

COPESSA NPC

(Registration number 2000/025755/08)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 28 February 2025

COPESSA NPC

Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2025

GENERAL INFORMATION

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	To generate funding to support and empower individuals and communities with knowledge and skills to effectively engage in prevention and rehabilitation in child abuse and neglect and gender-based violence
Directors	NB Motjuwadi B Nkosi YM Motsisi NF Mchunu NF Tengimfene PT Bonoyi AQ Mwanda
Registered office	8955 Protea Boulevard Extention 11, Protea Glen Soweto 1819
Bankers	Nedbank Limited
Auditor	SJK Auditors
Secretary	Waterford Financial Management Pty Ltd
Company registration number	2000/025755/08
Income Tax reference number	9551111140
Employers' tax reference number	7300756345
NPO registration number	041-733
PBO registration number	930-012-177

COPESSA NPC

Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2025

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Published

20 October 2025

COPESSA 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 auditor is 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 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, effective controls, systems and ethical behaviour are entrenched 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 considered the company's current financial position and the expected level of income and expenditure for the foreseeable future. The company operates on a cash basis and relies primarily on voluntary donations. While no formal cash flow forecasts have been prepared and income cannot be predicted with certainty, the directors have reviewed historical patterns of giving and are satisfied that the company has, or can generate, adequate resources to continue its activities for the foreseeable future.

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

The financial statements set out on pages 8 to 19, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the directors on 20 October 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

Approval of financial statements



Director



Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of COPESSA NPC

Qualified opinion

I have audited the financial statements of COPESSA NPC (the company) set out on pages 8 to 17, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 28 February 2025, and the statement of comprehensive income and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, except for the possible effect of the matter described in the basis for qualified opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of COPESSA NPC as at 28 February 2025, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008.

Basis for qualified opinion

Donations received, fundraising income and other income are a significant source of revenue for the company. As is common with non-profit entities, it is impracticable to establish internal controls over the collection of donation and fundraising revenue prior to the initial entry into its financial records. We were therefore unable to confirm whether all donation and fundraising revenue were recorded.

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements section of my report. I am 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. I have fulfilled my 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). I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified opinion.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "COPESSA NPC financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2025", which includes the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act 71 of 2008 and the Detailed Income Statement, which we obtained prior to the date of this report. The other information does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I 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 71 of 2008, 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT


Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

My 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 my 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, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my 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 I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my 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.

I 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 I identify during my audit.



SJK Auditors
SJ Kruger
Partner
Chartered Accountant (SA)
Registered Auditor

20 October 2025
Fourways

COPESSA NPC

Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2025

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the financial statements of COPESSA NPC for the year ended 28 February 2025.

1. Nature of business

COPESSA NPC was incorporated in South Africa. The principal activity of the company is to generate funding to support and empower individuals and communities with knowledge and skills to effectively engage in prevention and rehabilitation in child abuse and neglect and gender-based violence.

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

2. Review of financial results and activities

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act 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:

Names	Designation	Changes
NB Motjuwadi	Executive	
B Nkosi	Non-executive	
YM Motsisi	Non-executive	
NF Mchunu	Non-executive	
NF Tengimfene	Non-executive	
PT Bonoyi	Non-executive	
A Vahed	Non-executive	Resigned 07 May 2024
AQ Mwanda	Non-executive	
SN Njaka	Non-executive	Resigned 28 June 2024

4. 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.

5. Going concern

The directors have considered the company's financial position and the expected level of income and expenditure for the foreseeable future. The company operates on a cash basis and is dependent on the continued support of its donors. While there are no formal agreements in place with these donors and therefore some inherent uncertainty regarding future income, the directors have reviewed historical trends and are confident of continued financial support sufficient to meet the company's ongoing commitments. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The directors are not aware of any material changes, events, or conditions that would cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue its activities, nor of any non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or pending legislative changes that may materially affect it.

6. Auditors

SJK Auditors remained in office as auditors for the company for 2025.

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Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2025

DIRECTORS' REPORT

7. Secretary

The company secretary is Waterford Financial Management Pty Ltd.

