



social development

Department:
Social Development
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

2012/13
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"

May 2013

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Nonprofit Organisation Act 71 of 1997 provides a registration facility for an organisation to register as a nonprofit organisation as part of the legal framework to regulate the nonprofit sector.

The current South African legal framework on NPOs is rooted in the fundamental rights as stated in the South African Constitution (“the constitution”). The right to freedom of religion, belief and opinion; as stated in section 15 of the Constitution and right to freedom of association as stated in section 18 of the constitution are essential for the civil society formations. The existence of nonprofit organisations therefore personifies these rights by enabling individuals to participate in community groups.

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 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.

Over the years, there has been a significant increased demand on the NPO registration. By the end of March 2013, the total number of registered organisations was 102 297 since the inception of the NPO Act. This is a significant growth rate of about 20% (from 85 039) from the previous financial year.

Gauteng province has the most number of registered NPO at 32% followed by KwaZulu Natal with 20% and Limpopo with 11% 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), as presented in **Appendix 1**. Social Services is the leading sector (40%) followed by the community development and housing sector (20%). The Religion sector follows with 12%, Health sector at 11% and Education and Research sector dropped from 11% to 7% and the International organisations (0.1%) are the less number of registered NPOs. **Appendix 2** entails number and percentages of registered NPOs per sector in the provinces.

By the end of March 2013, the Department received 22 329 applications from organisations seeking registration status. On average, the Department received about 93 applications per day. Most of the applications come from Gauteng (28%), KwaZulu Natal (15%) and Western Cape (14%). The Northern Cape submitted the less number of applications (3%).

Of total number of applications received for this financial year, **8 961** (40%) were eventually registered and **5 459 (24%)** did not met the requirements of sections 12-13 of the NPO Act to be registered.

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.

1. 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 Republic of South African Constitution.

The right to freedom of religion, belief and opinion; of expression and; of association as contained in the Bills of Rights is fundamental for the civil society formations. This means that everyone has the right to associate with other people and form organisations and express themselves in whatever 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 organisations¹.

This report is issued in terms of section 25 of the NPO Act that aims to inform the public and increase public knowledge on information about registered NPOs. The report entails a synoptic analysis of organisations that have chosen to register in terms of the NPO Act. It deals 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).

¹ The objectives of the NPO Act are enlisted in section 2 of the NPO Act.

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

This definition makes provision for organisations that have been registered in terms of the Trust Property Controls Act 57 of 1988 as amended (Nonprofit Trusts), the Companies Act 71 of 2008 (nonprofit companies) or in terms of common law (voluntary associations).

Voluntary associations are deemed to be CBOs as they are traditionally informal types of organisations that are rooted in communities they serve. Nonprofit Trusts and nonprofit 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 type of organisations thus creating a central depository of all registered nonprofit organisations to make it easier for the public to access information on registered NPOs.

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 registered 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 registration, compliance and the de-registration/cancelling of organisation from the NPO register. It also focuses on the appeals against refusal to register and cancellation of registration.

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.

A registered NPO is also obligated to comply with the material provision of its constitution, failure to do so is also deemed to be non-compliance.

3.3 Cancelled Registration/Deregistration

In terms of section 21, registered NPOs that do not comply with the reporting requirements of the NPO Act or the provisions of its constitution 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. Failure to comply with this notice, an organisation registration status is cancelled in terms of section 21 for the NPO Act.

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.

3.4 Appeals

A nonprofit organisation may appeal against refusal to register, in terms of section 14 and cancellation of registration, in terms of Section 22. The NPO Act requires the Minister to appoint Panel of Arbitrators and prescribe the terms and conditions of appointment of members of the panel of arbitrators.

The appointed panelists convene a tribunal only when to consider appeal cases and each case should be dealt within three months after submission. The decision of the Arbitration Tribunal is binding on both parties i.e. the NPO Directorate and the appellant.

4. ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR 2012

This section of the report, focus on an analysis of organisations that were registered during the financial year 2012/13.

