

**Little Lions Child Coaching NPC
(Registration number 2021/592679/08)**

**Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2025**

Little Lions Child Coaching NPC

(Registration number: 2021/592679/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	Providing mental health support to vulnerable children living in townships and informal settlements
Directors	JSH de Leeuw Z Frank IAS Haggie PE Blows S Salie
Registered office	39 Buxton Avenue Oranjezicht CAPE TOWN 8001
Postal address	39 Buxton Avenue Oranjezicht CAPE TOWN 8001
Bankers	FirstRand Bank Limited
Auditors	PKF Cape Town Chartered Accountants (SA) Registered Auditors
Company registration number	2021/592679/08
Tax reference number	9352669205
Level of assurance	These financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.
Preparer	These financial statements were independently compiled by: B Coetzee CA (SA)
Issued	09 February 2026

Little Lions Child Coaching NPC

(Registration number: 2021/592679/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Index

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

	Page
Directors' Responsibilities and Approval	3
Independent Auditor's Report	4 - 5
Directors' Report	6
Statement of Financial Position	7
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	8
Statement of Changes in Equity	9
Statement of Cash Flows	10
Accounting Policies	11 - 13
Notes to the Annual Financial Statements	14 - 16
The following supplementary information does not form part of the financial statements and is unaudited:	
Detailed Income Statement	17

Little Lions Child Coaching NPC

(Registration number: 2021/592679/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

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 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 IFRS for SMEs® Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the financial statements.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

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

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

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the company's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditors and their report is presented on page 4 to 5.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 6 to 17, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the directors on 09 February 2026 and were signed on its behalf by:



JSH de Leeuw



PE Blows

Tyger Valley

Tyger Forum A, 2nd Floor
53 Willie van Schoor Avenue
Tyger Valley, Cape Town, 7530
info.cpt@pkf.capetown

Stellenbosch

14 Papegaai Street, Stellenbosch
Central, Stellenbosch, 7600
info.stb@pkf.capetown

(+27) 21 914 8880
pkf.co.za

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Directors of Little Lions Child Coaching NPC

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Little Lions Child Coaching NPC (the company) set out on pages 7 to 16, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2025; and the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income; the Statement of Changes in Equity; and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended; and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Little Lions Child Coaching NPC as at 31 December 2025, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the company, in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Little Lions Child Coaching NPC Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025", which includes the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act of South Africa and the Detailed Income Statement as set out on page 17. 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.

Partners: FE Wesson | MJ Strydom | JH Kotze | M Louw | M Oosthuizen | I Steinmann | J Lochner | CH Eales
PL van der Ahee | VN Laubscher | WA Luyt | M Theron | NSL van der Merwe

PKF Cape Town is a member of PKF South Africa, the network of member firms of PKF South Africa Inc., and PKF Global, the network of member firms of PKF International Limited. Each member firm is a separate and independent legal entity and does not accept any responsibility or liability for the actions or inactions of any individual member or correspondent firm(s) of PKF South Africa or PKF Global.

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 IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board 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 ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



PKF Cape Town
NSL van der Merwe
Partner
Registered Auditor

19 February 2026
BELLVILLE

Little Lions Child Coaching NPC

(Registration number: 2021/592679/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of Little Lions Child Coaching NPC for the year ended 31 December 2025.

1. Nature of business

Little Lions Child Coaching NPC is incorporated in South Africa with interests in the non-profit industry. The company provides mental health coaching to vulnerable children living in Cape Town townships and informal settlements so that the children will enter adulthood with an understanding of their own mental health and a resilient mind, having been educated professionally by someone who has walked through life in their shoes. 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 annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board 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 annual financial statements.

3. Auditors

PKF Cape Town continued in office as auditors for the company for 2025.

4. Directors

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

Directors

JSH de Leeuw

Z Frank

IAS Haggie

PE Blows

S Salie

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

5. Going concern

The directors believe that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the annual 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 borrowing facilities 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.

6. 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.

