(NPO REGISTRATION NO. 102-843-NPO)

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018



CORRUPTION WATCH (RF) NPC REGISTRATION NO.K2011/118829/08 (NPO REGISTRATION NO. 102-843-NPO)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

General Information

Country of

incorporation and

domicile

South Africa

Nature of business

The company is a civil society initiative which contributes to reducing corruption in South Africa. Corruption Watch focuses on the abuse of public resources (and we and principal activities 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'.

Directors

The following directors held office for the year under review:-

M Msimang

S Mbete

AL Brown

T Leoka

A Hassim

Dr M Qobo

DH Lewis

F Cachalia

Legal form

Non Profit Company with members

Registration numbers

Company registration K2011/118829/08

NPO registration

102-843-NPO

Registered office and business address

> 87 De Korte Street Johannesburg

2001

Website address

corruptionwatch.org.za

Principal Bankers

Standard Bank of South Africa Limited

Preparer

The annual financial statements were internally prepared by L Ntambw.

Level of assurance

These annual financial statements have been audited independently in compliance

with the MOI and the Companies Act of South Africa.

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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 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 31st 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 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 3.

The financial statements set out on pages 4 to 19, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on the 19th March 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

James & Co

Bull



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS

CORRUPTION WATCH (RF) NPC REGISTRATION NO.K2011/118829/08 (NPO REGISTRATION NO. 102-843-NPO)

P O BOX 32707 BRAAMFONTEIN 2017 SOUTH AFRICA

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

Unqualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Corruption Watch (RF) NPC set out on pages set out on pages 4 to 19, 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 Corruption Watch (RF) NPC 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 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.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion above, we draw attention to the following matter:

1. As explained in note 1.11 to the financial statements, the management of the company allocates project related expenses against grant income on the basis of budgets and its assessment as to which project has incurred the expense concerned. We have relied on management's allocations of such costs, and the resultant accrual or deferral of grant income on the basis set out in note 1.11, for the purposes of our audit.

Other Information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information, which comprises the Report of the Directors, set out on page 4.

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 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.

DC Douglas

Douglas & Velcich

Chartered Accountants (S.A.)

Registered Accountants and Auditors

Johannesburg 22 March 2019

(NPO REGISTRATION NO. 102-843-NPO)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Your board of directors presents its report, together with the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2018.

NATURE OF ACTIVITIES

The company is a 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 R102,477 (2017:R59,960).

DIRECTORS

The following directors served during the year under review :-

M Msimang (Chairperson) T Leoka
AL Brown Dr M Qobo

A Hassim F Cachalia (appointed 10 October 2018)
S Mbete CME O'Regan (resigned 25 June 2018)

DH Lewis (Executive Director) V Pikoli (resigned 25 June 2018)

The charges to the Board members have been accepted at Board level, but are still in the process of being updated at the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC).

OFFICER

DH Lewis

AUDITORS

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

(NPO REGISTRATION NO. 102-843-NPO)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 R	2017 R
ASSETS		3 368 135	4 337 471
Non current assets		664 163	689 636
Equipment Investments	3 4	173 137 491 026	191 235 498 401
Current assets		2 703 972	3 647 835
Accounts receivable Investments Cash and cash equivalents	5 4 6	315 550 55 149 2 333 273	405 109 2 052 944 1 189 782
Total assets		3 368 135	4 337 471
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES		3 368 135	4 337 471
Reserves		900 422	2 908 846
Accumulated surplus Equipment fund Sustainability fund		184 364 173 137 542 921	166 266 191 235 2 551 345
Current liabilities		2 467 713	1 428 625
Accounts payable Deferred income Provision for leave pay	7 8 9	178 776 2 200 666 88 271	292 214 1 084 101 52 310
Total reserves and liabilities		3 368 135	4 337 471

