

The Carpenter's Shop NPC

(Registration number 1979/006154/08)

Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2022

These financial statements were prepared by:

A Smit CA(SA)

Moore Cape Town Inc

Chartered Accountants (SA)

Registered Auditors

These financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Issued 12 September 2022

The Carpenter's Shop NPC

(Registration number: 1979/006154/08)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	Non-profit welfare organisation
Directors	PR Solomon AS McLeod
Registered office	14A Roeland Street Cape Town 8000
Business address	14A Roeland Street Cape Town 8000
Bankers	Nedbank Limited
Auditors	Moore Cape Town Inc Chartered Accountants (SA) Registered Auditors
Company registration number	1979/006154/08
Tax reference number	9568/026/03/4
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 by: A Smit CA(SA)

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

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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 board of directors sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the company and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the company's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the company is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the company. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the company endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

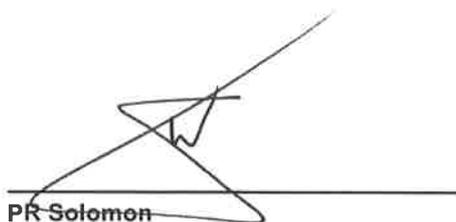
The directors have reviewed the company's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 March 2023 and in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the company has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

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 pages 4 to 5.

The financial statements set out on page 7 to 19, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors and were signed on its behalf by:



AS McLeod



PR Solomon

Cape Town

Date: 9 SEPTEMBER 2022

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of The Carpenter's Shop NPC

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Carpenter's Shop NPC set out on page 7 to 17, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 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, except for the possible effect of the matter described in the basis for qualified opinion section of our report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Carpenter's Shop NPC as at 31 March 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 Companies Act of South Africa.

Basis for Opinion

In common with similar organisations, it is not feasible for the organisation to institute the accounting controls over cash receipts in respect of donations, prior to the initial entry of the collections in the accounting records. Accordingly it was impractical for us to extend our examination beyond the receipts actually recorded.

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, as applicable, 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 information included in the document titled "The Carpenter's Shop NPC Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022", which includes the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act of South Africa. 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.

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-size 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.



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 International Standards on Auditing 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 International Standards on Auditing, 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Moore Cape Town'.

Moore Cape Town Inc
Chartered Accountants (SA)
Registered Auditors

Per: Ferdinand Hoffman
Chartered Accountant (SA)
Registered Auditor

12 September 2022
Cape Town

The Carpenter's Shop NPC

(Registration number: 1979/006154/08)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the financial statements of The Carpenter's Shop NPC for the year ended 31 March 2022.

1. Nature of business

The Carpenter's Shop NPC was incorporated in South Africa with interests in the welfare industry. The company operates in South Africa.

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

2. Review of financial results and activities

The 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 of South Africa. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

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

3. Directors

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

Directors

PR Solomon

AS McLeod

There have been no changes to the directorate for the period under review.

4. Property, plant and equipment

There was no change in the nature of the property, plant and equipment of the company or in the policy regarding their use.

5. 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.

6. Going concern

The directors believe that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have satisfied themselves that the company is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient financial reserves to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The directors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the company. The directors are also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the company.

7. Auditors

Moore Cape Town Inc continued in office as auditors for the company for 2022.

At the AGM, the members will be requested to reappoint Moore Cape Town Inc as the independent external auditors of the company and to confirm Mr Ferdinand Hoffman as the designated lead audit partner for the 2023 financial year.

8. Secretary

The company had no secretary during the year.

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2022

Figures in Rand	Notes	2022	2021
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	767,237	647,737
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	3	231,548	143,432
Cash and cash equivalents	4	2,413,101	1,147,835
		2,644,649	1,291,267
Total Assets		3,411,886	1,939,004
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Retained income		1,576,348	1,797,551
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	5	335,538	141,453
Deferred income	6	1,500,000	-
		1,835,538	141,453
Total Equity and Liabilities		3,411,886	1,939,004

