Association for Water and Rural Development (RF) NPC

(Registration number 1998/003011/08)

Trading as AWARD

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile South Africa

ways of managing water and other natural resources so as to contribute to sustainable futures that promote the dignity of all.

Directors Sharon Pollard

Matthew Prior

Lephai Patrick Maunatlala

Registered office 14 Safari Junction

Main Road Hoedspruit 1380

Business address 14 Safari Junction

Main Road Hoedspruit 1380

Postal address Private Bag X1919

Hoedspruit 1360

Bankers First National Bank

Auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.

Chartered Accountants (S.A.)

Registered Auditors

Company registration number 1998/003011/08

Tax reference number 9383/387/84/3

Level of assurance These annual financial statements have been audited

volunteraly in compliance with the applicable requirements of

the Companies Act 71 of 2008.

Preparer The annual financial statements were independently compiled

under the supervision of:

PJ Muller (CA)SA

Index

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

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

Statement of Financial Performance 19 - 20

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 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 the 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 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 of 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 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 31 December 2015 and, in 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 annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditors and their report is presented on pages 5 to 6.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 4 to 20, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on LSOPENDER 2015 and were signed on its behalf by:

Director

Director

Directors' Report

The directors submit their report for the year ended 31 December 2014.

Review of activities

Main business and operations

The company is engaged in to develop, test, inform and implement new and appropriate ways of managing water and other natural resources so as to contribute to sustainable futures that promote the dignity of all. and operates principally in Southern Africa.

On 30 November 2012, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), mission to South Africa approved the RESILIM program Cooperative Agreement No. AID-674-A-13-00008, which provided a budget of \$9,766,855.00 in grant funds to Association of Water and Rural Development (AWARD) for the Building of improved Transboundary governance and management of the Olifants Catchment of the Limpopo Basin for enhanced resiliency of its people and ecosystems to environmental change through systemic and participatory approaches (RESILIM).

The operating results and state of affairs of the company are fully set out in the attached annual financial statements and do not in our opinion require any further comment.

Net surplus of the company was R 607,422 (2013: R 1,118,203).

2. 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.

3. Events after the reporting period

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

4. Directors

The directors of the company during the year and to the date of this report are as follows:

Name	Nationality
Sharon Pollard	South African
Matthew Prior	South African
Lephai Patrick Maunatlala	South African

Secretary

The company had no secretary during the year.

6. Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. will continue in office in accordance with section 90 of the Companies Act 71 of 2008.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR WATER AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (RF) NPC

We have audited the financial statements of the Association for Water and Rural Development (RF) NPC set out on pages 7 to 18, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2014, 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 misstatement, 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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Association for Water and Rural Development (RF) NPC as at 31 December 2014, and its financial performance and its 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.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc., Capital Place, 15-21 Neutron Avenue, Techno Park, Stellenbosch 7600 P O Box 57, Stellenbosch 7599
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Chief Executive Officer: T D Shango
Management Committee: T P Blandin de Chalein, S N Madikane, P J Mothibe, C Richardson, A R Tilakdari, F Tonelli, C Volschenk
Western Cape region – Partner in charge: D J Fölscher
The Company's principal place of business is at 2 Eglin Road, Sunninghill where a list of directors' names is available for inspection.
Reg. no. 1998/012055/21, VAT reg.no. 4950174682.



Other reports required by the Companies Act

As part of our audit of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014, we have read the Directors' Report for the purpose of identifying whether there are material inconsistencies between these reports and the audited financial statements. These reports are the responsibility of the respective preparers. Based on reading these reports we have not identified material inconsistencies between these reports and the audited financial statements. However, we have not audited these reports and accordingly do not express an opinion on these reports.

Other matter

The supplementary information set out on pages 19 to 20 does not form part of the financial statements and is presented as additional information. We have not audited these schedules and accordingly we do not express an opinion thereon.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.

Director: D Adriaans Registered Auditor Stellenbosch

4 September 2015

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2014

	Notes	2014 R	2013 R
Assets			
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	3	606,082	62,832
Accrued income		32,643	273,313
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,646,643	1,898,193
		2,285,368	2,234,338
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	1,303,759	765,915
Total Assets		3,589,127	3,000,253
Equity and Liabilities			
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6	972,471	430,200
Deferred income	5	363,788	924,607
		1,336,259	1,354,807
Equity			
Retained income		2,252,868	1,645,446
Total Equity and Liabilities		3,589,127	3,000,253

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Notes	2014 R	2013 R
7	13.284.897	7,963,581
8		21.907
	(12,805,027)	(6,876,005)
	576,440	1,109,483
10	31,503	43,600
11	(521)	(34,880)
	607,422	1,118,203
	607,422	1,118,203
	286,957	365,396
	320,465	752,807
	607,422	1,118,203
	7 8	Notes R 7 13,284,897 8 96,570 (12,805,027) 576,440 10 31,503 11 (521) 607,422 286,957 320,465

