Centre of Hope
Annual financial statements
for the year ended 31 October 2008

SizweNtsaluba VSP
Registered Auditors
Issued 17 August 2009

GENERAL INFORMATION

COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION AND DOMICILE	South Africa
NATURE OF BUSINESS AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES	Non profit organisation
DIRECTORS	Albert Wiggins (Chairperson) Allen Tobias (Finance director) Roseline Botman(Vice Chairperson) René Curnow (Secretary) Mark Le Fleur (Managing director) Timothy Arendse (Youth Development)
REGISTERED OFFICE	Cnr. Adam Tas and Drake Roads Extension 14 Belhar 7493
BUSINESS ADDRESS	Cnr. Adam Tas and Drake Roads Extension 14 Belhar 7493
POSTAL ADDRESS	P.O Box 10006 Belhar 7507
BANKERS	ABSA Bank
AUDITORS	SizweNtsaluba VSP Registered Auditors
NPO REGISTRATION NUMBER	038-396-NPO

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

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

TO THE MEMBERS OF CENTRE OF HOPE

We have audited the annual financial statements of the Centre of Hope which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 October 2008, the income statement, the statement of changes in equity, the cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on pages 6 to 17.

Management's' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The entity's management are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Qualification

In common with similar organizations, it is not feasible for the organization to institute accounting controls over cash collections from donations prior to initial entry of the collections in the accounting records. Accordingly it was impractical for us to extend our examination beyond receipts actually reported.

Opinion

In our opinion, except for the effect on the financial statements of the matter referred to in the preceding paragraph, the financial statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial position of the organization as at 31 October 2008 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

Supplementary Schedule

We draw attention to the fact that the supplementary information set out on pages 18 and 19 does not form part of the annual financial statements and is presented as additional information. We have not audited this schedule and accordingly we do not express an opinion on it.

SizweNtsaluba VSP
Partner: Natalie Arendse
Registered Auditor

17 August 2009

2nd Floor, Block A, Century Falls
32 Century Boulevard
Century City
7441

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL

The directors are required to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the organisation as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates.

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

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

The directors have reviewed the entity's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 October 2009 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the organisation has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

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

The annual financial statements set out on pages 6 to 19, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on 17 August 2009 and were signed on its behalf by:

Albert Wiggins (Chairperson)

Cape Town

17 August 2009

BALANCE SHEET

	Note(s)	2008 R	2007 R
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Equipment	3	188,755	-
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	405,366	233,346
Total Assets		**594,121**	**233,346**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Retained income		594,121	233,346
Total Equity and Liabilities		**594,121**	**233,346**

INCOME STATEMENT

	Note(s)	2008 R	2007 R
Revenue	5	2,648,204	1,150,750
Cost of sales		(8,499)	-
Gross profit		**2,639,705**	**1,150,750**
Collections		65,642	26,618
Operating expenses		(2,345,558)	(963,599)
Operating (deficit) / surplus	6	**359,789**	**213,769**
Investment revenue	7	191	367
Gain on non-current assets disposed		795	-
(Deficit) / surplus for the year		**360,775**	**214,136**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Retained income R	Total equity R
Balance at 01 November 2006	**19,210**	**19,210**
Changes in equity		
Surplus for the year	214,136	214,136
Total changes	214,136	214,136
Balance at 01 November 2007	**233,346**	**233,346**
Changes in equity		
Surplus for the year	360,775	360,775
Total changes	360,775	360,775
Balance at 31 October 2008	**594,121**	**594,121**

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	Note(s)	2008 R	2007 R
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash generated from operations	11	386,746	213,769
Interest income		191	367
Net cash from operating activities		**386,937**	**214,136**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of equipment	3	(215,712)	-
Proceeds from disposal of equipment(DVD player)	3	795	-
Net cash from investing activities		**(214,917)**	**-**
Total cash movement for the year		**172,020**	**214,136**
Cash at the beginning of the year		233,346	19,210
Total cash at end of the year	4	**405,366**	**233,346**

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Presentation of Annual Financial Statements

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice. The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 EQUIPMENT

The cost of an item of equipment is recognised as an asset when:

- it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
- the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

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

Equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Item	**Average useful life**
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Office equipment	3 years
Computer equipment	3 years
Computer software	2 years

The residual value and the useful life of each asset are reviewed at each financial period-end.

Each part of an item of equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item shall be depreciated separately.

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

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.

1.2 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Initial recognition

The entity classifies financial instruments, or their component parts, on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the entity's balance sheet when the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in profit or loss when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 30 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The allowance recognised is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition.

Accounting Policies

1.2 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement within operating expenses. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against operating expenses in the income statement.

Trade and other receivables are classified as loans and receivables.

Trade and other payables

Trade payables are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These are initially and subsequently recorded at fair value.

1.3 LEASES

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

Operating leases – lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset. This liability is not discounted.

1.4 INVENTORIES

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

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value on the first-in-first-out basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The cost of inventories comprises of all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The cost of inventories of items that are not ordinarily interchangeable and goods or services produced and segregated for specific projects is assigned using specific identification of the individual costs.

