



social development

---

Department:  
Social Development  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**2009/10**  
**STATE OF SOUTH AFRICAN REGISTERED**  
**NONPROFIT ORGANISATIONS**  
**ISSUED IN TERMS OF**  
**THE NONPROFIT ORGANISATIONS ACT 71**  
**OF 1997**

*"A REPORT FROM THE NATIONAL NPO DATABASE"*

April 2010

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	3
INTRODUCTION.....	4
2. DEFINING A NONPROFIT ORGANISATION.....	4
3 THE NPO ACT AND ITS REGISTRATION FACILITY.....	5
3.1 NPO Registration Requirements .....	5
3.2 NPO Compliance Requirements.....	5
3.3 Annual Growth Rate of Registered NPOs .....	6
3.4 New Applications Received for the Financial Year 2009/10.....	6
3.5 Cancelled Registration.....	7
4 THE SIZE AND SCOPE OF REGISTER NONPROFIT ORGANISATIONS .....	8
4.1 Type of Organisation .....	8
4.2 Nonprofit Classification Sectors.....	9
4.2.1 Sector Comparative Growth rate.....	9
4.3 Provincial Breakdown on Registered NPOs .....	10
4.3.1 GAUTENG .....	10
4.3.2 EASTERN CAPE.....	13
4.3.3 FREE STATE .....	15
4.3.4 KWAZULU NATAL .....	17
4.3.5 LIMPOPO.....	20
4.3.6 MPUMALANGA.....	22
4.3.7 NORTH WEST.....	25
4.3.8 NORTHERN CAPE.....	27
4.3.9 WESTERN CAPE.....	29
5 CONCLUSION .....	32
APPENDIX 1: NONPROFIT ORGANISATIONS CLASSIFICATION .....	33
APPENDIX 2: REGISTERED NPOS PER SECTORS PER PROVINCES .....	38
APPENDIX 3: 2008/09 -2009/10 FY REGISTERED NPOS PER CLASSIFICATION	39

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Nonprofit Organisations Act 71 of 1997 (NPO Act) was enacted to establish an administrative and regulatory framework within which nonprofit organisations can conduct their affairs through a registration facility. This report is issued in terms of section 25 of the NPO Act that aims to increase accessibility to information on registered Nonprofit Organisations (NPOs).

An NPO is defined, in terms of section 1 of the NPO Act, as a trust, company or other association of persons established for a public purpose and of which its income and property are not distributable to its members or office bearers except as reasonable compensation for services rendered. Nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) and community based organisations (CBOs) are collectively known as nonprofit organisations (NPOs).

To apply for registration as a NPO, organisations fill-in a prescribed application form and submit it to the Department of Social Development with two copies of the organisation's founding document i.e. a constitution for a volunteer association; memorandum and articles of association with the company's registration letter for a not-for-profit company; and a deeds of trust with the trustees authorisation letter for a trust. The founding document of the organisation must meet the requirements of section 12 of the NPO Act.

By the end of March 2010, the Department received 15 920 applications from organisations seeking registration status which is a nominal increase of 10% from the previous financial year. On average, the Department received about 60 applications per day. Most of the applications come from Gauteng (51%), KwaZulu Natal (30%) and the Eastern Cape (30%). The Northern Cape submitted the less number of applications (4%).

Of total number of applications received for this financial year, 10 309 (65%) were eventually registered within the required period of two months on receipt of application and 5 611 (35%) did not meet the requirements of sections 12-13 of the NPO Act to be registered.

Over the years, there has been a significant increased demand on the NPO registration. By the end of March 2010, the total number of registered organisations was 65 633 since the inception of the NPO Act. For the last five years, there has been a steady growth rate of almost 15% per annual on the NPO Register. During the same period, only less than 1% of registered NPOs were de-registered annually for non-compliance.

Gauteng province has the most number of registered NPO at 32% followed by KwaZulu Natal with 21% and Limpopo and Western Cape at 10% respectively. The Northern Cape has the less number of NPOs with 2%.

Registered NPOs are grouped, accordingly to the International Classification of Nonprofit Organisations (ICNPO). Social Services is the leading sector (33%) followed by the community development and housing sector (21%). International organisations (0.1%) are the less number of registered NPOs.

It is evident that as much as registration is voluntary, a large number of organisations choose to register as a nonprofit organisation and be accountable to a public office that holds information of registered NPOs in custodian to members of the public to access.

## **INTRODUCTION**

South African Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) play a very significant role in nourishing our young democracy and addressing the needs of vulnerable communities and groups. These organisations are characterized by a wide variety of organisations of different sizes and shapes across the political, economic and social spectrum of society.

Recognizing the invaluable role of the nonprofit sector (CSOs) in our society, the South African government, like any other modern democratic government, has created an enabling legal environment to support and encourage the formation of organisations. This legal framework is rooted in the fundamental human rights culture of the country's Constitution.

The right to freedom of religion, belief and opinion; of expression and; of association as contained in the Bills of Rights is essential for the civil society formations. This means that everyone has the right to associate with other people and form organisations and express themselves in what ever way they choose provided that this is done in compliance with existing laws. Recent international and national studies recognised that South African legislative framework on NPOs is the most progressive international and thus match the international good standards and practices for an enabling environment on civil society.

The Nonprofit Organisations Act 71 of 1997 (NPO Act) is the primary legislation within the legal framework for NPOs. The main purpose of the NPO Act is to create an enabling environment in which NPOs can flourish and to establish an administrative and regulatory framework within which organisations can conduct their affairs. Specifically, the Act aimed at encouraging NPOs to maintain adequate standards of governance, transparency and accountability and to create an environment within which the public may have access to information on registered organisations.<sup>1</sup>

This report is issued in terms of section 25 of the NPO Act that aims to increase accessibility to information on registered NPOs. This report entails a synoptic analysis of the nonprofit organisations that have chosen to register in terms of the NPO Act. It relates the size and scope of registered NPOs by sector and province.

## **2. DEFINING A NONPROFIT ORGANISATION**

Nonprofit Organisations is an associated term for civil society organisations that range from faith and community based organisations, charities (welfare), traditional organisations like social and sports clubs, and a host of other development and social forms of organisations working tirelessly on the social fabric of society. These organisations are commonly referred to as non-governmental organisations (NGOs), community based organisations (CBOs) and faith based organisations (FBOs).

Section 1 (x) of the Nonprofit Organisations Act 71 of 1997 defines an NPO as a trust, company or other association of persons that is has been established for a public purpose and the income and property of which are not to be distributed to

---

<sup>1</sup> The objectives of the NPO Act are enlisted in section 2 of the NPO Act.

its members or office bearers except as reasonable compensation for service rendered.

This definition makes provision for organisations that have been established in terms of the Trust Property Controls Act of 1982 as amended (Nonprofit Trusts), the Companies Act of 2008 (not-for-profit incorporated companies) or in terms of Common Law (voluntary associations).

Voluntary associations are usually coupled with CBOs as they are traditionally informal types of organisations that are rooted in communities they serve. Nonprofit Trusts and not-for-profit incorporated companies are usually NGOS that are much more sophisticated and are mostly urban based organisations that have a reach beyond their immediate geographical office base.

The NPO Act therefore provides a much needed registration facility for all these organisations thus creating a central depository of all registered nonprofit organisations that is accessible to the public.

### **3 THE NPO ACT AND ITS REGISTRATION FACILITY**

The Department of Social Development is responsible for the implementation of the NPO Act. A Directorate for Nonprofit Organisations has been established, in terms of section 4, to administer the provisions of the Act. The core business of this Directorate is essential to provide an efficient registration facility for organisations and to ensure accessibility to records of register organisations. The registration standards and procedures including the obligations of registered NPOs are articulated within the NPO Act.

This section gives an overview on the legislative requirements for registering organisations including the growth rate of registered NPO comparatively over last three years, new applications received and deregistered NPO (cancelled, voluntary deregistered and dissolved) for this year of 2009.

#### **3.1 NPO Registration Requirements**

Every organisation that seeks to register as an NPO in terms of sections 12 and 13 of the NPO Act submit a constitution (founding document) and a completed prescribed application form that contains the organisation's contact and the office bearers' details.

Section 13 (2) obligates the NPO Directorate to complete the assessment of each application within two months. Applications that meet the requirements are registered in terms of section 15 of the NPO Act and those that do not meet the requirements are returned to the applicants with advice on how to meet the requirements.

#### **3.2 NPO Compliance Requirements**

Once the organisation is registered, it is obligated, in terms of sections 18 and 19, to submit within nine months after the end of its financial year, annual reports (a narrative report, annual financial statement and an accounting officer's report) including any changes to the organisation's constitution, physical address and office bearers.

In terms of section 21, registered NPOs that do not comply are cancelled. However, section 20 requires that a non-compliance notice of 30 days

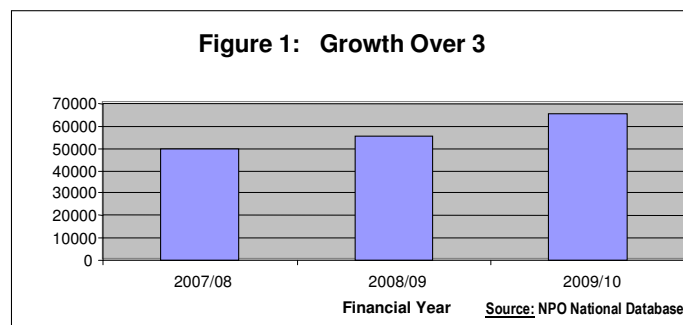
should first be sent to the organisation to give it an opportunity to ratify its status before cancellation can be effected.

A registered NPO may also voluntarily deregister in terms of section 23(1) or dissolve in terms of section 23(2) of the Act. In this case the NPO must provide a 30 days notice of the intention to deregister or dissolve.

Once an organisation has been cancelled, deregistered or dissolved, as the case may be, it is a criminal offence, in terms of section 29, for any such organisation to represent itself as being validly registered in terms of the NPO Act. The offence is also extended to a person(s) using the registration number of another organisation's and making any false representation in any report submitted to in terms of this Act. A person(s) convicted for these offences is liable to a fine or to imprisonment or to both fine and imprisonment, in terms of section 30 of the NPO Act.

### 3.3 Annual Growth Rate of Registered NPOs

Over the years, there has been a significant increased demand on the NPO registration. For example, the chart below indicate that the register of NPO (database) has increase from 49 826 registered organisations in 2007/08 to 55 341 registered organisations in 2008/09. By the end of March 2010, the total number of registered organisations was 65 633. These increases translated into an exponential growth rate of almost 15% annually. During the same period, only less than 1% of registered NPOs were de-registered annually was for non-compliance.

