955.57**	**200 918.99**	-	**21 205.15**	**189 669.41**	**224 563.69**	**34 894.28**	**189 669.41**

Motor vehicles

Date purchased	Description	W/O Period Months	Cost 01/07/2014	Acc Depreciation 01/07/2014	Book Value 01/07/2014	Additions (Disposals)	Acc Depreciation (Disposals)	Current Depreciation	Book Value	Cost 30/06/2015	Acc Depreciation 30/06/2015	Book Value 30/06/2015
Mar 2013	Trailor	60	45 000.00	12 000.00	33 000.00	-	-	9 000.00	24 000.00	45 000.00	21 000.00	24 000.00
			45 000.00	12 000.00	33 000.00	-	-	9 000.00	24 000.00	45 000.00	21 000.00	24 000.00
Total			80 193.84	36 021.41	44 172.43	200 918.99	-	31 010.44	214 080.98	281 112.83	67 031.85	214 080.98