FALSE BAY TVET COLLEGE

ANNUAL REPORT 2025

higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

FALSE BAY COLLEGE
My dream. My college.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Annual Report presents a comprehensive overview of the performance, achievements, and strategic progress of False Bay TVET College (FBC) during the reporting period.

The report reflects the College's commitment to academic excellence, good governance, financial sustainability, student success, and institutional effectiveness, while providing an account of the extent to which strategic and operational objectives were achieved across key performance areas

The final report includes reports referred to in Sections 25 and 44 of the Continuing Education and Training Act No. 16 of 2006, as amended (CET Act), and includes:

- A report on the overall management and governance of the College
- A report on its overall performance and use of available resources
- Duly audited Annual Financial Statements (AFS)
- Any additional information required by the Minister in terms of the Act.

Diploma & Graduation Ceremony 2025

2. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

	Description		Description
AFS	Annual Financial Statements	**NC(V)**	National Certificate (Vocational) Qualification at NQF Levels 2–4
AGSA	Auditor-General South Africa	**NDP**	National Development Plan
AI	Artificial Intelligence	**NEET**	Not in employment, education, or training (youth)
APP	Annual Performance Plan	**NQF**	National Qualifications Framework
ARC	Audit and Risk Committee	**NSDP**	National Skills Development Plan
CAMI	Computer Aided Manufacturing International	**NSDS**	National Skills Development Strategy
CET Act	Continuing Education and Training Act No. 16 of 2006, as amended	**NSFAS**	National Student Financial Aid Scheme
CfE	Centre for Entrepreneurship	**OC**	Occupational Certificate
CFERI	Centre for Entrepreneurship/Rapid Incubator	**OIHD**	Occupations in High Demand
CFO	Chief Financial Officer	**OLC**	Open Learning Centre
CGC	Colleges Governors' Council	**PLANCO**	Planning and Resources Committee
CHIETA	Chemical Industries Education & Training Authority	**PLP**	Pre-vocational Learning Programme
CIEG	Capital Infrastructure Efficiency Grant	**POPIA**	Protection of Personal Information Act
CoS	Centre of Specialisation	**PQM**	Programme Qualification Mix
CPUT	Cape Peninsula University of Technology	**PSET**	Post-School Education and Training
DEDAT	Department of Economic Development and Tourism	**PV**	Photovoltaic
DHET	Department of Higher Education and Training	**QCTO**	Quality Council for Trades and Occupations
ECD	Early Childhood Development	**SEDFA**	Small Enterprise Development Finance Agency
EEA	Employment Equity Act	**SETA**	Sector Education and Training Authority

	Description		Description
EXCO	Executive Committee	**SIPS**	Strategic Infrastructure Projects
FASSET	Finance and Accounting Services Sector Education and Training Authority	**SMMEs**	Small, Medium, and Micro Enterprises
FBC	False Bay TVET College	**SRC**	Student Representative Council
HR	Human Resources	**SSDS**	Student Support and Development Services
HRC	Human Resources Committee	**SSO**	Student Support Officer
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	**TIA**	Technology Innovation Agency
INSETA	Insurance Sector Education and Training Authority	**TVET**	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
JET	Just Energy Transition	**VARK**	Visual, Auditory, Read/write, and Kinesthetic
KPI	Key Performance Indicator	**WBL**	Workplace-Based Learning
LMS	Learner Management System	**WIL**	Work-Integrated Learning
NATED	National Technical Education	**WPBL**	Workplace-based learning
NBI	National Business Initiative	**WSP**	Workplace Skills Plan

PART A:

GENERAL OVERVIEW

3. MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON

Mr. Siyabonga Mgolombane

It is my privilege to present this report on behalf of the Council of False Bay TVET College for the 2025 reporting period, reflecting on a year of transition, consolidation, and renewed strategic focus.

Council remains firmly committed to upholding the principles of good governance, accountability, and institutional excellence in line with the Continuing Education and Training (CET) Colleges Act, No. 16 of 2006, and the King IV Report on Corporate Governance. This report outlines the progress achieved and the challenges encountered in implementing the priorities set out in the College's 2024–2029 Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plan (APP). We are pleased to affirm that the College's governance structures are now fully constituted, operating at full complement, and functioning effectively to provide strategic oversight and direction.

The period under review was marked by a transition in Council leadership. Despite initial structural limitations, the Interim Council fulfilled its governance responsibilities and laid a strong foundation for institutional stability. Following the appointment of new Council members in March 2025, Council committees were formally established and are now fully operational.

A significant highlight during the year was the College's improved financial performance, culminating in the achievement of a clean audit outcome for the 2024/25 financial year. This represents a substantial improvement from the previous qualified audit outcome and reflects strengthened internal controls, enhanced financial management practices, and a collective commitment to accountability and sound governance.

Council has also initiated a review process aimed at repositioning the College's strategic direction, with a deliberate focus on improving academic performance. While the overall student success rate currently averages approximately 65%, Council has set a strategic target to increase performance levels to above 80%. Particular attention is being directed towards strengthening outcomes in engineering programmes, which remain central to the College's mandate and to the country's broader skills development priorities.

Council remains concerned about critical vacancies in senior management and key administrative positions, including those of the Principal and Deputy Principals. These vacancies continue to place pressure on operational efficiency, constrain long-term planning, and affect institutional stability. The urgent filling of these positions remains a key priority for Council.

The College continues to make meaningful progress in expanding access and strengthening programme relevance. Among the key developments is the ongoing construction of the Mitchells Plain Campus, which is expected to be completed in 2026 and will significantly expand access to education and training opportunities in underserved communities. The College is also at an advanced stage in transitioning away from National Technical Education (NATED) programmes while expanding its occupational programme offerings. In addition, the establishment of trade test centres aligned to strategic economic sectors such as the Ocean Economy, construction, and the Just Energy Transition is repositioning the College as a responsive and forward-looking institution within the technical and vocational education and training sector.

Furthermore, the College has strengthened its Information and Communication Technology (ICT) capacity through the establishment of a new computer laboratory at the Fish Hoek Campus, made possible through partnerships with Technical and Vocational Education Training Colleges Governors Council (TVET CGC) and Finance and Accounting Services Sector Education and Training Authority (FASSET). This initiative will support the delivery of quality teaching and learning, particularly in ICT-related programmes.

The College continues to demonstrate resilience and progress across several areas of operation. Council commends the Student Representative Council for its leadership and meaningful contribution to student life and community engagement. Achievements such as students representing South Africa at the WorldSkills Competition further demonstrate the calibre, talent, and potential of our students.

Despite these successes, Council acknowledges the ongoing challenges facing the sector, including National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS) related payment delays, limited infrastructure capacity and refurbishment needs, insufficient student workplace opportunities, and enrolment pressures in critical programmes. Council is, however, confident that the College is implementing the necessary strategic and operational interventions to address these challenges and strengthen student support, retention, and overall institutional performance.

Council extends its sincere appreciation to executive management, staff, students, the Student Representative Council, and all stakeholders for their dedication, resilience, and continued commitment to the success of the

College. Through this collective effort and shared commitment to excellence, False Bay TVET College remains well positioned to strengthen its impact as an institution of choice in technical and vocational education and training.

Mr Siyabonga Mgolombane

Chairperson of Council
31 March 2026

4. THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER'S FORWARD

Ms. Charlene Matthews

"False Bay TVET College is shaping a future of inclusive, innovative, and industry-aligned education — empowering students with practical skills that transform communities and drive economic growth."

The 2025 academic year marked a period of growth, innovation, and continued institutional development for FBC.

Guided by our commitment to inclusive, responsive, and future-focused vocational education, the College continued to strengthen its role in technical and occupational skills development. Throughout the year, we remained focused on academic excellence, digital transformation, stakeholder collaboration, and expanding opportunities that improve student success and employability.

This year also marked a significant phase in the College's transition towards Occupational Qualifications, in alignment with national priorities and the evolving needs of industry. Through strategic planning, infrastructure investment, programme expansion, and strengthened industry partnerships, the College continued to position itself to respond effectively to the changing post-school education and training landscape.

4.1. Academic Performance and Student Success

The College continued to prioritise academic support and student success through targeted interventions, enhanced academic monitoring, and strengthened learner support systems. While overall subject performance remained under pressure in some programme areas, the College recorded encouraging improvements within National Certificate (Vocational) Qualification at NQF Levels 2–4 and semester-based programmes, particularly in progression and throughput rates.

Focused interventions, including academic support programmes, curriculum monitoring, and student tracking mechanisms, contributed positively towards learner retention and completion. The improvement in NC(V) Level 4 throughput rates reflects the effectiveness of these interventions and the ongoing commitment of academic staff to strengthen teaching and learning outcomes. In addition, the College continued to enhance assessment and moderation practices, academic quality assurance, and learner support initiatives to ensure improved academic performance and compliance with DHET requirements.

Transition Towards Occupational Qualifications

A key strategic priority during 2025 was the continued transition from traditional programme offerings towards Occupational Qualifications and skills-based training aligned to industry demand. The College made significant progress in expanding occupational programme delivery and strengthening its capacity to support the implementation of Quality Council for Trades and Occupations (QCTO) -aligned qualifications.

The College continued to strengthen and expand Occupational Qualifications in Mechanical Fitting, Rigging, Electrical, Yacht and Boat Building, Hospitality, Tourism, Informatics and Design ICT, Business Studies Occupational Certificates, Early Childhood Development (ECD), and Renewable Energy through Solar Voltaic training. These programmes continue to support industry demand and equip students with practical skills needed in priority economic sectors, including the Ocean Economy and the Just Energy Transition.

The relocation and enhancement of specialised training facilities further improved programme accessibility and operational efficiency. The College also strengthened its occupational delivery capacity through accredited trade test centres, industry-aligned curriculum offerings, and workplace-based learning opportunities. This transition towards Occupational Qualifications remains central to the College's long-term strategy of producing graduates with relevant, practical, and employable skills that contribute meaningfully to economic growth and community development.

4.2. Digital Transformation and E-Learning

Digital learning and blended teaching methodologies remained integral to the College's academic strategy. Moodle continued to serve as the institutional Learning Management System (LMS), supporting online content delivery, learner engagement, assessment, and academic administration across campuses.

The integration of emerging technologies and digital learning tools enhanced the overall teaching and learning experience. Continued investment in digital literacy training, academic staff development, and educational technologies strengthened the College's ability to provide flexible and student-centred learning environments.
The College also continued to explore the responsible use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools in education, supporting innovation in teaching practices while preparing students and staff for an increasingly digital world.

4.3. Student Leadership and Student Development

The Student Representative Council (SRC) continued to play an important role in strengthening student engagement, leadership development, and student support initiatives across the College. Through awareness campaigns, student wellness initiatives, orientation programmes, and leadership activities, the SRC contributed positively towards creating an inclusive and supportive student environment. The College remains committed to fostering student participation and empowering student leadership structures that contribute meaningfully to institutional governance and student development.

4.4. Entrepreneurship and Innovation

The Centre for Entrepreneurship (CfE) continue to expand its impact by supporting entrepreneurship development, enterprise incubation, and community empowerment initiatives across all campuses. Through strategic partnerships and innovative programmes, the Centre continued to provide aspiring entrepreneurs with training, mentorship, and business development support.

The expansion of township-based entrepreneurship initiatives and incubation programmes contributed towards job creation, youth empowerment, and local economic development. The College remains encouraged by the growing entrepreneurial culture amongst students and community beneficiaries, reflecting the institution's commitment to supporting sustainable livelihoods and self-employment opportunities.

4.5. Infrastructure Development and Institutional Growth

Infrastructure development remained a strategic priority in strengthening the College's capacity to provide modern, safe, and industry-relevant learning environments. Continued investment in campus maintenance, specialised workshops, and infrastructure upgrades supports the College's long-term growth strategy and commitment to student success.

The development of the Mitchells Plain campus remains a significant milestone for the institution. Once completed, the campus will expand access to responsive and industry-aligned Occupational Qualifications within underserved communities.

The Mitchells Plain Campus Programme Qualification Mix (PQM) for 2027–2030 includes programmes in Civil Engineering, Informatics and Design, Business Studies, and Hair, Beauty and Wellness. These programmes have been carefully selected to respond to labour market demand, technological advancement, entrepreneurship opportunities, and the growing need for occupational and digital skills within the economy.

4.6. Strategic Partnerships and Industry Collaboration

The College continued to strengthen strategic partnerships with industry, government, Sector Education and Training Authority (SETAs), and international institutions to enhance programme relevance, workplace-based learning opportunities, and graduate employability.

Workplace-based learning and student placement remained a key institutional strength, with the College continuing to achieve exceptional placement outcomes across occupational, NC(V), and Report 191 programmes. These partnerships remain critical in ensuring that students acquire relevant workplace exposure and practical skills aligned to industry expectations. International collaborations and industry-funded initiatives further strengthened institutional capacity, staff development, and student opportunities. The College remains committed to deepening these partnerships to support innovation, economic responsiveness, and sustainable growth.

4.7. Looking Ahead

As the College continues its journey of transformation and growth, we remain committed to strengthening academic quality, expanding Occupational Qualifications, enhancing digital innovation, and deepening industry collaboration.

The evolving skills landscape requires institutions to remain agile, innovative, and responsive to economic and societal needs. FBC is well-positioned to meet these demands through its commitment to excellence, inclusivity, and future-focused vocational education.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to Council, management, staff, students, industry partners, and all stakeholders for their continued dedication, support, and contribution towards the success of the College.

Together, we continue to build a resilient, innovative, and opportunity-driven institution that empowers students and transforms communities.

Charlene Matthews
Acting Principal

5. STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AND CONFIRMATION OF ACCURACY

To the best of my knowledge and belief, I confirm the following:

1. All information and amounts disclosed throughout the annual report are consistent.
2. The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET).
3. The Annual Financial Statements (AFS) have been prepared in accordance with the relevant standards, frameworks and guidelines issued by National Treasury.
4. The Accounting Officer, i.e., the Acting Principal, is responsible for the preparation of the AFS and for the judgements made in this document.
5. The Accounting Officer, i.e., the Acting Principal, is responsible for establishing and implementing a system of internal control that has been designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the performance information, the human resources (HR) information and the AFS.
6. The Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA) and/or external auditors express an independent opinion on the AFS.

In my opinion, the annual report fairly reflects the operations, the performance information, the HR information and the financial affairs of FBC for the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

CMatthews

Ms C Matthews
Principal (Acting)

6. LEGISLATION AND OTHER DIRECTIVES

6.1. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

FBC is enjoined by Section 44(3) of the Act, read in conjunction with Section 25(3) of the same Act to prepare and submit to the Minister for Higher Education and Training an Annual Report.

In addition, these pieces of legislation govern and steer the College in terms of achievement of its strategic and performance objectives.

6.2. LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

In terms of Sections 25(3) and 25(4) of the CET Colleges Act, No. 16 of 2006 (as amended), public TVET Colleges are required to produce AFS reports and to comply with any reasonable additional reporting requirement established by the Minister. Moreover, Section 44 of the Act requires Colleges to annually report to the Minister in respect of their performance and the use of available resources. In addition, these pieces of legislation govern and steer the College in terms of achievement of its strategic and performance objectives.

6.3. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY MANDATES

The CET Act, No. 16 of 2006 as amended, provides for FBC to operate as a public TVET College under the auspices of the DHET. Further sets of legislation that impact on the TVET Colleges sector, and its strategic and national imperatives are listed below:

- General and Further Education and Training Quality Assurance Act (No 58 of 2001)
- National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS) Act (No 56 of 1999)
- National Qualifications Framework (NQF) Act (No 67 of 2008)
- Public Service Regulations (2016)
- Public Finance Management Act (1999)
- Skills Development Act (No 97 of 1998)
- Skills Development Levies Act (No 9 of 1999)
- Disaster Management Act (No 57 of 2022).

In addition, the White Paper for Post-School Education and Training (PSET) mandates delivery and strategic priorities in the TVET Colleges sector. Other policy mandates include:

- National Norms and Standards for funding TVET Colleges
- National Trade Testing Regulations
- National Skills Development Plan (NSDP)

- Public TVET College Attendance and Punctuality Policy
- Policy on the Conduct of National Examinations and Assessment
- Workplace Based Learning Programme Agreement Regulations
- The Protection of Personal Information Act (POPIA Act) 4 of 2013

6.4. INSTITUTIONAL POLICIES AND STRATEGIES OVER THE 5-YEAR PLANNING PERIOD

The White Paper for PSET mandates delivery and strategic priorities in the TVET Colleges sector. Other policy mandates include:

- National Trade Testing Regulations
- SETA Grant Regulations
- National Skills Development Strategy (NSDS)
- National Development Plan (NDP)
- Strategic Infrastructure Projects (SIPS) Strategy
- Public TVET College Attendance and Punctuality Policy
- Policy on the Conduct of National Examinations and Assessment
- National Norms and Standards for funding TVET Colleges
- Basic Conditions of Employment Amendment Act 7 of 2018
- National Plan for Higher Education
- White Paper 6 On Special Needs Education
- Policy on Open Learning and Distance Education
- Rules and Guidelines for the Administration and Management of the DHET and TVET Colleges Bursary Scheme
- Workplace Based Learning Programme Agreement Regulations; and
- Workplace Approval Guidelines document.

PART B:

GOVERNANCE

OHASA Training: Fire Marshal Training

7. REPORT OF THE COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON

7.1. Constitution of the College Council and Governance Structures

The statement of Council on governance

The College remains steadfast in its commitment to demonstrating best practice in all facets of corporate governance, fully aligning with its institutional mandate. Central to this commitment is our ongoing alignment with the principles of the King IV Report, specifically focusing on four key pillars:

- **Ethical Culture:** Fostering shared values, beliefs, and practices that cultivate ethical behaviour, transparent leadership, and principled decision-making across all levels of the institution.
- **Sustainable Performance:** Striking a balance between academic excellence and value creation within the broader economic, social, and environmental contexts.
- **Rigorous Conformance:** Ensuring effectiveness, consistency, and discipline in our adherence to applicable laws, regulations, and adopted standards, supported by the continuous monitoring of our internal control systems.
- **Institutional Legitimacy:** Building and maintaining a trusted reputation as a responsible corporate citizen through strong, mutually beneficial stakeholder relationships

It is the Council's responsibility to bring independent judgement to bear on issues of strategy, financial oversight, performance, resources and standards of conduct.

Governance and Leadership Transition

Following the appointment of the permanent structure by the DHET in May 2024, the False Bay TVET College Council was fully instituted and operational since March 2025. Building on the foundational work of the transition period, the fully constituted Council exercised rigorous governance and strategic oversight to ensure institutional stability and growth.

Key governance milestones advanced by the Council during this period included the implementation and monitoring of the 2025–2029 Strategic Plan, continuous oversight of the College's budget and academic fees, and the strategic review of the PQM to ensure alignment with industry needs. Through disciplined oversight and the management of the approved staff establishment, the Council successfully steered both the strategic direction and operational resilience of the College.

According to the CET ACT 16 of 2006 (Amended) the Council must conducts its business through several Committees. Each Committee has an approved terms of reference and a charter, which has been approved by the previous Council. The Committees below were fully functional.

- Executive Committee Council (EXCO)
- Audit and Risk Committee (ARC)
- Finance Committee (FINCOM)
- Human Resources Committee (HRC)
- Planning and Resources Committee (PLANCO).

In accordance with the Continuing Education and Training (CET) Act, responsibilities are clearly divided between the College Council and executive management. The Accounting Officer maintains statutory oversight of daily operations, which includes evaluating internal financial control frameworks and reporting any substantive deficiencies to the Council to ensure rigorous financial transparency.

While the Accounting Officer position was vacant during the 2025 reporting period, institutional duties were consistently discharged by the Acting Principals. Concurrently, the College Governance Officer provided critical secretariat services, ensuring the administrative continuity and compliance of all Council proceedings**.**

Performance in terms of its statutory functions, explained in Section 10(1)-(3) of the CET Act.

The Statement of Council on College Functionality

The False Bay TVET College Council diligently executed its governance responsibilities in strict accordance with the Continuing Education and Training (CET) Act (No. 16 of 2006) and all other applicable legislative frameworks.

Throughout the reporting period, the Council provided robust oversight and strategic direction to ensure the College's optimal performance in delivering high-quality technical and vocational education and training. Key statutory and strategic functions successfully executed by the Council included:

- **Financial & Operational Oversight:** The approval and monitoring of the College's budget, resource allocations, and academic fee structures.
- **Strategic Planning:** The finalisation, approval, and subsequent implementation rollout of the **2025–2029 Strategic Plan**.
- **Human Capital Management:** The approval and ratification of the **2025 staff establishment** to ensure operational capacity and institutional stability.
- **Academic & Regulatory Compliance:** The comprehensive review and approval of the PQM alongside ongoing policy reviews, institutional safety measures, and strict adherence to the DHET programme approval and accreditation requirements set by the QCTO.

ALLOCATION OF COUNCIL MEMBERS 2025

College Council

Committee	Status	Name	Representative Constituency
Full Members: External	Section 10 (4) (b)	Mr Siya Mgolombane	Ministerial appointee
	Section 10 (4) (b)	Ms Ntombizawo Phandle	Ministerial appointee
	Section 10 (4) (b)	Ms Nontombi Ncediwe	Ministerial appointee
	Section 10 (4) (b)	Mr Kyle Williams	Ministerial appointee
	Section 10 (4) (b)	Mr Richard Ndengane	Ministerial Concurrence *(appt 12 Mar 2025)*
	Section 10 (6)	Mr Terence Arendse	Ministerial Concurrence *(appt 12 Mar 2025)*
	Section 10 (6)	Mr Saziso Matiwane	Ministerial Concurrence *(appt 12 Mar 2025)*
	Section 10 (6)	Ms Lolwethu Luthuli	Ministerial Concurrence *(appt 12 Mar 2025)*
	Section 10 (6)	Ms Reyhana Gani	Ministerial Concurrence *(appt 12 Mar 2025)*
Donor Member	Section 10 (4) (d)	Ms Nasipi Mngeni	Donor Member
Internal Members	Section 10 (4) (a)	Ms Charlene Matthews	Principal (Acting) *(21 Oct 2024 – to date)*
	Section 10 (4) (e)	Mr Sivuyile Mhlekwa	Academic Staff
	Section 10 (4) (f)	Mr Arthur Ketile	Support Staff
	Section 10 (4) (g)	Ms Zayaan Cornelius	SRC President *(2025)*
	Section 10 (4) (g)	Mr Lazola Sifingo	SRC Deputy President *(2025)*
	Section 10 (4) (g)	Ms Didi Assure-Wertheim	Academic Board representative *(elected 5 May 2025)*

Participating Observers		
Ms Christiana Nel	Deputy Principal	Innovation and Development
Ms Shameemah Baboo	Deputy Principal (Acting)	Corporate Services *(acting 1 July 2024 to date)*
Vacant	Deputy Principal	Finance *(retired 31 March 2023)*
Mr Wilfred Jackson	Support CFO	Finance *(appt 15 Sept 2024)*

MEETINGS OF COUNCIL

DATE	PURPOSE
24 March 2025	special meeting – approval of draft Annual Financial Statements 2024
27 March 2025	Ordinary meeting – election of Council Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson/ establishment of Council committees
30 May 2025	Ordinary meeting – approval of Annual Financial Statements 2024 (audited)
18 September 2025	Ordinary meeting
20 November 2025	Ordinary meeting

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL		
External Member	Council Chairperson	Mr Siyabonga Mgolombane
External Member	Council Deputy Chairperson	Ms Ntombizawo Phandle
Internal Member	Principal (Acting)	Ms Charlene Matthews

MEETINGS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL (EXCO)

DATE	PURPOSE
23 May 2025	Ordinary meeting
3 September 2025	Ordinary meeting
7 November 2025	Ordinary meeting

AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE		
External Member	Chairperson	Mr Kyle Williams
External Member	Ordinary Member	Mr Saziso Matiwane
External Member	Ordinary Member	Mr Terence Arendse
External Member	Ordinary Member	Ms Lolwethu Luthuli
Participating Observers		
Ms Charlene Matthews		Principal *(acting 21 Oct 2024)*
Ms Christiana Nel		Deputy Principal: Innovation and Development
Vacant		Deputy Principal: Finance
Mr Wilfred Jackson		Support Chief Financial Officer
Ms Shameemah Baboo		Deputy Principal: Corporate Services *(acting 1 April 2024)*
Ms Colette Kelly		Asst Director: Internal Audit and Quality Assurance
Ms Sue Mhakure		Campus Manager: Fish Hoek

Notes on Audit & Risk Committee:

- The Chairperson of Council may not be a member of the Committee.
- The Deputy Chairperson of Council may not chair this Committee.
- Only external members of Council are members of this Committee.
- Council must appoint an independent member to serve on the Committee.
  The independent member is **not** part of Council.
- Additional external persons may be appointed to the committee for additional expertise.

MEETINGS OF AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE

DATE	PURPOSE
15 May 2025	Ordinary meeting
29 May 2025	Joint meeting with Finance Committee *(Approval of audited Annual Financial Statements 2024)*

29 May 2025	Special Meeting *(Approval of audited Annual Financial Statements 2024)*
13 August 2025	Ordinary meeting
24 October 2025	Ordinary meeting

Finance Committee		
External Member	Chairperson	Ms Ntombizawo Phandle
External Member	Ordinary Member	Ms Reyhana Gani
External Member	Ordinary Member	Mr Terence Arendse
Internal Member	Principal *(acting 24 Oct 2024)*	Ms Charlene Matthews
Internal Member	Deputy Principal: Innovation and Development	Ms Christiana Nel
Internal Member	Deputy Principal: Finance	Vacant
Internal Member	Support Chief Financial Officer *(appt 15 Sept 2024)*	Mr Wilfred Jackson
Internal Member	Deputy Principal: Corporate Services *(acting 1 April 2024)*	Ms Shameemah Baboo
Participating Observers		
Ms Didi Assure-Wertheim		Deputy Principal: Academic Services *(acting 1 Jan 2025)*
Ms Mariaana Herne		Campus Manager: Muizenberg

MEETINGS OF FINANCE COMMITTEE (FINCOM)

DATE	PURPOSE
14 May 2025	Ordinary (rescheduled)meeting
24 July 2025	Ordinary meeting
9 September 2025	special meeting – approval of Fee Increases
31 October 2025	Budget approval 2026

Human Resources Committee (HRC)		
External Member	Chairperson	Ms Nontombi Ncediwe
External Member	Donor Member	Ms Nasipi Mngeni
External Member	Ordinary Member	Mr Richard Ndengane
External Member	Ordinary Member	Mr Siyabonga Mgolombane
Internal Member	Acting Principal *(appt 21 October 2024)*	Ms Charlene Matthews
Internal Member	Deputy Principal: Corporate Services *(acting 1 April 2024)*	Ms Shameemah Baboo
Participating Observers		
Mr Claudio Davids		Manager: Human Resources (HR) *(acting 4 Feb 2024)*
Ms Didi Assure-Wertheim		Deputy Principal (Acting): Academic Services *(1 Jan 2025)*
Mr Jeremiah Moeketsi		Campus Manager (Acting): Khayelitsha *(1 Jan 2025)*

MEETINGS OF HRC

DATE	PURPOSE
14 April 2025	Ordinary meeting
7 August 2025	Ordinary meeting
16 October 2025	Ordinary meeting

PLANCO		
External Member	Chairperson	Ms Lolwethu Luthuli
External Member	Ordinary Member	Richard Ndengane
External Member	Ordinary Member	Kyle Williams
External Member	Donor Member*)*	N Phandle

PLANCO		
External Member	Ordinary Member	S Mgolombane
Internal Member	Acting Principal *(21 October 2024)*	Ms Charlene Matthews
Internal Member	Deputy Principal: Finance *(retired 31 March 2023)*	Vacant
Internal Member	Support Chief Financial Officer *(appt 15 Sept 2024)*	Mr Wilfred Jackson
Internal Member	Deputy Principal: Innovation and Development	Ms Christiana Nel
Internal Member	Deputy Principal: Corporate Services *(appt 1 April 2024)*	Ms Shameemah Baboo
Internal Member	Deputy Principal: Academic Services *(acting 1 January 2025)*	Ms Didi Assure-Wertheim
Participating Observers		
Mr Sello Lekhanya		Asst Director: TVET MIS *(acting 1 Mar 2025)*
Ms Colette Kelly		Asst Director: Internal Audit and Quality Assurance
Mr Jeremiah Moeketsi		Campus Manager: Khayelitsha *(acting 1 Jan 2025)*
Ms Souchan Galant-Jackson		Campus Manager: Mitchells Plain Campus
Mr Jeremy Schuster		Academic Head: Occupational

MEETINGS OF THE PLANNING AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE (PLANCO)

DATE	PURPOSE
2 May 2025	Ordinary meeting
14 August 2025	Ordinary meeting
10 October 2025	Special meeting: Strat Plan and APP

30 October 2025	Ordinary meeting

7.2. REPORTS BY COMMITTEES OF COUNCIL

AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE REPORT 2025 FINANCIAL YEAR

The Audit and Risk Committee (ARC) of False Bay TVET College is a statutory committee appointed by, and accountable to, the College Council. The Committee operates in accordance with its approved Charter and is aligned to the principles and recommended practices of the King IV Report on Corporate Governance for South Africa.

The ARC became fully operational in May 2025 following the formal constitution of the full Council. The Committee comprised four independent external members during the year under review, thereby ensuring objectivity and independence in the execution of its oversight responsibilities.

The AGSA has a standing invitation to attend all meetings of the ARC, alongside senior members of the College management who participate as observers. This supports a coordinated and transparent approach to assurance and governance.

Meetings and Execution of Mandate

During the 2025 financial year, the ARC held three (3) ordinary meetings and one (1) special meeting, in line with its approved Annual Plan. The Committee also convened a joint meeting with the Finance Committee to consider and recommend the 2024 Annual Financial Statements (AFS).

The special ARC meeting reviewed and recommended the AFS for submission to Council, for approval. The Chairperson of the ARC reported to Council on the Committee's activities, key deliberations, and recommendations, thereby enabling Council to exercise effective oversight.

Financial Reporting and Audit Outcomes

The ARC is satisfied that the College's financial reporting processes are appropriate and that the Annual Financial Statements fairly present the financial position of the institution.

The 2025 AFS received a clean audit outcome, being an unqualified audit opinion with no findings, from the AGSA. This reflects a continuation in strengthening financial management, internal controls, and governance processes. The ARC will continue to monitor the sustainability of this outcome and the robustness of the underlying control environment.

Combined Assurance and Internal Audit

In line with leading governance practices, the ARC oversees the effectiveness of the combined assurance model to ensure that significant risks facing the College are adequately addressed.

For the 2025 financial year, internal audit services were provided by Nexia SAB&T. The ARC approved the Internal Audit Plan and received assurance reports covering key risk areas, including:

- Inventory Management
- Asset Verification
- Employee Verification
- Network Vulnerability
- Debtors Management
- Supply Chain Management

The ARC is satisfied that the internal audit function is independent and effective. The Committee continues to monitor the implementation of management actions to address identified risks and control weaknesses, thereby strengthening the overall system of internal control.

Governance, Risk Management and Compliance

The ARC plays a central role in supporting Council in overseeing risk management, compliance, and internal control systems. During the year, the Committee reviewed and approved key governance documents, including:

- The ARC Charter
- Fraud Prevention Plan
- ARC Annual Plan

These reviews ensure that the Committee's mandate and activities remain responsive to the evolving governance, regulatory, and operational environment of the College.

In line with its approved Annual Plan, the ARC maintained oversight through the regular review of key reports, including:

- Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure
- Unauthorised Expenditure
- Whistleblowing and Fraud Reports
- Strategic and Operational Risk Registers

Through these processes, the ARC contributes to fostering an ethical culture, strengthening accountability, and enhancing transparency within the College. The Committee also provides oversight on emerging risks and ensures that these are appropriately identified, prioritised, and managed.

Information and Technology Governance

The ARC continues to strengthen its oversight of ICT, recognising its growing strategic importance and associated risk profile. The Committee monitored the implementation, integration, and performance of key systems, including SAGE X3 and Academia. These systems are critical to the College’s operational effectiveness, financial integrity, and decision-making processes.

In light of increasing digitalisation, the ARC places continued emphasis on ICT governance, including data integrity, system security, and the management of technology-related risks.

Conclusion

The Audit and Risk Committee is satisfied that it has fulfilled its responsibilities in accordance with its mandate for the 2025 financial year. Through its work, the ARC has contributed to strengthening the College’s governance framework and advancing key governance outcomes, including an ethical culture, effective control, and sound performance. The Committee notes that the King IV Report on Corporate Governance for South Africa becomes effective in the 2026 financial year. In this regard, the ARC will continue to build on the progress achieved in 2025 and enhance its practices to ensure alignment with evolving governance standards and leading practices.

The ARC remains committed to maintaining its independence and exercising diligent oversight in support of Council, to promote sustainable value creation and institutional integrity.

FINANCE COMMITTEE 2025 REPORT

The Finance Committee was constituted in March 2025 and met three times during the year. The Committee had one joint meeting with the ARC for the deliberation and approval of the College's Management Report, and Annual Financial Statements.

The Finance Committee performed the following functions:

- Exercised oversight by ensuring preparation and approval of college budget and submissions thereof to the College Council for ratification.
- Monitoring of variances and quarterly revisions and ensured that the outputs to be delivered are specific and consistent with the desired outcomes.
- Recommended to Council and ensure that the necessary steps are taken to initiate any financial related investigations into financial misconduct
- Reviewed and recommended to Council any capital projects, prior to commitment, and monitor and reported on the progress thereon.
- Reviewed and recommended to Council any sale or disposal of moveable assets proposed by management.
- Provided combined assurance with the Audit and Risk Committee in the review of the Annual Financial Statements.

The Committee is satisfied that it has complied with its legal, regulatory, and other responsibilities, in all material respects.

Strategic Planning Session

THE HRC REPORT 2025

The Human Resources Committee (HRC) is a duly constituted Committee of Council, comprising members of the College Executive and four external members of Council. Following the commencement of the College Council's term of office late in 2024, the committee initially operated with five members, three of whom were external Council members. To constitute a full committee, an additional external member was subsequently appointed. The full Council structure was finalized in April 2025, following the appointment of the final four Council members in accordance with Clause 10.6 of the Continuing Education and Training (CET) Act of 2006 (as amended).

Throughout the year, the HRC remained committed to maintaining the highest standards of governance, accountability, and institutional effectiveness within the FBC community.

A primary focus for the HRC in 2025 was addressing critical leadership vacancies. The committee noted with concern that several key executive positions remained vacant for extended periods due to Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET) delays. Operating with acting staff members in major management roles poses a strategic risk to institutional accountability and operational stability. To mitigate this impact on False Bay TVET College, the HRC recommended that the Chairperson of Council formally engage the DHET to expedite permanent appointments. The committee recommended the urgent filling of the following senior vacancies:

- Principal
- Deputy Principal: Finance
- Deputy Principal: Corporate Services
- Campus Manager (Westlake Campus)

Under the guidance of the HRC, the College remains dedicated to the annual review and implementation of human resource policies to ensure continuous relevance and compliance. The committee, in partnership with college management, has committed to reviewing all current internal policies to ensure strict alignment with DHET frameworks and directives.

Recognizing that staff wellness and capacity-building are foundational to organizational success, the HRC continuously monitored the implementation of the Workplace Skills Plan (WSP). The committee ensured that staff training initiatives effectively targeted identified performance gaps and aligned with the overarching workforce needs of the College.

The HRC worked in close collaboration with the Human Resources Department to drive the achievement of the College's Employment Equity targets. Through rigorous monitoring of recruitment processes and the meticulous preparation of Employment Equity Act (EEA) reports, the committee ensured the institution remains on track to meet its transformational objectives.

In 2025, the HRC played a pivotal role in steering effective human resource management practices, safeguarding employee well-being, and promoting professional development across the institution.
The committee extends its sincere gratitude to all HRC members, College employees, and external stakeholders for their unwavering support, dedication, and valuable contributions throughout the year.

Pink Friday: Breast Cancer Awareness – Health and Wellness

PLANNING AND RESOURCE COMMITTEE (PLANCO) REPORT 2025

INTRODUCTION

PLANCO is a duly constituted sub-committee of Council of False Bay TVET College responsible for governance oversight and strategic monitoring of institutional planning, infrastructure, enrolments, programme development, student success, digitalisation, partnerships and institutional sustainability.

During the 2025 reporting period, PLANCO continued to provide strategic oversight aligned to the False Bay TVET College Strategic Plan 2026–2030, the Department of Higher Education and Training strategic priorities, National Development Plan 2030, and broader labour market and economic development imperatives.

The Committee monitored institutional performance through quarterly governance reports focusing on:

- Strategic planning and institutional performance;
- Student enrolments and programme growth;
- Occupational qualification expansion;
- Student success and academic performance;
- Infrastructure development and CIEG-funded projects;
- Digitalisation and ICT development;
- Partnerships and Work Integrated Learning (WIL);
- Entrepreneurship and innovation initiatives;
- Governance, sustainability and institutional risk management.

STRATEGIC PLANNING AND INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATION

A major focus area during the reporting period was the oversight and strategic alignment of the False Bay TVET College Five-Year Strategic Plan 2026–2030. The Committee noted that the Strategic Plan positions the College towards occupational qualification expansion, digital transformation and blended learning, labour market responsiveness, strengthened industry partnerships and workplace learning, entrepreneurship development, as well as financial sustainability and institutional growth.

The Committee further noted the ongoing national curriculum transformation process involving the gradual phasing out of legacy Report 191 qualifications and the expansion of QCTO Occupational Certificate qualifications. While these reforms create significant opportunities for improved labour market responsiveness and future-focused programme delivery, the Committee acknowledged that several institutional challenges remain, including SETA funding uncertainty, workplace placement constraints, infrastructure and equipment requirements, staffing and curriculum readiness, as well as broader financial sustainability pressures within the TVET sector.

STUDENT ENROLMENTS AND PROGRAMME EXPANSION

The Committee noted strong institutional enrolment performance during the reporting period, with the College achieving 99.59% of its 2025 enrolment target and exceeding its Q1 2026 enrolment target by achieving 102%.

The Committee further acknowledged the continued growth and expansion of occupational and digital skills programmes aligned to labour market demands, future-focused learning and national economic priorities. In support of curriculum transformation and institutional responsiveness to the world of work, the College expanded its Occupational Qualification portfolio to 22 accredited Occupational Qualifications, while an additional 17 programmes remain in the development pipeline for future implementation.

STUDENT SUCCESS AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

PLANCO continued to monitor institutional academic performance, certification, progression and retention rates throughout the reporting period. The Committee noted positive academic performance indicators, including a programme retention rate of 95%, a subject pass rate of 80%, and an overall progression rate of 76%.

These results reflect the institution's continued commitment to quality teaching and learning, student support and academic excellence. The Committee further acknowledged the continued efforts of Academic Services and Student Support Services in strengthening student success, progression and retention despite ongoing curriculum transformation processes and funding pressures within the TVET sector.

