(NPO REGISTRATION 091-530-NPO)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018



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#### DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL

# ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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 International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium - sized Entities. 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 considered 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 31<sup>st</sup> December 2019 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 16, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on the IOH. October and were signed on its behalf by:

Ans



P O BOX 32707 BRAAMFONTEIN 2017

SOUTH AFRICA

TEL (011) 403 3835 FAX (011) 339 7762

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE DIRECTORS

INFINITE FAMILY NPC REGISTRATION NO. 2014/086518/08)

# **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of the Infinite Family NPC set out on pages 6 to 16, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in reserves and statement of cash flows for the financial year 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 Infinite Family as at 31 December 2018, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with its accounting policies, International Financial Accounting Standards for Small and Medium - sized Entities and the Companies Act of South Africa.

## **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 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.

### Other Information

The board of directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Report of the Directors set out on page 5. 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 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 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 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 the 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.

DC Douglas

Douglas & Velcich

**Chartered Accountants (S.A.)** 

du a vella

**Registered Auditors** 

Johannesburg 29 October 2019

# DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2018.

#### **GENERAL**

The principal object of the company is to strengthen and inspire South African teens and pre-teens affected by HIV/AIDS and poverty to lead productive lives by assisting them to develop self-reliance and to become responsible, resourceful and resilient young adults.

The results of the company's activities and the state of its affairs are set out in the attached financial statements.

#### SHARE CAPITAL AND DIVIDENDS

The company has no share capital and its memorandum of incorporation prohibits the payments of dividends to members.

#### POST FINANCIAL POSITION EVENTS

There were no material facts or circumstances which have occurred in the company's operations between the financial position date and the date of this report.

#### **EQUIPMENT**

During the year under review, the company acquired no equipment. (2017: RNil)

#### **DIRECTORS**

The following directors served during the year under review:-

A C Stokes (American)

R A Dannhauser

B J Kun

### **AUDITORS**

Douglas & Velcich were retained as auditors for the year under review.

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 R	2017 R
ASSETS		996 852	1 631 631
Non - current assets		866 063	1 006 089
Equipment	2	866 063	1 006 089
Current assets		130 789	625 542
Accounts receivable Accrued income Cash and cash equivalents	3 4 5	10 944 75 000 44 845	11 944 400 000 213 598
Total assets		996 852	1 631 631
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES	ri T	996 852	1 631 631
Reserves		977 419	1 593 079
Accumulated fund		977 419	1 593 079
Current liabilities		19 433	38 552
Accounts payable		19 433	38 552
Total reserves and liabilities		996 852	1 631 631

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 R	2017 R
INCOME		1 697 207	3 384 988
Grants and donations	6	883 019	1 902 831
Transfer from USA		238 918	447 702
Donation in kind		567 779	1 030 679
Interest received	7	7 491	3 776
EXPENDITURE		2 312 867	2 781 993
Audit fees		27 807	26 878
Bank charges		4 263	4 819
Bookkeeping		7 813	17 280
Computer /IT services		60 000	60 922
Conference and professional development		95	29 645
Depreciation	2	140 026	140 058
Office supplies		23 685	37 436
Monitoring and evaluation		-	4 500
NGO and Net Blazer stipends	8	85 048	118 810
Postage and delivery		1 061	1 527
Programme costs		229 445	186 047
Regulator administration		1 350	8
Salaries and contributions		1 054 965	1 042 715
Telephone and fax		19 958	10 484
Travel and accommodation		89 572	70 193
In kind expenditure - Internet technology		567 779	1 030 679
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		(615 660)	602 995

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESERVES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Accumulated Fund R	Total R
Balance at 31 December 2016	84 274	84 274
Surplus for the year	602 995	602 995
Balance at 31 December 2017	1 593 079	687 269
Surplus for the year	(615 660)	(615 660)
Balance at 31 December 2018	977 419	71 609

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 R	2017 R
Cash received from donors Cash expended on programmes, suppliers and employees		1 689 716 (1 865 960)	3 181 212 (3 048 607)
Cash (utilised)/generated from operations	9	(176 244)	132 605
Interest received		7 491	3 776
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities		(168 753)	136 381
Cash flows (utilised in) investing activities		-	
Acquisition of equipment		-	
Cash flows generated from/(utilised in) financing activities		**:	
			*
Net (decrease)/increase/ in cash and cash equivalents		(168 753)	136 381
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		213 598	77 217
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	5	44 845	213 598

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

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 cost, less residual value, by equal instalments over their useful lives as follows:

ItemUseful lifeContainer LaunchPad10 years

The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in 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 equipment is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised. The gain or loss arising from the derecognising of an item of equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Continued)

## **ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

#### 1.3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

#### Measurement

Financial instruments are initially measured at cost, which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these instruments are measured as set out below:

#### Accounts receivable

Accounts receivables and accrued income are stated at cost less provision for impairment losses.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are measured at fair value.

