



Annual report

2013 - 2017

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Chairperson review

Overview 2013 - 2017

The GSDT bridges cultural and material divides. It supports cultural and education projects in the greater Stellenbosch.

In 2017, the GSDT completed a change of direction that began in 2013. In this period, the GSDT evolved from an organisation that manages educational, cultural and community programmes to an incubator and a support system to both new and established community initiatives. Since 2017, all projects that had been established from within the GSDT are independent entities, each with an own focus, legal structure and governing body.

From 2014 to 2016, three new programmes or entities were established with support from the GSDT. These are:

- Vision AfriKa primary school
- Eduvate
- Sakh' Ikamva

The **Vision AfriKa primary school** in Kayamandi is managed by Vision Afrika, a partner organisation of GSDT since 2008. Establishing the school was a response to a request by the Western Cape Department of Education to help alleviate the shortage of accommodation for children that are in the early grades of schools in Kayamandi. The Department estimates that within the year more the 800 primary school children will be bussed to other schools in the district.



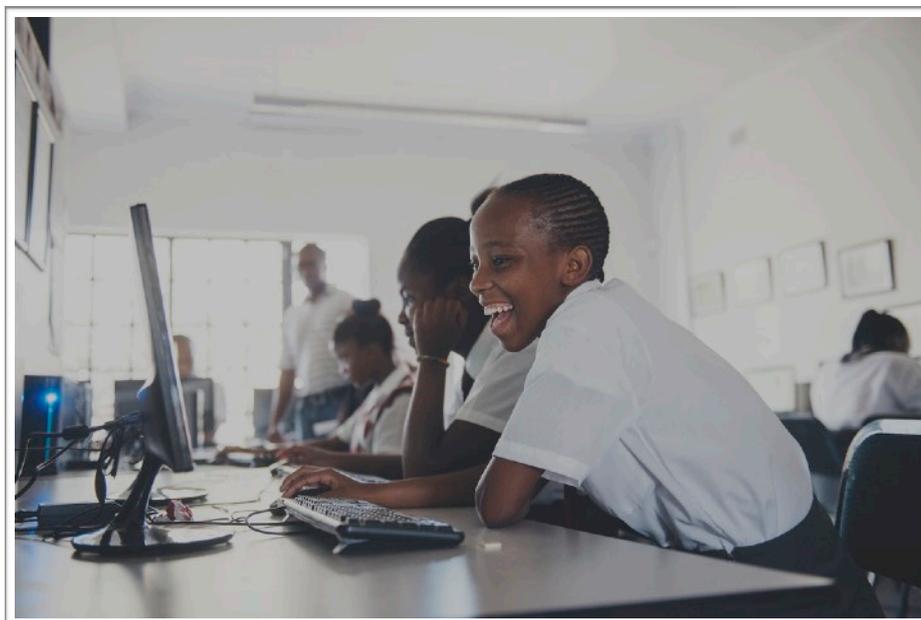
A new school was then registered within weeks. Previously, the partnership of the GSDT and Vision AfriKa had excellent results with pre-school and after-school programmes in Kayamandi and elsewhere in the greater Stellenbosch. For almost a decade every learner in the after-school programme passed the final school exams. The pass rate for exemption to continue with university studies reached 90%. The national average for the latter is 26%. Similarly, the literacy levels for pre-school learners are significantly higher than those of similar pre-schools in the district.

The teaching at Vision Afrika primary school is differentiated, amongst others, by having two teachers for every class, one teaching in English and the other covering the same work in isiXhosa. School hours are from 08:00 to 16:00. There is an early emphasis on literacy skills, on tactile teaching and blended learning. While the primary focus is on academic education, the approach is holistic and encourages responsibility and the ability to make choices and succeed.

Eduvate aims to improve 21st-century teaching skills amongst teachers in Stellenbosch. A secondary program aims to develop the digital confidence of learners and includes coding skills for female pupils.

At Makupula Secondary School in Kayamandi Eduvate established a laboratory for 21st-century teaching skill for teachers. This laboratory is at times used by teachers from other schools. The laboratory is staffed by a full-time teacher, who is also qualified in educational applications of technology. Eduvate is responsible for the salary and related costs of this teacher/mentor

The partnership of the GSDT and Eduvate with Team4Tech, a leading educational innovator in the USA, and Silicon Valley companies, enable visiting experts to lead intensive professional training for teachers in Stellenbosch. These expert teams of educators and electronic engineers have already conducted intensive professional training for teachers for the past four years. Their work is complemented by the ongoing Eduvate program to assist teachers and improve the facilities. The Western Cape Department of Education supports the aims and methods of this program and recognises that knowledge imparted through this partnership could have a catalytic impact on schools in the Western Cape.



