

**MPILONHLE - "GOOD LIFE"
(Registration number 051-766 NPO)
Annual financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2017**

Mpilonhle - "Good Life"

(Registration number 051-766 NPO)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	Non-profit organisation
Directors	Michael Bennish Mr ZV Madikizela Ms TT Ngubane Pastor MC Dhlomo Ms. Nomthandazo Mthembu
Registered office	Lot 33 Lower Umfolozi Mtubatuba Kwa-Zulu Natal 3935
Postal address	Postnet Suite 33 Private Bag X013 Mtubatuba 3935
Bankers	The Standard Bank of South Africa
Auditors	Nexia SAB&T Chartered Accountants (S.A.) Registered Auditors
Company registration number	051-766 NPO
Level of assurance	These annual financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008.

Mpilonhle - "Good Life"

(Registration number 051-766 NPO)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

Index

The reports and statements set out below comprise the annual financial statements presented to the shareholders:

Index	Page
Directors' Responsibilities and Approval	3
Independent Auditors' Report	4
Directors' Report	5
Statement of Financial Position	6
Statement of Comprehensive Income	7
Statement of Changes in Funds	8
Statement of Cash Flows	9
Accounting Policies	10 - 11
Notes to the Annual Financial Statements	12 - 14
Detailed Income Statement	15

Mpilonhle - "Good Life"

(Registration number 051-766 NPO)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required by the Companies Act 71 of 2008, to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual 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 period then ended, in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard 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 control 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 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 all 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 control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual 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 December 2018 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.

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

The annual financial statements and other supplementary information set out on pages 5 to 15, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved and signed by:



Michael Bennish
Executive Director: Operations

Mtubatuba

Date: 24 May 2018

Independent Auditors Report

To the Members of Mpilonhle – “Good life”

Report on the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Mpilonhle, set out on pages 6 to 16, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017, and the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the annual financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Mpilonhle as at 31 December 2017, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual 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)* and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (Parts 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 directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors’ Report and the Certification by the Company Secretary, as required by the Companies Act of South Africa. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon.

Our opinion on the annual financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the annual 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 have 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 the Directors for the Annual Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are 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 the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 annual financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual 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 the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' 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 annual 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 annual financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the annual financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In terms of the IRBA Rule published in Government Gazette Number 39475 dated 4 December 2015, we report that Nexia SAB&T has been the auditor of Mpilonhle for 5` ` years.

Nexia SAB&T

Nexia SAB&T
Director: S. Ismail
Registered auditor

23 May 2018
Durban

Mpilonhle - "Good Life"

(Registration number 051-766 NPO)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

Directors' Report

The directors submit their report for the year ended 31 December 2017.

1. Review of activities

Main business and operations

Mpilonhle's mission is to improve the health and social development of persons in the Umkhanyakude District and to engage with the government, schools, parents, community, the traditional authority, and sectors that deal with health and social development among the youth.

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities.

The operating results and state of affairs of the company are fully set out in the attached annual financial statements and do not in our opinion require any further comment.

Net surplus of the company was R 1,158,715 (2016: Surplus R 3,037,190).

2. Events after the reporting period

The directors are not aware of any matter or circumstance arising since the end of the financial year that has a material impact on the annual financial statements.

3. Directors

The directors of the company during the year and to the date of this report are as follows:

Name	Position on the Board of Directors
Dr. M Bennish	Ex-Officio Member
Mr ZV Madikizela	Chairperson
Ms TT Ngubane	Member
Pastor MC Dhlomo	Member
Ms. N. Mthembu	Member
Dr W. Mphatswe	Member

4. Auditors

Nexia SAB&T will continue in office as auditors for the ensuing period in accordance with section 90 of the Companies Act, 2008.

Mpilonhle - "Good Life"

(Registration number 051-766 NPO)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2017

	Note(s)	2017 R	2016 R
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	4,499,643	3,416,665
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	3	2,750	268,207
Prepayments		-	20,266
Cash and cash equivalents	4	3,133,911	5,293,167
		3,136,661	5,581,640
Total Assets		7,636,304	8,998,305
Funds and Liabilities			
Funds			
Accumulated surplus		6,952,863	8,111,578
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	5	683,441	144,727
Provisions	9	-	35,000
Other financial liabilities		-	707,000
		683,441	886,727
Total Funds and Liabilities		7,636,304	8,998,305

Mpilonhle - "Good Life"

(Registration number 051-766 NPO)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note(s)	2017 R	2016 R
Grants received and other income	11	24,108,879	12,729,868
Operating expenses		(25,395,734)	(9,709,928)
Operating surplus	6	(1,286,855)	3,019,940
Investment revenue	7	138,204	33,059
Finance costs	8	(10,064)	(15,809)
Surplus for the year		(1,158,715)	3,037,190
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive surplus for the year		(1,158,715)	3,037,190

Mpilonhle - "Good Life"

(Registration number 051-766 NPO)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

Statement of Changes in Funds

	Accumulated surplus R	Total equity R
Balance at 01 January 2016	5,074,388	5,074,388
Surplus for the year	3,037,190	3,037,190
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive surplus for the year	3,037,190	3,037,190
Balance at 01 January 2017	8,111,578	8,111,578
Surplus for the year	(1,158,715)	(1,158,715)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive surplus for the year	(1,158,715)	(1,158,715)
Balance at 31 December 2017	6,952,863	6,952,863

Mpilonhle - "Good Life"

(Registration number 051-766 NPO)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

