



WOMEN'S LEGAL CENTRE



**Annual Report 2006**

# Staff



Michelle O'Sullivan – Director



Mary Caesar – Acting Director



Ilse Olckers – Acting Director



Sibongile Ndashe – Attorney



Nikki Naylor – Attorney  
(Left the Centre at the end of January 2006 to commence employment with Interights, UK)



Miriam Wheeldon – Attorney  
(February - July 2006)



Shehaam Johnstone – Legal Adviser



Noluthando Ntlokwana – Legal Adviser  
(February – December 2006)



Constance Katsouris – Administrator



Basheera Johnson – Legal Secretary



Sharon Brooks – Legal Secretary



Jody Lee Fredericks – Receptionist

# Board of Trustees



Happy Masondo



Alison Tilley



Mary Caesar



Yasmin Carrim



Lebogang Malepe



Shameela Cassiem



The Women's Legal Centre is a non-profit, independently funded law centre. Its primary goal is to further women's equality in South Africa, with particular attention to the rights of socially and economically disadvantaged women in the following focus areas:

- Violence against women;
- Women's access to resources such as housing, land and health care (including reproductive health care services);
- Customary and religious laws and practices; and
- Equality.

The Centre uses both litigation and law reform advocacy to further its objectives in each of these areas. In the litigation arena it concentrates primarily on test cases which have potentially significant broader impact.

The Centre has developed strong ties with other organisations to ensure that its work is widely publicised and that the real concerns of women and girl children, particularly in marginalised groups, are addressed.



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During 2006 the Women's Legal Centre passed a significant milestone with the resignation of its founding director Michelle O'Sullivan, who has moved on to practice at the Cape Bar. This is an important moment in the life of any organisation, the time when it becomes apparent whether it has developed its own momentum or has been sustained purely on the founder's vision and drive.

The transition was eased by the fact that Michelle had already spent time removed from the day to day work of the Centre, first while taking a well-earned sabbatical in late 2005 and then while completing her pupillage at the Cape Bar in 2006. Trustees Lebogang Modiba (to January 2006) and Mary Caesar (mid-2006) stepped in as acting directors during this period, so that by Michelle's resignation at the end of September the organisation had already to a large extent been weaned from her ongoing input. After September we were very fortunate that Ilse Olckers was available to step as acting director to the end of the year. Ilse has a long history of working with women and the law, a strong sense of gender and rights and an equally strong sense of what makes organisations work. Her thoughtful leadership was a great asset to the Centre during a time of change.

Other departures included attorney Nikki Naylor, who had very ably headed our Violence Against Women project for five years. During this time she litigated cases in the Constitutional and Supreme Court of Appeal and published widely in the area of rape, violence against women and sexual harassment. Nikki resigned in January to take up a position with the International Centre for the Legal Protection of Human Rights (Interrights) in London.

The trustees are aware that the Centre's work is demanding and occasionally gruelling, and can take a personal toll: by its very nature, we cannot expect people to continue doing it forever. Our superb administrative staff and the trustees thus carry much of the institutional memory of the organisation, another factor that has helped ease the transition.

Towards the end of 2006 we used the opportunity created by organisational change to begin a thorough reappraisal of the Centre's direction and structure, with the facilitation of the Community Development Resource Association (CDRA). We began to develop a strategy that built on the centre's legacy and identified new directions, a process that continued into 2007 and will be reported in more detail in our first newsletter for 2007.

The Centre's work continued as usual throughout this time of change, and we are proud once again to be able to report significant victories. The Constitutional Court ruled that people married in community of property may claim damages as a result of injuries caused by their spouses, a decision that will benefit many women subject to domestic violence. In the case of child abuse survivor Esme Van Zijl, the Cape High Court awarded a total of R450 000 as damages, noting that even this amount was conservative given the serious nature of the crimes against her. Our client Nonkulelo Bhe and her children gained secure occupancy of their home with its transfer into the names of the children, and we successfully settled a sexual harassment case on behalf of a domestic worker and her child born as a result of that harassment. All these cases are reported in more detail below.

As the Centre's founding director Michelle O'Sullivan has left a legacy to be proud of, and one that the Centre can build on for years to come. Michelle showed a rare combination of qualities: on the one hand an incisive ability to identify and successfully pursue cases that would profoundly challenge unfair discrimination against women, and on the other hand a deep and genuine concern for the welfare of the Centre's clients. Her vision, passion and determination have been incredibly important in guiding the Centre through its first years and in building a team to take forward into the future. We wish her the best in her new career.