(NPO REGISTRATION NO. 102-843-NPO)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 201	Note	2018 R	2017 R
INCOME		15 441 794	18 568 983
Grants and donations Interest received Profit on refund from insurance Sundry income	10 11	15 340 488 86 443 - 14 863	18 355 441 199 825 11 745 1 972
EXPENDITURE		17 545 048	18 015 585
Assets expensed directly Audit fees Bank charges Communication costs Consulting fees Depreciation Director's emoluments Fundraising costs Insurance Interest and penalties Office supplies Printing and stationery Programme costs Provision for irrecoverable VAT Rent, parking, water and electricity Repairs and maintenance Salaries, wages and contributions Staff training and welfare Travel and accommodation	3 12 12/13	10 348 77 103 54 911 86 676 90 400 120 575 291 530 192 885 64 042 6 526 116 220 10 412 13 814 043 (110 795) 197 695 1 839 2 312 148 108 170 100 320	51 958 37 513 74 333 128 809 135 298 298 574 314 849 57 865 8 970 91 753 7 204 14 687 621 (162 910) 163 109 10 043 1 947 303 63 081 100 212
(DEFICIT)/SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	9	(2 103 254)	553 398
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		94 830	51 345
Interest and dividends received on invest Fair value adjustment on investment	ment	113 608 (18 778)	52 944 (1 599)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS)/INCOME	à	(2 008 424)	604 743

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

(NPO REGISTRATION NO. 102-843-NPO)

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

THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018	Accumulated	to: 0	S. C.	
	Surplus R		Fund R	Total R
Balance at 31 December 2016	597 513	266 573	1 440 017	2 304 103
Total comprehensive income	553 398	(*)	51 345	604 743
Surplus for the year Interest and dividends received on investment Fair value adjustment on investment	553 398	2 2 9	52 944 (1 599)	553 398 52 944 (1 599)
Transfer (to) equipment fund	(29 960)	59 960	ij	76
Acquisition during the year	[(096 65)	29 960	300	, i
Depreciation during the year	135 298	(135 298)	1	ï
Transfer (to) sustainability fund	(1 059 983)	e	1 059 983	ĸ
Balance at 31 December 2017	166 266	191 235	2 551 345	2 908 846
Total comprehensive (loss)/income	(2 103 254)	*	94 830	(2 008 424)
(Deficit) for the year Interest and dividends received on investment Fair value adjustment on investment	(2 103 254)		113 608 (18 778)	(2 103 254) 113 608 (18 778)
Transfer (to) equipment fund	(102 477)	102 477	tj.	Ŭ.
Acquisition during the year	(102 477)	102 477		ï
Depreciation during the year	120 575	(120 575)	ť	ï
Transfer from sustainability fund	2 103 254	997	(2 103 254)	1
Balance at 31 December 2018	184 364	173 137	542 921	900 422

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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 R	2017 R
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from funders and donors Cash paid to programmes, suppliers and employees		16 471 916 (17 412 391)	17 030 468 (17 619 672)
Cash (utilised in) operations	16	(940 475)	(589 204)
Interest received	11	86 443	199 825
Net cash (outflow) from operating activities		(854 032)	(389 379)
Cash flows (utilised in) investing activities		1 997 523	(2 548 215)
Acquisition of equipment, at cost Funds invested during the year Funds withdrawn from investments Proceeds from insurance due to theft	3 4 4	(102 477) (1 000 000) 3 100 000	(59 960) (2 500 000) - 11 745
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1 143 491	(2 937 594)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1 189 782	4 127 376
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	6	2 333 273	1 189 782

(NPO REGISTRATION NO. 102-843-NPO)

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

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:

Item	Useful life
Computer equipment	3 years
Office equipment	3 years
Office furniture	4 years

The depreciation charge for each period is recognised through profit or loss, 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 2018 (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

1.2 EQUIPMENT (Continued)

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.

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:-

Investments

Investments in financial assets are initially recognised at cost. Subsequently, financial assets are re-measured at fair value through profit and loss.

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 2018 (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

1.5 EQUIPMENT FUND

An equipment fund is maintained to separate from accumulated funds the funding of non-current assets, which are not available for the short term funding of operations.

The fund is maintained at a value equal to the carrying value of equipment in the statement of financial position. Depreciation and profits or losses on disposal are charged against operating income each year and adjusted 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

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.

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.

(NPO REGISTRATION NO. 102-843-NPO)

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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 medical aid contributions), 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.

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

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 fair 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 seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the company's financial performance.

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

(a) Market risk

The company is exposed to currency risk to the extent that some grants are denominated in foreign currency. The company however does not operate internationally and therefore its exposure to any foreign exchange risk is limited. Management regularly reviews the relevant rates of exchange and amends budgets if necessary.

