

CENTENARY HALL PROMOTIONS
Trading as CENTENARY HALL
(ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED UNDER SECTION 21)
(COMPANY REG. NO. 1995/010736/08)

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AT

30 JUNE 2008

CENTENARY HALL PROMOTIONS
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(ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED UNDER SECTION 21)
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AT 30 JUNE 2008

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008

BUSINESS AND OPERATIONS

The company hires out the Centenary Hall for concerts, conferences, exhibitions and related events and provides catering for these events.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

The financial results for the year under review are clearly reflected in these financial statements. The company has a deficit of R 55 337 (2007 : R 119 302) for the year.

DIRECTORS

Particulars of the present directors are given on page 1.

DIVIDENDS

No dividend was paid during the current year.

SHARE CAPITAL

The authorised and issued share capital remained unchanged throughout the year.

The unissued authorised share capital of the company remains under the control of the directors of the company until the next annual general meeting.

GOING CONCERN

In December 2007 the parent Municipality made a decision to rationalise entities of the Municipality, and the Centenary Hall was identified as one of this entities. The process was that the Centenary Hall would be absorbed into the Corporate Services Directorate as from the 01 July 2008. The new organisational structure has been approved by the Corporate Services Directorate, however it still has to be approved by various committees. As at this date, the process of incorporation has not yet been finalised.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE ACCOUNTING DATE

No material fact or circumstance has occurred between the accounting date and the date of this report.

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 30 JUNE 2008

	Note	2008 R	2007 R
NET ASSETS AND LIABILITIES			
Net assets		317 466	372 803
Accumulated surplus		317 466	372 803
Current liabilities		223 462	153 935
Trade and other payables	1	198 480	151 688
VAT	2	24 982	2 247
Total Net Assets and Liabilities		540 928	526 738
ASSETS			
Non-current assets		116 720	183 463
Property, plant and equipment	3	116 720	183 463
Current assets		424 208	343 275
Trade and other receivables	4	63 295	46 250
Other receivables	5	15 950	18 518
Cash and cash equivalents	7	344 963	278 507
Total Assets		540 928	526 738

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008

	Note	2008 R	2007 R
REVENUE			
Sales	6	155 582	-
Rental of facilities and equipment		800 497	640 406
Interest earned		-	13 629
Government grants	8	60 000	48 649
Other income	9	13 776	-
Total Revenue		1 029 855	702 684
EXPENDITURE			
Bar purchases		1 145	105
Catering purchases		110 501	23 543
Administration expenses	10	177 847	144 317
Selling and distribution expenses	11	11 864	8 052
Employee related costs	12	264 476	285 239
Doubtful debts		18 260	26 750
Depreciation		66 743	70 660
Repairs and maintenance	13	33 010	27 159
Bank charges		8 358	5 682
Finance cost	14	586	95
Levies		-	233
Contracted services	15	92 684	85 632
General expenses	16	299 718	144 519
Total Expenditure		1 085 192	821 986
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		(55 337)	(119 302)

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008

	Accumulated surplus / deficit R	Total R
2007		
Balance at 1 July 2006	492 105	492 105
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	(119 302)	(119 302)
Balance at 30 June 2007	372 803	372 803
2008		
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	(55 337)	(55 337)
Balance at 30 June 2008	317 466	317 466

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CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008

	Note	2008 R	2007 R
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash receipts from customers		1 046 900	571 451
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(979 858)	(337 145)
Cash generated by operations	17	67 042	234 306
Interest received		-	13 629
Interest paid		(586)	(95)
NET CASH INFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		66 456	247 840
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		66 456	247 840
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		278 507	30 667
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	18	344 963	278 507

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MANDATORY ACCOUNTING POLICIES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

1.1 Statement of Compliance

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (GAAP) except for IAS16 "Property, plant and equipment", including any interpretations of such Statements issued by the Accounting Practices Board, with the effective Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practices (GRAP) issued by the Accounting Practices Board replacing the equivalent GAAP Statement as follows:

Standard of GRAP	Replaced Statement of GAAP
GRAP 1: Presentation of financial statements	AC 101: Presentation of financial statements
GRAP 2: Cash flow statements	AC 118: Cash flow statements
GRAP 3: Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors	AC 103: Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors