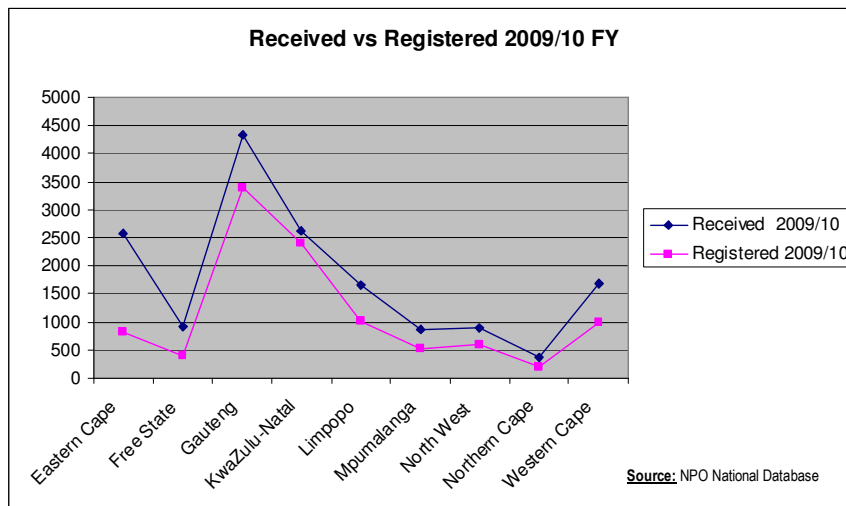


### 3.4 New Applications Received for the Financial Year 2009/10

For this financial year i.e. from April 2009 to March 2010, the Department received 15 920 applications from organisations seeking registration status. This therefore means that on average, the Department received 1 327 applications per month amounting to an average of 60 applications per day.

Of the annual total applications received, 10 309 (65%) ultimate met the requirements and were registered within the required two months period. In other words, 39 organisations, on average, are registered on a daily basis. Therefore, the registered of NPOs increase by 8.3% on a monthly basis.

The chart below depicts the number of applications received and registered per province.



As illustrated, most of the applications are from Gauteng (51%), Kwazulu Natal (30%), and Eastern Cape (30%) followed by the Western Cape (19%). Free State, North West and Mpumalanga (9%) including the Northern Cape (4%) submitted least than the national average of 20% of the applications. The same can also be concluded with regard to the rate of provincial registration of NPOs.

This graph further suggest that there is a high probability of Gauteng and Eastern Cape applications not getting register at the first attempt of applying due to the number of applications received that do not meet the registration requirements. The Northern Cape and KwaZulu Natal have a much higher success rate on applications meeting the requirements.

### 3.5 Cancelled Registration

A thirty (30) days notice is served to all those registered NPOs whose reports are due as per requirements of section 20 of the NPO Act. Failure to comply with this notice, an organisation registration status is cancelled in terms of section 21 for the NPO Act. Section 23 of the NPO Act also makes provision for registered NPO may also voluntary deregistered or dissolved.

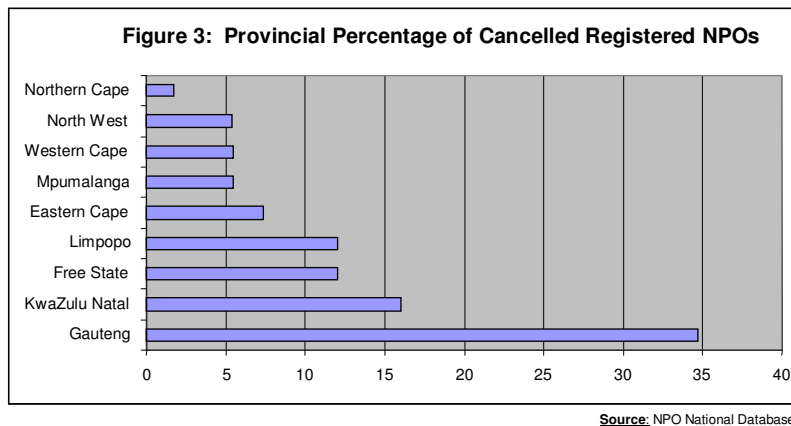
During this financial year, a significant number of registered NPOs were deregistered due to non-compliance as indicated in the table below. However, only less than 2% of the total number of registered NPOs was deregistered for this financial year.

Table 1: 2009/10 Cancelled & Deregistered NPOs

Type of De-Registration	Number of NPO
Voluntarily Deregistration	4
Dissolved	1
Cancelled (Non-Compliant) NPOs	1028
<b>Total</b>	<b>1033</b>

Source: NPO National Database

The levels of deregistered NPOs in provinces mirror the number of registered in the provinces. This is illustrated in chart below where Gauteng has 35% of deregistered NPOs with KwaZulu Natal at 16% and the Northern Cape NPOs are less deregistered (2%).

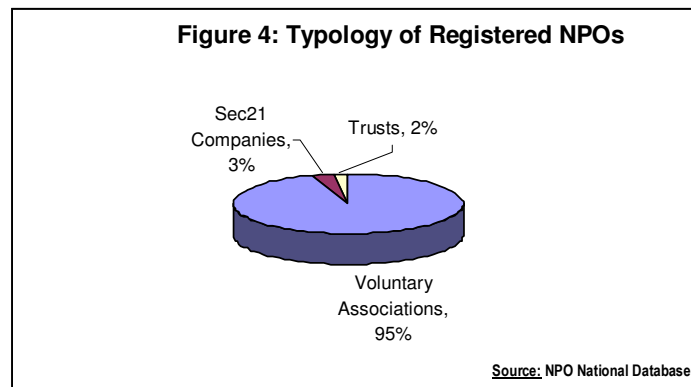


#### 4 THE SIZE AND SCOPE OF REGISTER NONPROFIT ORGANISATIONS

The Department is obligated in terms of section 24 of the NPO Act to keep a register all those NPOs that have registered and of those that have being cancelled in terms of this Act. The Department is also obligated to make this listing available to members of the public. By the end of March 2010, there were a total of 65 633 registered NPOs on the national database. This section provides a synoptic analysis on the types of organisations registered and in what are they involved.

##### 4.1 Type of Organisation

A registered NPO can either be a Voluntary Association, a Section 21 Company or a Trust. Figure 4 below indicates the type of registered NPO.



Majority of registered NPOs are Voluntary Associations (95%) whereas Section 21 Companies consist of 3% and nonprofit Trusts are 2%. Voluntary Associations can be categorised as Community Based Organisations (CBOs) as they are traditional informal types of organisational form that are rooted in communities. Nongovernmental Organisations (NGOs) are usually section 21 companies and trusts as they are much sophisticated and are mostly urban based organisations that have a reach beyond their immediate locality.



## 4.2 Nonprofit Classification Sectors

Registered NPOs are grouped, informed by their founding documents mission and objectives, accordingly to the International Classification of Nonprofit Organisations (ICNPO). The details of each sub-section are given as appendix 1.

The table below indicates the number of NPOs operating in different sectors.

**Table 3: Registered NPO per Sectors**

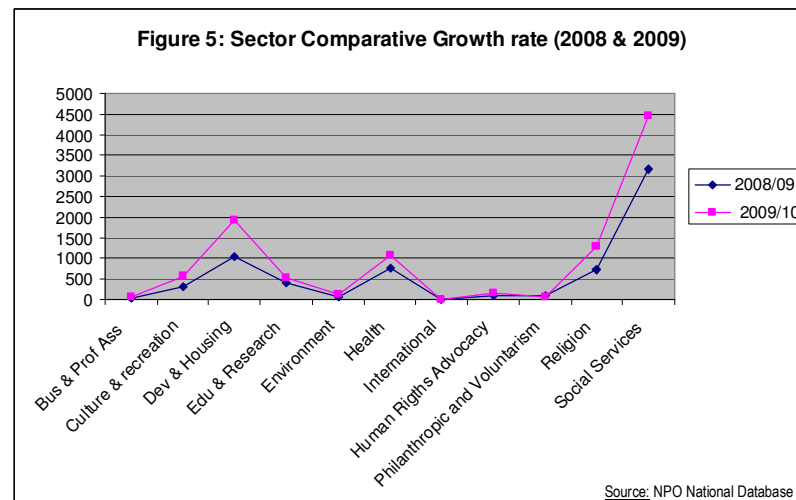
CLASSIFICATION	Total number
Social Services	21 636
Development and Housing	13 936
Education and Research	8 010
Health	7 811
Religion	7 408
Culture and Recreation	3 451
Law, Advocacy, and Politics	1 385
Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion	827
Environment	797
Business and Professional Associations, Unions	323
International	47
Not elsewhere classified	2
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>65 633</b>

Source: NPO National Database

Social Services is the leading sector (33%) followed by the community development and housing sector (21%). International organisations (0.1%) are the less number of registered NPOs. Appendix 2 entitles number of registered NPOs per sectors in the provinces.

### 4.2.1 Sector Comparative Growth rate

The figure below represents the growth rate of registered NPOs per sector when compared with those registered last year.

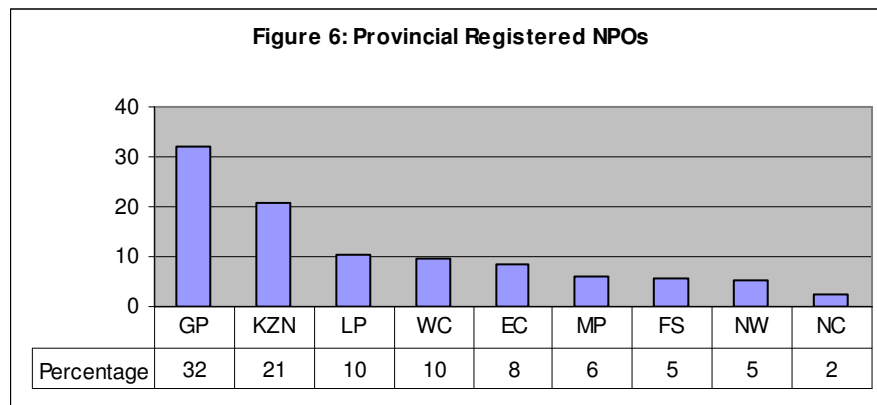


As illustrated, Social Service is still the leading sector despite only growing by 29% which is below the average rate of 35%. The International sector has a significant growth rate of 62% although it increased only from three (3) NPOs last to eight (8) this year. The Philanthropic and Voluntarism sector has experience a negative

growth rate of -29% as less NPOs (76 NPOs) were register compare to last year (98 NPOs). Appendix 3 provides a detailed table on the number of registered NPOs for 2008/09 and 2009/10 financial years.

### 4.3 Provincial Breakdown on Registered NPOs

The next chart below gives the total number of registered NPOs per province.



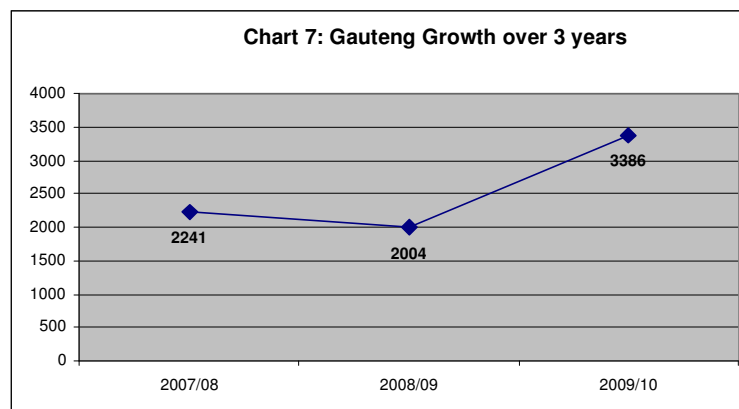
Gauteng province has the most number of registered NPO at 32% followed by KwaZulu Natal with 21% and Limpopo at 10%. The Northern Cape has the less number of NPOs with 2%. A detailed analysis of NPOs in the provinces is provided below.

