KWACARE NPC
(Registration No. 2000/005376/08)

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
28 FEBRUARY 2015

LIEBENBERG
FRASER
HOPLEY
ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS INC.

KWACARE NPC
(Registration No. 2000/005376/08)

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
28 FEBRUARY 2015

The following reports and statements are presented in compliance with the Companies Act No. 71 of 2008:

Contents

The following supplementary information does not form part of the statutory components of the annual financial statements and is presented solely for the information of management. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on this information.

Level of assurance
These annual financial statements have been compiled in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities as per the requirements of the Companies Act No. 71 of 2008.

Preparer
These annual financial statements have been prepared by LFH Accountants and Auditors Inc. under the supervision of M van Huyssteen CA(SA).

Published
22 October 2015

KWACARE NPC
(Registration No. 2000/005376/08)

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL
28 FEBRUARY 2015

The directors of the company are required by the Companies Act No. 71 of 2008, to maintain adequate accounting records, and are responsible for the content, preparation and integrity of the annual financial statements and related information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the company at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion of the fair presentation of the annual financial statements.

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

The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the company and have placed considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the directors have set standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the company and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the company's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in a company is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the company. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the company 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 are satisfied that the company has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence in the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for the performance of an independent audit and reporting on the company's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditors and their report is presented on pages 3 and 4.

The annual financial statements and supplementary information as set out on pages 5 to 17 which have been prepared on the going concern basis, have been approved by the directors and are signed on their behalf by:

Director

Director

Westville
22 October 2015

LIEBENBERG FRASER HOPLEY
ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS INC.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
KWACARE NPC
(Registration No. 2000/005376/08)

Report on the annual financial statements
We have audited the annual financial statements of Kwacare NPC, which comprise the statement of financial position at 28 February 2015, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on pages 6 to 16.

Directors' responsibility for the annual financial statements
The company's directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these annual financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act No. 71 of 2008, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the annual financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the annual 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 annual 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 management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the annual financial statements.

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

Opinion
In our opinion, the annual financial statements fairly present, in all material aspects, the financial position of Kwacare NPC at 28 February 2015, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act No. 71 of 2008.

LFH Accountants and Auditors Inc
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LIEBENBERG FRASER HOPLEY

ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS INC.

Other reports required by the Companies Act No. 71 of 2008

As part of our audit of the annual financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2015, we have read the directors' report for the purpose of identifying whether there are material inconsistencies between this report and the audited financial statements. The directors' report is the responsibility of the directors. Based on reading the directors' report we have not identified material inconsistencies between this report and the audited annual financial statements. However, we have not audited the directors' report and accordingly do not express an opinion thereon.

Supplementary information

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to the fact that the supplementary schedule set out on page 17 does not form part of the annual financial statements and is presented as additional information. We have not audited this schedule and accordingly do not express an opinion on it.

M van Huyssteen CA(SA)
LFH Accountants and Auditors Inc.
Registered Auditors

Kloof
22 October 2015

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MEMBER OF SAICA

KWACARE NPC
(Registration No. 2000/005376/08)

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2015

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report together with the audited annual financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2015.

Main business and operations
Kwacare NPC is a company incorporated in the Republic of South Africa, and is administered in accordance with the provisions set out in the Companies Act No. 71 of 2008. The principal activities of the company are social and spiritual upliftment of the community.

Going concern
The annual financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, since the directors have every reason to believe that the company has adequate resources in place to continue in operation for the foreseeable future.

Financial results
The results of the company for the year under review are fully set out in the attached annual financial statements and require no further comment.

Events after the reporting period
No material fact or circumstance, which requires comment, has occurred between the accounting date and the date of this report.

Directors
The directors of the company during the accounting period and up to the date of this report were as follows:

J Curle - Chairperson
J Baumgardt
F Des Fontaine
M Myeza

Liquidity and solvency
The directors have performed the required liquidity and solvency tests required by the Companies Act No. 71 of 2008.

Auditors
LFH Accountants and Auditors Inc. will continue in office in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act No. 71 of 2008.

