Ikamva Lisezandleni Zethu (Non-Profit Organisation) (Registration number 032-082-NPO)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 November 2021

(Registration number: 032-082-NPO)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 November 2021

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile South Africa

of poverty and into tertiary education and/or employment.

Directors M H Chidawanyika

P I Madisha R Simankane X Mkhize Y E Bucknor R Mudimu N Nkotoe S Godwana

Business address 47 Westminister road

Salt River Cape Town 7925

Bankers First National Bank

Auditors Nexia SAB&T

Chartered Accountants (SA)

Registered Auditors 119 Witch-Hazel Avenue Highveld Technopark

Centurion 0157

Company registration number 032-082-NPO

Level of assurance These annual financial statements have been audited in compliance

with the applicable requirements of the organisation's accounting

policies.

Preparer The annual financial statements were independently compiled by:

Maria Magdalena Fourie Chartered Accountant (SA)

Issued 30 June 2022

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 November 2021

Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the organisation as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with the basis of accounting described in Note 1. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 1 and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the organisation and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the board of directors sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the organisation and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the organisation's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the organisation is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the organisation. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the organisation endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The directors have reviewed the organisation's cash flow forecast for the year to 30 November 2022 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the organisation has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the organisation's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the organisation's external auditors and their report is presented on pages 5 to 7.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 9 to 19, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on 30 June 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

I H Chidawanyika	P I Madisha	
Approval of annual financial statements		
Inproval of appual financial statements		

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 November 2021

Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of Ikamva Lisezandleni Zethu (Non-Profit Organisation) for the year ended 30 November 2021.

1. Nature of business

The organisation is engaged to enable disadvantaged youth to pull themselves and each other out of poverty and into tertiary education and/or employment. The organisation operates in South Africa, through various school programmes and peer to peer learning.

There have been no material changes to the nature of the organisation's business from the prior year.

2. Review of financial results and activities

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with entity specific basis of accounting. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

Full details of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the organisation are set out in these annual financial statements.

3. Directors

The directors in office at the date of this report are as follows:

Directors	Office	Designation	Changes
M H Chidawanyika	Chief Executive Officer	Executive	
P I Madisha	Chairperson	Non-executive	
R Simankane		Non-executive	
X Mkhize		Non-executive	
Y E Bucknor		Non-executive	
R Mudimu		Non-executive	
N J Ebrahim		Non-executive	Resigned Monday, 29
			March 2021
N Nkotoe		Non-executive	
S Godwana		Non-executive	

4. Directors' interests in contracts

To our knowledge, none of the directors had any interest in contracts entered into during the year under review.

5. Events after the reporting period

The directors are not aware of any material event that has a material impact on the annual financial statements, which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

6. Going concern

2021 was yet another challenging year as the impact of Covid-19 continued to persist. The organisation continued to have a blended programmes offering in order to mitigate against school closures and class platooning occasioned by the pandemic. This allowed for normal programming to happen throughout the year. On the financial front, the organisation continues to have assets that exceed its liabilities and therefore the Board and management are very confident that the organisation will be able to sustain itself as a going concern for the foreseeable future. The organisation have also managed to have surpluses for 2 successive years which is indicative of the financial health of the organisation. The organisation has already secured 100% of the funding required for the 2022 financial year and has a strong pipeline of funding and strategies for subsequent years.

7. Auditors

Nexia SAB&T continued in office as auditors for the company for 2021.



119 Witch-Hazel Avenue Highveld Technopark Centurion P O Box 10512 Centurion 0046 T: +27 (0) 12 682 8800 F: +27 (0) 12 682 8801 www.nexia-sabt.co.za

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Directors of Ikamva Lisezandleni Zethu (Non-Profit Organisation)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ikamva Lisezandleni Zethu (Non-Profit Organisation) set out on pages 9 to 19, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 November 2021, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements of Ikamva Lisezandleni Zethu (Non-Profit Organisation) for the year ended 30 November 2021 are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the basis of accounting described in note 1 to the financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the organisation in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' *Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors* (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to note 1 to the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the organisation's own accounting policies to satisfy the financial information needs of the organisation's directors. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.



Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Ikamva Lisezandleni Zethu (Non-Profit Organisation) Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 November 2021", which includes the Directors' Report. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the basis of accounting described in note 1, for determining that the basis of preparation is acceptable in the circumstances and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the organisation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the organisation or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due
to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit
evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not
detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error,
as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override
of internal control.



- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit
 procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an
 opinion on the effectiveness of the organisation's internal control.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the organisation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the organisation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Nexia SAB&T

N.C. Soopal Director Registered Auditor

Nexia SAB&T

01 July 2022





Practitioner's Compilation Report

To the Management of Ikamva Lisezandleni Zethu (Non-Profit Organisation)

We have compiled the annual financial statements of Ikamva Lisezandleni Zethu (Non-Profit Organisation), as set out on pages 9 - 19, based on information you have provided. These annual financial statements comprise the statement of financial position of Ikamva Lisezandleni Zethu (Non-Profit Organisation) as at 30 November 2021, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

We performed this compilation engagement in accordance with International Standard on Related Services 4410 (Revised), Compilation Engagements.

We have applied our expertise in accounting and financial reporting to assist you in the preparation and presentation of these annual financial statements on the basis of accounting described in Note 1 to the annual financial statements. We have complied with relevant ethical requirements, including principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care.

These annual financial statements and the accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile them are your responsibility.

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information you provided to us to compile these annual financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion on whether these annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with the 🖾 is of accounting described in Note 1 to the annual financial statements.

Maria Magdalena Fourie	
Director	
Chartered Accountant (SA)	
Silk Oak Auditors Inc.	
Pretoria	





Statement of Financial Position as at 30 November 2021

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2021	2020
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	5 590 490	5 622 334
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	3	328 921	120 727
Cash and cash equivalents	4	11 866 174	10 336 249
	-	12 195 095	10 456 976
Total Assets	-	17 785 585	16 079 310
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Accumulated surplus	<u>-</u>	13 337 538	11 474 457
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	5	670 643	89 762
Deferred income	6	2 867 781	3 931 751
Provisions	7	909 623	583 340
	-	4 448 047	4 604 853
Total Equity and Liabilities	-	17 785 585	16 079 310

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2021	2020
Revenue	8	18 294 142	20 827 918
Other income	9	4 661 116	1 747 219
Operating expenditures	11	(21 447 413)	(19 291 603)
Operating surplus	-	1 507 845	3 283 534
Investment revenue	10	355 236	323 014
Surplus for the year Other comprehensive surplus	•	1 863 081 -	3 606 548
Total comprehensive surplus for the year	-	1 863 081	3 606 548

Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in Rand	Accumulated surplus	Total equity
Balance at 30 November 2019	7 867 909	7 867 909
Surplus for the year Other comprehensive income	3 606 548	3 606 548
Total comprehensive income for the year	3 606 548	3 606 548
Balance at 30 November 2020	11 474 457	11 474 457
Surplus for the year Other comprehensive surplus	1 863 081	1 863 081 -
Total comprehensive income for the year	1 863 081	1 863 081
Balance at 30 November 2021	13 337 538	13 337 538

Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations Interest income	15	1 305 115 355 236	1 704 765 323 014
Net cash from operating activities	_	1 660 351	2 027 779
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(130 426)	
Total cash movement for the year Cash at the beginning of the year		1 529 925 10 336 249	2 027 779 8 308 470
Total cash at end of the year	4 -	11 866 174	10 336 249

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 November 2021

Accounting Policies

1. Basis of preparation and summary of significant accounting policies

The annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the accounting policies as set out below. The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments at fair value. They are presented in South African Rands.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period. Ikamva Lisezandleni Zethu is a voluntary association operating as a non-profit organisation.

1.1 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets which the organisation holds for its own use or for rental to others and which are expected to be used for more than one period.

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the organisation, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Land and Property

The organisation acquired a property in Salt River, Cape Town. During the 2016 financial year the property was registered at the deeds office, as such the property was capitalised during the 2016 financial year.

Buildings are not depreciated and shall be revalued every five (5) years and the adjustment to the account loss or gains updated according to the asset value. Free services provided by the municipality shall be utilised for purpose of the valuation, but a professional consultant will be consulted every ten (10) years to verify the municipal valuation.

Equipment

Equipment consists of items of equipment in the computer lab/office container, furniture and fittings, office equipment and computer (IT) equipment. All items acquired that are not part of the computer lab, which are below R10 000 are expensed to surplus and deficit in the year of acquisition. All computer lab equipment will remain capitalised until fully depreciated.

It is the organisation's policy to capitalise assets at the end of the financial year in which they are acquired, hence they will start depreciating in the subsequent year.

Capital work in progress

Capital work in progress consists of items under construction. Since the asset is not yet ready for use it is not depreciated. The asset is transferred to the relevant asset category upon completion.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

Cost includes costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. If a replacement cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

This include costs incurred to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Property, plant and equipment is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, except for land which is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method to write down the costs, less estimated residual value over the useful life of the property, plant and equipment.

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Land and buildings	Not depreciated	
Computer labs	Straight line	10 years
Lab/Office container	Straight line	10 years
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	6 years
Office equipment	Straight line	3 years

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 November 2021

Accounting Policies

1.1 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Capital Work in progress (WIP)

Depreciation will only commence on completion

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its continued use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item, is included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised.

