FEATHER MARKET PROMOTIONS Trading as FEATHER MARKET CENTRE (ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED UNDER SECTION 21) (COMPANY REG. NO. 930/1267/08)

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AT

30 JUNE 2008

FEATHER MARKET PROMOTIONS Trading as FEATHER MARKET CENTRE (ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED UNDER SECTION 21)

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AT 30 JUNE 2008

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FEATHER MARKET PROMOTIONS Trading as FEATHER MARKET CENTRE (ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED UNDER SECTION 21) (COMPANY REG. NO. 930/1267/08)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008

BUSINESS AND OPERATIONS

The company hires out the Feather Market Centre 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 897 069 (2007 : R 387 907) 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.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE ACCOUNTING DATE

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

Trading as FEATHER MARKET CENTRE (ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED UNDER SECTION 21) STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 30 JUNE 2008

	Note	2008 R	2007 R
NET ASSETS AND LIABILITIES			
Net assets Accumulated surplus		8 553 002 8 553 002	9 450 071 9 450 071
Current liabilities Trade and other payables VAT Provision for bonuses Bank overdraft	1 2 3 9	790 971 684 729 60 538 45 704 -	441 042 225 903 186 583 - 28 556
<i>Total Net Assets and Liabilities</i> ASSETS		9 343 973	9 891 113
Non-current assets Property, plant and equipment	4	7 667 817 7 667 817	8 452 018 8 452 018
Current assets Inventory Trade and other receivables Other receivables Cash and cash equivalents	5 6 7 9	1 676 156 110 227 327 924 6 200 1 231 805	1 439 095 108 496 219 447 6 500 1 104 652
Total Assets		9 343 973	9 891 113

	Note	2008 R	2007 R
REVENUE			
Sales (Bar and catering) Rental of facilities and equipment Interest earned	8	3 569 486 1 101 277 129 825	4 667 477 1 096 764 98 861
Government grants Other income	10 11	1 099 130 422 546	924 545 293 870
Total Revenue	-	6 322 264	7 081 517
EXPENDITURE			
Cost of sales	12	2 288 949	2 492 567
Administration expenses	13	114 225	103 415
Selling and distribution expenses	14	218 024	350 044
Employee related costs	15	2 049 964	2 020 502
Bad debts		8 682	56
Depreciation - other	40	847 145	860 174
Repairs and maintenance	16	263 835 22 984	230 039 24 153
Bank charges Interest paid	17	30 101	24 153 490
Legal fees	17	-	14 067
Levies		6 792	5 643
Contracted services	18	277 960	281 530
General expenses	19	1 090 672	1 086 744
Total Expenditure	-	7 219 333	7 469 424
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEA	R -	(897 069)	(387 907)

FEATHER MARKET PROMOTIONS Trading as FEATHER MARKET CENTRE (ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED UNDER SECTION 21) 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 Surplus/(deficit) for the year	9 837 978 (387 907)	9 837 978 (387 907)
Balance at 30 June 2007	9 450 071	9 450 071
2008		
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	(897 069)	(897 069)
Balance at 30 June 2008	8 553 002	8 553 002

Note	2008	2007 R
	ĸ	ĸ
	6 430 741	7 132 283
	(6 311 812)	(6 603 740)
20	118 929	528 543
	129 825 (30 101)	98 861 (490)
	218 653	626 914
	(62 944)	(70 015)
	(62 944)	(70 015)
	155 709	556 899
	1 076 096	519 197
21	1 231 805	1 076 096
	20	R 6 430 741 (6 311 812) 20 118 929 129 825 (30 101) 218 653 (30 101) (62 944) (62 944) (62 944) 155 709 1 076 096 (1076 096)

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	AC 103: Accounting policies, changes in
estimates and errors	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

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.

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)

1.3 Future Changes to Policies

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

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements are described in the following notes:

Note 3 – provisions

The Annual bonus provisions are based on employment contract stipulations as well as previous annual bonus payment trends.

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)

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".

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)
- Audio visual equipment (3 years)
- Leasehold improvements (25 years)

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

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

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

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.

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. INVENTORY

Inventory which comprises merchandise purchased for resale is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value on a specific identification basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Inventory cost includes the costs of purchase of inventories comprising the purchase price, levies, pressing and storage. Trade discounts, rebates and other similar items are deducted in determining the costs of purchase.

Other costs are included in the cost of inventories only to the extent that they are incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

6.1 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.

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

6.2 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.

6.3 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.

6.4 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.

6.5 Impairment of financial assets

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

6.6 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.

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

6.7 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.

6.8 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.

7. PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised where the company and the group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

An annual bonus provision is made based on employment contract stipulations as well as previous annual bonus payment trends.

8. **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.

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.

9. 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.

10. RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The company provides retirement benefits for its employees. The contributions to fund obligations for the payment of retirement benefits are recognised in the profit or loss for the period.

11. 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.

12. OPERATING LEASES

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Operating lease rentals are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term or any other basis which is representative of the time pattern of the lessees benefit.

13. BORROWING COSTS

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

14. 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.

15. 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.

16. 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.

17. COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

17.1 Current year comparatives:

Budgeted amounts have been included in Appendix D(1) - D(2).

17.2 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.

		2008 R	2007 R
1.	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
	Trade payables Payments received in advance Staff leave Audit fee Accrual Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality Other payables	313 497 117 671 67 197 65 000 114 505 6 859	95 977 30 742 84 835 - - 14 349
	Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities: -Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms. - The payable to related parties bear no interest and have no fixed terms of repayment and are current in nature. The prior year comparative has been restated. Refer to Note 37 for details.	<u>684 729</u>	225 903
2.	VAT		
	Vat input Vat output VAT payable	(59 710) 120 248 60 538	(85 237) 271 820 186 583
	VAT is payable on the receipts basis. Only once payment is received from debtors is VAT paid over to South African Revenue Services. The prior year comparative has been restated. Refer to Note 37 for details.		
3.	PROVISION FOR BONUSES		
	Balance at beginning of the year Annual Bonus Balance at the end of the year	- 45 704 45 704	
	An annual bonus is due and payable to employees on their birth dates. The		

employees on their birth dates. The above provision is calculated on a time proportion basis.

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

2008

	Leasehold improvements	Furniture and fittings	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Computer software	Computer equipment	Audio visual equipment	Total
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Carrying Value	8 235 046	75 521	30 369	111 082	-	-	-	8 452 018
Cost	18 716 018	306 916	268 093	246 850	10 928	66 762	3 151	19 618 718
Accumulated Depreciation	(10 480 972)	(231 395)	(237 724)	(135 768)	(10 928)	(66 762)	(3 151)	(11 166 700)
Additions	19 140	17 631	5 276	-		20 897	-	62 944
Depreciation	(748 705)	(24 857)	(21 850)	(49 369)	-	(2 364)	-	(847 145)
Carrying Value	7 505 481	68 295	13 795	61 713	-	18 533	-	7 667 817
Cost	18 735 157	324 547	273 369	246 850	10 928	87 659	3 151	19 681 661
Accumulated Depreciation	(11 229 676)	(256252)	(259 574)	(185 137)	(10 928)	(69 126)	(3 151)	(12 013 844)

During the period, Feather Market Promotions acquired Property, plant and equipment with a cost of R62 944 in order to maintain the current operating capacity of the company.

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

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

2007

	Leasehold improvements	Furniture and fittings	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Computer software	Computer equipment	Audio visual equipment	Total
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Carrying Value	8 983 687	58 675	37 818	160 452	-	1 017	528	9 242 177
Cost	18 716 018	263 771	241 223	246 850	10 928	66 762	3 151	19 548 703
Accumulated Depreciation	(9 732 331)	(205 096)	(203 405)	(86 398)	(10 928)	(65 745)	(2623)	(10 306 526)
								-
Additions	-	43 145	26 870	-	-	-	-	70 015
								-
Depreciation	(748 641)	(26 299)	(34 319)	(49 370)	-	(1017)	(528)	(860 174)
Carrying Value	8 235 046	75 521	30 369	111 082	-	-	-	8 452 018
Cost	18 716 018	306 916	268 093	246 850	10 928	66 762	3 151	19 618 718
Accumulated Depreciation	(10 480 972)	(231 395)	(237 724)	(135 768)	(10 928)	(66 762)	(3 151)	(11 166 700)

5.	INVENTORY	2008 R	2007 R
	Bar inventories Catering inventories	87 880 22 347	87 264 21 232
		110 227	108 496
6.	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
	Trade receivables Less: Provision for impairment of	329 925	221 962
	receivables	(2001)	(2 515)
		327 924	219 447

As at 30 June 2008, trade receivables at nominal value of R 2001 (2007: R 2 515) for the company were impaired and fully provided for. Movements in the provision for impairment of receivables were as follows:

<u>Reconciliation of provision for</u> <u>impairment of receivables</u>

Balance at beginning of the year Charge for the year Utilised	(2 515) (8 682) 9 196	(2459) (56)
Balance at end of the year	(2 001)	(2 515)

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

Past due and not impaired		
< 30 days	325 826	219 447
30 – 60 days	2 098	-
60 – 90 day	-	-
Total	327 924	219 447