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND CIEG OVERSIGHT

Infrastructure development and maintenance remained a major governance priority during the reporting period, with the Committee continuing to monitor the implementation of Capital Infrastructure Efficiency Grant (CIEG) projects, workshop modernisation initiatives, ICT infrastructure upgrades and campus maintenance programmes aimed at improving teaching and learning facilities across the College. The Committee noted that the institution had received over R62 million in CIEG funding, enabling the completion of approximately 40 infrastructure projects, while several ICT, workshop modernisation, accessibility and safety-related projects remained active and ongoing.

PLANCO continued to advocate for strategic investment in digital transformation, smart workshop development, sustainable infrastructure enhancement and modern teaching and learning environments aligned to the future needs of the TVET sector.

The Mitchells Plain Campus development remained one of the College's flagship strategic infrastructure projects during the reporting period. The Committee noted that the estimated project value currently stands at approximately R343 million, with a planned student capacity of 2,300 students and construction progress estimated at approximately 60% by Quarter 4 of 2025. The project is anticipated for completion during 2026 and remains strategically aligned to expanding access to TVET education, future-focused programme delivery, digital infrastructure integration and community-responsive institutional development.

GOVERNANCE, DIGITALISATION AND INSTITUTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

PLANCO continued to monitor governance matters relating to institutional sustainability, digital transformation, risk management, partnerships and workplace learning, infrastructure governance, and overall student and stakeholder experience. The Committee further acknowledged significant institutional progress achieved during the reporting period in relation to blended learning and digital systems enhancement, Wi-Fi and ICT infrastructure upgrades, student support improvements, and the strengthening of strategic partnerships and entrepreneurship initiatives.

Throughout the reporting period, the Committee remained committed to promoting ethical governance, institutional accountability and effective strategic oversight in support of the College's long-term sustainability, operational efficiency and transformation agenda.

APPRECIATION

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to my fellow Council members, Executive Management, staff, governance structures and strategic partners for their continued commitment, support and contribution throughout the reporting period. Despite the challenges and ongoing transformation within the TVET sector, I am encouraged by the significant progress made by False Bay TVET College in advancing institutional transformation, occupational and digital skills delivery, infrastructure modernisation, student success and support, industry responsiveness, as well as governance and institutional sustainability.

I remain confident that the College is strategically positioned to continue contributing meaningfully towards skills development, youth empowerment and economic participation in South Africa.

Academic Board Report

As mandated by the CET Act, the Academic Board of the College is accountable to the Council for all the teaching, learning, research, and academic functions of the College, as well as the promotion of the participation of women and students with disabilities in its learning programmes. Furthermore, it has established internal academic monitoring and quality promotion mechanisms.

Composition of the Academic Board

Members of the Academic Board include the Principal, Deputy Principal (Academic), Programme Heads, lecturers at the College, members of the College Council, members of the SRC and additional persons as may be determined by the Council. The majority of the Academic Board members are lecturing staff members. All Campus Managers are represented on the Academic Board as well as the SRC Campus Chairpersons and Vice Chairpersons from all five campuses. The voice of the students on the Academic Board is a critical part of the functioning of the Academic Board.

The SRC participation in the academic board forms a key part of our ongoing efforts to ensure student participation and engagement with college management structures. The term of office for the SRC is always an academic year and as such part of the first meeting in the year is to thank the previous SRC for their exemplary service to the wider college community and to welcome the incoming cohort.

The SRC representation on the academic board is made up of the SRC President and Vice President with the rest of the SRC executive actively encouraged to attend the meetings. The 2025 SRC were critical in elevating student concerns to the college academic board as well as their regular and consistent reporting to the board throughout 2025.

Duties and Responsibilities of the Academic Board

The Academic Board of the College is responsible for developing new policies and introducing new programmes which are informed by student enrolment, annual academic performance, job placement statistics of graduates, critical and scarce skills and local economic and development needs.

The Academic Board ensures that the College implements all policies related to quality education and training delivery.

The Academic Board also has an oversight role with regards to:

- Monitoring of teaching and learning.
- Conditions of teaching and learning facilities, teaching methodology, lesson delivery and classroom management.
- Monitoring the attendance of students and lecturers.

- Academic support with specific reference to the utilisation and impact of academic support programmes.
- Monitoring of certification, throughput, and retention in all ministerial programmes as well as implementation, completion rates and certification of occupational programmes.
- Approval of new learning programmes.
- Confirmation of discontinuation of learning programmes.
- Accreditation status of programmes.
- Annual approval of the PQM.
- Student matters (e.g., Code of Conduct, revision and updates of the Code of Conduct, SRC matters).
- Quality Assurance (academic monitoring, Quality Promotion Mechanisms and Quality Management Systems and/or audit reports).
- Reporting on the Teaching and Learning Plan and the Student Support Services Monitoring tool.
- Monitoring and tracking the outstanding certificates for Vocational and Occupational Programmes.

Academic Board Committee

The following sub-Committees reported their activities to the Academic Board:

- **The Academic Programme Review Committee** plays a vital role in quality assurance, evaluating proposed new academic programmes for accreditation and providing comprehensive recommendations to the Academic Board. Additionally, the Committee is responsible for identifying, reviewing, and providing strategic justifications for any programmes earmarked for discontinuation.

- **Student Services Committee**: This Committee addressed issues that related specifically to student support and development services including relevant policy review. The Committee however did not meet during 2025.

- **The CfE/RI Advisory Committee** is a sub-committee of the FBC Academic Board mandated to provide governance oversight, advisory support and strategic guidance to the Centre for Entrepreneurship and Rapid Incubation (CfE/RI).

  The Advisory Committee reports to the Academic Board on matters relating to the performance of entrepreneurship programme delivery, as well as to the Planning and Resource Committee on key performance indicators (KPIs) relating to partnerships, projects, and income generation.

The Advisory Committee is constituted as follows:

- Chairperson: Ms Nasipha Mngeni (Newly appointed College Council member and elected CfERI Advisory Committee Chairperson)
- FBC Deputy Principal – Innovation and Development: Ms Christiana Nel
- FBC CfERI Manager: Ms Nafeesa Dinie
- FBC CfERI Programme Manager: Mr Thomas Mvumvu

- FBC: Finance Manager (Acting): Ms Pelokazi Maqaqa

External Representatives from:

- Small Enterprise Development Finance Agency (SEDFA): Ms Deborah Twala
- Chamber of Commerce/Skylar: Mr Jonathan Jacobs
- Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT): Professor Iwu Gervase
- Ms Charleen Duncan – Allan Gray Orbis Empowerment Foundation
- Mr John Stephenson – Rotary International: District 9350
- Ms Thandi Mabena – Enablis / Consultant & Part-time Lecturer University of Stellenbosch
- Prof Chux (C.G.) Uwe – University of Western Cape

The Centre creates an enabling environment for youth entrepreneurial inclusivity, participation, and diversity through unlocking co-creation and innovative blended-learning approaches for artisan, vocational, trade and occupational entrepreneurial development.

It has been proven that TVET students have a faster pathway to entrepreneurship, due to the learning approach and methodologies. This includes theory, practical, experiential and WIL, coupled with action-driven entrepreneurship learning and development programs which are designed to stimulate entrepreneurial thinking, appetite, interest and action.

MICSeta & CfE Digital Training Graduation in partnership with Abaguquli

SRC Report

The narrative report includes activities and performance by the SRC for 2025.

Background

The SRC had an active and vibrant cohort this year which contributed substantively to the student welfare at False Bay College. They implemented their 2025 Plan of Action with great initiative and maximum student involvement. The SRC remains dedicated to providing their constituency with effective service that responds to student needs. The SRC sought to foster a caring mindset, offer the best service, and encourage respect for diversity and individuality. The goal of every SRC event was to create a lasting impression on future student leaders through setting a positive example in both extra-mural and the academic spheres of student life.

Highlights of our SRC year activities include:

- Registration and Orientation Support
- Valentine's Day Celebration
- Class Reps Induction Support
- Various Awareness Campaigns
- Student Leadership Development
- Sport, Arts and Culture
- Active participation in college strategic planning process for 2026

Registration and Orientation Support

Registration Support

During the registration period, the SRC assisted all students by giving them the following support:

- Information (directing them to the right station)
- Bursary Application Information
- Assistance with registration requirements, where necessary
- Attending to all student queries.
- Assisting with referrals to SSO's and SSM in connection with occupational program options.

Orientation Support

The SRC, across all campuses, played a very crucial role in supporting the orientation. This is a very important programme for all new students; and the SRC ensured that all students received the attention required.

Valentines Day

This is an event to welcome all the new students to our campuses and to introduce them to the fun part of life as a student at our college. Apart from introducing the fun element, this event is aimed at educating students about relationships and sexual education.

Class Representatives Induction Support

An induction session was held for the newly elected 2025 class representatives. Their responsibilities were explained, as well as the expected cooperation for it to be carried out. Several members of the campus management teams had a meet and greet with the class representatives.

Academic Awareness

Student academic awareness, especially through peer-to-peer or even graduate interactions, plays a crucial role in personal and collective growth. When students share knowledge, experiences, and challenges, they not only deepen their understanding but also create a supportive community. This type of collaboration helps foster a culture of learning, where everyone can thrive and encourage one another to reach their fullest potential. While technical briefings are still completed during orientation weeks, it is enhanced by peer engagement.

Academic Support Campaign

The SRC promoted all academic programmes and incorporated a range of academic support campaigns in the 2025 Plan with the goal of motivating students to perform well. The SRC academic campaign was an ongoing project and was promoted throughout FBC social media channels.

Health and Wellness Day Support

The Student Support and Development Services (SSDS) hosted student health and wellness events in collaboration with the local clinic and various other organisations visiting our campuses. Services provided included counselling on sexual health, as well as family planning was available and accessible to all students. The SRC played a very crucial role in ensuring the success of this activation across the campuses.

Sports Art and Culture

The SRC played a big role in the planning of all college sports, arts and culture events. The events were successful as many of our students' won medals in their respective categories.

A Showcase of Education

The Top Achievers and Graduation Ceremony served as a powerful reminder of the value of hard work, determination, and commitment. These students have not only excelled in their individual pursuits but have also enriched our community with their diverse talents and passions. Their success is a testament to what can be accomplished through perseverance and dedication, no matter the field. This achievement is just the beginning, and we are excited to see where their drive and ambition will take them.

7.3 Risk Management

The College maintained a structured and oversight-driven approach to risk management during 2025, with the Audit and Risk Committee providing ongoing monitoring of key risk areas, including governance and fraud risks. Emphasis was placed on strengthening internal controls, enhancing audit follow-up processes, and ensuring that risk mitigation actions were effectively implemented.

Throughout the year, management continued to identify, assess, and respond to risks that could impact the achievement of strategic objectives. Internal audit progress reports and quarterly governance reporting enabled the monitoring of emerging risks and the effectiveness of control measures.

The Committee also maintained oversight of irregular, fruitless, and wasteful expenditure, internal audit findings, and whistleblowing matters, with corrective actions tracked through formal action plans and reporting mechanisms.

This integrated and reporting-driven approach strengthened the College's ability to respond to risk exposures, reinforced accountability across management structures, and supported sound governance practices. Continued attention was given to ethical conduct and compliance with regulatory requirements which all contributed to the maintenance of an effective control environment and institutional integrity.

Top 3 risks:

Outcome	Key Risks	Risk Mitigation
SO1: Expanded access to TVET opportunities	Cessation of enrolments in NATED programmes following the DHET ministerial directive	Develop a structured transition plan to shift students into NC(V) and occupational programmes; strengthen marketing and recruitment; engage DHET and SETAs for additional funding; and implement clear communication to stakeholders to mitigate reputational risk.
SO1: Expanded access to TVET opportunities	Delays is development of Mitchells Plain campus	Strengthen project oversight, enhance stakeholder and community engagement, collaborate with security structures to mitigate disruptions, ensure contractor vetting, and implement structured communication and contingency infrastructure plans.
SO1: Expanded access to TVET opportunities	Overestimation of progression rates (under enrolment)	Adopt data-driven enrolment forecasting, strengthen resource planning, and enhance student retention and support interventions to reduce dropout rates and improve enrolment accuracy.

WIL Career Fair – Fish Hoek Campus 2025

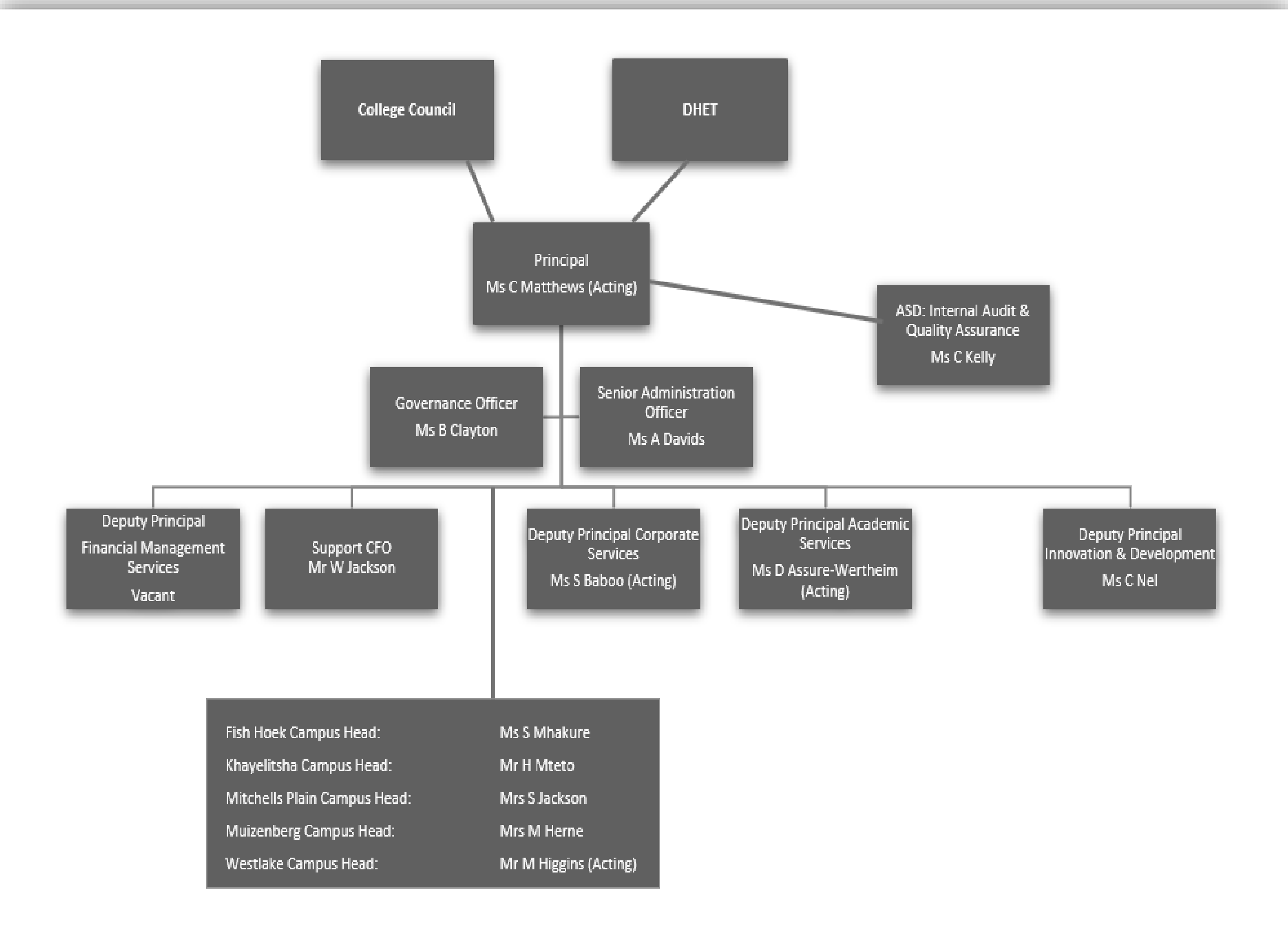
PART C:

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

8. REPORT BY PRINCIPAL ON MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

During 2025, the College had vacant positions within its senior management team. The position of Deputy Principal Finance remained vacant following the retirement of the previous incumbent at the end of March 2023. The college appointed a support Chief Finance Officer to manage the Finance Department. In addition, the Deputy Principal: Corporate Services position was vacant at the close of the reporting period. The principal's position also remained vacant following the retirement of the previous incumbent at the end of September 2023.

College Organogram 2025



Total number of personnel including vacancies and internships on 31 December 2025:

Staff Description	Staff excluding Vacancies	Vacancies	Acting Positions
Management	2	3	3
Lecturing Staff	208	16	7
Support Staff	195	25	8
Interns	15	0	0
Total	**420**	**41**	**18**

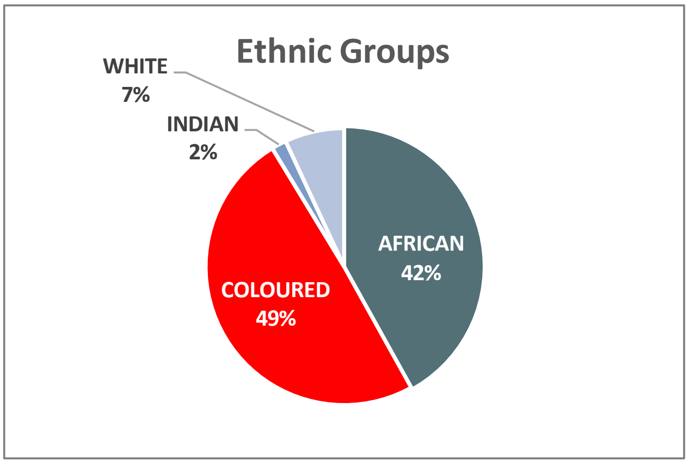
8.1. Personnel Overview on 31 December 2025

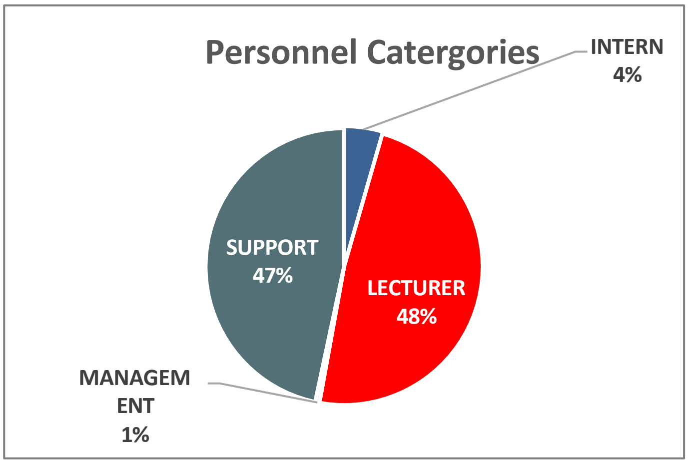
As at the end of the 2025 reporting period, the College's staffing complement included 420 actively filled positions and 18 staff members in acting roles, with 41 vacancies identified across various categories. The management structure, comprising 5 positions, had 2 permanent appointments, 3 vacancies, and 3 individuals serving in acting capacities. Notably, the College Principal position remained vacant.

The Lecturing Staff category reported 208 filled positions, alongside 7 acting appointments and 16 vacancies. Support Staff positions totalled 195 filled roles, with 8 acting appointments and 25 vacancies. The College also supported the development of 15 interns during the reporting year.

In 2023, the DHET imposed a moratorium on filling vacant posts due to budgetary constraints. This directive on cost control measures for vacant posts, new posts, and support staff upgrades was in effect from 01 October 2023 to 31 March 2025.

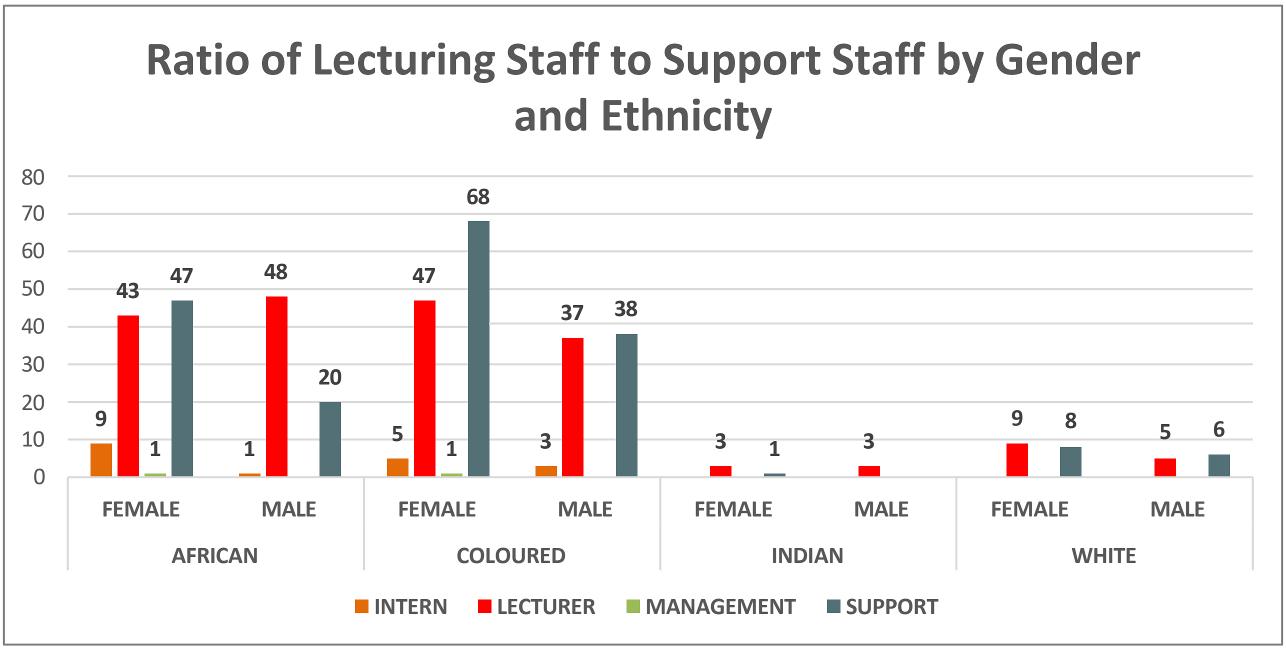
Personnel Demographics



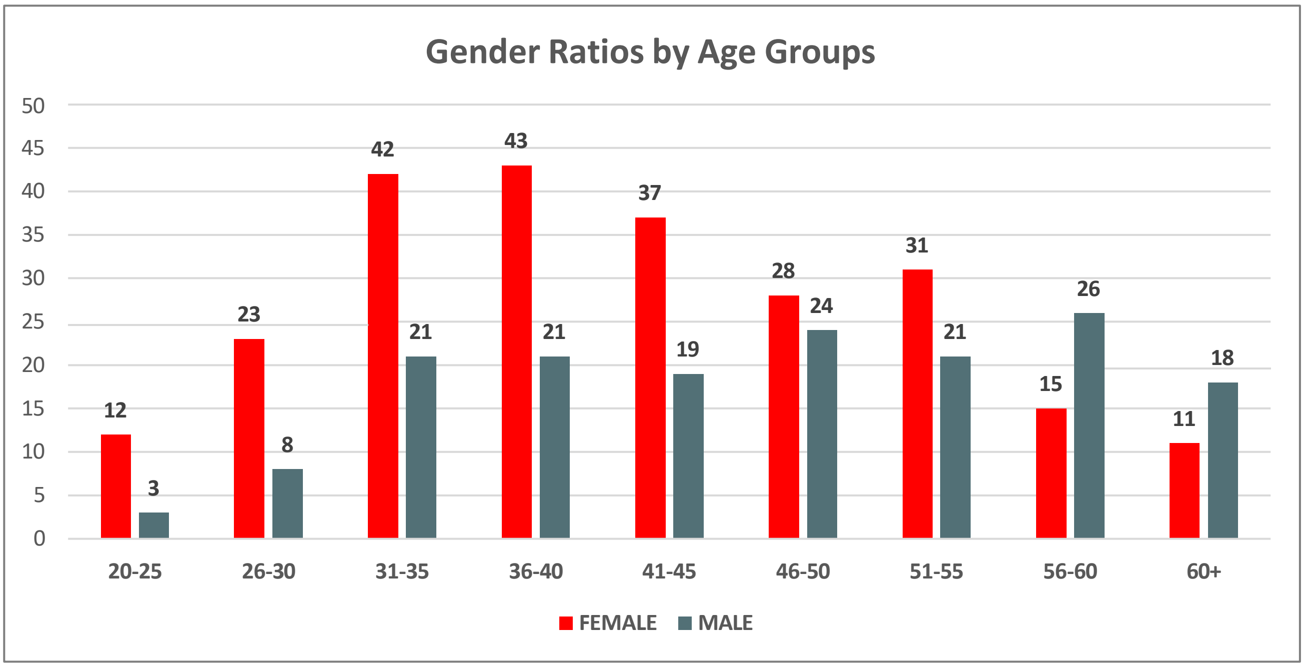


The summary of ethnic groups is a representation of diversity within the college community. Overall, the pie chart illustrates a community characterized by a blend of ethnicities, each contributing to the vibrant and dynamic nature of the college community. The distribution underscores the importance of inclusivity and the celebration of cultural diversity in fostering a harmonious and enriched college community life.

The roles in the college focus on educational and support roles.

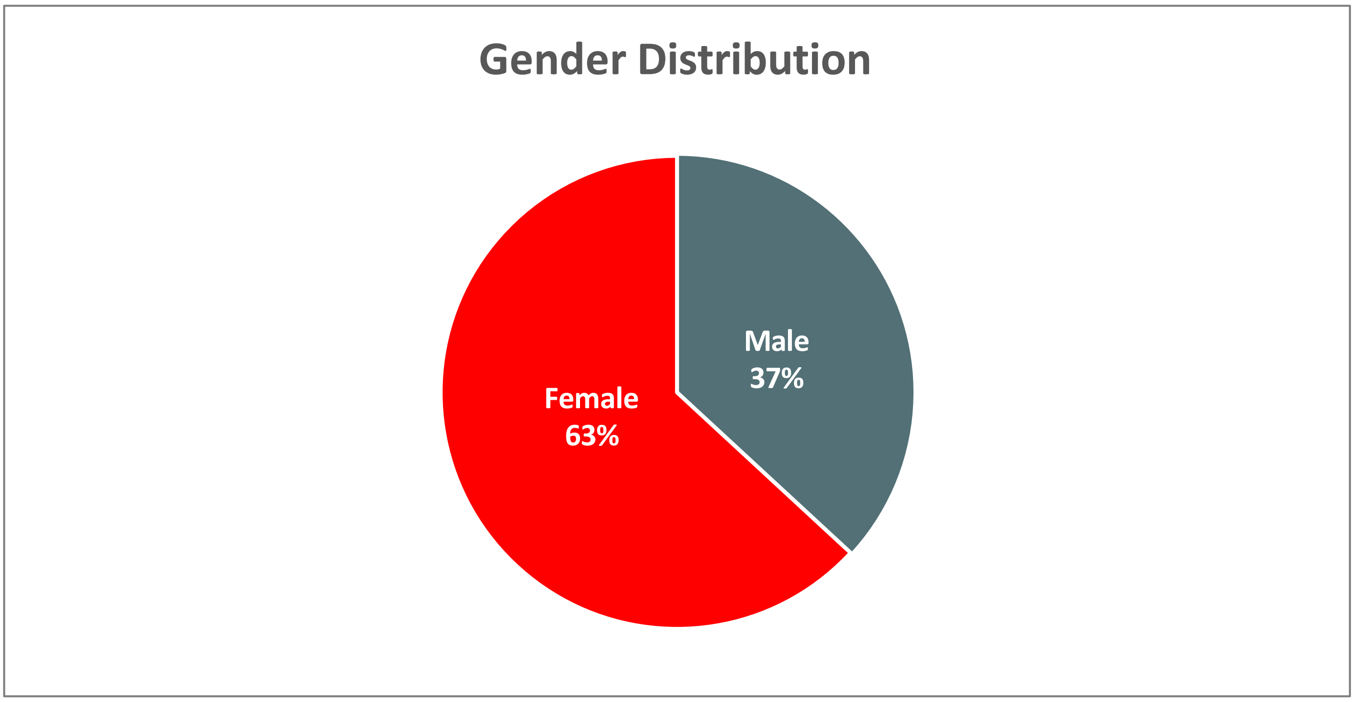


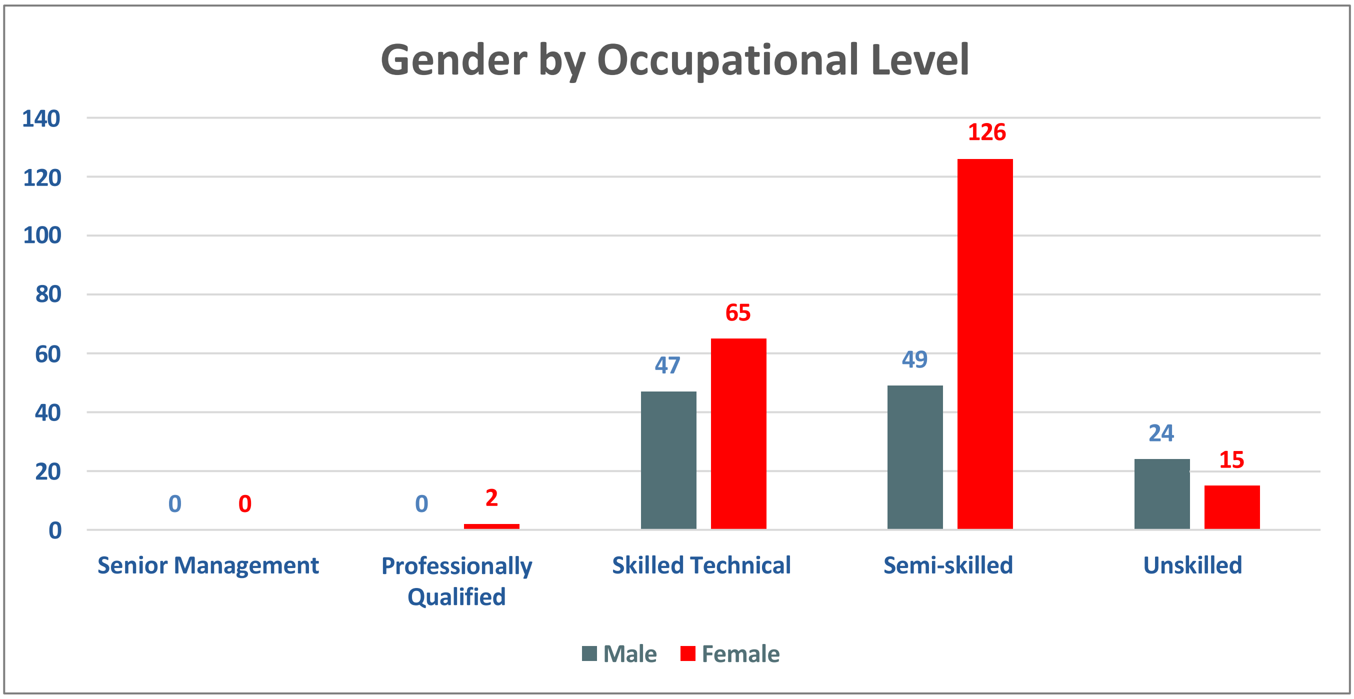
A comparison of employees by gender and ethnicity provides a clear picture of employment representation and opportunities within the college. Female Coloured support staff, numbering 68 individuals, constitute the largest demographic group. The groups that follow are smaller, with the next highest representation being 48 employees, followed by two groups with 47 employees each, and another with 43 employees, while the remaining groups have even lower representation levels.



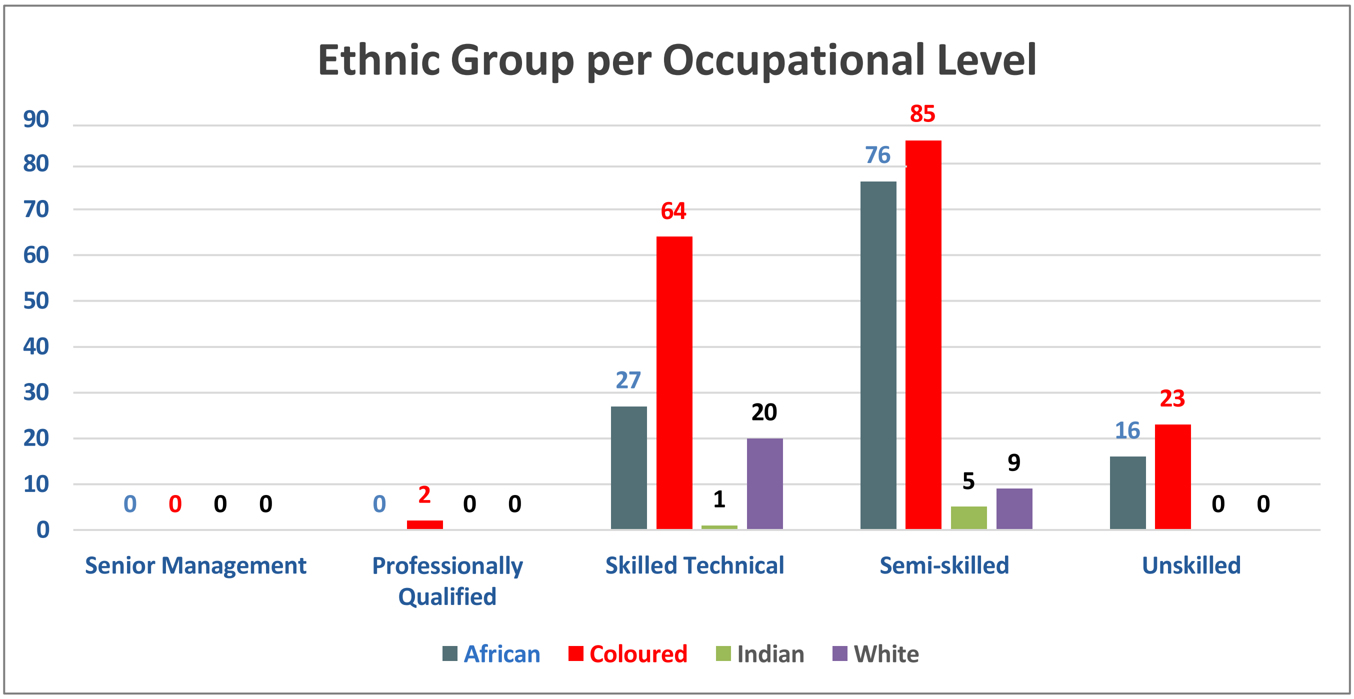
Furthermore, the majority of employees fall within the 31 to 40 age group, with females constituting the larger proportion within this category, reflecting positive progress in gender representation within the workforce.

Employment Equity Overview





The position of Principal is the only Senior Management post within the college. As the position is currently vacant, the college presently has no senior managers in office. Furthermore, the workforce profile indicates that the majority of employees are semi-skilled, with female employees dominating all occupational levels except for Unskilled category. Female employees constitute 63% of the total workforce, reflecting an increase of 3% compared to the previous year.



As a TVET college, it is expected that the institution would be predominantly composed of skilled and semi-skilled employees. It is also noteworthy that this occupational category reflects the highest level of ethnic diversity across the workforce.

Heritage Day Staff Activation- Westlake Campus

8.2. E -Learning as a strategy to support teaching and learning

Blended learning remained a strategic priority at False Bay TVET College throughout the 2025 academic year, with implementation driven through a combination of structured training, campus-based support, and continuous operational improvements to the College's digital learning environment.

8.3. LMS Implementation

FBC has been utilising Moodle as its LMS, which serves as a comprehensive platform for content design, delivery, storage, and assessment across all modes of delivery. The college has dedicated staff within the e-learning department to support academic staff in utilizing Moodle effectively and despite the emergent staffing challenges the wider student support community came together to ensuring service delivery for this vital function still took place in 2025

Blended learning remained a strategic priority at False Bay TVET College throughout the 2025 academic year, with implementation driven through a combination of structured training, campus-based support, and continuous operational improvements to the College's digital learning environment.
The following successes can be reported for the college LMS for 2025:

- The college LMS continued its trend of near 100% uptime in 2025 with a single hosting failure which was quickly attended to without disruption to service delivery or system challenges.
- Academic Services/eLearning strengthened blended learning readiness through staff training on Moodle/MyFBC, MS Teams, and AI in teaching, plus student orientation and digital literacy support across campuses.
- Campus OLC assisted with Orientation and the distribution of QR-enabled access to online training materials
- All shared Distance Learning content was updated and made available to part-time students and fulltime learners.
- All registered students were enrolled in their relevant subjects throughout the year.
- New Courses were created for all new occupational qualifications.
- Use of LMS was expanded to include OLC activities at our Fish Hoek Campus

8.4. Initiatives Introduced In 2025

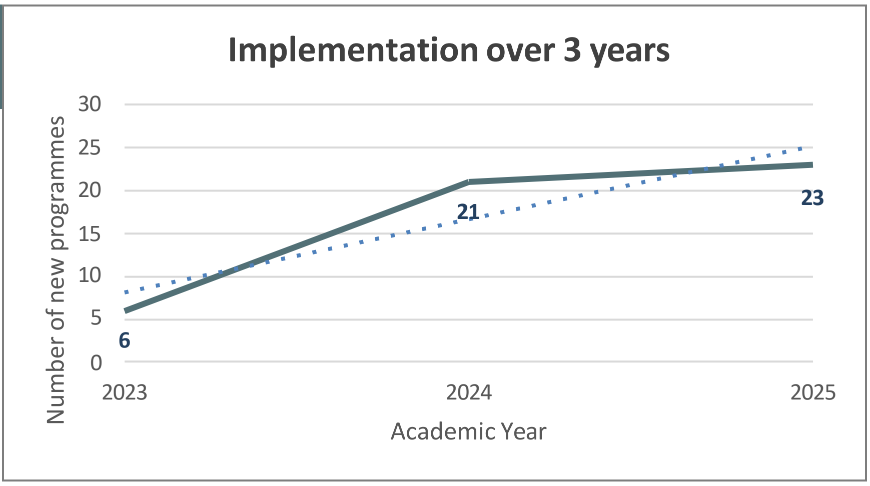
Workshops on AI for Education were held for staff and covered tools such as ChatGPT and Microsoft Copilot, exploring their practical benefits and limitations in a teaching and learning context. Staff were encouraged to critically engage with these tools and to consider how they could be responsibly integrated into their practice.

Workshops were also held on digital academic tools to enhance teaching and learning. Among others, this included EON XR training. EON XR is a cloud-based platform that allows educators to integrate virtual and augmented reality into their lessons using ready-made 3D assets. Lecturers were trained to develop immersive

VR and AR learning resources that can be accessed through the college's Learning Management System. This broadened the range of interactive learning experiences available to students.

8.5. Implementation of new programmes 2023 to 2025

Academic Year	New Programmes
2023	6
2024	21
2025	23
Grand Total	**50**



The data shows a significant upward trend in the implementation of new programmes from 2023 to 2025.