#### 4.3.1 GAUTENG

Gauteng province has the highest percentage of registered NPOs (32%) compared to all the other eight provinces.

##### 4.3.1.1 Annual Growth Rate of Registered NPOs

Chart 7 illustrates the trend of registered NPOs over three financial years.



Source: NPO National Database

In 2007/08 2 241 organisations were registered which led to a decrease in 2008/09 of 2 004 organisations and a tremendous increase in 2009/10 of 3 386.

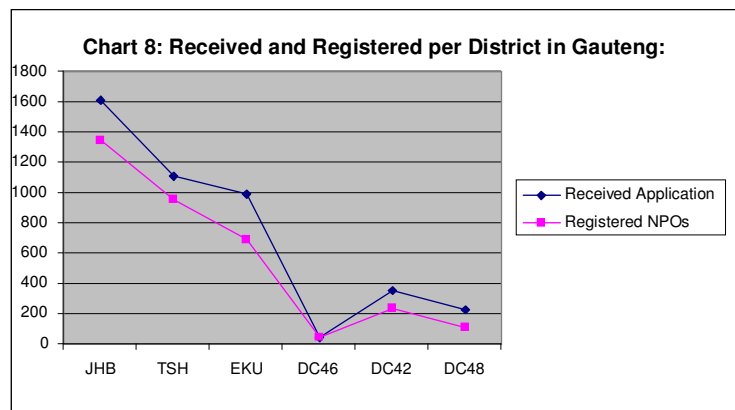
### 4.3.1.2 New Applications Received and Registered for the Financial Year 2009/10

For this financial year i.e. from April 2009 to March 2010, the Department received 4 337 applications from organisations seeking registration status in Gauteng. Of the annual total applications received, 3 386 (78%) ultimate met the requirements and were registered within the required two months period.

Table 4: New Applications Received and Registered for the Financial Year 2009/10

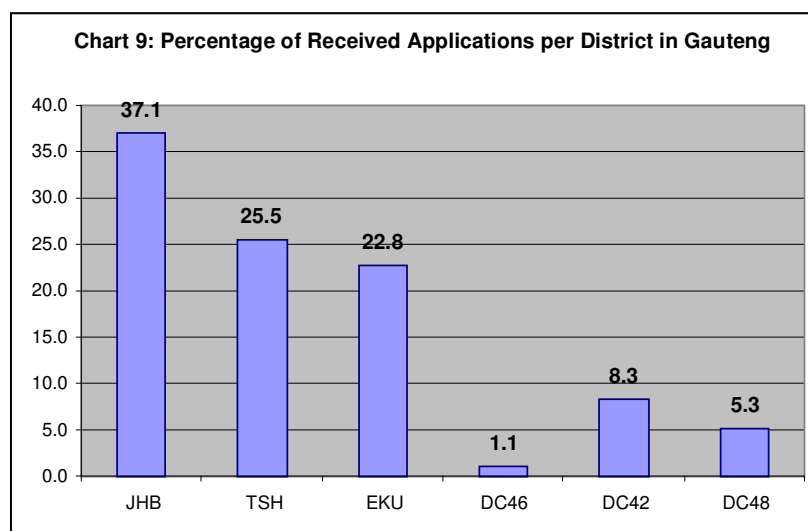
District Municipality	District Code	Received Application	Registered NPOs
City of Johannesburg Metropolitan	JHB	1609	1346
City of Tshwane Metropolitan	TSH	1105	957
Ekurhuleni Municipality Metropolitan	EKU	989	694
Metsweding District Municipality	DC46	48	42
Sedibeng District Municipality	DC42	358	238
West Rand District Municipality	DC48	228	109
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4337</b>	<b>3386</b>

The chart below depicts the number of applications received and registered per district municipality. As illustrated, most applications are from the metropolitan districts and thus urban areas have the highest number of registered NPOs in Gauteng.



Source: NPO National Database

The chart 9 below depicts the percentage of received applications per district municipality for 2009/10 FY.



Source: NPO National Database

As illustrated, most of the applications are from City of Johannesburg Metropolitan (37%), City of Tshwane Metropolitan (26%), and Ekurhuleni Municipality Metropolitan (23%) and for Metsweding, Sedibeng and West Rand district municipalities less than 10% of applications were received.

#### 4.3.1.3 Nonprofit Classification Sectors

The table below indicates the number of NPOs operating in different sectors for Gauteng since the inception of the NPO Act 71, 1997.

**Table 5: Nonprofit Classification Sectors**

Sector	Registered	%
International	35	0.17
Business and Professional Associations, Unions	156	0.74
Environment	243	1.15
Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion	310	1.47
Law, Advocacy, and Politics	504	2.39
Culture and Recreation	1349	6.40
Health	1940	9.20
Education and Research	2415	11.45
Religion	3274	15.53
Development and Housing	3853	18.27
Social Services	7006	33.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>21085</b>	

Social Services is the leading sector (33%) followed by the Development and housing sector (18%). International organisations (0.2%) are the less number of registered NPOs.

#### 4.3.1.4 Cancelled Registration

During this financial year, 359 registered NPOs were deregistered and 99% was deregistered due to non-compliance as indicated in the table below.

**Table 6: 2009/10 Cancelled & Deregistered NPOs**

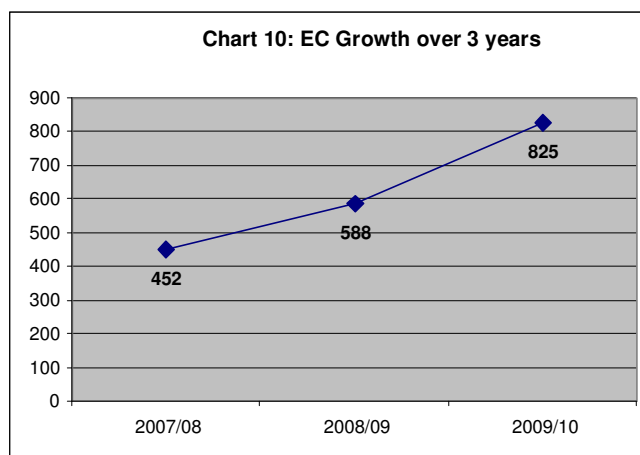
Type of De-Registration	Number of NPO
Cancelled (Non-Compliant) NPOs	355
Dissolved	1
Voluntarily Deregistration	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>359</b>

## 4.3.2 EASTERN CAPE

Out of the national figure of 65 633 registered NPOs only 8% are organisations in the Eastern Cape Province.

### 4.3.2.1 Annual Growth Rate of Registered NPOs

Chart 10 illustrates the trend of registered NPOs over three financial years. In 2007/08 the National Department registered 452 organisations, in 2008/09 the figure increased to 588 and 825 in 2009/10.



Source: NPO National Database

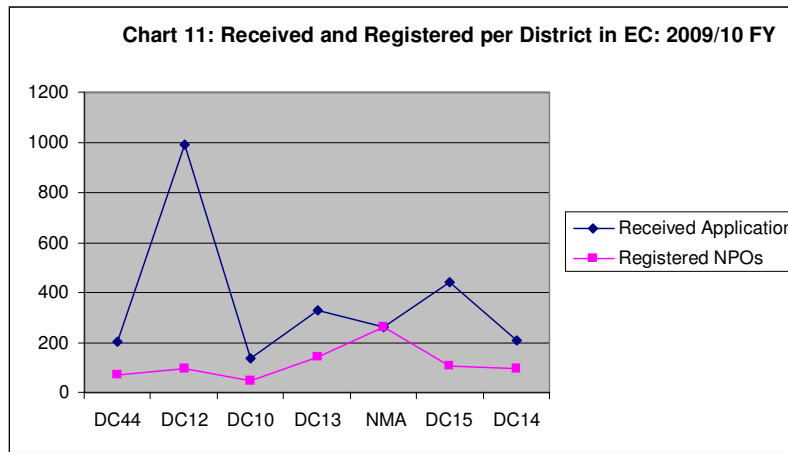
### 4.3.2.2 New Applications Received and Registered for the Financial Year 2009/10

For this financial year i.e. from April 2009 to March 2010, the Department received 2 578 applications from organisations seeking registration status in Eastern Cape. Of the annual total applications received, 825 (32%) ultimately met the requirements and were registered within the required two months period.

**Table 7: New Applications Received and Registered for the Financial Year 2009/10**

District Municipality	District Code	Received Application	Registered NPOs
Alfred Nzo District Municipality	DC44	204	86
Amatole District Municipality	DC12	994	98
Cacadu District Municipality	DC10	138	53
Chris Hani District Municipality	DC13	330	141
Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan	NMA	261	234
O.R. Tambo District Municipality	DC15	440	105
Ukhahlamba District Municipality	DC14	211	108
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>2578</b>	<b>825</b>

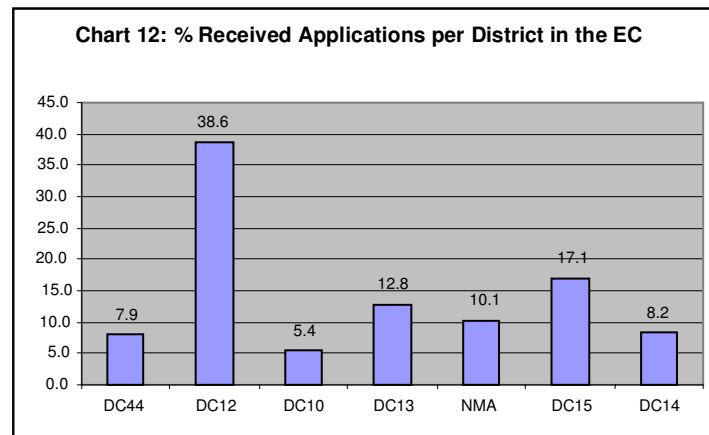
The chart below depicts the number of applications received and registered per district municipality.



Source: NPO National Database

The above graph suggest that there is a high probability of applications not getting register at the first attempt of applying due to the number of applications received that do not meet the registration requirements. However, it also illustrate that there is a high compliance rate in Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan municipality.

The chart below depicts the percentage of received applications per district municipality for 2009/10 FY



Source: NPO National Database

As illustrated, most of the applications are from Amatole District Municipality (39%), O.R.Tambo District Municipality (17%), Chris Hani District Municipality (13%) and Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan (10%) and for Alfred Nzo, Cacadu and Ukhahlamba district municipalities less than 10% of applications were received in each.

#### 4.3.2.3 Registration per Sector

The table below indicates the number of NPOs operating in different sectors for Eastern Cape since the inception of the NPO.

**Table 8: Nonprofit Classification Sectors**

Sector	Registered	%
Business and Professional Associations, Unions	20	0.36
Environment	53	0.95
Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion	66	1.19
Law, Advocacy, and Politics	118	2.13
Culture and Recreation	186	3.35
Religion	352	6.34
Health	678	12.21
Education and Research	896	16.14
Development and Housing	1217	21.92
Social Services	1965	35.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>5551</b>	

Social Services is the leading sector (35%) followed by the Development and housing sector (22%). Business and Professional Associations, Unions (0.4%) and Environment (1%) are the less number of registered NPOs.