The cost of inventories is assigned using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) formula. The same cost formula is used for all inventories having a similar nature and use to the entity.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realisable value, are recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

1.5 IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

The organisation assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the organisation estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

Accounting Policies

1.5 IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS (continued)

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the organisation also:

- tests intangible assets with an indefinite useful life or intangible assets not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount. This impairment test is performed during the annual period and at the same time every period.
- tests goodwill acquired in a business combination for impairment annually.

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 profit or loss. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

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

1.6 GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that:

- the entity will comply with the conditions attaching to them; and
- the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs that they are intended to compensate.

A government grant that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs is recognised as income of the period in which it becomes receivable.

Government grants related to assets, including non-monetary grants at fair value, are presented in the balance sheet by setting up the grant as deferred income or by deducting the grant in arriving at the carrying amount of the asset.

Grants related to income are deducted from the related expense.

Repayment of a grant related to income is applied first against any un-amortised deferred credit set up in respect of the grant. To the extent that the repayment exceeds any such deferred credit, or where no deferred credit exists, the repayment is recognised immediately as an expense.

Repayment of a grant related to an asset is recorded by increasing the carrying amount of the asset or reducing the deferred income balance by the amount repayable. The cumulative additional depreciation that would have been recognised to date as an expense in the absence of the grant is recognised immediately as an expense.

Accounting Policies

1.7 REVENUE

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions have been satisfied:

- the entity has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the entity retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue also includes donations. It is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is recognised when received.

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

1.8 COST OF SALES

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realisable value, is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

The related cost of providing services recognised as revenue in the current period is included in cost of sales.

1.9 BORROWING COSTS

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

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2008 R	2007 R

2. STATEMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET EFFECTIVE

At the date of authorisation of these annual financial statements, the following Standards and Interpretations were in issue but not yet effective for the organisation and have also not been early adopted:

- IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations
  -Plan to sell the controlling interest in a subsidiary (Effective 1 July 2009)

  -Disclosures of non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale or discontinued operations (Effective 1 January 2009

- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Effective 1 January 2009)

  -Presentation of finance costs
  -Amendment dealing with improving disclosures about Financial Instruments
  -Amendments enhancing disclosures about fair value and liquidity risk

- IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (Effective 1 January 2009
  -Amendments to structure of Financial Statements (Effective 1 January 2009)
  -Current/non-current classification of derivatives (Effective1 January 2009)
  -Current/non-current classification of convertible instruments) (Effective1 January 2010)

- IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
  -Classification of expenditures on unrecognised assets (Effective 1 January 2010)

- IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (Effective 1 January 2009)
  -Status of implementation guidance

- IAS 10 Events after the Reporting Period
  -Dividends declared after the end of the reporting period (Effective 1 January 2009)
  -Amendment resulting from the issue of IFRIC 17 (Effective 1 July 2009)

- IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment (Effective 1 January 2009)
  -Recoverable amount
  -Sale of assets held for rental

- IAS 17 Leases (Effective 1 January 2010)
  -Classification of leases of land and buildings

- IAS 18 Revenue (Effective 1 January 2009)
  -Costs of originating a loan

- IAS 19 Employee Benefits (Effective 1 January 2009)
  -Curtailments and negative past service cost
  -Plan administration costs
  -Replacement of term 'fall due'
  -Guidance on contingent liabilities

- IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation (Effective 1 January 2009)
  -Certain financial instruments will be classified as equity whereas, prior to these amendments, they would have been classified as financial liabilities

- IAS 36 Impairment of Assets

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2008 R	2007 R

2. STATEMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET EFFECTIVE (continued)

-Disclosure of estimates used to determine recoverable amount (Effective 1 January 2009)
-Unit of accounting for goodwill impairment test (Effective 1 January 2010)

- IAS 38 Intangible Assets
  -Advertising and promotional activities (Effective 1 January 2009)
  -Unit of production method of amortizatio (Effective 1 January 2009)
  -Additional consequential amendments arising from revised IFRS 3 (Effective 1 July 2009)
  -Measuring the fair value of an intangible assetacquired in a business combination (Effective 1 July 2009)

- IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (Effective 1 January 2009)
  -Reclassification of derivatives into or out of the classification of at fair value through profit or loss (Effective 1 January 2009)
  -Designating and documenting hedges at the segment level (Effective 1 January 2009)
  Applicable effective interest rate on cessation of fair value hedge accounting (Effective 1 January 2009)
  -Clarifies two hedge accounting issues (Effective 1 June 2009):
  * Inflation in a financial hedged item
  * A one-sided risk in a hedged item
  -Amendments for embedded derivatives when reclassifying financial instruments. (Effective 1 January 2010)
  -Treating loan prepayment penalties as closely related embedded derivatives (Effective 1 January 2010)
  -Scope exemption for business combination contracts (Effective 1 January 2010)
  -Cash flow hedge accounting (Effective 1 January 2010)