Sakh' Ikamva is a nonprofit organisation (NPO) established by the parents of child beneficiaries, in partnership with the Greater Stellenbosch Development Trust (GSDT), in June 2015. The organisation is governed and managed by a representative group of parents of children whose educational needs are supported by different sponsors mostly from Germany, but also from other countries.

Financial statements

The financial results of 2010/2011 reflect the new focus and role of the GSDT. Though the GSDT still contributes funds to partner organisations, most of the funding is channelled directly to the different partner organisations. Partners are responsible for their own funding.

In 2016/17, contributions to partner organisations were R1,8 million. In the previous financial year, it was R2,8 million.

The running cost of the GSDT is minimal. Expenses are almost exclusively rates and taxes, insurance and maintenance of the Trust Centre in Kayamandi and banking and related financial costs.

The assets of the Trust are the Trust Centre, conservatively valued R4,6 million and a small cash buffer of R40 000.

Supervision and support

The Trust is registered as a trust with the Master (Number: IT23/2002), as a non-profit organisation under the Department of Community Development (019-824-NPO), and with the South African Revenue Service under Section 30, and under Section 18a of the Income Tax Act.

The auditors of the Trust are LDP Inc. (Loubser du Plessis) of Stellenbosch (Reg. no.: 1994/001617/21 – Practice no.: 944270). Their auditing functions are performed on a pro bono basis and to the requirements of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).

The trustees are Jan Schliemann (chairperson), Charles Ndebe, Brian Joorst and Hannes van Zyl.

Summary

As chairperson of the trustees during the period of the review, I wish to thank everyone who in some way contributed to the successful functioning of the Trust.



Jan Schliemann

Chairperson

12 December 2017

Financial Statements

**GREATER STELLENBOSCH DEVELOPMENT TRUST
(REGISTRATION NUMBER IT23/2002)
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017**

Draft

Greater Stellenbosch Development Trust

(Registration number IT23/2002)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2017

Contents

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

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

Statement of Financial Performance	16
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Preparer

The annual financial statements have been prepared by LDP Inc.

Greater Stellenbosch Development Trust

(Registration number IT23/2002)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2017

Trustees' Responsibilities and Approval

The trustees are required 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 trust 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 auditor is 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 judgments and estimates.

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

The trustees 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 trustees have reviewed the trust's cash flow forecast for the year to 28 February 2018 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the trust has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditor is responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the trust's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the trust's external auditor's and their report is presented on pages 3 to 4.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 5 to 16, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of trustees on and were signed on its behalf by:

Trustee

Independent Auditor's Report

To the trustees of Greater Stellenbosch Development Trust

Qualified opinion

We have audited the Annual Financial Statements of Greater Stellenbosch Development Trust set out on pages 6 to 15, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 28 February 2017, and the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Annual Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the possible effect of the matter described in the basis for qualified opinion section of our report, the Annual Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Greater Stellenbosch Development Trust as at 28 February 2017, 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 Trust Property Control Act 57 of 1988.

Basis for qualified opinion

In common with similar organisations, it is not feasible for the trust to institute accounting control over cash collection from donations prior to initial entry of the collections in the accounting records. Accordingly, it was impracticable for us to extend our examination beyond the receipts actually recorded.

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 trust in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (Parts A and B). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Trustees' Report and supplementary information on page 16, as required by the Trust Property Control Act 57 of 1988, which we obtained prior to the date of this report. 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 trustees for the Annual Financial Statements

The trustees 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 Trust Property Control Act 57 of 1988, and for such internal control as the trustees 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 trustees are responsible for assessing the trust'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 trustees either intend to liquidate the trust 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 trust's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustees' 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 trust'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 trust 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 trustees 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.

LDP Inc.
Registered Auditors
Per: E Wilson
Director

Stellenbosch
Date:

10 Helderberg Street
Stellenbosch
7600

Greater Stellenbosch Development Trust

(Registration number IT23/2002)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2017

Trustees' Report

The trustees have pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of Greater Stellenbosch Development Trust for the year ended 28 February 2017.

1. Review of activities

The trust is engaged in educational and community development as well as social upliftment in Stellenbosch, South Africa.

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

2. Going concern

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

3. Events after the reporting period

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

4. Accounting policies

Accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

5. Non-current assets

Additions and disposals during the current period is set out in note 2 to the financial statements.

6. Trustees

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

Name

B Joorst

CB Ndlebe

I Knoetze

JE Schliemann

JP van Zyl

SD Gxilishe

7. Beneficiaries

The beneficiary of the trust during the accounting year and up to the date of this report shall be all racially and gender disadvantaged persons who were either born or who are resident in the former racially segregated townships that now fall within the boundaries of the Municipality of Stellenbosch.