Little Lions Child Coaching NPC

(Registration number: 2021/592679/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2025

	Note(s)	2025 R	2024 R
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	246,282	57,783
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	3	81,636	109,636
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,223,129	940,162
		1,304,765	1,049,798
Total Assets		1,551,047	1,107,581
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Retained income		1,520,677	637,625
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	5	30,370	29,411
Deferred income	6	-	440,545
		30,370	469,956
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,551,047	1,107,581

Little Lions Child Coaching NPC

(Registration number: 2021/592679/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	Note(s)	12 months ended 2025 R	10 months ended 2024 R
Revenue	7	5,668,144	2,969,852
Operating expenses	8	(4,785,577)	(3,157,466)
Operating surplus/(deficit)		882,567	(187,614)
Investment revenue	9	485	129
Surplus/(deficit) before taxation		883,052	(187,485)
Taxation	10	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		883,052	(187,485)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive surplus/(deficit) for the year		883,052	(187,485)

Little Lions Child Coaching NPC

(Registration number: 2021/592679/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Retained income R	Total equity R
Balance at 01 January 2024	825,110	825,110
Deficit for the year	(187,485)	(187,485)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(187,485)	(187,485)
Balance at 01 January 2025	637,625	637,625
Surplus for the year	883,052	883,052
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	883,052	883,052
Balance at 31 December 2025	1,520,677	1,520,677

Little Lions Child Coaching NPC

(Registration number: 2021/592679/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of Cash Flows

	Note(s)	12 months ended 2025 R	10 months ended 2024 R
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	11	539,440	205,711
Interest income		485	129
Net cash from operating activities		539,925	205,840
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(256,958)	(9,999)
Total cash movement for the year		282,967	195,841
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		940,162	744,321
Total cash at end of the year	4	1,223,129	940,162

Little Lions Child Coaching NPC

(Registration number: 2021/592679/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Accounting Policies

General information

Refer to the information disclosed on page 1 of the annual financial statements for the legal form, country of incorporation and registered address of the company.

1. Basis of preparation and summary of significant accounting policies

The annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the Companies Act of South Africa. 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 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 annual financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The annual financial statements do not include assets or liabilities whose carrying amounts were determined based on estimations for which there is a significant risk of material adjustments in the following financial year as a result of the key estimation assumptions.

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.

Expenditure incurred subsequently for major services, additions to or replacements of parts of property, plant and equipment are capitalised if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company and the cost can be measured reliably. Day to day servicing costs are included in surplus or deficit in the period in which they are incurred.

Property, plant and equipment is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

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.

Little Lions Child Coaching NPC

(Registration number: 2021/592679/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Accounting Policies

1.2 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Motor vehicles	Straight line	5 years
Computer equipment	Straight line	3 years

The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in surplus or deficit unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

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

Impairment tests are performed on property, plant and equipment when there is an indicator that they may be impaired. When the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is assessed to be higher than the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit to bring the carrying amount in line with the recoverable amount.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its continued use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item, is included in surplus or deficit 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 surplus or deficit) 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.

Financial instruments at amortised cost

These include cash and cash equivalents, 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 surplus or deficit.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

The company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of financial liabilities derecognised and the consideration paid or payable is recognised in surplus or deficit.

Little Lions Child Coaching NPC

(Registration number: 2021/592679/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Accounting Policies

1.4 Leases

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

Operating leases – lessee

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

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

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

1.5 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 Revenue

Revenue comprises funding received from donations and grants. Revenue is recognised when it is received. Grant contract periods do not always correlate to the financial year end of the organisation and unspent grant funds are deferred to the following financial year.

Interest is recognised, in surplus or deficit, using the effective interest method.

Little Lions Child Coaching NPC

(Registration number: 2021/592679/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
--	-----------	-----------

2. Property, plant and equipment

	2025			2024		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Motor vehicles	361,659	(126,345)	235,314	112,600	(62,316)	50,284
Computer equipment	17,898	(6,930)	10,968	9,999	(2,500)	7,499
Total	379,557	(133,275)	246,282	122,599	(64,816)	57,783

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Motor vehicles	50,284	249,060	(64,030)	235,314
Computer equipment	7,499	7,899	(4,430)	10,968
	57,783	256,959	(68,460)	246,282

3. Trade and other receivables

Prepayments	23,791	74,791
Deposits	57,845	34,845
	81,636	109,636

4. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash on hand	2,300	400
Bank balances	1,202,079	936,730
Short-term deposits	18,750	3,032
	1,223,129	940,162

