# INTSIMBI FUTURE PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGIES INITIATIVE NPC (REGISTRATION NUMBER 2007/007719/08) ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

### **CONTENTS**

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

	PAGE
Directors' Report	2 - 3
Independent Auditor's Report	4 - 6
Statement of Financial Position	7
Statement of Income and Retained Earnings	8
Statement of Cash Flows	9
Accounting Policies	10 - 12
Notes to the Financial Statements	13 - 15
The following supplementary information does not form part of the financial statements:	
Detailed Statement of Surplus and Deficit	16

### 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 have been prepared by Jacques Coetzee CA (SA), Director at RSM South Africa Inc.

### **Published**

Same date as audit report date.

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of Intsimbi Future Production Technologies Initiative NPC for the year ended 31 March 2021.

### 1. INCORPORATION

The company was incorporated on 09 March 2007 and obtained its certificate to commence business on the same day.

### 2. NATURE OF BUSINESS

Intsimbi Future Production Technologies Initiative NPC was incorporated in South Africa. The company is engaged in the promotion and advancement of tooling and future production technologies and operates principally in South Africa.

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

### 3. REVIEW OF FINANCIAL RESULTS AND ACTIVITIES

The annual 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 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.

### 4. SHARE CAPITAL

There have been no changes to the authorised or issued share capital during the year under review.

### 5. DIRECTORS

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

Name Changes

A A Grech-Cumbo R Williamson I Karg

C F Beyers

A O Sematle
C J Little Resigned - 24 March 2021
P N Mngomezulu Appointed - 27 August 2019

### 6. AUDITORS

RSM South Africa Inc. continued in office as auditors for the company for 2021.

### 7. SECRETARY

The company secretary during the year was J N McEwan.

### 8. 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.

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### 9. 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 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.

The Programme activities have been adversely affected by the disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. As with all learning institutions, the five learning facilities were closed mid-March 2020 and re-opened in August 2020 for face-to-face training as the country moved to a less restrictive alert level 3.

During the period of lockdown, measures were put in place to ensure that both students, teaching staff and the enterprise competitiveness development team were kept engaged and productive. This will mitigate the effects of the lockdown and ensure that the targets in the business plan are achieved. The targets most at risk are the length of the teaching calendar for students which will have to be extended into the 2021 calendar year. This extension is included and communicated to the dtic as part of the 2021/2022 business plan.

### 10. APPROVAL

The annual financial statements set out on pages 7 to 15, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors and were signed on their behalf by:

DocuSigned by:  AE92B7DC24D547C	09 September 2021
A A Grech-Cumbo	Date
DocuSigned by:	
Bob Williamson	14 September 2021
R Williamson	Date



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### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

### To the shareholder of Intsimbi Future Production Technologies Initiative NPC

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Intsimbi Future Production Technologies Initiative NPC (the company) set out on pages 7 to 15, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2021, and the statement of income and retained earnings and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Intsimbi Future Production Technologies Initiative 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

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 "Intsimbi Future Production Technologies Initiative NPC financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021", which includes the directors' report as required by the Companies Act of South Africa and the detailed statement of surplus and deficit, which we obtained prior to the date of this report. 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.

#### THE POWER OF BEING UNDERSTOOD AUDIT | TAX | CONSULTING

Directors E Bergh, B Com. (Hons), CA(SA), C D Betty, B Acc, CA(SA), J Coetzer, B Compt (Hons), CA(SA), M G Q de Faria, B Bus Sc, CA(SA), B J Eaton, B Acc, H Dip Tax Law, CA(SA), A C Galloway, B Sc Mech Eng, CA(SA), M Greisdorfer, B Com (Hons), CA(SA), H Heymans, B Compt (Hons), M Com, FCCA, CA(SA), N C Hughes, B Compt (Hons), P G Cert Adv Tax, CA(SA), J Jones, B Com, B Acc, H Dip Tax Law, H Dip Int Tax Law, CA(SA), J Kitching, B Compt (Hons), CA(SA), G Parker, B Com, C (Hons), CA(SA), R P Liva, B Compt (Hons), CA(SA), L Quintal, B Com (Hons), CA(SA), R Rawoot, B Compt (Hons), CA(SA), B Compt (Hons),



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 on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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 International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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.

DocuSigned by:

RSM South Africa Inc.

RSM South Africa Inc.