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

7. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Electricity deposits	6 200	6 500
		6 200	6 500
8.	SALES		
	Bar Catering	672 250 2 897 236	735 296 3 932 181
	Total sales	3 569 486	4 667 477

		2008 R	2007 R
9.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
	The entity has the following bank accounts:		
	Current Account (Primary Bank Account) Standard Bank of South Africa Limited Account Number 080140114		
	Cash book balance at beginning of year - overdrawn	(28 556)	(25 473)
	Cash book balance at end of year	86 755	(28 556)
	Bank statement balance at beginning of year:	83 649	84 696
	Bank statement balance at end of year	85 759	83 649
	<u>Money Market Account</u> Standard Bank of South Africa Limited Account Number 084993359		
	Cash book balance at beginning of year	345 872	526 951
	Cash book balance at end of year	388 939	345 872
	Bank statement balance at beginning of year:	345 872	526 951
	Bank statement balance at end of year	388 939	345 872
	Call Account Cash book balance at beginning of year		8 939
	Cash book balance at end of year	-	
	Bank statement balance at beginning of year:		8 939
	Bank statement balance at end of year	-	-

		2008 R	2007 R
9.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
	Fixed Deposit		
	Standard Bank of South Africa Limited Account Number 088429725001		
	Cash book balance at beginning of year	750 000	-
	Cash book balance at end of year	750 000	750 000
	Bank statement balance at beginning of year:	750 000	-
	Bank statement balance at end of year	750 000	750 000
	Petty cash and cash floats		
	Cash book balances at beginning of year	8 780	8 780
	Cash book balances at end of year	6 111	8 780
	Total bank, cash and overdraft balances	1 231 805	1 076 096
10	. GOVERNMENT GRANTS		
	Total government grants	1 099 130	924 545
	Grants are received from the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality to cover operating deficits of the entity. The conditions of the grant have been met. No funds have been withheld.		

The company has not benefited from any other form of government assistance.

The prior year comparative has been restated. Refer to Note 37 for details.

		2008	2007
		R	R
11.	OTHER INCOME		
	Management fee	-	4 008
	Sundry income	422 546	289 862
	Total other income	422 546	293 870
12.	COST OF SALES		
	Opening inventory	108 496	77 671
	Purchases	2 290 680	2 523 392
		2 399 176	2 601 063
	Closing inventory	(110 227)	(108 496)
	Total cost of sales	2 288 949	2 492 567
13.	ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES		
	Accounting fees	49 060	36 720
	Auditing fees	65 165	66 695
	Total administration expenses	114 225	103 415
14.	SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION		
	EXPENSES		
	Commission on bookings	27 621	195 762
	Conferences and visits	42 890	34 867
	Marketing	125 744	99 511
	Subscriptions	21 769	19 904
	Total selling and distribution expenses	218 024	350 044
15.	EMPLOYEE RELATED COSTS		
	Employee related costs - salaries and		
	wages Employee related costs - contributions to	1 383 284	1 464 624
	UIF, WCA, pensions and medical aids	234 405	205 214
	Housing benefits and allowances	75 376	62 922
	Overtime payments	229 720	177 186
	Bonuses (annual and incentive)	126 840	110 241
	Other	339	315
	Total employee related costs	2 049 964	2 020 502
	There were no advances to employees.		
	Remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer		
	Annual remuneration	360 448	339 190
	Bonuses (annual and incentive)	52 388	42 998
	Contributions to UIF, medical aid and		
	Provident Fund	46 360	45 456
	Total	459 196	427 644

	2008 R	2007 R
16. REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE		
Building - internal	104 309	102 504
Computer equipment	-	482
Equipment	120 282	67 938
Maintenance agreements	9 895	38 773
Organ maintenance	13 224	16 453
Vehicles	16 125	3 889
Total repairs and maintenance	263 835	230 039
17. INTEREST PAID		
Interest paid	30 101	490
Total interest paid	30 101	490
18. CONTRACTED SERVICES		
Cleaning	156 472	152 171
Security	121 488	129 359
Total contracted services	277 960	281 530
19. GENERAL EXPENSES		
Cleaning materials	18 963	13 284
Computer consumables	19 922	12 128
Electricity and water	287 495	272 918
Equipment hire	135 336	89 391
Expendable equipment	23 989	29 374
Equipment consumables	23 625	43 732
Laundry	43 076	42 687
Licences	839	839
Locomotion casual	10 921	17 191
Motor vehicle	25 635	22 179
Parking rental	21 582	22 308
Postage, telephone and fax	127 243	146 111
Refuse	43 487	38 990
Sewerage	18 268	20 470
Staff meals	14 863	21 078
Stationery	43 546	41 649
Training and development of staff	20 398	27 456
Transport of staff	48 975	51 000
Travel and subsistence	40 739	39 972
Uniforms Venue decoration	22 172 99 598	20 880 113 107
Total general expenses	1 090 672	1 086 744