- **2023:** There was a notable increase to **6** new programmes, reflecting a scaling-up of implementation efforts.
  - Cyber Security Short-Skills Course (INSETA)
  - Learnership: Occupational Certificate-Computer Technician
  - NC(V): Information Technology and Computer Science: Programming and Robotics L2
  - Occupational Certificate Boilermaker Level 4
  - Spray Painting Short Skills Programme
  - Systems Support Short Skills Programme

- **2024:** The most dramatic jump occurred, with **21** new programmes introduced nearly triple the previous year and over 15 times the number in 2023

NEW PROGRAMMES 2024 VS 2025		
No.	**2024**	**2025**
1	Boilermaker ARPL Funded	NC: N4: Civil engineering
2	Coded Welder Skills Training	Advanced panel beating short skills programme
3	Intro Spray Painting Short Skills Programme	Advanced spray-painting short skills programme

4	Mechanical Fitter ARPL Funded	Advanced welding short skills programme
5	NC: N4: Mechanical Engineering	CISCO-ONLINE CCNA 1 Introduction to Networks
6	Occupational Certificate Automotive Motor Mechanic 1st Year	Occupational certificate: electrician - 1st year
7	Occupational Certificate Boat Builder and Repairer (Boat Builder) Level 4	Occupational certificate: electrician - 2nd year
8	Occupational Certificate Boilermaker 1st Year	Occupational certificate: solar photovoltaic service technician - 1st year
9	Occupational Certificate Boilermaker 2nd Year	OC: Panel Beater
10	Occupational Certificate Mechanical Fitter 1st Year	OC: Electrician
11	Occupational Certificate Mechanical Fitter 2nd Year	OC: Vehicle Painter (Automobile and Marine Painter)
12	Occupational Certificate Mechanical Fitter 3rd Year	OC: Millwright
13	Occupational Certificate Welder 1st Year	OC: Fitter & Turner
14	Occupational Certificate: Chef 1st Year	OC: Solar Photovoltaic Technician
15	Occupational Certificate: ECD Practitioner	Occupational Skills Programme: Coded Welding
16	Panel beating Short Skills Programme Intro	Occupational Skills Programme: Early Childhood Caregiver
17	Panel beating Short Skills Programme National Business Initiative (NBI)	Occupational Certificate: Management Assistant
18	Spray Painting Short Skills Programme NBI	Occupational Certificate: Bookkeeper
19	Welding ARPL Funded	Occupational Certificate: Office Administrator
20	Welding Short Skills Programme Intro	Occupational Certificate: Software Developer
21	Welding Short Skills Programme NBI	SP: Front-end Web Designer
22		OC: Conference and Event Organiser
23		OC: Cook

Over the three-year period, a total of 50 new programmes were launched, indicating a strategic and accelerated expansion. The consistent year-on-year growth suggests a deliberate and focused effort to diversify and modernise the programme offering. The sharp rise in 2025 points to increased institutional capacity, greater alignment with industry needs, and policy-driven targets being met.

8.6. Programme Planning

The Academic Board formally approved the 2025 Programme Qualification Mix (PQM). In shaping a curriculum that is both responsive and future-focused, the Board's final determination of the PQM was meticulously informed by the following strategic drivers:

- **Industry Demand and Stakeholder Engagement:** consultations and engagements with host employers and SETAs to ensure curriculum relevance.
- **National and Provincial Economic Trends:** Continuous monitoring and analysis of macroeconomic indicators to align training with growth sectors.
- **Scarce and Critical Skills Research:** Deep-dive reviews of national and regional scarce and critical skills list to address systemic labour market shortages.
- **Workplace Placement Feasibility:** A proactive assessment of historical student placement challenges, ensuring that approved qualifications possess viable pathways for WIL and graduate employment.

8.7. Strategic Partnerships for Enhanced Employability and Skills Development

Strategic partnerships remain a cornerstone of False Bay TVET College's mission, serving as a vital bridge between institutional education and the evolving demands of the contemporary labour market. Through deliberate, active engagements with SETA's, government departments, and private sector industries, the College continues to expand access to meaningful skills development opportunities, particularly targeting unemployed youth. Furthermore, partnerships with industry facilitate workplace exposure opportunities students, graduate placement and for lecturers. This is critically important to ensure that teaching in the classrooms remains current, relevant and aligned with Industry standards, enhancing the quality of teaching and learning outcomes.

During the 2025 performance year, the College successfully established many new strategic partnership agreements, significantly enhancing the lives and career prospects for individuals through access to a wide range of developmental opportunities. These partnerships included:

- **18 Industry Partnership Agreements** – focused on facilitating WIL opportunities and delivering industry-specific training.
- **26 SETA Funding Agreements** – secured to support skills development programmes and internship placements.
- **5 Government Agreements** – aimed at advancing WIL initiatives and Early Childhood Development (ECD) training programmes.

8.8. Work Integrated Learning

This section presents the College's performance in facilitating student placement into workplace-based learning (WPBL), a strategic imperative within the TVET sector. WPBL plays a critical role in bridging the gap between theoretical learning and practical industry experience, thereby enhancing graduate employability.

Strong and sustained relationships between the College and industry are fundamental to the successful placement of students.

The college's partnerships are driven through coordinated interventions at campus, departmental, and executive management levels.

During the 2025 academic year, the College demonstrated a strong commitment to supporting student transition into the world of work. An overall placement rate of **87%** was achieved, with **394 out of 454 eligible students** successfully placed in relevant industry opportunities. This cohort comprised **122 occupational programme students, 240 N6 graduates, and 32 NC(V) Level 4 graduates**.

Notably, the College achieved:

- **160% (32 placements against a target of 20) placement rate for NC(V) Level 4 graduates Performance** exceeded targets substantially, which may be attributed to the placement of additional students beyond initial targets or the inclusion of backlog students from previous cohorts. This indicates strong employer demand and effective industry partnerships, although further clarification in reporting is recommended to ensure accuracy.
- **80% (240 placements against a target of 300) placement rate for N6 graduates of a target of 300,** despite highly constrained financial support from SETAs; While representing solid performance, the shortfall relative to full placement is largely influenced by limited SETA funding. This suggests a continued reliance on externally funded opportunities and highlights a potential gap in available workplace placements.
- **100% (122 placements against a target of 122) placement rate for occupational programme students of a target of 122** all of whom secured placements aligned with mandatory workplace training requirements. This category achieved full placement, reflecting strong alignment between programme requirements and labour market needs. It further demonstrates effective coordination with employers and compliance with mandatory WIL components.

Overall, the College continues to demonstrate a high level of effectiveness in facilitating student employability through WPBL. The strong performance, particularly in occupational programmes, reflects a maturing and responsive WIL ecosystem.

8.9. Entrepreneurship Training and Development

The False Bay College Centre for Entrepreneurship and Rapid Incubator (CfERI), operating as a strategic support unit within the Innovation and Development Department, is mandated to deliver demand-led entrepreneurial learning and development programmes to students, unemployed youth, Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET), and surrounding communities across all five College campuses. The Centre provides a comprehensive suite of programs and tailored interventions that support aspiring and existing entrepreneurs at various stages of their development journey, including non-accredited short learning programmes, pre-incubation, incubation, acceleration, and post-incubation support.

The CfERI's core objective is to deliver impactful, demand-driven programmes that equip learners with critical 21st-century skills, enhancing both employability and access to entrepreneurship as a viable alternative career pathway. In collaboration with campuses, the Centre actively promotes entrepreneurship as a strategic career option, contributing to a broader institutional agenda of inclusive education.

Aligned with the College’s strategic priorities, the CfERI continues to position itself as a catalyst for social inclusion, innovation, and enterprise development within the TVET sector. Its programme focus targets key economic growth sectors, including the Just Energy and Green Economy, ICT and Digital Technologies, township, and rural economies, as well as artisan and vocational industries.

Programme delivery is facilitated through a blended and flexible learning approach, incorporating both bespoke and structured interventions. These are complemented by mentoring, coaching and targeted business development support services designed to address the diverse needs of entrepreneurs. Through strong collaboration with campuses and an extensive ecosystem of partners, CfERI leverages technical expertise and programme support to continuously enhance its entrepreneurial offerings.

A distinguishing feature of CfERI’s approach is its action-oriented, outcomes-based learning methodology, which integrates theory, practical application and mentorship.

In 2025, the Centre introduced an entrepreneurial job-shadowing component within its flagship programmes. This initiative enables learners, upon completion of entrepreneurial theoretical and practical training, to be placed with established Small, Medium, and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs), providing real-world business exposure as well as the opportunity to apply acquired skills in a real business environment. Initially implemented in 2025, within two artisan-focused programmes, this model has strengthened the learners experiential learning and industry readiness.

The CfERI’s campus activations, the Annual entrepreneurship competition, open days, and partner-led initiatives contributed to a marked increase in student interest and participation in entrepreneurship across the College during the 2025 academic year.

During the reporting period, the Centre managed a portfolio of more than twenty-four programmes and projects, implemented in partnership with a diverse range of ecosystem stakeholders. Programme expansion included the introduction of new signature initiatives aligned with high-growth sectors and employment opportunities for youth and underserved communities. Notably, through a partnership with Total Energies South Africa, the CfERI delivered an entrepreneurial development outreach programme targeting thirty participants from fifteen West Coast communities, with a focus on small-scale fishing and related industries.

Additional programmes introduced during the year focused on strengthening township economies and supporting artisan and trade-based entrepreneurship. These blended learning programmes, funded by both public and private sector partners, supported seventy participants comprising students and existing township SMMEs within the automotive, engineering and related trades sectors.

Under its partnership with the NBI four youth incubatees successfully completed the Youth incubation programme, each receiving asset support.

Furthermore, ten entrepreneurs participating in the NBI ABSA False Bay College Green Economy Accelerator programme will receive grant funding, covering asset acquisition and professional services, including industry association membership.

In 2025, across its broader portfolio, the CfERI awarded an asset-based grant funding to thirty-three beneficiaries, reinforcing its commitment to supporting early-stage enterprise sustainability and growth. These Seed funding awards was made possible through its partnership with private and public sector partners. Asset-Assist Seed funding awards ranged from a minimum of R6 500 to a maximum of R30 000 per entrepreneur across the various programs.

During the 2025 year, the CfERI hosted 3 graduation events, with a total of 40 participants graduating.

A key strategic focus remains the transition of township-based enterprises towards sustainable growth and market expansion. This includes facilitating the shift from traditional to digital business practices through targeted digital literacy and technology enablement programmes. Established entrepreneurs participating in the Artisan SMME development program, also served as host employers, providing valuable entrepreneurial shadowing opportunities to student participants. The CfERI worked with fourteen SMME host enterprises for the placement of thirty-five learners as part of its entrepreneurial shadowing program.

Performance against the APP reflects strong outcomes, with 988 learners reached against a target of 820, achieving 120.4% of the annual target. Additionally, a total of 219 entrepreneurs were supported through incubation and acceleration programmes during the academic year.

Within the Small Enterprise Development and Finance Agency (SEDFA) incubation programme (April to March cycle), the CfERI supported thirty-three incubatees, contributing to the creation of fifty-four new jobs and sustaining a total of fifty-eight jobs by year-end. Over 45% of the SMME’s supported have shown a positive revenue increase quarter on quarter.

During the year, the Centre also implemented three SETA-funded programmes, benefiting sixty learners. Through the CHIETA-funded artisan development initiative, sixteen new youth-owned businesses were successfully registered.

The CfERI’s growing national profile was affirmed through its participation in key platforms. The National Business Initiative nominated the Centre to represent the TVET sector at the South African Climate Summit 2025, a parallel event of the G20 Summit, where it contributed to discussions on the role of TVET institutions in advancing the Just Energy Transition.

Furthermore, CfERI alumnus Mr Athenkosi Gexa, founder of Truth Gexa Fashion Designs, showcased his work at the 2025 G20 Summit, gaining valuable international exposure. Mr Gexa represented the youth entrepreneurs at this event and was one of the few youth entrepreneurs selected to exhibit at such a high-profile international event hosted by South Africa.

The Centre continues to highlight impactful entrepreneurial success stories. One such example is FOCT Engineering (Pty) Ltd, led by Ms Shelley Fredericks, an incubatee within the SEDFA programme and participant in the NBI/ABSA Green Entrepreneurial Accelerator Programme. The women-owned Engineering company invests and focuses on artisan skills development and job creation, having expanded its workforce with two young artisans during the year. FOCT is a host employer of the False Bay College for WIL placement for Engineering & Trades students. With support from the Technology Innovation Agency (TIA), FOCT Engineering is also developing an innovative hoist prototype, scheduled for launch in early 2026. The CfERI assisted Ms Fredericks to unlock innovation & technology funding to develop and test their prototype. Ms Fredericks' was also accepted into the prestigious SAB Foundation Tholoana Programme.

The CfERI is also proud to announce, that one of the CfERI alumnus, Marimba Jam, reached on of the highest levels of success in making it to the Guiness Book of World Records. They maintain the world record for the largest Marimba ensemble. This took place in 2025 at an event held at the Grand West Casino, Cape Town. Marimba Jam has been driving the Marimba movement in the country, as well as within the broader Africa. Carte Blanche did a video recording of the CfERI workspace where Marimba Jam makes use of the College CfERI workspace facilities to build and manufacture their Marimba equipment.

In partnership with the Westlake Campus and Partnership and Linkages Department, of the CfERI supported SMMEs also participated in the College's 2025 Annual Employers Breakfast, providing a platform to showcase their products and services, engage with industry stakeholders as well as potentially secure new business opportunities.

A notable achievement for the College was the success of student entrepreneur Rashaad Sambaba, who won the "General Business" category at the 2025 Allan Gray National Intercollege TVET Entrepreneurship Competition, as well as winning the City of Cape Town Youth Startup Competition. These achievements highlight the effectiveness of the College's entrepreneurial development initiatives.

In alignment with the College's adoption of the UNESCO ELITE/ ELIC model through its partnership with the NBI, the CfERI continues to embed entrepreneurship across the College as part of its strategic plan to develop an institutional entrepreneurial value chain. This approach positions False Bay College as a leading College for innovation and enterprise development, ensuring that entrepreneurial capability is cultivated as a core graduate attribute and enhances the learners learning experience and qualifications portfolio.

9. COLLEGE PERFORMANCE AND ORGANISATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

False Bay TVET College is a leading Technical and Vocational Education and Training institution in South Africa, providing pathways to employment, entrepreneurship, and higher education.

The College serves diverse communities across Cape Town's South Peninsula and East Metropole, including historically marginalised areas such as Ocean View, Masiphumelele, Mitchell's Plain, Khayelitsha, Philippi, and Westlake. Its student population is largely drawn from Living Standard Measure (LSM) groups 4–7, reflecting its commitment to accessible, quality education and economic empowerment.

FBC operates five campuses within a 28-kilometre radius of its Muizenberg Central Office:

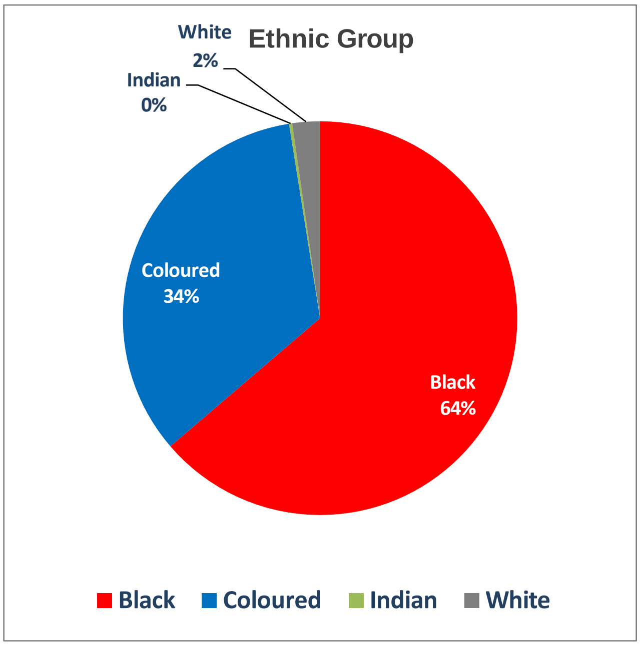
- Khayelitsha Campus – flagship campus offering Business, Engineering, and Education studies, and home to the Rigging Centre of Specialisation (CoS), the only one in the Western Cape.
- Mitchell's Plain Campus – focused on Business Studies, with a new modern campus planned for 2027 to expand programme offerings, including Engineering, Safety in Society, Design & IT, and Hair & Cosmetology.
- Westlake Campus – engineering hub, accredited trade testing centre, and home to the country's only TVET boatbuilding facility and CoS for Mechanical Fitting and Electrical Engineering.
- Fish Hoek Campus – specialises in Business and ICT programmes, with facilities designed to support students with disabilities.
- Muizenberg Campus – hospitality and tourism training hub, and site of the Inclusive Education Department.

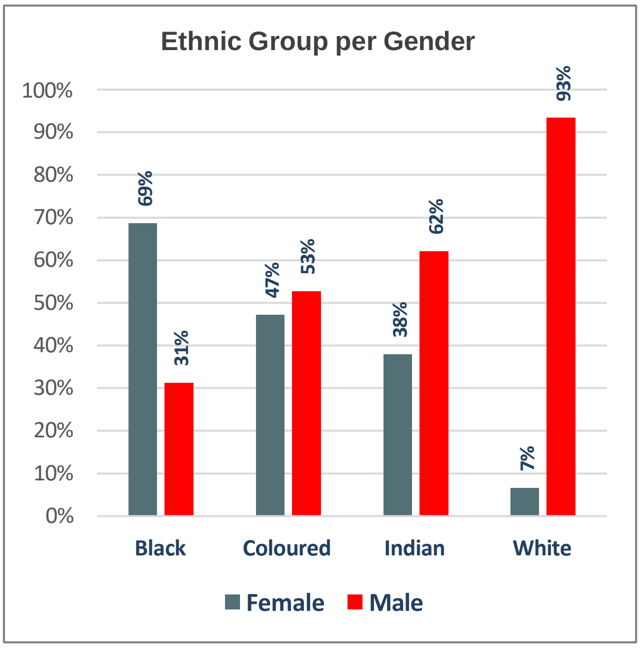
The College attracts students from across the Western Cape and neighbouring provinces, reinforcing its role as a regional centre for vocational and technical education.

9.1. Expanded access to TVET opportunities

Our target for enrolment was 9 167, however, we managed to reach 9 129, a shortfall of 38 students, which equated to being just over one classroom less for the year.

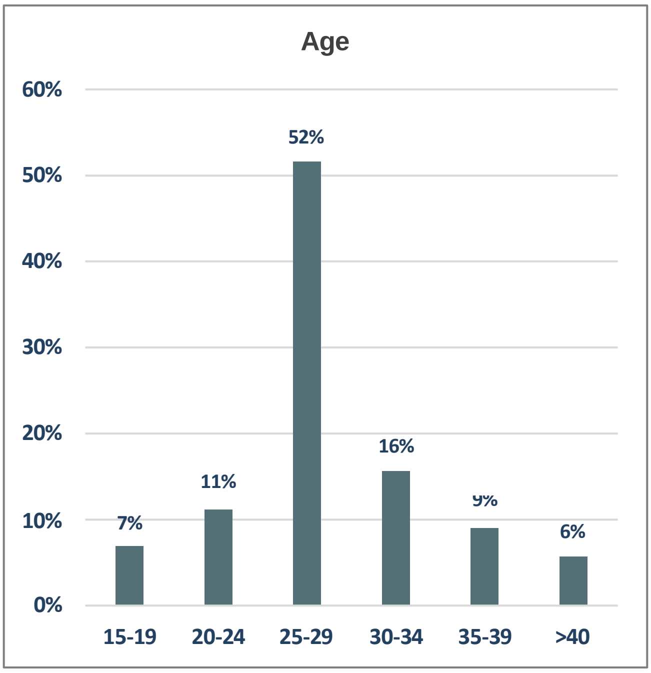
Student Demographics 2025

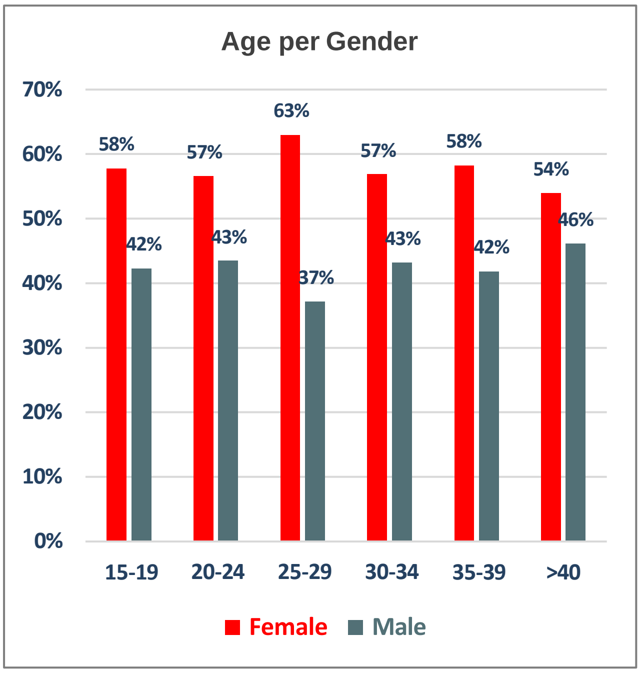




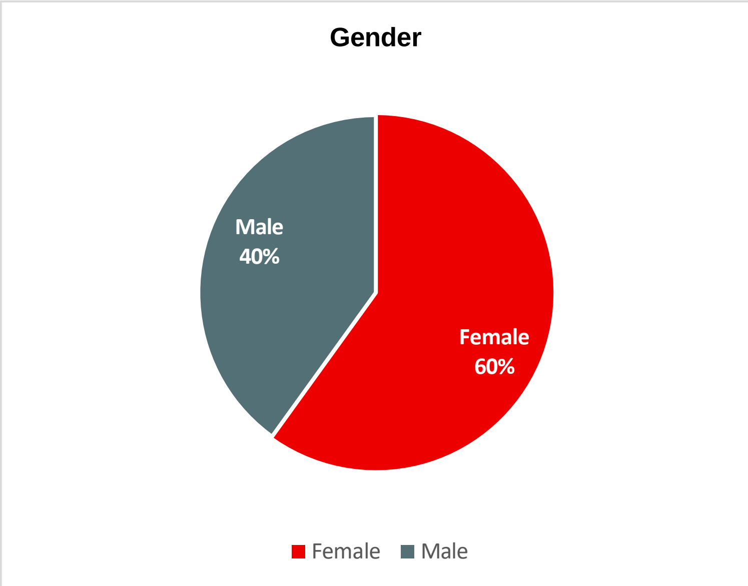
The number of Black students grew to 64% in 2025, from 61% in 2024, and the number of Coloured and White students fell to 34% and 2% respectively, down from 36% and 3%, a consistent shift in recent years that is not slowing down. The percentage of Indian students remained at 0% similar to the previous year.

The number of Black female students, being the majority group of our student population, grew to 69%, up from 67%, while the gender of Coloured Male students shrunk slightly to 53%, 3% down from 56%. White students remain predominantly male at 93% in 2025.





The vast majority of our students, 52%, fell in the age group 25-29 in 2025, 63% of them being female. Overall, 60% of our students were female.



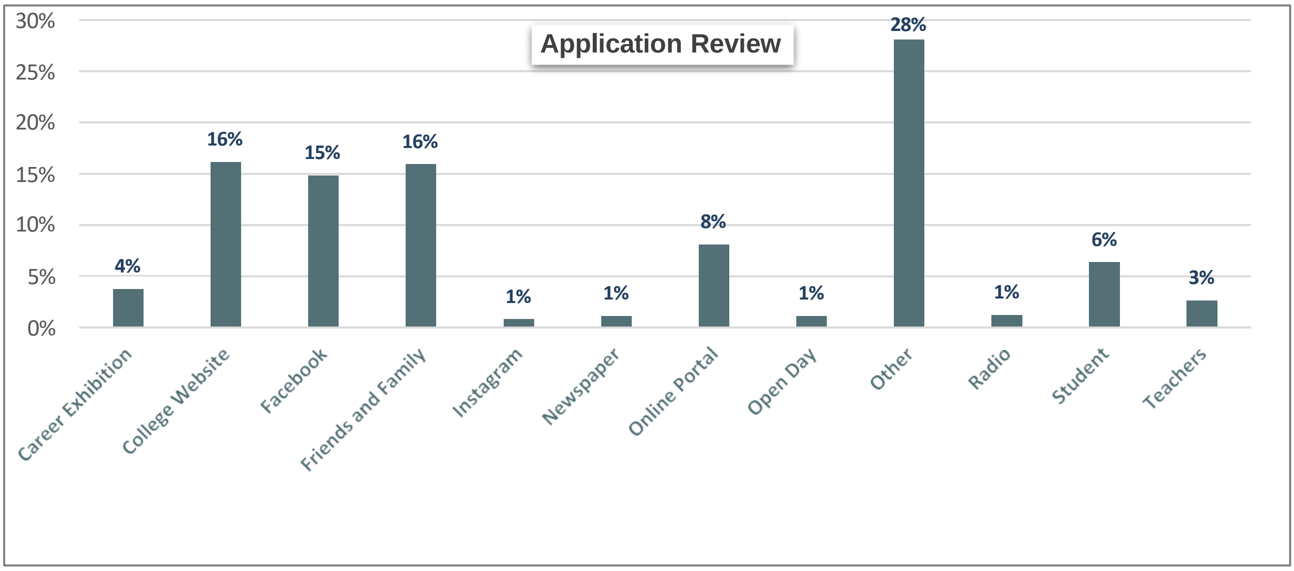
Applications Overview

The 2025 application cycle marked a significant milestone for the College, with 112,837 online applications received, representing a 68% increase compared to 2024.

This substantial growth not only reflects heightened demand but also underscores the effectiveness of the College's recruitment strategies and the resilience of its multi-channel outreach approach.
The College's robust online application system successfully accommodated this surge in volume, while simultaneously enhancing data-driven decision-making. A key feature of the system is its ability to capture

applicant insights at the point of entry, prompting prospective students to identify their initial source of awareness of the institution. This mechanism has provided valuable visibility into evolving applicant behaviours and engagement patterns.

The integrity and reliability of this data are further strengthened through validation by independent measurement tools, including Market IQ Media Monitoring, Digital Pay-Per-Click campaign analytics, website performance statistics, Academia insights, Hootsuite engagement reports, and online platform reporting tools. Collectively, these sources provide a comprehensive and credible foundation for evaluating the effectiveness of the College's marketing and communication channels.



While the overall growth in applications is a positive indicator of market reach and brand visibility, deeper analysis reveals an important strategic insight: the College's current recruitment model remains heavily reliant on organic digital channels. The application data indicates a clear shift in how prospective students engage with the College, most notably with the "Other" category increasing to 28%, making it the largest source of applications. This marks a departure from previous patterns where applications were driven mainly by defined channels such as the College Website, Friends and Family, and Facebook; their contributions have declined (each now between 15%–16%).

To sustain growth and improve conversion efficiency, the College must transition towards a more proactive, investment-led marketing approach, balancing organic efforts with increased paid digital investment, strengthened e-marketing capabilities, and a renewed focus on traditional, high-engagement recruitment channels.

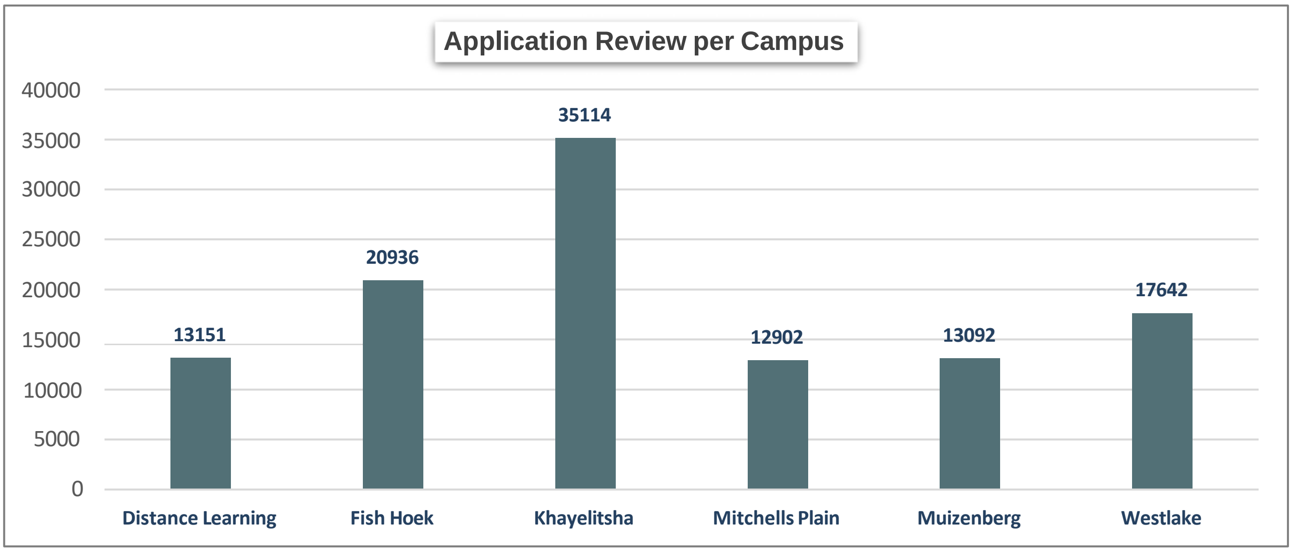
The shift in application sources in 2025 was also driven largely by an expansion in stakeholder-focused engagement initiatives, including Principal and LO teacher breakfasts, increased school partnerships, and targeted advocacy supporting the transition to Occupational Programmes. Enhanced outreach efforts, such as career guidance poster distribution and the growth of community exhibitions from 136 to 156 events, strengthened direct, on-the-ground engagement with prospective students.

While these relationship-driven and experiential strategies significantly improved reach and contributed to application growth, they are often less formally tracked, which has contributed to the rise in applications attributed to the “Other” category. This highlights both the effectiveness of these initiatives and the need for improved data capture mechanisms.

Where heard	Distance Learning	Fish Hoek	Khayelitsha	Mitchells Plain	Muizenberg	Westlake	Grand Total
Career Exhibition	353	825	1322	492	610	602	**4204**
College Website	2645	3363	5505	2167	1923	2593	**18196**
Facebook	1703	3028	5897	2312	1955	1854	**16749**
Friends and Family	1661	3276	6041	2339	2279	2360	**17956**
Instagram	81	180	276	99	123	137	**896**
Newspaper	85	248	489	163	140	156	**1281**
Online Portal	1294	1663	2708	1059	1026	1343	**9093**
Open Day	121	244	365	174	179	170	**1253**
Other	4065	5977	8700	2734	3450	6782	**31708**
Radio	132	224	488	167	170	201	**1382**
Student	832	1357	2389	795	828	968	**7169**
Teachers	179	551	934	401	409	476	**2950**
Grand Total	**13151**	**20936**	**35114**	**12902**	**13092**	**17642**	**112837**

This trend suggests two key dynamics. Firstly, prospective students are increasingly engaging with multiple and less easily defined touchpoints, resulting in a growing proportion of applications being attributed to “Other.” Secondly, the College’s current marketing model, which has been largely reliant on organic digital presence and passive discovery, is becoming less effective in a more competitive and complex recruitment environment.

Application review per campus



The graph provides an overview of application volumes across campuses for the 2025 academic year, highlighting variations in demand influenced by campus size, capacity, and programme offerings. Khayelitsha (35,114) remains the largest contributor, reflecting its scale and broad programme mix. Fish Hoek (20,936) and Westlake (17,642) Campus also show strong demand, with Westlake's performance driven by its engineering and NC(V) Safety in Society programme.

Mitchells Plain (12,902) and Muizenberg (13,092) record lower volumes; however, this aligns with their smaller size and limited infrastructure, indicating stable, proportionate demand rather than underperformance. Distance Learning (13,151) remains consistent, highlighting sustained interest in flexible learning options.

Overall, the data reflects a balanced distribution of demand, where larger campuses drive volume, specialised campuses attract programme-specific interest, and smaller campuses operate efficiently within their capacity.

Top 10 programmes

The table below highlights the top 10 programmes based on application numbers, with HR Management, Public Management, and Business Studies receiving the highest volume. While these figures demonstrate significant interest in these fields, the College considered the potential implications of a high concentration of graduates in these sectors.

Top 10	Grand Total
NC: N4: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	14750
NC: N4: PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	12565
NC: N4: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10676
NC: N4: ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING	6714
NC: N4: MECHANICAL ENGINEERING	4988
NC: N4: HOSPITALITY AND CATERING SERVICES	4357
NC: N4: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	4097
NC: N4: TOURISM	3451
NC: N4: MANAGEMENT ASSISTANT	3043
NC(V): OFFICE ADMINISTRATION L2	2506

Academic Support and Intervention

The Academic Support and Intervention Plan was formulated based on careful post-examination analysis of academic performance, with a focus on identifying subjects at risk or performing poorly. Recognizing the importance of academic support in helping students accelerate their learning progress and succeed at the college, we adopted a range of intervention strategies tailored to meet the needs of our students.

Key Academic Interventions and Support Strategies include:

- **Class WhatsApp Groups:** Class-level WhatsApp groups were actively utilised as accessible communication platforms, enabling students to raise academic challenges, seek clarification, and engage with lecturers and peers in real time. These platforms also facilitated the distribution of worksheets and supplementary learning materials, thereby extending academic engagement beyond formal classroom settings.
- **Study Guides and Packs of Notes:** Structured study guides and comprehensive packs of notes were developed and distributed to support curriculum delivery. These resources were designed to reinforce key concepts, simplify complex subject matter, and assist students with focused revision and consolidation of learning.
- **Access to Past Question Papers:** Students were provided with access to past examination papers and corresponding marking guidelines. This intervention aimed to familiarise students with

examination formats, improve their understanding of assessment standards, and enhance their preparedness for summative assessments.

- **Additional Content and Self-Assessments:** The College Learning Management System (LMS) served as a central platform for delivering additional academic content and self-assessment activities. These tools enabled students to engage in independent learning, receive immediate feedback, and strengthen their understanding of course material at their own pace.
- **Saturday Classes:** Additional academic support was provided through structured Saturday classes facilitated by lecturers across programmes. These sessions created further opportunities for revision, reinforcement of key topics, and addressing identified learning gaps.
- **Formative Assessments:** Increased use of formative assessments was implemented to continuously monitor student progress and identify areas of difficulty. This allowed for timely academic interventions and supported data-informed teaching and learning practices.
- **Study Techniques Classes:** Study skills development formed part of student orientation across all campuses, where students were introduced to effective learning strategies, including time management, note-taking, and examination preparation techniques, thereby strengthening their academic readiness.
- **Remedial Classes:** Targeted remedial classes were organised for students who experienced challenges with subject-specific concepts and terminology. These interventions ensured differentiated support and improved comprehension levels among at-risk students.
- **Student Support Officers (SSOs):** SSOs played a critical role in supporting academic retention by monitoring attendance, contacting parents or guardians of absent students, coordinating follow-up interventions, and providing counselling support where required.
- **Feeding Scheme:** A College-wide feeding scheme was maintained across all campuses to support student well-being. This initiative contributed to improved student participation and engagement in academic activities by addressing basic nutritional needs.
- **Celebration of Success:** The College actively recognised and celebrated student achievements through formal and informal platforms. This practice contributed to a positive institutional culture, motivated students, and reinforced academic excellence.
- **Visual, Auditory, Read/write, and Kinaesthetic (VARK) Assessments**: VARK assessments were conducted and analysed to identify students' preferred learning styles. This information informed the adaptation of teaching strategies and support interventions to better meet diverse learning needs.
- **Diverse Teaching Methods:** Lecturers were encouraged to apply varied and inclusive teaching methodologies to enhance student engagement, accommodate different learning preferences, and improve overall teaching effectiveness.
- **Collaboration with Student Support Services:** Academic staff collaborated closely with Student Support Services to ensure a holistic approach to student development, integrating academic, psycho-social, and wellness support interventions.
- **Peer Tutoring:** Peer tutoring programmes were implemented to provide additional academic assistance through structured one-on-one and small group support, fostering collaborative learning and improved understanding of subject content.

- **CAMI Educational Software:** Students were given access to CAMI Educational Software to support the development of core literacy and numeracy competencies, contributing to improved foundational academic skills across programmes.

9.2. Infrastructure Enhancements

Capital Infrastructure Efficiency Grant (CIEG)

The College Infrastructure Efficiency Grant (CIEG), introduced by the DHET in 2018, aims to expand and upgrade physical infrastructure, as well as address maintenance and repair backlogs inherited prior to April 2018. The Minimum Norms and Standards framework outline the essential infrastructure requirements and funding allocations necessary to ensure that TVET colleges are adequately equipped to provide a safe and conducive learning environment (DHET, 2018).
CIEG funding is specifically directed towards immovable infrastructure assets, furniture, and equipment required to operationalise new buildings. It also supports ICT infrastructure upgrades, including assistive technologies for persons with disabilities, the construction of safe access ramps, and the provision of accessible ablution facilities. In addition, funding extends to intangible assets such as installations to enable Wi-Fi connectivity.

During the year the following CIEG projects were completed in support of teaching and learning:

- Conversion of IT workshop to Robotics Lab at our Fish Hoek campus
- Replacement of Electrical workshop roof at our Khayelitsha campus.
- Upgrading and painting of our Motor workshop at our Khayelitsha campus.
- Upgrade the electrical infrastructure at our Khayelitsha campus to ensure compliance.
- Complete assessment and energy performance certification (EPC) of all our campuses.
- Repair welding extraction system at our Welding workshop at Westlake campus.
- Repair and upgrade our solar roof structures at our Westlake campus.

The DHET is currently in the process of developing a policy that will define the norms and standards for capital infrastructure funding within the TVET college sector. This policy aims to establish clear guidelines and promote consistency in the allocation of infrastructure funding provided by the National Treasury to TVET colleges.

The proposed policy is aligned with the objectives of the NDP 2030, which prioritises the reduction of technical skills shortages in South Africa. A key component of this strategy is the expansion of TVET colleges, supported by the provision of adequate, accessible, and well-maintained infrastructure. This includes facilities that accommodate increased student enrolment and ensure inclusivity, particularly for students with disabilities.

In support of these national objectives, the College has identified a total of 75 maintenance projects across its campuses for implementation over the period April 2025 to March 2028. The estimated total cost of these projects is R184.97 million.

Capital Infrastructure

Mitchells Plain Campus

False Bay TVET College, with the vital support of the Minister of Higher Education, is making significant strides in expanding access to quality education through the construction of a new, state-of-the-art campus in Mitchells Plain. Located on Erf 48076, at the corner of Spine Road and Seafarer Road, Strandfontein, this ambitious project underscores the College's unwavering commitment to serving underserved communities within the region.

The 6.5-hectare site, officially transferred to False Bay TVET College on 18 February 2021, is currently undergoing construction that commenced on 05 August 2024, with an anticipated completion date of 04 August 2026. Upon its opening, the new Mitchells Plain Campus will boast comprehensive academic and support facilities, providing a learning environment for a total capacity of 2,300 full-time students across a range of high-demand programmes, including:

- Business Studies
- ICT Faculty
- Design Faculty
- Hair & Cosmetology
- Safety in Society

In addition to specialized learning spaces, the campus will feature a central administration block, a multipurpose hall, additional classrooms, and dedicated recreational areas. Essential infrastructure such as modern ablution facilities, comprehensive security systems, efficient entrance coordination, and separate parking for staff and students is also integral to the design.

