

**CORRUPTION WATCH (RF) NPC  
REGISTRATION NO.K2011/118829/08**

**(NPO REGISTRATION NO. 102-843-NPO)**

**ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
31 DECEMBER 2015**

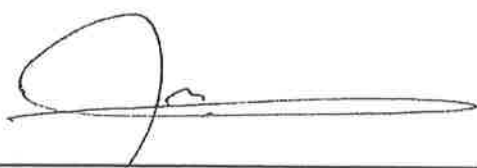
CORRUPTION WATCH (RF) NPC  
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

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**The annual financial statements  
have been compiled by :**



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L. Ntambw

**CORRUPTION WATCH (RF) NPC**  
**REGISTRATION NO.K2011/118829/08**

**(NPO REGISTRATION NO. 102-843-NPO)**

## **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL**

### **ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

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 year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year 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.

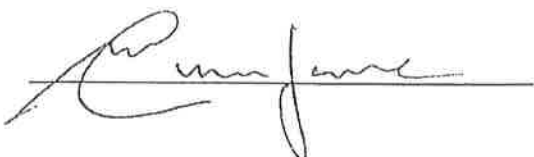
The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal controls provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the presentation of the financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control 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 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016 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 and 3.

The financial statements set out on pages 4 to 18, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on the 26<sup>th</sup> March 2016 and were signed on its behalf by:



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

**TO THE MEMBERS**

**CORRUPTION WATCH (RF) NPC  
REGISTRATION NO.K2011/118829/08**

**(NPO REGISTRATION NO. 102-843-NPO)**

**Report on the financial statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Corruption Watch (RF) NPC, which comprise the directors' report, statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015, and 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 notes set out on pages 4 to 18.

**Directors' responsibility for the financial statements**

The company's directors are responsible for the preparation and the fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium - sized Entities, and in the manner required by the Companies Act of South Africa. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error ; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

**Auditor's responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. These standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

**Unqualified Opinion**

In our opinion, these financial statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial position of Corruption Watch (RF) NPC as at 31 December 2015, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium - sized Entities, and in the manner required by the Companies Act of South Africa.



**Douglas & Velcich**  
**Chartered Accountants (S.A.)**  
**Registered Accountants and Auditors**

**Johannesburg**  
**26 March 2016**

**CORRUPTION WATCH (RF) NPC  
REGISTRATION NO.K2011/118829/08**

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**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE  
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

Your board of directors presents its report, together with the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2015.

**NATURE OF ACTIVITIES**

The company is a new civil society initiative which contributes to reducing corruption in South Africa. Corruption Watch focuses on the abuse of public resources (and we also deal with abuse of union resources and charitable resources which are donated by the public).

Corruption Watch contributes to reducing corruption in two ways:

- Firstly, by encouraging people to **resist** corruption
- Secondly, by helping to make the policy, social and political environment in South Africa less conducive to corruption.

The core business of Corruption Watch (CW) was described in the pre-launch period as 'gathering, analysis and dissemination of information that will enable citizens and their organised representatives, as well as public sector agencies and institutions, to combat corruption'.

**RESULTS**

The results for the year 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 year under review, the company acquired equipment costing R159,314 (2014:R150,598).

**DIRECTORS**

The following directors served during the year under review :-

ZW Vavi	A Hassim
M Msimang	ME Metcalfe
CME O'Regan	AL Brown
V Dubula - Majola	E Mashinini
DH Lewis	V Pikoli
Archbishop WN Ndungane	

**OFFICER**

DH Lewis

**AUDITORS**

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

**CORRUPTION WATCH (RF) NPC**  
**REGISTRATION NO.K2011/118829/08**

(NPO REGISTRATION NO. 102-843-NPO)

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015**

	Note	2015 R	2014 R
<b>ASSETS</b>		<b>5 532 459</b>	<b>7 544 009</b>
<b>Non current assets</b>		<b>222 624</b>	<b>231 822</b>
Equipment	3	222 624	231 822
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>5 309 835</b>	<b>7 312 187</b>
Accounts receivable	4	477 493	477 764
Cash and cash equivalents	5	4 832 342	6 834 423
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>5 532 459</b>	<b>7 544 009</b>
<b>RESERVES AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>5 532 459</b>	<b>7 544 009</b>
<b>Reserves</b>		<b>1 773 347</b>	<b>1 330 134</b>
Accumulated surplus		414 777	414 777
Equipment fund		222 624	231 822
Sustainability fund		1 135 946	683 535
<b>Current liabilities</b>		<b>3 759 112</b>	<b>6 213 875</b>
Accounts payable	6	103 545	215 944
Deferred income	7	3 166 978	5 676 223
Provision for leave pay	8	488 589	321 708
<b>Total reserves and liabilities</b>		<b>5 532 459</b>	<b>7 544 009</b>