1.2 Financial instruments

Initial measurement

Financial instruments are initially measured at the transaction price (including transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value through surplus or deficit) unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction in which case it is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial instruments at amortised cost

These include trade receivables and trade payables. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At each reporting date, the carrying amounts of assets held in this category are reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. If there is objective evidence, the recoverable amount is estimated and compared with the carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

1.3 Tax

Tax exemption

The organisation is approved as a public benefit organisation in terms of section 30 of the Income Tax Act (the Act), accordingly receipts and accruals are exempt from income taxes in terms of section 10(1)(cN) of the Act.

The public benefit organisation was approved for purposes of section 18A(1)(a) if the Act and donations will be tax deductible in the hands of the donors, in terms and subject to the limitations prescribed in sections 18A of the Act.

1.4 Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the lessee. All other leases are operating leases.

Operating leases - lessor

Operating lease income is recognised as an income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless:

- another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the benefit from the leased asset, even if the receipt
 of payments is not on that basis, or
- the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation (based on published indexes or statistics) to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

Operating leases – lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset. This liability is not discounted.

1.5 Impairment of assets

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that property, plant and equipment or intangible assets may be impaired.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 November 2021

Accounting Policies

1.5 Impairment of assets (continued)

If there is any such indication, the recoverable amount of any affected asset (or group of related assets) is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or group of related assets) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or group of assets) in prior years. A reversal of impairment is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

1.6 Deferred income

Deferred income represents funding received according to funder agreements which has not yet been recognised as income.

Funding grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that:

- the organisation will comply with the conditions attached to them: and
- the grant will be received.

Funding grants are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs that they are intended to compensate.

A funding grant that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or deficits already incurred for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs is recognised as income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

1.7 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as leave pay and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

1.8 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the organisation has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the organisation will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

1.9 Government grants

Grants that do not impose specified future performance conditions are recognised in income when the grant proceeds are receivable.

Grants that impose specified future performance conditions are recognised in income only when the performance conditions are met.

Grants received before the revenue recognition criteria are satisfied are recognised as a liability.

Grants are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 November 2021

Accounting Policies

1.10 Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amounts receivables in the ordinary course of the organisation's activities.

The organisation recognises revenue when:

- the amount of revenue can be reliably measured;
- it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the organisation: and
- specific criteria have been met for the organisation's activities, as described below.

Grants and donations

Grants are recognised in accordance with the provisions of the underlying agreements, and where more appropriate, in the vear expenditure in respect of which the grant was received was incurred.

Donations are recognised as income when received.

Other income

Other income consists mainly of project income and rental income.

Project income is income derived from the implementation of specific projects in line with the mandate of the organisation which differs from the traditional grant revenue received.

The project income is recognised in accordance with the provisions of the underlying agreement and where more appropriate, in the year in which the expenditure was incurred.

1.11 Grant and other receivables

Grant and other receivables are recognised initially at the transaction value. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of other receivables are established when there are objective evidence that the organisation will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivable.

1.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are classified as borrowings in the current liabilities section of the statement of financial position.

1.13 Grants and other payables

Grant and other payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand			2021	2020
2. Property, plant and equipment				
Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2021				
Land & Buildings Office equipment Computer Labs Lab/Office Container Capital work in progress (WIP)	Opening balance 5 000 000 23 359 499 423 99 552 5 622 334	Additions	Depreciation - (14 716) (126 065) (21 489) - (162 270)	Closing balance 5 000 000 8 643 373 358 78 063 130 426 5 590 490
Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2020				
Land & Buildings Office equipment Computer Labs Lab/Office Container	- -	Opening balance 5 000 000 38 076 753 212 121 041 5 912 329	Depreciation (14 717) (253 789) (21 489) (289 995)	Closing balance 5 000 000 23 359 499 423 99 552 5 622 334
3. Trade and other receivables				
Prepayments Other receivables			10 400 318 521 328 921	120 727 120 727
4. Cash and cash equivalents				
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:				
Cash on hand Bank balances Credit cards and E-bucks			11 015 11 560 530 294 629 11 866 174	4 613 10 105 517 226 119 10 336 249
5. Trade and other payables				
VAT Other payables			491 572 179 071 670 643	46 416 43 346 89 762
6. Deferred income				
Deferred income Deferred Project Income Shell			2 505 401 362 380 2 867 781	3 383 981 547 770 3 931 751

