FOOD & TREES FOR AFRICA (NPC)

(REGISTRATION NUMBER 1991/001061/08)
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2015

These annual financial statements were prepared by:
Chris Wild
Executive Director of Food and Trees for Africa

These annual financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act, 71 of 2008.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	Food & Trees for Africa is a social environmental enterprise that realises sustainable development through greening, climate change action, sustainable natural resource management, permaculture food security programmes, bamboo and organic farming.
Directors	C Wild D Mncube I M Feldman J Limson J M Mahlangu M B P Edwards N P Mahanyele T Visser
Registered office	94 Bessemer Street Wendywood Sandton 2090
Postal address	P O Box 2035 Gallo Manor 2052
Bankers	Nedbank Limited
Auditors	Grant Thornton Johannesburg Partnership Chartered Accountants (S.A.) Registered Auditors
Secretary	M B P Edwards
Company registration number	1991/001061/08
Level of assurance	Audit
Preparer	The annual financial statements were internally compiled by: Chris Wild Executive Director of Food and Trees for Africa

INDEX

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

Index	Page
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities and Approval	3
Independent Auditor's Report	4 - 5
Directors' Report	6 - 7
Statement of Financial Position	8
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	9
Statement of Changes in Equity	10
Statement of Cash Flows	11
Accounting Policies	12 - 15
Notes to the Annual Financial Statements	16 - 20

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

Detailed Income Statement	21

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL

The directors are required in terms of the Companies Act, 71 of 2008 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 company 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 International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with 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 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 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 the 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 have reviewed the company's cash flow forecast for the year to 30 September 2016 and, in light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the company has or had access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the 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 4 to 5.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 8 to 20, which have been prepared on the going concern basis and the directors' report on pages 6 to 7, were approved by the board of directors on 24 June 2016 and were signed on their behalf by:

Director

Director

Grant Thornton

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of

Food & Trees for Africa (NPC)

We have audited the financial statements of Food & Trees for Africa (NPC) set out on pages 8 to 18, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 September 2015, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Directors' responsibility for the financial statements

The company's directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

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 about 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 management, 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.

Basis for qualified opinion

In common with similar organisations it is not feasible for the company to institute accounting controls over collections of income prior to the initial entry of the collections in the accounting records. Accordingly it was impracticable for us to extend our examination beyond the receipts actually recorded

Qualified opinion

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Food & Trees for Africa (NPC) as at 30 September 2015, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Grant Thornton Johannesburg Partnership
Practice Number : 903485E
Audit · Tax · Advisory

Emphasis of matter
Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to the fact that the continued viability as well as the ability to continue as a going concern of Food & Trees for Africa (NPC) is dependent on the continued support from the donors.

Refer to Directors' Report and Note 14 to the financial statements

Other matter
Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to the fact that supplementary information set out on page 18 does not form part of the financial statements and is presented as additional information. We have not audited this schedule, and accordingly we do not express an opinion on it.

Other reports required by the Companies Act
As part of our audit of the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 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 financial statements. However, we have not audited the Directors' Report and accordingly do not express an opinion thereon.

Grant Thornton

GRANT THORNTON JOHANNESBURG PARTNERSHIP
Registered Auditors

R Huiskamp
Partner
Registered Auditor
Chartered Accountant (SA)

24 June 2016

@Grant Thornton
Wanderers Office Park
52 Corlett Drive
Illovo, 2196

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of Food & Trees for Africa (NPC) for the year ended 30 September 2015.

1. Nature of business

Food & Trees for Africa (NPC) was incorporated in South Africa with interests in the non-profit industry. The company operates in South Africa.

Food and Trees for Africa NPC continues to pursue the founding purpose of promoting: food security; urban greening; skills and education; and environmental awareness. Whilst these noble objectives remain unchanged, the programmes continue to develop and have adapted in order to embrace the ever-changing socio-political landscape as well as meet the needs of historically disadvantaged communities in South Africa, while addressing the threat of global climate change

There have been no material changes to the nature of the company's business from the prior year.

2. Review of financial results and activities

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act, 71 of 2008. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

Full details of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the company are set out in these annual financial statements.