5. Trade and other payables

Accrued leave pay	30,370	29,411
-------------------	--------	--------

6. Deferred income

Deferred income - The DG Murray Trust	-	259,184
Deferred income - Born This Way Foundation	-	181,361
	-	440,545

Little Lions Child Coaching NPC

(Registration number: 2021/592679/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
7. Revenue		
Born This Way Foundation	181,361	347,933
Dovetail Impact Foundation	343,840	-
Orbis Foundation	1,000,000	-
Stichting Wilde Ganzen Ikon	3,379,873	1,881,718
The DG Murray Trust	259,184	272,816
Other donations	503,886	467,385
	5,668,144	2,969,852
8. Operating expenses		
Operating expenses include the following expenses:		
Operating lease charges		
Premises		
• Contractual amounts	387,513	121,598
Depreciation	68,460	25,020
Employee costs	2,513,171	1,890,012
9. Investment revenue		
Interest revenue		
Bank	485	129
10. Taxation		
Non provision of tax		
The organisation is a registered Public Benefit Organisation in terms of section 30(3) of the Income Tax Act. Consequently, the organisation is partially exempt from income tax in terms of section 10(1)(cN) of the Act and no income tax is payable in the current or prior years.		
11. Cash generated from operations		
Net surplus/(deficit) before taxation	883,052	(187,485)
Adjustments for non-cash items:		
Depreciation	68,460	25,020
Investment income	(485)	(129)
Changes in working capital:		
Trade and other receivables	28,000	(74,791)
Trade and other payables and deferred income	(439,587)	443,096
	539,440	205,711

Little Lions Child Coaching NPC

(Registration number: 2021/592679/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025	2024
	R	R

12. Related parties

Relationships

Members of key management	JSH de Leeuw Z Frank IAS Haggie PE Blows S Salie
---------------------------	--

13. Directors' and prescribed officer's remuneration

Executive

2025

Directors' emoluments	Basic salary	Contributions paid by the company	Total
Services as directors			
JSH de Leeuw	678,000	8,905	686,905
Z Frank	462,000	6,745	468,745
	1,140,000	15,650	1,155,650

14. Comparative figures

The company changed its financial year-end from the end of February to the end of December in the prior period. This meant that information presented in the comparative figures is 10 months and that the current figures are presented for a period of 12 months.

15. Categories of financial instruments

Debt instruments at amortised cost

Cash and cash equivalents	1,223,129	940,162
Trade and other receivables	57,845	34,845
	1,280,974	975,007

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Trade and other payables	30,370	29,411
--------------------------	--------	--------

Little Lions Child Coaching NPC

(Registration number: 2021/592679/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Detailed Income Statement

	Note(s)	12 months ended 2025 R	10 months ended 2024 R
Revenue			
Born This Way Foundation		181,361	347,933
Dovetail Impact Foundation		343,840	-
Orbis Foundation		1,000,000	-
Stichting Wilde Ganzen Ikon		3,379,873	1,881,718
The DG Murray Trust		259,184	272,816
Other donations		503,886	467,385
	7	5,668,144	2,969,852
Operating expenses			
Accounting fees		90,370	65,971
Bank charges		18,219	8,517
Conference expenses		25,845	22,058
Consulting fees		106,650	149,148
Depreciation		68,460	25,020
Digital hosting		162,162	-
Employee costs		2,513,171	1,890,012
Event expenses		135,554	120,946
Fines and penalties		6,697	-
Insurance		29,243	3,754
Intervention studies		42,441	145,244
Lease rentals on operating lease		387,513	121,598
Marketing expenses		158,941	109,106
Materials and uniforms		90,018	115,114
Motor vehicle expenses		29,045	-
Printing and stationery		3,819	10,362
Repairs and maintenance		16,524	-
Secretarial fees		450	-
Staff welfare		76,012	48,371
Telephone expenses		10,511	4,218
Training		67,052	10,950
Travel expenses		374,454	205,153
Workshop expenses		372,426	101,924
		4,785,577	3,157,466
Operating surplus/(deficit)		882,567	(187,614)
Investment income	9	485	129
Surplus/(deficit) before taxation		883,052	(187,485)
Taxation	10	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		883,052	(187,485)