

Gin-Ssogie NPC
(Registration number 2015/142748/08)
Financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

Gin-Ssogie NPC

(Registration number: 2015/142748/08)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

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	IO Ondunyi M Semanya N Sultan EKK Moala C Mibenge AE Padua Freire T Ninan DM Dube S Davids DA Mohamed
Registered office	Cnr Rabie and 4th Avenue North Fontainebleau Randburg Randburg 2032
Business address	Cnr Rabie and 4th Avenue North Fontainebleau Randburg Gauteng 2032
Bankers	Standard Bank
Auditors	SRFS Inc. t/a Southern Right Financial Solutions Chartered Accountants (SA) Registered Auditors
Company registration number	2015/142748/08
Tax reference number	9046608247
Level of assurance	These financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.
Preparer	The financial statements were independently compiled under the supervision of: Pierre Gouws CA(SA) Director: SRFS Inc. t/a Southern Right Financial Solutions
Issued	20 October 2023

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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 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 external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the financial statements.

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 directors set 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 31 December 2023 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 external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the company's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditors and their report is presented on page 5 - 6.

The financial statements set out on pages 7 to 18, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the directors on 20 October 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

Approval of financial statements



M Semenya

Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of GIN SSOGIE NPC

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of GIN SSOGIE NPC as set out on pages 7 to 16, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and 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 GIN SSOGIE NPC as at 31 December 2022, 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 Company's 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 corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards). 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 the Director's Report as required by the Company's Act of South Africa and the supplementary information as set out on page 17-18. 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.

Directors:

Pierre Gouws CA (SA) • Belinda Snyman CA (SA)

SRFS Inc - reg no: 2012/182062/21 trading as Southern Right Financial Solutions

Registered Auditors - IRBA practice number: 968035

Physical Address: 16 Green Street, Central Knysna, Knysna, 6571

Postal Address: PO Box 278, Knysna, 6570

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 the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Company's 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included below:

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.



SRFS Inc. t/a Southern Right Financial Solutions
Belinda Snyman CA (SA)
Director
Registered auditor

20 October 2023
Knysna

Gin-Ssogie NPC

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2022

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2022	2021
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Equipment	2	57 301	56 204
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	3	55 676	52 003
Cash and cash equivalents	4	4 906 027	3 475 728
		4 961 703	3 527 731
Total Assets		5 019 004	3 583 935
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Retained income		775 254	656 477
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6	220 383	170 359
Deferred income	5	4 023 367	2 757 099
		4 243 750	2 927 458
Total Equity and Liabilities		5 019 004	3 583 935

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2022	2021
Revenue	7	9 782 718	6 220 189
Other income	8	58 855	78 204
Operating expenses	9	(9 725 112)	(5 994 744)
Operating surplus		116 461	303 649
Investment revenue	11	2 316	-
Finance costs	12	-	(22)
Surplus for the year		118 777	303 627
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		118 777	303 627

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in Rand	Retained income	Total equity
Balance at 01 January 2021	352 850	352 850
Surplus for the year	303 627	303 627
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	303 627	303 627
Balance at 01 January 2022	656 477	656 477
Surplus for the year	118 777	118 777
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	118 777	118 777
Balance at 31 December 2022	775 254	775 254
Note(s)		

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Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	14	1 423 365	1 554 420
Interest income		2 316	-
Finance costs		-	(22)
Net cash from operating activities		1 425 681	1 554 398
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of equipment	2	(47 559)	(29 999)
Total cash movement for the year		1 378 122	1 524 399
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		3 475 728	1 884 147
Bank revaluation		52 177	67 182
Total cash at end of the year	4	4 906 027	3 475 728

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

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 of South Africa. 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.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 Equipment

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.

Equipment is initially measured at cost.

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

Expenditure incurred subsequently for major services, additions to or replacements of parts of 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.

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 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 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 equipment when there is an indicator that they may be impaired. When the carrying amount of an item of 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 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 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.

1.2 Financial instruments

Initial measurement

Financial instruments are initially measured at the transaction price (including transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value through profit or loss) unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction in which case it is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Accounting Policies

1.2 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial instruments at amortised cost

These include loans, trade receivables and trade payables. They 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

Tax expenses

The company is tax exempt in accordance with Section 10(1)(cN) of the Income Tax Act.

1.4 Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the lessee. All other leases are operating leases.

Operating leases – lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless:

- ☞ another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the benefit from the leased asset, even if the payments are not on that basis, or
- ☞ the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation (based on published indexes or statistics) to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

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

1.5 Impairment of assets

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that property, plant and equipment may be impaired.

If there is any such indication, the recoverable amount of any affected asset (or group of related assets) is estimated and compared with its 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.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or group of related assets) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or group of assets) in prior years. A reversal of impairment is recognised immediately in profit or 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 leave pay 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.

1.7 Grant income

Grants that do not impose specified future performance conditions are recognised in income when the grant proceeds are receivable.