## Accounts payable

Accounts payable which are short - term obligations, 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.

#### 1.6 PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

#### 1.7 INCOME RECOGNITION

Income from grants is generally brought to account in the period to which it relates.

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

### 1.8 INTEREST INCOME

Interest is brought to account as and when received.

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Continued)

## **ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

#### 1.9 EXPENDITURE RECOGNITION

Expenditure is accounted for on the accrual basis.

### 1.10 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 each project or donor 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.

#### 1.11 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.

### **Defined contribution plans**

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are charged as an expense as they fall due.

Payments made to industry-managed retirement benefit schemes are dealt with as defined contribution plans where the company's obligation under the scheme is equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit plan.

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Continued)

2.	EQUIPMENT	Containers	Total
		LaunchPad	TOtal
		R	R
	31 December 2018		
	Net book value - 1 January 2018	1 006 089	1 006 089
	Cost	1 400 257	1 400 257
	Accumulated depreciation Additions during the period	(394 168)	(394 168)
	Depreciation for the period	(140 026)	(140 026)
	Net book value - 31 December 2018	866 063	866 063
	Cost	1 400 257	1 400 257
	Accumulated depreciation	(534 194)	(534 194)
	31 December 2017		
	Net book value - 1 January 2017	1 146 147	1 146 147
	Cost	1 400 257	1 400 257
	Accumulated depreciation Additions during the period	(254 110)	(254 110)
	Depreciation for the period	(140 058)	(140 058)
	Net book value - 31 December 2017	1 006 089	1 006 089
	Cost	1 400 257	1 400 257
	Accumulated depreciation	(394 168)	(394 168)
		2018	2017
		R	R
3.	ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE		
	Sundry debtor	Ξ.	1 000
	Rental deposit	10 944	10 944
		10 944	11 944
4.	ACCRUED INCOME		
	BT Communications	_	400 000
	Pick 'n Pay	75 000	
		75 000	400 000
5.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
	Favourable balances	44 845_	213 598
	Standard Bank - current account	44 778	211 726
	Petty cash	67	1 872

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Continued)

		2018 R	2017 R
6.	GRANTS AND DONATIONS		
	BT Communications Received Accrued in 2017 BT Communications Received European School of Munich Deferred to 2017 Frederick Wartenweiler Trust Glencore / Xstrata Received Pick'n Pay Received Accrued in 2018 J P Morgan Received Pulse Contract Solutions Scarab IT Solutions Ikamva Labantu Media 24 Sundry donations	450 000  850 000 (400 000)  50 000  250 000 75 000  25 000 25 000 25 000 6 019  883 019	400 000  400 000  209 299  209 299  200 000  50 000  1 003 195  1 003 195  -  20 000  20 000  14 500  5 837  -  -  1 902 831
7.	NET INTEREST RECEIVED		
	Interest received - call account	7 491	3 776
8.	NGO AND NET BLAZER STIPENDS		
	Alexandra Child Care Tau Raulana HS N H Village Mehlwana Net Blazers	25 560 26 875 25 018 5 950 1 645 <b>85 048</b>	22 920 25 800 22 920 41 395 5 775 118 810

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Continued)

	2018 R	2017 R
9. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS		
Surplus for the year	(615 660)	602 995
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation Interest received (Increase) in accrued income (Decrease) in deferred income	140 026 (7 491) 325 000	140 058 (3 776) (400 000) (200 000)
Operating surplus before working capital changes	(158 125)	139 277
Working capital changes (Increase) in accounts receivable (Decrease) in accounts payable	(18 119) 1 000 (19 119)	(6 <b>672</b> ) (1 000) (5 672)
	(176 244)	132 605

#### 10. TAXATION

9

No provision has been made for taxation as the Company is exempt from South African Normal tax in terms of section 10(1)(cN) as read with Section 30 of the Income Tax Act.

## 11. GOING CONCERN

The existence of the company is dependent on the continued support of its donors, by way of grants. Should the grants be withdrawn 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 2019.

### 12. FINANCIAL RISK

# 12.1 Currency risk

The company is exposed to currency risk to the extent that some grants are received by the company in foreign currency.

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Continued)

## 12. FINANCIAL RISK (Continued)

### 12.2 Interest rate risk

The company is exposed to interest rate risk, as it places funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rates and placings within market expectations.

### 12.3 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. The company has no significant concentration of credit risk.

## 12.4 Liquidity risk

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