THEMBALITSHA FOUNDATION NPC

Non Profit Company

Registration Number: 1997/003064/08

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2017

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THEMBALITSHA FOUNDATION NPC
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 December 2017

GENERAL INFORMATION

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	Charity Organisation Non-profit company (NPC)
Directors	J F G Miller F R Christie A C Geard J A Scholtz (Chairman) J L Truter N D Mbuyazi M Fölscher A Dickason
Business and registered address	Unit A, Smart Centre 4 Lourensford Road Somerset West 7130
Postal address	P O Box 1795 Somerset West 7129
Bankers	Nedbank Limited Cape Town
Auditors	Deloitte & Touche
Company registration number	1997/003064/08
Income tax reference number	9297/014/03/8
Value added tax reference number	4530240862

THEMBALITSHA FOUNDATION NPC

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL

The directors are required by the Companies Act of South Africa 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 foundation as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS 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 foundation and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the board 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 foundation and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the foundation's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the foundation is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the foundation. 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 foundation's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 December 2017 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the foundation has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Although the executive directors are primarily responsible for the financial affairs of the foundation, they are supported by the foundation's independent non-executive directors.

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

The annual financial statements set out on pages 5 to 17 and the statement of detailed comprehensive income set out on pages 18 and 19, were approved by the board on 20 June 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:

Director

Deloitte.

Deloitte & Touche
Registered Auditors
Audit & Assurance -
Gauteng

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the National Executive Committee of Thembalitsha Foundation
(Non Profit Company)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Thembalitsha Foundation set out on pages 6 to 17, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017 and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Thembalitsha Foundation as at 31 December 2017, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors *Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors* (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (Parts A and B). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises Statement of Directors' Responsibility and Approval and Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act of South Africa and a detailed Statements of Comprehensive Income. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

National Executive: *LL Bam Chief Executive Officer *TMM Jordan Deputy Chief Executive Officer; Clients & Industries *MJ Jarvis Chief Operating Officer *AF Mackie Audit & Assurance *N Sing Risk Advisory DP Ndlovu Tax & Legal TP Pillay Consulting *JK Mazzocco Talent & Transformation MG Dicks Risk Independence & Legal *KL Hodson Corporate Finance *TJ Brown Chairman of the Board

A full list of partners and directors is available on request * Partner and Registered Auditor

B-BBEE rating: Level 1 contribution in terms of the DTI Generic Scorecard as per the amended Codes of Good Practice

Associate of Deloitte Africa, a Member of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THEMBALITSHA FOUNDATION NPC (continued)

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards 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 misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Deloitte & Touche

Deloitte & Touche
Registered Auditors

Per JAR Welch
Partner
20 June 2018

THEMBALITSHA FOUNDATION NPC
DIRECTOR'S REPORT
31 December 2017

The directors submit their report for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Incorporation

The foundation was incorporated on 3 March 1997 and obtained its certificate to commence business on the same day.

Review of activities

The foundation is engaged in charity organisation and operates principally in South Africa. The operating results and state of affairs of the foundation are fully set out in the attached financial statements and do not in our opinion require any further comment. Net profit for the foundation was R5 794 258 (2016: profit R1 717 668), after taxation of Rnil (2016: Rnil).

Going concern

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

Events subsequent to year end

The directors are not aware of any matter or circumstance arising since the end of the financial year.

Non-current assets

There has been no change in the policy relating to the use of non-current assets and additions to the value of R4 712 254 (2016: R383 728) were made during the accounting period under review.

Directors

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

J F G Miller	M Fölscher
N D Mbuyazi	A C Geard
F R Christie	J A Scholtz (Chairman)
J L Truter	A Dickason

Secretary and audit committee

The foundation is exempt in terms of the Companies Act and Memorandum of Incorporation from appointing a company secretary and audit committee.

Preparation of the annual financial statements

The annual financial statements were prepared by Clifford Dickason, Professional Accountant (SA) 29854.