Currently the recognition and measurement principles in the above GRAP and GAAP Statements do not differ or result in material differences in items presented and disclosed in the financial statements. The implementation of GRAP 1, 2 & 3 has resulted in the following changes in the presentation of the financial statements:

1.1.1 Terminology differences:

Standard of GRAP	Replaced statement of GAAP
Statement of financial performance	Income Statement
Statement of financial position	Balance Sheet
Statement of changes in net assets	Statement of changes in equity
Net assets	Equity
Surplus / deficit	Profit / loss
Accumulated surplus / deficit	Retained earnings
Contributions from owners	Share capital
Distributions to owners	Dividends

1.1.2 The cash flow statement is prepared in accordance with the direct method.

1.2 New Standards Adopted

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except as listed below:

The company has adopted the following new and amended IFRS and IFRIC interpretations during the year. Adoption of these revised standards and interpretations did not have any effect on the financial performance or position of the company. They did however give rise to additional disclosures, including in some cases, revisions to accounting policies.

- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosure
- IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements - Capital Disclosures
- IFRIC 8 (AC441), Scope of IFRS2 (effective 1 May 2006)
- IFRIC 9 (AC442), Re-assessment of Embedded Derivatives (effective 1 June 2006)
- IFRIC 10 (AC443), Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment (effective 1 November 2006)
- IFRIC 11, IFRS 2 - Company and Treasury Share Transactions

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1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)

1.2 New Standards Adopted (Continued)

The principal effects of these changes are as follows:

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

This standard requires disclosures that enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the significance of the company's financial instruments and the nature and extent of risks arising from those financial instruments. The new disclosures are included throughout the financial statements. While there has been no effect on the financial position or results, comparative information has been revised where needed.

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements

This amendment requires the company to make new disclosures to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the company's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital.

IFRIC 8 Scope of IFRS 2

This interpretation requires IFRS 2 to be applied to any arrangements in which the entity cannot identify specifically some or all of the goods received, in particular where equity instruments are issued for consideration which appears to be less than fair value. As equity instruments are only issued to employees in accordance with the employee share scheme, the interpretation had no impact on the financial position or performance of the company. This statement has had no effect on the current year financial statements.

IFRIC 9 Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives

IFRIC 9 states that the date to assess the existence of an embedded derivative is the date that an entity first becomes a party to the contract, with reassessment only if there is a change to the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows. As the company has no embedded derivative requiring separation from the host contract, the interpretation had no impact on the financial position or performance of the company. This statement has had no effect on the current year financial statements.

IFRIC 10 Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment

The company adopted IFRIC Interpretation 10 as of 1 January 2007, which requires that an entity must not reverse an impairment loss recognised in a previous interim period in respect of goodwill or an investment in either an equity instrument or a financial asset carried at cost. As the company had no impairment losses previously reversed, the interpretation had no impact on the financial position or performance of the company. This statement has had no effect on the current year financial statements.

IFRIC 11 IFRS 2 - Company and Treasury Share Transactions

The company adopted IFRIC 11 which requires arrangements whereby an employee is granted rights to an entity's equity instruments to be accounted for as an equity-settled scheme, even if the entity buys the instruments from another party, or the shareholders provide the equity instruments needed. No such arrangement exists and hence this interpretation has had no impact on the company.

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1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)

1.3 Future Changes to Policies

The following GRAP statements have been approved and will be effective from 1st April 2009

GRAP 4	The Effects of Changes in Exchange Rates
GRAP 5	Borrowing Costs
GRAP 6	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
GRAP 7	Investments in Associates
GRAP 8	Investments in Joint Ventures
GRAP 9	Revenue from Exchange Transactions
GRAP 10	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies
GRAP 11	Construction Contracts
GRAP 12	Inventories
GRAP 13	Leases
GRAP 14	Events After the Reporting Date
GRAP 16	Investment Property
GRAP 17	Property, Plant and Equipment
GRAP 19	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities Assets
GRAP 100	Non – current Assets Held for Sales and Discontinued Operations
GRAP 101	Agriculture
GRAP 102	Intangible Assets

1.4 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and are in accordance with historical cost convention.

1.5 Use of Estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

1.6 Departures from the standards

IAS 16 "PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT"

The company does not determine residual values for each item of property, plant and equipment, does not determine estimated useful lives with reference to the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use and does not depreciate each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost, separately as required by IAS 16 "Property, plant and equipment".

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2. PRESENTATION CURRENCY

These annual financial statements are presented in South African Rand.