3. Directorate

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

Directors	Changes
C Wild	
D Mncube	
I M Feldman	
J Limson	
J M Mahlangu	
J Park	Resigned 30 March 2015
KS Naidoo	Resigned 30 June 2015
M B P Edwards	
M Morobe	Resigned 30 June 2015
N P Mahanyele	
T Visser	Appointed 3 November 2015

4. Events after the reporting period

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

5. Going concern

We draw attention to the fact that at 30 September 2015 the company had reversed their loss position of the previous year and are in a profit position of R566 526 (2014: Loss R11 865 117). The directors believe that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have satisfied themselves that the company is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The directors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the company. The directors are also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the company.

General trading conditions in South Africa over 2014/2015 period have been tougher than usual. The sluggish global economy, combined with a slower South African economy led to companies tightening their belts over this period. As a non-profit / public benefit organisation, the organisation relies on companies' generosity and donations. Adaptation; innovation; and efficiency have been key to sustaining the organisation over this period. The financial statements by-in-large illustrate a back-to-basics approach with a strong reduction in expenses coupled with better ratios and maintenance of revenue. Whilst there was a sharp contraction in the pool of funding available to non-profits, Food & Trees for Africa NPC continued with successful and meaningful operations. This was achieved through adapting the programmes to fulfill company compliance needs and implementing stricter internal systems and controls.

6. Auditors

Grant Thornton Johannesburg Partnership continued in office as auditors for the company for 2015.

7. Liability of members

The company has no share capital and the contingent liability of each member is limited to R1, repayable in the event of the company being wound up.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2015

	Note(s)	2015 R	2014 R
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	2 534 342	2 665 783
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	3	2 418 320	5 204 529
Cash and cash equivalents	4	150 724	284 827
		2 569 044	**5 489 356**
Total Assets		**5 103 386**	**8 155 139**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Pre-incorporation surplus	5	26 629	26 629
Accumulated Surplus		3 830 546	3 264 020
		3 857 175	**3 290 649**
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	719 614	842 074
Income received in advance	6	526 597	4 022 416
		1 246 211	**4 864 490**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**5 103 386**	**8 155 139**

FOOD & TREES FOR AFRICA (NPC)

(Registration number 1991/001061/08)
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2015

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Note(s)	2015 R	2014 R
Revenue	8	18 368 352	19 868 142
Operating expenses		(17 827 833)	(31 765 147)
Operating profit (loss)	9	**540 519**	**(11 897 005)**
Investment revenue	10	26 007	79 429
Finance costs	11	-	(47 541)
Profit (Loss) for the year		**566 526**	**(11 865 117)**
Other comprehensive income	13	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**566 526**	**(11 865 117)**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Pre Incorporation Surplus R	Accumulated Surplus R	Total equity R
Balance at 1 October 2013	**26 629**	**15 129 137**	**15 155 766**
Loss for the year	-	(11 865 117)	(11 865 117)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive Loss for the year	**-**	**(11 865 117)**	**(11 865 117)**
Balance at 1 October 2014	**26 629**	**3 264 020**	**3 290 649**
Profit for the year	-	566 526	566 526
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**566 526**	**566 526**
Balance at 30 September 2015	**26 629**	**3 830 546**	**3 857 175**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Note(s)	2015 R	2014 R
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated by/ (utilised in) operations	14	3 365 958	(5 623 840)
Investment income		26 007	79 429
Finance costs		-	(47 541)
Net cash from operating activities		**3 391 965**	**(5 591 952)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(30 248)	(12 598)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Movement in income received in advance		(3 495 820)	3 671 966
Total cash movement for the year		**(134 103)**	**(1 932 584)**
Cash at the beginning of the year		284 827	2 217 411
Total cash at end of the year	4	**150 724**	**284 827**

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Presentation of annual financial statements

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the Companies Act of South Africa. The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in South African Rands.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost. Cost includes all of the expenditure which is directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the asset.

Expenditure incurred subsequently for major services, additions to or replacements of parts of property, plant and equipment are capitalised if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company and the cost can be measured reliably. Day to day servicing costs are included in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

Property, plant and equipment is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, except for land which is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is charged to write off the asset's carrying amount over its estimated useful life to its estimated residual value, using a method that best reflects the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed by the company. Leased assets are depreciated in a consistent manner over the shorter of their expected useful lives and the lease term.