Auditors

Deloitte & Touche

THEMBALITSHA FOUNDATION NPC
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 December 2017

	Notes	2017 R	2016 R
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	13 943 532	9 602 839
Current assets		5 673 407	4 389 843
Trade and other receivables		259 538	108 984
Cash and cash equivalents	3	5 413 870	4 280 859
Total assets		19 616 940	13 992 681
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Retained income		14 980 358	9 186 100
Capital Fund		4 200 000	4 200 000
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	5	436 582	606 581
Total equity and liabilities		19 616 940	13 992 681

THEMBALITSHA FOUNDATION NPC
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the year ended 31 December 2017

	2017 R	2016 R
Donations and grants	21 527 712	16 615 520
Other income	558 984	305 669
Operating expenses	(16 471 969)	(15 452 441)
Operating profit	5 614 727	1 468 748
Investment revenue	179 531	173 931
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	-	74 990
Profit for the year	5 794 258	1 717 668

THEMBALITSHA FOUNDATION NPC
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Share capital R	Capital fund R	Retained income R	Total equity R
Balance at 31 December 2015	-	4 200 000	7 468 432	11 668 432
Profit for the year	-	-	1 717 668	1 717 668
Balance at 31 December 2016	-	4 200 000	9 186 100	13 386 100
Profit for the year	-	-	5 794 258	5 794 258
Balance at 31 December 2017	-	4 200 000	14 980 358	19 180 358

THEMBALITSHA FOUNDATION NPC
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Notes	2017 R	2016 R
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	7	5 665 733	1 901 961
Interest income		179 531	173 931
Net cash inflow from operating activities		5 845 264	2 075 892
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(4 712 254)	(383 728)
Proceeds on disposal		-	95 000
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(4 712 254)	(288 728)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1 133 011	1 787 164
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		4 280 859	2 493 695
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	3	5 413 870	4 280 859

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. 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 year.

1.1 Property, plant and equipment

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the foundation; and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Costs include costs incurred initially to acquire an item of property, 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 property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

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

Item:	Average useful life:
Buildings	25 years
Computer equipment	3 years
Furniture and fittings	6 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Office equipment	5 years

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

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 shall be depreciated separately. Items purchased with a cost of less than R7 000 are immediately expensed in the year in which acquired.

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

The surplus or deficit arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised. The surplus or deficit 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. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.2 Financial instruments

Initial recognition

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the foundation's statement of financial position when the foundation becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable 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 surplus or deficit when there is objective evidence that the asset 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.

Accounts payable

Accounts payable 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.

Bank overdraft and borrowings

Bank overdrafts and borrowings are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in accordance with the foundation's accounting policy for borrowing costs.

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. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.3 Leases (continued)

Finance leases - lessee

Finance leases are recognised as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

The discount rate used in calculating the present value of the minimum lease payments is the interest rate implicit in the lease.

The lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of amortisation on the remaining balance of the liability.

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 or liability. This asset or liability is not discounted.

1.4 Impairment of assets

The Association assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the foundation 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.

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

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

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

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation increase.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.5 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.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs.

The expected cost of bonus payments is recognised as an expense when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past performance.

1.6 Provisions and contingencies

The amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation and is recognised when:

- the foundation has a present obligation as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

1.7 Government and other grants

Government and other grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that:

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

Government and other grants are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs that they are intended to compensate for, on a systematic basis.

1.8 Accounting estimates and judgement

In determining the financial results, the directors have applied their judgement in assessing the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment.

1.9 New and revised accounting standards

There are no new or revised accounting standards or interpretations which are likely to have a material effect on the foundation's financial results or statements.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.9 Revenue

Designated funds are recognised as income on receipt, or where reliably measurable, when receivable. Designated funds received in excess of expenditure as required by the governing agreements is deferred and matched with expenses in the period in which they occur.

Training income is recognised over the period that training is provided with reference to the stage of completion of the service. Other income is recognised at fair value when it is received or becomes receivable.

Interest is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

1.10 Borrowing costs

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

2. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

2017	Opening balance R	Additions R	Disposals R	Closing balance R
Cost				
Land	8 595 040	4 509 905	-	13 104 945
Furniture and fittings	1 011 454	54 424	-	1 065 878
Motor vehicles	1 550 040	-	-	1 550 040
Office equipment	316 885	8 504	-	325 389
Computer software	447 977	139 421	-	587 398
	11 921 396	4 712 254	-	16 633 650

	Opening Balance R	Depreciation R	Disposals R	Closing balance R
Accumulated depreciation				
Land	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fittings	687 235	105 975	-	793 210
Motor vehicles	1 005 524	179 732	-	1 185 256
Office equipment	259 179	22 163	-	281 342
Computer software	366 620	63 690	-	430 310
	2 318 558	371 560	-	2 690 118
Net book value	9 602 839			13 943 532

2. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

2016	Opening balance R	Additions R	Disposals R	Closing balance R
Cost				
Land	8 595 040	-	-	8 595 040
Furniture and fittings	975 694	35 761	-	1 011 454
Motor vehicles	1 527 733	299 500	(277 193)	1 550 040
Office equipment	315 570	1 315	-	316 885
Computer software	400 824	47 153	-	447 977
	11 814 861	383 728	(277 193)	11 921 396

	Opening Balance R	Depreciation R	Disposals R	Closing balance R
Accumulated depreciation				
Land	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fittings	585 041	102 193	-	687 235
Motor vehicles	1 093 160	169 547	(257 183)	1 005 524
Office equipment	216 155	43 023	-	259 179
Computer software	333 130	33 489	-	366 620
	2 227 487	348 253	(257 183)	2 318 558
Net book value	9 587 374			9 602 839

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2017 R	2016 R
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Petty cash	18 706	10 966
Bank balances	5 395 164	4 269 892
	5 413 870	4 280 859

4. SHARE CAPITAL

The foundation has no share capital as it is a non-profit company in terms of Schedule 1 of the Companies Act 71 of 2008.

	2017 R	2016 R
5. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Deferred income	-	170 000
Wright Memorial Trust	436 582	436 581
	436 582	606 581

6. TAXATION

No provision has been made for 2017 normal tax as the foundation is not liable for taxation in terms of Section 10(1)(cN) of the South African Income Tax Act.

7. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS		
Profit before interest	5 614 727	1 468 748
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	371 560	348 253
Changes in working capital:		
Trade and other receivables	(150 554)	(81 097)
Trade and other payables	(170 000)	166 058
	5 665 733	1 901 961

8. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS		
Executive		
For services as directors	1 095 760	1 112 821

	2017 R	2016 R

9. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial instruments

The entities financial instruments consist mainly of cash deposits, trade and other receivables and payables.
Financial instruments by category:
The carrying value of the entities financial instruments by category is as follows:

	2017 R	2016 R
Trade and sundry receivables	259 538	108 984
Bank and cash balances	5 413 869	4 280 859
Total financial assets	5 673 407	4 389 843
Trade and other payables	436 582	606 581
Total financial liabilities	436 582	606 581

The carrying value of the group financial instruments approximate fair value.

Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the entity. The entity in the current year does not have any significant credit risk relating to any single counterparty or trade debtor accounts. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited as the counterparties are banks with credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

Treasury risk management

Management of the liquidity structure of the foundation's assets, liabilities and commitments is dependent on the ongoing support of donors and the receipt of grants.

The foundation only deposits cash surpluses with major banks of high credit standing.

Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors. It is however noted that given the nature of the foundation, the liquidity of the organisation is dependent on the ongoing support of donors and the receipt of grants.

Fair values

The carrying amounts of the following financial instruments approximate their fair value: cash, investments, trade receivables and payables, other receivables and payables.

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Details of directors' emoluments have been disclosed in note 8.

There are no other significant related party transactions.

THEMBALITSHA FOUNDATION NPC
DETAILED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the year ended 31 December 2017

	2017 R	2016 R
Income	22 266 227	17 095 119
Donations/grants	21 437 712	15 274 736
Lotto funding	-	1 340 784
Street Smart	90 000	-
Other income	558 984	305 669
Interest received	179 531	173 931
Operating expenses	16 471 969	15 452 441
Advertising/marketing/promotions	219 765	154 085
Bank charges	64 654	48 403
Catering and groceries	740 008	675 550
Computer expenses	147 622	164 861
Consulting and professional fees	631 295	435 087
Depreciation	371 560	348 253
Educational equipment and development	268 789	279 174
Employee costs	10 322 946	9 003 490
Fundraising expenses	94 563	125 934
Insurance	210 903	183 171
Lease rental	240 648	256 650
Lotto expenditure	316 281	1 024 160
Medical & pharmaceutical expenses	71 973	32 263
Printing and stationery	351 401	395 245
Repairs and maintenance	592 124	502 134
Security	270 973	235 710
Staff training	201 927	149 123
Telephone and fax	298 021	310 031
Travel	296 600	242 087
Utilities	759 915	887 030
Operating profit including interest	5 794 258	1 642 678
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	-	74 990
Profit for the year	5 794 258	1 717 668

THEMBALITSHA FOUNDATION NPC
DETAILED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2017

