

HENRY NXUMALO FOUNDATION NPC

(REGISTRATION NO: 2020/653747/08)

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
TO 28 FEBRUARY 2023**

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THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023**

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HENRY NXUMALO FOUNDATION NPC
(REGISTRATION NO: 2020/653747/08)

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

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

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium - sized Entities 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 controls established by the company and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the board of directors sets out 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 company and employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the company's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the company is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the company. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the company 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 controls provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the presentation of the 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 company's cash flow forecast for the year to 28th February 2024 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the company has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Although the board of directors is primarily responsible for the financial affairs of the company, it is supported by the company's external auditors.

The external auditors are responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the company's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditors and their report is presented on pages 2 to 4.

The financial statements set out on pages 5 to 15, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on the 6 June 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

Anton Harber, Director





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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF

**HENRY NXUMALO FOUNDATION NPC
(REGISTRATION NO: 2020/653747/08)**

Unqualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Henry Nxumalo Foundation NPC- set out on pages 5 to 15, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 28 February 2023, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in reserves and statement of cash flows for the financial period then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial position of Henry Nxumalo Foundation NPC as at 28 February 2023, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the period then ended in accordance with its accounting policies, the International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the Companies Act of South Africa.

Basis for Unqualified 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 Company in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical requirements in accordance with these requirements and the IRBA Code. The IRBA Code is consistent with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (Part A and B). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged With Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with their accounting policies, the International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that

are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company'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 management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

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 judgment 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 company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 company'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 company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the business activities within the company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Company's audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance 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. We have communicated with those charged with governance on all relationships and other matters, which may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and, where applicable, related safeguards.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Vincent Bhengu', written in a cursive style.

Rev Vincent Bhengu CA (SA) R A (IRBA 507361)
Douglas & Velcich
Chartered Accountants (S.A.)

Johannesburg
26 September 2023

**HENRY NXUMALO FOUNDATION NPC
(REGISTRATION NO: 2020/653747/08)**

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023**

Your board of directors presents its first report, together with the audited financial statements of the company for the financial period ended 28 February 2023.

NATURE OF ACTIVITIES

The main object of the company is to provide financial and other support to investigative journalists doing work in the public interest.

The company was registered on the 18th August 2020 and commenced operations on the 22nd February 2021.

RESULTS

The results for the period are fully disclosed in the attached financial statements.

POST FINANCIAL POSITION EVENTS

No material fact or circumstance has occurred between the financial position date and the date of the audit report.

EQUIPMENT

During the period under review, the company acquired no equipment.

DIRECTORS

The following directors were appointed at the date of incorporation :-

T J Leshilo	A P Harber
D T Nxumalo	F Kruger

AUDITORS

Douglas and Velcich were appointed as auditors during the period under review.

HENRY NXUMALO FOUNDATION NPC
(REGISTRATION NO: 2020/653747/08)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2023

	Note	2023 R	2022 R
ASSETS		1 605 740	825 088
Current assets		1 605 740	825 088
Accounts receivable		-	50 000
Cash and cash equivalents	3	1 605 740	775 088
Total assets		1 605 740	825 088
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES		1 605 740	825 088
Reserves		11 051	11 051
Accumulated surplus		11 051	11 051
Current liabilities		1 594 689	814 037
Accounts payable	4	100	3 300
Deferred grant income	5	1 594 589	810 737
Total reserves and liabilities		1 605 740	825 088

HENRY NXUMALO FOUNDATION NPC
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STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR
THE PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

	Note	2023 R	2022 R
INCOME		955 405	1 303 326
Grants and donations	6	919 013	934 607
Consultancy income		-	287 531
Administration fee		-	81 188
Interest earned		36 392	-
EXPENDITURE		955 405	1 292 275
Accounting fees		-	3 200
Administrative and support services		-	73 642
Bank charges		9 411	13 259
Grants		938 016	1 172 138
Legal fees		-	21 719
Printing and stationery		391	-
Secretarial fees		1 734	150
Website		5 853	8 168
Surplus for the year/period		-	11 051

**HENRY NXUMALO FOUNDATION NPC
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**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESERVES FOR
THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023**

	Accumulated Surplus R	Total R
Balance at beginning of period 22 February 2021	-	-
Unexpended surplus for the period	11 051	11 051
Balance at 28 February 2022	11 051	11 051
Surplus for the year	-	-
Balance at 28 February 2023	11 051	11 051

HENRY NXUMALO FOUNDATION NPC
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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

	Note	2023 R	2022
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from funders and membership		1 702 865	2 067 363
Cash paid to programmes, suppliers and employees		(908 605)	(1 292 275)
Cash generated from operations	7	794 260	775 088
Interest received		36 392	-
Net cash inflow from operating activities		830 652	775 088
Cash flows (utilised in) investing activities		-	-
Cash (utilised in) financing activities		-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		830 652	775 088
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		775 088	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	3	1 605 740	775 088

**HENRY NXUMALO FOUNDATION NPC
(REGISTRATION NO: 2020/653747/08)**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR
THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023**

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium - sized Entities and the Companies Act of South Africa. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for financial instruments, and incorporate the following principal accounting policies set out below.

1.1 SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENTS

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts represented in the financial statements and related disclosures. Use of available information and the application of judgement is inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the financial statements.