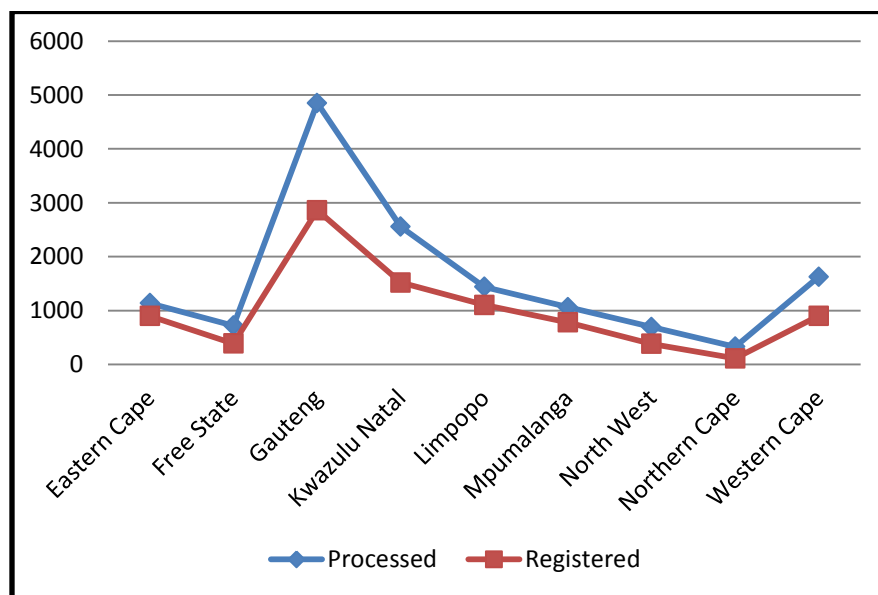
4.1 New applications received, processed and registered Organisations

For the financial year i.e. from April 2012 to March 2013, the Department received 22 329 applications from organisations seeking registration status. As already indicated these include newly received application, comebacks (organisations that may have not met registration requirement the first time around), applications that were launch through the World Wide Web system.

On average, the Department received an average of 1 561 applications per month amounting to an average of 78 applications per day. Of the received applications, 14 422 were processed which constitute 77% of the total number of applications received during this reporting period.

Of the annual total applications received, 8 961 (49%) ultimate met the requirements and were registered. In other words, 37 organisations on average are registered on a daily basis. The chart below depicts the number of applications processed and registered per province.

Chart 1: Comparison of processed vs. registered in 2012/13

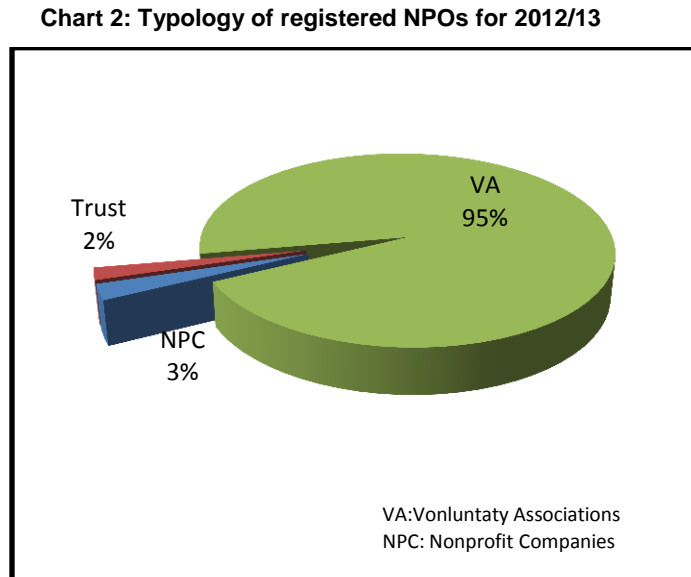


As illustrated, most of the applications processed are from Gauteng (37%), KwaZulu Natal (18%), Western Cape (11%) and Limpopo (10%). The other province received less than 10% of the total number of processed applications, Eastern Cape (8%), Mpumalanga (7%), Free State and North West (5%) and the Northern Cape with 3% as the least submitted application. The same can also be concluded with regard to the rate of provincial registration of NPOs.

The graph further suggests that applications from the Northern Cape, Free State and North West have a high probability to be successful first time around on submissions.

4.2 Type of registered organisation

A registered NPO can either be a Voluntary Association, nonprofit company incorporate in terms of the Company Act, or a Trust. The table below indicates the type of registered NPO.