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Retrench- ment reserve fund	Retained income	Total equity
	R	R	R
Balance at 01 January 2013	214,422	527,243	741,665
Surplus for the year Other comprehensive income Total comprehensive income for the year	(214,422) (214,422)	1,118,203 - 1,118,203	1,118,203 (214,422) 903,781
Balance at 01 January 2014	-	1,645,446	1,645,446
Surplus for the year Total comprehensive income for the year	-	607,422 607,422	607,422 607,422
Balance at 31 December 2014		2,252,868	2,252,868

Statement of Cash Flows

	Notes	2014 R	2013 R
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers and donors Cash paid to suppliers and employees		12,982,317 (12,493,765)	8,793,925 (6,044,297)
Cash generated from operations Interest income Finance costs	14	488,552 31,503 (521)	2,749,628 43,600 (34,880)
Net cash from operating activities		519,534	2,758,348
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment Sale of property, plant and equipment	2 2	(810,558) 39,474	(952,922)
Net cash used in investing activities		(771,084)	(952,922)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents for the year Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		(251,550) 1,898,193	1,805,426 92,767
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	4	1,646,643	1,898,193

Accounting Policies

1. Presentation of Annual Financial Statements

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and the Companies Act 71 of 2008. The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in South African Rands.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 Financial instruments

A financial asset or financial liability is recognised initially, it is measured at the transaction price (including transaction costs) unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction.

Financial instruments at amortised cost

Debt instruments, 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 the end of 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 so, an impairment loss is recognised.

Financial instruments at cost

Commitments to receive a loan are measured at cost less impairment.

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

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown as a current liability on the statement of financial position.

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at the transaction price (that is, the present value of cash payable to the bank, including transaction costs). Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in finance costs. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Accounting Policies

1.1 Financial instruments (continued)

Trade Payables

Trade payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Trade payables are obligations on the basis of normal credit terms and do not bear interest. Trade payables denominated in a foreign currency are translated into Rand using the exchange rate at the reporting date. Foreign exchange gains or losses are included in other income or other expenses.

1.2 Borrowing costs

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

1.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible items that:

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

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

Costs include expenditure 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. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

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

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

Item	Average useful life
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
IT equipment	3 years

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if its carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

The residual value, depreciation method and useful life of each asset are reviewed and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate, if there are indicators present that there has been a significant change since the last reporting date.

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

Accounting Policies

1.4 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that they are impaired. Where there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the carrying value of the asset (or CGU to which the asset has been allocated) is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or CGU's) fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (CGUs). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment, are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

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.

1.5 Share capital and equity

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

If the company reacquires its own equity instruments, those instruments are deducted from equity. 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.

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

1.6 Revenue

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods or services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Revenue is shown net of sales/value-added tax.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period. The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company;
- the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

When the outcome of the transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be estimated reliably, revenue shall be recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Service revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period. Stage of completion is determined by services performed to date as a percentage of total services to be performed.

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

Accounting Policies

1.6 Revenue (continued)

Income from grants and donations is brought into the account in the period to which it relates to. All other income is recorded in the financial statements at the date the service were performed.

Deferred income comprises grants received in advance of the period to which they relate and in advance of actual expenditure being incurred. This income is excluded from revenue and is accounted for as a current liability. Annual contract deficits are provided for as accrued income in terms of each relevant contract so far these will be recovered from funders.

1.7 Project accounting and expense allocation

In terms of its contractual obligations to donors, the organisation allocates project expenses that are clearly indentifiable as such, directly against project funds, indirect and shared costs are either apportioned on the basis of management estimates, or recovered through the levy of an administration fee. For disclosure purposes, all similar costs are accumulated accross all projects. Project specific costs are non-standard expense items that relate directly to a specific project.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2014 2013 R R

2. Property, plant and equipment

		2014	<u></u>		2013	<u></u>
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation and impairments	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation and impairments	Carrying value
Furniture and fixtures	111,966	(38,599)	73,367	118,502	(80,240)	38,262
Motor vehicles	1,430,606	(403,677)	1,026,929	909,873	(341,892)	567,981
IT equipment	357,889	(154,426)	203,463	208,695	(49,023)	159,672
Total	1,900,461	(596,702)	1,303,759	1,262,266	(496,351)	765,915

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2014

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Total
Furniture and fixtures	38,262	50,636	-	(15.531)	73.367
Motor vehicles	567,981	610,729	-	(151,781)	1,026,929
IT equipment	159,672	149,193	9	(105,402)	203,463
	765,915	810,558		(272,714)	1,303,759

Assets with a nil net book value were disposed during the year for R39,474.