Michael Steenkamp Chartered Accountant (SA) Registered Auditor Director

Date 14 September 2021

### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

Figures in Rand	Note	2021	2020
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	4 488 228	14 454 403
Current Assets			
Work in progress		-	35 679
Trade and other receivables	3	1 065 551	9 583 305
Cash and cash equivalents	4	5 357 921	4 566 193
		6 423 472	14 185 177
Total Assets		10 911 700	28 639 580
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Retained income		1 925 143	13 829 697
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	5	8 986 557	9 261 537
Deferred income	6	-	5 548 346
	,	8 986 557	14 809 883
Total Equity and Liabilities		10 911 700	28 639 580

### STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS

Figures in Rand	Note	2021	2020
Revenue	7	69 435 406	117 434 809
Other income		-	93 442
Operating expenses		(81 736 974)	(142 640 123)
Operating deficit	8	(12 301 568)	(25 111 872)
Investment revenue	9	397 014	1 639 187
Deficit for the year		(11 904 554)	(23 472 685)
Opening balance		13 829 697	37 302 382
Retained income at the end of the year		1 925 143	13 829 697

### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Figures in Rand	Note	2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash generated from (used in) operations	10	450 455	(17 883 854)
Interest income		397 014	1 639 187
Net cash from operating activities		847 469	(16 244 667)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(55 741)	(5 608 618)
Sale of property, plant and equipment	2	· -	159 131 <sup>°</sup>
Net cash from investing activities		(55 741)	(5 449 487)
Total cash movement for the year		791 728	(21 694 154)
Cash at the beginning of the year		4 566 193	26 260 347
Total cash at end of the year	4	5 357 921	4 566 193

### **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

Intsimbi Future Production Technologies Initiative NPC is a private company incorporated and domiciled in South Africa.

The company is engaged in the promotion of tooling and future production technologies and operates principally in South Africa.

The companies business address is 1 Sunbird Park, Pasita Street, Rosenpark, Bellville, Western Cape 7530.

### 1. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

These accounting policies are consistent with those of 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 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 profit or loss 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, except for land which is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

### **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

### 1.2 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	6 years
Office equipment	Straight line	5 years
IT equipment	Straight line	3 years
Leasehold improvements	Straight line	3 years
Tooling equipment	Straight line	5 years

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 profit or loss 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 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.

### 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.

### **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

### 1.3 Financial instruments (continued)

#### Financial instruments at cost

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

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

#### Financial instruments at fair value

All other financial instruments, including equity instruments that are publicly traded or whose fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, without undue cost or effort, are measured at fair value through profit and loss.

If a reliable measure of fair value is no longer available without undue cost or effort, then the fair value at the last date that such a reliable measure was available is treated as the cost of the instrument. The instrument is then measured at cost less impairment until management are able to measure fair value without undue cost or effort.

#### 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 Government grants

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

Grants that impose specified future performance conditions are recognised in income only when the performance conditions are met.

Grants received before the revenue recognition criteria are satisfied are recognised as a liability.

Grants are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Figures in Rand	2021	2020
riguies in italia	2021	2020

### 2. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2021		2020			
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Furniture and fixtures	1 379 039	(1 059 577)	319 462	4 205 890	(2 627 313)	1 578 577
Office equipment	2 931 820	(2 646 481)	285 339	2 991 027	(2 111 368)	879 659
IT equipment	2 202 067	(2 171 114)	30 953	2 202 067	(2 132 612)	69 455
Leasehold improvements	8 900 343	(6 013 961)	2 886 382	11 738 433	,	5 502 835
Tooling equipment	61 539 191	(60 573 099)	966 092	61 483 451	(55 059 574)	6 423 877
Total	76 952 460	(72 464 232)	4 488 228	82 620 868	(68 166 465)	14 454 403

### Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2021

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Closing balance
Furniture and fixtures	1 578 577	-	(640 371)	(618 744)	319 462
Office equipment	879 659	-	(5 920)	(588 400)	285 339
IT equipment	69 455	-	-	(38 502)	30 953
Leasehold improvements	5 502 835	-	-	(2 616 453)	2 886 382
Tooling equipment	6 423 877	55 741	-	(5 513 526)	966 092
	14 454 403	55 741	(646 291)	(9 375 625)	4 488 228

### Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2020

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Closing balance
Furniture and fixtures	2 198 203	117 181	(45 660)	(691 147)	1 578 577
Office equipment	1 461 125	11 945	(1 699)	(591 712)	879 659
IT equipment	390 958	27 230	(690)	(348 043)	69 455
Leasehold improvements	3 153 263	5 079 141	-	(2 729 569)	5 502 835
Tooling equipment	15 782 789	373 121	(17 640)	(9 714 393)	6 423 877
	22 986 338	5 608 618	(65 689)	(14 074 864)	14 454 403