## FINALISED CASES

### **Van der Merwe v Road Accident Fund**

*Women's right to claim damages from abusive husbands*

The Centre intervened as *amicus curiae* in the case of Van Der Merwe vs The Road Accident Fund, heard in the Constitutional Court at the end of November 2005. Mrs van der Merwe was in the process of divorcing her husband when he intentionally drove over her, causing severe injury. The Road Accident Fund refused to pay damages on the grounds that the couple had been married in community of property and that Section 18(b) of the Matrimonial Property Act prohibits patrimonial damages between such spouses. Mrs van der Merwe successfully argued in the High Court that Section 18(b) discriminated against her on the basis of marital status and that it was unconstitutional. She then filed confirmatory proceedings in the Constitutional Court. The Road Accident Fund simultaneously appealed the High Court finding to the Constitutional Court. We argued that although Section 18(b) appears to have a neutral cover it has a disproportionately adverse impact on women. Due to gender power imbalance and the high prevalence of domestic violence, women are far more likely than men to be victims of domestic violence.

**Matrimonial  
law changed**

We are pleased to report that in March 2006 the Constitutional Court ruled unanimously that people married in community of property are entitled to claim patrimonial damages in respect of bodily injury caused by a spouse, either from the spouse or from the Road Accident Fund (RAF).

As *amicus*, we sought to put before the Court the nature and extent of domestic violence, the unequal gender power relations in society and in marriages in particular, the gendered nature of domestic violence, the effects of abuse on individuals, and the economic vulnerability of women. The Court's ruling was a significant victory for the women who form part of the Centre's constituency.

### **Van Zijl v Hoogenhout**

*The right of child abuse survivors to claim damages in adulthood*

The Centre originally took up this case to prevent adult survivors of child sexual abuse from being time-barred when claiming damages from their abusers, by virtue of a rigid application of the Prescription Act. The appellant, Esme van Zijl, had brought a civil claim for damages arising as a result of sexual abuse perpetrated by her uncle Imker Hoogenhout from 1958 to 1965, when she was between six and fifteen years old. The Cape High Court ruled that her claim had prescribed, as the Prescription Act provides that a minor has a three-year time limit once he/she attains majority (21 years) within which to sue for damages.

During 2004 the Supreme Court of Appeal handed down a landmark judgment holding that in cases of child sexual abuse, prescription only starts to run once the survivor has full knowledge of the abuse and who was responsible for it. This was an important decision which took into account the nature of the psychological damage suffered by survivors of childhood sexual abuse, which often prevents full knowledge of the crime for many years.

The case was referred back to the Cape High Court for a ruling on the quantum of damages, in preparation for which the Centre obtained updated psychological and actuarial

## Uncle who sexually abused his niece is ordered to pay her R450 000 in damages

reports from expert witness. The Cape High Court handed down judgment in favour of our client on 25 May 2006 with an award of R450 000 as damages, including R 200 000 as general damages. The court expressed a view that even this amount was conservative, given the serious nature of the crimes and the damage suffered by the plaintiff.

The Van Zijl case has been important in at least two respects. First, it has succeeded in amending the law to make it possible for adult survivors of child sexual abuse to institute action against their abusers. Second, the High Court has recognised the seriousness of the impact of child sexual abuse by awarding a substantial amount for general damages.

However, actually obtaining damages for our client has proven to be a difficult and drawn-out process, as the perpetrator took steps to conceal his assets or divest them into his wife's name. The Centre requested forensic investigation and an application for the sequestration of Mr Hoogenhout was granted in the Cape High Court during December 2006. The Centre also proceeded to attempt to recover assets that had been divested in his wife's name.

In general, the Centre is not best placed to deal with the difficulties that arise in settling damages claims, and we would welcome assistance from insolvency practitioners in similar cases.

### **Sister Charles v Minister of Health**

*Balancing freedom of conscience and religion with access to safe abortion services*

This case was initiated by a nursing sister, assigned to the operating theatre at the Kopanong Hospital, who had religious objections to working on emergencies arising from abortions and subsequently resigned, claiming unfair discrimination and constructive dismissal.