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2013

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Total
Furniture and fixtures	2,023	46,065	_	(9,826)	38,262
Motor vehicles	50	679,977	-	(111,996)	567,981
IT equipment	5	226,880	(18,184)	(49,024)	159,672
	2,023	952,922	(18,184)	(170,846)	765,915

3. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables	353.761	_
Prepayments	68,147	33,000
Deposits	5,000	5,000
South African Revenue Service - VAT	179,174	800
Other receivables		24,032
	606,082	62,832

Donations received

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements	2014 R	2013 R
4. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash on hand Bank balances Short-term deposits	142 911,473 735,028 1,646,643	11,896 1,564,241 322,056 1,898,193
5. Deferred income		
Deferred income comprises grants received in advance of the period to which they expenditure being incurred.	relate and in adva	nce of actual
Deferred income	363,788	924,607
Grants received during the financial year:		
Funds were received from the following main donors / counter parties: USAID WRC (Water Research Commission) Working for Wetlands Duncan Hay & Associates (under WRC) HIVOS (Human Rights, Environmental Services and Informed Local Civic Action) K2C (Kruger2Canyon Biosphere) / GEF (Global Environmental Facility) Rhodes University DKA Austria SANBI: Groen Sebenza Other	11,733,331 684 314,640 18,936 5,250 161,515 95,034 243,189	7,237,511 819,023 840,693 60,000 125,000 55,880 84,360 117,801 23,212 9,363,480
Trade payables Bonus accrual Provision for audit fees Sundry accruals	24,263 283,427 70,000 594,781	93,341 217,982 118,877
- aa. y - aa. aa.	972,471	430,200
7. Revenue		
Rendering of services	970,341	1,412,775

6,550,806

7,963,581

12,314,556

13,284,897

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements	2014 R	2013 R
8. Other income		
Insurance claim received	31,030	16,153
Profit on sale of asset Sundry income	39,474 26,066	5,754
	96,570	21,907
9. Expenses by nature		
Depreciation	272,714	170,845
Advertising	36,116	70,806
Consulting and professional fees	3,614,533	674,071
Employee Costs	5,624,220	3,600,538
Lease rentals on operating lease	280,048	249,625
Other expenses	1,683,658	1,208,688
Travel - local	1,293,738	901,432
Total cost of operating expenses	12,805,027	6,876,005
10. Investment revenue		
Interest revenue	04.500	40.000
Bank	31,503	43,600
11. Finance costs		
Bank	521	1,449
Other interest paid	<u> </u>	33,431
	521	34,880
12 Taxation		

12. Taxation

This company is registered as a Public Benefit Organisation (PBO) and is therefore exempt from paying taxes. It has the following PBO registration number: 18/11/132652.

13. Auditors' remuneration

Fees - statutory audit	17,585	25,000
Fees - donor funded projects	157,415	*
Other services	22,642	-
	197,642	25,000

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2014 R	2013 R
14. Cash generated from operations		
Profit before taxation Adjustments for:	607,422	1,118,203
Depreciation and amortisation	272,714	170,845
Profit on sale of asset	(39,474)	E-
Interest received	(31,503)	(43,600)
Finance costs	521	34,880
Asset write-off		18,184
Retrenchment fund utilisation		(214,422)
Changes in working capital:		(- / 1, 1)
Trade and other receivables	(543,250)	23,889
Accrued income	240,670	475,291
Trade and other payables	542.271	368,589
Deferred income	(560,819)	797,769
	488,552	2,749,628

15. Related parties

Related party balances and transactions with other related parties

Related party transactions

Purchase of vehicle from close member of family of key management 85,000 personnel

Market value of the vehicle was determined as reasonable based on external research.

Statement of Financial Performance

Not	tes	2014 R	2013 R
Revenue			
Rendering of services		970,341	1,412,775
Donation income		12,314,556	6,550,806
	7	13,284,897	7,963,581
Other income			
Insurance claim received		31,030	16,153
	10	31,503	43,600
Profit on sale of asset		39,474	¥
Sundry income		26,066	5,754
		128,073	65,507
Expenses (Refer to page 20)		(12,805,027)	(6,876,005)
Operating surplus		607,943	1,153,083
Finance costs 1	11	(521)	(34,880)
Surplus for the year		607,422	1,118,203
Other comprehensive income		-	ş
Total comprehensive income for the year		607,422	1,118,203

Statement of Financial Performance

Statement of Financial Performance			
	N 1-4	2014	2013
	Notes	R	R
Operating expenses			
Accounting fees		11,828	500
Advertising		36,116	70,806
Assistant & Intern expenses		294,777	141,624
Auditors' remuneration	13	197,642	25,000
Bank charges		41,871	33,847
Capacity Development		99,426	244,748
Communication expenses		5,152	20,673
Computer expenses		87,758	==,0.0
Consulting and professional fees		3,614,533	674,071
Consumables		24,038	19,010
Depreciation		272,714	170,845
Donations		400	<u> </u>
Employee costs		5,759,672	3,600,538
Entertainment		4,128	5,200
Hire		32,805	-,
Insurance		86,874	59,598
Lease rentals on operating lease		280,048	249,625
Legal expenses		3,894	=,.=
Materials		31,725	2,525
Motor vehicle expenses		100,587	28,098
Office esthablishment		54,210	73,695
Other expenses		2,530	18,184
Penalties		23,463	-
Postage		10,597	2,996
Printing and stationery		63,599	38,666
Repairs and maintenance		148,970	382,764
Security		7,814	
Seminars		10,925	17,399
Staff welfare		3,684	*
Subscriptions		9,578	*
Telephone and fax		62,944	57,267
Travel - local		1,293,738	901,432
Travel - overseas		7,133	25
Utilities		33,668	30,444
Website costs		12,000	6,450
Workshops		74,186	==
		12,805,027	6,876,005
		,,	