#### 4.3.2.4 Cancelled Registration

During this financial year, 76 registered NPOs were deregistered and 99% was due to non-compliance as indicated in the table below.

**Table 9: 2009/10 Cancelled & Deregistered NPOs**

Type of De-Registration	Number of NPO
Cancelled (Non-Compliant) NPOs	75
Voluntarily Deregistration	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>

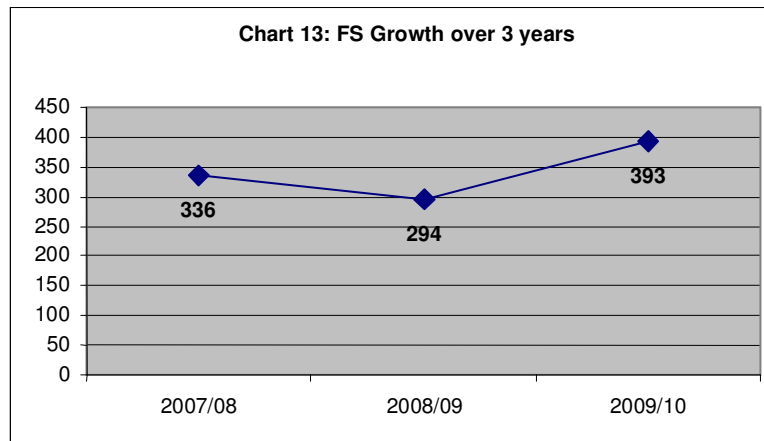
Source: NPO Database

#### 4.3.3 FREE STATE

Out of the national figure of 65 633 registered NPOs only 5% are organisations in the Free State.

##### 4.3.3.1 Annual Growth Rate of Registered NPOs

Chart 13 illustrates the trend of registered NPOs over three financial years. In 2007/08 the National Department registered 336 organisations, in 2008/09 the figure decreased to 294 with a slight increase of 393 for 2009/10.



Source: NPO National Database

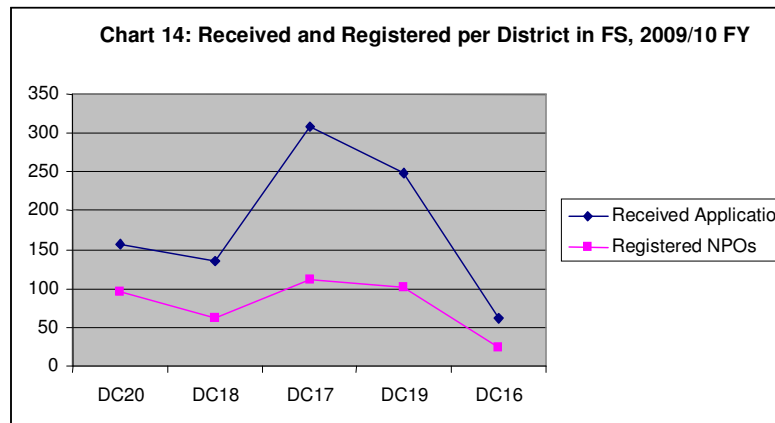
### 4.3.3.2 New Applications Received and Registered for the Financial Year 2009/10

For this financial year i.e. from April 2009 to March 2010, the Department received 910 applications from organisations seeking registration status in Free State. Of the annual total applications received, 393 (43%) ultimate met the requirements and were registered within the required two months period.

**Table 10: New Applications Received and Registered for the Financial Year 2009/10**

District Municipality	District Code	Received Application	Registered NPOs
Fezile Dabi District Municipality	DC20	157	96
Lejweleputswa District Municipality	DC18	136	61
Motheo District Municipality	DC17	308	111
Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality	DC19	248	102
Xhariep District Municipality	DC16	61	23
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>910</b>	<b>393</b>

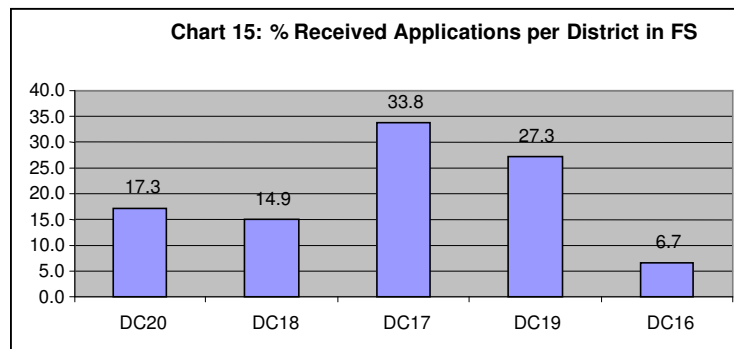
The chart below depicts the number of applications received and registered per district municipality.



Source: NPO National Database

The above graph suggest that there is a high probability of applications not getting register at the first attempt of applying due to the number of applications received that do not meet the registration requirements.

The chart below depicts the percentage of received applications per district municipality for 2009/10 FY.



Source: NPO National Database



As illustrated, most of the applications are from Motheo District Municipality (34%), Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality (27%), Fezile Dabi District Municipality (17%) and Lejweleputswa District Municipality (10%) and Xhariep district municipality with less than 10% received applications.

#### 4.3.3.3 Registration per Sectors

The table below indicates the number of NPOs operating in different sectors for Free State since the inception of the NPO Act.

**Table 11: Nonprofit Classification Sectors**

Sector	Registered	%
International	1	0.03
Business and Professional Associations, Unions	12	0.34
Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion	21	0.59
Environment	39	1.10
Law, Advocacy, and Politics	78	2.19
Culture and Recreation	148	4.16
Religion	289	8.12
Education and Research	447	12.56
Health	490	13.77
Development and Housing	702	19.72
Social Services	1332	37.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>3559</b>	

Social Services is the leading sector (37%) followed by the Development and housing sector (20%). International organisations (0.03%) are the less number of registered NPOs.

#### 4.3.3.4 Cancelled Registration

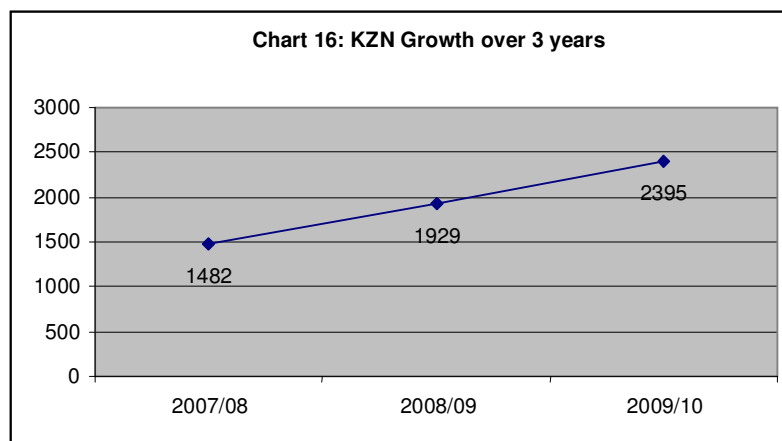
During this financial year (2009/10), 124 registered NPOs were deregistered due to non-compliance.

### 4.3.4 KWAZULU NATAL

KwaZulu Natal has the second highest percentage of registered NPOs (21%).

#### 4.3.4.1 Annual Growth Rate of Registered NPOs

Chart 16 illustrates the trend of registered NPOs over three financial years. There has been a sharp increase over the years. In 2007/08 1 482 organisations were registered with an increase of 1 929 organisations in 2008/09 and a tremendous increase of 2 395 in 2009/10.



Source: NPO National Database

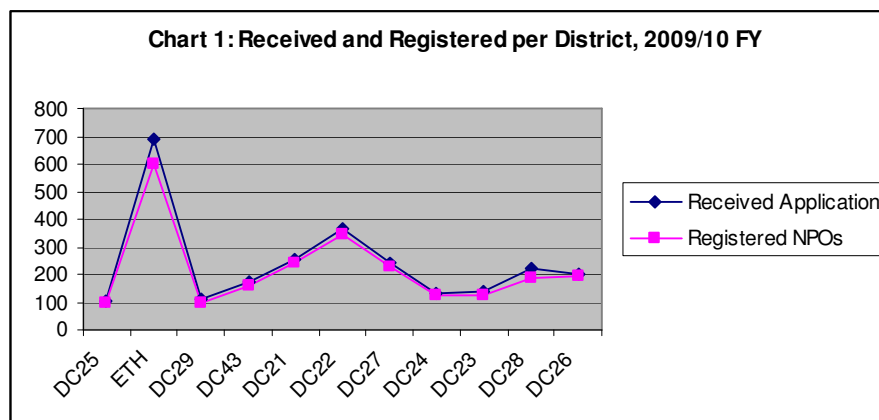
#### 4.3.4.2 New Applications Received and Registered for the Financial Year 2009/10

For this financial year i.e. from April 2009 to March 2010, the Department received 2 628 applications from organisations seeking registration status in KwaZulu Natal. Of the annual total applications received, 2 395 (91%) ultimate met the requirements and were registered within the required two months period.

**Table 12: New Applications Received and Registered for the Financial Year 2009/10**

District Municipality	District Code	Received Application	Registered NPOs
Amajuba District Municipality	DC25	116	96
eThekweni Municipality Metropolitan	ETH	725	602
iLembe District Municipality	DC29	110	99
Sisonke District Municipality	DC43	176	156
Ugu District District Municipality	DC21	254	243
Umgungundlovu District Municipality	DC22	371	348
Umkhanyakude District Municipality	DC27	244	226
Umzinyathi District Municipality	DC24	134	121
Uthukela District Municipality	DC23	135	122
uThungulu District Municipality	DC28	219	186
Zululand District Municipality	DC26	144	196
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>2628</b>	<b>2395</b>

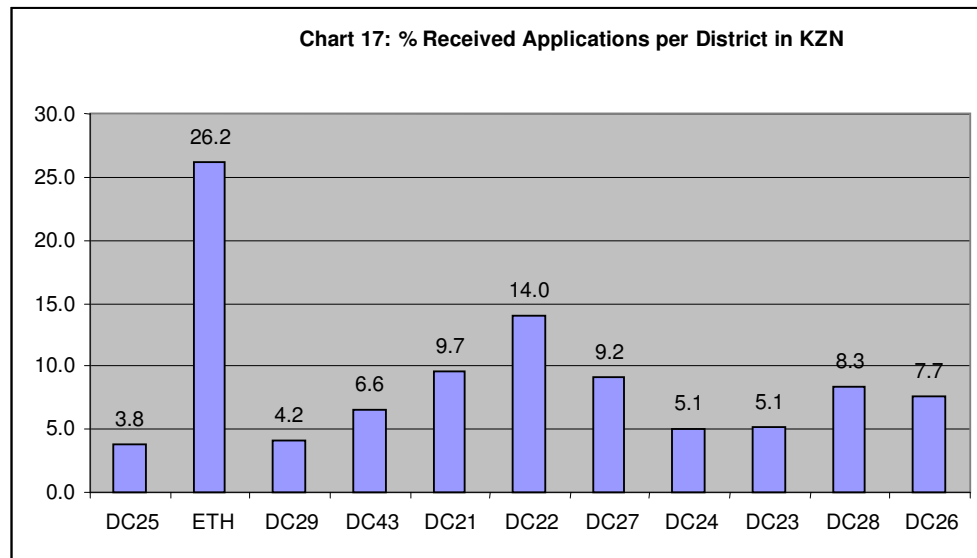
The chart below depicts the number of applications received and registered per district municipality.



