

THE CARPENTER'S SHOP NPC
(Registration number 1979/006154/08)
Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2021

These financial statements were prepared by:
A Smit CA(SA)
Moore Cape Town Inc
Chartered Accountants (SA)
Registered Auditor

These financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008.

Issued 20 September 2021

The Carpenter's Shop NPC

(Registration number: 1979/006154/08)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

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 Auditor
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 71 of 2008.
Preparer	The financial statements were independently compiled by: A Smit CA(SA)

The Carpenter's Shop NPC

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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 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 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.

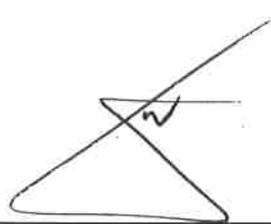
The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control 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 March 2022 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 pages 4 to 5.

The financial statements set out on pages 7 to 16, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on 20 September 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:



AS McLeod

PR Solomon

Cape Town

20 September 2021

Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of The Carpenters Shop NPC

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Carpenters Shop NPC (the company) set out on page 7 to 16, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2021, 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 Carpenters Shop NPC as at 31 March 2021, 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 (the 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 Carpenters Shop NPC Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021", 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

27 September 2021
Cape Town

The Carpenter's Shop NPC

(Registration number: 1979/006154/08)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

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 2021.

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 the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008. 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	Changes
PR Solomon	
AS McLeod	
GJC Burton	Resigned 30 January 2021

There has been one change to the directorate for the period under review. GJC Burton resigned effective 30 January 2021.

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 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 2021.

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 2022 financial year.

8. Secretary

The company had no secretary during the year.

The Carpenter's Shop NPC

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2021

Figures in Rand	Notes	2021	2020
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	647 737	686 929
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	3	143 432	174 541
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1 147 835	1 256 834
		1 291 267	1 431 375
Total Assets		1 939 004	2 118 304
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Retained income		1 797 549	1 715 858
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	5	141 455	402 446
Total Equity and Liabilities		1 939 004	2 118 304

The Carpenter's Shop NPC

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Notes	2021	2020
Revenue	6	555 935	1 022 747
Cost of sales	7	(554 097)	(759 218)
Gross profit		1 838	263 529
Other income	8	2 876 002	2 320 981
Operating expenses		(2 844 003)	(2 632 927)
Operating profit (loss)	9	33 837	(48 417)
Investment revenue	10	49 750	65 208
Finance costs	11	(1 896)	-
Profit for the year		81 691	16 791
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		81 691	16 791

The Carpenter's Shop NPC

(Registration number: 1979/006154/08)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in Rand	Retained income	Total equity
Balance at 01 April 2019	1 699 067	1 699 067
Profit for the year	16 791	16 791
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	16 791	16 791
Balance at 01 April 2020	1 715 858	1 715 858
Profit for the year	81 691	81 691
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	81 691	81 691
Balance at 31 March 2021	1 797 549	1 797 549

Note

The Carpenter's Shop NPC

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Rand	Notes	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash (used in) generated from operations	14	(117 795)	199 519
Interest income	10	49 750	65 208
Finance costs	11	(1 896)	-
Net cash from operating activities		(69 941)	264 727
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(39 058)	(105 972)
Total cash movement for the year		(108 999)	158 755
Cash at the beginning of the year		1 256 834	1 098 079
Total cash at end of the year	4	1 147 835	1 256 834

The Carpenter's Shop NPC

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

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 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 2021

Accounting Policies

1.3 Financial instruments (continued)

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.

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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(Registration number: 1979/006154/08)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

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 2021

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

2021

2020

2. Property, plant and equipment

	2021			2020		
	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Plant and machinery	58 993	(57 888)	1 105	58 993	(57 461)	1 532
Furniture and fixtures	58 445	(20 094)	38 351	53 575	(6 392)	47 183
Motor vehicles	134 619	(134 617)	2	134 619	(133 654)	965
Office equipment	4 100	(1 602)	2 498	4 100	(782)	3 318
IT equipment	40 886	(7 137)	33 749	6 700	(6 700)	-
Property, plant and equipment 2	1 553 011	(980 979)	572 032	1 553 011	(919 080)	633 931
Total	1 850 054	(1 202 317)	647 737	1 810 998	(1 124 069)	686 929