This significant capital investment in a high-unemployment area reaffirms False Bay TVET College's dedication to empowering individuals and fostering socio-economic development by providing access to relevant and quality education and training opportunities. The new Mitchells Plain Campus represents a tangible expansion of the College's footprint and its ongoing commitment to building brighter futures for the communities it serves.

9.3. Entrepreneurship Development

Incubation, Partnerships and Income Generation

The Centre for Entrepreneurship and Rapid Incubator (CfERI) operates as a self-funded unit within the Innovation and Development Department. Its sustainability is driven through a combination of project management fees and the delivery of entrepreneurial projects, incubation, and acceleration programs as well as business development services. The Centre applies a performance-based, “payment-by-objective” revenue model, whereby funding from public and private sector programmes is disbursed in tranches upon the achievement of agreed milestones and deliverables.

Due to varying project timelines, of the CfERI programmes extend across academic years, typically commencing in one year and concluding in the first quarter of the following year. A key annuity income partner is the Small Enterprise Development and Finance Agency (SEDFA), which funds the Centre’s flagship incubation programme, while additional programmes serve as feeder initiatives that strengthen the pipeline of potential incubatees.

Key partners include the NBI, Small Enterprise Development and Finance Agency (SEDFA), Western Cape Government DEDAT, City of Cape Town, National Youth Development Agency, Presidential Youth Employment Stimulus, Allan Gray Makers, Wadhwani Foundation, Growth Wheel, ABSA Bank, Rotary Club of Newlands, as well as sister colleges, higher education institutions, NGOs, and community-based organisations.

Support leveraged through these partnerships includes funding, technical expertise, and programmatic input, all of which contribute to enhancing and expanding CfERI’s programme offerings.

In 2025, CfERI managed a diverse portfolio of funded programmes and projects, including seven private-sector funded initiatives benefiting 155 participants, three SETA-funded projects benefiting sixty participants, and two government-funded projects benefiting forty-one participants. In addition to these funded initiatives, the Centre implemented several value-adding partnership programmes that were not directly funded but provided critical technical and programmatic support.

In 2025, as a member of the Western Cape TVET collective, the False Bay College CfERI in partnership with its sister Colleges in the Western Cape, collaborated on a 2-day Entrepreneurial Bootcamp funded by the Western Cape DEDAT. This event was hosted as a parallel program supporting the 2026 inter-college Allan Gray competition representatives. A total of 36 students’ participants from the six colleges attended the event. The bootcamp was run in collaboration with R-Labs and the University of Western Cape Centre of Entrepreneurship and Innovation (CEI).

These initiatives contributed to strengthening entrepreneurial learning and expanding business support services to both students and community-based entrepreneurs.

In 2025, the CfERI partnered with KORE Business Solutions and nominated CfERI supported female entrepreneurs as potential participants for the Cherie Blair Foundation - Road to Growth Programme 2025 offered by Kore Business Solution and Gordons' Institute of Business (GIBS), University of Pretoria. Eight of the nominees were successful and secured a seat to participate in the renowned Entrepreneurial Development Program for women in business.

Through ongoing collaboration with ecosystem partners, CfERI continues to co-create innovative programmes that respond to expanding the student, youth and community entrepreneurial footprint, broadening access to entrepreneurship learning and development opportunities.

In 2025, in terms of income and funding generated, 57% of the CfERI's income came from the private sector funding, 29% through SETA discretionary grants and 14% through public sector funded programs and projects.

Community Engagement

The Centre for Entrepreneurship works closely with local community structures and communities in and around the five campuses. These collaborative events includes running community entrepreneurial business clinics, awareness and information sharing outreach programs, workshops, participation in community expos, as well as school visits.

During the year the Centre collaborated with Abungquli where students participated in a Digital Technology Entrepreneurial program. It also partnered with the Briar Foundation as a project implementation partner in the Annual Schools Entrepreneurial Competition supporting schools in the Fish Hoek, Noordhoek, Masimphumelele and surrounding areas.

In addition, the CfERI worked closely with R-Labs, a community incubator located in Mitchells Plain, as well as the Wadwhani Foundation, Laphumilanga Youth Development Association in Khayelitsha, the YES Western Cape program, Bandwidth Barn Khayelitsha as well as the Cape Chamber of Commerce.

The College has a partnership with Allan Gray Makers, whereby the Annual Allan Gray Intercollege TVET Entrepreneurship Competition and the Entrepreneurial Mindset Learning Program are key collaborative programs presented under the Allan Gray Makers program.

Partnerships

The CfERI collaboratives with a broad network of partners to enhance its entrepreneurial programs and offerings, as well to ensure that it expands it reach and impact.

During the academic year, CfERI collaborated with a portfolio of more than twenty ecosystem partners spanning the public, private, non-governmental and academic sectors. These partnerships enable the co-design and delivery of innovative programmes that integrate entrepreneurship with skills development, delivered through stand-alone learning and development, incubation and acceleration programmes as well as blended technical and entrepreneurial short learning offerings.

This includes partnerships with the public, private, NGO and academic sectors. These partnerships enable the CfERI to co-design and deliver innovative programmes that integrate entrepreneurship with skills development. Key partners include the National Business Initiative, Small Enterprise Development and Finance Agency, Western Cape Government DEDAT, City of Cape Town, National Youth Development Agency, Presidential Youth Employment Stimulus, Kore Business Solutions, Allan Gray Makers, Allan Gray Orbis Foundation, Wadhwani Foundation, ABSA Bank, Rotary Club of Newlands, Ekamant & Elcarbo Pty, Total Energies SA, De Beers Marine, University of Western Cape, it's sister TVET colleges, local NGOs and CBOs, and others.

The Centre also hosted various national and international guests during the year to scope potential future partnerships.

Partnerships and collaborations are key to the success of the Centre for Entrepreneurship and Rapid Incubator.

10. ANNUAL PERFORMANCE ACHIEVEMENTS

College Achievements in terms of Strategic Targets as per the DHET Maturity Model for Colleges based on Practice Notes 1 & 2.

10.1. MATURITY MODEL – PRACTICE NOTE 1

Purpose

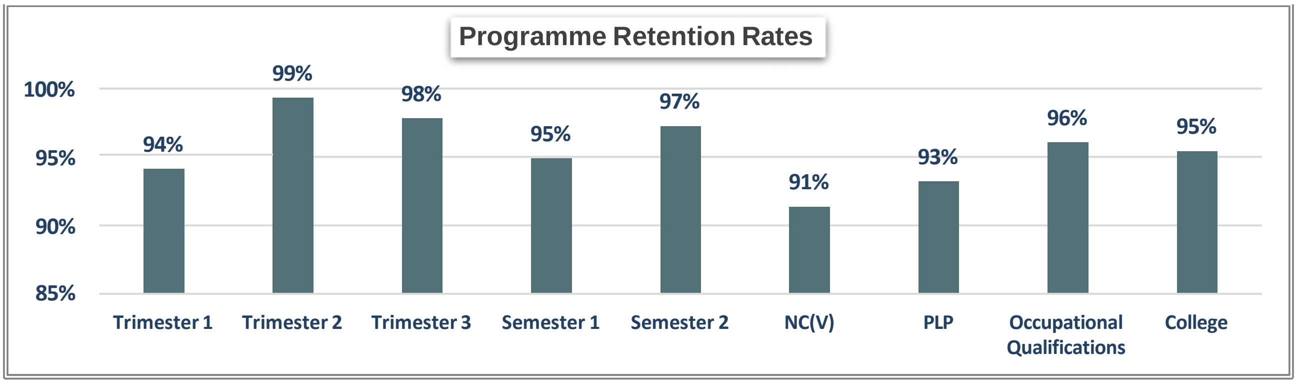
The purpose of Practice Note 1 is to provide clarity regarding the calculations and presentation of the following five student performance indicators:

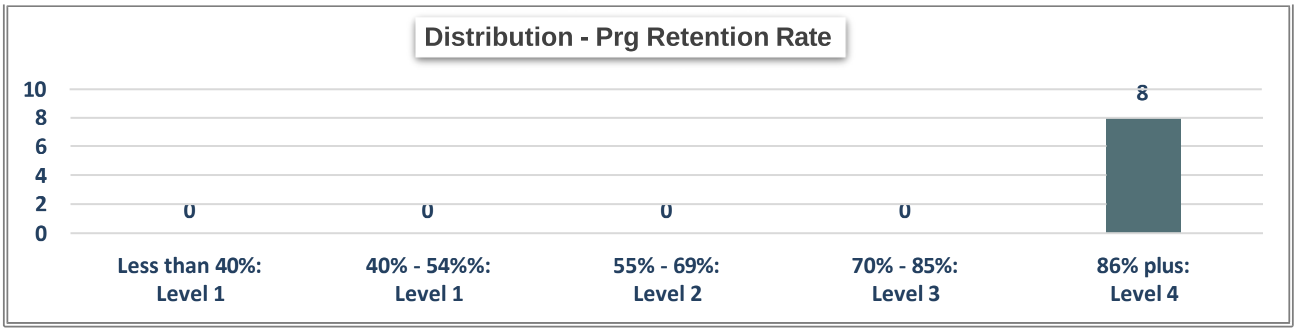
1. Retention Rates – programmes and for writing examinations.
2. Pass and Distinction Rates for Subjects.
3. Progression Rates.
4. Throughput Rate.
5. Achievement Rates.

Below is a summary of the Maturity Model Indicators.

Retention Rates per Programme Type

Enrolment Cycle & Programme Type	Retention Rate 2025	Retention Rate 2024
Report 191 Trimester 1	94%	95%
Report 191 Trimester 2	99%	96%
Report 191 Trimester 3	98%	97%
Report 191 Semester 1	95%	93%
Report 191 Semester 2	97%	96%
NC(V)	91%	93%
Pre-vocational Learning Programme (PLP)	93%	91%
Occupational Qualifications	96%	97%
College Average	**95%**	**95%**



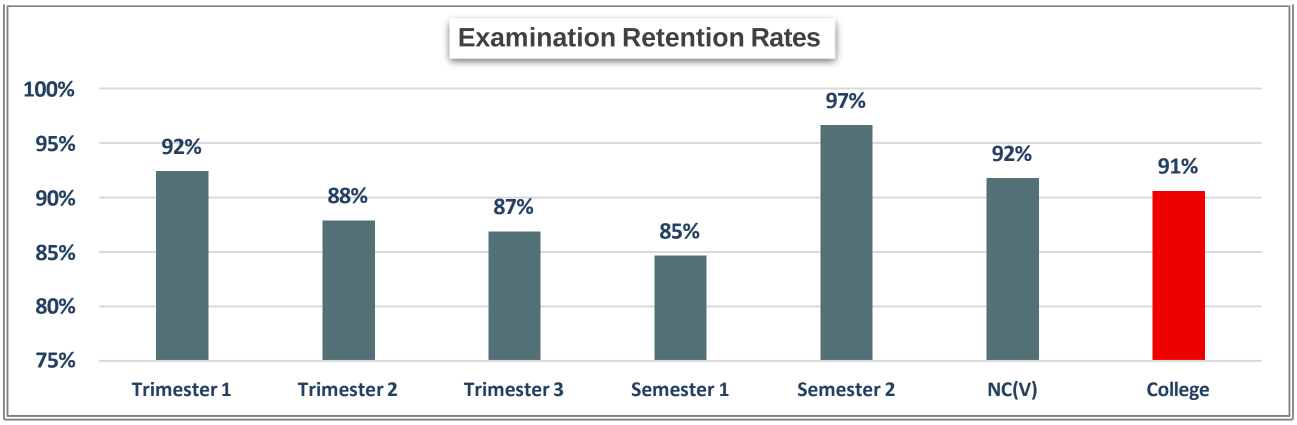


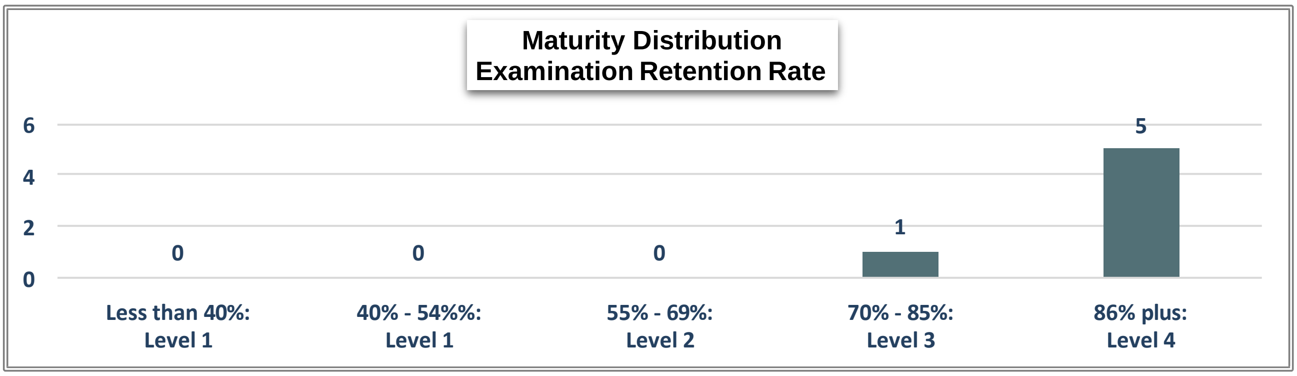
Retention rates in 2025 remained consistently high across all programme types, with the overall college average unchanged at 95%, indicating stable institutional performance. Most Report 191 programmes showed improvement, particularly Trimester 2, which increased markedly from 96% to 99%, and both semester offerings, which recorded steady gains. Trimester 3 also improved slightly, reinforcing a general upward trend in retention within Report 191 programmes, while Trimester 1 experienced a marginal decline.

Outside of Report 191, performance was mixed, with gains in the PLP, which increased from 91% to 93%, suggesting better support at entry-level programmes. However, NC(V) showed the most notable decline, dropping from 93% to 91%, while Occupational Qualifications also decreased slightly. These declines offset the improvements seen elsewhere, resulting in no overall change in the college average, but highlighting specific programme areas that may require targeted interventions.

Subject Retention Rates

Examination Cycle	Retention Rate 2025	Retention Rate 2024
Report 191 Trimester 1	92%	92%
Report 191 Trimester 2	88%	89%
Report 191 Trimester 3	87%	90%
Report 191 Semester 1	85%	92%
Report 191 Semester 2	97%	94%
NC(V)	92%	88%
College Average	**91%**	**91%**



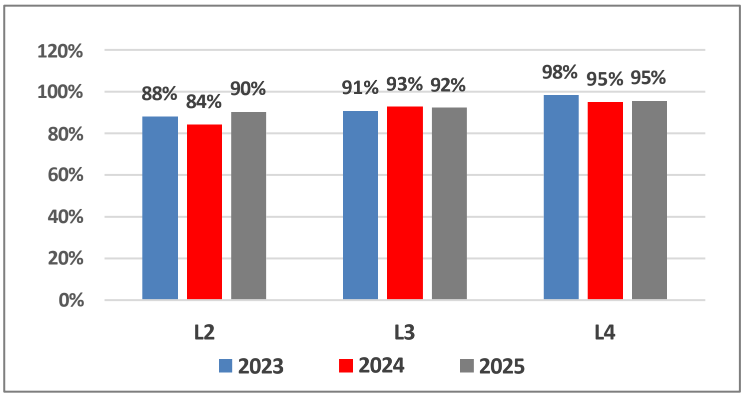


Subject retention rates in 2025 reflect a mixed trend compared to 2024, with both improvements and declines across different examination cycles, resulting in an unchanged college average of 91%. Positive gains are evident in Report 191 Semester 2, which increased significantly from 94% to 97%, and in NC(V), which improved from 88% to 92%. Report 191 Trimester 1 maintained a stable retention rate at 92%, indicating consistency in this cycle.

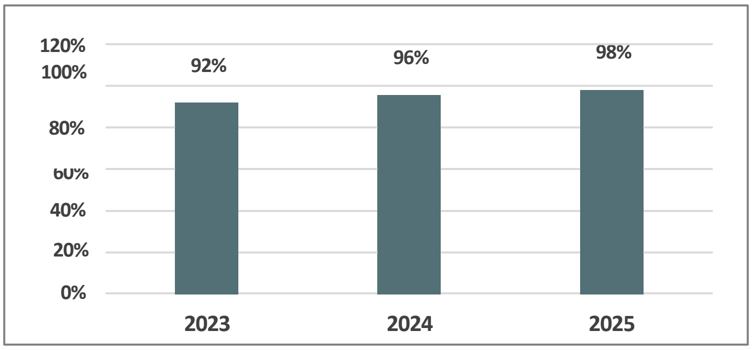
However, several areas recorded declines, most notably Report 191 Semester 1, which decreased sharply from 92% to 85%, representing the largest drop across all categories. Additionally, Trimester 2 declined slightly from 89% to 88%, and Trimester 3 dropped from 90% to 87%, suggesting challenges within trimester-based programmes. Overall, the data shows that gains in certain programmes were offset by declines in others, maintaining stability in the overall average while highlighting specific areas requiring targeted intervention to improve subject retention outcomes.

Subject Retention Rates per Programme Type

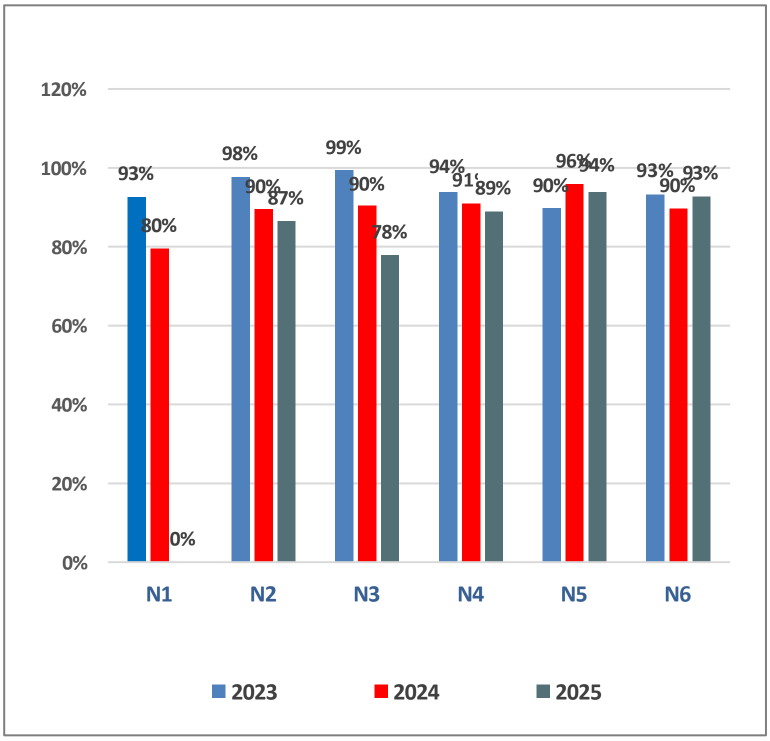
NC(V)	2023	2024	2025
L2	88%	84%	90%
L3	91%	93%	92%
L4	98%	95%	95%



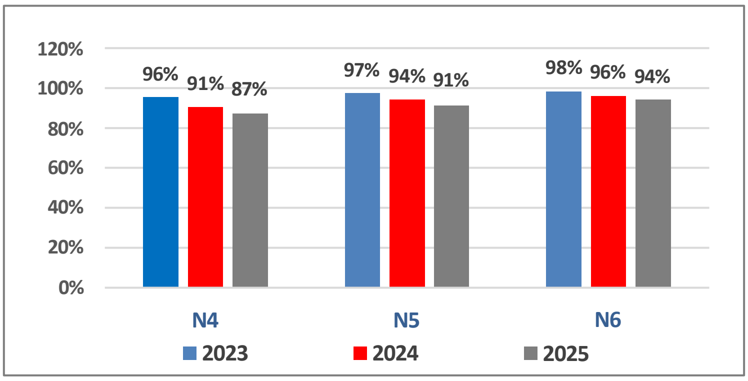
L2	92%	96%	98%



Eng	2023	2024	2025
N1	93%	80%	0%
N2	98%	90%	87%
N3	99%	90%	78%
N4	94%	91%	89%
N5	90%	96%	94%
N6	93%	90%	93%



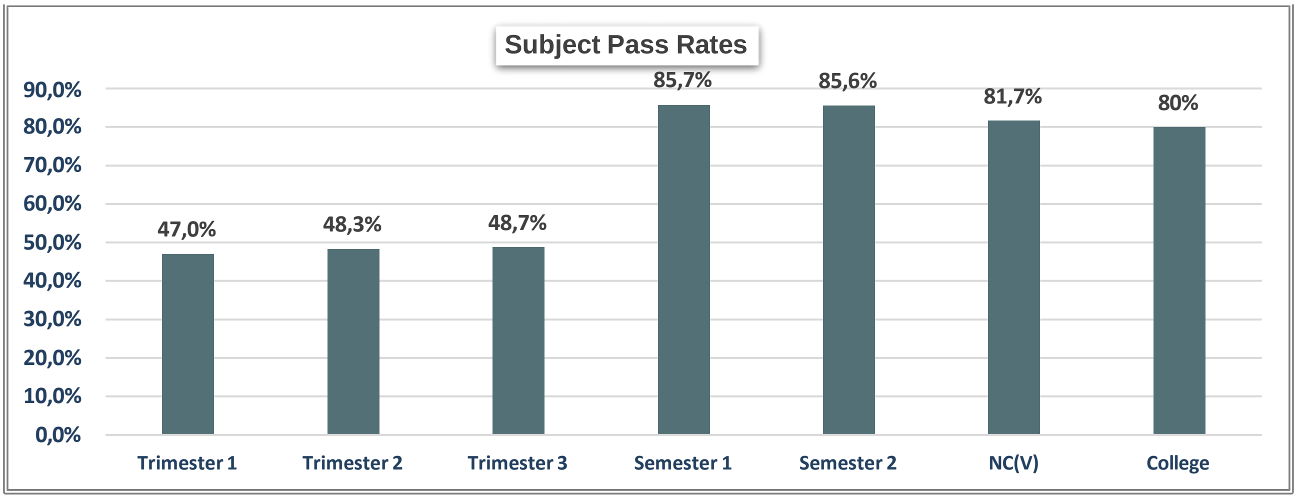
Bus	2023	2024	2025
N4	96%	91%	87%
N5	97%	94%	91%
N6	98%	96%	94%

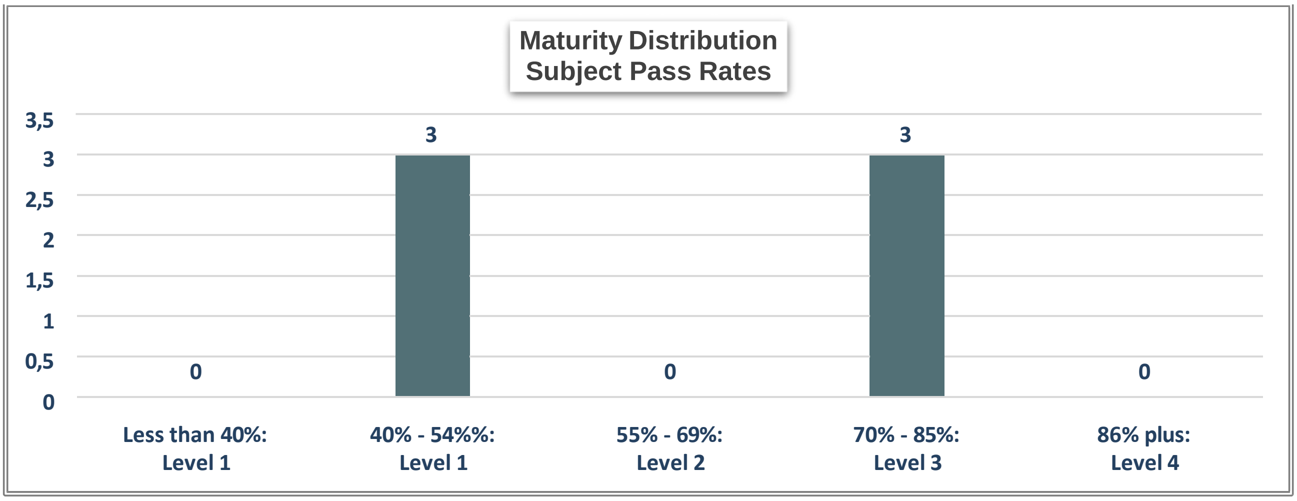


Subject retention rates by programme type show contrasting trends across NC(V), PLP, Business Studies, and Engineering from 2023 to 2025. NC(V) demonstrates relative stability with slight fluctuations, where Level 2 improves notably in 2025 (90%) after a dip in 2024, Level 3 remains consistently high around the low 90s, and Level 4 declines slightly from 98% in 2023 to 95% in 2024 and remains stable in 2025. PLP shows a strong and consistent upward trend, improving each year from 92% to 98%, indicating increasingly effective student retention in this foundational programme. In contrast, Business Studies reflects a gradual downward trend, with all levels (N4–N6) declining steadily over the three-year period, though retention remains relatively high overall. The Engineering programme shows the most variability, with consistent declines across most levels (N2–N4), a sharp drop in N3 by 2025, and slight recovery in higher levels such as N5 and stable performance in N6, highlighting uneven retention outcomes and areas requiring targeted intervention.

Pass Rates for Subjects

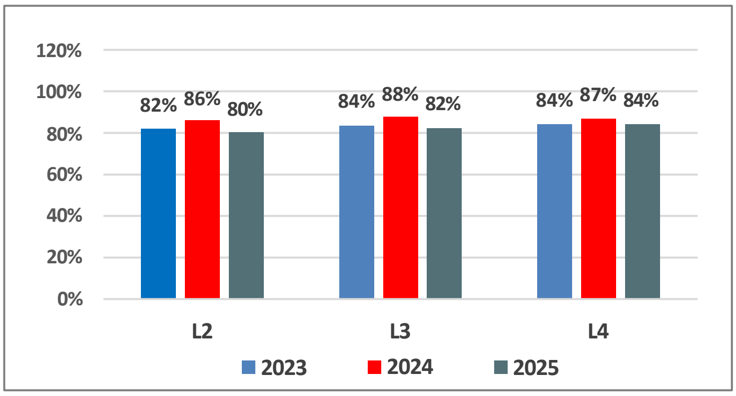
Pass Rates for Subjects	Pass Rate %		Pass Rates with Distinctions	
Report 191 Trimester 1	47%	56%	3%	5%
Report 191 Trimester 2	48%	54%	5%	5%
Report 191 Trimester 3	49%	49%	7%	4%
Report 191 Semester 1	86%	84%	7%	8%
Report 191 Semester 2	86%	84%	10%	7%
NC(V)	82%	87%	6%	7%
College Average	**80%**	**80%**	**7%**	**7%**


Subject Pass Rates
90,0%
80,0%
70,0%
60,0%
50,0%
40,0%
30,0%
20,0%
10,0%
0,0%
47,0%
48,3%
48,7%
85,7%
85,6%
81,7%
80%
Trimester 1
Trimester 2
Trimester 3
Semester 1
Semester 2
NC(V)
College

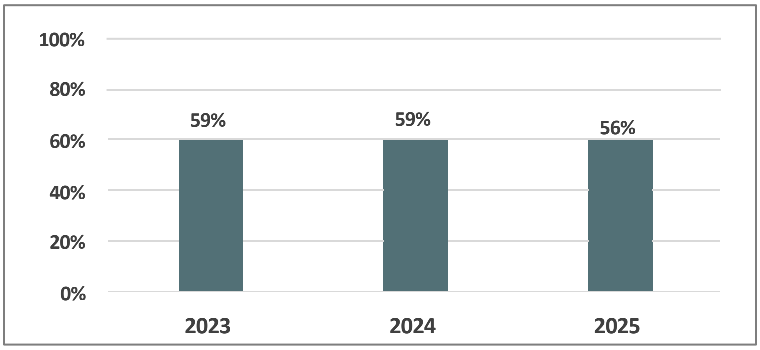

Maturity Distribution
Subject Pass Rates
3,5
3
2,5
2
1,5
1
0,5
0
0
3
0
3
0
Less than 40%:
Level 1
40% - 54%%:
Level 1
55% - 69%:
Level 2
70% - 85%:
Level 3
86% plus:
Level 4

Pass Rates per Programme Type

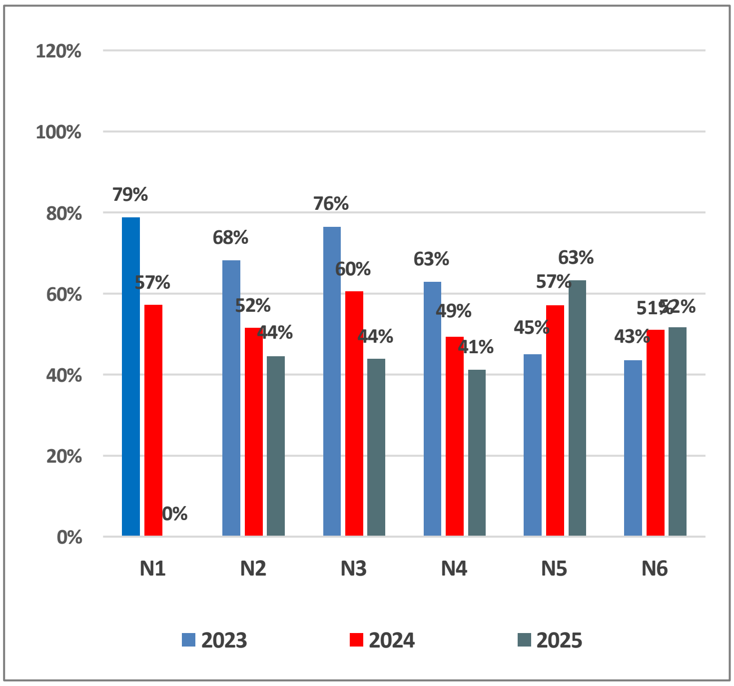
NC(V)	2023	2024	2025
L2	82%	86%	80%
L3	84%	88%	82%
L4	84%	87%	84%



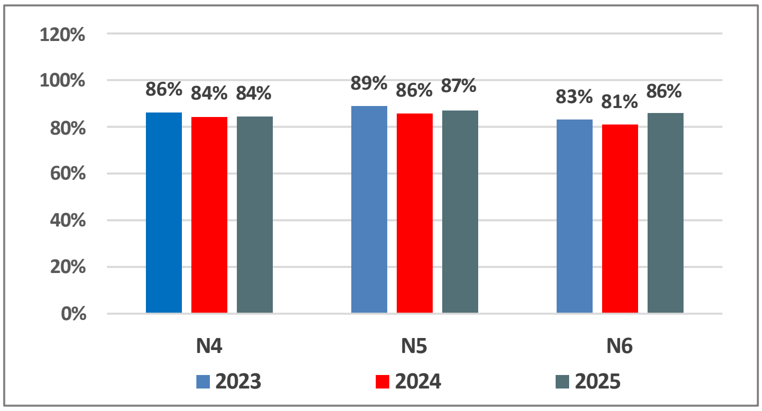
PLP	2023	2024	2025
L2	59%	59%	56%



Eng	2023	2024	2025
N1	79%	57%	0%
N2	68%	52%	44%
N3	76%	60%	44%
N4	63%	49%	41%
N5	45%	57%	63%
N6	43%	51%	52%



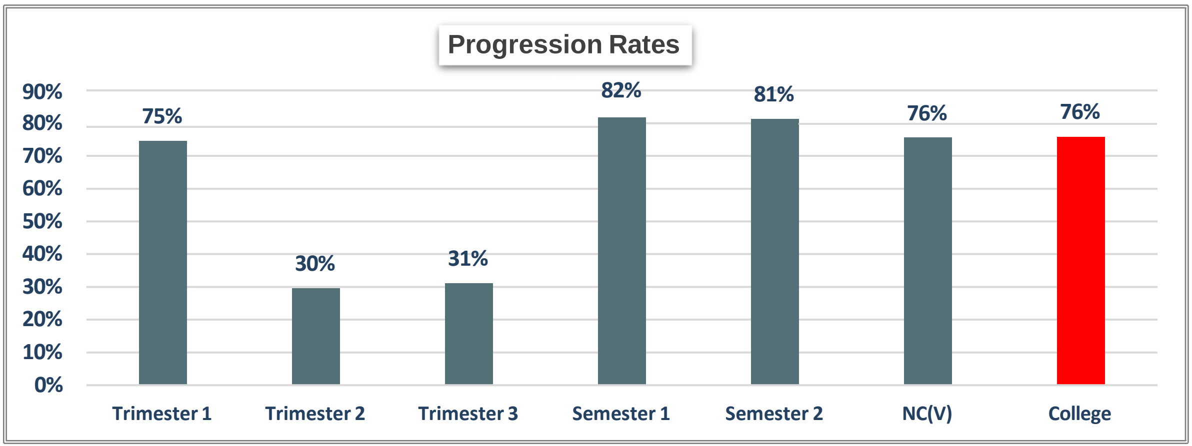
Bus	2023	2024	2025
N4	86%	84%	84%
N5	89%	86%	87%
N6	83%	81%	86%

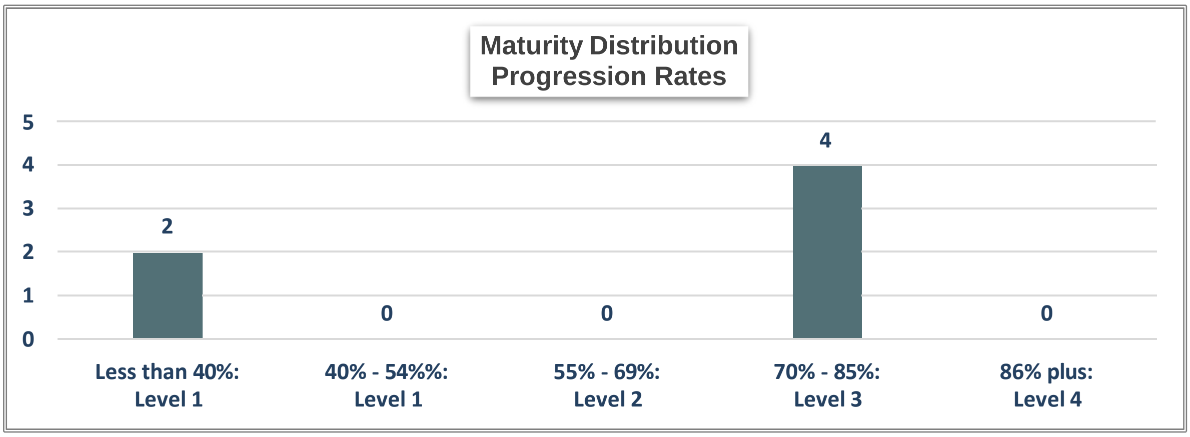


Pass rates for subjects in 2025 show a mixed performance compared to 2024, with notable declines in trimester programmes but improvements in semester-based offerings. Report 191 trimester pass rates remain relatively low overall, with Trimester 1 and Trimester 2 declining significantly from 56% to 47% and 54% to 48% respectively, while Trimester 3 remained unchanged at 49%. In contrast, semester programmes performed strongly, with both Semester 1 and Semester 2 improving from 84% to 86%, indicating more effective outcomes in these cycles. However, NC(V) recorded a decline from 87% to 82%. Despite these variations, the college average pass rate remained stable at 80%, reflecting a balance between gains and losses across programme types.

Progression Rates

Examination Cycle	Progression Rate %	Progression Rate %
Report 191 Trimester 1	75%	41%
Report 191 Trimester 2	30%	38%
Report 191 Trimester 3	31%	34%
Report 191 Semester 1	82%	80%
Report 191 Semester 2	81%	80%
NC(V)	76%	80%
College Average	**76%**	**73%**



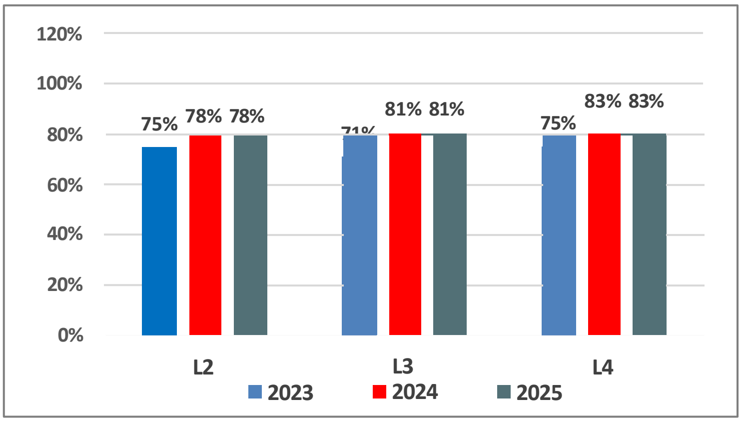


Progression rates in 2025 show an overall improvement compared to 2024, with the college average increasing from 73% to 76%, indicating better student advancement across programmes. Strong gains are particularly evident in Report 191 Trimester 1, which increased significantly from 41% to 75%, representing the most notable improvement across all examination cycles. Semester-based programmes also performed well, with Semester 1 rising from 80% to 82% and Semester 2 from 80% to 81%, reflecting consistent and high progression levels in these cycles.

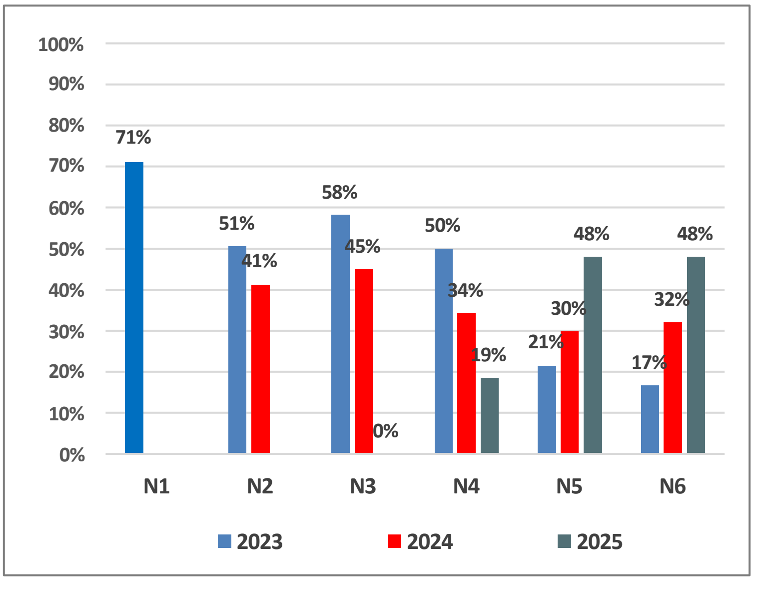
However, the trimester system shows mixed and generally weaker performance outside Trimester 1, with Trimester 2 declining from 38% to 30% and Trimester 3 decreasing from 34% to 31%, indicating ongoing challenges in these cycles. Additionally, NC(V) experienced a slight drop from 80% to 76%, suggesting some decline in student progression within this programme. Overall, while improvements in Trimester 1 and semester programmes contributed positively to the college average, the lower progression rates in other trimester cycles and NC(V) highlight areas that may require targeted support and intervention.