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

Item	Average useful life
Buildings - structure	50 years
Buildings - depreciable components	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Office equipment	10 years
Computer software	3 years

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting year. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

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

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

1.1 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its continued use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and 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 and measurement

Financial instruments are recognised initially when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

The company 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 instruments are measured initially at fair value, except for equity investments for which a fair value is not determinable, which are measured at cost and are classified as available-for-sale financial assets.

For financial instruments which are not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are included in the initial measurement 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.

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 other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash 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.

1.3 Leases (continued)

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.

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

1.4 Impairment of assets

The company assesses at each end of the reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset.

The recoverable amount of an asset 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.

1.5 Share capital and equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Mandatorily redeemable preference shares are classified as liabilities.

If the company reacquires its own equity instruments, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) on those instruments are deducted from equity until the shares are cancelled or reissued. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the company's own equity instruments. Consideration paid or received shall be recognised directly in equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

1.6 Revenue

Donations received for specific projects are not recognised as income until the amounts have been expended.

Income is brought into account when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company.

Revenue is recognised on the accrual basis in accordance with the substance of teh relevant agreements.

1.7 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset until such time as the asset is ready for its intended use. The amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation is determined as follows:
- Actual borrowing costs on funds specifically borrowed for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset less any temporary investment of those borrowings.

1.7 Borrowing costs (continued)

- Weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the entity on funds generally borrowed for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. The borrowing costs capitalised do not exceed the total borrowing costs incurred.

The capitalisation of borrowing costs commences when:

- expenditures for the asset have occurred;
- borrowing costs have been incurred, and
- activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress.

Capitalisation is suspended during extended periods in which active development is interrupted.

Capitalisation ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

1.8 Non-distributable reserves

The Association is registered under the Companies Act, as a company limited by guarantee and as such no part of its income and assets shall be transferred to members, directly or indirectly. All reserves of the association are therefore non-distributable

	2015	2014
	R	R

2. Property, plant and equipment

	2015			2014		
	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Land	685 980	-	685 980	685 980	-	685 980
Buildings	2 057 940	(411 363)	1 646 577	2 057 940	(340 851)	1 717 089
Furniture and fixtures	138 921	(87 927)	50 994	138 921	(75 215)	63 706
Motor Vehicles	89 336	(89 336)	-	89 336	(89 336)	-
Office equipment	69 431	18 144	87 575	39 183	22 395	61 578
Computer equipment	414 081	(350 865)	63 216	414 081	(276 651)	137 430
Total	**3 455 689**	**(921 347)**	**2 534 342**	**3 425 441**	**(759 658)**	**2 665 783**

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2015

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Land	685 980	-	-	685 980
Buildings	1 717 089	-	(70 512)	1 646 577
Furniture and fixtures	63 707	-	(12 713)	50 994
Office equipment	61 578	30 248	(4 251)	87 575
Computer equipment	137 430	-	(74 214)	63 216
	2 665 784	**30 248**	**(161 690)**	**2 534 342**

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2014

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Land	685 980	-	-	685 980
Buildings	1 787 601	-	(70 512)	1 717 089
Furniture and fixtures	80 758	-	(17 051)	63 707
Motor Vehicles	133 727	-	(133 727)	-
Office equipment	63 251	12 598	(14 271)	61 578
Computer Equipment	216 593	-	(79 163)	137 430
	2 967 910	**12 598**	**(314 724)**	**2 665 784**

Registers with details of land and buildings are available for inspection by shareholders or their duly authorised representatives at the registered office of the company.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2015 R	2014 R

3. Trade and other receivables

	2015 R	2014 R
Trade receivables	2 398 320	5 121 416
VAT	-	63 113
Other receivables	20 000	20 000
	2 418 320	**5 204 529**

4. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

	2015 R	2014 R
Cash on hand	4 598	4 598
Bank balances	146 126	280 229
	150 724	**284 827**

5. Pre-incorporation surplus

Describe any changes in authorised share capital e.g. Conversion to net present value shares.