KWACARE NPC
(Registration No. 2000/005376/08)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 28 FEBRUARY 2015

	Notes	2015 R	2014 R
ASSETS			
Non-current assets		**636 047**	**675 262**
Investment property	2	441 347	441 347
Plant and equipment	3	194 700	226 872
Loans receivable	4	-	7 043
Current assets		**251 763**	**577 005**
Cash and cash equivalents	5	251 763	577 005
Total assets		**887 810**	**1 252 267**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity		**780 222**	**1 134 681**
Accumulated surplus		780 222	1 134 681
Non-current liabilities		**61 295**	**69 193**
Long-term borrowings	6	61 295	69 193
Current liabilities		**46 293**	**48 393**
Trade and other payables	7	26 686	36 491
Current portion of long-term borrowings	6	13 566	11 902
Loans payable	4	6 041	-
Total equity and liabilities		**887 810**	**1 252 267**

KWACARE NPC
(Registration No. 2000/005376/08)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2015

	Notes	2015 R	2014 R
Revenue		**1 319 655**	**1 173 026**
Other income		113 009	121 471
		1 432 664	**1 294 497**
Project costs		(1 300 632)	(875 680)
		132 032	**418 817**
Operating expenses		(480 449)	(379 810)
Finance costs		(6 042)	(5 964)
(Loss) / profit before taxation		**(354 459)**	**33 043**
Taxation	9	-	-
(Loss) / profit for the year		**(354 459)**	**33 043**

KWACARE NPC
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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2015

	Accumulated surplus R	Total R
Balance at 28 February 2013	**1 101 638**	**1 101 638**
Profit for the year	33 043	33 043
Balance at 28 February 2014	**1 134 681**	**1 134 681**
Loss for the year	(354 459)	(354 459)
Balance at 28 February 2015	**780 222**	**780 222**

KWACARE NPC
(Registration No. 2000/005376/08)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2015

	Notes	2015 R	2014 R
Cash flows from operating activities		**(251 325)**	**94 472**
Cash receipts from donors		1 319 655	1 173 026
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(1 677 947)	(1 189 539)
Cash flows utilised by operations	9.1	(358 292)	(16 513)
Interest received		19 414	16 562
Finance costs		(6 042)	(5 964)
Sundry income		93 595	100 387
Cash flows from investing activities		**(67 683)**	**(29 769)**
Purchase of plant and equipment		(80 767)	(51 000)
Disposal of plant and equipment		-	25 003
Movement of loans		13 084	(3 772)
Cash flows from financing activities		**(6 234)**	**(6 069)**
Movement of long-term borrowings		(6 234)	(6 069)
Cash and cash equivalents movement for the year		**(325 242)**	**58 634**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		577 005	518 371
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	9.2	**251 763**	**577 005**

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2015

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Presentation of annual financial statements

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and the Companies Act No. 71 of 2008. The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in South African Rand.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.2 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

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

Significant judgements include:

Financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost
The company assesses its financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost for impairment at each reporting date.

In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the statement of comprehensive income, the company 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 for financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost 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 period 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.

Impairment testing
The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units and individual assets have been determined based on the higher of value-in-use calculations and fair values. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. It is reasonably possible that the assumptions may change which may then impact our estimations and may then require a material adjustment to the carrying value of tangible assets.

The company reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Assets are grouped at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of cash flows of other assets and liabilities. If there are indications that impairment may have occurred, estimates are prepared of expected future cash flows for each group of assets. Expected future cash flows used to determine the value in use of tangible assets are inherently uncertain and could materially change over time. They are significantly affected by a number of factors including production estimates, supply and demand, together with economic factors such as exchange rates, inflation and interest rates.

Provisions
Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available.

Taxation
Judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes due to the complexity of legislation. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business.

The company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

The company recognises the net future tax benefit related to deferred income tax assets to the extent that it is probable that the deductible temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future. Assessing the recoverability of deferred income tax assets requires the company to make significant estimates related to expectations of future taxable income.

1.2 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the company to realise the net deferred tax assets recorded at the end of the statement of financial position date could be impacted.

1.3 Investment property

Investment property is property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or borth, rather than use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; or sale in the ordinary course of buisness.

The cost of purchased and self-constructed investment property comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure incurred. If payment is deferred beyonf normal credit terms, the cost is the present value of all future payments.

Investment property is initially recognised at cost.

Costs include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an investment property 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 investment property, the carrying amount of the replaced item is derecognised.

This includes cost incurred to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

1.4 Plant and equipment

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

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

The initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located is also included in the cost of plant and equipment.

This includes cost incurred to bring the plant and equipment to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

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

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

Item	Average useful life
Computer equipment	3 - 5 years
Containers	5 years
Motor Vehicles	5 years
Furniture and fittings	5 - 6 years
Office equipment	1 year

The residual value, depreciation method and the useful life of plant and equipment are reviewed at each annual reporting date for any present indicators of a change in the current residual value, depreciation method and useful life of the plant and equipment.

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss in the period.