The Centre's interest in this matter is in developing the law around how one balances the right of freedom of religion with that of access to safe abortion services. We have argued that the Termination of Pregnancy Act and its regulations justifiably limit the freedom of conscience of health workers. They are required to inform women requesting terminations of pregnancy of their rights, provide non-mandatory and non-directive counselling and not prevent lawful terminations or obstruct access to facilities. Furthermore they must perform emergency medical treatment when a patient requires a termination on an emergency basis.

The Centre intervened as *amicus curiae* in this matter in the second half of 2004, initially to argue that the matter should be heard in the Labour Court rather than the Equality Court. In June 2006 we received a favourable judgement from the Labour Court. This has clarified an important issue of jurisdiction, which is that the matter should be heard in terms of the Employment Equity Act and not the Equality Act, thus should have been referred to the CCMA and/or the Labour Court rather than the Equality Court. The court also found, in relation to a second matter argued *in limine*, that Doctors for Life had no *locus standi* in this matter. This decision could be used to prevent similar future action by Doctors for Life.

Sister Charles successfully applied for leave to appeal against this judgment. The Centre will submit written and oral arguments in the Appeal Court when the matter is heard. Doctors for Life have also noted an application for leave to appeal the decision to the Labour Appeal Court.

## **PQ v Mr and Mrs Hendricks**

### *Sexual harassment of domestic workers*

Our client, a domestic worker, was sexually abused and raped by her employer and had a child as a result. The centre filed a sexual harassment case in the Labour Court on behalf of the client, hoping to develop the jurisprudence in relation to *quid pro quo* harassment and the meaning of a “hostile work environment” as reflected in the South African Code of Good Practice on the handling of Sexual Harassment cases. This case would have marked the first time the Labour Court would consider the plight of domestic workers, a particularly vulnerable group of women, who are sexually harassed at work. Pronouncements on such cases exist only at the CCMA level.

The case was set down for adjudication in the Labour Court in September 2006. Before the case was heard, however, our client entered into a settlement agreement with her former employer that provided her with a lump sum and an education policy for the child. The employer will also pay for the child’s primary and secondary education.

This was an holistic settlement that created a just outcome for both woman and child, and our client felt that resources the respondent would use for defending litigation would be better used in support of a better quality of life for her child. The Centre believes this is a good example of a case in which settlement was a preferable outcome to litigation for our client.

## **State v LK**

### *Concealment of birth*

Our client was criminally charged with the offence of murder, or in the alternative, concealment of birth. Women are often charged with concealment of birth when the State is unable to prove a case of murder following the death of a newborn.

The Centre prepared a High Court challenge to the constitutionality of Section 113(2) of the General Law Amendment Act 46 of 1935. We believe the provision is overly broad and contains a reverse onus, contravening the constitutional fair trial rights of an accused person, including the right to be presumed innocent.

In the event the Centre negotiated a plea bargain with the state on behalf of our client and was not able to bring to matter to litigation. A settlement is invariably in the client’s best interest in similar cases, so the Centre is now preparing a public interest class action on this issue.

## **Mazaleni / Landless Access Movement of South Africa**

### *Women’s access to land and property*

Mrs Mazaleni approached the Centre for assistance when her ex-husband attempted to evict her from a council house she had rented jointly with him from the Cape Town City Council. The couple divorced in 1995 and our client’s ex-husband bought the property in 1997. We argued that the lease with the Council had been an asset in the couple’s joint estate and that the Council acted unlawfully by transferring the property only to the husband. Unfortunately Mrs Mazaleni died in June 2006 and we had to abandon our action.

In a similar case, we acted on behalf of a client referred to us by the Landless Access Movement of South Africa (LAMOSA). The case concerned the interpretation of the Restitution Act in respect of widows whose husbands were land claimants; the Centre was attempting to establish that the widows of claimants who die before their claims are finalised were entitled to take over the claim. Unfortunately we had to abandon this particular case as it transpired that the client had not in fact been married to the deceased at the time of his death or when he lodged the land claim.

We are looking for new cases to take up on the issue of women’s access to land and housing and are consulting with the Surplus People’s Project and other organisations.

## ONGOING CASES

### Muslim Personal Law

We are dealing with a number of cases relating to the rights of women in Muslim marriages when those marriages are dissolved.

- **Salie:** In this case we are arguing that the Divorce Act is unconstitutional because it fails to provide women married in terms of Islamic rites with the same remedies that are available to other women married out of community of property. We are also arguing that the Muslim Judicial Council is covered by the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, and that the talaq which ended the marriage was unjust administrative action. In the alternative we are arguing universal partnership, unjust enrichment and breach of contract.