	2015 R	2014 R
Issued		
Ordinary	26 629	26 629

6. Income received in advance

The following is a summary of the income received in advance

	2015 R	2014 R
Absa	-	329 549
IDC	121 875	1 201 340
RB Haggart	-	176 619
Woolworths	-	1 316 373
EU-STIDIT-Pioneer	-	654 154
Other amounts received in advance	102 220	344 381
African Reality Climate Project	180 977	-
EduPlant	121 525	-
	526 597	**4 022 416**

7. Trade and other payables

	2015 R	2014 R
Trade payables	267 650	633 898
VAT	248 788	-
Payroll accruals	203 176	208 176
	719 614	**842 074**

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2015 R	2014 R
8. Revenue		
Total revenue	18 368 352	19 868 142
Revenue reconciliation		
Donations Received/Receivable	14 872 531	23 540 108
Prior year income received in advance	4 022 416	350 450
Current year income received in advance	(526 595)	(4 022 416)
	18 368 352	**19 868 142**

9. Operating profit (loss)

Operating profit (loss) for the year is stated after accounting for the following:

	2015 R	2014 R
Expenditure		
Fundraising and administration fees	139 598	927 343
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	161 690	314 724
Employee costs	4 386 969	6 433 611

10. Investment revenue

	2015 R	2014 R
Interest revenue		
Bank	26 007	79 429

11. Finance costs

	2015 R	2014 R
Bank	-	47 541

Capitalisation rates used during the period were -% on specific borrowings for capital projects and -% being the weighted average cost of funds borrowed generally by the company.

Total interest expense, calculated using the effective interest rate, on financial instruments not at fair value through profit or loss amounted to R - (2014: R -).

12. Taxation

No provision for income tax has been made as the company was granted exemption from liability for income tax in terms of Section 10(1) of the Income Tax Act, as amended.

13. Other comprehensive income

Components of other comprehensive income - 2015

	2015 R	2014 R

14. Cash generated by / (utilised in) operations

	2015 R	2014 R
Profit/(loss) for the year	566 526	(11 865 117)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	161 690	314 724
Interest received	(26 007)	(79 429)
Finance costs	-	47 541
Changes in working capital:		
Trade and other receivables	2 786 209	6 927 552
Trade and other payables	(122 460)	(969 111)
	3 365 958	**(5 623 840)**

15. Commitments

Operating leases – as lessee (expense)

	2015 R	2014 R
Minimum lease payments due		
1 year	259 086	293 884
2-3 years	198 599	208 373
	457 685	**502 257**

16. Related parties

Relationships	
Director	J Park - Former director

Related party transactions

	2015 R	2014 R
Administration fees paid to (received from) related parties		
J Park	121 698	927 343
Compensation to directors and other key management		
Short-term employee benefits	531 114	-

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

17. Categories of financial instruments

	Note(s)	Debt instruments at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Leases	Equity and non financial assets and liabilities	Total

18. Going concern

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

The ability of the company to continue as a going concern is dependent on a number of factors. The most significant of these is the continued support of the company's donors. Refer to the Directors report regarding the going concern.

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT

	Note(s)	2015 R	2014 R
Revenue	8	**18 368 352**	**19 868 142**
Other income			
Interest received	10	26 007	79 429
Operating expenses			
Accounting fees		19 991	28 695
Advertising		140 889	628 582
Bad debts		16 906	413 036
Bank charges		50 502	41 286
Beneficiary training and learnerships		2 044 166	2 692 421
Computer expenses		186 666	396 343
Consulting and professional fees		124 263	40 418
Delivery expenses		2 181	-
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		161 690	314 724
Fundraising and administration fees		139 598	927 343
Insurance		133 087	227 613
Legal expenses		9 315	1 800
Motor vehicle expenses		841 804	1 002 983
Municipal expenses		70 966	74 480
Printing and stationery		91 311	89 245
Project development expenses		9 022 070	17 933 578
Repairs and maintenance		22 306	26 200
Salaries		4 386 969	6 433 611
Security		6 369	6 231
Subscriptions		26 818	3 474
Telephone and fax		220 785	310 373
Training		38 090	59 157
Travel - local		71 091	109 331
Trees purchased		-	4 225
		17 827 833	**31 765 149**
Operating profit/(loss)	9	**(566 526)**	**11 817 578**
Finance costs	11	-	(47 541)
Profit/ (Loss) for the year		**566 526**	**(11 865 119)**