(b) 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.

(c) Liquidity risk

Using cash flow forecasting, management maintains adequate levels of cash to fund ongoing obligations.

(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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Total R	191235 1583 339 (1392 104) 102 477 (120 575) 173 137 (1512 679)	266 573 1 536 679 (1 270 106) 59 960 (135 298) (13 300) 13 300 1 583 339 (1 392 104)
Office furniture R	29 744 192 285 (162 541) (14 269) 15 475 192 285 (176 810)	22 950 168 225 (145 275) 24 060 (17 266) - - 192 285 (162 541)
Office equipment R	27 697 44 874 (17 177) - 27 697 44 874 (17 177)	27 697 44 874 (17 177) - - 27 697 44 874 (17 177)
Computer equipment R	133 794 1 346 180 (1 212 386) 102 477 (106 306) 129 965 1 448 657 (1 318 692)	215 926 1 323 580 (1 107 654) 35 900 (118 032) - (13 300) 133 794 1 346 180 (1 212 386)
3. EQUIPMENT 31 December 2018	Net book value - 1 January 2018 At cost Accumulated depreciation Additions during the year Depreciation for the year Net book value - 31 December 2018 At cost Accumulated depreciation	31 December 2017 Net book value - 1 January 2017 At cost Accumulated depreciation Additions during the year Depreciation for the year Asset stolen during the year At cost Accumulated depreciation Net book value - 31 December 2017 At cost Accumulated depreciation

THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Continued)	2018 R	2017 R
4. INVESTMENTS		
STANLIB Unit trusts		
Balance at beginning of the year	2 052 944	-
Funds invested during the year	1 000 000	2 000 000
Funds withdrawn during the year Interest and dividends received and reinvested	(3 100 000) 113 608	E2 044
Fair value adjustment	(11 403)	52 944
Balance at end of year	55 149	2 052 944
Standard Bank - Quantum Plus SA Investment		
Balance at beginning of the year	498 401	500,000
Funds invested during the year Fair value adjustment	(7 375)	500 000 (1 599)
Balance at end of year	491 026	498 401
Total investments	546 175	2 551 345
5. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE		
Lease and telephone deposits	104 720	1 400
Prepaid expenses		32 721
Sundry receivables	66 640	:=:
VAT receivable	144 190	481 783
Less : provision for irrecoverable VAT		(110 795)
i=	315 550	405 109
6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Current account	691 903	185 106
Marketlink accounts	413 219	469 192
Money market account	1 221 188	532 757
Petty cash	6 963	2 727
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2 333 273	1 189 782
7. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE		
Accruals	= 0	118 837
Sundry creditors	178 776	173 377
; -	178 776	292 214
:=		

••••	E TEAR ENDED OF DEGENIDER 2010 (Continued)	2018 R	2017 R
8.	DEFERRED INCOME		
	Anglo Gold Ashanti Chairman's Fund	244 733	*
	Claude Leon Foundation	152 296	: = :
	GiZ	-	72 502
	The Joffe Charitable Trust	=	49 262
	The Mary Oppenheimer & Daughters Foundation	486 931	740
	Oppenheimer Memorial Trust	<u> </u>	61 258
	Open Society Foundation for South Africa	1 164 204	648 905
	Raith Foundation	152 500	27 900
	Transparency International		224 274
		2 200 666	1 084 101
9.	PROVISION FOR LEAVE PAY		
	Balance at beginning of the year	52 310	374 401
	Additions during the year	599 165	513 097
	(Utilised) during the year	(563 204)	(835 188)
		88 271	52 310
10.	GRANTS AND DONATIONS		
	Anglo Gold Ashanti Chairman's Fund	55 267	
	Received	300 000	=
	Deferred to 2019	(244 733)	in the second
	Claude Leon Foundation	1 097 704	1 250 000
	Received	1 250 000	1 250 000
	Deferred to 2019	(152 296)	00.000
	Claude Leon Foundation - special project Deferred to 2017		80 000
	DG Murray Trust	400 000	80 000
	Received	400 000	
	The ELMA Foundation	2 000 000	
	Received	2 000 000	-
	The Ford Foundation	1 823 728	2 013 552
	Received	1 823 728	2 013 552
	Freedom House		359 874
	Received	-	359 874
	GiZ	328 480	27 498
	Received	255 978	100 000
	Deferred to 2018	72 502	(72 502)
	Heinrich Boell Stiftung	300 000	315 001
	Received	300 000	309 502
	Deferred to 2017		5 499
	Hivos		94 167
	Received	-	94 167
	Balance carried forward	6 005 178	4 140 092

THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Continued)	2018 R	2017 R
10. GRANTS AND DONATIONS (Continued)		
Balance brought forward	6 005 178	4 140 092
The Joffe Charitable Trust	49 262	483 571
Received	-	532 833
Deferred to 2018	49 262	(49 262)
The Mary Oppenheimer & Daughters Foundation	263 069	750 000
Received	750 000	750 000
Deferred to 2019	(486 931)	i a ?
Millennium Trust	2 000 000	2 645 000
Received	2 000 000	2 645 000
Naspers Limited	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	700 000
Oppenheimer Memorial Trust	61 258	1 109 267
Received	::=:	675 000
Deferred to 2017		495 525
Deferred to 2018	61 258	(61 258)
Open Society Foundation for South Africa	1 134 701	2 004 696
Received	1 650 000	1 995 000
Deferred to 2017	2=	658 601
Deferred to 2018	648 905	(648 905)
Deferred to 2019	(1 164 204)	(a
Raith Foundation	1 125 400	2 032 065
Received	1 250 000	1 500 000
Deferred to 2017	1100000 0000000 12	559 965
Deferred to 2018	27 900	(27 900)
Deferred to 2019	(152 500)	
Sigrid Rausing Trust	1 685 760	1 643 602
Received	1 685 760	1 643 602
Social Justice Initiative		43 406
Deferred to 2017	82	43 406
Transparency International	1 041 090	1 100 283
Received	924 400	756 507
Deferred to 2017	~	568 050
Deferred to 2018	224 274	(224 274)
Refunded to donor	(107 584)	
Yellowwoods Social Investments	-	600 000
Seriti Commission	150 000	
ZAPS	750 000	**
Others	1 074 771	1 103 459
	15 340 488	18 355 441
Total summary		
Received	16 564 636	17 028 496
Deferred to 2017	10 304 030	2 411 046
Deferred to 2018	1 084 102	(1 084 101)
Deferred to 2019	(2 200 666)	(100-101)
Refunded to donor	(107 584)	<u>~</u> .
Troising to donot		40.000
	15 340 488	18 355 441

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

	2018 R	2017 R
11. NET INTEREST RECEIVED		
Interest earned - marketlink account	86 443	199 825
12. DIRECTOR'S EMOLUMENTS		
Executive director - DH Lewis	1 438 406	1 406 602
The portion of the director's emoluments related to progration of R1,166,119 (2016: R1,108,028) has been allocated to programme costs reflected in note 13.		
13. PROGRAMME COSTS		
Campaigns Communication Legal policy and investigation Research Stakeholder management	1 019 535 5 308 409 3 214 886 493 554 3 777 659 13 814 043	1 504 192 5 228 107 3 744 727 549 281 3 661 314 14 687 621
14. COMMITMENTS		
The company has the following commitments in respect of agreements over office premises and photocopier as fo	ollows:	
Payable within one year Payable thereafter	827 878 1 103 838	129 561
	1 931 716	129 561

15. TAXATION

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.

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

INE	TEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010 (Continued)	2018 R	2017 R
16.	CASH (UTILISED IN) OPERATIONS		
	(Deficit)/surplus for the year	(2 103 254)	553 398
	Adjustment:		
	Interest received Profit on refund from insurance	(86 443)	(199 825) (11 745)
	Depreciation	120 575	135 298
	Increase/(decrease) in deferred income	1 116 565	(1 326 945)
	Increase/(decrease) in provision for leavepay	35 961	(322 091)
	Operating (deficit) before	:	
	working capital changes	(916 596)	(1 171 910)
	Changes in working capital	(23 879)	582 706
	Decrease in accounts receivable	89 559	840 381
	(Decrease) in accounts payable	(113 438)	(257 675)
	Cash (utilised in) operations	(940 475)	(589 204)

17. RELATED PARTIES

Director's emoluments

refer notes 12/13

18. 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.