**CORRUPTION WATCH (RF) NPC  
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**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

	Note	2015 R	2014 R
<b>INCOME</b>		<b>16 065 258</b>	<b>14 755 090</b>
Grants and donations	9	15 769 596	14 142 524
Donations in kind		-	86 680
Consulting fees		-	291 275
Sundry income		30 399	-
Interest received	11	265 263	234 611
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>15 464 450</b>	<b>14 004 452</b>
Assets expensed directly		-	1 560
Audit fees		34 830	32 333
Bank charges		17 595	17 691
Communication costs		121 643	77 750
Consulting fees		55 426	42 982
Director's emoluments	12	470 389	401 036
Donations		20 000	-
Equipment lease and maintenance		7 517	5 903
Insurance		23 319	16 144
Interest and penalties		-	36 743
Office renovations		73 453	-
Office supplies		88 814	104 568
Printing and stationery		7 103	19 031
Programme costs	12	10 216 375	9 453 384
Provision for irrecoverable VAT		273 705	-
Recruitment costs		-	33 541
Relocation costs		-	176 133
Rent, parking, water and electricity		140 265	134 907
Repairs and maintenance		4 087	11 792
Salaries, wages and contributions		3 713 921	3 195 106
Staff training and welfare		83 838	83 573
Travel and accommodation		112 170	160 275
<b>SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>600 808</b>	<b>750 638</b>



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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESERVES FOR  
THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Accumulated Surplus R	Equipment Fund R	Sustainability Fund R	Total R
<b>Balance at 31 December 2013</b>	<b>498 272</b>	<b>463 080</b>	-	<b>961 352</b>
Surplus for the year	750 638	-	-	750 638
Transfer to equipment fund	(150 598)	150 598	-	-
Acquisition during the year	(150 598)	150 598	-	-
Depreciation during the year	-	(381 856)	-	(381 856)
Transfer to sustainability fund	(683 535)	-	683 535	-
<b>Balance at 31 December 2014</b>	<b>414 777</b>	<b>231 822</b>	<b>683 535</b>	<b>1 330 134</b>
Surplus for the year	600 808	-	-	600 808
Transfer to equipment fund	(148 397)	148 397	-	-
Acquisition during the year	(159 314)	159 314	-	-
Proceeds on disposal of equipment	10 917	(10 917)	-	-
Profit on disposal of assets	-	4 592	-	4 592
Depreciation during the year	-	(162 187)	-	(162 187)
Transfer to sustainability fund	(452 411)	-	452 411	-
<b>Balance at 31 December 2015</b>	<b>414 777</b>	<b>222 624</b>	<b>1 135 946</b>	<b>1 773 347</b>

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**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE  
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

	Note	2015 R	2014 R
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Cash receipts from funders and donors		13 290 750	14 360 435
Cash paid to programmes, suppliers and employees		(15 409 697)	(14 532 209)
<b>Cash (utilised in) operations</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>(2 118 947)</b>	<b>(171 774)</b>
Interest received	11	265 263	234 611
<b>Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities</b>		<b>(1 853 684)</b>	<b>62 837</b>
<b>Cash flows (utilised in) investing activities</b>			
Acquisition of equipment, at cost	3	(159 314)	(150 598)
Proceeds from disposal		10 917	-
<b>Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(2 002 081)</b>	<b>(87 761)</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year</b>		<b>6 834 423</b>	<b>6 922 184</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4 832 342</b>	<b>6 834 423</b>

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**NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

**ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

1. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small, 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 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.

Any capital costs of less than R7,000 are expensed directly to profit or loss, as per the guidelines provided by SARS.

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:

<b>Item</b>	<b>Useful life</b>
Computer equipment	3 years
Office equipment	5 years
Office furniture	6 years

The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in equipment fund, unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

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**NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR  
THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015 (Continued)**

**ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

**1.2 EQUIPMENT (Continued)**

The gain or loss arising from the derecognising of an item of equipment is included in the equipment fund 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.

This is deviation from IAS 16, which requires that all asset purchases are capitalised and depreciated, through profit or loss. This deviation has been resolved by raising an equipment fund as discussed in note 1.5.

**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.

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**NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR  
THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015 (Continued)**

**ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

**1.5 EQUIPMENT FUND**

In order that operating reserves reflect assets available to the operations of the organisation, an equipment fund is maintained to separate out the funding of such assets.

The mechanism whereby this fund is maintained at a value equal to the carrying value of such assets in the statement of financial position is that an amount equal to the cost of assets acquired be charged against operating income each year and credited to the fund.

Depreciation, and profits and losses on disposal are adjusted annually against the fund.

**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 LEASES AS LESSEE**

Finance leases are recognised as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value on the the minimum lease payments.