- IAS 40 Investment Property (Effective 1 January 2009)

- IAS 41 Agriculture (Effective 1 January 2009)

Ammendments to and interpretations of published standards that are not yet effective and not currently relevant to the entity

- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (Effective 1 July 2009)

- IFRS 2 Share Based Payments (Effective 1 July 2009)

- IFRS 3 Business Combinations (Effective 1 July 2009)

- IFRS 8 Operating segments (Effective 1 January 2010)

- IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Effective 1 July 2009)

- IFRIC 9 (amended) Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives (Effective 1 July 2009)

- IFRIC 16 (amended) Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation (Effective 1 July 2009)

- IFRIC 17 Distribution of Non-cash Assets to Owners (Effective 1 July 2009)

- IFRIC 18 Transfers of Assets from Customers (Effective 1 July 2009).

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2008 R	2007 R

3. EQUIPMENT

	2008			2007		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Computer software	2,000	(729)	1,271	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	212,504	(68,980)	143,524	44,020	(44,020)	-
Computer equipment	67,174	(29,418)	37,756	29,175	(29,175)	-
Office equipment	7,229	(1,025)	6,204	-	-	-
Total	**288,907**	**(100,152)**	**188,755**	**73,195**	**(73,195)**	**-**

Reconciliation of equipment - 2008

	Opening Balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Furniture and fixtures	-	168,484	(24,960)	143,524
Office equipment	-	7,229	(1,025)	6,204
Computer equipment	-	37,999	(243)	37,756
Computer software	-	2,000	(729)	1,271
	-	**215,712**	**(26,957)**	**188,755**

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

	2008 R	2007 R
Bank balances	405,366	233,346

5. REVENUE

	2008 R	2007 R
Craft sales	2,686	723
Grant Received: City of Cape Town	44,454	5,000
Grant Received: Department of Social Development	410,000	216,667
Grant Received: Department of Health	2,191,064	928,360
	2,648,204	**1,150,750**

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2008 R	2007 R

6. OPERATING (DEFICIT) / SURPLUS

Operating surplus (deficit) for the year is stated after accounting for the following:

	2008 R	2007 R
Operating lease charges		
Premises		
• Contractual amounts	46,288	25,829
Profit on disposal of equipment (DVD Player)	(795)	-
Depreciation on equipment	26,957	-
Employee costs	1,388,632	493,887

7. INVESTMENT REVENUE

	2008 R	2007 R
Interest revenue		
Bank	191	367

8. TAXATION

No provision has been made for 2008 tax as the entity is exempt from taxation.

9. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

	2008 R	2007 R
Fees	7,500	-

10. OPERATING LEASE

The operating lease relate to premises leased from Logos Assembly of God Belhar Church. The lease is for a period of 18 months commencing on the 1st day of October 2007 and terminating on the 31st day of March 2009.

	2008 R	2007 R
Minimum lease payments due		
- within 1 year	4,800	9,600
- in second to fifth year inclusive	-	-
- later than five years	-	-
	4,800	**9,600**

11. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	2008 R	2007 R
(Deficit) surplus before taxation	360,775	214,136
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	26,957	-
Profit on disposal of non-current assets	(795)	-
Interest received	(191)	(367)
	386,746	**213,769**

12. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

No emoluments were paid to the directors during the year.

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT

	Note(s)	2008 R	2007 R
REVENUE			
Sale of goods		2,686	723
Grant Received: Department of Health		2,191,064	928,360
Grant Received: City of Cape Town		44,454	5,000
Grant Received: Department of Social Development		410,000	216,667
	5	**2,648,204**	**1,150,750**
COST OF SALES			
Purchases		(8,499)	-
Gross profit		**2,639,705**	**1,150,750**
OTHER INCOME			
Membership fees		8,485	7,415
Donations received		57,157	19,203
Interest received	7	191	367
Profit on disposal of equipment		795	-
		66,628	**26,985**
Expenses (Refer to page 19)		**(2,345,558)**	**(963,599)**
(Deficit) surplus for the year		**360,775**	**214,136**

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

Detailed Income statement

	Note(s)	2008 R	2007 R
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Advertising		(28,462)	-
Auditors remuneration	9	(7,500)	-
Bank charges		(11,679)	(3,007)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		(26,957)	-
Employee costs		(1,388,632)	(493,887)
Meals for staff		(95,587)	-
Workmen's Compensation		(5,563)	(3,344)
Administration Costs		(92,222)	(2,487)
Community / School Feeding		(26,708)	(21,441)
Service Providers		(99,625)	(65,891)
Workshops / Projects		(135,311)	(237,727)
Construction		-	(23,881)
Assets less than R500		(4,286)	(24,945)
Lease rentals on operating lease		(46,288)	(25,829)
Printing and stationery		(32,488)	(7,048)
Subscriptions		(390)	(1,470)
Telephone and fax		(52,588)	(6,009)
Training		(78,974)	(32,824)
Transport and freight		(212,298)	(13,809)
		(2,345,558)	**(963,599)**

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