



ZUYDAM KONSULT
AUDIT • TAX • ACCOUNTING

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Practice no. 947143 **VAT** 4740 61583
Directors. HJ van Zuydam, F Joubert

**Cape Town Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025**

Cape Town Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	To act as a Chamber of Commerce and Industry for the effective voice of business in the Western Cape and to provide business support services in this region
Board Members	J Barnes D Brigg T Mabena J Moolman C Vorster L Ngqwemla E Cloete T von Zukowski N Pama A Pheiffer Y Mlungwana
Registered office	1 Canal Close Century Falls Road Cape Town 7441
Postal address	1 Canal Close Century Falls Road Cape Town 7441
Bankers	Standard Bank Group Ltd
Auditors	Zuydam Konsult Inc Registered Auditors
Level of assurance	These annual financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Act of parliament of 1891.
Preparer	The annual financial statements were independently compiled by: J de Villiers CA(SA)
Issued	31 October 2025

Cape Town Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

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Cape Town Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Board Members Responsibilities and Approval

The board members are required by the Act of parliament of 1891, 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 chamber 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 International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and 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 the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The board members acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the chamber and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the board members to meet these responsibilities, the board members 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 chamber and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the chamber's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the chamber is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the chamber. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the chamber endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The board members 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.

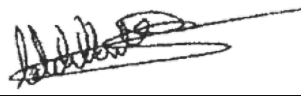
The board members have reviewed the chamber's cash flow forecast for the year to 30 June 2026 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the chamber has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the chamber's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the chamber's external auditors and their report is presented on pages 4 to 5.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 6 to 23, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board on 31 October 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:



J Moolman



C Vorster

Bellville

Friday, 31 October 2025



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Directors. HJ van Zuydam, F Joubert

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Cape Town Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of Cape Town Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry (the company) set out on pages 8 to 21, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, 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 Cape Town Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry as at 30 June 2025, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Act of parliament of 1891.

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 chamber 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 board members are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Cape Town Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025", which includes the Honorary Treasurer's Report as required by the Act of parliament of 1891 and the supplementary information as set out on pages 22 to 23. 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

Responsibilities of the board members for the Annual Financial Statements

The board members are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the annual financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Act of parliament of 1891, and for such internal control as the board members 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 board members are responsible for assessing the chamber'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 board members either intend to liquidate the chamber or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the chamber's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the board members.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the board members 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 chamber'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 chamber 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 board members 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.

Zuydam Konsult Inc
H J van Zuydam CA(SA)
Director
Registered Auditors

31 October 2025
Bellville

Cape Town Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Honorary Treasurer's Report

The honorary treasurer have pleasure in submitting his report on the annual financial statements of Cape Town Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry for the year ended 30 June 2025.

1. Nature of business

Cape Town Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry was incorporated in South Africa to act as a Chamber of Commerce and Industry for the effective voice of business in the Western Cape and to provide business support services in this region.

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 International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Act of parliament of 1891. 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. Board Members

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

Board Members	Changes
J Barnes	
D Brigg	
T Mabena	
J Moolman	
C Vorster	
L Ngqwemla	
E Cloete	
T von Zukowski	
N Pama	Appointed Wednesday, 27 November 2024
A Pheiffer	Appointed Wednesday, 27 November 2024
Y Mlungwana	Appointed Wednesday, 27 November 2024

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

4. Board members interests in contracts

During the financial year, no contracts other than those disclosed under note 18, Related Parties, were entered into which directors or officers of the chamber had an interest and which significantly affected the business of the chamber.

5. Property, plant and equipment

There was no change in the nature of the property, plant and equipment of the chamber or in the policy regarding their use.

6. Events after the reporting period

The board members are not aware of any material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

Cape Town Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Honorary Treasurer's Report

7. 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.

The board members believe that the chamber 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 board members have satisfied themselves that the chamber is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The board members are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the chamber. The board members 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 chamber.

8. Liquidity and solvency

The board members have performed the required liquidity and solvency tests required by the Act of parliament of 1891.

9. Auditors

Zuydam Konsult Inc continued in office as auditors for the chamber for 2025.

At the AGM, the members will be requested to reappoint Zuydam Konsult Inc as the independent external auditors of the company and to confirm Mr H J van Zuydam CA(SA) as the designated lead audit partner for the 2026 financial year.

10. General

The Chamber's secretariat and accounting staff is responsible for managing the financial affairs of the Chamber and sufficient controls are in place. The Chamber's main income is derived from members' subscription fees and certification income. The accrual method is used to account for membership subscription fees, and with this provisions for impairment of subscription debtors have been applied, all of this line with IFRS for SME's Standard.