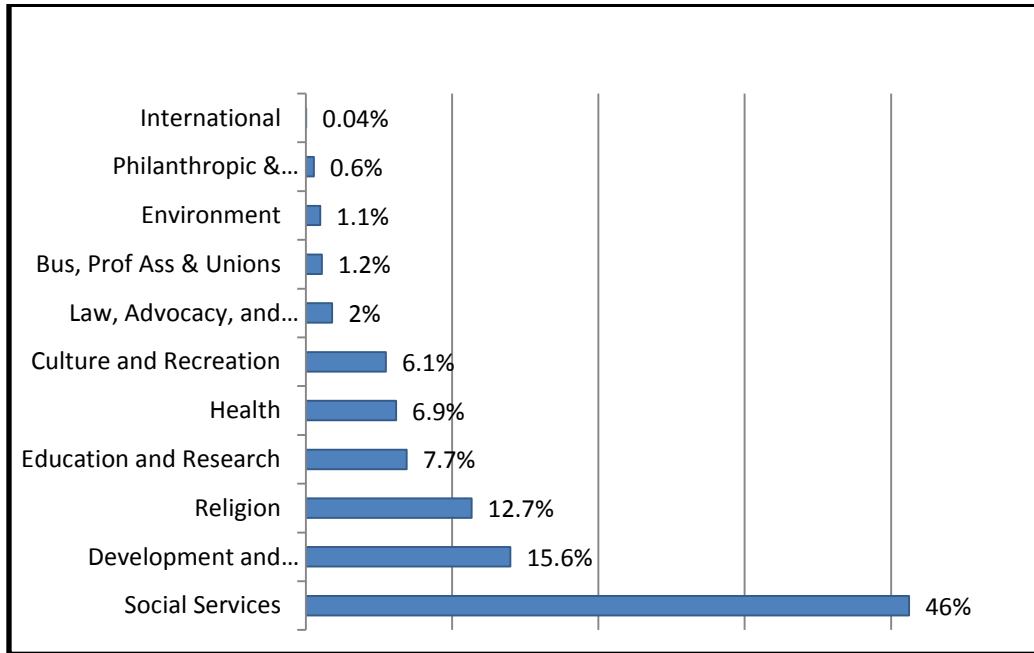


Majority of registered NPOs are Voluntary Associations (95%) whereas Nonprofit Companies consist of 3% and Nonprofit Trusts are 2%.

4.3 Classification of NPOs

Registered NPOs are grouped, informed by their founding documents mission and objectives, accordingly to the International Classification of Nonprofit Organisations (ICNPO). The chart below indicates the number and percentage of NPOs operating in different sectors.

Chart 3: 2012/13 Registered NPOs per sector for 2012/13



Social Services is the leading sector (46%) followed by Development and housing sector (16%). International organisations (0.1%) are the less number of registered NPOs.

5. CANCELLED/ DEREGISTERED AND NON COMPLAINT NPOs

By the end of October 2012, the Department deregistered **36 428** NPOs. On the 3rd October 2012 there were **23 040** NPOs that were automatically deregistered due to non-compliance. All of these organisations are registered as far back as 2008 and have not submitted a single document in any of the years since been registered. Non-compliance notices were sent to them and none of them of even responded to the notices.

Subsequent to this action, the Minister of Social Development, Ms Bathabile Dlamini held a meeting on the 31 January 2013, in Johannesburg, with the Ministerial Task Team on NPOs (MTT)² to discuss administrative matters relating to the NPO sector including the registration status of NPOs. An agreement was reached that to suspend all the de-registration process of organisations and it was therefore deemed that all NPOs on the database would not be de-registered.

² The Ministerial Task Team on Nonprofit Organisations comprised of representatives of government, civil society organisations, business and other entities such as the National Lotteries Board and the South African Revenue Services. The Task Team was established in August 2012 following the declaration of the national NPO Summit with the view to ensure formal, regular and inclusive dialogue between Government and the NPO sector, and to address the challenges confronting the sector.

At that moment, there 87 510 registered NPOs. 23 034 were de-registered for failure to comply with the NPO Act. Many of these affected NPOs registered before 2007 and they never submitted any reports (inclusive of financial and narrative reports) since been registration. At that time, 29 289 registered NPOs were compliant with the NPO Act, while 35 190 remain non-compliant although not de-registered.

The Minister and the MTT appreciated that the de-registration process was in full compliance with the provisions of the NPO Act and agreed to work together towards promoting the objective of the NPO Act which seeks to encourage the NPO sector to voluntarily commit to good governance, transparency and accountability.