1.5 Financial instruments

Financial instruments at amortised cost

Financial instruments may be designated to be measured at amortised cost less any impairment using the effective interest method. These include trade and other receivables, loans and trade and other payables. At the end of each reporting period date, the carrying amounts of assets held in this category are reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. If so, an impairment loss is recognised.

Financial instruments at cost

Equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment. This includes equity instruments held in unlisted investments.

All financial assets whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably, and which do not meet the criteria to be designated as an instrument measured at amortised cost, are measured at cost less impairment.

Financial instruments at fair value

All other financial instruments are measured at fair value through profit and loss.

1.6 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

Defined contribution plans

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are charged as an expense as they fall due.

Defined benefit plans

For defined benefit plans the cost of providing the benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Past service costs are recognised immediately.

Any cumulative unrecognised actuarial gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss in other comprehensive income.

Gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan are recognised when the company is demonstrably committed to curtailment or settlement.

When it is virtually certain that another party will reimburse some or all of the expenditure required to settle a defined benefit obligation, the right to reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset. The asset is measured at fair value. In all other respects, the asset is treated in the same way as plan assets. In the statement of comprehensive income, the expense relating to a defined benefit plan is presented as the net of the amount recognised for a reimbursement.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense with its resulting liability when the entity is demonstrably committed either:

- to terminate the employment of an employee or group of employees before the normal retirement date; or
- to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made in order to encourage voluntary redundancy.

The termination benefits are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure that would be required to settle the obligation at the reporting period date.

1.7 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

the company has an obligation at the reporting period date as a result of a past event;

- it is probable that the company will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement; and
- the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised on the statement of financial position, but are disclosed as a note where necessary.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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

1.8 Revenue
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions have been satisfied:
- the company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the company 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 company; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of value added tax.

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

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period.

The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company;
- the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

Non-cash donations received are only recorded when realised into cash as it is impracticable to determine market value of the donated item at the time of the donation. However, control is excercised over the unrecorded stock.

When the inflow of cash and cash equivalents is deferred, the fair value of the consideration receivable is the present value of all future receipts using the imputed rate of interest.

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents are carried on the statement of financial position at cost.

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of 3 months or less, and bank overdrafts.

Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

1.10 Trade and other payables
Trade payables are carried at the fair value of the consideration to be paid in future for goods or services that have been received or supplied and invoiced or formally agreed with the supplier.

Accrued expenditure
Employee entitlement to annual leave is recognised when it accrues to employees. An accrual is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the reporting date.

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

1.12 Borrowings
Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred.

Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised costs, any differences between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised.

3. Investment property

	2015			2014		
	Cost R	Accumulated depreciation R	Carrying value R	Cost R	Accumulated depreciation R	Carrying value R
Balfour House	441 347	-	441 347	441 347	-	441 347

The carrying amount for 2015 can be reconciled as follows:

	Carrying value at beginning of year R	Additions R	Disposals R	Other R	Accumulated depreciation R	Carrying value at the end of the year R
Balfour House	441 347	-	-	-	-	441 347

Investment property is described as: Erf 3200 situated at number 4 Balfour Road in the administrative discrict of Pinetown, KwaZulu Natal, and is in the extent of 1342 square meters.

4. Plant and equipment

	2015			2014		
	Cost R	Accumulated depreciation R	Carrying value R	Cost R	Accumulated depreciation R	Carrying value R
Computer equipment	88 399	(51 751)	36 648	41 916	(12 583)	29 333
Containers	53 000	(14 267)	38 733	36 000	(6 867)	29 133
Motor vehicles	234 314	(124 967)	109 347	234 314	(78 105)	156 209
Furniture and fittings	13 368	(3 399)	9 969	13 368	(1 171)	12 197
Office equipment	1 283	(1 280)	3	-	-	-
	390 364	(195 664)	194 700	325 598	(98 726)	226 872

The carrying amounts for 2015 can be reconciled as follows:

	Carrying value at beginning of year R	Additions R	Disposals R	Other R	Accumulated depreciation R	Carrying value at end of year R
Computer equipment	29 333	46 483	-	-	(39 168)	36 648
Containers	29 133	33 001	(10 667)	-	(12 734)	38 733
Motor vehicles	156 209	-	-	-	(46 862)	109 347
Furniture and fittings	12 197	-	-	-	(2 228)	9 969
Office equipment	-	1 283	-	-	(1 280)	3
	226 872	80 767	(10 667)	-	(102 272)	194 700