The Chamber's services to members include the organising of events such as workshops, seminars, training sessions, development programmes and the issue of certificates of origin. Income is also derived from advertising. Income derived and Expenditure incurred in the activities of the Chamber is reflected in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as it meets the requirements of IFRS for SME's Standard.

The audited Financial Statements clearly set out the results of the year with accompanying notes and explanations.

11. Date of authorisation for issue of annual financial statements

The annual financial statements have been authorised for issue by the board members on 31 October 2025. No authority was given to anyone to amend the annual financial statements after the date of issue.

Cape Town Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 R	2024 R
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	218 598	232 268
Intangible assets	3	994 762	830 392
Other financial assets	4	41 335 751	35 973 002
		42 549 111	37 035 662
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	5	688 431	472 362
Cash and cash equivalents	6	1 761 589	1 346 818
		2 450 020	1 819 180
Total Assets		44 999 131	38 854 842
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Available-for-sale investments reserve		19 915 957	14 765 384
Retained income		22 409 647	21 962 488
		42 325 604	36 727 872
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	619 971	625 076
Deferred income		-	6 191
Provisions	8	1 375 309	721 898
Certification deposits	9	678 247	773 805
		2 673 527	2 126 970
Total Equity and Liabilities		44 999 131	38 854 842

Cape Town Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Notes	2025 R	2024 R
Revenue	10	16 770 020	14 023 221
Cost of sales	11	(1 541 690)	(1 522 765)
Gross profit		15 228 330	12 500 456
Other income	12	133 090	202 076
Operating expenses	13	(15 342 945)	(13 590 311)
Operating profit (loss)		18 475	(887 779)
Investment revenue	14	428 684	409 297
Profit (loss) before taxation		447 159	(478 482)
Taxation		-	-
Profit (loss) for the year		447 159	(478 482)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive profit (loss) for the year		447 159	(478 482)

Cape Town Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Investment reserve R	Retained income R	Total equity R
Balance at 01 July 2023	11 340 726	22 440 970	33 781 696
Loss for the year	-	(478 482)	(478 482)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(478 482)	(478 482)
Movement in listed available-for-sale investments reserve	3 424 658	-	3 424 658
Total changes	3 424 658	-	3 424 658
Balance at 01 July 2024	14 765 384	21 962 488	36 727 872
Profit for the year	-	447 159	447 159
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	447 159	447 159
Movement in investments reserve	5 150 573	-	5 150 573
Total changes	5 150 573	-	5 150 573
Balance at 30 June 2025	19 915 957	22 409 647	42 325 604

Note

Cape Town Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Statement of Cash Flows

	Notes	2025 R	2024 R
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from (used in) operations	15	5 867 604	(32 054)
Interest income		428 684	409 297
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities		6 296 288	377 243
Cash flows from investing activities			
Movement in property, plant and equipment	2	(95 642)	(105 286)
Movement in intangible assets	3	(422 726)	-
Movement in other financial assets		(5 267 592)	382 445
Net cash from investing activities		(5 785 960)	277 159
Cash flows from financing activities			
Movement in other financial assets		(95 558)	(112 669)
Total cash movement for the year		414 770	541 733
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1 346 818	805 085
Total cash at end of the year	6	1 761 588	1 346 818

Cape Town Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Accounting Policies

1. Basis of preparation and summary of significant accounting policies

The annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard, and the Act of parliament of 1891. 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 chamber holds for its own use or for rental to others and which are expected to be used for more than one period.

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the chamber, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

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 chamber.

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

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Computer equipment	Straight line	1 - 3 years
Computer software	Straight line	3 years
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	10 years
Office equipment	Straight line	1 - 10 years

The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in profit or loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

Where major components of an item of property, plant and equipment have significantly different patterns of consumption of economic benefits, the cost of the asset is allocated to the components and they are depreciated separately over each component's useful life.

When indicators are present that the useful lives and residual values of items of property, plant and equipment have changed since the most recent annual reporting date, they are reassessed. Any changes are accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

Impairment tests are performed on property, plant and equipment when there is an indicator that they may be impaired. When the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is assessed to be higher than the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss to bring the carrying amount in line with the recoverable amount.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its continued use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item, is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised.

Cape Town Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Accounting Policies

1.2 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost and subsequently at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Business survey	Straight line	5 years
Market research	Straight line	5 years
Innovation awards	Straight line	5 years

The residual value, amortisation period and amortisation method for intangible assets are reassessed when there is an indication that there is a change from the previous estimate.

1.3 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 trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents 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 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 or 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.

1.4 Investment reserve

The investment reserve is an accumulation of the fair value adjustments to the other financial assets disclosed in note 4.

These fair value adjustments are recognised directly in equity through the investment reserve, until the assets are either derecognised or impaired, at which point the cumulative gains or losses are reclassified to profit or loss.