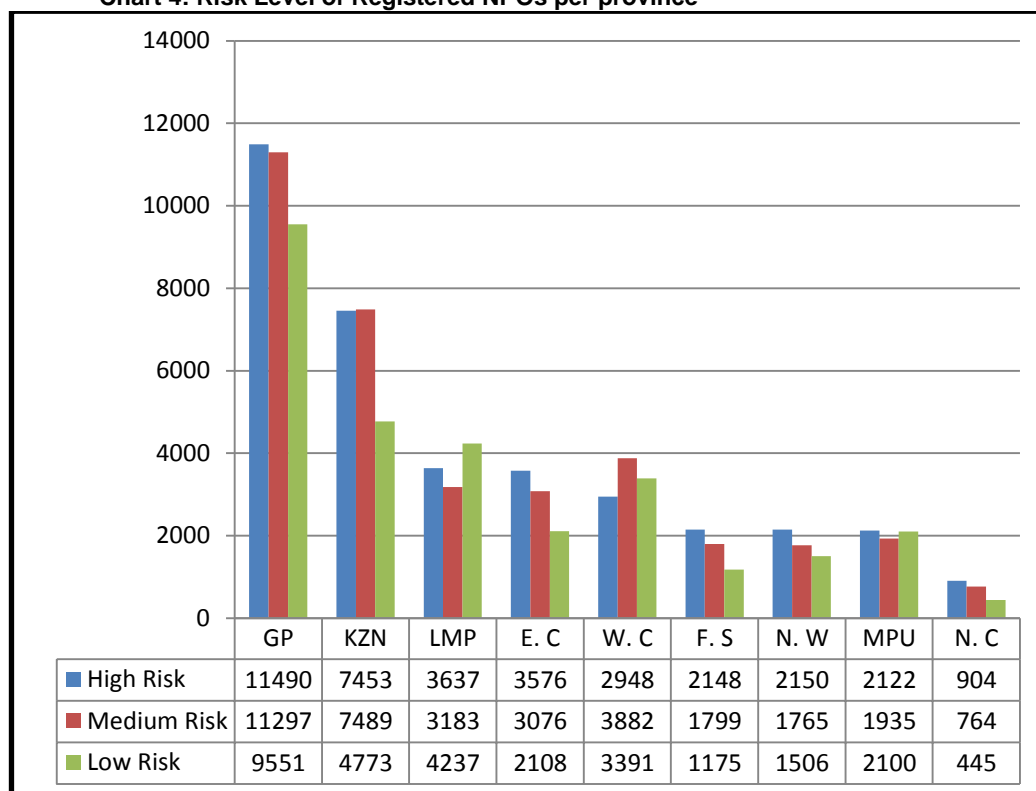
Amongst the decision taken was that all de-registered NPOs will be reinstated and reflected as registered on the NPO database, while rigorous efforts are undertaken to ensure compliance to correct their status. The NPOs which were not de-registered but are non-compliant were given an opportunity to submit their reports within this six months period.

The subsequent sections within this report demonstrate the distribution of NPOs per type of organization and objectives as well as distribution per provinces and district as per mentioned statistics. A high to low medium matrix is used to categorise these organisations. The deregistered NPOs are categorised as High risk, the Non-compliant NPOs as Medium risk and the Low risk being the registered organisations. This part of the report will only focus on the high and medium risks.

5.1 Distribution of NPOs per Province

The overall risk profile on registered NPOs remain a concern as still 36.10% of the total number of registered NPO are deemed to be at high risk level, followed by 34.87% that are at medium risk level. Only 29.02% of registered NPOs are compliant to the NPO Act. The risk level in proportional to the provincial distribution of registered NPOs is illustrated in the chart below.

Chart 4: Risk Level of Registered NPOs per province



Gauteng has the highest number of organisations in all the risk categories which correlate with the high level of registered NPOs in the province. Similarly, the same can be held with other provinces. In other words, the risk levels correspond with the total number of registered NPO in a particular province.

5.2 Distribution by type of De-Registration/High Risk NPOs

A registered NPO may be deregistered if they do not comply with the reporting requirement (Non-Compliance Deregistration) or due non-compliance with their material provision (Constitutional non-compliance), may require to be voluntarily deregister or dissolve in terms of section. Non-compliant de-registration remain the reason as to why NPOs are de-registered as illustrate in the table below.