	2015	2014
	R	R

4. Loans receivable / (payable)

	2015 R	2014 R
His Church		
Balance at beginning of year	121	-
Advances	30 612	164 460
Repayments	(30 733)	(164 339)
Balance at end of year	-	121
His Church - KwaDebeka		
Balance at beginning of year	-	3 270
Advances	10 407	21 225
Repayments	(16 448)	(24 495)
Balance at end of year	(6 041)	-
Crusades		
Balance at beginning of year	-	-
Advances	7 715	-
Repayments	(7 715)	-
Balance at end of year	-	-
KwaEnterprise Development		
Balance at beginning of year	6 922	-
Advances	273	74 423
Written off	(7 195)	(67 501)
Balance at end of year	-	6 922
Total loans receibale / (payable)	(6 041)	7 043

5. Cash and cash equivalents

	2015 R	2014 R
First National Bank - current account	4 837	3 969
ABSA - current account	64 324	212 943
ABSA - market link account	169 285	351 022
Petty cash	13 317	9 071
	251 763	577 005

6. Long-term borrowings

	2015 R	2014 R
ABSA Bank		
Balance outstanding	74 861	81 095
Less: Current portion reflected under current liabilities	(13 566)	(11 902)
	61 295	69 193

Loan bearing interest at 7% (2014: 7.5%) per annum secured by a mortgage on the company's freehold land and buildings and repayable in monthly instalments of R1 560.06 (2014: R1 473.49).

7. Trade and other payables

	2015 R	2014 R
Sundry creditors	26 686	19 116
Advance contributions received	-	17 375
	26 686	36 491

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2015

	2015 R	2014 R
8. Taxation		
No provision has been made for SA Normal taxation as the company is exempt from taxation in terms of Section 10(1)(c) of the Income Tax Act.	-	-

9. Notes to the statement of cash flows

9.1 Reconciliation of (loss) / profit before taxation to cash flows from operating activities

	2015 R	2014 R
(Loss) / profit before taxation	(354 459)	33 043
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	102 272	67 505
Loss / (profit) on disposal of plant and equipment	10 667	(4 522)
Sundry income	(93 595)	(100 387)
Interest received	(19 414)	(16 562)
Finance costs	6 042	5 964
Operating loss before working capital changes	(348 487)	(14 959)
Working capital changes		
Trade and other payables	(9 805)	(1 554)
Cash utilised by operations	(358 292)	(16 513)

9.2. Cash and cash equivalents

	2015 R	2014 R
Cash on hand	13 317	9 071
Bank balances	238 446	567 934
	251 763	577 005

10. Related party disclosure

There were related party transactions with His Church, which is an associate organisation and includes transactions disclosed in the detailed statement of comprehensive income:

	2015 R	2014 R
Rent	36 000	36 000

KWACARE NPC
(Registration No. 2000/005376/08)

DETAILED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

	2015	2014
	R	R
Revenue	**1 319 655**	**1 173 026**
Donations	1 319 655	1 173 026
Other income	**113 009**	**121 471**
Balfour House - rental income	92 595	93 862
Insurance payout	1 000	6 525
Interest received	19 414	16 562
Profit on sale of non - current asset	-	4 522
	1 432 664	**1 294 497**
Project costs	**1 300 632**	**875 680**
	132 032	**418 817**
Operating expenditure	**480 449**	**379 810**
Accounting fees	37 053	13 211
Audit fees	35 351	22 515
Bank charges	15 572	14 468
Black Economic Empowerment Certification	5 472	-
Computor expenses	1 784	1 241
Depreciation	102 272	67 505
Directors gifts	420	4 882
Electricity and water	6 514	7 793
Employee costs	128 359	124 032
Entertainment	-	5 695
Fines	300	-
General expenses	16 493	13 319
Health and safety	71	1 508
Insurance	24 210	16 658
Landfill charges	735	-
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment	10 667	-
Motor vehicle expenses	11 537	11 476
Office equipment	95	10 549
Postage, printing and stationery	13 292	3 768
Refreshments and teas	775	612
Rent	36 000	36 000
Repairs and maintenance	3 193	4 743
Security	1 169	-
Staff gifts	4 000	2 618
Staff training	8 880	-
Subscriptions	1 815	-
Telephone and fax	14 420	17 217
(Loss) / profit before taxation	**(348 417)**	**39 007**
Finance costs	**6 042**	**5 964**
Interest paid - mortgage bond	6 042	5 964
(Loss) / profit before interest and taxation	**(354 459)**	**33 043**
Taxation	-	-
(Loss) / profit for the year	**(354 459)**	**33 043**