Ms Salie's former husband has challenged our summons as not having a valid cause of action; we will argue this point in the High Court and go to trial if we are successful.

- **Gabie-Hassam:** We are acting as *amicus curiae* in this case, a challenge relating to the application of the Intestate Succession Act to polygamous Islamic Marriages. The Applicant had argued that as first wife she should get protection provided for by the Act. The Centre will argue that all wives should be protected. We are currently awaiting a date for this matter to be heard.

### Bhe and Daniels

#### *Inheritance rights*

In 2004 the Constitutional Court struck down the African customary law rule of primogeniture and affirmed the rights of women and girls to inherit and to claim maintenance from deceased estates. The case which prompted this ruling was that of Nonkululeko Bhe, whose father-in-law had planned to sell the house she and her daughters were living in when her husband died. We noted then that the challenge was to ensure the effective implementation of the judgment, so that our clients would actually have a house to live in. The family moved into a new house in 2005 and during 2006 the property was transferred into the children's names.

In the interests of ensuring that the case succeeds in its broader aim of changing outcomes for other women and girls seeking to inherit from deceased estates, we have also secured funding from the Raith Foundation to develop a booklet on the customary law of inheritance for the girl child (see below).

In the case of Daniels, the Constitutional Court ruled that the Muslim spouses were entitled to inherit in terms of the Intestate Succession Act and the Maintenance of Surviving Spouses Act, and that our client was thus entitled to inherit the house she had occupied with her husband until his death in 1994. We are negotiating with the Cape Town City Council on our client's behalf to clear outstanding rates so that the property can be transferred into her name.

### Gcwabe

#### *Property rights: Lobolo*

This case involved a constitutional challenge to the practice of seeking the return of lobolo when a customary marriage ends as a result of domestic violence. We applied to the Umtata High Court for a declaration that this practice is unconstitutional. Unfortunately the defendant was killed before the case could be heard and the Centre could not proceed with the constitutional issues. However, to protect our client we have asked the deceased estate's attorney's to confirm in writing that they will not pursue the claim against our client.

## **Osler / Doctors for Life**

### *Minors' consent to abortion*

Ms Osler and her parents, supported by Doctors for Life, are suing her former high school and a private clinic in a damages claim resulting from an abortion. It is alleged that the abortion was unsuccessful and a premature baby was born and died. The Women's Legal Centre is intervening as *amicus curiae*. There are several issues of interest to the Centre in this case:

- (a) The ability of minors to consent to abortions and the duty of schools and the Department of Education when advising minors, together with the duty to notify parents;
- (b) The test to be applied by school governing bodies and/or the Department of Education and Culture in relation to minors' access to abortions;
- (c) Whether a women who has an abortion contrary to the Choice on Termination of Pregnancy Act is entitled to damages for impairment of dignity;
- (d) whether a baby born prematurely as a result of termination of pregnancy has a right to life in terms of Section 11 of the Constitution.

The criminal trial involving the clinic staff was concluded in June 2006, but we are still awaiting a date for the civil case.

## **NEW CASES**

### **Kylie vs Brigitte's**

#### *Employment rights of commercial sex workers*

Our client worked as a sex worker for 13 years, after which her contract was terminated. Although some aspects of sex work are criminalised, our client also undertook legal work during her employment. The Centre is arguing that her dismissal was both substantially and procedurally unfair.

The Centre has always sought cases that could improve the conditions of sex workers. A victory in this case would be significant for women who are marginalised as a result of being sex workers and are thus excluded from labour and employment rights, including constitutional recognition of dignity, equality and equal protection under the law.

We helped our client refer the matter to the CCMA, where an arbitrator ruled in November 2006 that she did not have jurisdiction to entertain the claim, as sex work falls outside the ambit of the Labour Relations Act. We intend to apply to the Labour Court to take the CCMA on review in 2007.

### **C Roberts and Others v Department of Social Development**

#### *Access to social security and right to equality*

The Centre is monitoring this case closely, although we have not yet decided whether to intervene. Four male applicants are challenging the constitutionality of the means test for state old age pensions, which provides that males should be 65 or over to qualify for a pension, as opposed to 60 or over for females. The applicants are claiming that this discriminates unfairly on the basis of age and gender.