### 3. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	1 065 551	9 583 305
VAT	913 451	9 431 205
Deposits	27 100	27 100
Prepayments	125 000	125 000

### 4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Bank balances	5 357 921	4 566 193

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Figures in Rand		2021	2020			
5.	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES					
	Trade payables	2 048 748	4 495 803			
	Accrued expenses	-	800 000			
	Amounts due to related parties	6 937 809	3 965 734			
		8 986 557	9 261 537			
6.	DEFERRED INCOME					
	Income received in advance	-	5 548 346			
	Deferred income relates to funds received in advance for services which have	Deferred income relates to funds received in advance for services which have not yet been performed.				
7.	REVENUE					
	Funds received from the Department of Trade and Industry	69 435 406	117 434 809			
8.	OPERATING DEFICIT					
	Operating deficit for the year is stated after accounting for the following:					
	Operating lease charges Premises					
	Contractual amounts	485 092	452 811			
	<ul><li>Equipment</li><li>Contractual amounts</li></ul>	19 074	17 837			
		504 166	470 648			
	(Due fix) / least and discussed of many order related and a main and	646.004	(02.440)			
	(Profit) / loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	646 291 9 375 625	(93 442) 14 074 864			
9.	INVESTMENT REVENUE					
	Interest revenue Bank	397 014	1 639 187			
	Daire	337 014	1 039 107			
10.	CASH GENERATED FROM (USED IN) OPERATIONS					
	Loss before taxation  Adjustments for:	(11 904 554)	(23 472 685)			
	Depreciation	9 375 625	14 074 864			
	Loss (profit) on sale of assets	646 291	(93 442)			
	Interest received	(397 014)	(1 639 187)			
	Changes in working capital:					
	Work in progress	35 679	(35 679)			
	Trade and other receivables	8 517 754	(5 359 562)			
	Trade and other payables	(274 980)	7 881 482			
	Deferred income	(5 548 346)	(9 239 645)			
		450 455	(17 883 854)			

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Figures in Rand	2021	2020
11. COMMITMENTS		
Operating leases – as lessee (expense)		
Minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	466 598	450 096
- in second to fifth year inclusive	-	466 598
	466 598	916 694

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain of its office properties. Leases are negotiated for an average term of five years.

### 12. RELATED PARTIES

### Relationships

Common directorship Production Technologies Association of South
Africa NPC

National Technologies Implementation Platform

**Proprietary Limited** 

Members of key management Directors - refer to the directors report

### Related party balances and transactions

### Related party balances

### Amounts included in trade receivables (trade payables) regarding related parties

National Technologies Implementation Platform Proprietary Limited

(6 937 809) (3 965 734)

### Related party transactions

### Project fees - Expense (revenue)

National Technologies Implementation Platform Proprietary Limited	70 644 386	97 749 926
Production Technologies Association of South Africa NPC	500 000	480 000

### 13. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

No emoluments were paid to the directors or any individuals holding a prescribed office during the year.

### **DETAILED STATEMENT OF SURPLUS AND DEFICIT**

Figures in Rand	Note	2021	2020
REVENUE			
Rendering of services		69 435 406	117 434 809
OTHER INCOME			
Interest received	9	397 014	1 639 187
Gains on disposal of assets		-	93 442
	397 014	1 732 629	
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Accounting fees		(14 960)	(26 762)
Advertising		(23 708)	(10 900)
Auditors remuneration		(108 750)	(87 800)
Bank charges		(5 267)	(5 669)
Computer expenses		-	(23 170)
Consulting and professional fees 1		(1 448 665)	(1 140 195)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		(9 375 625)	(14 074 864)
Expense 5		(67 166 571)	(86 217 203)
Expense 6		(1 473 615)	(1 941 057)
Expense 8		(1 283 534)	(4 354 386)
Expense 9		1 162 969	(31 474 687)
Insurance		31 690	(167 362)
Lease rentals on operating lease		(504 166)	(470 648)
Municipal expenses		(23 972)	(34 241)
Other consulting and professional fees		(342 000)	(1 653 580)
Printing and stationery		(1 029)	(75 597)
Profit and loss on sale of assets and liabilities		(646 291)	-
Secretarial fees		(500 000)	(480 000)
Staff welfare		-	(4 424)
Travel - local		(23 834)	(223 993)
Travel - overseas		10 354	(173 585)
		(81 736 974)	(142 640 123)
Loss for the year		(11 904 554)	(23 472 685)