Progression Rates per programme

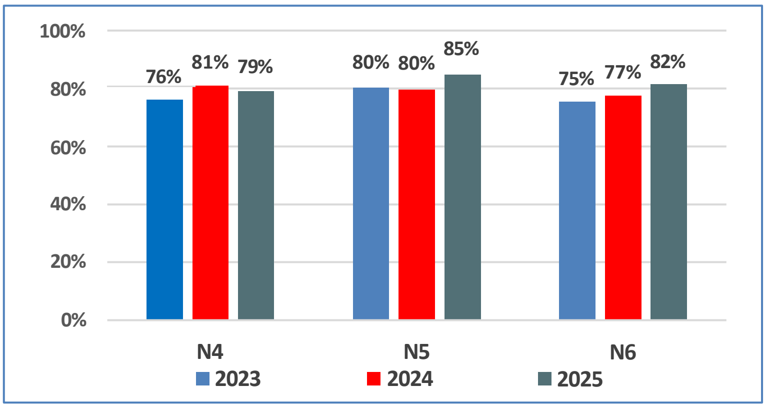
NC(V)	2023	2024	2025
L2	75%	78%	78%
L3	71%	81%	81%
L4	75%	83%	83%



Engineering	2023	2024	2025
N1	71%		
N2	51%	41%	
N3	58%	45%	0%
N4	50%	34%	19%
N5	21%	30%	48%
N6	17%	32%	48%



Business	2023	2024	2025
N4	76%	81%	79%
N5	80%	80%	85%
N6	75%	77%	82%

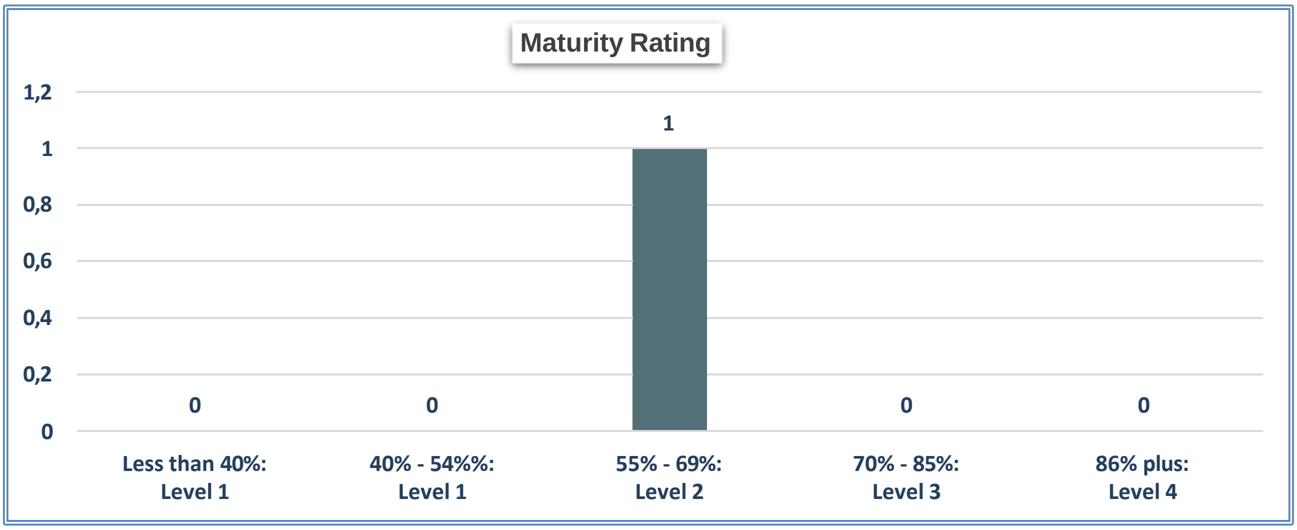


Progression rates across programmes show generally stable to improving trends in NC(V) and Business Studies, while Engineering remains uneven with signs of recovery in higher levels. In NC(V), progression improved from 2023 to 2024 and then stabilised in 2025, with Levels 3 and 4 maintaining strong rates (81% and 83%) and Level 2 holding at 78%, indicating sustained performance. Business Studies demonstrates a consistent upward trend overall, with notable gains in N5 and N6 reaching 85% and 82% respectively in 2025, although N4 shows a slight dip from 81% to 79%, suggesting overall steady improvement with minor fluctuations.

In the Engineering programme, excluding N1 and the anomalous N3 2025 value, the trend reflects declines in lower levels but strong recovery in higher levels. N2 and N4 show decreases over time, with N4 dropping to 19% in 2025, indicating ongoing challenges at entry and mid-levels. However, significant improvements are evident in N5 and N6, both rising sharply to 48% in 2025 from much lower levels in 2023, suggesting strengthened progression at advanced stages. Overall, while NC(V) and Business Studies show stability and gradual improvement, Engineering continues to require targeted interventions, particularly at lower levels, despite progress at higher levels.

Throughput NC(V) L4

Indicator	Actual Achievement 2025	Actual Achievement 2024
Throughput Rate NC(V) L4 Cohort	55%	59%



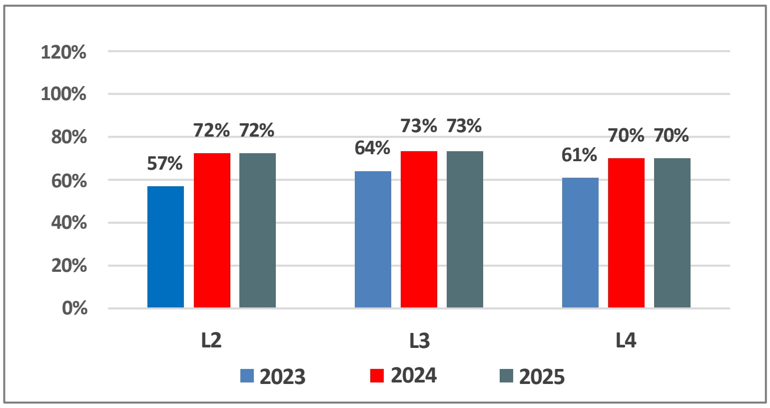
The throughput rate for the NC(V) Level 4 cohort shows a decline from 59% in 2024 to 55% in 2025, indicating a slight deterioration in the proportion of students successfully completing the programme within the expected time.

Achievement/Certification Rates

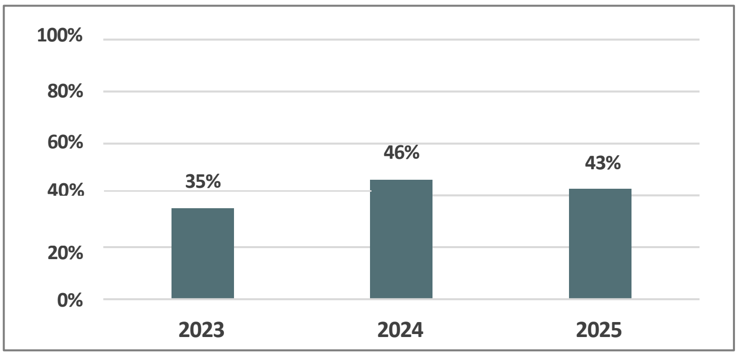
Programme Type & Examination Cycle	Achievement Rate 2025	Achievement Rate 2024
Report 191 Trimester 1	86%	34%
Report 191 Trimester 2	24%	32%
Report 191 Trimester 3	28%	32%
Report 191 Semester 1	78%	73%
Report 191 Semester 2	71%	76%
NC(V)	64%	72%
PLP	44%	46%
Occupational Qualifications	99%	100%
College Average	**72%**	**72%**

Achievement Rates per Programme Type

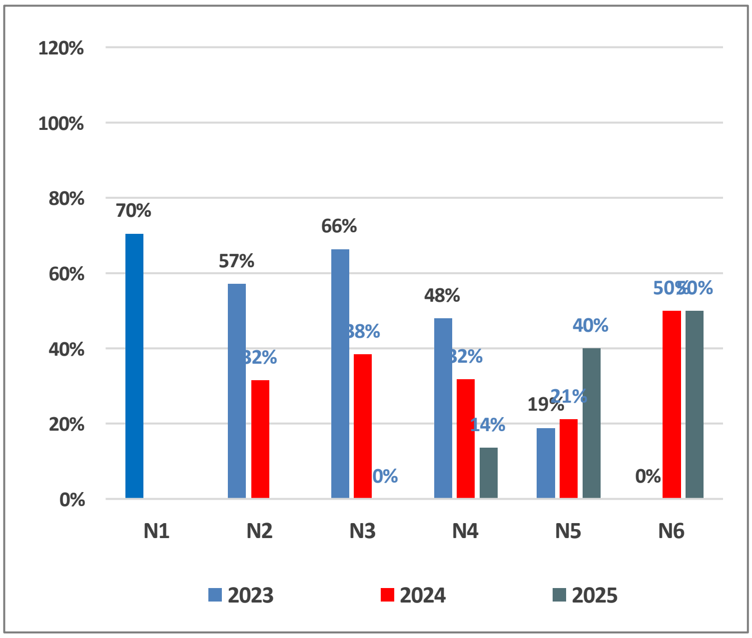
NC(V)	2023	2024	2025
L2	57%	72%	72%
L3	64%	73%	73%
L4	61%	70%	70%



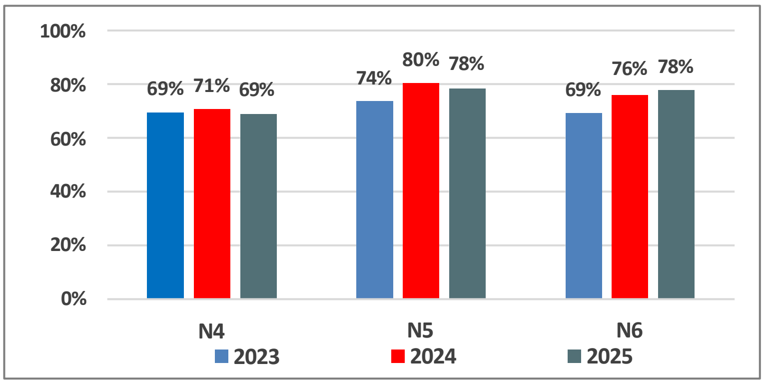
PLP	2023	2024	2025
L2	35%	46%	43%



Eng	2023	2024	2025
N1	70%		
N2	57%	32%	
N3	66%	38%	0%
N4	48%	32%	14%
N5	19%	21%	40%
N6	0%	50%	50%



Bus	2023	2024	2025
N4	69%	71%	69%
N5	74%	80%	78%
N6	69%	76%	78%



Achievement and certification rates in 2025 show a mixed pattern across programme types, with notable improvements in some areas offset by declines in others, resulting in a stable college average of 72%. A significant increase is observed in Report 191 Trimester 1, which rose sharply from 34% to 86%, indicating substantial improvement in certification outcomes for this cycle. Semester 1 also improved from 73% to 78%, reflecting stronger performance in semester-based programmes. However, Trimester 2 and Trimester 3 experienced declines, dropping to 24% and 28% respectively, suggesting ongoing challenges within these cycles.

Occupational Qualifications remained consistently high, with only a marginal decrease from 100% to 99%, demonstrating sustained excellence in certification outcomes. Overall, the data shows that while targeted improvements in specific programmes—particularly Trimester 1 and Semester 1—are encouraging, inconsistent performance across other programme types continues to impact overall outcomes.

10.2. MATURITY MODEL – PRACTICE NOTE 2

Purpose

The purpose of Practice Note 2 is to provide clarity regarding the calculations and presentation of the college overall strategic and Annual Performance Plan (APP) target achievements. Annually the College submits the APP which includes the following targets based on the key strategic outcomes to be achieved during the following year.

The key strategic outcomes for FBC:

1. Expanded access to TVET opportunities.
2. Improved success and efficiency of TVET systems.
3. Improved quality of TVET provision.
4. Improved responsiveness to the World of Work.

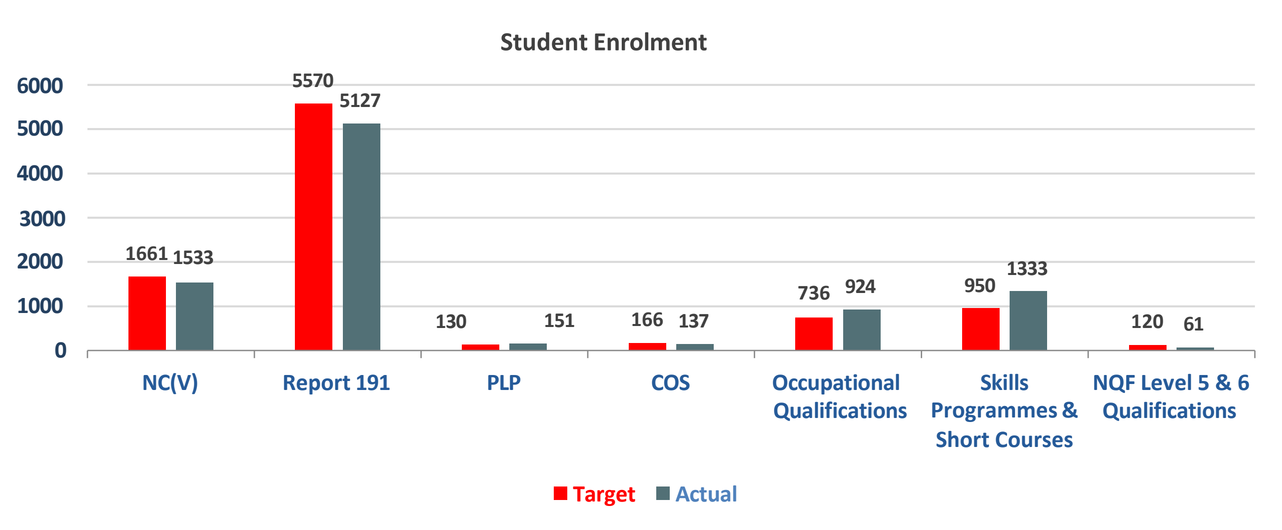
Expanded access to TVET opportunities

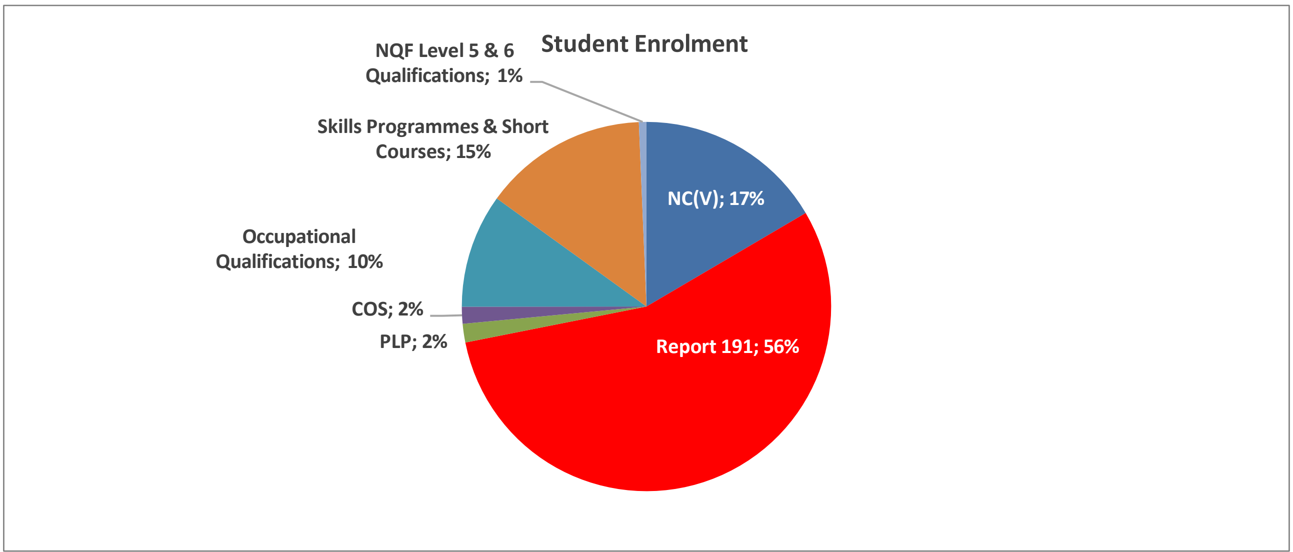
Strategic Outcome 1

To provide quality TVET services and increase academic achievement and success of students.

Outcome 1: Expanded access to TVET opportunities	Plans are afoot for the establishment of the new Mitchells Plan campus. The campus will increase the PQM in vocational and occupational programmes which relate to scarce and critical skills, as well as skills in high demand.
Impact Statement:	FBC enrolment reduces the NEET cohort and increases youth participation in education and training and employment in areas of critical skills and occupations in high demand (OIHD).

No of Students Enrolled	Target	Actual	Achievement Rate
NC(V)	1661	1533	92%
Report 191	5570	5127	92%
PLP	130	151	116%
COS	166	137	83%
Occupational Qualifications	736	924	126%
Skills Programmes & Short Courses	950	1333	140%
NQF Level 5 & 6 Qualifications	120	61	51%
Total number of Enrolments	**9167**	**9129**	**100%**

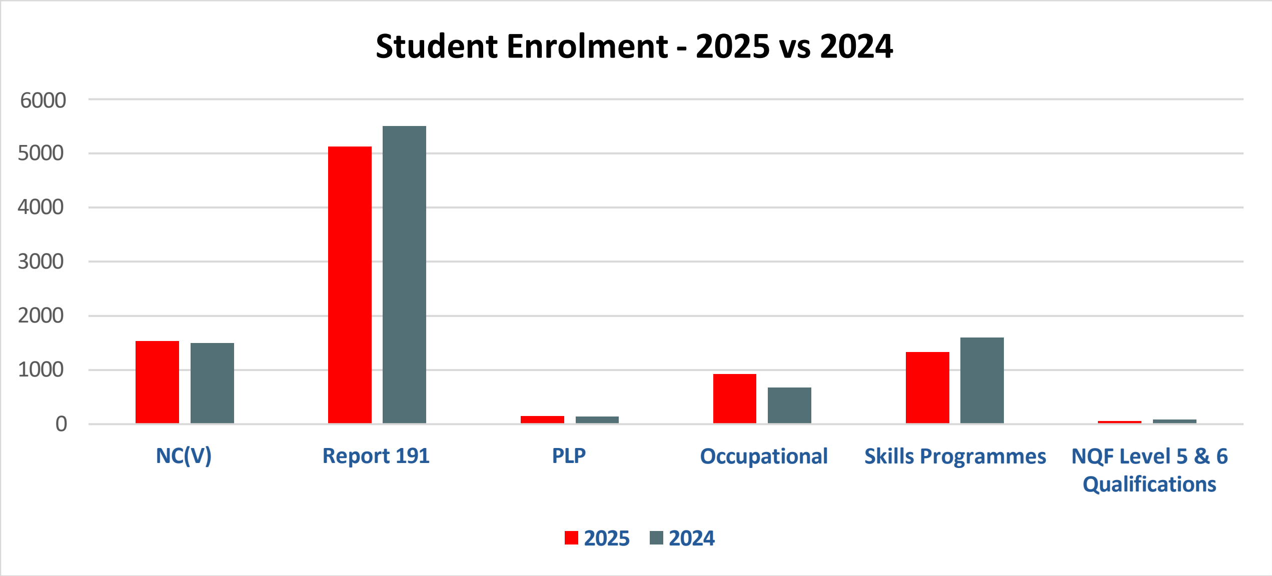

Student Enrolment
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
5570
5127
1661
1533
130
151
166
137
736
924
950
1333
120
61
NC(V)
Report 191
PLP
COS
Occupational Qualifications
Skills Programmes & Short Courses
NQF Level 5 & 6 Qualifications
Target
Actual


Student Enrolment
NQF Level 5 & 6 Qualifications; 1%
Skills Programmes & Short Courses; 15%
NC(V); 17%
Occupational Qualifications; 10%
COS; 2%
PLP; 2%
Report 191; 56%

Student Enrolment - 2025 versus 2024

The below enrolment numbers are based on the Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) definition as listed in the *Dictionary of Terms and Concepts for Post-School Education and Training (2021).

APP	2025	2024
NC(V)	1533	1504
Report 191	5127	5501
PLP	151	139
Occupational	924	675
Skills Programmes	1333	1598
NQF Level 5 & 6 Qualifications	61	81
Total	**9129**	**9498**



Output Indicator	Target	Actual	Achievement Rate
Occupation rate (%) of student accommodation	45%	62%	138%

Narrative on Outcome 1

Overall student enrolment declined from 9,498 in 2024 to 9,129 in 2025, representing a decrease of 369 students (−3.9%), indicating a modest contraction in total enrolment. Some programme areas experienced growth. Occupational programmes showed the most significant increase, rising from 675 to 924 students, which is an increase of 249 students (+36.9%), suggesting strong demand and expansion in this area. It also aligns to the overall objective within the TVET sector to transition to occupational certificate programmes. NC(V) also recorded a slight increase from 1,504 to 1,533 (+1.9%), while PLP grew from 139 to 151 (+8.6%), indicating gradual strengthening in foundational and vocational entry programmes.

Report 191, the largest enrolment category, dropped from 5,501 to 5,127 (−6.8%), significantly impacting total enrolment. The decrease in enrolment in Report 191 programmes is consistent with the TVET sector's objective, to phase out Report 191 programmes and gradually phase in occupational certificate programmes. Overall, the trend indicates a shift in enrolment patterns, with growth concentrated in occupational and entry-level programmes strategic realignment needs.

Improved success and efficiency of TVET systems

Strategic Outcome 2

To have adequate infrastructure and systems in place to provide access and effective services to students through a variety of delivery modes.

Outcome 2: Improved success and efficiency of TVET systems	The College utilises a Management Information System, Academia, which has allowed the College to move to online applications and registrations. It is an efficient and effective system which integrates many important functions and systems into a single seamless system.
Impact Statement:	An increased number of qualified TVET College graduates due to good industry links and programmes to support work readiness.

Output Indicator	Target	Actual	Achievement Rate
Number (n) of artisan learners trained in CoS per annum	200	177	89%
NC(V) L4	95	63	66%
N6 Semester	12	36	300%
N6 Trimester	740	617	83%
Throughput rate (%) of NC(V)L4 students	53%	55%	104%
Retention rate (%) of students placed in PLP	70%	99%	141%
Progression rate (%) of PLP students	55%	44%	80%

Narrative on Outcome 2

The table indicates mixed performance against targets, with some indicators significantly exceeding expectations while others fell short. The overall number of artisan learners trained in CoS reached 177 against a target of 200, achieving 89%, which reflects a slight shortfall in overall delivery. Within this, performance varies: NC(V) L4 achieved only 66% of its target (63 vs 95), while N6 Trimester reached 83% (617 vs 740), N6 Semester performed exceptionally well, exceeding the target threefold.

In terms of student outcomes, performance is generally strong in retention and throughput but weaker in progression. The throughput rate for NC(V) L4 exceeded the target (55% vs 53%). The Retention rate of **PLP** students significantly surpassed expectations at 141% (99% vs 70%), indicating very strong student persistence. However, the progression rate of PLP students fell below target at 80% (44% vs 55%), highlighting a gap between retaining students and successfully advancing them. Overall, the data reflects strong retention and selective overperformance.

Improved quality of TVET provision

Strategic Outcome 3

To ensure continuous business excellence in terms of good corporate governance and effectual management of all College resources as well as information and data reporting.

Outcome 3: Improved quality of TVET provision	The College will continue to engage in an analysis of academic performance after every examination cycle to inform the strategy for continuous academic improvement. Intervention strategies will include the identification of high-risk subjects with focused academic support intervention plans, as well as exploring opportunities for enriching the curriculum to enhance relevance.
Impact Statement	Effective teaching and learning supported by efficient governance and management through the support of policies and procedures according to a set standard.

Output Indicator	Target	Actual	Achievement Rate
Percentage (%) compliance with governance standards	100%	100%	100%
Percentage (%) compliance with examination policy and standards at all examination centres	100%	99%	99%
Percentage (%) of registered students retained and writing the examinations	75%	67%	89%
Percentage (%) of TVET Lecturers with professional qualifications	81%	81%	100%
Percentage (%) of TVET college lecturers placed in industry	20%	3%	15%
Number of TVET Lecturers with appropriate qualifications are supported to acquire AdvDip TVT qualification (professional qualification)	5	5	100%
Number of TVET lecturers participating in project-based lecturer capacity building programmes in Engineering studies	12	9	75%

Narrative on Outcome 3

The table reflects a mixed level of performance across governance, student outcomes, and lecturer development, with several targets fully achieved, while others show significant shortfalls. On the positive side, compliance with governance standards achieved 100%, fully meeting the target, and compliance with examination policies was nearly perfect at 99%, indicating strong institutional control and adherence to regulatory requirements. Similarly, the percentage of TVET lecturers with professional qualifications met the target at 81% (100% achievement rate), and the number of lecturers supported to acquire AdvDip TVT qualifications also met the target (100%), demonstrating strong performance in lecturer qualification development.

Performance is weaker in areas related to student retention and lecturer industry exposure. The percentage of registered students retained and writing examinations reached 67% against a target of 75% (89% achievement). The placement of TVET lecturers in industry, achieved only 3% against a 20% target (15% achievement rate), highlighting a critical area requiring attention. Additionally, participation in lecturer capacity-building programmes reached 75% (9 out of 12), falling short of the target. Overall, while governance and qualification-related targets were met or nearly met, student retention and lecturer workplace exposure remain key areas for improvement.

Improved responsiveness to the World of Work

Strategic Outcome 4

To develop partnerships and maintain good stakeholder relations to increase the number of students who are adequately prepared to enter the labour market, further and higher learning opportunities and to pursue entrepreneurship development.

Outcome 4: Improved responsiveness to the World of Work	To significantly enhance graduate employability and cultivate entrepreneurial pathways, the College will strategically expand high-quality partnerships, prioritizing meaningful WIL opportunities and facilitating lecturer placements in industry to ensure curriculum relevance. Furthermore, the College will intensify its focus on entrepreneurial development by actively collaborating with diverse community structures to cultivate an ecosystem that supports student innovation and the creation of sustainable ventures, while also strategically increasing the provision of demand-led programmes specifically tailored for unemployed youth.
Impact Statement	Graduates are employable and increasingly find employment (self, informal or formal). Entrepreneurship is a strong focus within the institution. Lecturers understand the transformation of industry and strengthen curriculum delivery accordingly.

Output Indicator	Target	Actual	Achievement Rate

Number (n) of students enrolled in programmes relating to OIHD and priority skills	1250	1266	101%	
Number (n) of students engaged in entrepreneurship programmes and projects	820	988	120%	
Number of TVET lecturers participating in digital literacy programmes for purposes of upskilling as well as driving the 4IR agenda	100	74	74%	
Number (n) of signed partnerships for exchange and placement of students and lecturers	200	232	116%	
Number (n) of students placed for Workplace-Based Learning (WBL) at exit levels: NC(V) L4	20	32	160%	
Number (n) of students placed for WBL at exit levels: Report 191 N6	300	240	80%	

Narrative on Outcome 4

The table reflects generally strong performance in aligning programmes with labour market needs and expanding partnerships, supported by the strategic goal of improving graduate employability and entrepreneurship. The college exceeded targets in several key areas, including student enrolment in priority skills programmes (101%) and student participation in entrepreneurship initiatives (120%), indicating effective implementation of industry-relevant and entrepreneurial programmes. Additionally, the number of signed partnerships (116%) and NC(V) student placements in work-based learning (160%) demonstrate significant progress in strengthening industry linkages and creating pathways for workplace exposure, directly supporting the stated objective of enhancing employability and workplace readiness.

However, performance is uneven across all indicators, highlighting areas that require attention. The participation of lecturers in digital literacy and 4IR-related upskilling programmes fell short at 74%. Report 191 N6 work-based learning placements reached only 80% of the target. Overall, while the college shows strong momentum in partnerships, entrepreneurship, and student placement.

10.3. STRATEGY TO DEAL WITH UNDERPERFORMANCE

Following each examination cycle, comprehensive academic performance analyses were conducted across all programmes and campuses. The analyses focused on subject pass rates, certification, progression, retention, and throughput rates at subject, programme, campus, and institutional level. The findings informed targeted academic interventions, curriculum support strategies, and PQM planning for subsequent academic years. The College continued to strengthen its blended learning approach through the use of the institutional

LMS, which provided students with access to learning materials, recorded lessons, past examination papers, marking guidelines, revision resources, and assessment support tools. This approach enhanced flexibility and improved student access to academic support beyond the classroom environment.

Several practical and student-centred interventions were implemented during the year to improve teaching and learning outcomes. Academic support classes were offered for identified high-risk subjects during afternoons, Saturdays, and revision periods prior to examinations. These sessions focused on curriculum reinforcement, examination preparation, and addressing learning gaps identified through continuous assessment and performance monitoring.

Lecturers continued to make use of digital platforms such as Microsoft Teams, Moodle, and WhatsApp to maintain communication with students, share learning materials, provide academic guidance, and support students requiring additional assistance. Recorded lessons and online support sessions enabled students to revise content at their own pace and improved access for students who were unable to attend classes regularly.

Peer learning and collaborative study sessions were encouraged across campuses to strengthen student engagement and independent learning practices. Students were also supported through study skills workshops focusing on time management, examination preparation, note-taking techniques, and effective study methods.

Academic performance monitoring remained a collective responsibility across all academic departments. Regular tracking of student performance, lecturer support, moderation processes, and intervention outcomes enabled the College to respond proactively to areas of underperformance. These ongoing interventions contributed towards improving student retention, progression, and overall academic achievement across programmes.

PART D:

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Mitchells Plain Campus Construction

8. FINANCIAL REPORTING

11.1 Annual Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2025

FALSE BAY COLLEGE
My dream. My college.

FALSE BAY TVET COLLEGE

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

AUDITOR-GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA
Auditing to build public confidence
I.F 29 May 2026

These reports and statements comprise the annual financial statements presented for audit:

ABBREVIATIONS

ACSA	Airports Company South Africa
AGSA	Auditor-General South Africa
ASB	Accounting Standards Board
CET Act	Continuing Education and Training Act No.16 of 2006, as amended
CFE	Centre for Entrepreneurship
CIEG	Capital Infrastructure and Efficiency Grant
CPUT	Cape Peninsula University of Technology
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
DHET	Department of Higher Education and Training
NSF	National Skills Fund
NSFAS	National Student Financial Aid Scheme
SARS	South African Revenue Services
SEDA	Small Enterprise Development Agency
SETA	Sector Education and Training Authority
VAT	Value Added Tax
TVET College	Technical Vocational Education and Training College
UCT	University of Cape Town
UIF	Unemployment Insurance Fund

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I.F 29 May 2026

General Information

Controlling entity	Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET)
Financial Statements relate to	False Bay TVET College
Domicile, legal form and jurisdiction	The College is a Public Technical and Vocational Education and Training College, constituted in terms of the CET Act No. 16 of 2006, as amended, and operates from a Central Office situated in Muizenberg, South Africa, with campuses in the following locations and serving the surrounding areas: Muizenberg, Fish Hoek, Westlake, Mitchells Plain, and Khayelitsha.
Nature of business and principal activities	To provide continuing education and training to registered students for all learning and training programmes leading to qualifications or part qualifications at NQF levels 1 to 6 of the National Qualifications Framework.

Council Members

External	Mr S Mgolombane (Chairperson - Appointed 21 May 2024)
External	Ms N Phandle (Deputy Chairperson - Appointed 21 May 2024)
External	Ms N Ncediwe (Appointed 21 May 2024)
External	Mr K Williams (Appointed 21 May 2024)
External	Mr R Ndengane (Appointed 21 May 2024)
External	Mr S Matiwane (Appointed 13 March 2025)
External	Ms R Gani (Appointed 13 March 2025)
External	Mr T Arendse (Appointed 13 March 2025)
External	Ms L Luthuli (Appointed 13 March 2025)
External	Ms N Mngeni (Appointed 30 June 2025)
Internal	Ms Z Cornelius (SRC President - Elected 27 February 2025)
Internal	Mr L Sifingo (SRC Deputy President - Elected 27 February 2025)
Internal	Mr A Ketile (Elected 06 August 2024)
Internal	Mr S Mhlekwa (Elected 06 August 2024)
Internal	Ms C Matthews (Acting Principal - Appointed 21 October 2024)
Internal	Ms D Assure-Wertheim (Act. Deputy Principal Academic- Appointed 05 May 2025)

Support Chief Financial Officer	Mr W Jackson
Registered office	131 Main Road, Muizenberg
Business address	131 Main Road, Muizenberg
Postal address	Private Bag X25, Tokai, 7966
Bankers	ABSA Limited
Auditors	Auditor-General of South Africa

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FALSE BAY TVET COLLEGE
Annual Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025
Council's Responsibilities and Approval

The Council is required by the Continuing Education and Training Act No. 16 of 2006, as amended, to maintain adequa�e accounting records and is responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report.

It is the responsibility of Council to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the .!ltate of affairs of the College 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 Standards of GRAP. The Auditor-General was engaged to express an independent opinion on the financial statements and was given unrestricted access to all financial records, related data and relevant parties.

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Standards of GRAP including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the ASB and in the manner required by the Minister of Higher Education and Training.

The annual financial statements are based on appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

Council acknowledges that it is ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the College and places considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment, which includes the safeguarding of **assets** and compliance with relevant legislation. To enable the Council to meet these responsibilities, the Council sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing risk in a cost effective manner.

The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting and other procedures, and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the College and employees and management are required to maintain the highest ethical"standards in ensuring the College's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach.

The council accepts its responsibility to ensure that the College is managed in a responsible manner, considering the interest of all stakeholders, including the DHET, unions, employees, students, local communities and creditors. Responsible management entails, inter alia, compliance with applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, including risk management.

The Council is 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 financial statements and that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement.

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the College is and will remain a going concern. This is supported by the following key factors:

•The Council has reviewed the College's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 December 2026. In the light of this review and the current financial position, it is satisfied that that the College has, or has access to, adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

• The College remains dependent on the DHET for continued funding of operations, in line with the annual CHET programme funding allocation. The Council is not aware that the DHET has either the intention or the need to liquidate or materially curtail the scale of the College's operations.

The Auditor-General is responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the College's annual financial statements and the report is presented with these annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 12 to 62 were approved by Council on 28 May 2026 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr S Mgolombane
Chairperson
29 May2026

Report of the auditor-general to the minister of higher education and training and to the council of False Bay Technical and Vocational Education and Training College

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

1. I have audited the financial statements of False Bay Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) College set out on pages 12 to 62, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, and cash flow statement for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

2. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of False Bay TVET College as at 31 December 2025 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the South African Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) and the requirements of the Continuing Education and Training Act 16 of 2006 (CETA).

Basis for opinion

3. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the responsibilities of the auditor-general for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.

4. I am independent of the college in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA code) as well as other ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.

5. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Emphasis of matters

6. I draw attention to the matters below. My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Restatement of corresponding figures

7. As disclosed in note 44 to the financial statements, the corresponding figures for 31 December 2024 were restated, as a result of an error in the financial statements for the year ended, 31 December 2025.

Material impairments - receivables from exchange transactions

8. As disclosed in note 2 to the financial statements, a material impairment provision to the amount of R34 568 583 (2024: R32 476 537) has been made for receivables from exchange transactions.

Material impairments - receivables from non-exchange transactions

9. As disclosed in note 3 to the financial statements, a material impairment provision to the amount of R7 740 380 (2024: R6 428 182) has been made for receivables from non-exchange transactions.

Other matter - Supplementary information

10. The annexure to the financial statements on page 63, namely the supplementary schedule relating to the capital infrastructure and efficiency grant, does not form part of the financial statements and is presented as additional information. I have not audited this schedule and, accordingly, I do not express an opinion on it.

11. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of the council for the financial statements

12. The council is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the GRAP and the requirements of the CETA and for such internal control as the council determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

13. In preparing the financial statements, the council is responsible for assessing the college's ability to continue as a going concern; disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the college or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Responsibilities of the auditor-general for the audit of the financial statements

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

15. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report. This description, which is located on pages 9 and 10, forms part of my auditor's report.

Report on the audit of the annual performance report

16. In terms of the CETA, the college is not required to prepare an annual performance report.

Report on compliance with legislation

17. In accordance with the Public Audit Act 25 of 2004 and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on compliance with applicable legislation relating to financial matters, financial management and other related matters. The council is responsible for the college's compliance with legislation.

18. I performed procedures to test compliance with selected requirements in key legislation in accordance with the findings engagement methodology of the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA). This engagement is not an assurance engagement. Accordingly, I do not express an assurance opinion or conclusion.

19. Through an established AGSA process, I selected requirements in key legislation for compliance testing that are relevant to the financial and performance management of the college, clear to allow consistent measurement and evaluation, while also sufficiently detailed and readily available to report in an understandable manner. The selected legislative requirements are included in the annexure to this auditor's report.

20. I did not identify any material non-compliance with the selected legislative requirements.

Other information in the annual report

21. The council is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information does not include the financial statements and the auditor's report.

22. My opinion on the financial statements and compliance with legislation do not cover the other information included in the annual report and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.

23. My responsibility is to read this other information and, in doing so, consider whether it is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

24. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement in this other information, I am required to report that fact.

25. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Internal control deficiencies

26. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it.

27. I did not identify any significant deficiencies in internal control.

Auditor-General

Cape Town

29 May 2026

AUDITOR-GENERAL
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Annexure to the auditor's report

The annexure includes the following:

- The auditor-general's responsibility for the audit
- The selected legislative requirements for compliance testing

Auditor general's responsibility for the audit

Professional judgement and professional scepticism

As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements and on the college's compliance with selected requirements in key legislation.