Table 1: Deregistration type

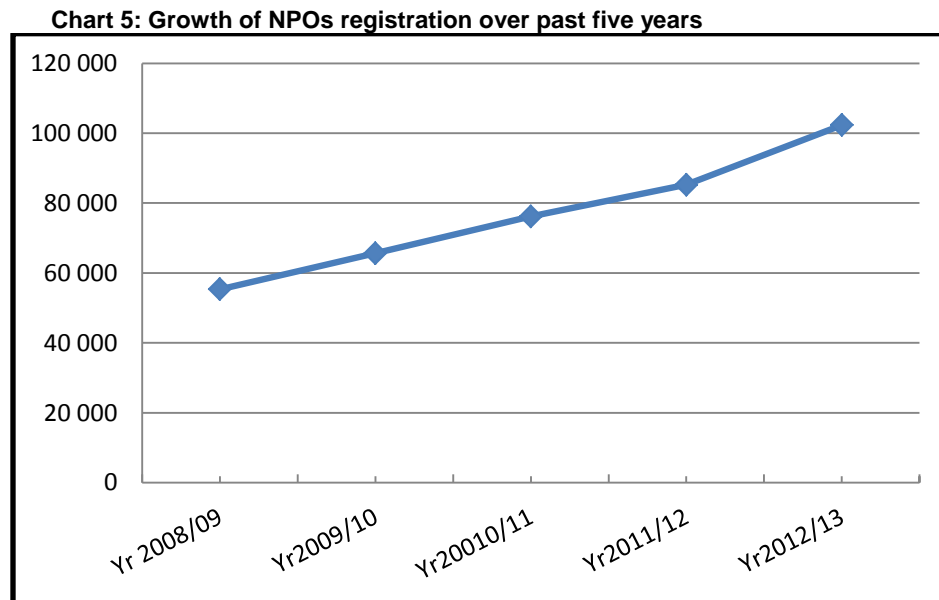
Type of De-registration	# of NPOs
Constitutional Non-Compliance	1
Non-compliance Deregistration	36 250
Dissolved	35
Voluntary	142
Total	36 428

6. THE SIZE AND SCOPE OF THE NPO REGISTER

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 2013, there were a total of 102 297 registered NPOs on the national database. This section provides a synoptic analysis on the growth rate comparatively over the past five years and the type of organisations registered and in what sector are they involved.

6.1 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 55 341 registered NPOs in 2008/09 to 102 297 in 2012/13 which translate into an average growth of 85% over five years. The most significant increase was experienced between the year 2011/12 and 2012/13.



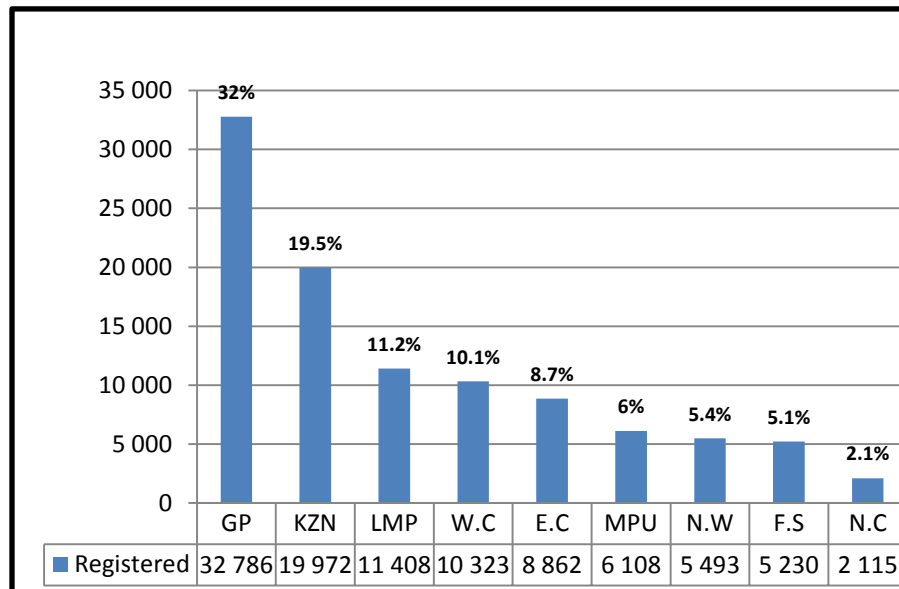
6.2 Distribution of registered NPOs

Distribution of registered NPOs is illustrated at provincial level, by type of organisations and objective classification.

6.2.1 Distribution per Province

Chart 6 below depicts the percentage distribution of registered organisations per province. Most of the registered organisations are from Gauteng (32%), KwaZulu Natal (20%), followed by Limpopo (11%) and Western Cape (10%) respectively. The Northern Cape has the least registered NPOs with 2%.