Source: NPO National Database

As illustrated, most applications are from the metropolitan district and thus eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality have the highest number of registered NPOs. The chart further illustrates a high compliance rate in all the district municipalities.

The chart 3 below depicts the percentage of received applications per district municipality for 2009/10 FY.



Source: NPO National Database

As illustrated, most of the applications are from eThekweni Metropolitan (26%), UMgungundlovu District Municipality (14%), respectively and Amajuba District Municipality with the lowest 3.8%.

#### 4.3.4.3 Registration per Sectors

The table below indicates the number of NPOs operating in different sectors for KwaZulu Natal since the inception of the NPO Act 71, 1997.

**Table 13: Nonprofit Classification Sectors**

Sector	Registered	%
International	3	0.02
Business and Professional Associations, Unions	41	0.30
Environment	108	0.79
Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion	156	1.14
Law, Advocacy, and Politics	221	1.62
Culture and Recreation	552	4.05
Education and Research	1540	11.30
Religion	1553	11.39
Health	1700	12.47
Development and Housing	3118	22.88
Social Services	4636	34.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>13629</b>	

Social Services is the leading sector (34%) followed by the Development and housing sector (23%). International organisations (0.02%) are the less number of registered NPOs.

#### 4.3.4.4 Cancelled Registration

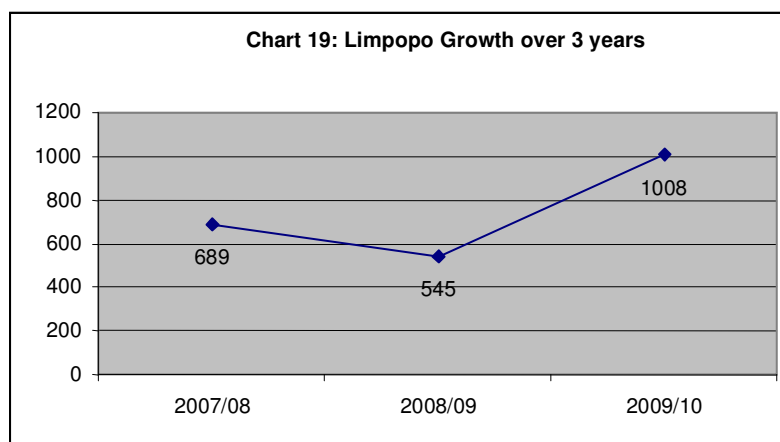
During this financial year (2009/10), 165 registered NPOs were deregistered due to non-compliance.

#### 4.3.5 LIMPOPO

Out of the national figure of 65 633 registered NPOs, 10% are organisations in Limpopo.

##### 4.3.5.1 Annual Growth Rate of Registered NPOs

Chart 19 illustrates the trend of registered NPOs over three financial years. In 2007/08 the National Department registered 689 organisations, in 2008/09 the figure decreased to 545 with a tremendous increase of 1 008 for 2009/10.



Source: NPO National Database

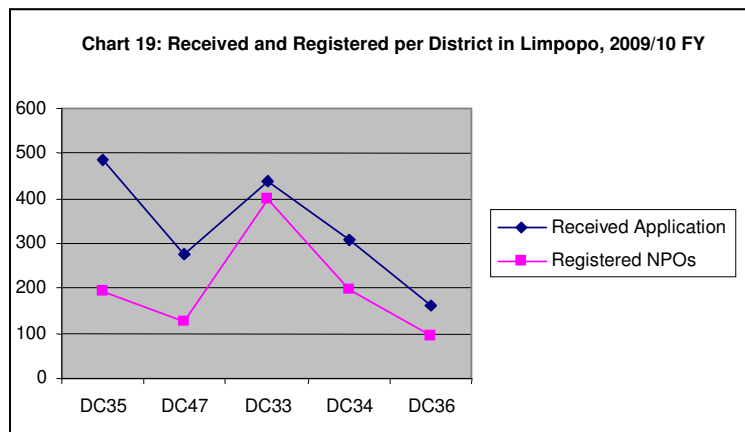
##### 4.3.5.2 New Applications Received and Registered for the Financial Year 2009/10

For this financial year i.e. from April 2009 to March 2010, the Department received 1 668 applications from organisations seeking registration status in Free State. Of the annual total applications received, **1 008** (60%) ultimate met the requirements and were registered within the required two months period.

Table 15: New Applications Received and Registered for the Financial Year 2009/10

District Municipality	District Code	Received Application	Registered NPOs
Capricorn District Municipality	DC35	485	195
Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality	DC47	276	125
Mopani District Municipality	DC33	438	398
Vhembe District Municipality	DC34	308	197
Waterberg District Municipality	DC36	161	93
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>1668</b>	<b>1008</b>

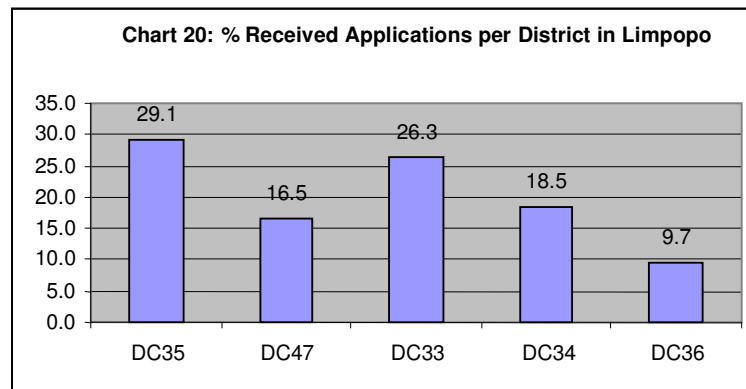
The chart below depicts the number of applications received and registered per district municipality.



Source: NPO National Database

The above graph suggest that there is a high probability of applications not getting register at the first attempt of applying due to the number of applications received that do not meet the registration requirements. The graph further illustrate that Mopani District Municipality has the highest registration compliance rate of 90%.

The chart below depicts the percentage of received applications per district municipality for 2009/10 FY



Source: NPO National Database

As illustrated, most of the applications are from Capricorn District Municipality (29%), Mopani District Municipality (26%), respectively. Waterberg District Municipality has the lowest percentage of received applications (10%).

#### 4.3.5.3 Registration by Sectors

The table below indicates the number of NPOs operating in different sectors for Free State since the inception of the NPO Act.

**Table 16: Nonprofit Classification Sectors**

Sector	Registered	%
International	1	0.01
Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion	9	0.13
Business and Professional Associations, Unions	15	0.22
Environment	83	1.22
Law, Advocacy, and Politics	96	1.41
Culture and Recreation	242	3.56
Religion	431	6.33
Education and Research	949	13.95
Health	1027	15.09
Development and Housing	1777	26.12
Social Services	2174	31.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>6804</b>	<b>100</b>

Social Services is the leading sector (31%) followed by the Development and housing sector (26%) respectively. International organisations (0.01%) are the less number of registered NPOs.

#### 4.3.5.4 Cancelled Registration

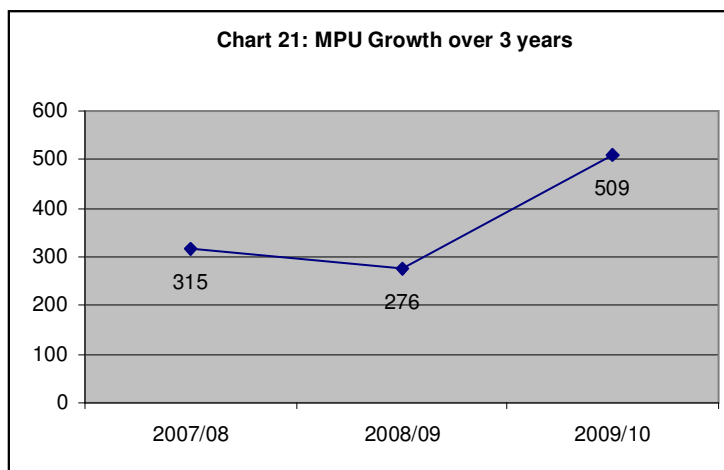
During this financial year (2009/10), 124 registered NPOs were de-registered due to non-compliance.

#### 4.3.6 MPUMALANGA

Out of the national figure of 65 633 registered NPOs only 6% are organisations in Mpumalanga.

##### 4.3.6.1 Annual Growth Rate of Registered NPOs

Chart 21 illustrates the trend of registered NPOs over three financial years. In 2007/08 the National Department registered 315 organisations, in 2008/09 the figure decreased to 276 with an increase of 509 for 2009/10.



Source: NPO National Database

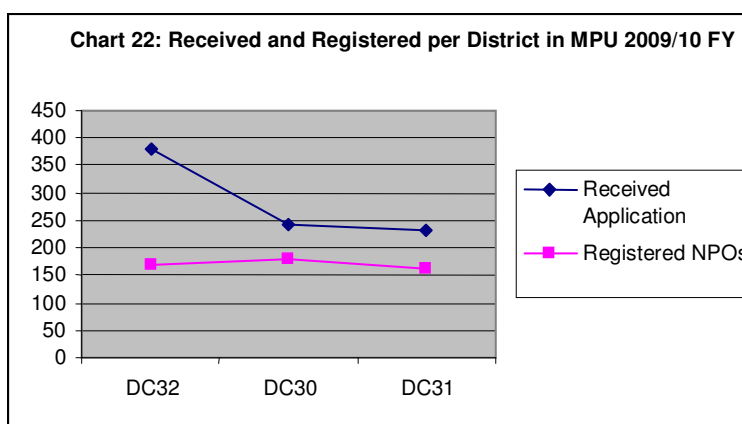
### 4.3.6.2 New Applications Received and Registered for the Financial Year 2009/10

For this financial year i.e. from April 2009 to March 2010, the Department received 857 applications from organisations seeking registration status in Mpumalanga. Of the annual total applications received, 509 (59%) ultimate met the requirements and were registered within the required two months period.

Table 17: New Applications Received and Registered for the Financial Year 2009/10

District Municipality	District Code	Received Application	Registered NPOs
Ehlanzeni District Municipality	DC32	381	169
Gert Sibande District Municipality	DC30	244	178
Nkangala District Municipality	DC31	232	162
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>857</b>	<b>509</b>

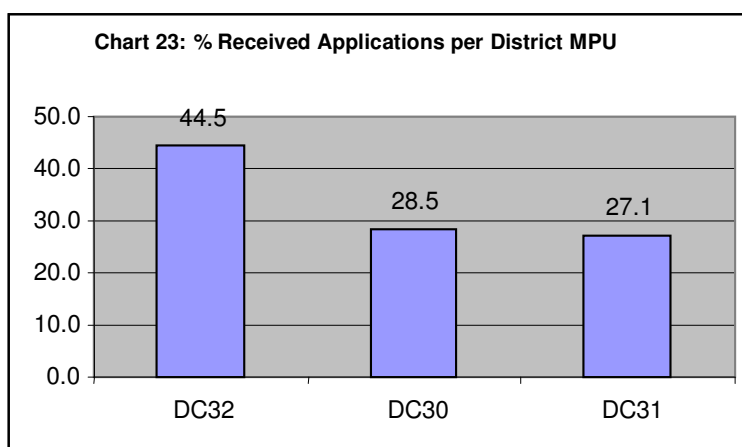
The chart below depicts the number of applications received and registered per district municipality.



