(NPO REGISTRATION 091-530-NPO)

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024



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DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

The directors are required by the Companies Act of South Africa no 71 of 2008, 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 30 June 2025 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 oupported by the company's external auditors.

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing 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 06/10/2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

BOOI THEMELI

Amy Stokes



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE DIRECTORS

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

Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of the Infinite Family NPC set out on pages 6 to 15, which comprise the statement of financial position for the year ended 30 June 2024, 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 annual financial statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial position of Infinite Family as at 30 June 2024, 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 no. 71 of 2008 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.

DC Douglas BCom CA(SA) RA (IRBA: 605581). Consultant: MFV Bhengu IIA ACFE CA(SA) RA (IRBA: 507361).

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged With Governance for the Annual 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 no 71 of 2008 of South Africa, and for succontrol 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.

Rev Vincent Bhengu CA (SA), RA (IRBA 507361)

Douglas & Velcich

Chartered Accountants (S.A.)

Johannesburg 12 June 2025

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements of the company for the financial period ended 30 June 2024.

GENERAL

Infinite Family is a South African NPC/NGO/PBO that provides access to tools, technologies, and skills many African teens need to forge better lives but that their communities are unable to provide. We build computer labs (aka LaunchPads) in partnership with local schools and NGOs, deliver reliable high-speed internet connectivity, and connect teens, called Net Buddies, with a global network of online mentors. Infinite Family mentors help the Net Buddies build skills in five vital impact areas: communities, education, career preparation, technology literacy, and life skills. Net Buddies are supported to stay in school, prepare for tertiary education and the workplace, and strive for financial independence. We know our mentors make a life-changing difference by the opportunities the teens create for themselves: since 2008, 95% of our mentored 12th grade students qualify for advanced education, 84% for top-tier universities.

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 period under review, the company acquired no equipment. (2023: RNil)

DIRECTORS

The following directors served during the year under review:-

A C Stokes (American)

B Themeli

B J Kun

E Bokaba

K Lebata

AUDITORS

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

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	2024 R	2023 R
ASSETS		1 014 994	1 764 466
Non - current assets		886 082	977 088
Equipment	2	886 082	977 088
Current assets		128 912	787 378
Accounts receivable Accrued income Cash and cash equivalents	3 5 4	28 384 - 100 529	32 806 336 625 417 948
Total assets		1 014 994	1 764 466
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES		1 014 994	1 764 466
Reserves		960 936	1 734 098
Accumulated fund Revaluation reserve		392 313 568 623	1 132 982 601 116
Current liabilities		54 058	30 368
Accounts payable		54 058	30 368
Total reserves and liabilities		1 014 994	1 764 466

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	2024 R	2023 R
INCOME		2 219 530	3 103 420
Grants and donations	5	78 840	1 204 388
Transfer from USA		1 439 127	983 939
Donation in kind		698 814	910 009
Interest received	6	2 749	5 085
EXPENDITURE		2 992 692	2 992 275
Audit fee		49 280	21 862
Bank charges		6 401	6 050
Bookkeeping		5 955	7 019
Computer /IT services		-	=0 pr
Depreciation	2	91 006	102 506
Office supplies		20 862	61 215
NGO and Net Blazer stipends	7	228 400	229 200
Net Blazer Scholarships		5 905	20 945
Postage and delivery		-	668
Programme costs		396 150	178 543
Regulator administration		10 871	6 760
Salaries and contributions		1 414 923	1 406 402
Technology		41 265	294
Telephone and fax		2 612	12 606
Travel and accommodation		20 248	28 197
In kind expenditure - Internet technology		698 814	910 009
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		(773 162)	111 145

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESERVES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Accumulated Fund R	Revaluation Reserve R	Total R
Balance at 30 June 2022	989 344	633 609	1 622 953
Revaluation of assets	'	<u>≅</u> //	=
Surplus for the year	111 145	-	111 145
Transfer from Revaluation - Depreciation	32 493	(32 493)	ą
Balance at 30 June 2023	1 132 982	601 116	1 734 098
Surplus for the year	(773 162)	*	(773 162)
Transfer from Revaluation - Depreciation	32 493	(32 493)	· ·
Balance at 30 June 2024	392 313	568 623	960 936