Financial statements

In addition to my responsibility for the audit of the financial statements as described in this auditor's report, I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my 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 college's internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made.
- conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the college to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of this auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the college to cease operating as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and determine whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Communication with those charged with governance

I communicate with the council regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I also provide the council with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

Compliance with legislation - selected legislative requirements

The selected legislative requirements are as follows:

Legislation	Sections or regulations
Continuing Education and Training Act 16 of 2006	Section 3(3) Section 10(9)(c); 10(9)(e)(iii); 10(9B) Section 20(7)(b); 20(8)(a)-(c) Section 25(1)(b); 25(3) Section 44(1) Section 46(1)(a)(i); 46(1)(a)(ii)
Prevention and Combatting of Corruption Activities Act 12 of 2004	Section 34(1)

FALSE BAY TVET COLLEGE
Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2025

	Note	2025 Actual R	2024 Restated R
ASSETS			
Current Assets		**455,042,537**	**571,439,608**
Inventories	**1**	7,226,440	6,258,918
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	**2**	9,869,655	11,040,704
Receivables from Non-exchange Transactions	**3**	16,348,534	8,631,907
Statutory Receivables from Non-exchange Transactions	**4**	10,321,748	9,791,782
Current Investments	**5**	-	247,331,500
Cash and Cash Equivalents	**6**	411,221,314	288,307,147
Operating Lease Receivables	**7**	54,845	77,651
Non-Current Assets		**445,317,089**	**278,242,702**
Property, Plant and Equipment	**8**	445,317,089	278,242,702
Total Assets		**900,359,626**	**849,682,311**
Current Liabilities		**409,743,605**	**536,927,947**
Employee Benefits	**9**	2,838,486	2,200,643
Payables from Exchange Transactions	**10**	34,970,957	21,860,410
Payables from Non-exchange Transactions	**11**	12,019,356	15,963,467
Unspent Conditional Grants and Receipts	**12**	359,177,964	496,166,585
Current Portion of Long-term Loans	**13**	736,842	736,842
Non-Current Liabilities		**3,050,368**	**3,820,211**
Long-Term Loans	**13**	2,947,368	3,684,211
Employee Benefits	**14**	103,000	136,000
Total Liabilities		**412,793,973**	**540,748,158**
NET ASSETS		**487,565,650**	**308,934,152**
Accumulated Funds		487,565,650	308,934,152
Net Assets and Liabilities		**900,359,626**	**849,682,311**

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I.F 29 May 2026

FALSE BAY TVET COLLEGE

Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 31 December 2025

Continued Operations:	Note	2025 Actual R	2024 Restated R
REVENUE			
Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions			
Government Grants and Subsidies	15	358,407,711	201,084,720
Public Contributions and Donations	16	442,296	722,165
Other Revenue	17	-	20,265
Tuition and Related Fees	18.2	20,751,851	13,156,683
Revenue from Exchange Transactions			
Tuition and Related Fees	18.1	70,826,992	65,270,906
Rental of Facilities and Equipment	19	1,055,139	928,874
Investment Income	20	2,193,991	2,886,233
Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services	21	524,399	666,487
Other Revenue	22	6,972,418	3,507,063
Total Revenue		**461,174,797**	**288,243,396**
EXPENDITURE			
Employee Related Costs	23	187,451,726	177,996,748
Depreciation and Amortisation	24	11,852,891	10,772,931
External Audit Fees	25	2,098,295	2,351,036
Impairment Losses	26	3,404,245	7,074,249
Marketing Expenses	27	1,048,255	1,516,033
Printing and Stationery	28	2,011,096	1,933,077
Repairs and Maintenance - Contracted Services	29	4,644,716	4,686,863
Finance Costs	30	498,207	592,669
Books and Learning Materials	31	16,809,495	17,141,963
Operating Lease Expense	32	3,735,832	3,822,705
Municipal Services	33	11,950,025	12,532,523
Student Support Services	34	2,388,501	2,138,100
Students Residents Meals and Expenses	35	4,695,246	4,647,759
Professional Services	36	828,029	1,724,102
Security Costs	37	6,398,380	6,493,667
Travel and Accommodation	38	403,349	343,568
Telephone and Communication costs	39	1,551,552	1,578,892
Staff Development and Training	40	1,138,705	786,574
Other Expenditure	41	19,369,711	19,958,532
Loss on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	42	265,042	431,428
Total Expenditure		**282,543,298**	**278,523,421**
OTHER REVENUE / EXPENDITURE INCURRED			
Discontinued Operations:			
Deficit from Discontinued Operations	43	-	55,834
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		**178,631,499**	**9,664,141**

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I.F 29 May 2026

FALSE BAY TVET COLLEGE

Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the year ended 31 December 2025

Description	Accumulated Funds			
	Building Reserve	Self Insurance Reserve	Accumulated Surplus / (Deficit)	Total Accumulated Funds
	R	R	R	R
2024				
Balance at 31 December 2023	118,692,111	209,173	176,562,013	295,463,297
Correction of Error (Note 44)	-	-	3,806,714	3,806,714
Restated Balance	**118,692,111**	**209,173**	**180,368,728**	**299,270,011**
Previously reported			7,934,232	7,934,232
Correction of Error (Note 44)	-	-	1,729,908	1,729,908
Contributions to Funds and Reserves	-	(209,173)	209,173	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	**118,692,111**	**-**	**190,242,040**	**308,934,151**
2025				
Balance at 31 December 2024	118,692,111	-	190,242,039	308,934,150
Restated Balance	**118,692,111**	**-**	**190,242,039**	**308,934,150**
Surplus for the year	-	-	178,631,499	178,631,499
Balance at 31 December 2025	**118,692,111**	**-**	**368,873,538**	**487,565,649**

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I.F 29 May 2026

FALSE BAY TVET COLLEGE

Cash Flow Statement for the for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Note	2025 R	2024 Restated R
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts			
Stipend Funding		29,468,128	38,928,551
Government Grant and Subsidies	**15**	73,055,535	67,421,391
Public Contributions and Donations	**16**	19,375	7,910
Tuition and Related Fees	**18**	77,165,515	71,765,487
Interest	**20 + 12**	36,541,828	45,179,110
Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services	**21**	524,399	666,487
Other	**17 + 22**	8,048,753	4,846,190
Payments			
Stipend Funding		(33,253,876)	(43,156,383)
Employee Related Costs	**23**	(70,911,861)	(63,674,657)
Interest	**30**	(498,207)	(592,669)
Suppliers		(59,363,429)	(63,637,677)
Other		(19,498,820)	(19,618,695)
	45	**41,297,340**	**38,135,045**
Attributable to:			
Continuing Operations		41,297,340	38,190,877
Discontinued Operations		-	(55,834)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	**8**	(165,118,814)	(35,598,858)
Proceeds on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	**8**	140,984	-
Decrease in Investments	**5**	247,331,500	183,524,027
NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**82,353,670**	**147,925,169**
Attributable to:			
Continuing Operations		82,353,670	147,925,169
Discontinued Operations		-	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of Borrowings	**13**	(736,842)	(736,842)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**(736,842)**	**(736,842)**
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**122,914,167**	**185,323,372**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year		288,307,147	102,983,775
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	**6**	411,221,314	288,307,147

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1. PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND BASIS OF PREPARATION

1.1 Presentation of Annual Financial Statements

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practices (GRAP), and in compliance with GRAP including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board and in the manner prescribed by the Minister of Higher Education, Science and Technology in terms of the Continuing Education and Training Act, 2006 (Act No. 16 of 2006), as amended.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention as the basis of measurement, unless specified otherwise.

1.2 Presentation Currency

The Annual Financial Statements are presented in South African Rand, rounded off to the nearest Rand which is the College's functional currency.

1.3 Standards, Amendments to Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective

Standard of GRAP / Nature of Impending Changes / Expected Impact		Effective Date	Planned Date for Application by College
• **GRAP**	**Improvements to Standards of GRAP 2023** Unlikely that there will be a material impact	Not yet effective	Not yet determined
• **GRAP 105**	**Transfer of Functions between entities under common control** No changes expected	Not yet effective	Not yet determined
• **GRAP 106**	**Transfer of Functions between entities not under common control** No changes expected	Not yet effective	Not yet determined
• **GRAP 107**	**Mergers** No changes expected	Not yet effective	Not yet determined
• **GRAP 103**	**Heritage Assets** Unlikely that there will be a material impact	Not yet effective	Not yet determined
• **GRAP 1**	**Presentation of Financial Statements** Unlikely that there will be a material impact	Not yet effective	Not yet determined
• **IGRAP 22**	**Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration** Unlikely that there will be a material impact	2025/04/01	Not yet determined
• **GRAP 104**	**Financial Instruments** Likely there will be a material impact	2025/04/01	2026/01/01

1.4 Significant Judgements and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The use of judgement, estimates and assumptions is inherent to the process of preparing annual financial statements. These judgements, estimates and assumptions affect the amounts presented in the annual financial statements.

Uncertainties about these estimates and assumptions could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the relevant asset or liability in future periods.

These estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis.

Judgements

In the process of applying these accounting policies, management has made the following judgements that may have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the annual financial statements:

1.4.1 Revenue Recognition

Accounting Policy 9.1 on Revenue from Exchange Transactions and Accounting Policy 9.2 on Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions describes the conditions under which revenue will be recorded by the management of the College.

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As far as Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions is concerned of importance is the estimation process involved in initially measuring revenue at the fair value thereof.

Student fee revenue is recognised at the amount charged for registered courses, accommodation, and other fees. No reduction is provided for the probability of uncollectable amounts as the colleges is required to collect all revenue due. Therefore, the probability of non-collection of student fees is not considered as part of revenue recognition, but is taken into account when considering the collectability of the student debtor as part of the financial assets. Refer also to the paragraph 4 that deals with Impairment of Financial Assets.

1.4.2 Programme Funding

Programme funding is allocated to the College by DHET in terms of the CET Act and the National Norms and Standards for Funding of TVET Colleges and is determined by the estimated Full Time Equivalent Students (FTEs) of the College. The allocation is done based on the projected FTEs for the year and if the College fails to register the projected FTEs, a portion of the programme funding can be clawed back by DHET in the following year.

Programme funding is allocated by DHET during its financial year (April to March) but, for the College, the funds pertain to its academic and financial year which is from January to December. Once the College has registered the projected number of FTEs, the suspensive condition of the programme funding grant has been met and the grant is recognised in full.

Programme funding is paid to the College, partly in cash tranches and partly through DHET's Persal Salary System, directly to the DHET management and staff working at the College. The total amount of programme funding of management salaries is disclosed under "services in kind" in the Annual Financial Statements. The method and timing of payment of the grant, however, does not influence the recognition of revenue.

1.4.3 Employee Related Costs and DHET Management Fee

In terms of the CET Act, the DHET is the employer of the management and the staff in posts as established in the organisational structure under the Post Provisioning Norms of the DHET.

Management and staff in posts established in the organisational structure of the DHET are paid by the DHET. This category of personnel are not College employees, so therefore their remuneration cannot be classified as an employee expense of the College and is therefore classified as “services in kind.”

Separate disclosure of the remuneration of programme funded College management is shown in the financial statements under “DHET management fee.” Other staff in posts established by the College are employed and remunerated by the College.

1.4.4 Trade Receivables, Held-to-Maturity Investments and Loans and Receivables

The College assesses its trade receivables, held to maturity investments and loans and receivables for impairment at the end of each reporting period. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in surplus or deficit, the College makes judgements as to whether there is observable data indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a financial asset.

The impairment of trade receivables, held to maturity investments and loans and receivables is calculated on a portfolio basis, based on historical loss ratios, adjusted for national and industry-specific economic conditions and other indicators present at the reporting date that correlate with defaults on the portfolio. These annual loss ratios are applied to loan balances in the portfolio and scaled to the estimated loss emergence period.

1.4.5 Provisions

Provisions are raised and management determines an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosure regarding estimates of provisions is included in the notes to the annual financial statements.

1.4.6 Useful lives of assets, depreciation and amortisation

College management determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation charges for assets. These estimates are based on industry norms and then adjusted to College-specific circumstances. Management will increase the depreciation charge where useful lives are less than previously estimated and vice versa.

Depreciation recognised on property, plant and equipment is determined with reference to the useful lives and residual values of the underlying items.

The useful lives and residual values of assets are based on management’s estimation of the assets' condition, expected condition at the end of the period of use, their current use, expected future use, the impact of technology, minimum service requirements and the College’s expectations about the availability of finance to replace the assets at the end of their useful lives.

1.4.7 Effective interest rate

The College uses an appropriate interest rate, taking into account guidance provided in the standards and applies best estimates to the specific circumstances in order to discount future cash flows, where material.

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1.5 Going Concern Assumption

These annual financial statements have been prepared based on the expectation that the college will continue to operate as a going concern for at least the next 12 months from the reporting date.

1.6 Segment Reporting

The College is based in the Western Cape with campuses in Fish Hoek, Muizenberg, Westlake, Khayelitsha and Mitchells Plain, with the central office being located in Muizenberg.

The College is assessed to have no reportable segments as per the requirements of GRAP 18. All campuses are regarded as a single segment.

2. NET ASSETS

Included in the Net Assets of the College are the following Reserves that are maintained in terms of specific requirements:

2.1 Reserves

2.1.1 Building Reserve

The Building Reserve is the value that was added to the College's properties when they were fairly valued at the time of their acquisition. This reserve will remain unchanged unless any part or whole of the properties are sold.

2.1.2 Self-insurance Reserve

The Self-insurance reserve represents the funds the College has put aside to self-insure. Self-insuring means the College takes the risk for certain classes of assets and will self-fund the replacement thereof from the Self-insurance Reserve. This reserve was discontinued in the current financial year.

Interest earned on the Insurance Reserve is recorded as interest earned in the Statement of Financial Performance.

2.2 Accumulated Surplus

Accumulated surplus comprises rolled over funds from the current and prior years based on the recorded surplus or deficit for the period. The reserve is not cash backed.

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

3.1 Recognition and Initial Measurement

Property, Plant and Equipment are initially recognised at cost.

Where an asset is acquired by the College for no or nominal consideration (i.e. a non-exchange transaction), the cost is deemed to be equal to the fair value of that asset on the date acquired.

Property, plant and equipment consist of the following:
- *Immovable Assets*: Land and buildings which comprise mainly lecture rooms and facilities, workshops, student residences and administrative offices, including leasehold improvements on rented buildings.
- *Moveable Assets*: Furniture and fittings, library books, text books, computer equipment, motor vehicles and equipment.

3.2 Subsequent Measurement

All Property, Plant and Equipment is measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure relating to Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised if it is probable that future economic benefits or potential service delivery associated with the subsequent expenditure will flow to the College and the cost or fair value of the subsequent expenditure can be reliably measured. Subsequent expenditure incurred on an asset is only capitalised when it increases the capacity or future economic benefits associated with the asset.

Where the College replaces parts of an asset, it derecognises the part of the asset being replaced and capitalises the new component. Compensation from third parties for items of Property, Plant and Equipment that were impaired, lost or given up is included in the Statement of Financial Performance when the compensation becomes receivable.

Day-to-day repairs and maintenance costs are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the period in which they are incurred, as they do not enhance the future economic benefits or service potential of the related asset.

Only expenditure that improves or extends the useful life or capacity of an asset is capitalised

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3.3 Depreciation

Depreciation on assets other than land is calculated using the Straight-line Method, to allocate their cost to their residual values over the estimated useful lives of the assets. 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 is depreciated separately.

The depreciation rates are based on the following estimated useful lives:

Class	Useful Life in Years
Buildings	45
Leasehold improvements	5 - 10
Vehicles	5 - 30
Furniture and Fittings	5 - 20
Plant, Machinery and Equipment	5 - 20
Computer Equipment	5 - 20
Library books	30

Land is stated at historical cost and is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite useful life.

Capital Work-in-progress is stated at historical cost and depreciation only commences when the asset is completed and available for use.

3.4 Finance Leases

Assets capitalised under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as Property, Plant and Equipment controlled by the college or, where shorter, the term of the relevant lease if there is no reasonable certainty that the college will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

3.5 Derecognition

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised.

4. IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

The College classifies all assets held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return as *Cash Generating Assets*. All other assets are classified as *Non-cash Generating Assets*.

4.1 Impairment of Cash Generating Assets

The College assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired.

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in Surplus or Deficit.

An impairment loss is recognised for cash generating units if the recoverable amount of the unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit. The impairment loss is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets of the unit pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

The College assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for assets may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of those assets are estimated.

The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in Surplus or Deficit.

4.2 Impairment of Non-cash Generating Assets

The College assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired.

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If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable service amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable service amount of the individual asset, the recoverable service amount of the non-cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

The recoverable service amount of a non-cash generating asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

If the recoverable service amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable service amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in Surplus or Deficit.

An impairment loss is recognised for non-cash generating units if the recoverable service amount of the unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit. The impairment loss is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets of the unit pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

The College assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for assets may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable service amounts of those assets are estimated.

The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in Surplus or Deficit.

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

5.1 Financial Assets – Classification

The College has the following types of Financial Assets:

Type of Financial Asset	Classification in terms of GRAP 104
Current Investments	Financial Assets at Amortised Cost
Receivables from Exchange-Transactions	Financial Assets at Amortised Cost
Receivables from Non-Exchange-Transactions	Financial Assets at Amortised Cost
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Call Deposits	Financial Assets at Amortised Cost
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Bank Balances	Financial Assets at Amortised Cost
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Cash	Financial Assets at Fair Value

For the purposes of the Cash Flow Statement, Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise cash-on-hand and deposits held on call with banks, net of bank overdrafts.

5.2 Financial Liabilities – Classification

The College has the following types of Financial Liabilities:

Type of Financial Liability	Classification in terms of GRAP 104
Long-term Liabilities	Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost
Payables from Exchange Transactions	Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost
Payables from Non- exchange Transactions	Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost
Current portion of Long-term Liabilities	Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost

5.3 Initial and Subsequent Measurement

Financial Instruments measured at Amortised Cost
Financial Instruments at Amortised Cost are measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Method.(less any impairment on financial assets).

Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost
Financial Assets at Amortised Cost are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the Financial Asset. Subsequently, these assets are measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Method less any impairment.

Financial Assets measured at Cost
Financial Assets at Cost are initially measured at the transaction amount and transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the Financial Asset. Subsequently, these assets are measured at cost less any impairment.

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Financial Assets measured at Fair Value

Financial Assets at Fair Value are initially measured at fair value, excluding directly attributable transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealised gains or losses recognised directly in Surplus or Deficit.

A provision for impairment of Accounts Receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the College will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The provision is made whereby the recoverability of accounts receivable is assessed individually and then collectively after grouping the assets in financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics.

The amount of the provision is the difference between the Financial Asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Future cash flows in a group of Financial Assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Cash flows relating to short-term receivables are not discounted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Financial Liabilities held at Amortised

Any other Financial Liabilities are classified as Other Financial Liabilities (All Payables are classified as Other Liabilities) and are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Trade and Other Payables, Interest-bearing Debt and Non-interest-bearing Debt are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate Method. Interest expense is recognised in Surplus or Deficit by applying the effective interest rate.

5.4 Derecognition

5.4.1 Derecognition of Financial Assets

The College derecognises Financial Assets only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires or it transfers the Financial Asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity, except when Council approves the write-off of Financial Assets due to non-recoverability.

If the College neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the College recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the College retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred Financial Asset, the College continues to recognise the Financial Asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

5.4.2 Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

The College derecognises Financial Liabilities when, and only when, the College's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

The College recognises the difference between the carrying amount of the Financial Instrument extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration received/paid, in the Surplus or Deficit.

6. STATUTORY RECEIVABLES

Statutory Receivables are measured after initial recognition using the cost method. Under the cost method, the initial measurement of the receivable is changed subsequent to initial recognition to reflect any:

(a) Interest or other charges that may have accrued on the receivable (where applicable);
(b) Impairment losses; and
(c) Amounts derecognised.

Statutory receivables are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Statutory Receivables are impaired where there is any indication of impairment of Statutory Receivables (such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor).

In assessing whether statutory receivables are impaired, the College assesses whether there are any indications that individually significant receivables are impaired; and/or groups of similar, individually insignificant, receivables are impaired.

The College groups together and assesses collectively for impairment those receivables that exhibit similar characteristics which provide information about the possible collectability of the amounts owing to the College.

If there is such evidence the carrying amount is reduced to the estimated future cash flows, an impairment loss is recognised, directly or indirectly, through the use of an allowance account, with the amount of the impairment loss being recognised in Surplus or Deficit.

Any difference between the consideration received and the amounts derecognised and, those amounts recognised, is recognised in surplus or deficit in the period transferred.

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7. PREPAYMENTS

Prepayments arise when payments are made in advance for goods or services to be received in future reporting periods.

Prepayments are recognised as current assets and ,shown as part of receivables from exchange, when payment is made and the College has not yet received the related goods or services.

Prepayments are initially measured at the amount paid.

Subsequently, prepayments are expensed in the Statement of Financial Performance in the period in which the related goods or services are received.

Where the benefit of the prepaid amount extends beyond twelve months after the reporting date, the portion relating to periods beyond twelve months is classified as a non-current asset.

8. INVENTORIES

Inventories sold are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Consumable stores distributed at no charge or for a nominal charge and finished goods are valued at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

The cost of inventory is determined using the Weighted Average Cost -method.

9. REVENUE

9.1 Revenue from Exchange Transactions

9.1.1 Tuition Fees

Tuition fees are levied in terms of approved tariffs.

Tuition Fees are recognised when billed, or over the period of instruction, if the period of instruction runs into the next financial year.

9.1.2 Rentals Received

Revenue from the rental of facilities and equipment is recognised on a Straight-line Basis over the term of the lease agreement.

9.1.3 Interest Earned

Interest earned on investments is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance on the Time-proportionate Basis using the effective interest method.

9.1.4 Sale of Goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable when ownership and effective control has passed to the purchaser.

9.1.5 Services Rendered

Revenue associated with the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date.

The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
When the outcome of the transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

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9.2 Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions

9.2.1 Public Contributions

Revenue from public contributions is recognised when all conditions associated with the contribution have been met or where the contribution is to finance property, plant and equipment, when such items of property, plant and equipment are brought into use.

9.2.2 Other Donations and Contributions

Donations are recognised on a cash receipt basis or where the donation is in the form of property, plant and equipment, when such items of property, plant and equipment are available for use.

9.2.3 Government Transfers

Conditional grants, donations and funding are recognised as revenue to the extent that the College has complied with any of the criteria, conditions or obligations embodied in the agreement.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the College with no future related costs, are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the period in which they become receivable.

Interest earned on investments is treated in accordance with grant conditions. If it is payable to the funder it is recorded as part of the creditor and if it is the college's interest, it is recognised as interest earned in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Revenue is recognised as conditions associated with the contribution are met or where the contribution is to finance property, plant and equipment, when such items of property, plant and equipment are brought into use.

Conditional grants, donations and funding are recognised as revenue to the extent that the College has complied with any of the criteria, conditions or obligations embodied in the agreement. Where the agreement contains a stipulation to return the asset, other future economic benefits or service potential, in the event of noncompliance to these stipulations and would be enforced by the transferor, a liability is recognised to the extent that the criteria, conditions or obligations have not been met.

Where such requirements are not enforceable, or where past experience has indicated that the transferor has never enforced the requirement to return the transferred asset, other future economic benefits or service potential when breaches have occurred, the stipulation will be considered a restriction and is recognised as revenue.

9.2.4 Programme Funding

The full Programme Funding allocated to the College in terms of the CET Act, the Funding Norms and the final grant letter received from the department, is recognised in full in the College's financial year during which the enrolment and training of students, to which the grant pertains, are performed by the College. It is measured at the total amount allocated to the College by DHET, inclusive of both the part paid in cash and the part paid via Persal.

9.2.5 Services-in-Kind

The College recognises services in-kind that are significant to its operations and/or service delivery objectives as assets and recognises the related revenue when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the entity and the fair value of the assets can be measured reliably. If the services in-kind are not significant to the College's operations and/or service delivery objectives and/or do not satisfy the criteria for recognition, the nature and type of services in-kind received during the reporting period is disclosed.

9.2.6 Unspent Conditional Grants and Receipts

Unspent conditional grants and receipts represent funding received from transferring entities subject to specific conditions, where such conditions have not yet been fulfilled at the reporting date.

These amounts are recognised as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position to the extent that the College has not yet met the associated performance conditions, as required by the underlying agreements.

Revenue is recognised only when the conditions attached to the grant have been satisfied. To the extent that conditions remain unmet, the corresponding portion of the grant is retained as a liability.

Unspent conditional grants are derecognised as liabilities and recognised as revenue when the conditions attached to the grant are met.

10. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

A Discontinued operation is a component of an entity that has been disposed of and represents a distinguishable activity, group of activities or geographical area of operations; is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a distinguishable activity, group of activities or geographical area of operations; or is a controlled entity acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the Statement of Financial Performance and the Cash Flow Statement.

Furthermore the College re-presents the disclosures made for the Discontinued Operation for prior periods presented in the financial sta so that the disclosures relate to all operations that have been discontinued by the reporting date for the latest period presented.

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11. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT LIABILITIES

11.1 Short-term Employee Benefits

Remuneration to employees is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance as the services are rendered, except for non-accumulating benefits which are only recognised when the specific event occurs.

The costs of all short-term employee benefits such as leave pay, are recognised during the period in which the employee renders the related service. The liability for leave pay is based on the total accrued leave days at year end and is shown as a creditor in the Statement of Financial Position. The College recognises the expected cost of performance bonuses only when the College has a present legal or constructive obligation to make such payment and a reliable estimate can be made.

11.1.1 Post-employment Benefits

The College provides retirement benefits for its employees by contribution to post-employment plans.

11.1.2 Defined Contribution Plans

The College's contributions to the defined contribution funds are established in terms of the rules governing those plans. Contributions are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the period in which the service is rendered by the relevant employees. The College has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

The contributions are recognised as an employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

11.1.3 Long-service Allowance

The college operates an unfunded defined benefit plan for all its employees. Under the plan, a Long-service Award is payable after 20 years of continuous service, and after that every 10 years of continuous service up to 40 years of continues service, to employees.

12. LEASES

12.1 The college as Lessee

12.1.1 Finance Leases

Property, plant and equipment or intangible assets subject to finance lease agreements are capitalised at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease. Corresponding liabilities are recognised at equal amounts. In discounting the lease payments, the college uses the interest rate that exactly discounts the lease payments to the fair value of the asset, plus any direct costs incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the leased assets are accounted for in accordance with the stated accounting policies applicable to property, plant and equipment or intangibles. The lease liability is reduced by the lease payments, which are allocated between the finance cost and the capital repayment using the *Effective Interest Rate Method*. Finance costs are expensed when incurred.

The accounting policies relating to derecognition of financial instruments are applied to lease payables. The lease asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life or the lease term.

12.1.2 Operating Leases

The college recognises operating lease rentals as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance on a Straight-line Basis over the term of the relevant lease. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset or liability.

12.1.3 The college as Lessor

Rental revenue from Operating Leases is recognised on a Straight-line Basis over the term of the relevant lease.

13. BORROWING COSTS

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

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14. UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE

Unauthorised Expenditure is expenditure that has not been budgeted for, expenditure that is not in terms of the conditions of an allocation received from another sphere of government, entity or organ of state, and expenditure in the form of a grant that is not permitted in terms of the Public Finance Management Act (Act No 1 of 1999).

All expenditure relating to unauthorised expenditure is recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance in the year that the expenditure was incurred. The expenditure is classified in accordance with the nature of the expense, and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the statement of financial performance.

15. IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

Irregular Expenditure is expenditure that is contrary to the Public Finance Management Act (Act No 1 of 1999), the Continuing Education and Training Act (Act No 16 of 2006), the Public Office Bearers Act (Act No 20 of 1998). Irregular Expenditure excludes Unauthorised Expenditure. Irregular Expenditure is accounted for as an expense in Surplus or Deficit in the period it occurred and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in Surplus or Deficit.

16. FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure is expenditure that was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised.

All expenditure relating to fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance in the year that the expenditure was incurred. The expenditure is classified in accordance with the nature of the expense, and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the statement of financial performance.

17. CONTINGENT ASSETS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in Notes to the Annual Financial Statements.

Guarantees issued by the College are treated as contingent liabilities, as they represent potential obligations that will only result in an outflow of resources if the conditions specified in the guarantee are triggered. These guarantees are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes to the Annual Financial Statements.

18. PRINCIPAL AND AGENT ARRANGEMENTS

The College assesses whether it is a party to any principal-agent arrangements by considering the principles contained in GRAP 109.

The College is assessed to be the agent and only accounts for the amounts which the agent are entitled to in terms of the principal-agent arrangement.

The College is acting as an agent on behalf of NSFAS when providing the transport allowances to students.

The College is acting as an agent on behalf of the SETA's and Corporates providing the stipends to students

The College recognises assets and liabilities arising from principal-agent arrangements in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Standards of GRAP.

19. COMMITMENTS

Commitments are future expenditure to which the College committed and that will result in the outflow of resources. Commitments are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as a liability or as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance, but are included in the disclosure notes.

The College discloses each class of capital asset and material operating expenditure commitment in the financial statements. Future minimum lease payments are disclosed under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

- Not later than one year,
- Later than one year and not later than five years, and

20. RELATED PARTIES

A related party is a person or entity with the ability to control or jointly control the other party, or exercise significant influence over the other party or vice versa, or a person or entity that is subject to common control, or joint control. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.

21. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

Events after the reporting date that are classified as adjusting events have been accounted for in the Annual Financial Statements.

The events after the reporting date that are classified as Non-adjusting Events after the Reporting Date have been disclosed in Notes to the Annual Financial Statements.

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1. INVENTORIES

	2025 R	2024 R
Consumable stores	1,411,923	1,330,476
Text Books	5,814,518	4,928,441
Total Inventories	**7,226,440**	**6,258,918**

Inventory expensed during 2025 amounted to R12 978 815 (2024: R15 070 120). Inventories are not pledged as security for the College's financial liabilities.

Inventory (Textbooks) to the value of R160 600 (2024: R354 641) was written down during the 2025 financial year.
This was due to phased out programs and new editions of textbooks.

2. RECEIVABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

As at 31 December 2025	Gross Balances R	Provision for Impairment R	Net Balances R
Student Debtors	39,867,100	(34,085,950)	5,781,150
Prepaid Expenses	2,184,530		2,184,530
Corporate	1,390,604	(425,610)	964,994
Interest accrued	18,644		18,644
Other Receivables	977,360	(57,023)	920,337
Total Receivables from Exchange Transactions	**44,438,238**	**(34,568,583)**	**9,869,655**

Refer to Note 48 for details regarding the arrangements. None of the Receivables have been pledged as security for the College's financial liabilities.

As at 31 December 2024	Gross Balances R	Provision for Impairment R	Net Balances R
Student Debtors	38,240,890	(32,103,869)	6,137,021
Prepaid Expenses	902,244		902,244
Corporate	3,904,756	(372,668)	3,532,088
Interest accrued	31,989		31,989
Other Receivables	437,362	-	437,362
Total Receivables from Exchange Transactions	**43,517,241**	**(32,476,537)**	**11,040,704**

The prior year amount for Exchange Receivables has been adjusted. Refer to Note 44 on Correction of Error for details of the restatement.

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2.1 Ageing of Receivables from Exchange Transactions

As at 31 December 2025

	Current	Past Due			Total
	0 - 30 days	31 - 60 Days	61 - 90 Days	+ 90 Days	
Student Debtors:					
Gross Balances	215,477	524,801	482,697	38,644,125	39,867,100
Less: Provision for Impairment	-	-	-	(34,085,950)	(34,085,950)
Net Balances	**215,477**	**524,801**	**482,697**	**4,558,176**	**5,781,150**
Prepaid Expenses:					
Gross Balances	11,093	-	-	2,173,437	2,184,530
Net Balances	**11,093**	**-**	**-**	**2,173,437**	**2,184,530**
Corporate					
Gross Balances	811,361	53,517	90,127	435,599	1,390,604
Less: Provision for Impairment	-	-	-	(425,610)	(425,610)
Net Balances	**811,361**	**53,517**	**90,127**	**9,989**	**964,994**
Interest accrued:					
Gross Balances	18,644	-	-	-	18,644
Net Balances	**18,644**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**18,644**
Other Receivables:					
Gross Balances	86,328	96,415	937	793,680	977,360
Less: Provision for Impairment	-	-	-	(57,023)	(57,023)
Net Balances	**86,328**	**96,415**	**937**	**736,657**	**920,337**

As at 31 December 2025 Receivables of R8,726,751 were past due but not impaired. The age analysis of these Receivables are as follows:

	Current	Past Due			Total
	0 - 30 days	31 - 60 Days	61 - 90 Days	+ 90 Days	
All Receivables:					
Gross Balances	1,142,903	674,733	573,761	42,046,842	44,438,237
Less: Provision for Impairment	-	-	-	(34,568,583)	(34,568,583)
Net Balances	**1,142,903**	**674,733**	**573,761**	**7,478,258**	**9,869,654**

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	Current	Past Due			Total
	0 - 30 days	31 - 60 Days	61 - 90 Days	+ 90 Days	
Student Debtors:					
Gross Balances	576,393	129,682	233,668	37,301,147	38,240,890
Less: Provision for Impairment	-	-	-	(32,103,869)	(32,103,869)
Net Balances	**576,393**	**129,682**	**233,668**	**5,197,278**	**6,137,021**
Prepaid Expenses:					
Gross Balances	2,165	-	-	900,080	902,244
Net Balances	**2,165**	**-**	**-**	**900,080**	**902,244**
Corporate					
Gross Balances	2,622,166	252,926	67,828	961,836	3,904,756
Less: Provision for Impairment	-	-	-	(372,668)	(372,668)
Net Balances	**2,622,166**	**252,926**	**67,828**	**589,168**	**3,532,088**
Interest accrued:					
Gross Balances	31,989	-	-	-	31,989
Net Balances	**31,989**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**31,989**
Other Receivables:					
Gross Balances	121,946	107,043	14,643	193,730	437,362
Net Balances	**121,946**	**107,043**	**14,643**	**193,730**	**437,362**

As at 31 December 2024 Receivables of R7,686,046 were past due but not impaired. The age analysis of these Receivables is as follows:

	Current	Past Due			Total
	0 - 30 days	31 - 60 Days	61 - 90 Days	+ 90 Days	
All Receivables:					
Gross Balances	3,354,658	489,651	316,139	39,356,793	43,517,241
Less: Provision for Impairment	-	-	-	(32,476,537)	(32,476,537)
Net Balances	**3,354,658**	**489,651**	**316,139**	**6,880,256**	**11,040,704**

Method of determining credit quality
The credit quality of trade and other receivables from exchange transactions are determined and monitored with reference to historical payment trends:

Accordingly the credit quality of the customers included in the balance of trade and other receivables from exchange transactions is determined internally by applying managerial knowledge and experience. Based on the evaluation of the historical payment trends, customers included in the balance are categorised into the following

High credit quality - Customers included in this category have evidenced no defaults or breaches in the contractual repayments.

Medium credit quality - Customers included in this category are prone to late payments, but seldom default on the entire balance owing.

Low credit quality - Customers included in this balance includes customers that frequently default on their outstanding balances and breach contract. No external credit quality determination has been performed.

Method of determining credit quality
The credit quality of financial assets that are fully performing, as well as those that are past due but not impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings, if available or to historical information about counterparty default rates.

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3. RECEIVABLES FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

As at 31 December 2025	Gross Balances R	Provision for Impairment R	Net Balances R
SETA's	11,549,338	(3,191,148)	8,358,190
Stipend Receivables	8,956,495	(4,188,392)	4,768,103
NSFAS Transport	3,583,081	(360,840)	3,222,241
Total Receivables from Non-exchange Transactions	**24,088,914**	**(7,740,380)**	**16,348,534**

As at 31 December 2024	Gross Balances R	Provision for Impairment R	Net Balances R
SETA's	3,821,368	(3,141,884)	679,484
Stipend Receivables	7,655,640	(2,925,457)	4,730,183
NSFAS Transport	3,583,081	(360,840)	3,222,241
Total Receivables from Non-exchange Transactions	**15,060,088**	**(6,428,182)**	**8,631,907**

3.1 Ageing of Receivables from Non-exchange Transactions

As at 31 December 2025

	Current	Past Due			Total
	0 - 30 days	31 - 60 Days	61 - 90 Days	+ 90 Days	
SETA's:					
Gross Balances	6,447,697	170,915	672,678	4,258,047	11,549,338
Less: Provision for Impairment	-	-	-	(3,191,148)	(3,191,148)
Net Balances	**6,447,697**	**170,915**	**672,678**	**1,066,899**	**8,358,190**
Stipend Receivables					
Gross Balances	870,652	652,114	685,176	6,748,553	8,956,495
Less: Provision for Impairment	-	-	-	(4,188,392)	(4,188,392)
Net Balances	**870,652**	**652,114**	**685,176**	**2,560,161**	**4,768,103**
NSFAS Transport					
Gross Balances	-	-	-	3,583,081	3,583,081
Less: Provision for Impairment	-	-	-	(360,840)	(360,840)
Net Balances	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,222,241**	**3,222,241**

As at 31 December 2025 Receivables of R9,030,185 were past due but not impaired. The age analysis of these Receivables are as follows:

	Current	Past Due			Total
	0 - 30 days	31 - 60 Days	61 - 90 Days	+ 90 Days	
All Receivables:					
Gross Balances	7,318,349	823,029	1,357,854	14,589,680	24,088,914
Less: Provision for Impairment	-	-	-	(7,740,380)	(7,740,380)
Net Balances	**7,318,349**	**823,029**	**1,357,855**	**6,849,300**	**16,348,534**

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As at 31 December 2024

	Current	Past Due			Total
	0 - 30 days	31 - 60 Days	61 - 90 Days	+ 90 Days	
SETA's:					
Gross Balances	518,890	-	-	3,302,478	3,821,368
Less: Provision for Impairment	-	-	-	(3,141,884)	(3,141,884)
Net Balances	**518,890**	**-**	**-**	**160,594**	**679,484**
Stipend Receivables					
Gross Balances	757,570	698,878	1,422,646	4,776,545	7,655,640
Less: Provision for Impairment	-	-	-	(2,925,457)	(2,925,457)
Net Balances	**757,570**	**698,878**	**1,422,646**	**1,851,088**	**4,730,183**
NSFAS Transport					
Gross Balances	-	-	-	3,583,081	3,583,081
Less: Provision for Impairment	-	-	-	(360,840)	(360,840)
Net Balances	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,222,241**	**3,222,241**

As at 31 December 2024 Receivables of R7,355,446 were past due but not impaired. The age analysis of these Receivables are as follows:

	Current	Past Due			Total
	0 - 30 days	31 - 60 Days	61 - 90 Days	+ 90 Days	
All Receivables:					
Gross Balances	1,276,460	698,878	1,422,646	11,662,104	15,060,088
Less: Provision for Impairment	-	-	-	(6,428,182)	(6,428,182)
Net Balances	**1,276,460**	**698,878**	**1,422,646**	**5,233,922**	**8,631,907**

The prior year amount for Non- Exchange Receivables has been adjusted. Refer to Note 44 on Correction of Error for details of the restatement.

Reconciliation of Stipend Receivables:	**R**	**R**
Opening Balance	7,655,640	5,184,116
Students Funded	15,110,298	13,721,237
Grants Received	(13,809,442)	(11,249,713)
Closing Balance	8,956,496	7,655,640

4. STATUTORY RECEIVABLES FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

	Gross Balances R	**Net Balances R**
As at 31 December 2025		
Government Grants and Subsidies:		
DHET Non Personnel Non Capital (NPNC) Funding Debtor	10,321,748	10,321,748
Total Statutory Receivables from Non-exchange Transactions	**10,321,748**	**10,321,748**

	Gross Balances R	**Net Balances R**
As at 31 December 2024		
Government Grants and Subsidies:		
DHET Non Personnel Non Capital (NPNC) Funding Debtor	9,791,782	9,791,782
Total Statutory Receivables from Non-exchange Transactions	**9,791,782**	**9,791,782**

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4.1 Ageing of Statutory Receivables from Non-exchange Transactions

As at 31 December 2025

	Current	Past Due			Total
	0 - 30 days	31 - 60 Days	61 - 90 Days	+ 90 Days	
All Statutory Receivables:					
Gross Balances	10,321,748	-	-	-	10,321,748
Net Balances	**10,321,748**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10,321,748**

As at 31 December 2024

	Current	Past Due			Total
	0 - 30 days	31 - 60 Days	61 - 90 Days	+ 90 Days	
All Statutory Receivables:					
Gross Balances	9,791,782	-	-		9,791,782
Net Balances	**9,791,782**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9,791,782**

	2025 R	2024 R
5. CURRENT INVESTMENTS		
Short Term Investments	-	247,331,500
Total Current Investments	**-**	**247,331,500**
Current Investments include the following accounts:		
Investec	-	108,217,315
Standard Bank	-	139,114,185
First National Bank (FNB)		
Total Operating Current Investments	**-**	**247,331,500**

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2025	2024
Bank Accounts	7,834,702	3,987,374
Call Deposits	403,379,112	284,312,273
Cash on hand	7,500	7,500
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**411,221,314**	**288,307,147**

For the purposes of the Statement of Financial Position and the Cash Flow Statement, Cash and Cash Equivalents include Cash-on-Hand, Cash in Banks and Investments in Money Market Instruments.