3. GOING CONCERN ASSUMPTION

These annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

- 4.1** Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment when that cost is incurred, if the recognition criteria are met. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised when it is probable that future economic benefits from the use of the asset will be increased. All other subsequent expenditure is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Inferior equipment is written off in full in the year it is acquired. Surpluses or deficits on the disposal of assets are credited or charged to income. The surplus or deficit is the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset.

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight line basis at rates that will reduce the book values to estimated residual values over the anticipated useful lives of the assets concerned. The principal annual rates used for this purpose are:

Furniture and fittings (6 years)
Office equipment (3 years)
Motor vehicles (5 years)
Computer software (2 years)
Computer equipment (3 years)

The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

The depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

4.2 Impairments of non-financial assets

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the company estimates the asset's recoverable amount.

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4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

4.2 Impairments of non-financial assets (Continued)

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value-in-use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used.

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

5.1 Investments and other financial assets

Financial assets within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, or available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

The company determines the classification of its financial assets on initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at each financial year end.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are measured at fair value.

Cash includes cash on hand and with banks. Cash equivalents are short term, liquid investments that are held with registered banking institutions with maturities of three months or less and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Bank overdraft is shown separately on the face of the balance sheet. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

5.2 Held-to-maturity investments

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held-to-maturity when the company has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. After initial measurement held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the investments are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

5.3 Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any allowance for impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

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5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

5.4 Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified in any of the three preceding categories. After initial measurement, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value with unrealised gains or losses recognised directly in equity until the investment is derecognised or determined to be impaired at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recorded in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

5.5 Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses at each balance sheet date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

5.6 Assets carried at amortised cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on assets carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss shall be recognised in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

In relation to trade receivables, a provision for impairment is made when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all of the amounts due under the original terms of the invoice. The carrying amount of the receivable is reduced through use of an allowance account. Impaired debts are derecognised when they are assessed as uncollectible.

5.7 Financial liabilities

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs, and have not been designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Trade and other payables

Liabilities for trade and other amounts payable, which are normally settled on 7-30 day terms, are initially measured at fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received.

After initial recognition, trade and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Bank overdraft

Bank overdraft are initially recognised and subsequently measured at fair value.

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5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

5.8 Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- the company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass through' arrangement; or
- the company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

Gains and losses on subsequent measurement

For financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss when the financial assets or financial liability is derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

6. REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates and other taxes or duties. The following specific recognition criteria must be met before revenue is recognised:

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the buyer.

Revenue from the hiring out of facilities for functions is recognised once the function has taken place.

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6. REVENUE RECOGNITION (Continued)

Other income is recognised when the services have been rendered.

Interest is recognised on a time proportion basis which takes into account the effective yield on the asset over the period it is expected to be held.

7. GRANTS AND PUBLIC CONTRIBUTIONS

Revenue from grants and public contributions is recognised when all conditions associated with the contribution have been met. Where grants and public contributions have been received but the company has not met the conditions, a liability is recognised.

Revenue from grants and public contributions are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis.

8. RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The entity provides retirement benefits for its employees. The contributions to fund obligations for the payment of retirement benefits are charged against revenue in the year they become payable.

The company contributes to the Old Mutual Orion Provident Fund, a defined contribution plan. This fund has been registered and governed under the Pension Fund Act, 1956 as amended.

9. TAXES

Value added tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales tax except:

- where the value added tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the value added tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and

- receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of value added tax included.

- The company accounts for Value Added Tax on the cash basis.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The company has an assessed loss for the current and prior financial year-end.

10. OPERATING LEASES

Operating lease payments are charged to the income statement in line with the terms of the underlying lease agreement.

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11. BORROWING COSTS

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance when incurred.

12. UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE

Unauthorised expenditure is expenditure that has not been budgeted, expenditure that is not in terms of the conditions of an allocation received from another sphere of government, municipality or organ of state and expenditure in the form of a grant that is not permitted in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No.56 of 2003). Unauthorised expenditure is accounted for as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance. There was no unauthorised expenditure in the current financial year.

13. IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

Irregular expenditure is expenditure that is contrary to the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No.56 of 2003), the Municipal Systems Act (Act No.32 of 2000), the Public Office Bearers Act (Act No. 20 of 1998) or is in contravention of the Municipality's supply chain management policy. Irregular expenditure excludes unauthorised expenditure. Irregular expenditure is accounted for as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance. There was no irregular expenditure in the current financial year.

14. FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is expenditure that was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is accounted for as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance. There was no fruitless and wasteful expenditure in the current financial year.

15. COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

15.1 Prior year comparatives:

When the presentation or classification of items in the annual financial statements is amended, prior period comparative amounts are reclassified. The nature and reason for the reclassification is disclosed.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE

2008
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1. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Accruals	4 497
Accounting fee accrual	-
Audit fee accrual	152 433
Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality	37 550
Payments received in advance	4 000
	198 480
	198 480

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

-Accruals are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms.

- The payable to the related party bears no interest and has no fixed terms of repayment and is current in nature.

2. VAT

VAT payable	24 982
	24 982

VAT is payable on the receipts basis. Only once payment is received from debtors is VAT paid over to SARS.

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The reconciliation of carrying values is set out on the following page.

200€

2007
R

10 922
2 189
138 577

-
-

151 688

2 247

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008 (Continued)

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

2008

	Furniture and fittings	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Computer software	Computer equipment	Total
	R	R	R			R
Carrying Value	59 954	4 282	119 227	-	-	183 463
Cost	265 799	107 052	158 969	1 691	20 165	553 676
Accumulated Depreciation	(205 845)	(102 770)	(39 742)	(1 691)	(20 165)	(370 213)
Depreciation	(31 204)	(3 745)	(31 794)	-	-	(66 743)
Carrying Value	28 750	537	87 433	-	-	116 720
Cost	265 799	107 052	158 969	1 691	20 165	553 676
Accumulated Depreciation	(237 049)	(106 515)	(71 536)	(1 691)	(20 165)	(436 956)

The company does not have any restrictions on title and property, plant and equipment has not been pledge as security for liabilities.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008 (Continued)

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

2007

	Furniture and fittings	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Computer software	Computer equipment	Total
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Carrying Value	91 426	11 673	151 021	-	3	254 123
Cost	123 487	28 997	162 969	-	1 010	316 463
Accumulated Depreciation	(32 061)	(17 324)	(11 948)	-	(1 007)	(62 340)
Depreciation	(31 472)	(7 391)	(31 794)	-	(3)	(70 660)
Carrying Value	59 954	4 282	119 227	-	-	183 463
Cost	265 799	107 052	158 969	1 691	20 165	553 676
Accumulated Depreciation	(205 845)	(102 770)	(39 742)	(1 691)	(20 165)	(370 213)

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008 (Continued)

	2008 R	2007 R
4. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Trade receivables	112 525	77 220
Less: Provision for impairment of receivables	(49 230)	(30 970)
	<u>63 295</u>	<u>46 250</u>

As at 30 June 2008, trade receivables at nominal value of R 49 230 (2007: R 30 970) for the company were impaired and fully provided for. Movements in the provision for impairment of receivables were as follows:

Reconciliation of provision for impairment of receivables

Balance at beginning of the year	(30 970)	(4 220)
Charge for the year	(18 260)	(26 750)
Balance at end of the year	<u>(49 230)</u>	<u>(30 970)</u>

As at 30 June 2008, the ageing analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

Neither past due nor impaired	22 518	18 760
Past due and not impaired		
< 30 days	-	7 810
30 – 60 days	-	1 900
60 – 90 day	-	17 780
90 – 120 day	19 957	-
>120 days	20 820	-
Total	<u>63 295</u>	<u>46 250</u>

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 days' terms.

5. OTHER RECEIVABLES

Electricity deposits	15 950	15 400
Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality	-	3 118
	<u>15 950</u>	<u>18 518</u>

Other receivables are non-interest bearing.

6. SALES

Catering	155 582	-
Total sales	<u>155 582</u>	<u>-</u>

CENTENARY HALL PROMOTIONS
Trading as CENTENARY HALL
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008 (Continued)

	2008 R	2007 R
7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
The entity has the following bank account:		
<u>Current Account (Primary Bank Account)</u>		
Standard Bank of South Africa Limited		
Account Number 080194443		
Cash book balance at beginning of year	277 498	29 658
Cash book balance at end of year	344 963	277 498
Bank statement balance at beginning of year	151 496	45 421
Bank statement balance at end of year	344 963	151 496
<u>Petty cash and cash floats</u>		
Cash book balances at beginning of year	1 009	1 009
Cash book balances at end of year	-	1 009
Total bank, Petty cash and cash float balances	344 963	278 507
8. GOVERNMENT GRANTS		
Total government grants	60 000	48 649

Grants are received from the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality to cover operating deficits of the entity. The conditions of the grant have been met. No funds have been withheld.