The discount rate used in calculating the present value of the minimum lease payment is the effective interest rate.

Any initial direct costs are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

The lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of on the remaining balance of the liability.

Any contingent rents are expenses in the period they are incurred.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

**1.8 REVENUE RECOGNITION**

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

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

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**NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR  
THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015 (Continued)**

**ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

**1.9 INTEREST INCOME**

Interest is brought to account as and when received.

**1.10 EXPENDITURE**

Expenditure is accounted for on the accrual basis of accounting.

**1.11 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.

**1.12 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. MEMBERS' GUARANTEE**

In terms of the Memorandum of Association, members guarantee to each contribute R2,00 in the event of the company being wound up. At the statement of financial position date, the guarantee value amounted to R14.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR  
THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015 (Continued)

## 3. EQUIPMENT

	Computer equipment R	Office equipment R	Office furniture R	Total R
<b>31 December 2015</b>				
<b>Net book value - 1 January 2015</b>	<b>176 991</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>54 326</b>	<b>231 822</b>
At cost	1 081 180	4 990	148 792	1 234 962
Accumulated depreciation	(904 189)	(4 485)	(94 466)	(1 003 140)
Additions during the year	99 997	39 884	19 433	159 314
Depreciation for the year	(115 158)	(12 692)	(34 337)	(162 187)
<b>Disposal of assets</b>	<b>(6 325)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(6 325)</b>
At cost	(10 331)	-	-	(10 331)
Accumulated depreciation	4 006	-	-	4 006
<b>Net book value - 31 December 2015</b>	<b>155 505</b>	<b>27 697</b>	<b>39 422</b>	<b>222 624</b>
At cost	1 170 846	44 874	168 225	1 383 945
Accumulated depreciation	(1 015 341)	(17 177)	(128 803)	(1 161 321)
<b>31 December 2014</b>				
<b>Net book value - 1 January 2014</b>	<b>410 910</b>	<b>2 169</b>	<b>50 001</b>	<b>463 080</b>
At cost	968 686	4 990	110 688	1 084 364
Accumulated depreciation	(557 776)	(2 821)	(60 687)	(621 284)
Additions during the year	112 494	-	38 104	150 598
Depreciation for the year	(346 413)	(1 664)	(33 779)	(381 856)
<b>Net book value - 31 December 2014</b>	<b>176 991</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>54 326</b>	<b>231 822</b>
At cost	1 081 180	4 990	148 792	1 234 962
Accumulated depreciation	(904 189)	(4 485)	(94 466)	(1 003 140)

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**NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR  
THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015 (Continued)**

	2015 R	2014 R
<b>4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE</b>		
Lease and telephone deposits	45 220	78 220
Prepaid expenses	9 830	20 362
VAT receivable	696 148	379 182
Less : provision for irrecoverable VAT	(273 705)	-
	<b>477 493</b>	<b>477 764</b>
<b>5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		
Current account	700 605	212 354
Marketlink accounts	3 061 760	5 607 141
Money market account	1 068 551	1 012 848
Petty cash	1 426	2 080
	<b>4 832 342</b>	<b>6 834 423</b>
<b>6. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE</b>		
Accruals	119 759	199 435
Sundry creditors	(16 214)	16 509
	<b>103 545</b>	<b>215 944</b>
<b>7. DEFERRED INCOME</b>		
The Atlantic Philanthropies	-	225 697
Aveng	-	293 570
The Bertha foundation	-	974 156
Claude Leon Foundation	-	251 514
The Ford Foundation	458 390	-
Heinrich Boell Stiftung	-	667
Hivos - MAGI	-	867 494
The Joffe Charitable Trust	56 868	-
Millennium Trust - 2	-	1 081 978
Oppenheimer Memorial Trust	394 734	550 495
Open Society Institute	1 121 103	729 773
Raith Foundation	978 809	350 879
Second Stella and Paul Loewenstein Charitable and Educational Trust	72 725	-
South African Breweries	-	350 000
Transparency International	84 349	-
	<b>3 166 978</b>	<b>5 676 223</b>