1.2 EQUIPMENT

The cost of an item of tangible assets is recognised as an asset when:

- it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company; and
- the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Costs include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of tangible assets 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 tangible assets, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Tangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible assets other than freehold land, to write down the costs less residual value, by equal instalments over their useful lives as follows:

Item	Useful life
Computer equipment	3 years

The depreciation charge for each period is recognised directly through profit or loss, unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognising of an item of property and equipment is reflected directly through profit or loss.

**HENRY NXUMALO FOUNDATION NPC
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR
THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023 (Continued)**

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

1.3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Measurement

Financial instruments carried on the statement of financial position include bank balances, accounts receivable and accounts payable. Financial instruments are initially measured at cost as at trade date, which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the following instruments are measured as set out below :-

Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable is stated at cost less provision for impairment losses.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk in change in value.

Cash and cash equivalents are measured at fair value.

Accounts payable

Accounts payable which are short - term obligation, are stated at their nominal value.

1.4 IMPAIRMENT

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at financial position date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If there is such indication, the assets are written down to the estimated recoverable amounts. The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price and the value in use.

1.5 PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

Provisions are recognised when:

- the company has a present obligation as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

The amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation.

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement shall be recognised when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation.

**HENRY NXUMALO FOUNDATION NPC
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR
THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023 (Continued)**

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

1.5 PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES (Continued)

The reimbursement shall be treated as a separate asset. The amount recognised for the reimbursement shall not exceed the amount of the provision.

Provisions shall not be recognised for future operating losses.

If an entity has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract shall be recognised and measured as a provision.

After their initial recognition, contingent liabilities recognised in business combinations that are recognised separately are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount that would be recognised as a provision; and
- the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised.

1.6 REVENUE RECOGNITION

Income from fees, grants, sponsorship and membership is brought to account in the financial period to which it relates.

All other income is brought to account as and when received.

1.7 INTEREST INCOME

Interest is brought to account as and when received.

1.8 EXPENDITURE

Expenditure is accounted for on the accrual basis of accounting.

1.9 PROJECT ACCOUNTING AND EXPENSE ALLOCATION

In terms of its contractual obligations to donors, the company's policy is to allocate project expenses that are clearly identifiable as such, directly against project funds. Indirect and shared costs are apportioned on the basis of management estimates.

Accrued and deferred grant income is based on the balance of the project fund after taking into account the direct, indirect and shared costs as described above. The unexpended surplus of the project fund is deferred to the following year or the deficit is accrued in the year under review.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR
THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023 (Continued)**

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

1.10 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 paid vacation leave 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.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employee renders service that increases their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs.

The expected cost of bonus payments is recognised as an expense when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past performance.

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

2.1 Financial risk factors

The company's activities could expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including for value interest rate risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk. The company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimise potential adverse effects on the company's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by the directors, who evaluate financial risks.

(a) Market risk

The company has no significant exposure to foreign currency risk.

(b) Credit risk

The company's credit risk is attributable to liquid funds.

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counter party is a bank with credit rating assigned by international credit - rating agencies.

(c) Liquidity risk

The company manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecast cash flows and ensuring that adequate cash reserves are maintained to cover anticipated expenditure.

(d) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The company has minimal exposure to interest rate risk as surplus funds are invested in local interest - bearing accounts.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR
THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023 (Continued)

	2023	2022
	R	R
3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Favourable balances		
FNB current account	181 348	775 088
FNB Call account	1 424 392	-
	1 605 740	775 088
4. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE		
Accruals	100	3 300
5. DEFERRED GRANT INCOME		
Millennium Trust	829 240	233 613
Wiwatersrand University	765 349	423 054
The Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime - (GITOC)		154 070
	1 594 589	810 737
6. GRANTS AND DONATIONS		
Millennium Trust	404 373	766 387
Received	1 000 000	1 000 000
Add: Deferred from 2022	233 613	(233 613)
Less: Deferred to 2024	(829 240)	-
Wiwatersrand University	60 000	118 220
Received	402 295	541 274
Add: Deferred from 2022	423 054	(423 054)
Less: Deferred to 2024	(765 349)	-
The Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime - (GITOC)	154 070	-
Received	-	154 070
Less Deferred to 2023	154 070	(154 070)
Sundry donations	300 570	50 000
	919 013	934 607

HENRY NXUMALO FOUNDATION NPC
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR
THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023 (Continued)

	2023	2022
	R	R
7. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS		
Surplus for the period	-	11 051
Adjustment:		
Interest received	(36 392)	-
Deferred grant income	783 852	810 737
Operating surplus before working capital changes	747 460	821 788
Changes in working capital	46 800	(46 700)
Increase in accounts receivable	50 000	(50 000)
Increase in accounts payable	(3 200)	3 300
Cash generated from operations	794 260	775 088

8. TAXATION

No provision has been made for taxation as the company is exempt from income tax under section 10(1)(cN) as read with section 30 of the Income Tax Act due to carrying on its public benefit.

9. GOING CONCERN

The existence of the company is dependent on the continued support of its donors. Should the donors withdraw it is highly unlikely that the company will be able to continue as a going concern. Donors have agreed to continue supporting the company in 2024.