Business address

Unit 2 Fourways Manor Office Park
1 Macbeth Street
Fourways
2191

COPESSA NPC

Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2025

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2025

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2025	2024
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	1,300,543	1,407,783
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	607,618	491,771
Total Assets		1,908,161	1,899,554
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Reserves		875,000	875,000
Retained income		(781,425)	(792,060)
		93,575	82,940
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	4	1,778,773	1,778,773
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	5	35,813	37,841
Total Liabilities		1,814,586	1,816,614
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,908,161	1,899,554

COPESSA NPC

Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2025

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2025	2024
Donations, grants and fundraising revenue	6	2,233,807	2,125,407
Resources utilised		(2,223,172)	(2,081,424)
Surplus from resources	7	10,635	43,983
Surplus from resources for the year		10,635	43,983

COPESSA NPC

Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2025

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Figures in Rand	Revaluation reserve	Retained income	Total equity
Balance at 01 March 2023	875,000	(836,043)	38,957
Surplus for the year	-	43,983	43,983
Balance at 01 March 2024	875,000	(792,060)	82,940
Surplus for the year	-	10,635	10,635
Balance at 28 February 2025	875,000	(781,425)	93,575

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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from donations, grants and fundraising revenue		2,233,807	2,125,407
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(2,117,960)	(1,956,325)
Cash generated from operations	9	115,847	169,082
Net cash generated from operating activities		115,847	169,082
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	-	(27,594)
Total cash movement for the year		115,847	141,488
Cash at the beginning of the year		491,771	350,283
Total cash at end of the year	3	607,618	491,771

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 basis, except for the measurement of land and buildings at fair value, 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.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty**Useful lives of property, plant and equipment**

The company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment when changing circumstances indicate that they may have changed since the most recent reporting date.

Fair value estimation

Land and buildings of the company are measured at fair value.

The fair value of land and buildings is derived from the current municipal valuation which is derived from current market prices of comparable real estate.

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.

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.

Subsequent to initial recognition, property, plant and equipment is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, except for land and buildings which are stated at revalued amounts. The revalued amount is the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period.

When an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued, the gross carrying amount is adjusted consistently with the carrying amount. The accumulated depreciation at that date is adjusted to equal the difference between the gross carrying amount and the net revalued carrying amount.

Any increase in an asset's carrying amount, as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the revaluation surplus in equity. The increase is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss.

Any decrease in an asset's carrying amount, as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset. Any remaining decrease in excess of such credit is recognised in profit or loss in the current year.

COPESSA NPC

Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2025

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.2 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The revaluation surplus related to a specific item of property, plant and equipment is transferred directly to retained income when the asset is derecognised.

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 equipment	Straight line	10 years
Motor vehicles	Straight line	4 years
IT equipment	Straight line	3 years
Electronic equipment	Straight line	3 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, equal to the excess of the carrying amount over the recoverable amount, is recognised immediately in profit or loss for assets which are not revalued. In the case of revalued assets, the impairment loss is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the revaluation surplus in equity against any existing credit relating to the same asset. Any remaining impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

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 Loans receivable

Commitments to receive a loan are recognised initially at the transaction price and are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.5 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at the transaction price (that is, the present value of cash payable to the bank, including transaction costs). Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

1.6 Trade payables

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

1.7 Revenue

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amounts receivable for donations and income received from fund raising.

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Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2025

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.8 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.

COPESSA NPC

Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2025

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Figures in Rand	2025	2024
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2. Property, plant and equipment

	2025			2024		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Land and buildings	1,409,326	(178,326)	1,231,000	1,409,326	(178,326)	1,231,000
Plant and equipment	1,450,859	(1,403,376)	47,483	1,450,859	(1,378,830)	72,029
IT equipment	200,904	(190,939)	9,965	200,904	(174,408)	26,496
Electronic equipment	128,226	(128,226)	-	128,226	(128,226)	-
Motor vehicles	449,639	(437,544)	12,095	449,639	(371,381)	78,258
Total	3,638,954	(2,338,411)	1,300,543	3,638,954	(2,231,171)	1,407,783

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2025

	Opening balance	Depreciation	Closing balance
Land and buildings	1,231,000	-	1,231,000
Plant and equipment	72,029	(24,546)	47,483
IT equipment	26,496	(16,531)	9,965
Motor vehicles	78,258	(66,163)	12,095
	1,407,783	(107,240)	1,300,543

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2024

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Land and buildings	1,231,000	-	-	1,231,000
Plant and equipment	114,330	-	(42,301)	72,029
IT equipment	14,666	27,594	(15,764)	26,496
Motor vehicles	144,421	-	(66,163)	78,258
	1,504,417	27,594	(124,228)	1,407,783

The land and buildings are situated on Erf 8955, Protea Glen Ext 11, City of Johannesburg.