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

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2020

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Plant and machinery	-	1 710	(178)	1 532
Furniture and fixtures	-	53 575	(6 392)	47 183
Motor vehicles	19 708	-	(18 743)	965
Office equipment	-	4 100	(782)	3 318
Leasehold improvements	655 215	46 587	(67 871)	633 931
	674 923	105 972	(93 966)	686 929

3. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables	130 635	174 541
VAT	12 797	-
	143 432	174 541

4. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash on hand	(107)	369
Bank balances	1 097 265	1 215 320
Short-term deposits	898	869
Other cash and cash equivalents	49 779	40 276
	1 147 835	1 256 834

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2021	2020
5. Trade and other payables		
Accrued audit fees	3	2
VAT	-	9 221
Provisions and accrued expense	83 399	335 170
Rental deposits	58 053	58 053
	141 455	402 446
6. Revenue		
Rendering of services	539 895	1 000 464
Sales - second chance	16 040	22 283
	555 935	1 022 747
7. Cost of sales		
Rendering of services		
Cost of services	42 520	92 056
Car wash costs	511 577	667 162
	554 097	759 218
8. Other income		
Rental income	387 115	314 342
Donations	1 397 066	637 106
Community chest	-	30 000
Department of social development	832 932	832 905
Accommodation fees	258 889	506 628
	2 876 002	2 320 981
9. Operating profit (loss)		
Operating profit (loss) for the year is stated after accounting for the following:		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	78 250	93 966
Employee costs	1 613 442	1 672 162
10. Investment revenue		
Interest revenue		
Bank	49 750	65 208
11. Finance costs		
Bank	1 896	-
12. Taxation		
Major components of the tax expense		

The company is a registered PBO with Section 18A exemption status.

The Carpenter's Shop NPC

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2021	2020
13. Auditor's remuneration		
Fees	38 477	35 877
14. Cash (used in) generated from operations		
Profit before taxation	81 691	16 791
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	78 250	93 966
Interest received	(49 750)	(65 208)
Finance costs	1 896	-
Changes in working capital:		
Trade and other receivables	31 109	(71 877)
Trade and other payables	(260 991)	225 847
	(117 795)	199 519

15. Directors' remuneration

Executive

2021

	Emoluments	Total
PR Solomon	437 174	437 174

2020

	Emoluments	Total
PR Solomon	407 880	407 880

16. 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.

17. 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 2021

Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Notes	2021	2020
Revenue			
Rendering of services		539 895	1 000 464
Sales - second chance		16 040	22 283
	6	555 935	1 022 747
Cost of sales	7	(554 097)	(759 218)
Gross profit		1 838	263 529
Other income			
Accommodation fees		258 889	506 628
Community chest		-	30 000
Department of social development subsidy		832 932	832 905
Donations		1 397 066	637 106
Rental income		387 115	314 342
		2 876 002	2 320 981
Expenses (Refer to page 18)		(2 844 003)	(2 632 927)
Operating profit (loss)	9	33 837	(48 417)
Investment income	10	49 750	65 208
Finance costs	11	(1 896)	-
		47 854	65 208
Profit for the year		81 691	16 791

The Carpenter's Shop NPC

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Notes	2021	2020
Operating expenses			
Auditors remuneration	13	38 477	35 877
Bank charges		17 644	29 117
Business development admin		-	1 524
COVID-19 Food Relief		60 324	-
Cleaning		43 433	-
Client support		22 173	15 086
Consumables		-	10 781
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		78 250	93 966
Donations		2 940	4 000
Employee costs		1 613 442	1 672 162
Equipment		12 690	1 686
Fines and penalties		430	-
Food expense		44 547	6 722
Health and safety		32 141	5 843
IT expenses		1 982	3 212
Insurance		63 298	44 538
Marketing material		400	8 155
Motor vehicle expenses		14 467	22 858
Municipal expenses		439 463	448 155
Other expenses		20 517	27 035
Petrol		22 796	29 329
Postage		51	-
Printing and stationery		3 719	6 483
Repairs and maintenance		97 784	100 472
Staff welfare		2 488	15 093
Subscriptions		8 162	3 883
Telephone and fax		49 235	35 331
Training		153 150	9 569
Transport and freight		-	2 050
		2 844 003	2 632 927