Cape Town Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Accounting Policies

1.5 Tax

Tax expenses

In terms of section 10(1)(d)(iii) of the Income Tax Act 1962, as amended, the Company has been approved by the Commissioner of South African Revenue Services as a Membership Association and is consequently exempt from income taxation.

1.6 Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the lessee. All other leases are operating leases.

Operating leases – lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless:

- another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the benefit from the leased asset, even if the payments are not on that basis, or
- the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation (based on published indexes or statistics) to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

Any contingent rents are expensed in the period they are incurred.

1.7 Impairment of assets

The chamber assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that assets may be impaired.

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

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

1.8 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as leave pay and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

1.9 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when the company has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the company will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the amount 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 the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Cape Town Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Accounting Policies

1.10 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the chamber has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership of goods to the buyer, or has rendered services under an agreement provided the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the chamber. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding sales taxes and discounts.

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

1.11 Foreign exchange

Foreign currency transactions

Exchange differences arising on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

All transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in Rand, using the spot rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items at the reporting date are translated using the closing rate. All exchange differences arising on settlement or translation are recognised in profit or loss.

Cape Town Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
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2. Property, plant and equipment

	2025			2024		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Furniture and fixtures	103 064	(48 298)	54 766	78 934	(32 603)	46 331
Office equipment	234 737	(132 361)	102 376	187 723	(118 940)	68 783
IT equipment	507 113	(451 994)	55 119	482 615	(382 280)	100 335
Computer software	31 445	(25 108)	6 337	31 445	(14 626)	16 819
Total	876 359	(657 761)	218 598	780 717	(548 449)	232 268

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2025

	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	IT equipment	Computer software	Total
Cost	103 064	234 737	507 113	31 445	876 359
Accumulated depreciation	(48 298)	(132 361)	(451 994)	(25 108)	(657 761)
Net book value at 30 June 2025	54 766	102 376	55 119	6 337	218 598
Net book value at beginning of year	46 331	68 783	100 335	16 819	232 268
Additions	24 130	47 013	24 498	-	95 641
Depreciation	(15 695)	(13 420)	(69 714)	(10 482)	(109 311)
Net book value at end of year	54 766	102 376	55 119	6 337	218 598

3. Intangible assets

	2025			2024		
	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value
Market research	1 231 636	(647 572)	584 064	1 231 636	(401 244)	830 392
Business survey	90 215	(12 029)	78 186	-	-	-
Innovation awards	332 512	-	332 512	-	-	-
Total	1 654 363	(659 601)	994 762	1 231 636	(401 244)	830 392

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation	Closing balance
Market research	830 392	-	(246 328)	584 064
Business survey	-	90 215	(12 029)	78 186
Innovation awards	-	332 512	-	332 512
	830 392	422 727	(258 357)	994 762

Cape Town Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
3. Intangible assets (continued)		
Research and development		
Intangible assets consist of Market research, Business survey and Innovation awards to enhance business structure and development of the business.		
Innovation awards have not been amortised as the intangible asset is not ready for use as at 30 June 2025.		
4. Other financial assets		
At fair value		
Investec portfolio	18 916 220	16 383 646
Liberty portfolio	13 989 845	12 184 782
Sanlam portfolio	8 429 686	7 404 574
	41 335 751	35 973 002
Other financial assets for Sanlam, Investec, and Liberty are measured at fair value through profit or loss or other comprehensive income in accordance with IFRS 9, with valuations classified within the IFRS 13 fair value and changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss as appropriate.		
Fair value adjustments to these financial assets are recognised directly in equity through the investment reserve. The movement in the reserve is presented in the Statement of Changes in Equity		
Non-current assets		
At fair value	41 335 751	35 973 002
5. Trade and other receivables		
Trade receivables	239 943	40 164
Prepayments	378 488	362 198
Deposits	70 000	70 000
	688 431	472 362
6. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Bank balances	1 761 589	1 346 818
7. Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	203 402	309 865
SARS: VAT	257 902	156 544
SARS: PAYE, UIF and SDL	158 667	158 667
	619 971	625 076

Cape Town Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
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8. Provisions

Reconciliation of provisions - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Utilised during the year	Closing balance
Provisions for employee benefits	624 146	657 456	(1 176)	1 280 426
Provision for bad debts	-	3 083	-	3 083
Provision for audit fee	97 752	91 800	(97 752)	91 800
	721 898	752 339	(98 928)	1 375 309

The Chamber provides provisions at year-end for bad debts, leave pay, audit fees and bonuses.