6.1 Current Investment Deposits

	2025	2024
Call Deposits - Operational	11,346,503	10,287,825
Call Deposits - Restricted	392,032,609	274,024,447
Total Current Investment Deposits	**403,379,112**	**284,312,272**

The prior year amount for Current Investments Deposits have been adjusted to correctly reflects the amount of Operational and Restricted Call Deposits.

Current Investment Deposits include the following accounts:

Call Deposits - Operational:

FBC Debt Service Reserve, account number 9253698069		
Cash book balance at beginning of year	-	1,661
Cash book balance at end of year	-	-
Bank statement balance at beginning of year	-	1,661
Bank statement balance at end of year	-	-

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	2025 R	2024 R
FBC Self Insurance Call Account, account number 9288182522		
Cash book balance at beginning of year	-	209,173
Cash book balance at end of year	-	-
Bank statement balance at beginning of year	-	209,173
Bank statement balance at end of year	-	-
Public Sector W Cape: FBC CFE account number 9288182611		
Cash book balance at beginning of year	7,616,229	8,130,015
Cash book balance at end of year	8,883,704	7,616,229
Bank statement balance at beginning of year	7,616,229	8,130,015
Bank statement balance at end of year	8,883,704	7,616,229
(Account previously incorrectly included under Call Deposits- Restricted Funds)		
FBC Student Deposit Account, account number: 450831026		
Cash book balance at beginning of year	48,949	52,182
Cash book balance at end of year	61,219	48,949
Bank statement balance at beginning of year	48,949	52,182
Bank statement balance at end of year	61,219	48,949
FBC Call account, account number 9288182807		
Cash book balance at beginning of year	2,622,646	11,814,706
Cash book balance at end of year	2,401,580	2,622,646
Bank statement balance at beginning of year	2,622,646	11,814,706
Bank statement balance at end of year	2,401,580	2,622,646
Call Deposits - Restricted:		
FBC Investec Smartrate Plus Notice, account number 1100554675621		
Cash book balance at beginning of year	-	39,821,739
Cash book balance at end of year	100,045,484	-
Bank statement balance at beginning of year	-	39,821,739
Bank statement balance at end of year	100,045,484	-
Public Sector W Cape: FBC NSF111 , account number: 4104335707		
Cash book balance at beginning of year	264,146	1,218,279
Cash book balance at end of year	842	264,146
Bank statement balance at beginning of year	264,146	1,218,279
Bank statement balance at end of year	842	264,146
CFE:DE BEERS, account number: 9393745978		
Cash book balance at beginning of year	1,008,080	-
Cash book balance at end of year	1,069,613	1,008,080
Bank statement balance at beginning of year	1,008,080	-
Bank statement balance at end of year	1,069,613	1,008,080
Public Sector W Cape: FBC General Projects, account number 9288183023		
Cash book balance at beginning of year	777,594	720,389
Cash book balance at end of year	830,906	777,594
Bank statement balance at beginning of year	777,594	720,389
Bank statement balance at end of year	830,906	777,594
Public Sector W Cape: FBC UIF Ring-fenced Project, account number 4093662512		
Cash book balance at beginning of year	11,609	13,287
Cash book balance at end of year	9,657	11,609
Bank statement balance at beginning of year	11,609	13,287
Bank statement balance at end of year	9,657	11,609
CATHSSETA PROJECT, account number 9398911209		
Cash book balance at beginning of year	3,108,196	-
Cash book balance at end of year	2,927,564	3,108,196
Bank statement balance at beginning of year	3,108,196	-
Bank statement balance at end of year	2,927,564	3,108,196

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	2025 R	2024 R
FNB Call Acc, account number 63133215235		
Cash book balance at beginning of year	68,423,167	-
Cash book balance at end of year	164,476	68,423,167
Bank statement balance at beginning of year	68,423,167	-
Bank statement balance at end of year	164,476	68,423,167
Public Sector W Cape: DHET infrastructure, account number 9345544687		
Cash book balance at beginning of year	22,308,675	26,658,502
Cash book balance at end of year	17,132,861	22,308,675
Bank statement balance at beginning of year	22,308,675	26,658,502
Bank statement balance at end of year	17,132,861	22,308,675
Public Sector W Cape: DHET Mitchells Plain Campus, account number 9349267906		
Cash book balance at beginning of year	150,668,532	3,967,647
Cash book balance at end of year	91,147,591	150,668,532
Bank statement balance at beginning of year	150,668,532	3,967,647
Bank statement balance at end of year	91,147,591	150,668,532
Public Sector W Cape: DHET Mitchells Plain Campus, Investec account number 110055467550		
Cash book balance at beginning of year	26,738,809	-
Cash book balance at end of year	-	26,738,809
Bank statement balance at beginning of year	26,738,809	-
Bank statement balance at end of year	-	26,738,809
Public Sector W Cape: DHET Mitchells Plain Campus, Standard Bank account number 478499094		
Cash book balance at beginning of year	41	41
Cash book balance at end of year	41	41
Bank statement balance at beginning of year	41	41
Bank statement balance at end of year	41	41
Public Sector W Cape: CIEG Capital Project account number 9380821767		
Cash book balance at beginning of year	715,598	6,237,421
Cash book balance at end of year	756,262	715,598
Bank statement balance at beginning of year	715,598	6,237,421
Bank statement balance at end of year	756,262	715,598
FNB - Account number: 76210820679		
Cash book balance at beginning of year	-	-
Cash book balance at end of year	73,328,579	-
Bank statement balance at beginning of year	-	-
Bank statement balance at end of year	73,328,579	-
Standard Bank - Account number: 478499094		
Cash book balance at beginning of year	-	-
Cash book balance at end of year	104,618,734	-
Bank statement balance at beginning of year	-	-
Bank statement balance at end of year	104,618,734	-

6.2 Bank Accounts

Cash in Bank	7,834,702	3,987,374
Total Bank Accounts	**7,834,702**	**3,987,374**

The college has the following bank accounts:

Primary Bank Accounts
Public Sector W Cape: FBC Central Current Account, account 4051581126

Cash book balance at beginning of year	3,863,035	4,051,884
Cash book balance at end of year	7,626,893	3,863,035
Bank statement balance at beginning of year	3,863,035	4,051,884
Bank statement balance at end of year	7,626,893	3,863,035

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	2025 R	2024 R
Public Sector W Cape: FBC Salary Current Account, account 4057728471		
Cash book balance at beginning of year	124,339	79,350
Cash book balance at end of year	207,809	124,339
Bank statement balance at beginning of year	124,339	79,350
Bank statement balance at end of year	207,809	124,339

6.3 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash on hand	7,500	7,500
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**7,500**	**7,500**

6.4 Cash and Cash Equivalent balances that are not available for use by the College

Accounts ring-fenced for specific use:		
National Skills Fund grants - NSF111 project	842	264,146
DHET Infrastructure grant - CIEG	17,132,861	22,308,675
DHET Mitchells Plain campus - Call deposits	91,312,108	245,830,549
DHET Mitchells Plain campus - Call deposits/short term investments	277,992,796	247,331,500
Unemployment Insurance Fund	9,657	11,609
Business Development and Economic Development and Tourism	1,900,520	9,401,903
DHET CIEG Capital Project	756,262	715,598
CATHSSETA Infrastructure grant	2,927,564	3,108,196
Total ring-fenced Cash and Cash Equivalent	**392,032,610**	**528,972,176**

Additional Details:
Included in cash in bank, call deposits, call investments and short term fixed deposits are amounts held that may only be used in accordance with various agreements with transfer for receipt of non-exchange revenue.

An amount of R72m held in the ABSA Bank call account is pledged as security for the Payment guarantee for the Mitchells Plain construction project.

7. OPERATING LEASE RECEIVABLES

In respect of Non-cancellable Operating Leases the following assets have been recognised:

Balance at beginning of year	77,651	112,593
Operating Lease Revenue recorded	309,945	372,383
Operating Lease Revenue received	(332,751)	(407,325)
Total Operating Lease Receivables	**54,845**	**77,651**

7.1 Leasing Arrangements

The College as Lessor:
Operating Leases relate to Property owned by the college with lease terms of between one to nine years (2024: one to nine), with an option to extend.

All operating lease contracts contain market review clauses in the event that the lessee exercises its option to renew. The lessee does not have an option to purchase the property at the expiry of the lease period.

7.2 Amounts receivable under Operating Leases

At the Reporting Date the following minimum lease payments were receivable under Non-cancellable Operating Leases for Property, Plant and Equipment, which are receivable as follows:

Up to 1 year	239,454	300,701
2 to 5 years	507,018	658,971
More than 5 years	2,751	19,260
Total Operating Lease Arrangements	**749,223**	**978,932**

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FALSE BAY TVET COLLEGE

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

31 December 2025

Reconciliation of Carrying Value

Description	Land	Buildings	Furniture and Fittings	Plant, Machinery and Equipment	Computer Equipment	Library books	Vehicles	Total
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Carrying values at 01 January 2025	**90,398,883**	**151,684,362**	**3,009,714**	**18,599,542**	**13,662,904**	**401,637**	**485,659**	**278,242,702**
Cost	90,398,883	206,945,260	10,329,146	36,804,218	29,214,068	1,182,455	978,745	375,852,776
- Completed Assets	90,398,883	166,276,122	10,329,146	36,804,218	29,214,068	1,182,455	978,745	335,183,638
- Under Construction	-	40,669,137	-	-	-	-	-	40,669,137
Accumulated Impairment Losses	-	-	(41,293)	(302,206)	(125,236)	(260,588)	(16,368)	(745,691)
Accumulated Depreciation	-	(55,260,898)	(7,278,139)	(17,902,469)	(15,425,929)	(520,231)	(476,718)	(96,864,382)
Acquisitions	-	2,291,005	370,202	1,577,046	522,690	-	-	4,760,943
Capital under Construction - Additions	-	174,572,361	-	-	-	-	-	174,572,361
Depreciation:	-	(4,745,398)	(697,912)	(3,303,597)	(3,007,362)	(38,751)	(59,871)	(11,852,891)
Carrying value of Disposals	-	-	(53,110)	(139,954)	(209,956)	(3,006)	-	(406,026)
- Cost	-	-	(137,000)	(803,397)	(581,821)	(9,289)	-	(1,531,507)
- Accumulated Impairment	-	-	48	4,758	3,248	2,592	-	10,646
- Accumulated Depreciation	-	-	83,842	658,685	368,617	3,691	-	1,114,835
Carrying values at 31 December 2025	**90,398,883**	**323,802,331**	**2,628,894**	**16,733,038**	**10,968,275**	**359,880**	**425,788**	**445,317,089**
Cost	90,398,883	383,808,626	10,562,348	37,577,867	29,154,937	1,173,166	978,745	553,654,572
- Completed Assets	90,398,883	168,567,128	10,562,348	37,577,867	29,154,937	1,173,166	978,745	338,413,073
- Under Construction	-	215,241,498	-	-	-	-	-	215,241,499
Accumulated Impairment Losses	-	-	(41,245)	(297,448)	(121,988)	(257,996)	(16,368)	(735,045)
Accumulated Depreciation:	-	(60,006,295)	(7,892,209)	(20,547,381)	(18,064,674)	(555,291)	(536,589)	(107,602,438)

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FALSE BAY TVET COLLEGE
Notes to the Annual Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

31 December 2024

Reconciliation of Carrying Value

Description	Land	Buildings	Furniture and Fittings	Plant, Machinery and Equipment	Computer Equipment	Library books	Vehicles	Total
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Carrying values at 01 January 2024	**90,398,883**	**127,360,869**	**3,389,858**	**18,116,091**	**14,573,716**	**485,496**	**546,177**	**254,871,090**
Cost - As per prior AFS:	90,398,883	178,199,325	10,064,736	33,611,866	27,962,596	1,265,698	978,745	342,481,849
- Completed Assets	90,398,883	157,530,833	10,064,736	31,934,725	27,962,596	1,265,698	978,745	320,136,217
- Under Construction	-	20,668,493	-	1,677,141	-	-	-	22,345,633
Accumulated Impairment Losses	-	-	(41,300)	(306,343)	(130,131)	(289,301)	(16,368)	(783,443)
Accumulated Depreciation	-	(50,838,458)	(6,633,577)	(15,189,432)	(13,258,749)	(490,902)	(416,199)	(86,827,317)
Acquisitions	-	8,745,289	286,713	5,153,727	2,066,068	670	-	16,252,467
Capital under Construction - Additions	-	20,000,645	-	-	-	-	-	20,000,645
Depreciation	-	(4,422,440)	(659,634)	(2,894,322)	(2,678,921)	(57,096)	(60,518)	(10,772,931)
Carrying value of Disposals	-	-	(7,223)	(98,813)	(297,959)	(27,433)	-	(431,428)
- Cost	-	-	(22,303)	(284,234)	(814,595)	(83,913)	-	(1,205,045)
- Accumulated Impairment Losses	-	-	7	4,136	4,895	28,713	-	37,752
- Accumulated Depreciation	-	-	15,073	181,285	511,741	27,766	-	735,866
Capital under Construction to Completed	-	-	-	(1,677,141)	-	-	-	(1,677,141)
Carrying values at 31 December 2024	**90,398,883**	**151,684,362**	**3,009,714**	**18,599,542**	**13,662,904**	**401,637**	**485,659**	**278,242,702**
Cost	90,398,883	206,945,260	10,329,146	36,804,218	29,214,068	1,182,455	978,745	375,852,775
- Completed Assets	90,398,883	166,276,122	10,329,146	36,804,218	29,214,068	1,182,455	978,745	335,183,638
- Under Construction	-	40,669,137	-	-	-	-	-	40,669,138
Accumulated Impairment Losses	-	-	(41,293)	(302,206)	(125,236)	(260,588)	(16,368)	(745,691)
Accumulated Depreciation:	-	(55,260,898)	(7,278,139)	(17,902,469)	(15,425,929)	(520,231)	(476,718)	(96,864,382)

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8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

8.1 Property for which the College has legal title:

Westlake land and buildings - Erf 9555 measuring 9.4307 ha. The buildings were donated by the Department of Community Development on 1 September 1985. The land and buildings consist of offices, training venues, student and staff residence.

The physical address is Westlake Drive, Westlake, Cape Town.

Mills Fitchet, Magnus Penny performed the valuation. The property was valued on 1 December 2010, using the Investment approach (the capitalised income method). Mr MRB Gibbons who performed the valuation is a professional valuer, who holds a Nat. Dip. Prop. Val. MIV(SA).

Muizenberg - Portion of building held under Sectional Title (ST 10129/2000) measuring 4923sq m.
The property is situated at 131 Main Road, Muizenberg.

Khayelitsha- Erf 45096 Khayelitsha measuring 7.9404 hectares.

The property was transferred into the College's name on 25 October 2016, at the price of R10 by the Department of Human Settlements. The Deed of transfer number is T65653/2016.

The physical address is 1 Mew Way, Khayelitsha, Cape Town.

Mitchells Plain - Erf 48076 Mitchells Plain, 6,7696 hectares.
The property is situated on corner of Spine Road and Seafarer Road Bayview, Mitchell's Plain.

Fish Hoek - Erf 9999 Fish Hoek, and others measuring 8601 sq metres
The physical address is Kommetjie Road, Fish Hoek.
The property comprises 21 separate erven, which have been transferred to the college at zero cost.

8.2 Expenditure incurred for Repairs and Maintenance of Property, Plant and Equipment

Repairs and Maintenance is an on-going process in the operations of the college. Various expenditure types are incurred in order to ensure that the facilities and equipment used by the college is of adequate safety standard. The expenditure incurred during the year is summarised below:

	2025 R	2024 R
Land and Buildings	**4,081,505**	**4,119,041**
- Contracted Services	3,894,882	3,823,703
- Inventory Consumed (Consumables)	183,373	260,072
- Labour	3,250	35,266
Computer Hardware/Equipment	**17,186**	**251,391**
- Contracted Services	5,848	101,495
- Inventory Consumed (Consumables)	11,338	149,896
Furniture and Fittings	**276,098**	**93,873**
- Contracted Services	276,073	85,926
- Inventory Consumed (Consumables)	25	7,947
Plant & Equipment	**258,911**	**203,084**
- Contracted Services	248,216	198,409
- Inventory Consumed (Consumables)	10,695	4,675
Motor Vehicles - General	**11,017**	**19,475**
- Contracted Services	6,991	19,475
- Inventory Consumed (Consumables)	4,026	-
Total Expenditure incurred to Repairs and Maintenance	**4,644,716**	**4,686,864**

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9. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

2025

Reconciliation of Movement of Provision	Annual Bonus	Provision leave Pay	Long Service Awards	Total
	R	R	R	R
Opening balance	931,857	1,268,785	-	2,200,643
Provisions Raised/Paid Out	81,363	556,480	-	637,844
Closing Balance	**1,013,221**	**1,825,265**	**-**	**2,838,486**

2024

Reconciliation of Movement of Provision	Annual Bonus	Provision leave Pay	Long Service Awards	Total
	R	R	R	R
Opening balance	947,136	1,709,489	22,500	2,679,125
Provisions Raised/Paid Out	(15,279)	(440,703)	(22,500)	(478,482)
Closing Balance	**931,857**	**1,268,785**	**-**	**2,200,643**

Annual Bonus

The Annual bonus provision is based on one month's salary. The accrual is calculated by accruing the number of months worked since the last bonus, as a percentage of a full year worked and this is applied to each staff member's basic salary.

The calculation of the annual bonuses is a certain event in the case of an employee leaving.The annual bonus provision is only for College employed staff.

Leave Pay

The leave pay provision is based on the number of leave days due to an employee at year end and is calculated based on the cost to college employee’s salary.

Leave pay carried forward from one year to the next, is written off if not taken by June of the following year. Employees need management permission to carry leave over into the next year. The leave pay provision is only for College employed staff.

Long Service Awards

The provision for future long service awards is an actuarial calculation based on College staff projected long service using the long service awards mandated by College policy.

Awards are granted for 20, 30 and 40 years continuous service.

The Long service award liability fluctuates according the average length of service of College staff.

Refer to note 14 for full details.

10. PAYABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

	2025	2024
	R	R
Trade Creditors	20,951,713	7,593,470
Debtors in Credit	9,860,894	12,395,432
Class Fees Received In Advance	3,910,646	1,494,695
Other Creditors	247,704	376,813
Total Payables from Exchange Transactions	**34,970,957**	**21,860,410**

The prior year amount for Payables from Exchange Transactions has been adjusted. Refer to Note 44 on Correction of Error for details of the restatement.

11. PAYABLES FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

	2025	2024
Funds Payable: Matric Ball	-	1,610
NSFAS & Other Funders Allowance Control Account	288,763	27,106
NSFAS Liability account	2,762,952	8,194,511
Other	591,169	507,175
Stipend Payables	8,376,472	7,233,065
Total Payables	**12,019,356**	**15,963,467**

Payables from Agency Arrangements:

The following Payables as included above, relate to agency arrangements currently in place:

Funds Payable: Western Cape TVET Colleges - Agents for Western Cape TVET Colleges	160,096	160,096
Total Payables from Agency Arrangements	**160,096**	**160,096**

Refer to Note 51 for details regarding the arrangements.

The prior year amount for Payables from Non-Exchange has been adjusted. Refer to Note 44 on Correction of Error for details of the restatement.

The NSFAS liability represents funds received not yet allocated to student accounts. Student debtors, not yet allocated against NSFAS remittances, are disclosed under Note 2 and are provided against where credit terms have been exceeded.

	2025 R	2024 R
Reconciliation of Stipend Payables:		
Opening Balance	7,233,065	7,503,137
Students Funded	(18,143,578)	(28,995,179)
Grants Received	19,286,985	28,725,107
Closing Balance	8,376,472	7,233,065

12. UNSPENT CONDITIONAL GRANTS AND RECEIPTS

	2025	2024
12.1 Unspent Conditional Grants from Government	**356,250,400**	**493,058,389**
DHET Mitchell's Plain Grant	356,249,558	492,794,243
National Skills Fund - NSF 111 Project	842	264,146
Other Unspent Conditional Grants	**2,927,564**	**3,108,196**
CATHSSETA project	2,927,564	3,108,196
Total Conditional Grants and Receipts from Government	**359,177,964**	**496,166,585**

Movement in Unspent Conditional Grants from Government — 2025

	Balance unspent at beginning of the year R	Current year receipts R	Conditions met transferred to revenue R	Stipends and UIF paid out R	Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities R
DHET Mitchells Plain Grant	492,794,243	34,334,492	(170,879,177)	-	356,249,558
-Interest Capitalised	-	34,334,492			-
TETA Project-Funds Payable	-	5,782,380	(5,782,380)		-
National Skills Fund - 111 Project	264,146	3,915,250	(2,435,926)	(1,742,627)	842
CATHSSETA project	3,108,196	113,900	(294,532)	-	2,927,564
	496,166,585	**44,146,022**	**(179,392,016)**	**(1,742,627)**	**359,177,964**

Movement in Unspent Conditional Grants from Government — 2024

	Balance unspent at beginning of the year R	Current year receipts R	Conditions met transferred to revenue R	Stipends and UIF paid out R	Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities R
DHET Mitchells Plain Grant	473,860,788	42,241,487	(23,308,032)	-	492,794,243
-Interest Capitalised		42,241,487	-	-	-
National Skills Fund - 111 Project	1,218,279	7,838,786	(2,997,151)	(5,795,768)	264,146
CATHSSETA project		3,108,196		-	3,108,196
	475,079,067	**53,188,469**	**(26,305,183)**	**(5,795,768)**	**496,166,585**

The prior year amount for Unspent Conditional Grants has been adjusted. Refer to Note 44 on Correction of Error for details of the restatement.

12.2 Movements during the year	2025 R	2024 R
Balance at the beginning of year	496,166,585	475,079,067
Additions during the year	44,146,022	53,188,469
Disbursements	(179,392,016)	(26,305,183)
Payments	(1,742,627)	(5,795,768)
	359,177,964	**496,166,585**

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13. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

DBSA Loan	3,684,211	4,421,053
Total Long-term Liabilities	3,684,211	4,421,053
Less: Current Portion transferred to Current Liabilities:		
DBSA Loan	736,842	736,842
Total Current Portion of Long-term Liabilities	736,842	736,842
Total Non-Current Portion of Long-term Liabilities	2,947,368	3,684,211

The term of the DBSA loan is 20 years, redemption date being 31 December 2030. The monthly repayment amount is R61,404 and the applicable interest rate at year end is 10.59% (2024: 11.40%).

14. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Long Service Awards Liability	103,000	136,000
Total Employee Benefit Liabilities	**103,000**	**136,000**

14.1 Long Service Awards Liability

Balance at beginning of year	136,000	139,200
Contributions to provision	(33,000)	18,800
Expenditure incurred	-	(22,000)
Balance at end of Year	103,000	136,000
Total Long Service Awards Liability	**103,000**	**136,000**

The college operates an unfunded defined benefit plan for all its employees. Under the plan, a Long-service Award is payable after 20 years of continuous service, and after that every 10 years of continuous service up to 40 years of continues service, to employees. The provision is an estimate of the long-service based on historical staff turnover. No other long-service benefits are provided to employees.

The most recent actuarial valuations of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 31 December 2025 by Arch Actuarial Consulting. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

At year end, 86 (2024: 75) employees were eligible for Long-service Awards.

The Current-service Cost for the year ending 31 December 2025 is estimated to be R13,000, whereas the cost for the ensuing year is estimated to be R9,500 (31 December 2024: R13,500 and R13,000 respectively).

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:		
Discount Rate	8.80%	11.21%
Cost Inflation Rate	4.00%	5.95%
Net Effective Discount Rate	4.60%	4.96%
Expected Retirement Age	63	63
The amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Position are as follows:		
Present value of fund obligations	103,000	136,000
Total Benefit Liability	**103,000**	**136,000**
The amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance are as follows:		
Current service cost	13,000	13,500
Interest cost	15,000	15,400
Benefits Paid	-	(22,000)
Actuarial losses / (gains)	(61,000)	(10,100)
Total Post-retirement Benefit included in Employee Related Costs (Note 23.)	**(33,000)**	**(3,200)**

The history of experienced adjustments is as follows:

	2025 R	2024 R	2023 R
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	103,000	136,000	139,200

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15. GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES

	2025 R	2024 R
National Grants	**358,407,711**	**201,084,720**
Department of Trade & Industry-CFE	1,168,000	2,280,206
TETA Project-Funds	5,782,380	-
CATHSSETA Project	294,532	-
Capital Infrastructure and Efficiency Grant (CIEG) Capital Projects	2,418,111	1,547,047
National Skills Fund - NSF111 Project	-	156,392
Programme Funding: Grants Paid Via Cash	61,930,488	58,751,000
Programme Funding: Grants Paid Via Persal	115,935,022	114,781,272
DHET Mitchells Plain Grant	170,879,177	23,568,803
Total Government Grants and Subsidies	**358,407,711**	**201,084,720**

The prior year amount for Government Grant Revenue has been adjusted. Refer to Note 44 on Correction of Error for details of the restatement.

15.1 In-kind Assistance and Benefits

Apart from the personnel salaries funding received from the Department of Higher Education during the year under review, various related parties provided training to the college at no cost (other than the travel to and from the venue). The institutions include the Department of Higher Education, National Student Financial Aid Scheme and various other college forums. The approximate cost for each training intervention could not be determined due to the fact the numerous colleges received the same benefit and that the costs were not made available to the attending institutions.

16. PUBLIC CONTRIBUTIONS AND DONATIONS

	2025	2024
Donations	442,296	722,165
Total Public Contributions and Donations	**442,296**	**722,165**

17. OTHER NON-EXCHANGE REVENUE

	2025	2024
Insurance Claims	-	20,265
Total Other Non-Exchange Revenue		**20,265**

18. TUITION AND RELATED FEES

18.1 TUITION AND RELATED FEES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

	2025	2024
Tuition fees paid directly by students or private bursaries		
Class Fees:		
Students - NCV	2,685,672	5,664,106
Students - Report 191	8,099,197	7,684,611
Students - Part time	-	1,491,797
Exam Fees	9,695	743,400
	10,794,564	**15,583,914**
Tuition fees funded by NSFAS bursaries		
Class Fees:		
Students - NCV	23,505,159	21,202,480
Students - Report 191	14,869,465	12,663,066
Residential Fees	2,133,587	3,420,793
Students PLP	1,003,715	946,361
	41,511,926	**38,232,700**
Tuition fees funded Corporate bursaries		
Skills	9,575,303	282,226
Learnership	1,624,537	6,910,266
Residential Fees	7,320,663	4,261,800
	18,520,503	**11,454,293**
Total Tuition and Related Fees From Exchange Transactions	**70,826,992**	**65,270,906**

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18. 2 TUITION AND RELATED FEES FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS	2025 R	2024 R
Tuition fees funded by SETA		
Occupational Class Fees:		
Skills	7,543,694	11,195,086
Learnership	13,208,157	1,961,597
	20,751,851	**13,156,683**
Total Tuition and Related Fees From Non- Exchange Transactions	**20,751,851**	**13,156,683**

The prior year amount for Tuition Fees Revenue has been adjusted. Refer to Note 44 on Correction of Error for details of the restatement.

19. RENTAL OF FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

Rental of facilities		
Rental Revenue from Housing	67,946	62,962
Straight-lined operating lease income	987,193	865,912
Total Rental of Facilities and Equipment	**1,055,139**	**928,874**

20. INVESTMENT INCOME

External Investments:		
Call deposits	2,193,991	2,886,233
Total Interest Earned	**2,193,991**	**2,886,233**

21. SALE OF GOODS AND RENDERING OF SERVICES

Sale of Goods	454,479	534,166
Cafeteria Sales	424,309	490,007
Sales of Products and Scrap	30,170	44,159
Rendering of Services	69,920	132,321
Conferences	69,920	132,321
Total Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services	**524,399**	**666,487**

22. OTHER REVENUE

Bad Debts Recovered	3,396,261	12,013
Project Management Fees	2,121,337	2,735,842
Recoveries of Expenditure	1,171,745	576,312
Sundry Income	283,075	182,895
Total Other Revenue	**6,972,418**	**3,507,062**

The prior year amount for Other Revenue has been adjusted. Refer to Note 44 on Correction of Error for details of the restatement.

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	2025 R	2024 R
23. EMPLOYEE RELATED COSTS		
Council Employees:		
Salaries and Wages	54,120,061	48,154,274
Contributions for UIF, Pensions and Medical Aids	4,741,817	4,553,653
Travel, Motor Car, Accommodation, Subsistence and Other Allowances	8,301,260	7,072,153
Housing Benefits and Allowances	1,525,158	1,522,944
Service Bonuses	2,092,599	2,159,567
Leave Pay Provision	556,480	(440,703)
Workmans Compensation	179,331	193,588
	71,516,706	**63,215,476**
DHET Employees:		
Salaries	84,159,786	84,103,164
Contributions for UIF, pensions and medical aids	20,122,569	19,260,480
Housing Benefits and Allowances	4,600,891	4,293,280
Performance and Other Bonuses	6,984,349	7,060,482
Serviced based other	67,427	63,867
	115,935,022	**114,781,274**
Total Employee Related Costs	**187,451,728**	**177,996,749**

DHET Employees represent staff of the College which is employed by DHET. The related amounts are also recognised as DHET Grant income and is received in-kind.

	2025 R	2024 R
Expenses paid via Persal from College programme funding:	115,935,022	114,781,272
	115,935,022	**114,781,273**
Expenses paid via College payroll:	71,516,706	63,215,476
	71,516,706	**63,215,476**
	187,451,728	**177,996,749**

In terms of the CET Act, employees are employees of the College and are accountable to the governance structures of the College. Management are defined by the CET Act as the principal and deputy principals and they are employed by DHET and have dual accountability towards the council and DHET respectively.

The prior year amount for Employee Related Costs has been adjusted. Refer to Note 44 on Correction of Error for details of the restatement.

	2025 R	2024 R
24. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION		
Depreciation: Property, Plant and Equipment	11,852,891	10,772,931
Total Depreciation and Amortisation	**11,852,891**	**10,772,931**
25. EXTERNAL AUDIT FEES		
Auditor-General of South Africa	2,098,295	2,351,036
Total External Audit Fees	**2,098,295**	**2,351,036**

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	2025	2024
	R	R

26. IMPAIRMENT LOSSES

26.1 Impairment Losses on Financial Assets

	2025	2024
Impairment Gains/Losses Recognised:		
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	2,092,046	5,735,389
Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions	1,312,199	1,338,861
Total Impairment Losses on Financial Assets	**3,404,245**	**7,074,249**
Total Impairment Losses	**3,404,245**	**7,074,249**

The prior year amount for Impairment Losses has been adjusted. Refer to Note 44 on Correction of Error for details of the restatement.

27. MARKETING EXPENSES

	2025	2024
Advertising	213,742	428,710
Branding	62,225	81,601
Brochures and Prospectus	93,371	110,108
Corporate Gifts	16,560	28,807
Diploma Ceremony	259,519	295,812
Marketing Campaigns and Promotions	96,327	325,081
Open Days	-	42,452
Printing Publications	4,713	-
School Visits and Career Exhibitions	18,000	11,180
Websites	283,798	192,283
Total Marketing Expenses	**1,048,255**	**1,516,034**

28. PRINTING AND STATIONERY

	2025	2024
Cartridges	107,383	95,457
Paper	722,469	731,904
Photocopies	641,658	630,200
Printing	379,727	338,188
Stationery	159,859	137,327
Total Printing and Stationery	**2,011,096**	**1,933,076**

29. REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

	2025	2024
Gardens & Grounds	1,345,694	1,367,980
Land and Buildings	2,735,810	2,751,061
Other Property, Plant and Equipment	552,195	548,347
Vehicles	11,017	19,475
Total Repairs and Maintenance	**4,644,716**	**4,686,863**
Repairs and Maintenance by nature:		
Contracted Services	4,432,009	4,229,009
Inventory Consumed	209,457	422,589
Labour	3,250	35,265
Total Repairs and Maintenance	**4,644,716**	**4,686,863**

30. FINANCE COSTS

	2025	2024
Trade and other Payables	38,503	3,086
Borrowings - DBSA loan	459,704	589,583
Total Finance Costs	**498,207**	**592,669**

31. BOOKS AND LEARNING MATERIALS

	2025	2024
Learning Material	12,941,932	13,368,309
Other Cost	987,639	901,358
Programme Consumables	2,137,447	1,840,954
Protective Clothing	742,477	1,031,343
Total Books and Learning Materials	**16,809,495**	**17,141,964**

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		2025 R	2024 R
32. OPERATING LEASE EXPENSE			
Land, Buildings and Infrastructure		720,000	685,135
Office Equipment		1,099,506	1,108,281
Photo Copy Machines		872,970	876,701
Vehicles		1,043,356	1,152,589
Total Operating Lease Expense		**3,735,832**	**3,822,706**
33. MUNICIPAL SERVICES			
Rates and Taxes		4,772,645	4,474,353
Refuse		257,923	296,643
Electricity		5,733,559	5,487,771
Water and sewerage		1,185,898	2,273,756
Total Municipal Services		**11,950,025**	**12,532,523**

The prior year amount for Municipal Services has been adjusted. Refer to Note 44 on Correction of Error for details of the restatement.

		2025 R	2024 R
34. STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES			
Scribe Fees		119,003	322,343
SRC Expenses & Stipends		267,795	230,704
Student Cards		73,975	101,543
Student Development & Functions		472,174	345,141
Student Educational Tours		-	1,083
Student Feeding		142,445	23,860
Student Sports Events		1,275,209	1,062,376
Student Transport Costs		37,900	51,050
Total Student Support Services		**2,388,501**	**2,138,100**
35. STUDENTS RESIDENCE MEALS AND EXPENSES			
Meals		4,695,246	4,647,759
Total Students Residence Meals and Expenses		**4,695,246**	**4,647,759**
36. PROFESSIONAL SERVICES			
Debt Collection Fees		617	1,863
Legal Expenses		52,029	251,362
Audit Fees Internal		345,623	597,415
Consulting		429,761	873,462
Total Professional Services		**828,030**	**1,724,102**
37. SECURITY COSTS			
Security Services		6,367,671	6,366,223
Access Control System		30,709	127,445
Total Security Costs Continued Operations		**6,398,380**	**6,493,668**
Security Costs Discontinued Operations	Note 43	-	55,834
Total Security Costs		**6,398,380**	**6,549,503**

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38. TRAVEL, ACCOMMODATION AND ENTERTAINMENT

	2025 R	2024 R
Domestic		
Accommodation	149,626	92,597
Air Transport	178,391	163,260
Daily Allowance	12,919	2,990
Road Transport	62,413	54,823
	403,349	**313,670**
Foreign travel		
Daily Allowance	-	29,898
	-	**29,898**
Total Travel And Accommodation	**403,349**	**343,568**

39. TELEPHONE AND COMMUNICATION COSTS

	2025 R	2024 R
Telephone costs	599,507	480,167
Cell phone costs	176,977	205,539
Data and network costs	775,068	893,187
Total Telephone and Communication costs	**1,551,552**	**1,578,893**

40. STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

	2025 R	2024 R
Training - Academic Staff	535,949	187,095
Training - Support Staff	285,838	433,573
Training - Management	316,918	165,906
Total Training and Staff Development	**1,138,705**	**786,574**

The prior year amount for Staff Development and Training has been adjusted. Refer to Note 44 on Correction of Error for details of the restatement.

41. OTHER EXPENDITURE

Included in Other Expenses are the following:

	2025 R	2024 R
Advertising - recruitment	185,213	148,677
Advertising - tenders	16,118	18,805
Bank charges	445,997	449,552
Business unit expenses	795,733	679,356
Cleaning & sanitation	4,562,756	4,387,073
College council costs	240,763	92,901
Conferences and delegations	149,864	183,404
Consumables	151,575	56,694
Discount allowed	179,201	167,924
Examination costs	13,881	11,483
Fuel and oil	179,883	164,484
Functions and Networking	117,767	28,694
Gas Cylinder Rental	181,782	199,086
Insurance	3,251,816	2,874,853
Levies paid (Sectional title building)	1,140,570	1,145,851
Licence fees - computer software & hosting	5,901,749	6,204,485
Licence fees - vehicles	1,400	6,007
Membership & Licence fees	579,186	790,146
Occupational health and safety	311,223	188,733
Other	790,231	2,049,557
Subscriptions	3,580	4,047
Uniforms & protective clothing for staff	169,425	106,720
Total Other Expenditure	**19,369,711**	**19,958,532**

The prior year amount for Other Expenditure has been adjusted. Refer to Note 44 on Correction of Error for details of the restatement.

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42. GAINS / LOSS ON DISPOSAL OF CAPITAL ASSETS

Assets Disposed at Carrying Value:		
Property, Plant and Equipment Losses	265,042	431,428
Loss on Disposal of Capital Assets	**265,042**	**431,428**

43. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

False Bay College developed an engineering campus on a site owned by Airports Company of South Africa (ACSA) on Swartklip Road, Khayelitsha. The Swartklip campus was developed on land that was obtained through a 10 year lease agreement concluded with ACSA on 18 December 2017. In addition to this, the College was granted an irrevocable option to purchase the property defined as a minimum of 10 hectares of the land still to be determined upon sub-division.

False Bay College appointed an architect and full professional team to manage the task to design and develop a new Engineering Campus on the site for the College. Training for 30 students commenced at the beginning of March 2019 at the newly renovated building called the Rigging Centre of Specialisation.

In correspondence dated 7 April 2020, ACSA formally informed the College of groundwater contamination on the Swartklip site on an assessment conducted by the City of Cape Town. Subsequent to this report , further groundwater surveys were conducted by ACSA and the college received reports which confirmed the presence of contaminants. On 2 December 2022, after engaging the H2O report, the College decided to withdraw the Rigging staff and students from the site, with immediate effect. The College continued the Rigging Course at another campus in the interim period until final Council resolution would be obtained regarding the continuance, or not of the Swartklip Campus.

The College and Council gave its intention to terminate the lease on 30 March 2023, after ACSA could not give the college a guarantee of a safe environment. The final decision to terminate the lease was only done at a Council meeting on 16 November 2023 after Council had several meetings with ACSA and other stakeholders, having had consultation with environmental experts and studying the additional reports on the ground water at Swartklip, after which a final decision was made to discontinue the activities at the Swartklip Campus.

The College has incurred substantial cost in the development of the campus and impaired this asset in the prior year financial statements. In terms of the lease agreement, the College has the right to recover from ACSA any damages it has incurred because of the termination of the lease agreement. The College submitted a claim of R46 992 330 for leasehold improvements and damages. This claim is disputed by ACSA. Both parties agreed to use the mechanism outlined in the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005 to resolve this dispute.