The Carpenter's Shop NPC

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Notes	2022	2021
Revenue	7	1,115,294	555,935
Cost of sales	8	(897,179)	(554,097)
Gross profit		218,115	1,838
Other income	9	2,677,413	2,876,002
Operating expenses	10	(3,155,590)	(2,844,003)
Operating (loss) profit		(260,062)	33,837
Investment revenue	11	38,859	49,750
Finance costs	12	-	(1,896)
(Loss) profit for the year		(221,203)	81,691
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year		(221,203)	81,691

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in Rand	Retained income	Total equity
Balance at 01 April 2020	1,715,860	1,715,860
Profit for the year	81,691	81,691
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	81,691	81,691
Balance at 01 April 2021	1,797,551	1,797,551
Loss for the year	(221,203)	(221,203)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(221,203)	(221,203)
Balance at 31 March 2022	1,576,348	1,576,348

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Rand	Notes	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash used in operations	15	(96,287)	(117,795)
Interest income		38,859	49,750
Finance costs		-	(1,896)
Net cash from operating activities		(57,428)	(69,941)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(216,437)	(39,058)
Sale of property, plant and equipment	2	39,131	-
Net cash from investing activities		(177,306)	(39,058)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Deffered income	6	1,500,000	-
Net cash from financing activities		1,500,000	-
Total cash movement for the year		1,265,266	(108,999)
Cash at the beginning of the year		1,147,835	1,256,834
Total cash at end of the year	4	2,413,101	1,147,835

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 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 convention, unless otherwise stated in the accounting policies which follow, 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 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Management did not make critical judgements in the application of accounting policies, apart from those involving estimations, which would significantly affect the financial statements.

1.2 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.

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 company, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

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.

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
Plant and machinery	Straight line	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	5 years
Motor vehicles	Straight line	5 years
Office equipment	Straight line	5 years
IT equipment	Straight line	3 years
Leasehold improvements	Straight line	25 years

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.

1.3 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 March 2022

Accounting Policies

1.3 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.

Financial instruments at cost

Equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably without undue cost or effort are measured at cost less impairment.

1.4 Impairment of assets

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that property, plant and equipment or intangible assets or goodwill or investment property on the cost model 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.

1.5 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 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.

1.6 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when the company has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the company will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

1.7 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership of goods to the buyer, or has rendered services under an agreement provided the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding sales taxes and discounts.

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

1.8 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 31 March 2022

Accounting Policies

1.9 Other income

Included in other income are grants, fees from residential accommodation and rental income. Fees from residential accommodation and rental income are recognised on the accrual basis. Grants and donations are recognised on the receipt basis.

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

2022

2021

2. Property, plant and equipment

	2022			2021		
	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Plant and machinery	8,901	(8,224)	677	58,993	(57,888)	1,105
Furniture and fixtures	58,445	(34,300)	24,145	58,445	(20,094)	38,351
Motor vehicles	166,957	(4,711)	162,246	134,619	(134,617)	2
Office equipment	43,400	(2,422)	40,978	4,100	(1,602)	2,498
IT equipment	44,366	(15,086)	29,280	40,886	(7,137)	33,749
Leasehold Improvements	1,553,011	(1,043,100)	509,911	1,553,011	(980,979)	572,032
Total	1,875,080	(1,107,843)	767,237	1,850,054	(1,202,317)	647,737

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2022

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Closing balance
Plant and machinery	1,105	-	-	(428)	677
Furniture and fixtures	38,351	-	-	(14,206)	24,145
Motor vehicles	2	166,957	(2)	(4,711)	162,246
Office equipment	2,498	39,300	-	(820)	40,978
IT equipment	33,749	10,180	-	(14,649)	29,280
Leasehold Improvements	572,032	-	(1)	(62,120)	509,911
	647,737	216,437	(3)	(96,934)	767,237

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2021

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Plant and machinery	1,532	-	(427)	1,105
Furniture and fixtures	47,183	4,872	(13,704)	38,351
Motor vehicles	965	-	(963)	2
Office equipment	3,318	-	(820)	2,498
IT equipment	-	34,186	(437)	33,749
Leasehold Improvements	633,931	-	(61,899)	572,032
	686,929	39,058	(78,250)	647,737

3. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables	209,495	130,635
VAT	22,053	12,797
	231,548	143,432

4. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand	11	(107)
Bank balances	868,240	1,097,265
Short-term deposits	919	898
Other cash and cash equivalents	1,543,931	49,779
	2,413,101	1,147,835