Source: NPO National Database

The above graph suggest that there is a high probability of applications not getting register at the first attempt of applying due to the number of applications received that do not meet the registration requirements.

The chart below depicts the percentage of received applications per district municipality for 2009/10 FY.



Source: NPO National Database

As illustrated, most of the applications are from Ehlanzeni District Municipality (45%), Gert Sibande District Municipality (29%) and Nkangala District Municipality with the lowest percentage of received applications (27%).

#### 4.3.6.3 Registration per Sectors

The table below indicates the number of NPOs operating in different sectors for Free State since the inception of the NPO Act 71, 1997.

Table 18: Nonprofit Classification Sectors

Sector	Registration	%
Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion	12	0.31
Business and Professional Associations, Unions	14	0.36
Environment	46	1.19
Law, Advocacy, and Politics	52	1.34
Culture and Recreation	182	4.70
Religion	343	8.86
Education and Research	502	12.97
Health	705	18.21
Development and Housing	793	20.49
Social Services	1222	31.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>3871</b>	

Social Services is the leading sector (32%) followed by the Development and housing sector (21%) respectively. Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion organisations (0.31%) are the less number of registered NPOs.

#### 4.3.6.4 Cancelled Registration

During this financial year (2009/10), 56 registered NPOs were deregistered due to non-compliance.

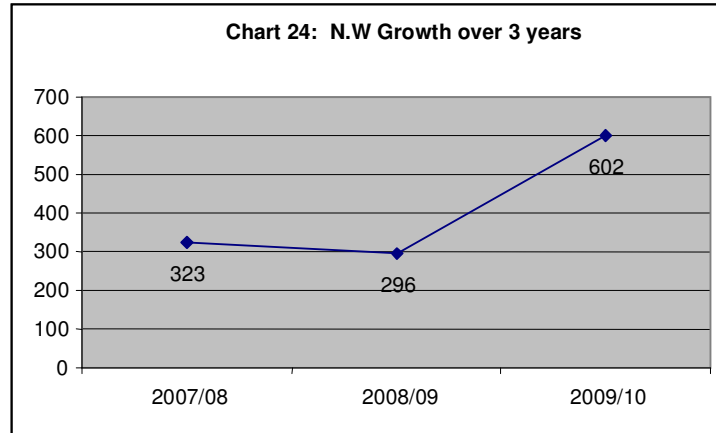


### 4.3.7 NORTH WEST

Out of the national figure of 65 633 registered NPOs only 5% are organisations in North West.

#### 4.3.7.1 Annual Growth Rate of Registered NPOs

Chart 1 illustrates the trend of registered NPOs over three financial years. In 2007/08 the National Department registered 323 organisations, in 2008/09 the figure decreased to 296 with an increase of 602 for 2009/10.



Source: NPO National Database

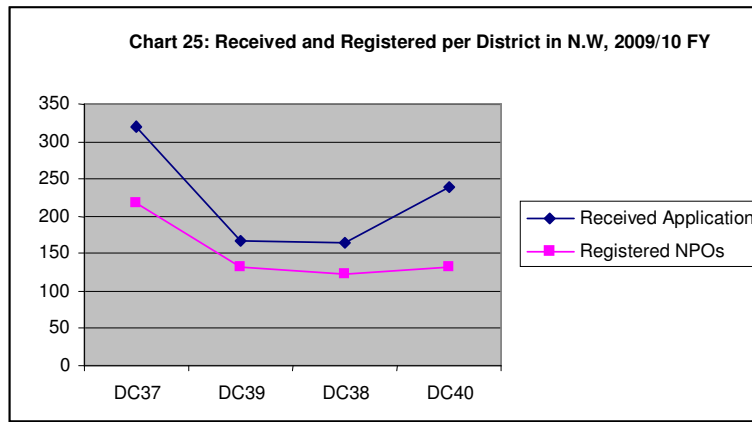
#### 4.3.7.2 New Applications Received and Registered for the Financial Year 2009/10

For this financial year i.e. from April 2009 to March 2010, the Department received 889 applications from organisations seeking registration status in Mpumalanga. Of the annual total applications received, 602 (68%) ultimate met the requirements and were registered within the required two months period.

Table 19: New Applications Received and Registered for the Financial Year 2009/10

District Municipality	District Code	Received Application	Registered NPOs
Bojanala Platinum District Municipality	DC37	320	217
Bophirima District Municipality	DC39	167	132
Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality	DC38	164	122
Southern District Municipality	DC40	238	131
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>889</b>	<b>602</b>

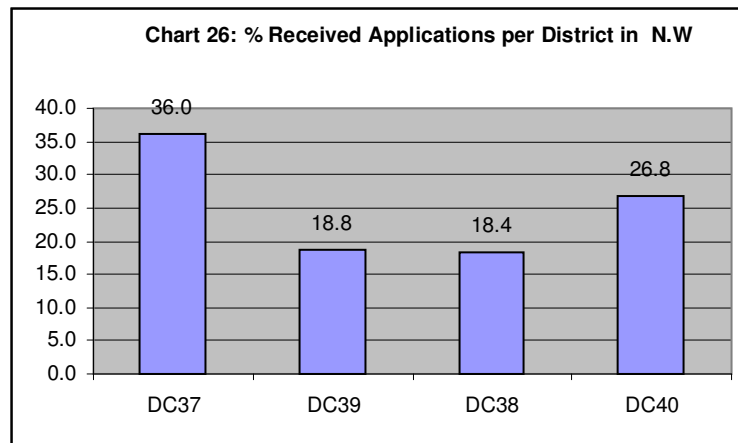
The chart below depicts the number of applications received and registered per district municipality.



Source: NPO National Database

The above graph suggest that there is a high probability of applications not getting register at the first attempt of applying due to the number of applications received that do not meet the registration requirements.

The chart below depicts the percentage of received applications per district municipality for 2009/10 FY.



Source: NPO National Database

As illustrated, most of the applications are from Bojanala Platinum District Municipality (36%), Southern District Municipality (27%) respectively.

#### 4.3.7.3 Registration per Sector

The table below indicates the number of NPOs operating in different sectors for Free State since the inception of the NPO Act

Table 20: Nonprofit Classification Sectors

Sector	Registered	%
Business and Professional Associations, Unions	15	0.44
Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion	21	0.62
Environment	38	1.12
Law, Advocacy, and Politics	66	1.95
Culture and Recreation	183	5.40
Religion	265	7.82
Education and Research	360	10.63
Health	499	14.73
Development and Housing	775	22.88
Social Services	1165	34.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>3387</b>	

Social Services is the leading sector (34%) followed by the Development and housing sector (22%) respectively. Business and Professional Associations, Unions organisations (0.44%) are the less number of registered NPOs.

#### 4.3.7.4 Cancelled Registration

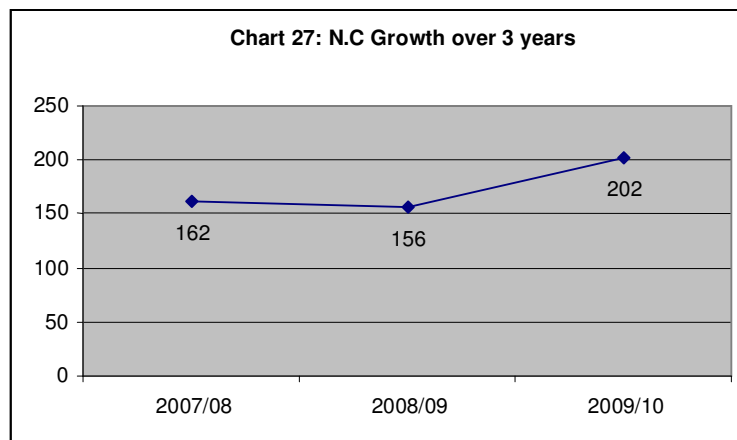
During this financial year (2009/10), 55 registered NPOs were deregistered due to non-compliance.

### 4.3.8 NORTHERN CAPE

Out of the national figure of 65 633 registered NPOs only 2% are organisations in Northern Cape, which makes it the province with the least number of received and registered organizations

#### 4.3.8.1 Annual Growth Rate of Registered NPOs

Chart 27 illustrates the trend of registered NPOs over three financial years. In 2007/08 the National Department registered 162 organisations, in 2008/09 the figure decreased to 156 with an increase of 202 for 2009/10.



Source: NPO National Database

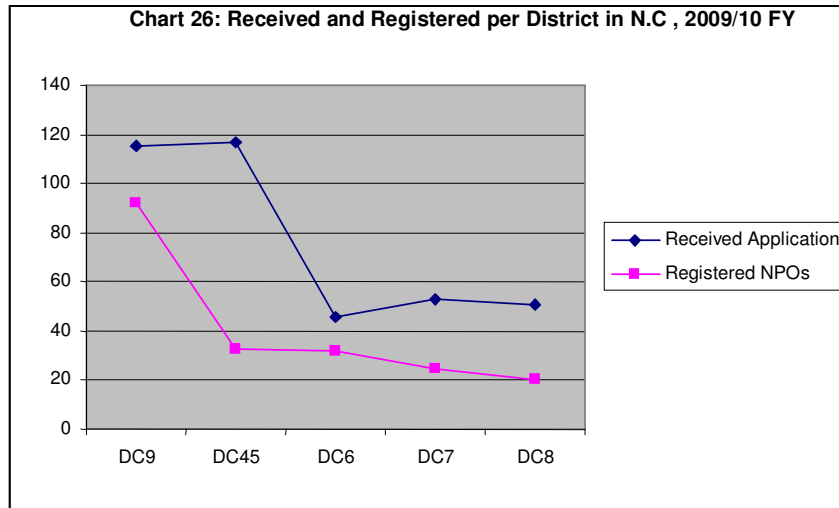
#### 4.3.8.2 New Applications Received and Registered for the Financial Year 2009/10

For this financial year i.e. from April 2009 to March 2010, the Department received 382 applications from organisations seeking registration status in Northern Cape. Of the annual total applications received, 202 (53%) ultimate met the requirements and were registered within the required two months period.