## **Constitutional Court Seminar on Women's Rights**

The Constitutional Court asked Michelle O'Sullivan and Lebo Modiba to present on the South African legal developments and challenges in respect of women's rights at a Constitutional Court seminar in honour of US Supreme Court Justice Ruth Ginsburg. Justice Ginsburg presented on the position in the United States of America.

### **"Advancing Women's Rights: The first decade of democracy"**

This Acta Juridica book by Michelle O' Sullivan and Professor Christina Murray was published by Juta and launched by the WLC and the University of Cape Town Law Faculty in April 2006.

## CUSTOMARY LAW

### **Recognition of Customary Marriages**

Sibongile Ndashe conducted a workshop in Gauteng during October. The objective was to sensitise stakeholders to the different dynamics involved in recognising customary marriages. A total of 80 people attended the workshop, including magistrates, Home Affairs officials, traditional leaders, Department of Justice officials, the Centre for Applied Legal Studies and NGOs involved in customary unions.

## VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

### **National action plan to end violence against women and children**

Michelle O'Sullivan, as a member of the working group advising the Deputy Minister of Justice, gave a presentation on steps to be taken to ensure that South Africa's legal and policy framework is conducive to ending violence against women. Noluthando Ntlokwana attended provincial follow-up workshops and reportback meetings.

## UNFAIR DISCRIMINATION

### **Sexual Harassment**

Sibongile Ndashe conducted two workshops on sexual harassment during July, in Johannesburg and in Cape Town. The objective was to create new and enhanced skills to deal effectively with sexual harassment in the workplace, and to create a broader awareness of women's rights in the workplace. A total of 70 people from various organisations attended, including CCMA commissioners, lawyers from LHR, LRC and the Legal Aid Board, ten of the main unions, the Commission for Gender Equity, lawyers in private practice, FAMSA, POWA and other stakeholders.

### **Sexual Harassment Manual**

AUSAID provided funding to produce a manual on the amended Code of Good Practice on Handling Sexual Harassment matters. We produced 300 copies for distribution to relevant institutions and during the workshops held in Johannesburg and Cape Town.



The Centre deals with many queries and requests for advice, both telephonically and from walk-in visitors. We provide information where possible, and give referrals to other organisations. In cases where the query has a relevant public interest component, the Centre will consider taking it further.

## January to December 2006

Categories	Total
Child sexual abuse	7
Criminal	10
Customary law	17
Damages	25
Divorce	198
Domestic partnership	41
Domestic violence	73
Estates and wills	20
Evictions	16
Family	88
General	39
Housing	27
HIV	2
Labour	24
Maintenance act	164
Muslim personal law	31
Rape	11
Reproductive rights	3
Sexual harassment	6
Unfair discrimination	3
Unfair dismissal	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>806</b>



## STAFF

Michelle O'Sullivan	Director
Mary Caesar	Acting Director
Ilse Olckers	Acting Director
Sibongile Ndashe	Attorney
Nikki Naylor	Attorney (Left the Centre at the end of January 2006 to commence employment with Interights, UK)
Miriam Wheeldon	Attorney (February - July 2006)
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Jody Lee Fredericks	Receptionist

## TRUSTEES

Happy Masondo  
 Alison Tilley  
 Mary Caesar  
 Yasmin Carrim  
 Lebogang Modiba  
 Shaamela Cassiem

## FUNDERS

The work of the Women's Legal Centre has been made possible by the generous support of the following donors:

The Open Society Foundation of South Africa  
 Wallace Foundation  
 Foundation for Human Rights  
 Ausaid  
 The Ford Foundation  
 HIVOS  
 Global Fund for Women  
 International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), Swedish Chapter

## CONTACT DETAILS

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# WOMEN'S LEGAL CENTRE TRUST FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2006

	NOTES	2,006 R	2005 R
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>		836,742	687,012
Deposits and prepayments		54,243	51,543
Trade and other receivables		0	2,276
Cash and cash equivalents	2	782,500	633,193
Travellers cheques		0	0
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>836,742</b>	<b>687,012</b>
<b>CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Capital and reserves</b>		698,119	494,359
Initial donation		100	100
Retained funding	3	698,019	494,290
Litigation fund		0	(31)
<b>Current liabilities</b>		138,624	192,653
Trade and other payables		138,624	111,162
Bank overdraft		0	81,491
<b>Total capital and liabilities</b>		<b>836,742</b>	<b>687,012</b>