CENTENARY HALL PROMOTIONS
Trading as CENTENARY HALL
(ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED UNDER SECTION 21)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008 (Continued)

	2008	2007
	R	R
9. OTHER INCOME		
Sundry income	13 776	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total other income	13 776	-
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Sundry income was earned on other services provided such as drapping and venue decoration.		
10. ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES		
Accounting fees	12 150	22 759
Auditing fees	165 697	121 558
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total administration expenses	177 847	144 317
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
11. SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES		
Marketing	10 164	6 747
Subscriptions	1 700	1 305
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total selling and distribution expenses	11 864	8 052
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
12. EMPLOYEE RELATED COSTS		
Employee related costs - salaries and wages	203 975	197 056
Employee related costs - contributions to UIF, WCA, provident and medical aids	50 365	71 361
Bonuses (annual)	9 459	16 822
Other	677	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total employee related costs	264 476	285 239
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
There were no advances to employees.		
Remuneration of the Manager		
Annual remuneration	113 508	113 508
Bonuses (annual)	9 459	9 459
Contributions to UIF, medical aid and provident fund	37 764	39 516
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	160 731	162 483
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

CENTENARY HALL PROMOTIONS
Trading as CENTENARY HALL
(ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED UNDER SECTION 21)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008 (Continued)

	2008	2007
	R	R
13. REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE		
Building - internal	22 581	26 149
Equipment	2 775	-
Maintenance agreements	-	300
Sundry repairs	-	53
Vehicles	7 654	657
Total repairs and maintenance	33 010	27 159
14. FINANCE COST		
Interest paid	586	95
Total finance cost	586	95
15. CONTRACTED SERVICES		
Cleaning	67 184	61 432
Security	25 500	24 200
Total contracted services	92 684	85 632
16. GENERAL EXPENSES		
Cleaning materials	15 874	14 868
Computer consumables	3 801	-
Electricity and water	46 417	52 459
Equipment hire	63 333	706
Expendable equipment	375	1 226
Equipment consumables	86	-
Laundry	3 299	2 799
Motor vehicle	17 404	16 685
Postage, telephone and fax	49 310	33 336
Professional services	12 890	-
Refuse	3 473	3 307
Staff meals	-	123
Stationery	2 477	1 462
Training and development of staff	-	6 705
Travel and subsistence	-	1 010
Venue decoration	80 979	9 833
Total general expenses	299 718	144 519

CENTENARY HALL PROMOTIONS
Trading as CENTENARY HALL
(ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED UNDER SECTION 21)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008 (Continued)

	2008	2007
	R	R
17. CASH GENERATED BY OPERATIONS		
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	(55 337)	(119 302)
Adjustment for:-		
Depreciation	66 743	70 660
Interest income	-	(13 629)
Interest paid	586	95
Operating deficit before working capital changes:	11 992	(62 176)
(Increase) / decrease in Trade receivables	(17 045)	6 590
Decrease / (Increase) in Other receivables	2 568	169 354
Increase / (decrease) in Trade payables	69 527	120 538
Cash generated by operations	67 042	234 306
18. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Bank balances and cash comprise cash and short-term deposits held by the company's treasury function. The carrying amount of these assets approximates to their fair value.		
Bank balances and cash	344 963	278 507
Total cash and cash equivalents	344 963	278 507
19. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE		
No material fact or circumstance has occurred between the accounting date and the date of this report.		

CENTENARY HALL PROMOTIONS
Trading as CENTENARY HALL
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008 (Continued)

20. RETIREMENT BENEFIT INFORMATION

The company contributes to the Old Mutual Orion Provident Fund, a defined contribution plan. This fund has been registered and governed under the Pension Fund Act, 1956 as amended.

The contributions of R 13 337 (2007 : R 21 548) were expensed in the current year.

21. UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE

No such expenditure was incurred in the current year.

22. IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

No such expenditure was incurred in the current year.

23. FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

No such expenditure was incurred in the current year.

24. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

No capital expenditure has been authorised nor contracted for.

25. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

We are not aware of any pending or threatened litigations, proceedings, hearings or claims or negotiations which may result in significant loss or possible recovery to the company. Thus, the company does not have any contingent liabilities or contingent assets to disclose at year-end.

26. IN-KIND DONATIONS AND ASSISTANCE

No in-kind donations or assistance was received in the current year.

27. COMPARISON WITH BUDGET

The comparison of the entity's actual financial performance with that budgeted is set out in Annexures D(1) and D(2).

CENTENARY HALL PROMOTIONS
Trading as CENTENARY HALL
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008 (Continued)

	2008 R	2007 R
28. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES IN TERMS OF MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT		
<u>28.1 Audit fees</u>		
Opening balance	138 577	-
Current year audit fee	165 697	138 577
Amount paid - current year	(151 841)	-
Balance unpaid (included in Trade payables)	<u>152 433</u>	<u>138 577</u>
<u>28.2 VAT</u>		
VAT payable is shown in Note 2. All VAT returns have been submitted by the due date throughout the year.		
<u>28.3 PAYE and UIF</u>		
Opening balance	-	-
Current year payroll deductions	38 418	22 987
Amount paid - current year	(35 653)	(22 987)
Balance unpaid (included in Trade payables)	<u>2 765</u>	<u>-</u>
The PAYE and UIF deducted from employees in the June 2008 payroll were paid over to the parent municipality during July 2008. The balance unpaid at year-end is included in Trade Payables.		
<u>28.4 Pension and Medical Aid Deductions</u>		
Opening balance	-	-
Current year payroll deductions and Council Contributions	48 785	68 861
Amount paid - current year	(45 739)	(68 861)
Balance unpaid (included in Trade payables)	<u>3 046</u>	<u>-</u>
The Pension and medical aid contributions deducted from employees in the June 2008 payroll as well as Council's contributions to pension funds were paid over to the parent municipality during July 2008. The balance unpaid at year-end is included in Trade Payables.		

CENTENARY HALL PROMOTIONS
Trading as CENTENARY HALL
(ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED UNDER SECTION 21)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008 (Continued)

28. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES IN TERMS OF MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT (Continued)

28.5 Non- Compliance with the Municipal Finance Management Act

The company has not performed weekly reconciliation of revenue as required by S97 of the MFMA.

All accounts were not reconciled on a monthly basis as required by S98 of the MFMA.

The company does not have an internal audit unit and audit committee as required by S165 and S166 of the MFMA.

29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The company's principal financial liabilities, comprise bank overdraft and trade payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to raise finance for the company's operations. The company has various financial assets such as trade receivables and cash and short-term deposits, which arise directly from its operations.

The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are cash flow interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below.

Interest rate management

The interest rate risk is limited due to the fact that the company is actually financed by the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality by means of grants to cover operating deficits.

The company has an overdraft facility with Standard Bank of South Africa Limited. The interest rate on the overdraft facility is at the prime lending rate. The limit on the short term banking facilities is R 25 000. The Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality has provided security in respect of the overdraft facilities.

Deposits attract interest at a rate that varies according to the prime banking rate.

Credit risk management

The company trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties. It is the company's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. The maximum exposure is the carrying amount as disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements .

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the company, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, the company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments.

CENTENARY HALL PROMOTIONS
Trading as CENTENARY HALL
(ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED UNDER SECTION 21)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008 (Continued)

29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

Liquidity risk

The company monitors its risk to a shortage of funds by considering the maturity of financial assets and projected cash flows from operations. The company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through use of bank overdrafts and funding received from its parent municipality.

Foreign exchange risks

The company does not operate internationally and is thus not exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures.

Fair value

The carrying amounts of the following financial assets and liabilities approximate their fair value: cash, trade receivables and payables and other receivables and payables.

Capital management

The primary objective of the company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

30. RELATED PARTIES

The entity's only related party is its parent municipality the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality.

Types of related party transactions

Grants are received from the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality to cover operating deficits of the entity.

The payroll administration is performed by the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality, the entity reimburses its parent for all payroll costs paid on their behalf.

Material related party transactions and balances

	2008	2007
Transactions	R	R
Grant received	60 000	48 649
Payroll costs	264 476	285 239

Balances

Refer to Note 1 for details of related party balances payable.
There was no related party balances receivable at year-end.