The closure of the Swartklip campus is regarded as a discontinued operation with effect from April 2023 and all disclosures required in terms of GRAP 100 have been made. The Swartklip campus is regarded as a discontinued operation as it is a component of False Bay College that has been disposed of and it represents a distinguishable activity, group of activities or geographical area of operations and it is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a distinguishable activity, group of activities or geographical area of operations.

The Rigging Training formally provided at the Swartklip Campus is continued at another campus and therefore disclosed as part of the Continuing Operations of the College

The following operational revenue and cost have been restated to be excluded from normal continued activity and disclosed as a separate line item on the Statement of Financial Performance.

		R
31 December 2025		
Not Applicable		
31 December 2024		
EXPENDITURE		**55,834**
Security Costs	Note 37	55,834
Net Deficit from Discontinued Operations		**(55,834)**
Cash Flows from Discontinued Operations		
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities		(55,834)
		(55,834)

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44. CORRECTION OF ERRORS

44.1 Restatement of Accumulated Surplus

The prior year figures of Accumulated Surplus have been restated to correctly disclose the monies held by the college in terms of the disclosure notes indicated below.

The effect of the changes are as follows:

		Accumulated Surplus
Balance published as at 31 December 2023		**295,463,297**
Correction of Error:		
Student debtors and related revenue adjustments	1,163,524	
Corp debtor and related revenue adjustments	(7,778)	
Correction on Stipends and revenue adjustments	(36,500)	
Correction on Payables from exchange and expenditure	654,225	
Leasehold improvements (cost) derecognition	(26,704,264)	
Leasehold accumulated depreciation reversal	3,590,896	
Leasehold accumulated impairment reversal	23,113,368	
Correction on Payables from non-exchange	803,536	
Correction on Provision of doubtful debts Stipends	1,229,708	
Total Opening Balance Restatement		3,806,714
Restated Balance as at 31 December 2023		**299,270,011**
Previously stated surplus for the year ended 31 December 2024		7,934,232
Correction of Error:		
Student debtors and related revenue adjustments	(224,957)	
Correction of Unspent Conditional Grants and expenditure	260,771	
Correction on Stipends and revenue adjustments	(403,467)	
Correction Trade creditors and expenditure	803,069	
Correction Other creditors and expenditure	48,720	
Correction on Provision of doubtful debts Stipends	1,245,772	
Total Restatement for the Year		1,729,908
Restated Balances as at 31 December 2024		**308,934,151**

44.2 Restatement of Revenue

The prior year figures of Revenue Classes have been restated to correctly classify the nature of Revenue of the college.

The effect of the Correction of Error is as follows:

	Note	Audited Amount 2024 Revenue	Restated 2024 Revenue	Amount Restated By
		R	R	R
Government Grants and Subsidies	15	200,823,949	201,084,720	260,771
Tuition and Related Fees from Exchange	18.1	65,793,419	65,270,906	(522,513)
Other Revenue from Exchange	22	3,553,504	3,507,063	(46,441)
				(308,183)

Prior year amounts of items in **Revenue** included in the Statement of Financial Performance have been restated as indicated below:

	Government Grant and Subsidies	Tuition and Related Fees from Exchange	Other Revenue from Exchange
	R	R	R
Balance previously reported	**200,823,949**	**65,793,419**	**3,553,504**
Correction on Grants	260,771	-	-
Correction of Student Debtor Account Statements	-	(522,513)	(46,441)
Restated Balance now reported	**201,084,720**	**65,270,906**	**3,507,063**

Government Grant and Subsidies
The prior year amounts for Government Grants & Subsidies Received have been restated to correctly disclose grant income.

Tuition and Related Fees from Exchange
The prior year amounts for Tuition and Related Fees have been restated to correctly disclose adjustments to student debtors.

Other Revenue from Exchange
The prior year amounts for Other Income have been restated for corrections on accounts.

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44.3 Restatement of Expenditure

The prior year figures of Expenditure Classes have been restated to correctly classify the nature of Expenditure of the college.

The effect of the Correction of Error is as follows:

	Note	Audited Amount 2024 Expenditure	Restated 2024 Expenditure	Amount Restated By
		R	R	R
Municipal Services	33	12,883,764	12,532,523	(351,241)
Employee Related Costs	23	178,045,467	177,996,748	(48,719)
Impairment Losses	26	8,320,022	7,074,249	1,245,773
Staff Development and Training	40	764,723	786,574	21,851
Other Expenses	41	20,372,741	19,958,532	(414,209)
Loss on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	42	431,428	431,428	-
				453,455

	Impairment Losses	Municipal Services	Employee Related Cost	Staff Development and Training	Other Expenses
	R	R	R	R	R
Balance previously reported	**8,320,022**	**12,883,764**	**178,045,467**	**764,723**	**20,372,741**
Adjustment for invoice not included	-	(351,241)	-	21,851	-
Adjustment to salaries	-	-	(48,719)	-	-
Adjustments to license fees and discounts	-	-	-	-	(414,209)
Adjustments to provision for stipends	(1,245,773)	-	-	-	
Restated Balance now reported	**7,074,249**	**12,532,523**	**177,996,748**	**9,106,596**	**19,958,532**

	Loss on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment
	R
Balance previously reported	**431,428**
Derecognition of leasehold improvements not accounted for in prior year	-
Restated Balance now reported	**431,428**

Municipal Services
The prior year amount for Municipal Services were restated to correctly disclose, cost not accounted for in prior year.

Employee Related Costs
The prior year amount for Employee Related Costs were restated to correctly disclose adjustment to salaries.

Other Expenditure
The prior year amount for Other Expenditure were restated to correctly disclose adjustments to license fees, discount allowed and fuel.

Training and Staff Development
The prior year amount for Staff Development were restated to correctly disclose, cost not acounted for in prior year.

Impairment Losses
The prior year amount for Impairment losses were restated to correctly disclose adjustments to stipend provision.

Loss on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment
The prior year disclosure for Profit/Loss on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment was restated for presentation purposes to reflect the derecognition of leasehold improvements not accounted for in the prior year, with no impact on the reported amount.

44.4 Restatement of Statement of Financial Position

The prior year figures of Classes in the Statement of Financial Position have been restated to correctly classify the nature of Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets of the college.

The effect of the Correction of Error is as follows:

	Note	Audited Amount 2024 Balance	Restated 2024 Balance	Amount Restated By
		R	R	R
Current Assets				
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	2	9,960,604	11,040,704	1,080,100
Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions	3	9,071,874	8,631,907	(439,967)
Non-Current Assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	8	278,242,701	278,242,701	-
Current Liabilities				
Payables from Exchange Transactions	10	22,562,888	21,860,410	702,478
Payables from Non-exchange Transactions	11	19,896,709	15,963,467	3,933,242
Unspent Conditional Grants and Receipts	12	496,427,356	496,166,585	260,771
Net Assets				
Accumulated Funds		303,397,528	308,934,152	(5,536,62
Assets minus Liabilities		-	-	

Opening balances and prior year amounts of items in the Statement of Financial Position have been restated as indicated below:

	Receivables from Exchange Transactions	Payables from Exchange Transactions	Payables from Non-exchange Transactions	Unspent Conditional Grants and Receipts	Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions
	R	R	R	R	R
Balances previously published per AFS as at 31 December 2023	**10,224,443**	**23,582,294**	**20,028,541**	**475,079,067**	**6,642,943**
Tuition fees and related fees correction	1,163,524	-	-	-	-
Corp Correction	(7,778)	-	-	-	-
Clearing of Funds Payable GL Account	-	-	(654,225)	-	-
Stipends receivable correction	-	-	-	-	(36,500)
NSFAS correction	-	-	(803,536)	-	-
Stipends provision correction	-	-	-	-	1,229,708
Movement as per 2024 AFS	**(263,839)**	**(1,019,406)**	**(131,832)**	**21,348,289**	**2,428,931**
Tuition fees and related fees correction	(224,957)	-	-	-	-
Government Grants correction	-	-	-	(260,771)	-
Stipends receivable correction	-	-	-	-	(403,467)
Expenditure correction	-	(851,788)	-	-	-
Reclassification of creditors with debit balances	149,310	149,310	-	-	-
Stipends NSF and Merseta correction	-	-	(2,475,480)	-	(2,475,480)
Stipends provision correction	-	-	-	-	1,245,772
Balances now published per AFS as at 31 December 2024	**11,040,704**	**21,860,410**	**15,963,467**	**496,166,585**	**8,631,907**

	Property, Plant and Equipment
	R
Balances previously published per AFS as at 31 December 2023	**254,871,089**
Leasehold improvements (cost) derecognition	(26,704,264)
Leasehold accumulated depreciation reversal	3,590,896
Leasehold accumulated impairment reversal	23,113,368
Movement as per AFS	**23,371,612**
Leasehold improvements (cost) derecognition	(26,704,264)
Leasehold accumulated depreciation reversal	3,590,896
Leasehold accumulated impairment reversal	23,113,368
Balances now published per AFS as at 31 December 2024	**278,242,701**

Payables from Non-exchange Transactions

The balance for Payables from Non-Exchange Transactions have been restated due to corrections on sundry income and stipends and NSFAS.

Receivables from Exchange Transactions

The opening balances have been restated due to corrections being made concerning:

Discounts
Reversal of duplicate credits
Hostel accommodation and meals
Allocation of payments received from companies funding students
Adjustments to student statements after reconciliations were done between invoices and proof of registration.

Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions:

The opening balances have been restated due to corrections on stipends and SETA's.

Payables Exchange Transactions -

The opening balances have been restated due to invoices incorrectly accounted for.

Unspent Conditional Grants and Receipts

The opening balance has been restated due to invoices incorrectly accounted for.

Property, Plant and Equipment

The prior year disclosure for Property, Plant and Equipment was restated for presentation purposes to reflect the derecognition of leasehold improvements not accounted for in the prior year, with no impact on the reported amount.

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44.5 Restatement of the Cash Flow Statement

The prior year figures of Cash Flow Items have been restated to correctly classify the nature of cash flow of the college.

The effect of the Correction of Error is as follows:

	Prior Year 2024 Balances	Restated 2024 Balances	Amount Restated By
	R	R	R
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts			
Stipend Funding	38,928,551	38,928,551	-
Government Grant and Subsidies	67,160,620	67,421,391	260,771
Public Contributions and Donations	7,910	7,910	-
Tuition and Related Fees	72,063,042	71,765,487	(297,555)
Interest	45,439,881	45,179,110	(260,771)
Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services	666,487	666,487	-
Other	4,781,455	4,846,190	64,735
Payments			
Stipend Funding	(43,156,383)	(43,156,383)	-
Employee Related Costs	(63,723,377)	(63,674,657)	48,719
Interest	(592,669)	(592,669)	-
Suppliers	(63,308,182)	(63,637,677)	(329,495)
Other	(20,132,290)	(19,618,695)	513,596
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	38,135,045	38,135,045	-
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(35,598,858)	(35,598,858)	-
Decrease / (Increase) in Investments	183,524,027	183,524,027	-
NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	147,925,169	147,925,169	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of Borrowings	(736,842)	(736,842)	-
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(736,842)	(736,842)	-
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**185,323,372**	**185,323,372**	
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	102,983,775	102,983,775	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	288,307,147	288,307,147	-

Various Cash Flow items have been reclassified to better disclose the nature of the transactions, and the Cash Flow line-items to which movements relate.

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45. CASH GENERATED BY OPERATIONS

		R	R
Surplus for the Year		178,631,499	9,664,141
Adjustment for Non-cash Transactions included in Surplus / (Deficit):			
Government Grants and Subsidies	Note 15	(295,389,016)	(141,086,455)
Public Contributions and Donations	Note 16	(422,921)	(714,255)
Employee Related Costs	Note 23	116,539,865	114,322,090
Depreciation and Amortisation	Note 24	11,852,891	10,772,931
Impairment Losses on Financial Assets	Note 26	3,404,245	7,074,249
Adjustment for Cash Transactions not included in Surplus:			
Unspent Conditional Grants and Receipts	Note 12.2	179,392,016	26,305,183
Adjustment for Transactions included in Surplus directly recognised in Cash Flow:			
Gains / Losses on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	Note 42	265,042	431,428
Operating Surplus before Working Capital changes		**194,273,620**	**26,769,312**
Decrease in Inventories		(967,521)	934,696
(Increase) in Receivables from Exchange Transactions		(920,998)	(5,305,315)
Decrease in Receivables from Non-exchange Transactions		(7,727,970)	(3,233,617)
(Increase) in Statutory Receivables from Non-exchange Transactions		(529,966)	(568,847)
Decrease in Operating Lease Assets		22,804	34,942
(Increase)/ Decrease in Payables from Exchange Transactions		(776,489)	(1,721,884)
Decrease in Payables from Non-exchange Transactions		(5,087,518)	138,241
Decrease in Conditional Grants and Receipts		(136,988,622)	21,087,518
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities		**41,297,340**	**38,135,045**

46. IRREGULAR, FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

46.1 Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure

Reconciliation of Fruitless and Wasteful expenditure:		
Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure	-	736
	-	**736**

As at 31 December 2024

Incident	Disciplinary Steps / Criminal Proceedings
The staff member verbally requested a shuttle service and subsequently cancelled the service. The cancellation was given on short notice and the College was invoiced for the service. The amount is R736.	Staff member no longer employed by the college.

46.2 Irregular Expenditure

Reconciliation of Irregular Expenditure:		
Opening balance	307,157	35,556
Irregular Expenditure current year	49,369	271,601
Amounts Condoned	(48,199)	-
Amounts written off	-	-
Closing Balance	**308,327**	**307,157**

As at 31 December 2025

Incident	Disciplinary Steps
Goods were procured without an officail order being raised. The value of goods was R4,599.	Condoned by Council
The supplier was requested to do additional work without an official order raised for the additional amount The value of the additional work was R2,003	Condoned by Council
Refreshments provided to international guests without an official order raised. The value of goods was R174.	Condoned by Council
Official order was raised after goods were received. The value of goods was R1,170.	Counselling corrective letter to be issued.
Repairs to four workshop motors was done without the required procurement process being followed. The cost of repairs was R41,423.	Condoned by Council

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As at 31 December 2024

Incident	Disciplinary Steps
Staff member procured training for staff without an official order on SAGE X3. Training was performed without the necessary approval on 29th November 2023. The amount is R124,085.	Counselling corrective letter to be issued.
Staff member procured Facilitation for the SRC Leadership Conference on the 22-23 February 2024 without an official order on SAGE X3. The amount is R2,000.	Staff member no longer employed by the college.
An invoice needs to be processed and paid as the supplier delivered "extra" items which were issued by the workshop assistants to the students. The staff member accepted goods that were not on a valid purchase order. The amount is R196.	Staff member no longer employed by the college.
Additional work was performed without an official order on SAGE X3. The amount is R72,420.	Counselling corrective letter to be issued.
Staff member procured services without an official order on SAGE X3. The amount is R72,900.	Counselling corrective letter to be issued.

47. COMMITMENTS FOR EXPENDITURE

47.1 Commitments in respect of Capital Expenditure:	2025 R	2024 R
Approved and Contracted for:		
Building Alterations and Renovations - CIEG	9,503,750	14,986,239
Building Alterations and Renovations	172,965,685	337,215,428
Furniture and Fittings	92,529	-
IT Equipment	353,613	23,707
Plant and Equipment	121,902	-
Total Capital Commitments	**183,037,479**	**352,225,374**
This expenditure will be financed from:		
Government and Seta Grants	182,787,460	352,201,667
Own Resources	250,019	23,707
	183,037,479	**352,225,374**

47.2 Commitments in respect of Operating Lease	2025 R	2024 R

Amounts payable under Operating Leases

At the Reporting Date the college had outstanding commitments under Non-cancellable Operating Leases for Property, Plant and Equipment, which fall due as follows:

	2025	2024
Buildings:	720,000	720,000
Up to 1 year	720,000	720,000
Other Equipment:	1,990,004	4,188,819
Up to 1 year	1,820,331	2,198,815
2 to 5 years	169,673	1,990,004
Total Operating Lease Arrangements	**2,710,004**	**4,908,819**

No restrictions have been imposed on the college in terms of the operating lease agreements.

48.3 The following restrictions have been imposed on the college in terms of the lease agreements on Office Equipment:

(i) The equipment shall remain the property of the lessor.

(ii) The hirer shall not sell, sublet, cede, assign or delegate any of its rights or obligations on the equipment.

(iii) The equipment shall be returned in good order and condition to the lessor upon termination of the agreement.

(iv) The college is obliged to enter into a maintenance agreement with the lessor for the equipment rented.

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48. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

48.1 Classification

FINANCIAL ASSETS:

In accordance with GRAP 104.13 the Financial Assets of the college are classified as follows:

Classification	Financial Assets	2025 R	2024 R
Financial Assets at Amortised Cost:			
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	Student Debtors	5,781,150	6,137,021
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	Corporate	964,994	3,532,088
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	Interest accrued	18,644	31,989
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	Other Receivables	920,337	437,362
Receivables from Non- Exchange Transactions	SETA's	8,358,190	679,484
Receivables from Non- Exchange Transactions	Stipend Receivables	4,768,103	4,730,183
Receivables from Non- Exchange Transactions	NSFAS Student Transport	3,222,241	3,222,241
Cash and Cash Equivalents	Call Deposits	403,379,112	284,312,272
Current Investments	Short-term Investments	-	247,331,500
Cash and Cash Equivalents	Bank Balances	7,834,702	3,987,374
		435,247,473	554,401,514
Financial Assets at Fair Value:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	Cash Floats	7,500	7,500
		7,500	7,500
Total Financial Assets		**435,254,973**	**554,409,014**

The prior year amount for Financial assets and liabilities have been restated to exclude transactions that do not result from contractual arrangements.

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:

In accordance with GRAP 104.13 the Financial Liabilities of the college are classified as follows:

Classification	Financial Liabilities	2025 R	2024 R
Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost:			
Long-term Liabilities	DBSA Loans	2,947,368	3,684,211
Payables from Exchange Transactions	Trade Creditors	20,951,713	7,593,470
Payables from Exchange Transactions	Student Debtors in Credit	9,860,894	12,395,432
Payables from Exchange Transactions	Other Creditors	247,704	376,813
Payables from Non-exchange Transactions	NSFAS Creditors	288,763	27,106
Payables from Non-exchange Transactions	NSFAS Liability account	2,762,952	8,194,511
Payables from Non-exchange Transactions	Other	591,169	507,175
Payables from Non-Exchange Transactions	Stipend Payables	8,376,472	7,233,065
Current Portion of Long-term Liabilities	DBSA Loan	736,842	736,842
Total Financial Liabilities		**46,763,877**	**40,748,626**

48.2 Financial Risk Management Objectives

The Chief Financial Officer has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the college's risk management framework. The college's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the college, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

Due to the largely non-trading nature of activities and the way in which they are financed, colleges are not exposed to the degree of financial risk faced by business entities. Generally, Financial Assets and Liabilities are generated by day-to-day operational activities and are not held to manage the risks facing the college in undertaking its activities.

The Financial Services department monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations through internal policies and procedures. These risks include interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes to market conditions and the college's activities, and compliance with policies and procedures is reviewed by the internal auditors on a continuous basis, and annually by external auditors. The college does not enter into or trade financial instruments for speculative purposes.

The College Council manages the financial risks relating to the operations through internal policies and procedures. These risks include interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Compliance with policies and procedures is reviewed by the internal auditors on a continuous basis, and annually by external auditors. The college does not enter into or trade financial instruments for speculative purposes.

The Quality control unit reports quarterly to the college's audit and risk management committee.

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Internal audit, responsible for initiating a control framework and monitoring and responding to potential risk, reports periodically to the college's audit committee, an independent body that monitors the effectiveness of the internal audit function.

Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these Annual Financial Statements.

48.3 Significant Risks

It is the policy of the college to disclose information that enables the user of its Annual Financial Statements to evaluate the nature and extent of risks arising from Financial Instruments to which the college is exposed on the reporting date.

The college has exposure to the following risks from its operations in Financial Instruments:

- Credit Risk;
- Liquidity Risk; and
- Market Risk.

Risks and exposures are disclosed as follows:

Market Risk
Market Risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the college's income or the value of its holdings in Financial Instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Credit Risk
Credit Risk is the risk of financial loss to the college if a customer or counterparty to a Financial Instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the college's receivables from customers and investment securities.

Liquidity Risk
The college's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the college's reputation.

Liquidity Risk is managed by ensuring that all assets are reinvested at maturity at competitive interest rates in relation to cash flow requirements. Liabilities are managed by ensuring that all contractual payments are met on a timeous basis and, if required, additional new arrangements are established at competitive rates to ensure that cash flow requirements are met.

48.4 Market Risk

There has been no change to the college's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

48.4.1 Interest Rate Risk Management

Interest Rate Risk is defined as the risk that the fair value or future cash flows associated with a financial instrument will fluctuate in amount as a result of market interest changes.

Financial Assets and Liabilities that are sensitive to interest rate risk are cash and cash equivalents, investments, and loan payables. The college is not exposed to interest rate risk on these financial instruments as the rates applicable are fixed interest rates, except for one loan payable of R3684210.6

Potential concentrations of interest rate risk consist mainly of variable rate deposit investments, long-term receivables, tuition fee debtors, other debtors, bank and cash balances.

The college limits its counterparty exposures from its money market investment operations by only investing with local "AAA" rated banks. No investments with a tenure exceeding twelve months are made.

48.5 Credit Risk Management

The college has a sound debt management policy and obtains sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

Tuition Fee Debtors comprise of a large number of students, dispersed across different industries and geographical areas. Consumer debtors are presented net of a provision for impairment.

Potential concentrations of credit rate risk consist mainly of variable rate deposit investments, tuition fee debtors, other debtors, bank and cash balances.

Trade and Other Receivables
Trade and Other Receivables are amounts owed by students and other organs of state are presented net of impairment losses. The college does not have a credit risk policy in place, but the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an on-going basis.

In the case of debtors whose accounts become in arrears, very little action can be instituted against these debtors since "restriction of services" is inappropriate given government's objectives for TVET colleges. However, as a last resort, accounts are "handed over for collection" as applicable in terms of Council's Credit Control and Debt Management Policy.

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The college's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying value of each financial asset in the Statement of Financial Position, without taking into account the value of any collateral obtained.

The college establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of anticipated losses in respect of trade and other receivables.

The maximum credit risk exposure in respect of the relevant financial instruments is as follows:	**2025**	**2024**
	R	**R**
Receivables from Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions	66,342,622	57,675,085
Current Investments	-	247,331,500
Bank, Cash and Cash Equivalents	411,221,314	288,307,147
Maximum Credit and Interest Risk Exposure	**477,563,936**	**593,313,732**

The major concentrations of credit risk that arise from the college's receivables in relation to customer classification are as follows:

Exchange Debtors:		
- Student Receivables	60%	66%
- Other Services	0%	0%
- Other Debtors	4%	8%
Non-Exchange Debtors:		
- Other Debtors	36%	26%
Total Credit Risk	**100%**	**100%**

Bank and Cash Balances		
ABSA, FNB, INVESTEC and STANDARD BANK		
Cash Equivalents	411,221,314	288,307,147
Total Bank and Cash Balances	**411,221,314**	**288,307,147**

Credit quality of Financial Assets:

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates:

Receivables from Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions			
Parties:	**Credit Quality**		
Student Receivables	Medium	39,867,100	38,240,890
SETAs	High	11,549,338	3,821,368
Interest accrued	High	18,644	31,989
NSFAS Student Transport	Medium	3,583,081	3,583,081
Corporates	Medium	1,390,604	3,904,756
Other Receivables	Medium	977,360	437,362
Stipend Receivables	Medium	8,956,496	7,655,640
		66,342,623	57,675,086
Receivables from Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions		**66,342,623**	**57,675,086**

The prior year figures have been restated. Refer to the relevant notes.

None of the financial assets that are fully performing, have been renegotiated in the last year.

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48.6 Liquidity Risk Management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Council, which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the college's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The college manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Liquidity and Interest Risk Tables

The college ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand or access to facilities to meet expected operational expenses through the use of cash flow

The following tables detail the college's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities.

Description	Note ref in AFS	Average effective Interest Rate	Total	12 Months or less	2 - 5 Years	More than 5 Years
	#	%	R	R		R
31 December 2025						
Non-interest Bearing			**33,218,773**	**33,218,773**	**-**	**-**
- Payables from Exchange transactions			21,199,416	21,199,416	-	-
- Payables from Non-Exchange transactions			12,019,357	12,019,357	-	-
			-			
Variable Interest Rate Instruments			**4,675,861**	**1,091,235**	**3,584,626**	**-**
- Non-current Long-term Liabilities: DBSA		10.59%	3,584,626	-	3,584,626	-
- Current Long-term Liabilities: DBSA		10.59%	1,091,235	1,091,235	-	-
			-			
			37,894,634	**34,310,008**	**3,584,626**	**-**
31 December 2024						
Non-interest Bearing			**23,932,141**	**23,932,141**	**-**	**-**
- Payables from Exchange transactions			7,970,283	7,970,283	-	-
- Payables from Non-Exchange transactions			15,961,858	15,961,858	-	-
Variable Interest Rate Instruments			**5,958,252**	**1,203,617**	**3,972,168**	**782,467**
- Non-current Long-term Liabilities: DBSA		11.40%	4,754,635	-	3,972,168	782,467
- Current Long-term Liabilities: DBSA		11.40%	1,203,617	1,203,617	-	-
			-			
			29,890,393	**25,135,758**	**3,972,168**	**782,467**

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49. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS

All Related Party Transactions are conducted at arm's length, unless stated otherwise.

49.1 Members of key management

Ms C Matthews	Acting Principal
Ms C Nel	Deputy Principal Innovation and Development
Ms D Assure-Werthheim	Acting Deputy Principal Academic Services (Appointed 05 May 2025)
Ms S Baboo	Acting Deputy Principal Corporate Services (Appointed 01 July 2025)
Mr W Jackson	Support Chief Financial Officer
Close family members of key management	Not applicable as they are not involved in transacting with College or related parties

49.2 External Council Members

Mr S Mgolombane	External council member (Chairperson)
Ms N Phandle	External council member (Deputy Chairperson)
Ms N Ncediwe	External council member
Mr K Williams	External council member
Mr R Ndengane	External council member
Mr T Arendse	External council member(Appointed 13 March 2025)
Ms R Gani	External council member(Appointed 13 March 2025)
Mr S Matiwane	External council member(Appointed 13 March 2025)
Ms L Luthuli	External council member(Appointed 13 March 2025)
Ms S Mngeni	External council member (Appointed 30 June 2025)

49.3 Entities with whom the College has a relationship:

Department of Higher Education & Training (DHET)	Controlling Entity. Represented by Minister of DHET, Buti Manamela (Funds the College and is the employer of the majority of staff.)
NSF	Entity under common control of DHET
NSFAS	Entity under common control of DHET
Other TVET Colleges	Entity under common control of DHET
Universities (UCT and CPUT)	Entity under common control of DHET
SETAs	Entity under common control of DHET

49.4 Reimbursement of Related Parties

The following reimbursive payments and salaries, for council or council committee meetings attended, were paid to council members during the year under review. Council members that are employed in state owned entities are not remunerated.

	2025 R	2024 R
Mr S Mgolombane	47,017	16,514
Ms N Phandle	1,173	-
Ms N Ncediwe	28,780	10,824
Mr R Ndengane	32,001	-
Mr T Arendse	26,455	5,881
Ms R Gani	19,931	-
Mr S Matiwane	21,627	-
Mr A Ketile (Support staff representative)	348,462	230,581
Mr S Mhlekwa (Lecturing staff representative)	485,871	351,367
Ms J Favish	-	5,978
Mr A Chotia	-	4,646
Prof S Pather	-	4,775
Ms L Venter	-	11,501
Prof A Staak	-	2,769
Mr KG Williams	-	6,491
Mr JO Louw	-	7,607
Ms JJ Layman	-	195,260
Mr MJ Meyer	-	166,388
	1,011,317	1,020,582

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49.5 Related Parties Transactions and Balances

Amounts included in Receivable (Payable) regarding related parties

	Transactions			Balances
	Management Cost	Grants/Services	CIEG	Outsanding Balance
For the year ending 31 December 2025	R	R	R	R
DHET	**115,935,022**	**232,809,665**	**2,418,111**	**(345,927,810)**
DHET	115,935,022	61,930,488	2,418,111	10,321,748
DHET Mitchells Plain Grant	-	170,879,177	-	(356,249,558)
NSF	-	4,140,479	-	526,262
NSFAS	-	40,508,211	-	(555,121)
SETA's	-	12,473,725	-	1,766,512
Other TVET Colleges	-	61,842	-	62,532
Universities	-	1,590,020	-	1,587,170
	115,935,022	291,583,942	2,418,111	(342,540,457)

	Management Cost	Grants/Services	CIEG	Outsanding Balance
For the year ending 31 December 2024	R	R	R	R
DHET	**114,781,273**	**82,319,803**	**1,547,047**	**(457,905,273)**
DHET	114,781,273	58,751,000	1,547,047	9,791,782
DHET Mitchells Plain Grant	-	23,568,803	-	(467,697,055)
NSF	-	2,997,151	-	(264,146)
NSFAS		37,286,339	-	(7,637,037)
SETA's	-	13,028,895	-	563,626
Other TVET Colleges	-	223,094	-	125,064
Universities	-	2,089,094	-	2,058,370
	114,781,273	137,944,377	1,547,047	(463,059,398)

49.6 DHET management fee cost

Remuneration	2,744,604	2,087,753
Post Employment Benefits	410,338	273,843
	3,154,942	**2,361,596**

Key management personnel employee cost: Paid by DHET	**2025**	**2024**
	R	**R**
Matthews C : Acting Principal		
Fees for services as a member of management		
Basic salary	949,932	802,682
Bonuses and performance related payments	65,502	61,618
Post-employment benefits	155,025	147,479
Total	**1,170,459**	**1,011,779**
Nel C : Deputy Principal Innovation and Development		
Fees for services as a member of management		
Basic salary	936,765	959,172
Bonuses and performance related payments	67,481	63,440
Post-employment benefits	110,446	102,652
Total	**1,114,692**	**1,125,264**
Assure-Wertheim D : Acting Deputy Principal Academic Services		
Fees for services as a member of management		
Basic salary	414,405	-
Bonuses and performance related payments	50,004	-
Post-employment benefits	82,500	
Total	**546,909**	**-**
Baboo S : Acting Deputy Principal Corporate Services		
Fees for services as a member of management		
Basic salary	260,515	-
Bonuses and performance related payments		
Post-employment benefits	62,367	-
Total	**322,882**	**-**

	2025 R	2024 R
Makungo F : Deputy Principal Corporate Services		
Fees for services as a member of management		
Basic salary	-	200,842
Bonuses and performance related payments		
Post-employment benefits	-	23,713
Total	**-**	**224,555**
Total Fees for services as a member of management paid by DHET	**3,154,941**	**2,361,597**

Post-employment benefits refer to benefits such as pensions, other retirement benefits, post-employment life insurance and post-employment medical care.

Key management personnel employee cost: Paid by False Bay College

	2025 R	2024 R
Matthews C : Acting Principal		
Fees for services as a member of management		
Basic salary (Salary and Allowances)	16,257	9,000
Total	**16,257**	**9,000**
Nel CR : Deputy Principal Innovation and Development		
Fees for services as a member of management		
Basic salary (Salary and Allowances)	9,000	10,050
Total	**9,000**	**10,050**
Assure-Wertheim D : Acting Deputy Principal Academic Services		
Fees for services as a member of management		
Basic salary (Salary and Allowances)	24,163	-
Total	**24,163**	**-**
Baboo S : Acting Deputy Principal Corporate Services		
Fees for services as a member of management		
Basic salary (Salary and Allowances)	51,827	-
Total	**51,827**	**-**
Makungo F : Deputy Principal Corporate Services		
Fees for services as a member of management		
Basic salary (Salary and Allowances)	-	2,250
Total	**-**	**2,250**
Jackson W : Support CFO		
Fees for services as a member of management		
Basic salary (Salary and Allowances)	1,068,065	318,132
Total	**1,068,065**	**318,132**
Paris GL : Support CFO		
Fees for services as a member of management		
Basic salary (Salary and Allowances)	-	804,477
Total	**-**	**804,477**
Total Fees for services as a member of management paid by False Bay College	**1,169,311**	**1,143,910**

50. IN-KIND DONATIONS AND ASSISTANCE

The College received the following in-kind donations and assistance:

Interns funded by NSF and SETA's

As part of work integrated learning, the College places various interns funded by external funders at the College to gain the work experience needed to complete their qualifications. The posts are not on the College staff establishment and will not be added when the interns complete their contracts.

The College received the following:		
Donated Assets	327,454	654,255
Donated Consumables	95,467	60,000
	422,921	**714,255**

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51. ANALYSIS OF AGENCY ACCOUNTING

51.1 In terms of Stipends the College act as Agents for the following entities:

a) SETA's and Corporates provide the stipends which the College pays, on their behalf, to students.
b) NSFAS providing the transport allowance for payment to students.

i) Details of the Arrangement are as follows:

False Bay College is the agent in these binding agreements and uses its own resources to distribute the allowances and stipends to the students. The College was not paid any commission by the principals, for acting as an agent on its behalf, during the financial year.

ii) Amounts included in Receivable (Payable)

	Opening Balance 2025	Closing Balance 2025	Opening Balance 2024	Closing Balance 2024
Stipends: SETA's/ Corporates **Per Note 3**	7,655,640	8,956,496	5,184,116	7,655,640
Stipends: SETA's/ Corporates **Per Note 11**	(7,233,066)	(8,376,472)	(7,503,137)	(7,233,066)
Stipends UIF: SETA's/ Corporates	186,786	131,464	116,850	186,786
Joint Marketing: Western Cape TVET Colleges	(160,096)	(160,096)	(160,096)	(160,096)
Travel Allowances: NSFAS	3,555,974	3,555,974	3,555,974	3,555,974

ii) Reconciliation of Transactions

Name of the entity	2025 Student payments	2025 Grants received	2024 Student payments	2024 Grants received
HW SETA	613,979	(566,000)	707,875	(705,750)
Macadams International	-	(270,000)	-	-
SERVICES SETA	1,369,661	(1,183,733)	442,062	(403,616)
CHIETA	777,000	(462,000)	885,500	(1,186,350)
TETA	1,522,732	(687,659)	1,481,758	(1,375,317)
CATHSETA	1,782,311	(1,502,148)	2,536,428	(2,335,030)
LG SETA	592,500	(298,688)	2,367,500	(2,113,300)
WCED	10,220,656	(10,972,665)	9,795,234	(10,359,206)
BANK SETA	1,172,500	(440,300)	2,387,000	(2,426,375)
NSF	2,446,604	(2,259,044)	5,845,938	(5,795,768)
DOT	874,334	(535,799)	580,900	(1,054,745)
EW_SETA	838,733	(1,692,000)	180,000	-
INSETA	-	(345,457)	643,800	(277,340)
FOODBEV	1,075,000	(785,700)	1,038,000	(1,282,648)
AGRISETA	1,098,388	(756,000)	2,063,037	(1,162,599)
MICT	-	-	-	(24,300)
MERSETA	3,358,093	(3,990,634)	4,126,764	(925,510)
SIAMI	-	-	-	(1,046,269)
MQA	284,792	(286,500)	637,500	(729,500)
FPM	2,326,031	(2,557,800)	4,704,000	(3,682,600)
W&R_SETA	2,831,263	(3,399,300)	2,623,603	(3,407,775)
ECIC	69,300	-	224,229	(165,600)
Fasset	-	(105,000)	45,000	(45,000)
	33,253,876	**(33,096,427)**	**43,316,129**	**(40,504,598)**

***The figures for last year has been restated to include receipt amounts erroneously excluded before.**

52. GUARANTEES

The College has issued the following guarantees:

Description	**Beneficiary**	**2025 R**	**2024 R**
The College through its bank, issued a bank guarantee in favour of the City of Cape Town for the supply of electricity. The guarantee remains in force for the duration of the electricity supply agreement and will expire upon termination of that agreement.	City of Cape Town	112,500	112,500
The College through its bank, issued a bank guarantee in favour of Trencon Construction (Pty) Ltd for construction of the Mitchells Plain campus. The guarantee expires on 31 March 2026.	Trencon Construction (Pty) Ltd	72,000,000	-
		72,112,500	112,500

53. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

No significant event occurred after 31 December 2025.

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54. SEGMENT REPORTING

For management purposes the college is broadly organised into one business unit. The college therefore has one primary reportable segment.

No individually material operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments. The college does not monitor segments geographically.

55. GOING CONCERN ASSESSMENT

Management considers the following matters relating to the Going Concern:

At 31 December 2025 the College had accumulated profits of R487,565,650 and the College's current assets exceeded its current liabilities by R45,298,932.

The 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 ability of the College to continue as a going concern is dependent on a number of factors. The most significant of these is that the College is dependent on programme funding received from the DHET at a level which, when combined with other revenue generated by the College, is sufficient to fund the operations of the College.

We are currently not aware of any other material factors which may cause uncertainty about the ability of the College to continue as a going concern.

AUDITOR-GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA
Auditing to build public confidence
I.F 29 May 2026

APPENDIX A

FALSE BAY TVET COLLEGE

SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE TO THE 2024 ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS RELATING TO THE CAPITAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND EFFICIENCY GRANT (CIEG) BY FALSE BAY TVET COLLEGE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

Disclosure Items	**2025** **R**	**2024** **R**
Total CIEG Grant funding received from the Department of Higher Education and Training	2,418,111	1,547,047
Plus: Interest received on the CIEG dedicated bank account	1,142,094	1,773,011
Total CIEG funding received	3,560,205	3,320,058
Less: Bank charges / finance charges	-	-
Less: Expenditure paid in terms of approved work package approvals issued by the Department of Higher Education and Training	(8,736,020)	(7,669,885)
Total CIEG funds movement per dedicated CIEG bank account	(5,175,815)	(4,349,827)
Bank statement balance at end of the year	17,132,861	22,308,675
Less: Committed expenditure not yet paid in terms approved work package approvals issued by the Department of Higher Education and Training	(9,534,695)	(15,624,224)
Total AVAILABLE CIEG GRANT funding	7,598,166	6,684,451

SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE TO THE 2024 ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS RELATING TO THE CAPITAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND EFFICIENCY GRANT (CIEG) CAPITAL PROJECTS BY FALSE BAY TVET COLLEGE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

Disclosure Items	**2025** **R**	**2024** **R**
Total CIEG Grant funding received from the Department of Higher Education and Training	-	-
Plus: Interest received on the CIEG dedicated bank account	44,401	142,093
Total CIEG funding received	44,401	142,093
Less: Bank charges / finance charges	-	-
Less: Expenditure paid in terms of approved work package approvals issued by the Department of Higher Education and Training	(3,738)	(5,663,915)
Total CIEG funds movement per dedicated CIEG bank account	40,663	(5,521,822)
Bank statement balance at end of the year	756,262	715,598
Less: Committed expenditure not yet paid in terms approved work package approvals issued by the Department of Higher Education and Training	-	-
Total AVAILABLE CIEG GRANT funding	756,262	715,598