# WOMEN'S LEGAL CENTRE TRUST

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



### INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

	NOTES	2006 R	2005 R
<b>INCOME</b>		3,781,434	3,642,318
Donations and grants	4	3,649,668	3,504,518
Cost recovery		95,853	100,089
Interest received		34,343	32,211
Sundry income		1,570	5,500
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		(3,577,706)	(3,735,620)
Administrative expenses		375,202	353,685
Cleaning and catering		13,354	10,571
Equipment rental and maintenance		35,229	38,749
Rental of offices and parking bays		191,860	174,331
Stationery and postage		31,740	31,011
Supplies		7,127	4,946
Telephone and fax		95,891	94,077
Audit and accounting		74,397	57,562
Audit fees		30,951	17,704
Financial advice and bookkeeping		43,446	39,858
Bank charges		18,746	17,564
Capital expenditure		81,886	57,380
Computer, office and equipment		45,834	30,807
Law books		32,297	21,769
Office furniture		3,755	4,804
Employment costs	5	1,959,207	2,210,695
Insurance costs		27,310	17,786
Litigation costs		572,494	518,667
Professional fees		8,714	10,936
Law Society fees		2,714	5,936
Professional indemnity		6,000	5,000
Programme costs		429,841	356,975
Advocacy and training		133,831	225,230
Annual report		38,453	28,118
Material development		144,333	31,561
Internet		7,696	11,406



# WOMEN'S LEGAL CENTRE TRUST FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Newsletters	3,420	25,309
Staff training	10,122	2,520
Organisational Development	28,000	0
Trust costs	63,987	32,831
	0	0
Sundries	13,724	11,080
Travel	16,185	123,290
<b>NET FUNDING FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>203,728</b>	<b>(93,302)</b>
<b>OPENING RETAINED FUNDING</b>	<b>494,290</b>	<b>587,592</b>
<b>CLOSING RETAINED FUNDING</b>	<b>698,018</b>	<b>494,290</b>

# WOMEN'S LEGAL CENTRE TRUST

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

#### 1. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following are the principal accounting policies of the company which are consistent in all material respects with those applied in the previous years, except as otherwise indicated.

##### Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

##### Revenue

Revenue comprises funding received from donations and grants. Revenue is recognised when it is received.

##### Financial Instruments

Financial instruments carried on the balance sheet include cash and cash equivalents, receivables and amounts payable. These instruments are generally carried at their estimated fair value.

##### Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are written off to the income statement on acquisition date.

	2006	2005
	R	R
<b>2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		
Current accounts	91,756	13,816
Investment accounts	690,067	618,577
Petty cash	676	800
	<u>782,499</u>	<u>633,193</u>
<b>3. RETAINED FUNDING AS ATTRIBUTED TO THE RESPECTIVE FUNDERS:</b>		
Australian Aid	0	45,675
ICJ	67,347	0
Wallace Global Fund	212,909	0
Raith Foundation	0	110,617
Foundation for Human Rights	(46,277)	0
Other funds	464,040	337,998
	<u>698,019</u>	<u>494,290</u>



# WOMEN'S LEGAL CENTRE TRUST FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 4. GRANTS AND DONATIONS COMPRISE:

Australian Aid	79,830	79,830
Ford Foundation	379,839	375,475
Global Fund for Woman	210,120	0
HIVOS	481,770	377,211
IPAS	-	100,000
National Lotteries Fund	-	250,000
Open Society Foundation for South Africa	1,100,000	1,079,443
Other donations	45	2,105
Raith Foundation	-	459,974
Save the Children	-	100,000
Swedish Section of the International Commission of Jurists	717,173	680,480
Foundation for Human Rights	320,000	-
Wallace Global Fund	360,892	-
	<u>3,649,668</u>	<u>3,504,518</u>

#### 5. EMPLOYMENT LISTS BREAKDOWN

Consultancies	9,000	6,000
Recruitment costs	107,188	2,762
Resource centre	2,780	2,827
Salaries and contributions	1,812,157	2,131,059
Supervision	28,082	68,047
	<u>1,959,207</u>	<u>2,210,695</u>

#### 6. TAXATION

The organisation is exempt from income tax under 10(1)(cn) as read with Section 30 of the Income Tax Act. No provision has been made for taxation in the current year.

The Women's Legal Centre accounting is outsourced to CDMA financial services.





WOMEN'S LEGAL CENTRE



WOMEN'S LEGAL CENTRE