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand				2021	2020
7. Provisions					
Reconciliation of provisions - 2021					
	Opening balance	Additions	Utilised during the year	Reversed during the year	Closing balance
Provisions for employee benefits Provision for bonuses	583 340 -	12 857 400 000	(32 159)	(54 415)	509 623 400 000
	583 340	412 857	(32 159)	(54 415)	909 623
Reconciliation of provisions - 2020					
			Opening balance	Additions	Closing balance
Provisions for employee benefits		•	414 695	168 645	583 340
8. Revenue					
Grant Revenue Ad hoc and Government Donations				17 818 710 475 432	19 989 443 838 475
			-	18 294 142	20 827 918
9. Other income					
Rental income Insurance claims E-bucks utilised Sundry income				82 716 92 196 15 657 4 470 547	136 518 121 785 7 917 1 480 999
			-	4 661 116	1 747 219
10. Investment revenue					
Interest revenue Bank			_	355 236	323 014
11. Operating expenditures					
Operating expenditures include the following exp	enses:				
Operating lease charges Premises					
Contractual amounts			-	582 309	464 702
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment Employee costs			-	162 270 15 145 672	289 995 14 259 534
12. Auditor's remuneration					
Fees				100 000	109 527
			_		

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 November 2021

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2021	2020
13. Employee cost		
Employee costs		
Basic	15 122 328	13 738 703
Medical aid - company contributions	294	190 190
JIF	96 767	106 838
COIDA	-	55 158
Other short term costs	(73 717)	168 645
	15 145 672	14 259 534
4. Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		
The following items are included within depreciation, amortisation and impairments:		
Depreciation		
Property, plant and equipment	162 270	289 995
15. Cash generated from operations		
Profit before taxation	1 863 081	3 606 548
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	162 270	289 995
nterest received	(355 236)	(323 014
Movements in provisions	326 283	168 645
Changes in working capital:	(000 104)	E0 740
Frade and other receivables	(208 194) 580 881	50 740 50 614
Frade and other payables Deferred income	(1 063 970)	(2 138 763
Seletted illegitte	(1 003 970)	(2 130 / 03

16. Going concern

We draw attention to the fact that at 30 November 2021, the company had accumulated surpluses of R 13 337 538 and that the organisation's total assets exceed its liabilities by R 13 337 538. The directors believe that the organisation has adequate financial resources to continue in operation in the foreseeable future and accordingly the annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have considered the impact of COVID-19 and have satisfied themselves that the organisation is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The directors are aware of this new material change that may adversely impact the organisation. The directors are not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the organisation.

17. Events after the reporting period

The directors are not aware of any material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report that has a material impact on the annual financial statements.

18. Directors' and prescribed officer's remuneration

No emoluments were paid to the directors or any individuals holding a prescribed office during the year.

Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2021	2020
Revenue			
Grant revenue		17 818 710	19 989 443
Ad hoc and Government Donations		475 432	838 475
	8	18 294 142	20 827 918
Other income			
E-bucks income		15 657	7 917
Insurance claims		92 196	121 785
Other income		4 470 547	1 480 999
Rental income		82 716	136 518
	•	4 661 116	1 747 219
Expenses (Refer to page 21)		(21 447 413)	(19 291 603)
Operating surplus	•	1 507 845	3 283 534
Investment income	10	355 236	323 014
Surplus for the year		1 863 081	3 606 548

Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2021	2020
Operating expenses			
Application and registration fees		(24 799)	(28 872)
Auditors remuneration	12	(100 000)	(109 527)
Bad debts		(43 062)	(64 054)
Bank charges		(63 550)	(63 543)
Bursary expenses		(47 959)	(00 540)
Catering		(168 946)	(65 575)
Cleaning		(20 687)	(23 172)
Communication collaboration programme		(61 745)	(55 990)
Computer expenses		(215 407)	(72 361)
Consulting and professional fees		(340 545)	(299 524)
Communication expenses		(521 587)	(520 567)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		(162 270)	(289 995)
Employee costs		(15 145 672)	(14 259 534)
Fundraising, marketing and annual report		(283 209)	(211 186)
Furniture and fittings		(14 417)	(21 655)
Insurance		(271 679)	(299 023)
Learner materials and assessments		(217 163)	(34 103)
Learner career guidance and workshops		(362 531)	(140 666)
Lease rentals on operating lease		(582 309)	(464 702)
Postage		(11 446)	(9 725)
Printing and stationery		(333 762)	(419 423)
Prize giving		(111 731)	(63 215)
Repairs and maintenance		(171 109)	(86 615)
Security		(61 624)	(46 707)
Software and licensing		(87 500)	(81 171)
Staff transport, accommodation and subsistence		(655 823)	(275 699)
Strategic planning and AGM		(42 924)	(23 267)
Training		(128 037)	(103 471)
Virtual tutoring expenses		(217 506)	(606 178)
Volunteer appreciation		(22 793)	(9 978)
Volunteer transport		(725 305)	(537 724)
Winter school	_	(230 316)	(4 381)
		(21 447 413)	(19 291 603)