

GIN SSOGIE NPC
(Registration number 2015/142748/08)
Financial statements
for the year ended 28 February 2018
Issued 20 July 2018

GIN SSOIE NPC

(Registration number: 2015/142748/08)

Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2018

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	Non-profit company promoting a global interfaith network for people of all sexes, sexual orientations, gender identities and expressions
Directors	JJ Kotze SR Ludwig PR Mabizela
Registered office	Cnr Rabie and 4th Avenue North Fontainebleau Randburg Gauteng 2032
Postal address	Cnr Rabie and 4th Avenue North Fontainebleau Randburg Gauteng 2032
Practitioners	PKF (VGA) Knysna inc.
Company registration number	2015/142748/08
Tax reference number	9046608247
Issued	20 July 2018

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Level of assurance

These financial statements have not been audited or independently reviewed.

Preparer

PA Gouws CA(SA)
PKF (VGA) Knysna inc.

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Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required by the Companies Act 71 of 2008, to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the 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 the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities.

The 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.

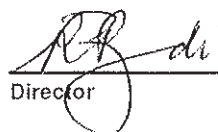
The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the company and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the board sets standards for internal 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 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 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 28 February 2019 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, They are satisfied that the company has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The financial statements set out on pages 6 to 15, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board on 20 July 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:

Approval of financial statements



Director

Practitioner's compilation report

We have compiled the accompanying financial statements of GIN SSOGIE NPC, set out on pages 6 – 13, based on information you have provided. These financial statements comprise of the statement of financial position as at 28 February 2018, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flow for the year then ended, and the notes, comprising of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

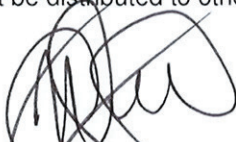
We performed this compilation engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Related Services 4410 (Revised), *Compilation Engagements*.

We have applied our expertise in accounting and financial reporting to assist you in the preparation and presentation of these financial in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-Sized Entities and the Companies Act of South Africa. We have complied with relevant ethical requirements, including principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care.

These financial statements and the accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile them are your responsibility.

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information you provided to us to compile these financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion on whether these financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-Sized entities and the Companies Act of South Africa.

Our report is intended solely for your use in your capacity as director of GIN SSOGIE NPC and should not be distributed to other parties.



Pierre Gouws CA (SA)

PKF (VGA) Knysna Inc.
Chartered Accountants
Knysna
20 July 2018

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PKF (VGA) Knysna Inc • Reg No: 2012/182062/21

Directors: PA Gouws CA(SA); BA Snyman CA(SA)
PKF (VGA) Knysna Inc is a member firm of the PKF International Limited network of legally independent firms and does not accept any responsibility or liability for the actions or inactions on the part of any other individual member firm or firms. PKF in South Africa practices as separate entities in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape, Free State and Western Cape.

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Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2018

Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the financial statements of GIN SSOGIE NPC for the year ended 28 February 2018.

1. Review of financial results and activities

The 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, except where otherwise stated.

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

2. Directors

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

Directors

JJ Kotze

SR Ludwig

PR Mabizela

3. 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.

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Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2018

Statement of Financial Position as at 28 February 2018

	Note(s)	2018 R	2017 R
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	47,594	17,047
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	474,464	498,112
Total Assets		522,058	515,159
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Accumulated surplus		453,740	364,978
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6	30,248	5,500
Current tax payable		38,070	144,681
		68,318	150,181
Total Equity and Liabilities		522,058	515,159

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Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note(s)	2018 R	2017 R
Revenue	7	3,493,820	2,065,341
Operating expenses		(3,371,112)	(1,673,783)
Operating profit		122,708	391,558
Investment revenue	9	5,141	-
Finance costs	10	(1,017)	(1,977)
Profit before taxation		126,832	389,581
Taxation	3	(38,070)	(109,636)
Profit for the year		88,762	279,945
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		88,762	279,945

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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Accumulated surplus R	Total equity R
Balance at 01 March 2016	85,033	85,033
Profit for the year	279,945	279,945
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	279,945	279,945
Balance at 01 March 2017	364,978	364,978
Profit for the year	88,762	88,762
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	88,762	88,762
Balance at 28 February 2018	453,740	453,740

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Statement of Cash Flows

	Note(s)	2018 R	2017 R
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	4	162,517	398,608
Interest income		5,141	-
Finance costs		(1,017)	(1,977)
Tax (paid) received		(144,681)	1,977
Net cash from operating activities		21,960	398,608
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(45,608)	(18,597)
Total cash movement for the year		(23,648)	380,011
Cash at the beginning of the year		498,112	118,101
Total cash at end of the year	5	474,464	498,112

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Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2018

Accounting Policies

1. Basis of preparation and summary of significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and the Companies Act 71 of 2008. The 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.

1.1 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets which the company holds for its own use or for rental to others and which are expected to be used for more than one period.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

Cost includes costs incurred initially to acquire or construct 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.