The company's land and buildings are stated at revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The fair value measurements are based on the municipal valuation.

3. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Bank balances	607,618	491,771
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COPESSA NPC

Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2025

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Figures in Rand	2025	2024
4. Provisions		
Reconciliation of provisions - 2025		
	Opening balance	Total
Employee costs	1,778,773	1,778,773
Reconciliation of provisions - 2024		
	Opening balance	Total
Employee costs	1,778,773	1,778,773
The employee costs provision represents salaries due to employees but not yet paid. The provision is based on the pay rate as determined by the employee's employment contract and is calculated by taking the difference between the accrued cost and the actual payment made.		
5. Trade and other payables		
Payroll accruals	15,669	17,697
Other payables	20,144	20,144
	35,813	37,841
6. Donations, grants and fundraising revenue		
Donations and grants received	1,986,473	1,926,411
Fundraising	247,334	198,996
	2,233,807	2,125,407
7. Surplus from resources		
Surplus from resources for the year is stated after accounting for the following:		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	107,240	124,228
Employee costs	1,629,259	1,509,167
8. Taxation		
The company is exempt from taxation in terms of section 10 of the Income Tax Act.		
9. Cash generated from operations		
Surplus for the year	10,635	43,983
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	107,240	124,228
Changes in working capital:		
Trade and other payables	(2,028)	871
	115,847	169,082

COPESSA NPC

Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2025

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Figures in Rand	2025	2024
10. Directors' remuneration		
Executive		
2025		
NB Motjuwadi	Emoluments 500,000	Total 500,000
2024		
NB Motjuwadi	Emoluments 550,000	Total 550,000

11. Going concern

The directors have considered the company's financial position and the expected level of income and expenditure for the foreseeable future. The company operates on a cash basis and is dependent on the continued support of its donors. While there are no formal agreements in place with these donors and therefore some inherent uncertainty regarding future income, the directors have reviewed historical trends and are confident of continued financial support sufficient to meet the company's ongoing commitments. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The directors are not aware of any material changes, events, or conditions that would cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue its activities, nor of any non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or pending legislative changes that may materially affect it.

COPESSA NPC

Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2025

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2025	2024
Donation and fundraising revenue			
Donations received		1,986,473	1,926,411
Fundraising		247,334	198,996
	6	2,233,807	2,125,407
Resources utilised			
Advertising		1,530	7,720
Bank charges		11,235	5,360
Compliance expenses		-	12,627
Computer expenses		18,107	14,057
Consulting fees		12,250	4,950
Depreciation		107,240	124,228
Employee costs		1,629,259	1,509,167
Entertainment		-	1,465
Insurance		58,032	54,986
Motor vehicle expenses		41,238	27,916
Municipal expenses		180,733	46,823
Printing and stationery		51,696	35,613
Project expenditure		47,663	186,687
Repairs and maintenance		5,700	16,398
Secretarial fees		2,070	4,544
Security		5,849	7,435
Staff welfare		9,135	4,189
Subscriptions		910	1,599
Telephone and internet		11,890	11,915
Training		25,000	-
Travel - local		294	600
Workmans compensation		3,341	3,145
		2,223,172	2,081,424
Surplus from resources for the year		10,635	43,983

COPESSA NPC

Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2025

DONATIONS, GRANTS AND FUNDRAISING REVENUE SCHEDULE

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2025	2024
1. Donations and grants received			
Ardagh Glass Packaging South Africa (Pty) Ltd (previously known as Consol Glass (Pty) Ltd)		300,000	100,000
Aris Brokers		7,000	-
Asp Fire		10,000	15,000
Barloworld (Pty) Ltd		-	100,000
Cwenga Technologies		30,000	35,000
Dr J Nieuwoudt		-	21,422
Dr Motjuwadi		40,000	-
Drs Mashao and Dzichauya		36,000	36,000
Friends of COPESSA		16,211	2,500
GBVF Response Fund 1		500,000	500,000
GLI Gaming Labs International		50,000	-
Gauteng Department of Social Services		857,832	857,832
Local Initiatives Fund in South Africa		-	175,157
Methodist Mission		1,930	-
Project Concerns Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd		-	30,000
SPAR		100,000	-
Sigma Lifts and Escalators		17,500	53,500
T. Bonoyi		20,000	-
		1,986,473	1,926,411
2. Fundraising			
COPESSA Fundraising Golf Day		244,875	196,700
My School Card		2,459	2,296
		247,334	198,996