**Table 21: New Applications Received and Registered for the Financial Year 2009/10**

District Municipality	District Code	Received Application	Registered NPOs
Frances Baard District Municipality	DC9	115	92
Kgalagadi District Municipality	DC45	117	33
Namakwa District Municipality	DC6	46	32
Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality	DC7	53	25
Siyanda District Municipality	DC8	51	20
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>382</b>	<b>202</b>

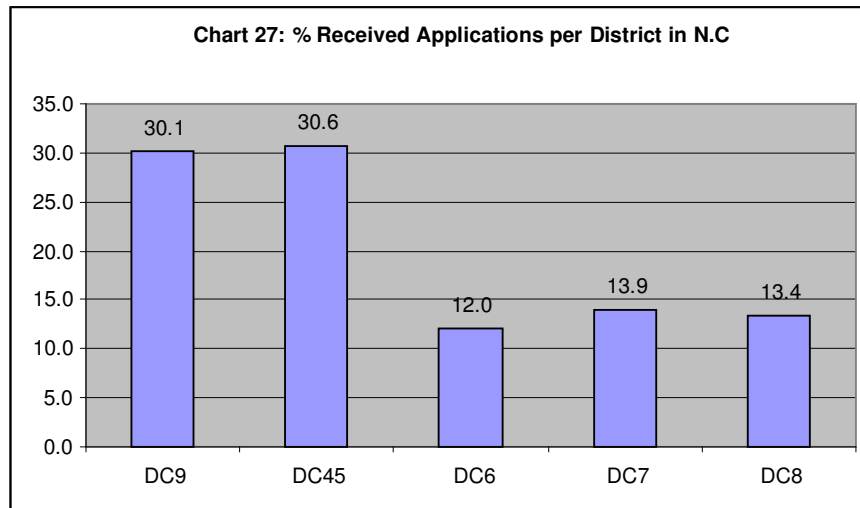
The chart below depicts the number of applications received and registered per district municipality.



Source: NPO National Database

The graph suggest that there is a low registration compliance rate in Kgalagadi District based on the number that was received and what was registered.

The chart below depicts the percentage of received applications per district municipality for 2009/10 FY.



Source: NPO National Database

As illustrated, most of the applications are received from Kgalagadi District Municipality (31%) and Frances Baard District Municipality (30%). Namakwa District Municipality with the lowest percentage of received applications (12%).

#### 4.3.8.3 Registration per Sectors

The table below indicates the number of NPOs operating in different sectors for Free State since the inception of the NPO Act.

**Table 22: Nonprofit Classification Sectors**

Sector	Registered	%
Business and Professional Associations, Unions	4	0.27
Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion	6	0.40
Environment	9	5.77
Law, Advocacy, and Politics	31	2.09
Culture and Recreation	103	6.94
Religion	141	9.49
Education and Research	187	12.59
Health	227	15.29
Development and Housing	318	21.41
Social Services	459	30.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>1485</b>	<b>100</b>

Social Services is the leading sector (31%) followed by the Development and housing sector (21%) respectively. Business and Professional Associations, Unions organisations (0.31%) are the less number of registered NPOs.

#### 4.3.8.4 Cancelled Registration

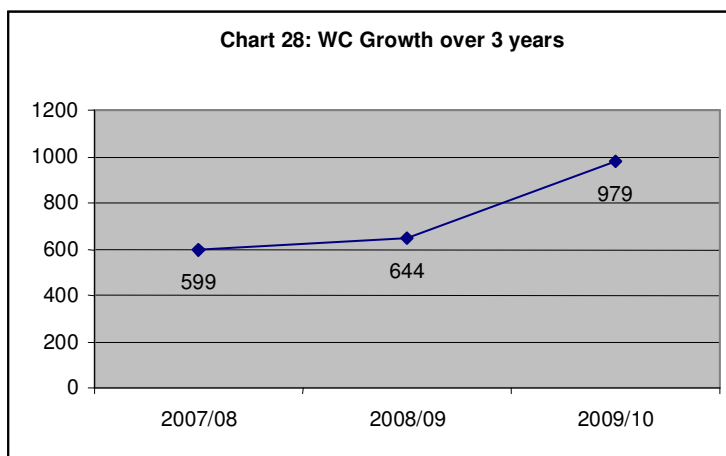
During this financial year (2009/10), 18 registered NPOs were deregistered due to non-compliance.

### 4.3.9 WESTERN CAPE

Out of the national figure of 65 633 registered NPOs, 10% are organisations in the Western Cape.

#### 4.3.9.1 Annual Growth Rate of Registered NPOs

Chart 1 illustrates the trend of registered NPOs over three financial years. In 2007/08 599 organisations were registered which led to an increase in 2008/09 of 644 organisations and 974 in 2009/10.



Source: NPO National Database

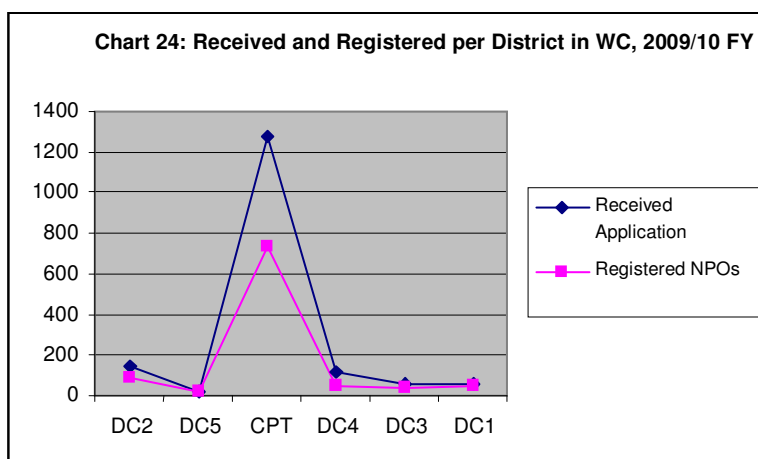
#### 4.3.9.2 New Applications Received and Registered for the Financial Year 2009/10

For this financial year i.e. from April 2009 to March 2010, the Department received 1 671 applications from organisations seeking registration status in Western Cape. Of the annual total applications received, 979 (59%) ultimate met the requirements and were registered within the required two months period.

**Table 23: New Applications Received and Registered for the Financial Year 2009/10**

District Municipality	District Code	Received Application	Registered NPOs
Cape Winelands District Municipality	DC2	149	89
Central Karoo District Municipality	DC5	22	21
City of Cape Town Metropolitan	CPT	1272	736
Eden District Municipality	DC4	119	52
Overberg District Municipality	DC3	54	36
West Coast District Municipality	DC1	55	45
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>1671</b>	<b>979</b>

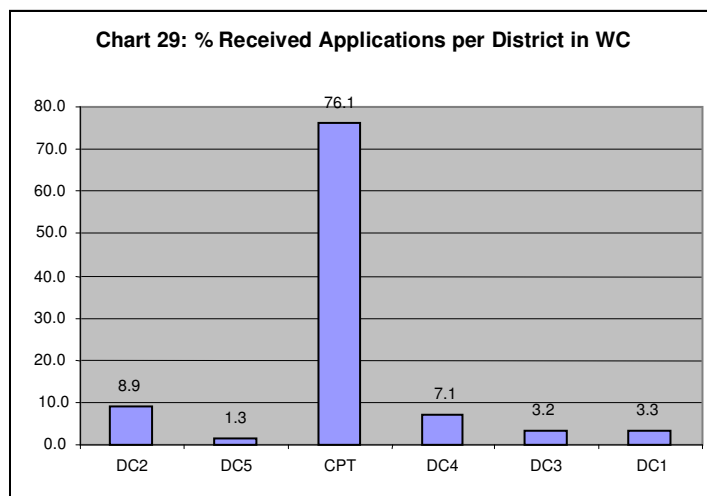
The chart below depicts the number of applications received and registered per district municipality.



Source: NPO National Database

As illustrated, most applications are from the metropolitan districts and thus City of Cape Town Metropolitan has the highest number of registered NPOs in the province.

The chart 3 below depicts the percentage of received applications per district municipality for 2009/10 FY.



Source: NPO National Database

As illustrated, majority of the applications are received from City of Cape Town Metropolitan (76%).

#### 4.3.9.3 Registration by Sectors

The table below indicates the number of NPOs operating in different sectors for Gauteng since the inception of the NPO Act.

Table 29: Nonprofit Classification Sectors

Sector	Registered	%
International	7	0.11
Business and Professional Associations, Unions	44	0.70
Environment	178	2.84
Law, Advocacy, and Politics	221	3.53
Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion	226	3.61
Culture and Recreation	506	8.08
Health	546	8.72
Education and Research	714	11.40
Religion	760	12.14
Development and Housing	1383	22.09
Social Services	1677	26.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>6262</b>	<b>100</b>

Social Services is the leading sector (27%) followed by the Development and housing sector (22%). International organisations (0.11%) are the less number of registered NPOs.

#### 4.3.9.4 Cancelled Registration

During this financial year (2009/10), 56 registered NPOs were deregistered due to non-compliance.

## 5 CONCLUSION

It is evident that as much as registration is voluntary, a large number of organisations choose to register as a nonprofit organisation and be accountable to a public office that holds information of registered NPOs in custodian to members of the public to access. For the community based organizations, registration not only adds to their credibility in the eyes of donors and community, but also sets a basis for the way in which they are run. The NPO registration therefore sets a much-needed basis for organizations to run their affairs effectively and accountably.

The gravity to the voluntary registration is also feed by the fact that other provisions such as tax, skills levy and municipality rates exemptions makes the NPO registration a condition for benefiting may contribute to this growing demand for registration.

Furthermore, an increasing number of donor agencies also insist that the organisation should be registered as part of their conditions for financial support. Government Departments has also made it a requirement for NPOs to be registered before they would receive funding from them.

Of now lately as well, the Financial Intelligent Centre Act (FICA) had made the NPO registration a condition for financial institutions to open a banking account in the name of the organisation. The NPO registration therefore sets a much-needed basis for organisations to run their affairs effectively and accountably.



## APPENDIX 1: Nonprofit Organisations Classification

SELECT OBJECTIVE FOCUS GROUP		SUB-OBJECTIVE	THEME	DESCRIPTION
1	Culture and Recreation	Culture and Arts	Museums	General and specialized museums covering art, history, sciences, technology, culture
			Media and communications	Production and dissemination of information and communication, includes radio and TV stations, publishing of books, journals, newspapers, and newsletters, film production, libraries
			Performing arts	Performing arts centres, companies, and associations; includes theatres, dance, ballet, opera, orchestras, chorals and music ensembles
			Visual arts, architecture, ceramic art	Production, dissemination and display of visual arts and architecture, includes sculpture, photographic societies, painting, drawing, design centres and architectural associations
			Historical, literacy and humanistic societies	Promotion and appreciation of the humanities, preservation of historical and cultural artefacts, commemoration of historical events; includes historical societies, poetry and literary societies, language associations, reading promotion, war memorials, com
			Zoos and aquariums	
		Recreation and social clubs	Recreation and social clubs	Provision of recreational facilities and services to individuals and communities; includes playground associations, country clubs, men's and women's clubs, touring clubs and leisure clubs
		Service Clubs	Service clubs	Membership organizations providing services to members and local communities, for example: Lions, Zonta International, Rotary Club, Kiwanis
	Sports	Sports	Provision of amateur sport, training, physical fitness, and sport competition services and events; includes fitness and wellness centres .	
2	Education and Research	Higher Education	Higher education	Higher learning, providing academic degrees; includes universities, business management schools; law schools; medical schools
		Other Education	Vocational/technical schools	Technical and vocational training specifically geared towards gaining employment; includes trade schools; paralegal training, secretarial schools
			Adult/continuing education	Institutions engaged in providing education and training in addition to the formal educational system; includes schools of continuing studies, correspondence schools, night schools, sponsored literacy and reading programs
		Primary and Secondary Education	Elementary, primary and secondary Education	Education at elementary, primary and secondary levels; includes pre-school organizations other than day care
		Research	Social sciences, policy studies	Research and analysis in the social sciences and policy area
			Medical research	Research in the medical field, includes research on specific diseases, disorders, or medical disciplines