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 period 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 of an asset commences when the asset is available for use as intended by management. 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.

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

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
IT equipment	Straight line	3 years

When indicators are present that the useful lives and residual values of items of property, plant and equipment have changed since the most recent annual reporting date, they are reassessed. Any changes are accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

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.

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, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item, is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised.

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Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2018

Accounting Policies

1.2 Financial Instruments

Financial instruments at amortised cost

These include loans, trade receivables and trade payables. Those debt instruments which meet the criteria in section 11.8(b) of the standard, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments which are classified as current assets or current liabilities are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash expected to be received or paid, unless the arrangement effectively constitutes a financing transaction.

At each reporting date, the carrying amounts of assets held in this category are reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. If there is objective evidence, the recoverable amount is estimated and compared with the carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.3 Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities

Current tax for current and prior periods is, to the extent unpaid, recognised as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognised as an asset.

The tax liability reflects the effect of the possible outcomes of a review by the tax authorities.

Tax expenses

Tax expense is recognised in the same component of total comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense.

1.4 Revenue

Donation income is recognised on receipt thereof.

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

1.5 Borrowing costs

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

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Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2018

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2018 R	2017 R
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2. Property, plant and equipment

	2018			2017		
	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
IT equipment	64,205	(16,611)	47,594	18,597	(1,550)	17,047

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2018

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
IT equipment	17,047	45,608	(15,061)	47,594

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2017

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
IT equipment	-	18,597	(1,550)	17,047

3. Taxation

Major components of the tax expense

Current taxation

South African normal tax - year	38,070	109,636
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4. Cash generated from operations

Profit before taxation	126,832	389,581
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	15,061	1,550
Interest received	(5,141)	-
Finance costs	1,017	1,977
Changes in working capital:		
Trade and other payables	24,748	5,500
	162,517	398,608

5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash on hand	1,999	2,000
Bank balances	472,465	496,112
	474,464	498,112

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Notes to the Financial Statements

	2018 R	2017 R
6. Trade and other payables		
Compilation fee accrual	6,201	5,500
Accrued payroll taxes	24,047	-
	30,248	5,500
7. Revenue		
Donations	3,493,820	2,065,341
8. Employee cost		
Employee costs		
Basic	767,602	278,152
9. Investment revenue		
Interest revenue		
Bank	5,141	-
10. Finance costs		
Late payment of tax	1,017	1,977

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Detailed Income Statement

	Note(s)	2018 R	2017 R
Revenue			
Donations		3,493,820	2,065,341
Other income			
Interest received	9	5,141	-
Operating expenses			
Accounting and secretarial fees		60,280	25,374
Administration and management fees		46,534	154,920
Advertising		120,000	16,229
Bank charges		30,029	16,651
Cleaning		-	1,300
Computer expenses		-	5,232
Consulting and professional fees		886,863	162,317
Consumables		28,082	-
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		15,061	1,550
Employee costs		767,602	278,152
Entertainment		12,562	2,194
Conference expenses		465,148	409,198
Assets less than R7000		4,947	-
Seed funding		119,456	-
Insurance		1,239	3,000
Lease rentals on operating lease		40,415	-
Legal expenses		1,500	4,200
Penalties paid in respect of taxes		6,614	-
Postage		2,393	-
Printing and stationery		18,909	600
Profit and loss on exchange differences		34,274	-
Subscriptions		14,392	-
Telephone and fax		7,769	-
Travel - local		508,141	37,662
Travel - overseas		178,902	555,204
		3,371,112	1,673,783
Operating profit		127,849	391,558
Finance costs	10	(1,017)	(1,977)
Profit before taxation		126,832	389,581
Taxation	3	(38,070)	(109,636)
Profit for the year		88,762	279,945

GIN SSOIE NPC

(Taxpayer reference number 9046608247)

(Registration number: 2015/142748/08)

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Tax Computation

	2018 R
Net profit per income statement	126,832
Permanent differences (Non-deductible/Non taxable items)	
Legal fees	1,500
Penalties paid in respect of taxes (s23(d))	6,614
Interest paid in respect of taxes (s23(d))	1,017
	<u>9,131</u>
Imputed net income from CFC	-
Assessed loss brought forward	-
Taxable income for 2018	<u>135,963</u>
Tax thereon @ 28% in the Rand	<u>38,070</u>
Reconciliation of tax balance	
Amount owing/(prepaid) at the beginning of year	144,681
Prior year adjustment	-
Amount refunded/(paid) in respect of prior year	(144,681)
Amount owing/(prepaid) in respect of prior year	<u>-</u>
Tax owing/(prepaid) for the current year:	
Normal tax	
Per calculation	38,070
1st provisional payment	-
2nd provisional payment	-
Other payments	-
Amount owing/(prepaid) at the end of year	<u>38,070</u>