Security

The Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality has provided security in respect of the overdraft facilities.

CENTENARY HALL PROMOTIONS
Trading as CENTENARY HALL
(ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED UNDER SECTION 21)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008 (Continued)

31. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity. Refer to Note 12 for details.

32. CORRECTION OF ERROR**32.1 VAT output on Government grants**

During the year ended 30 June 2007, the company failed to account for VAT output on Grant income of R6 811, as a result Government grants income per the annual financial statements was overstated and VAT liability understated by this amount.

This error was corrected as an adjustment to the prior year comparatives.

33. RESTATED PRIOR YEAR COMPARATIVES**33.1 Government grants (Statement of financial performance)**

	R
Balance per the prior year audited financial statements at 30 June 2007	55 460
Correction of error (Note 32.1)	<u>(6 811)</u>
Restated balance at 30 June 2007	<u><u>48 649</u></u>

33.2 VAT (Statement of changes in net assets)

Balance per the prior year audited financial statements at 30 June 2007 (Debit)	4 564
Correction of error (Note 32.1)	<u>(6 811)</u>
Restated balance at 30 June 2007 (Credit)	<u><u>(2 247)</u></u>

APPENDIX A
CENTENARY HALL PROMOTIONS
Trading as CENTENARY HALL
(ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED UNDER SECTION 21)
ANALYSIS OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AS AT 30 JUNE 2008

Category	Cost:				Accumulated depreciation:				Carrying Value
	Opening Balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance	Opening Balance	Depreciation	Disposals	Closing Balance	
Other assets	553 676	-	-	553 676	(370 213)	(66 743)	-	(436 956)	116 720
Furniture and fittings	265 799	-	-	265 799	(205 845)	(31 204)	-	(237 049)	28 750
Office equipment	107 052	-	-	107 052	(102 770)	(3 745)	-	(106 515)	537
Motor vehicles	158 969	-	-	158 969	(39 742)	(31 794)	-	(71 536)	87 433
Computer software	1 691	-	-	1 691	(1 691)	-	-	(1 691)	-
Computer equipment	20 165	-	-	20 165	(20 165)	-	-	(20 165)	-
Total	553 676	-	-	553 676	(370 213)	(66 743)	-	(436 956)	116 720

THIS APPENDIX IS NOT APPLICABLE TO THIS ENTITY

APPENDIX C
CENTENARY HALL PROMOTIONS
 Trading as CENTENARY HALL
 (ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED UNDER SECTION 21)
SEGMENTAL ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008

2008			Department	2007		
Revenue	Expenses	Surplus/ (Deficit)		Revenue	Expenses	Surplus/ (Deficit)
R	R	R		R	R	R
			Municipal Council			
			Administration			
			Technical Services			
			Regional Services			
-	-	-	Total	-	-	-

APPENDIX D(1)
CENTENARY HALL PROMOTIONS
Trading as CENTENARY HALL
(ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED UNDER SECTION 21)
ACTUAL VERSUS BUDGET (REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008

	2008 Actual (R)	2008 Budget (R)	2008 Variance (R)	2008 Variance (%)	Explanation of significant variances greater than 10% versus budget
Revenue					
Gross profit - catering	43 936	-	43 936	100.00%	Catering income and facility hire had a large growth pattern which is ahead of the budgeted figures for the year. The reason for this is due to a substantial increase in the number of events hosted at the Centre.
Gross profit - rental of facilities	800 497	763 720	36 777	4.82%	The increase from rental was due to large increase in rental of space for events.
Government grants	60 000	58 230	1 770	3.04%	N/A
Interest earned	-	36 150	(36 150)	-100.00%	The main source of interest revenue was from the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality. Centenay does no longer have an investment on its parent municipality.
Sundry income	13 776	6 920	6 856	99.08%	More income was generated from Drapping and decoration.
Expenditure					
Employee related costs	264 476	585 890	(321 414)	-54.86%	Actual expenditure was below budget due to managing with the current staff resources.
Repairs and maintenance	33 010	59 400	(26 390)	-44.43%	Actual expenditure was below he budgeted figures mainly due to the decrease in the maintenance of items in the venue.
General expenses	676 060	534 380	141 680	26.51%	Actual expenditure exceeded the budgeted figures mainly due to inflationary increases and increases in expenditure directly associated with the increase in revenue.