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

2022

2021

2. Equipment

	2022			2021		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
IT equipment	183 576	(126 275)	57 301	136 017	(79 813)	56 204

Reconciliation of equipment - 2022

	IT equipment	Total
Cost or revaluation	183 576	183 576
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(126 275)	(126 275)
Net book value at 31 December 2022	57 301	57 301
Net book value at beginning of year	56 204	56 204
Additions	47 559	47 559
Depreciation	(46 462)	(46 462)
Net book value at end of year	57 301	57 301

Reconciliation of equipment - 2021

	IT equipment	Total
Cost or revaluation	106 018	106 018
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(47 339)	(47 339)
Net book value at 31 December 2021	58 679	58 679
Net book value at beginning of year	58 679	58 679
Additions	29 999	29 999
Depreciation	(32 474)	(32 474)
Net book value at end of year	56 204	56 204

3. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables	48 176	44 503
Rental deposits	7 500	7 500
	55 676	52 003

4. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash on hand	1 724	1 724
Bank balances	2 151 261	1 475 643
Other cash and cash equivalents	2 753 042	1 998 361
	4 906 027	3 475 728

5. Deferred income

Deferred income	4 023 367	2 757 099
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Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2022	2021
5. Deferred income (continued)		
Net deferred income		
Current liabilities	4 023 367	2 757 099
6. Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	33 334	53 338
Accrued leave pay	97 176	33 289
Accrued audit fees	89 873	83 732
	<u>220 383</u>	<u>170 359</u>
7. Revenue		
Grant income	9 782 718	6 220 189
8. Other income		
Profit on exchange differences	52 522	70 173
Donations	-	1 585
Administration fees	6 333	6 446
	<u>58 855</u>	<u>78 204</u>
9. Operating expenses		
Operating expenses include the following expenses:		
Operating lease charges		
Premises		
Contractual amounts	116 527	108 206
Depreciation and amortisation	46 462	32 474
Employee costs	2 627 819	1 957 203
10. Auditor's remuneration		
Fees	101 557	107 974
Tax and secretarial services	13 743	7 250
	<u>115 300</u>	<u>115 224</u>
11. Investment revenue		
Interest revenue		
Bank	2 316	-
12. Finance costs		
Late payment of tax	-	22
13. Taxation		

No provision has been made for 2022 tax as the company is exempt from tax in terms of Section 10(1)(cN).

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2022	2021
14. Cash generated from operations		
Net profit before taxation	118 777	303 627
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation, amortisation, impairments and reversals of impairments	46 462	32 474
Profit on foreign exchange differences	(52 522)	(70 173)
Investment income	(2 316)	-
Finance costs	-	22
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables	(3 673)	125 810
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables	50 369	48 382
Increase (decrease) in deferred income	1 495 525	1 114 278
	1 652 622	1 554 420

15. Directors' and prescribed officer's remuneration

Prescribed officers

2022

	Emoluments	Fringe benefits	Total
Toni Kruger-Ayebaz	867 040	48 000	915 040

2021

	Emoluments	Fringe benefits	Total
Toni Kruger-Ayebaz	806 567	47 675	854 242

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2022	2021
Revenue			
Grant income		9 782 718	6 220 189
Other income			
Donations		-	1 585
Administration fees		6 333	6 446
Profit on exchange differences		52 522	70 173
		58 855	78 204
Expenses (Refer to page 18)		(9 725 112)	(5 994 744)
Operating surplus		116 461	303 649
Investment income	11	2 316	-
Finance costs		-	(22)
		2 316	(22)
Surplus for the year		118 777	303 627

Gin-Ssogie NPC

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2022	2021
Operating expenses			
Advocacy consulting fees		(1 453 184)	(627 700)
Advocacy direct expenses		(491 533)	(523 857)
Auditors remuneration	10	(115 300)	(115 224)
Bank charges		(92 020)	(85 175)
Board travel		(298 686)	(6 977)
Cleaning our own backyard		(82 915)	-
Communications & Media		(141 475)	-
Computer expenses		(18 062)	(7 474)
Conferences & outreach		(853 804)	(945)
Contract Labour		(172 844)	(135 881)
Covid 19 Support		-	(16 750)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		(46 462)	(32 474)
Donations		-	(4 177)
Employee costs		(2 627 819)	(1 957 203)
Hivos direct expenses		(1 278 662)	(137 431)
Insurance		(27 265)	(28 361)
Lease rentals on operating lease		(116 527)	(108 206)
Membership fees		(9 457)	(7 060)
Placement fees		(7 778)	-
Postage		(1 680)	(35 893)
Printing and stationery		(14 890)	(44 944)
RDP direct expenses		(1 644 031)	(1 834 476)
Staff welfare		-	(7 427)
Subscriptions		(105 264)	(128 778)
Telephone and fax		(86 065)	(64 519)
Travel - local		(39 389)	(83 812)
		(9 725 112)	(5 994 744)