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2022	2021
5. Trade and other payables		
Rental deposits	50,483	58,054
Amounts received in advance	100,000	-
Provisions and accrued expense	185,055	83,399
	335,538	141,453
6. Deferred income		
Funding for future project	1,500,000	-
Net deferred income		
Current liabilities	1,500,000	-
7. Revenue		
Rendering of services - The Car Wash	1,076,434	539,895
Sales - Second Chance	38,860	16,040
	1,115,294	555,935
8. Cost of sales		
Rendering of services		
Cost of services	63,015	42,520
Car wash costs	834,164	511,577
	897,179	554,097
9. Other income		
Profit on sale of assets	39,128	-
Rental income	285,350	387,115
Donations	1,019,054	1,397,066
Department of Social Development	832,925	832,932
Accommodation fees	500,956	258,889
	2,677,413	2,876,002
10. Operating expenses		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	96,934	78,250
Employee costs	1,867,376	1,463,696
11. Investment revenue		
Interest revenue		
Bank	38,859	49,750
12. Finance costs		
Bank	-	1,896
13. Taxation		

The company is a registered PBO in terms of Section 30 of the Income Tax act with Section 18A exemption status.

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2022	2021
14. Auditor's remuneration		
Fees	41,818	38,477
15. Cash used in operations		
(Loss) profit before taxation	(221,203)	81,691
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	96,934	78,250
Profit on sale of assets	(39,128)	-
Interest received	(38,859)	(49,750)
Finance costs	-	1,896
Changes in working capital:		
Trade and other receivables	(88,116)	31,109
Trade and other payables	194,085	(260,992)
	(96,287)	(117,796)
16. Directors' remuneration		
Executive		
2022		
	Emoluments	Total
PR Solomon	455,640	455,640
2021		
	Emoluments	Total
PR Solomon	437,174	437,174

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

2022

2021

17. Going concern

The directors believe that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have satisfied themselves that the company is in a sound financial position and it has access to sufficient financial reserves to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The directors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the company. The directors are also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or any pending changes to legislation which may affect the company.

18. 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.

The Carpenter's Shop NPC

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Notes	2022	2021
Revenue			
Rendering of services - The Car Wash		1,076,434	539,895
Sales - Second Chance		38,860	16,040
	7	1,115,294	555,935
Cost of sales			
Purchases		(897,179)	(554,097)
Gross profit		218,115	1,838
Other income			
Rental income		285,350	387,115
Donations		1,019,054	1,397,066
Department of Social Development subsidy		832,925	832,932
Accommodation fees		500,956	258,889
Gains on disposal of assets		39,128	-
		2,677,413	2,876,002
Expenses (Refer to page 19)		(3,155,590)	(2,844,003)
Operating (loss) profit		(260,062)	33,837
Investment income	11	38,859	49,750
Finance costs	12	-	(1,896)
		38,859	47,854
(Loss) profit for the year		(221,203)	81,691

The Carpenter's Shop NPC

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Notes	2022	2021
Operating expenses			
Auditors remuneration	14	41,818	38,477
Bank charges		20,712	17,644
Business development admin		29,602	-
COVID-19 Food Relief		6,017	60,324
Car hire		10,872	-
Cleaning		9,674	43,433
Client support		33,851	22,173
Consulting fees		1,500	-
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		96,934	78,250
Donations		796	2,940
Employee costs		1,867,376	1,463,696
Equipment		7,254	12,690
Fines and penalties		-	430
Food expense		9,334	44,547
Health and safety		19,449	32,141
IT expenses		-	1,982
Insurance		69,180	63,298
Marketing material		35,199	400
Motor vehicle expenses		36,175	14,467
Municipal expenses		489,565	439,463
Other expenses		10,684	20,517
Outsourced services		136,284	149,746
Petrol		32,539	22,796
Postage		-	51
Printing and stationery		21,051	3,719
Rent paid		100	-
Repairs and maintenance		85,189	97,784
Staff welfare		9,081	2,488
Subscriptions		13,030	8,162
Telephone and fax		51,774	49,235
Training		10,550	153,150
		3,155,590	2,844,003