	TOTAL R	Elimination Journal R	Head Office R	School of Hope R	Graceland R	Global Fund R	Mama Themba R	ECD R	Themba Care Grabouw R	Themba Training R	Village of Hope R	Agape R	Adelaide R	Hope @ Paul Cluver R
Income														
Donations / Grants	21 437 712	(114 000)	4 820 708	4 398 058	361 377	620 071	297 821	6 393 199	1 182 018	206 193	1 756 539	426 614	383 250	705 964
Streetsmart Funding	90 000	-	90 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Income Administration Contributions	63 000	(702 000)	765 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Income	495 984	-	9 532	199 806	73 805	-	55	42 489	-	45 205	125 092	-	-	-
TF - Rental Income SOH	-	(420 000)	420 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Received	179 531	-	179 531	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	22 266 227	(1 236 000)	6 284 771	4 597 864	435 182	620 071	297 876	6 435 688	1 182 018	251 398	1 881 631	426 614	383 250	705 964
Operating expenses														
Advertising/Marketing/ Promotions	219 765	-	142 796	13 910	-	-	206	-	-	-	124	-	5 465	57 264
Bank Charges	64 654	-	26 674	6 621	4 057	640	1 570	2 841	2 841	1 226	5 120	3 646	2 289	7 131
Catering, Groceries and Consumables	740 008	-	25 852	171 874	43 936	142 249	58 822	-	43 988	22 942	162 669	27 347	33 671	6 659
Computer Expenses	147 622	-	37 024	70 549	-	-	2 400	1 892	7 750	6 020	18 027	397	3 255	307
Consulting/Professional Fees	631 295	-	13 875	2 561	1 040	-	-	-	10 954	-	-	-	-	602 865
Depreciation	371 560	-	44 484	99 327	25 066	-	2 199	37 657	101 372	10 074	37 633	-	4 279	9 471
Educational Equipment and Development	268 789	-	-	234 064	8 274	-	-	-	-	-	16 636	6 513	3 302	-
Travel	296 600	-	52 637	26 255	10 189	-	2 616	10 907	30 986	5 944	69 332	6 600	77 408	3 726
Insurance	210 903	-	21 642	37 757	11 440	-	-	30 804	47 572	1 542	52 874	602	3 422	3 248
Administration Fees	-	(702 000)	-	108 000	54 000	-	54 000	108 000	108 000	54 000	108 000	54 000	54 000	-
Rental - SOH	-	(420 000)	-	420 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical & Pharmaceutical Expenses	71 973	-	-	2 407	350	-	25	9 860	41 831	-	16 432	610	458	-
Repairs and Maintenance	592 124	-	31 165	268 441	19 678	-	1 150	21 144	110 238	7 500	119 929	6 530	6 349	-
Printing and Stationery	351 401	-	39 838	167 418	30 595	-	4 684	2 760	76 503	543	16 508	967	8 698	2 886
Lease Rental	240 648	-	112 153	-	-	-	4 894	71 609	-	45 992	-	6 000	-	-
Lotto Expenditure	316 281	-	316 281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee Costs	10 322 946	-	2 598 265	2 707 438	264 927	434 561	182 652	859 435	1 440 924	238 320	1 250 534	184 326	124 880	36 684
Security	270 973	-	6 111	98 237	8 826	-	-	-	4 822	-	138 660	10 279	4 039	-
Funding Expenses	94 563	-	25 573	-	-	-	-	51 520	-	-	17 470	-	-	-
Staff Training & Welfare	201 927	-	96 479	21 968	6 777	-	2 439	2 749	9 574	-	50 836	1 660	9 445	-
Telephone & Fax Expenses	298 021	-	47 898	75 599	15 544	54 346	2 859	16 582	50 695	787	24 389	245	9 076	-
Utilities	759 915	-	21 046	534 799	5 213	-	-	35 806	35 850	-	96 111	14 457	15 496	1 136
Project Distributions	-	(114 000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114 000
	16 471 969	(1 236 000)	3 659 792	5 067 225	509 912	631 796	320 516	1 263 564	2 123 899	394 890	2 201 284	324 180	365 532	845 377
Operational profit/ (loss)	5 794 258	-	2 624 979	(469 361)	(74 730)	(11 725)	(22 640)	5 172 124	(941 881)	(143 492)	(319 653)	102 435	17 718	(139 517)
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year	5 794 258	-	2 624 979	(469 361)	(74 730)	(11 725)	(22 640)	5 172 124	(941 881)	(143 492)	(319 653)	102 435	17 718	(139 517)