		2008 R	2007 R
20.	CASH GENERATED BY OPERATIONS		
	Surplus/(deficit) for the year Adjustment for:-	(897 069)	(387 907)
	Depreciation	847 145	860 174
	Interest income	(129 825)	(98 861)
	Interest paid	30 101	490
	Operating deficit before working capital		,
	changes:	(149 648)	373 896
	(Increase)/decrease in inventory	(1731)	(30 825)
	(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(108 477)	(50 766)
	(Increase)/decrease in other debtors	300	-
	Increase/(decrease) in creditors	378 485	236 238
	Cash utilised by operations	118 929	528 543

21. 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	1 231 805	1 104 652
Bank overdraft	-	(28 556)
Total cash and cash equivalents	1 231 805	1 076 096

22. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

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

23. 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 policy of the company is to provide retirement benefits for all its employees.

The contributions of R 96 453 (2007 : R 89 383) were expensed in the current year.

24. UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE

No such expenditure was incurred in the current year.

25. IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

No such expenditure was incurred in the current year.

26. FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

No such expenditure was incurred in the current year.

27. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

No capital expenditure has been authorised nor contracted for.

28. 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 entity.

29. IN-KIND DONATIONS AND ASSISTANCE

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

30. 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).

		2008 R	2007 R
31.	ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES IN TERMS OF MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT		
	31.1 Audit fees		
	Opening balance Current year audit fee Amount paid - current year Amount paid - previous years	65 165 (165) -	- 66 695 (66 695) -
	Balance unpaid (included in Trade and Other Payables)	65 000	<u> </u>
	<u>31.2 VAT</u>		
	VAT inputs receivables and VAT outputs payables are shown in note 2. All VAT returns have been submitted by the due date throughout the year.		
	31.3 PAYE and UIF		
	Opening balance Current year payroll deductions Amount paid - current year Amount paid - previous years Balance unpaid (included in Trade and Other Payables)	- 122 360 (121 152) 1 208	- 225 208 (225 208) -

		2008 R	2007 R
31.	ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES IN TERMS OF MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT (Continued)	ĸ	ĸ
	31.3 PAYE and UIF (Continued)		
	The PAYE and UIF deducted from the June 2008 payroll were paid over to the parent municipality during July 2008.The balance unpaid at year-end is included in Trade and Other Payables.		
	31.4 Pension and Medical Aid Deductions		
	Opening balance Current year payroll deductions and Council	-	-
	Contributions	218 813	227 699
	Amount paid - current year	(207 698)	(227 699)
	Amount paid - previous years Balance unpaid (included in Trade and		
	Other Payables)	11 115	-
	The medical aid contributions deducted from employees in the June 2008 payroll as well as Council's contributions to pension funds were		

31.5 Non- Compliance with the Municipal

included in Trade and Other Payables.

paid over to the parent municipality during July 2008. The balance unpaid at year-end is

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.

32. 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 100 000. The Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality has provided security in respect of the overdraft facilities.

Deposits attract interest at a rate that varies according the the prime banking rate. The company manages this interest rate risk by ensuring that all surplus funds are invested in fixed rate instruments and by maintaining the minimum possible balance in the current account.

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. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the company's exposure to bad debts is not significant. The maximum exposure is the carrying amount as disclosed in Note No.6 to the financial statements. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk in the company.

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.

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 mantain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through use of bank overdrafts and funding received from its parent municipality.

32. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

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.

33. 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 adminitration 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	1 099 130	1 055 724
Payroll costs	1 680 298	1 355 792

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

34. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

The company has entered into commercial leases on items of office equipment where it is not in the best interest of the company to purchase these assets. These leases have an average life of between 2 and 5 years with renewal.

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2008 R	2007 R
Within the next year	22 422	16 992
Two to five years	89 688	-

The current year expense relating to the above leases is included in note 19. These leases have no scalation for the entire period of the contract.

35. 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.

2008	2007
R	R

Total compensation paid to key management personnel

36. CORRECTION OF ERROR

36.1 VAT out put on Government grants

During the year ended 30 June 2007, the company failed to account for VAT out put on Grant income of R131 179, 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.