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	2024 R	2023 R
Cash received from donors		2 553 406	3 129 210
Cash expended on programmes, suppliers and employees		(2 873 574)	(2 898 465)
Cash generated from/(utilised in) operations	8	(320 168)	230 745
Interest received	6 _	2 749	5 085
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		(317 419)	235 830
Cash flows (utilised in) investing activities		<u>.</u>	.*
Acquisition of equipment		<u> </u>	(F)
Cash flows generated from/(utilised in) financing activities		12	· e
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	=	(317 419)	235 830
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		417 948	182 118
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	4 =	100 529	417 948

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

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:

Item Useful life

Container LaunchPad 20 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 YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 (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 the end of each reporting period 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 YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 (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 YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 (Continued)

2.	EQUIPMENT		
		Containers LaunchPad	Total
		R	R
	30 June 2024		
	Net book value - 1 July 2023	977 088	977 088
	Cost	1 400 257	1 400 257
	Revaluation of assets	649 854	649 854
	Accumulated depreciation	(1 073 024)	(1 073 024)
	Additions during the year		70
	Depreciation for the year	(91 006)	(91 006)
	Net book value - 30 June 2024	886 082	886 082
	Cost	1 400 257	1 400 257
	Revaluation of assets	649 854	649 854
	Accumulated depreciation	(1 164 029)	(1 164 029)
	30 June 2023	· ·	
	Net book value at 01/07/2022	1 079 593	1 079 593
	Cost	1 400 257	1 400 257
	Revaluation of assets	649 854	649 854
	Accumulated depreciation	(970 518)	(970 518)
	Additions during the year	(970 318)	(970 510)
	Depreciation for the year	(102 506)	(102 506)
	Net book value at 30/06/2023	977 088	977 088
	Cost	1 400 257	1 400 257
	Revaluation of assets	649 854	649 854
	Accumulated depreciation	(1 073 024)	(1 073 024)
	Accumulated depreciation	(1 073 024)	(1073024)
		2024	2023
		R	R
3.	ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE		
	Rental deposit	28 384	10 944
	Other prepaid expenses		21 862
		28 384	32 806
4.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
	Favourable balances	100 529	417 948
	Standard Bank - current account	99 045	416 357
	Petty cash	1 484	1 590
		100 529	417 948
		——	

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 (Continued)

		2024 R	2023 R
5.	GRANTS AND DONATIONS		
	Pick'n Pay Received Accrued in 2023 Performata Pulse Contact Solutions Scarab IT Solutions Sundry donations	13 375 350 000 (336 625) 25 000 2 000 29 952 8 513 78 840	1 131 625 795 000 336 625 70 000 2 763 1 204 388
6.	NET INTEREST RECEIVED		
	Interest received - call account	2 749	5 085
7.	NGO AND NET BLAZER STIPENDS		
	Alexandra Child Care N H Village Velokhaya	88 000 78 000 62 400 228 400	83 600 78 000 67 600 229 200
8.	CASH GENERATED FROM/(UTILISED IN) OPERATIONS	S	
	(Deficit)/Surplus for the year Adjusted for: Depreciation Interest received Decrease/(Increase) in accrued income	(773 162) 91 006 (2 749) 336 625	111 145 102 506 (5 085) 30 875
	Operating (deficit)/surplus before working capital changes	(348 280)	239 441
	Working capital changes Increase/(decrease) in accounts receivable Increase in accounts payable	28 113 4 422 23 691 (320 168)	(8 696) (20 234) 11 538 230 745

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 (Continued)

9. TAXATION

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 58 of 1962.

10. 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 to 30 June 2025.

11. FINANCIAL RISK

11.1 Currency risk

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

11.2 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.

11.3 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.

11.4 Liquidity risk

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