SELECT OBJECTIVE FOCUS GROUP		SUB-OBJECTIVE	THEME	DESCRIPTION
			Science and technology	Research in the physical and life sciences, engineering and technology
3	Health	Hospitals and rehabilitation	Rehabilitation	Inpatient health care and rehabilitative therapy to individuals suffering from physical impairments due to injury, genetic defect or disease and requiring extensive physiotherapy or similar forms of care
			Hospitals	Primarily inpatient medical care and treatment
		Mental Health and Crisis Intervention	Mental health treatment	Outpatient treatment for mentally ill patients; includes community mental health centres, and halfway homes
			Psychiatric hospitals	Inpatient care and treatment for the mentally ill
			Crisis Intervention	Outpatient services and counsel in acute mental health situations; includes suicide prevention and support to victims of assault and abuse
		HIV/AIDS	Prevention and education about HIV/Aids	The prevention of HIV infection and/or the distribution of information relating to HIV/Aids
		Nursing Homes	Nursing Homes	Inpatient convalescent care, residential care as well as primary health care services; includes homes for the frail elderly, nursing homes for the severely handicapped
		Other Health Services	Health treatment, primarily outpatient	Organisations that provide primarily outpatient health services- e.g., health clinics, vaccination centres
			Rehabilitative medical services	Outpatient therapeutic care; includes nature cure centres, yoga clinics, physical therapy centres
			Public health and wellness education	Public health promoting and health education; includes sanitation screening for potential health hazards, first aid training and services and family planning services
			Emergency medical services	Services to persons in need of immediate care, includes ambulatory services and paramedical emergency care, shock/trauma programs and lifeline programs; ambulance services.
4	Social Services	Social Services	Services for the handicapped	Services for the handicapped; includes homes, other nursing homes; transport facilities, recreation and other specialized services.
			Services for the elderly	Organisations providing geriatric care, includes in-home services, homemaker services, transport facilities, recreation, meal programs and other services geared towards senior citizens. (Does not include residential nursing homes)
			Youth services and youth welfare	Services to youth, includes delinquency prevention services, teen pregnancy prevention, drop-out prevention, youth centres and clubs, job programs for youth, includes YMCA, YWCA, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Big Brothers/Big Sisters
			Self-help and other personal social services	Programs and services for self-help and development, includes support groups, personal counselling, credit counselling/money management services

SELECT OBJECTIVE FOCUS GROUP		SUB-OBJECTIVE	THEME	DESCRIPTION
			Child welfare, child services, day care	Services to children, adoption services, child development centres, foster care, includes infant care centres and nurseries
			Family services	Services to families, includes family life/parent education, single parent agencies and services, family violence shelters and services
		Emergency and Relief	Refugee assistance	Organisations providing food, clothing, shelter and services to refugees and immigrants
			Temporary shelters	Organisations providing temporary shelters to the homeless, includes travellers aid, and temporary housing
			Disaster/emergency prevention and control	Organisations that work to prevent, predict control and alleviate the effects of disasters, to educate or otherwise prepare individuals to cope with the effects of disasters, or provide relief to disaster victims, includes volunteer fire departments, life
		Income Support and Maintenance	Material assistance	Organisations providing food, clothing, transport and other forms of assistance, includes food banks and clothing distribution centres
			Income support and maintenance	Organisations providing cash assistance and other forms of direct services to persons unable to maintain a livelihood
5	Environment	Animal Protection	Wildlife preservation and protection	Wildlife preservation and protection; includes sanctuaries and refuges
			Veterinary services	Animal hospitals and services providing care to farm and household animals and pets
			Animal protection and welfare	Animal protection and welfare services; includes animal shelters and humane societies
		Environment	Pollution abatement and control	Organizations that promote clean air, clean water, reducing and preventing noise pollution, radiation control, hazardous wastes and toxic substances, solid waste management, recycling programs, and global warming
			Natural resources conservation and protection	Conservation and preservation of natural resources, including land, water, energy and plant resources for the general use and enjoyment of the public
			Environment beautification and open spaces	botanical gardens, arboreta, horticultural programs and landscape services; includes organizations promoting antilitter campaigns, programs to preserve the parks, green spaces in urban or rural areas, and city and highway beautification programs
		Research	Animal welfare	Research into the lifestyle and habitats of cheetahs for the purpose of promoting their welfare
6	Development and Housing	Economic, Social and Community Development	Community and neighbourhood organisations	Organizations working towards improving the quality of life within communities or neighbourhoods - e.g., squatters' associations, local development organisations, poor people's cooperatives
			Economic Development	Programs and services to improve economic infrastructure and capacity; includes building of infrastructure like roads, financial services such as credit and savings associations, entrepreneurial programs, technical and managerial consulting & rural development.

SELECT OBJECTIVE FOCUS GROUP		SUB-OBJECTIVE	THEME	DESCRIPTION
			Social Development	Organisations working towards improving the institutional infrastructure and capacity to alleviate social problems and to improve general public well being
		Employment and Training	Job training programs	Organizations providing and supporting apprenticeship programs, internships, on-the-job training, and other training programs
			Vocational rehabilitation and sheltered workshops	Organizations that promote self sufficiency and income generation through job training and employment
			Vocational counselling and guidance	Vocational training and guidance, career counselling, testing, and related services
		Housing	Housing assistance	Organizations providing housing search, legal services and related assistance
			Housing association	Develop, construction, management, leasing, financing and rehabilitation of housing
7	Law, Advocacy, and Politics	Civic and Advocacy Organisations	Advocacy organizations	Organisations that protect the rights and promote the interest of specific groups of people- e.g., the physically handicapped, the elderly, children, and women
			Ethnic associations	Organizations that promote the interests of, or provide services to, members belonging to a specific ethnic heritage
			Civic associations	Programs and services to encourage and spread civic mindedness
		Law and Legal Services	Crime prevention and public safety	Crime prevention to promote safety and precautionary measures among citizens
			Victim support	Services, counsel and advice to victims of crime
			Rehabilitation of offenders	Programs and services to reintegrate offenders; includes half way houses, probation and parole programs, prison alternatives
			Consumer protection associations	Protection of consumer rights, and the improvement of product control and quality
			Legal services	Legal services, advice and assistance in dispute resolution and court related matters
8	Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion	Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion	Grant making foundations	Private foundations, including corporate foundations, community foundations and independent public-law foundations
			Voluntarism promotion and support	Organizations that recruit, train, and place volunteers, and promote volunteering
			Fund-raising organizations	Federated, collective fund-raising organizations, includes lotteries
9	International	International Activities	International human rights and peace organizations	Organizations which promote and monitor human rights and peace internationally
			International disaster and relief organizations	Organizations that collect, channel and provide aid to other countries during times of disaster or emergency
			Development assistance associations	Programs and projects that promote social and economic development abroad

SELECT OBJECTIVE FOCUS GROUP		SUB-OBJECTIVE	THEME	DESCRIPTION
			Exchange/friendship /cultural programs	Programs and services designed to encourage mutual respect and friendship internationally
10	Religion	Religious Congregations and Associations	Congregations	Churches, synagogues, temples, mosques, shrines, monasteries, seminaries and similar organizations promoting religious beliefs and administering religious services and rituals
			Associations of congregations	Associations and auxiliaries of religious congregations and organizations supporting and promoting religious beliefs, services and rituals
11	Business and Professional Associations, Unions	Business and Professional Associations, Unions	Professional associations	Organizations promoting, regulating, and protecting professional interests e.g.. bar association, medical association
			Labour unions	Organizations that promote, protect and regulate the rights and interests of employees
			Business associations	Organizations that work to promote, regulate and safeguard the interests of special branches of business e.g.. Manufacturers associations, farmers association, bankers association
12	Not elsewhere classified			

## APPENDIX 2: REGISTERED NPOS PER SECTORS PER PROVINCES

Sector	GP		EC		FS		KZN		LP		MP		NW		NC		WC	
	# Reg	% Reg	# Reg	% Reg	# Reg	% Reg	# Reg	% Reg	# Reg	% Reg	# Reg	% Reg	# Reg	% Reg	# Reg	% Reg	# Reg	% Reg
Business and Professional Associations, Unions	156	0.74	20	0.36	12	0.34	41	0.30	15	0.22	14	0.36	15	0.44	4	0.27	44	0.70
Culture and Recreation	1349	6.40	186	3.35	148	4.16	552	4.05	242	3.56	182	4.70	183	5.40	103	6.94	506	8.08
Development and Housing	3853	18.27	1217	21.92	702	19.72	3118	22.88	1777	26.12	793	20.49	775	22.88	318	21.41	1383	22.09
Education and Research	2415	11.45	896	16.14	447	12.56	1540	11.30	949	13.95	502	12.97	360	10.63	187	12.59	714	11.40
Environment	243	1.15	53	0.95	39	1.10	108	0.79	83	1.22	46	1.19	38	1.12	9	5.77	178	2.84
Health	1940	9.20	678	12.21	490	13.77	1700	12.47	1027	15.09	705	18.21	499	14.73	227	15.29	546	8.72
International	35	0.17	0	0.00	1	0.03	3	0.02	1	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	0.11
Law, Advocacy, and Politics	504	2.39	118	2.13	78	2.19	221	1.62	96	1.41	52	1.34	66	1.95	31	2.09	221	3.53
Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion	310	1.47	66	1.19	21	0.59	156	1.14	9	0.13	12	0.31	21	0.62	6	0.40	226	3.61
Religion	3274	15.53	352	6.34	289	8.12	1553	11.39	431	6.33	343	8.86	265	7.82	141	9.49	760	12.14
Social Services	7006	33.23	1965	35.40	1332	37.43	4636	34.02	2174	31.95	1222	31.57	1165	34.40	459	30.91	1677	26.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>21085</b>		<b>5551</b>		<b>3559</b>		<b>13629</b>		<b>6804</b>		<b>3871</b>		<b>3387</b>		<b>1485</b>		<b>6262</b>	

# Reg - Number Registered

% Reg - Percentage Registered

Provinces: GP (Gauteng); MP(Mpumalanga); EC(Eastern Cap); NW (North West); FS (Free State); NC (Northern Cape); KZN (KwaZulu Natal); WC (Western Cape); LP (Limpopo)

### APPENDIX 3: 2008/09 -2009/10 FY REGISTERED NPOS PER CLASSIFICATION

NPOs Objective Classification	Number of NPOs		Difference	% increase/decrease
	2008/09	2009/10		
Business and Professional Associations	37	57	20	35.1
Culture & recreation	329	577	248	43.0
Development & Housing	1 041	1 918	877	45.7
Education & Research	408	552	144	26.1
Environment	64	117	53	45.3
Health	768	1 067	299	28.0
International	3	8	5	62.5
Human Rights Advocacy	81	172	91	52.9
Philanthropic and Voluntarism	98	76	-22	-28.9
Religion	740	1 285	545	42.4
Social Services	3 163	4 470	1 307	29.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 732</b>	<b>10 299</b>	<b>3 567</b>	<b>AVERAGE: 34.6</b>