36.2 Other payables

During the year ended 30 June 2007, the company failed to raise an accrual for the June 2007 wages amounting to R14 349, as a result Employee related costs and Other payables per the annual financial statements were understated by this amount.

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

37. RESTATED PRIOR YEAR COMPARATIVES

37.1 Government grants (Statement of financial performance)

	R
Balance per the prior year audited financial	
statements at 30 June 2007	1 055 724
Correction of error (Note 36.1)	(131 179)
Restated balance at 30 June 2007	924 545
37.2 VAT (Statement of changes in net assets)	
Balance per the prior year audited financial statements at 30 June 2007	
	55 404
Correction of error (Note 36.1)	131 179
Restated balance at 30 June 2007	186 583
37.3 Employee related costs (Statement of financial performance) Balance per the prior year audited financial statements at 30 June 2007	1 450 275
Correction of error (Note 36.2)	14 349
Restated balance at 30 June 2007	1 464 624
37.4 Other payables (Statement of changes in net assets) Balance per the prior year audited financial statements at 30 June 2007	
Correction of error (Note 36.2)	14 349
Restated balance at 30 June 2007	14 349

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

Cost: Accumulated depreciation:									
Category	Opening Balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance	Opening Balance	Depreciation	Disposals	Closing Balance	Carrying Value
Other assets	19 618 718	62 944	-	19 681 662	(11 166 700)	(847 145)	-	(12 013 845)	7 667 817
Furniture and fittings	306 916	17 631	-	324 547	(231 395)	(24 857)	-	(256 252)	68 295
Office equipment	268 093	5 276	-	273 369	(237 724)	(21 850)	-	(259 574)	13 795
Motor vehicles	246 850	-	-	246 850	(135 768)	(49 369)	-	(185 137)	61 713
Computer software	10 928	-	-	10 928	(10 928)	-	-	(10 928)	-
Computer equipment	66 762	20 897	-	87 659	(66 762)	(2364)	-	(69 126)	18 533
Audio visual equipment	3 151	-	-	3 151	(3 151)	-	-	(3151)	-
Leasehold improvements	18 716 018	19 140		18 735 158	(10 480 972)	(748 705)	-	(11 229 677)	7 505 481
Total	19 618 718	62 944	-	19 681 662	(11 166 700)	(847 145)	-	(12 013 845)	7 667 817

THIS APPENDIX IS NOT APPLICABLE TO THIS ENTITY

APPENDIX B FEATHER MARKET PROMOTIONS Trading as FEATHER MARKET CENTRE (ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED UNDER SECTION 21) SEGMENTAL ANALYSIS OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AS AT 30 JUNE 2008

Department	Opening Balance	Additions	Under- Construction	Disposals	Closing Balance	Opening Balance	Depreciation	Disposals	Closing Balance	Carrying Value
Municipal Council					-				-	-
Administration					-				-	-
Technical Services					-				-	-
Regional Services					-				-	-
Total	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-

THIS APPENDIX IS NOT APPLICABLE TO THIS ENTITY

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

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

APPENDIX D(1) FEATHER MARKET PROMOTIONS Trading as FEATHER MARKET CENTRE (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 - bar and catering	1 280 537	1 395 000	(114 463)	-8.21%	N/A		
Gross profit - rental of facilities	1 101 277	995 000	106 277	10.68%	The increase from rental was due to large increase in rental of space for events such as exhibitions & concerts.		
Government grants	1 099 130	1 099 130	-	0.00%	N/A		
Interest earned	129 825	114 792	15 033	13.10%	N/A		
Sundry income	422 546	415 000	7 546	1.82%	N/A		
Expenditure							
Employee related costs	2 049 964	1 990 580	59 384	2.98%	N/A		
Repairs and maintenance	263 835	272 000	(8 165)	-3.00%	N/A		
General expenses	2 616 585	1 756 342	860 243	48.98%	Actual expenditure exceeded the budgeted figures mainly due to inflationary increases and increases in expenditure directly associated with the increase in revenue, namely selling and distribution expenses, contracted services and others.		
Net deficit	(897 069)	-					

THIS APPENDIX IS NOT APPLICABLE TO THIS ENTITY

APPENDIX D(2) FEATHER MARKET PROMOTIONS Trading as FEATHER MARKET CENTRE (ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED UNDER SECTION 21)

ACTUAL VERSUS BUDGET (ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008

	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	Explanation of significant variances
	Actual	Under	Total	Budget	Variance	Variance	greater than 5% versus budget
		Construction	Additions				
	R	R	R	R	R	%	(Explanations to be recorded)
Municipal Council			-		-		
Administration			-		-		
Technical Services			-		-		
Regional Services			-		-		
Total	-	-	-	-	-		