8. Auditor

LDP Inc. continued in office as the auditor for the trust for 2017.

They will continue in office for the 2018 financial year.

Greater Stellenbosch Development Trust

(Registration number IT23/2002)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2017

Statement of Financial Position as at 28 February 2017

	Notes	2017 R	2016 R
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	4 671 351	5 060 465
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	40 840	61 000
Total Assets		4 712 191	5 121 465
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Trust capital	4	100	100
Accumulated surplus		4 565 092	5 017 382
		4 565 192	5 017 482
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	5	144 000	100 000
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6	2 999	3 983
Total Liabilities		146 999	103 983
Total Equity and Liabilities		4 712 191	5 121 465

Greater Stellenbosch Development Trust

(Registration number IT23/2002)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2017

Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Notes	2017 R	2016 R
Income	7	1 376 418	2 111 440
Expenses & Distributions		(1 829 625)	(2 851 862)
Operating deficit		(453 207)	(740 422)
Investment revenue	8	918	267
Finance costs	9	(1)	(25 952)
Deficit for the year		(452 290)	(766 107)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive deficit for the year		(452 290)	(766 107)

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Greater Stellenbosch Development Trust

(Registration number IT23/2002)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2017

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Trust capital	Accumulated surplus	Total equity
	R	R	R
Balance at 01 March 2015	100	5 783 489	5 783 589
Deficit for the year	-	(766 107)	(766 107)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive deficit for the year	-	(766 107)	(766 107)
Balance at 01 March 2016	100	5 017 382	5 017 482
Deficit for the year	-	(452 290)	(452 290)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive deficit for the year	-	(452 290)	(452 290)
Balance at 28 February 2017	100	4 565 092	4 565 192

Note

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Greater Stellenbosch Development Trust

(Registration number IT23/2002)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2017

Statement of Cash Flows

	Notes	2017 R	2016 R
Cash flows from operating activities			
Donations received		1 376 418	2 252 971
Expenses and distributions paid		(1 441 495)	(2 368 767)
Cash generated from operations	11	(65 077)	(115 796)
Interest income		918	267
Finance costs		(1)	(25 952)
Net cash used in operating activities		(64 160)	(141 481)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Advance / (Repayment) of other financial liabilities		44 000	(154 000)
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities		44 000	(154 000)
Total cash movement for the year		(20 160)	(295 481)
Cash at the beginning of the year		61 000	356 481
Total cash at end of the year	3	40 840	61 000

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Greater Stellenbosch Development Trust

(Registration number IT23/2002)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2017

Accounting Policies

1. Presentation of Annual Financial Statements

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities. 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 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the annual financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts represented in the annual financial statements and related disclosures. Use of available information and the application of judgement is inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the annual financial statements. Significant judgements include:

Financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost

The trust assesses its financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost for impairment at each reporting period date. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the statement of comprehensive income, the trust makes judgements as to whether there is observable data indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a financial asset.

1.2 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible items that:

- are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others or for administrative purposes; and
- are expected to be used during more than one period.

Costs include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to or replace part of 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 carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method to write down the cost, less estimated residual value over the useful life of the property, plant and equipment, which is as follows:

Item	Average useful life
Land	Indefinite
Buildings	20 years
Furniture and fixtures	6 years
Office equipment	5 years
IT equipment	3 years

The residual value, depreciation method and the useful life of each asset are reviewed at each annual reporting period if there are indicators present that there is a change from the previous estimate.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item and have significantly different patterns of consumption of economical benefits is depreciated separately over its useful life.

Greater Stellenbosch Development Trust

(Registration number IT23/2002)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2017

Accounting Policies

1.3 Financial instruments

Classification

The company classifies financial assets and financial liabilities into the following categories:

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

A financial instrument is classified on the date of recognition. Classification depends on the nature of the instrument and purpose for which the instrument was obtained or incurred.

Recognition

The company shall recognise a financial asset or a financial liability when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Initial and subsequent measurement per category

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Debt instruments issued by the company as well as cash and cash equivalents are classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost. These include loans to directors, cash and cash equivalents, trade debtors, certain other receivables and other loans receivable. These instruments are measured initially at the transaction price, including transaction costs, and subsequently at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

- Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Debt instruments held by the company are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. These include loans from shareholders, loans payable, bank overdraft, trade creditors and certain other payables. These instruments are measured initially at the transaction price, including transaction costs, and subsequently at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Impairment of financial instruments measured at cost less impairment or amortised cost

At the end of each reporting period, the company shall assess whether there is objective evidence of impairment of any financial assets that are measured at cost less impairment or amortised cost. If there is objective evidence of impairment, the company shall recognise an impairment loss in profit or loss immediately.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of accumulated impairment losses previously recognised decrease, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the company shall reverse the previously recognised impairment losses.