9. Certification deposits

Current liability	678 247	773 805
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10. Revenue

Certification fees	10 213 564	8 264 700
Membership fees	5 528 010	5 005 613
Other revenue	385 899	346 809
Webinars and workshops	642 547	406 099
	16 770 020	14 023 221

11. Cost of sales

Rendering of services

Certification fees	1 128 990	1 113 578
Development projects	-	77 847
Other cost of services	412 700	331 340
	1 541 690	1 522 765

12. Other income

Realised gains on investments	104 162	79 670
Bad debts recovered	5 102	122 406
Administration	23 826	-
	133 090	202 076

13. Operating expenses

Operating expenses include the following expenses:

Operating lease charges

Premises		
• Contractual amounts	640 262	570 201
• Contingent amounts	22 036	36 478
	662 298	606 679

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
13. Operating expenses (continued)		
Loss on exchange differences	9 005	47 759
Depreciation and amortisation	367 668	393 338
Employee costs	11 594 858	10 136 248

The operating lessee for rental income is between Milnloem 40 (Pty) Ltd (Lessor) and Cape Town Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry (lessee).

An addendum to the lease agreement has been signed on the 31st of March 2025 to extend the lease agreement to the 31st of December 2025.

The operating lease amount for the 6 months after year end is R255 932.34.

14. Investment revenue

Interest revenue

Interest received	239 890	143 560
Interest received: foreign	164	2 247
Dividends received	175 069	244 245
REIT income	13 561	19 245
	428 684	409 297

15. Cash generated from (used in) operations

Net profit (loss) before taxation	447 159	(478 482)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	367 668	393 338
Profit on foreign exchange differences	(95 157)	(31 911)
Movement in provisions	650 328	(331 653)
Investment income	(428 684)	(409 297)
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(212 986)	1 777 302
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(5 106)	(437 354)
Increase/(decrease) in deferred income	(6 191)	(513 997)
	717 031	(32 054)

Cape Town Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
16. Related parties		
Relationships		
Board Members	Refer to note 3 in the Board members report	
Fellow subsidiaries	D Brigg Shareholder of Derryn Brigg Consulting, a member organisation of the Chamber T von Zukowski Employee of Efficient, a member organisation of the Chamber	
Related party balances and transactions		
Related party transactions		
Expense transactions with related parties		
Derryn Brigg Consulting	262 250	20 000
Efficient - Pension Fund consultancy fee	47 960	53 621
Efficient - Investment advisory fee	67 447	53 314

17. Board members remuneration

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

Cape Town Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025	2024
	R	R

18. 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.

The board members believe that the chamber 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 board members 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 board members are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the chamber. The board members 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 chamber.

19. Events after the reporting period

The honour treasurer is not aware of any material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

Cape Town Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Detailed Income Statement

	Notes	2025 R	2024 R
Revenue			
Other revenue		385 899	346 809
Membership fees		5 528 010	5 005 613
Webinars and workshops		642 547	406 099
Certification fees		10 213 564	8 264 700
	10	16 770 020	14 023 221
Cost of sales			
Cost of services		(1 541 690)	(1 522 765)
Gross profit		15 228 330	12 500 456
Other income			
Bad debts recovered		5 102	122 406
Administration fee		23 826	-
Realised gains on investments		104 162	79 670
		133 090	202 076
Expenses (Refer to page 23)		(15 342 945)	(13 590 311)
Operating profit (loss)		18 475	(887 779)
Investment income	14	428 684	409 297
Taxation		-	-
Profit (loss) for the year		447 159	(478 482)

Cape Town Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Detailed Income Statement

	Notes	2025 R	2024 R
Operating expenses			
Advertising		(25 085)	(8 430)
Auditors remuneration		(87 252)	(53 799)
Bad debts		(12 996)	(35 553)
Bank charges		(54 990)	(53 772)
Computer expenses		(704 865)	(534 365)
Consulting fees		(509 448)	(615 145)
Depreciation		(367 668)	(393 338)
Employee costs		(11 594 858)	(10 136 248)
Entertainment		(47 931)	(23 104)
Lease expense		(86 400)	(80 000)
AGM expenses		(39 108)	(73 183)
Platform fees		(269 016)	(255 796)
Catering		(72 222)	(59 719)
Sponsored activity expenses		(26 431)	-
Cluster expenses		(260 625)	-
Insurance		(100 004)	(79 435)
Loss on exchange differences		(9 005)	(47 759)
Placement fees		(96 779)	(47 350)
Postage		(670)	(670)
Printing and stationery		(27 519)	(21 330)
Rent		(662 298)	(606 679)
Repairs and maintenance		(8 067)	(15 865)
Staff welfare		(41 932)	(52 951)
Subscriptions		(38 075)	(66 518)
Telephone and fax		(73 850)	(207 573)
Training		(36 184)	(54 662)
Travel - local		(89 667)	(67 067)
		(15 342 945)	(13 590 311)