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**NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR  
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	2015 R	2014 R
<b>8. PROVISION FOR LEAVE PAY</b>		
Balance at beginning of the year	321 708	317 706
Additions during the year	673 271	579 587
(Utilised) during the year	(506 390)	(575 585)
	<b>488 589</b>	<b>321 708</b>
<b>9. GRANTS AND DONATIONS</b>		
Atlantic Philanthropies	-	2 918 087
Received	-	1 500 000
Deferred to 2014	-	1 418 087
Atlantic Philanthropies	225 697	176 303
Received	-	402 000
Deferred to 2015	225 697	(225 697)
Aveng	293 570	39 430
Received	-	333 000
Deferred to 2015	293 570	(293 570)
The Bertha Foundation	974 156	1 121 030
Received	-	1 000 000
Deferred to 2014	-	1 095 186
Deferred to 2015	974 156	(974 156)
Claude Leon Foundation	1 501 514	1 202 364
Received	1 250 000	1 250 000
Deferred to 2014	-	203 878
Deferred to 2015	251 514	(251 514)
The Ford Foundation	1 407 245	692 006
Received	1 865 635	692 006
Deferred to 2016	(458 390)	-
The Ford Foundation	-	689 920
Received	-	689 920
Heinrich Boell Stiftung	314 000	236 334
Received	313 333	237 001
Deferred to 2015	667	(667)
Hivos	867 494	164 709
Received	-	1 032 203
Deferred to 2015	867 494	(867 494)
Hivos - MAGI	-	523 648
Deferred to 2014	-	523 648
The Indigo Trust	270 000	-
Received	270 000	-
<b>Balance carried forward</b>	<b>5 853 676</b>	<b>7 763 831</b>

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**NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR  
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	2015 R	2014 R
<b>9. GRANTS AND DONATIONS (Continued)</b>		
<b>Balance brought forward</b>	<b>5 853 676</b>	<b>7 763 831</b>
The Joffe Charitable Trust	276 466	-
Received	333 334	-
Deferred to 2016	(56 868)	-
Millennium Trust - 2	3 081 978	1 557 439
Received	2 000 000	1 500 000
Deferred to 2014	-	1 139 417
Deferred to 2015	1 081 978	(1 081 978)
Oppenheimer Memorial Trust	780 762	522 477
Received	625 000	550 000
Deferred to 2014	-	522 973
Deferred to 2015	550 496	(550 496)
Deferred to 2016	(394 734)	-
Open Society Foundation	-	438 299
Deferred to 2014	-	557 723
Refund to donor	-	(119 424)
Open Society Institute	1 108 670	328 476
Received	1 500 000	1 058 249
Deferred to 2015	729 773	(729 773)
Deferred to 2016	(1 121 103)	-
Raith Foundation	1 667 370	1 524 476
Received	2 295 300	1 500 000
Deferred to 2014	-	375 355
Deferred to 2015	350 879	(350 879)
Deferred to 2016	(978 809)	-
Second Stella and Paul Loewenstein Charitable and Educational Trust	2 275	-
Received	75 000	-
Deferred to 2016	(72 725)	-
Sigrid Rausing Trust	1 732 480	1 734 870
Received	1 732 480	1 734 870
South African Breweries	350 000	-
Received	-	350 000
Deferred to 2015	350 000	(350 000)
Transparency International	430 938	-
Received	515 287	-
Deferred to 2016	(84 349)	-
Others	484 981	272 656
	<b>15 769 596</b>	<b>14 142 524</b>

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	2015 R	2014 R
<b>10. COMMITMENTS</b>		
The company has the following commitments in respect of agreements over office premises and photocopier as follows:		
Payable within one year	143 583	387 628
Payable thereafter	-	143 583
	<u>143 583</u>	<u>531 211</u>
<b>11. NET INTEREST RECEIVED</b>		
Interest earned - marketlink account	<u>265 263</u>	<u>234 611</u>
<b>12. DIRECTOR'S EMOLUMENTS</b>		
Executive director - DH Lewis	<u>1 175 971</u>	<u>1 002 590</u>
<b>13. TAXATION</b>		
No provision has been made for taxation as the company has qualified for exemption from income tax as a public benefit organisation under section 10(1)(cN) as read with section 30 of the Income Tax Act.		
<b>14. CASH (UTILISED IN) OPERATIONS</b>		
Surplus for the year	600 808	750 638
Adjustment:		
Interest received	(265 263)	(234 611)
(Decrease) in deferred income	(2 509 245)	(160 044)
Increase in provision for leavepay	166 881	4 002
<b>Operating (deficit)/surplus before working capital changes</b>	<u>(2 006 819)</u>	<u>359 985</u>
<b>Changes in working capital</b>	<u>(112 128)</u>	<u>(531 759)</u>
Decrease/(increase) in accounts receivable	271	(275 344)
(Decrease) in accounts payable	(112 399)	(256 415)
<b>Cash (utilised in) operations</b>	<u>(2 118 947)</u>	<u>(171 774)</u>

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**15. RELATED PARTIES**

Director's emoluments

**refer note 12**

**16. 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 2016.

**17. FINANCIAL RISK**

**17.1 Currency risk**

The company is exposed to currency risk to the extent that some grants are received by the company in foreign currency. Management regularly reviews the relevant rates of exchange and amends budgets if necessary.

**17.2 Interest rate risk**

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

**17.3 Credit risk**

The company's credit risk is attributable to accounts receivable, accrued income and 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 credit risk arising from its receivables or accrued income in the current year.

**17.4 Liquidity risk**

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