Amortised cost and effective interest rate method

The amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability is calculated as follows:

- the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition;
- minus any repayments of the principal;
- plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the amount at initial recognition and maturity amount; and
- minus, in the case of a financial asset, any reduction for impairment or uncollectibility.

A financial instrument that has no stated repayment terms and/or interest rate is classified as current and is measured at its undiscounted amount.

The effective interest rate method is a method calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income and interest expense over the relevant period.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest rate method and is included in finance cost. Interest income is recognised on the basis of the effective interest rate method and is included in investment income.

Greater Stellenbosch Development Trust

(Registration number IT23/2002)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2017

Accounting Policies

1.3 Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition

- Derecognition of financial assets

The company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

- Derecognition of financial liabilities

The company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

1.4 Tax

Tax expenses

The trust is exempt from taxation in terms of Section 10(1)(cN) of the Income Tax Act.

1.5 Revenue and donation income

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

Interest is recognised, in surplus or deficit, using the effective interest rate method.

1.6 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Greater Stellenbosch Development Trust

(Registration number IT23/2002)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2017

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2017 R	2016 R	
2. Property, plant and equipment			
Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2017			
	Opening balance	Depreciation	Total
Furniture and fixtures	1	-	1
Office equipment	1	-	1
IT equipment	4 343	(2 482)	1 861
Land and buildings	5 056 120	(386 632)	4 669 488
	5 060 465	(389 114)	4 671 351
Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2016			
	Opening balance	Depreciation	Total
Furniture and fixtures	1	-	1
Office equipment	1	-	1
IT equipment	6 824	(2 481)	4 343
Land and buildings	5 442 751	(386 631)	5 056 120
	5 449 577	(389 112)	5 060 465
Details of properties			
Erf 27, Khayamandi, T 60519/2002			
- Purchase price:	150 000	150 000	
- Additions since purchase or valuation	7 582 630	7 582 630	
- Accumulated depreciation	(3 063 142)	(2 676 510)	
	4 669 488	5 056 120	
3. Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:			
Bank balances	40 840	61 000	
4. Trust capital			
Capital account / Trust capital			
Balance at beginning of year	100	100	

Greater Stellenbosch Development Trust

(Registration number IT23/2002)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2017

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2017 R	2016 R
5. Other financial liabilities		
At amortised cost		
Hannes van Zyl The unsecured loan bears interest as agreed by parties from time to time and has no fixed terms of repayment. No capital payments are required in the next 12 months.	144 000	100 000
Non-current liabilities		
At amortised cost	144 000	100 000
6. Trade and other payables		
Value-added taxation	2 591	3 983
Employees tax liability	408	-
	2 999	3 983
7. Other income		
Rental income	-	14 035
Donations received	1 376 418	2 097 405
	1 376 418	2 111 440
8. Investment revenue		
Interest revenue		
Bank	918	267
9. Finance costs		
Interest paid	1	25 952
10. Taxation		
No provision has been made for 2017 tax as the trust is registered as a non-profit organisation and therefore is exempt from taxation in terms of section 10(1)(cN) of the Income Tax Act.		
11. Cash used in operations		
Surplus / (deficit) before taxation	(452 290)	(766 107)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	389 113	389 113
Interest received	(918)	(267)
Finance costs	1	25 952
Changes in working capital:		
Trade and other receivables	-	231 531
Trade and other payables	(983)	3 982
	(65 077)	(115 796)

12. Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified for presentation purposes.

Greater Stellenbosch Development Trust

(Registration number IT23/2002)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2017

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2017	2016
R	R

13. Going concern

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

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Greater Stellenbosch Development Trust

(Registration number IT23/2002)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2017

Statement of Financial Performance

	Notes	2017 R	2016 R
Income			
Rental income		-	14 035
Donations received		1 376 418	2 097 405
Interest received	8	918	267
		1 377 336	2 111 707
Expenses & Distributions			
Accounting fees		17 210	49 000
Bank charges		9 510	11 112
Depreciation		389 113	389 113
Distribution to beneficiary projects		1 189 599	2 121 387
General expenses		3 138	18 892
Insurance		8 240	7 546
Municipal expenses		45 175	38 640
Repairs and maintenance		11 611	40 800
Staff expenses		107 860	135 825
Telephone and fax		48 169	39 547
		1 829 625	2 851 862
Operating surplus / (deficit)		(452 289)	(740 155)
Finance costs	9	(1)	(25 952)
Deficit for the year		(452 290)	(766 107)

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