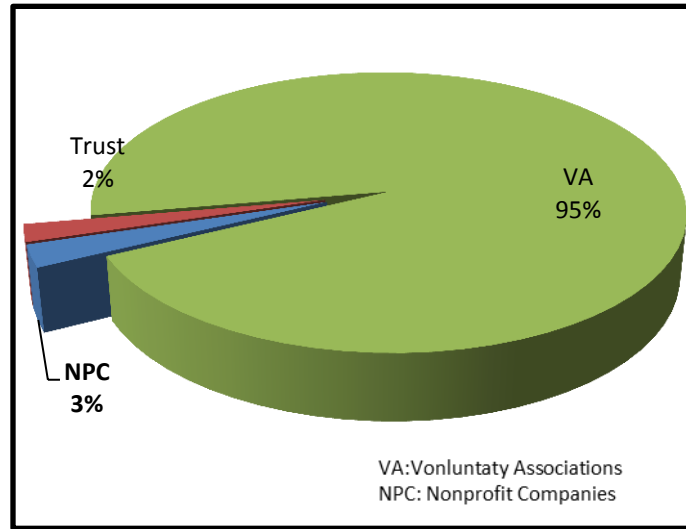
Chart 6: Distribution of registration across provinces



6.2.2 Distribution by Type

A registered NPO can be a Voluntary Association in terms of common law, nonprofit company incorporated in terms of the Company Act, or a Trust in terms of the Trust Property Control Act. The chart below indicates the type of registered NPOs.

Chart 7: Types of registered NPOs



It is clear that the majority of registered NPOs are Voluntary Associations (95%) whereas nonprofit companies constituted 3% and nonprofit Trusts is made up of 2%.

6.2.3 Distribution by Sector

Registered NPOs are grouped, informed by their founding documents mission and objectives in accordance with the International Classification of Nonprofit Organisations (ICNPO). The table below indicates the number of NPOs operating in different sectors.

Social Services is the leading sector (39.2%) followed by the community development and housing sector (21%). International organisations (0.1%) are the less number of registered NPOs as indicated below.

Table 2: Registration by sector

Sector	# of NPOs	%
Environment	1 228	1.2
Business and Professional Associations, Unions	662	0.6
Culture and Recreation	5 570	5.4
Development and Housing	20 964	20.5
Education and Research	8 039	7.9
Health	10 582	10.3
International Activities	65	0.1
Law, Advocacy, and Politics	2 229	5.6
Philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion	1 089	1.1
Religion	11 791	11.5
Social Services	40 078	39.2
Total	102 297	

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
			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

SELECT OBJECTIVE FOCUS GROUP		SUB-OBJECTIVE	THEME	DESCRIPTION
			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
			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
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.
			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	Vocational training and guidance, career counselling, testing, and

SELECT OBJECTIVE FOCUS GROUP		SUB-OBJECTIVE	THEME	DESCRIPTION
			guidance	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
			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 SECTOR PER PROVINCE

Sector	EC		FS		GP		KZN		LP		MP		NW		NC		WC	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Business and Professional Associations, Unions	40	0.5	19	0.4	314	1.0	94	0.5	29	0.3	21	0.3	27	0.5	11	0.5	107	1.0
Culture and Recreation	277	3.1	222	4.2	2275	6.9	862	4.3	394	3.5	283	4.6	335	6.1	139	6.6	783	7.6
Development and Housing	1948	22.0	981	18.8	6009	18.3	4546	22.8	2465	21.6	1092	17.9	1196	21.8	448	21.2	2279	22.1
Education and Research	1314	14.8	375	7.2	2487	7.6	1153	5.8	749	6.6	447	7.3	410	7.5	166	7.8	938	9.1
Environment	80	0.9	54	1.0	337	1.0	167	0.8	192	1.7	65	1.1	64	1.2	22	1.0	247	2.4
Health	892	10.1	599	11.5	2738	8.4	2309	11.6	1393	12.2	873	14.3	705	12.8	278	13.1	795	7.7
International	1	0.0	1	0.0	46	0.1	4	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	9	0.1
Law, Advocacy, and Politics	186	2.1	117	2.2	800	2.4	342	1.7	175	1.5	89	1.5	110	2.0	53	2.5	357	3.5
Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion	75	0.8	32	0.6	418	1.3	192	1.0	21	0.2	20	0.3	28	0.5	11	0.5	292	2.8
Religion	548	6.2	532	10.2	5117	15.6	2379	11.9	710	6.2	531	8.7	493	9.0	231	10.9	1250	12.1
Social Services	3501	39.5	2298	43.9	12245	37.3	7924	39.7	5278	46.3	2687	44.0	2124	38.7	755	35.7	3266	31.6
	8862		5230		32786		19972		11408		6108		5493		2115		10323	

- Number of Registered
% - Percentage Registered NPOs

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