Statement of Cash Flows

	Note(s)	2017 R	2016 R
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from funders		24,108,879	12,705,629
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(23,396,769)	(7,932,296)
Cash generated from operations	10	712,110	4,773,333
Interest income		138,204	33,059
Finance costs		(10,064)	(15,809)
Net cash from operating activities		840,250	4,790,583
Cash flows from investing activities			
Additions to property, plant and equipment	2	(2,292,508)	(340,015)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Other financial liabilities		(707,000)	707,000
Total cash movement for the year		(2,159,255)	5,157,568
Cash at the beginning of the year		5,293,166	135,598
Total cash at end of the year	4	3,133,911	5,293,166

Mpilonhle - "Good Life"

(Registration number 051-766 NPO)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

Accounting Policies

1. Presentation of Annual Financial Statements

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and the Companies Act 71 of 2008. The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in South African Rands.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible items that:

- are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others or for administrative purposes; and
- are expected to be used during more than one period.

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes all costs incurred to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Costs include costs incurred initially to acquire an item of property, plant and equipment 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 property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method to write down the cost, less estimated residual value over the useful life of the property, plant and equipment, which is as follows:

Item	Average useful life
Furniture and fixtures	6 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Office equipment	3 years
IT equipment	3 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

The residual value, depreciation method and useful life of each asset are reviewed at each annual reporting period if there are indicators present that there has been a significant change from the previous estimate.

Assets with a purchase price lower than R5 000 are written off immediately.

1.2 Financial instruments

Financial instruments at amortised cost

Debt instruments, as defined in the standard, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments which are classified as current assets or current liabilities are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash expected to be received or paid, unless the arrangement effectively constitutes a financing transaction.

At the end of each reporting date, the carrying amounts of assets held in this category are reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. If so, an impairment loss is recognised

Financial instruments at cost

Commitments to receive a loan are measured at cost less impairment.

Financial instruments at fair value

All other financial instruments are measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Mpilonhle - "Good Life"

(Registration number 051-766 NPO)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

Accounting Policies

1.3 Leases

Operating leases – lessee

Operating leases, which are for the rental of property and a multifunction printer, are recognised as an expense in accordance with the terms of the lease agreement. The lease rentals expense have been included under office expenses for the year as it is not considered material for separate disclosure.

1.4 Impairment of assets

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired.

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or group of related assets) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or group of assets) in prior years. A reversal of impairment is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.5 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

- the company has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that the company will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement; and
- the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

1.6 Revenue

Donation and grant income are recognised when it is received.

Interest is recognised, in surplus or deficit, using the effective interest rate method.

Grant income is recognised in income for the year when the grant funds are received and the conditions of the grants met.

Mpilonhle - "Good Life"

(Registration number 051-766 NPO)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2017 R	2016 R
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2. Property, plant and equipment

	2017			2016		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and impairments	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and impairments	Carrying value
Leasehold improvements	1,831,565	(366,313)	1,465,252	2,949,046	(1,117,481)	1,831,565
Furniture and fixtures	730,424	(121,737)	608,687	910,279	(783,567)	126,712
Motor vehicles	2,456,860	(491,372)	1,965,488	3,390,763	(2,619,454)	771,309
IT equipment	690,324	(230,108)	460,216	2,857,939	(2,170,860)	687,079
Total	5,709,173	(1,209,530)	4,499,643	10,108,027	(6,691,362)	3,416,665

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2017

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Leasehold improvements	1,831,565	-	(366,313)	1,465,252
Furniture and fixtures	126,712	603,712	(121,737)	608,687
Motor vehicles	771,309	1,685,551	(491,372)	1,965,488
IT equipment	687,079	3,245	(230,108)	460,216
	3,416,665	2,292,508	(1,209,530)	4,499,643

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2016

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Leasehold improvements	2,146,195	266,302	(580,932)	1,831,565
Furniture and fixtures	158,389	-	(31,677)	126,712
Motor vehicles	1,001,762	-	(230,453)	771,309
IT equipment	1,083,332	73,713	(469,966)	687,079
	4,389,678	340,015	(1,313,028)	3,416,665

Note

Included in IT equipment are costs incurred to acquire mobile computer laboratories stationed at various schools situated within the Umkhanyakude District in Kwazulu-Natal.

The ownership of the mobile computers rests with Mpilonhle as all costs to repair, maintain and service these computers are borne by Mpilonhle.

3. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables	2,750	25,516
VAT receivable	-	236,843
Deposits and prepayments	-	5,848
	2,750	268,207

4. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Mpilonhle - "Good Life"

(Registration number 051-766 NPO)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2017 R	2016 R
4. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)		
Bank balances	3,133,911	5,292,913
Short-term deposits	-	254
	3,133,911	5,293,167
5. Trade and other payables		
VAT	249,893	-
Payroll accrual	368,750	135,820
Fleet card accrual	37,065	-
Credit card accrual	27,733	8,907
	683,441	144,727
6. Operating surplus		
Operating surplus for the year is stated after accounting for the following:		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	1,209,530	1,313,029
Employee costs	15,681,171	4,901,400
7. Investment revenue		
Interest revenue		
Interest income	138,204	33,059
8. Finance costs		
Interest paid	10,064	15,809
9. Auditors' remuneration		
Audit Fees	80,000	69,084
	80,000	69,084
10. Cash generated from operations		
Surplus for the year	(1,158,715)	3,037,190
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	1,209,530	1,313,029
Interest received	(138,204)	(33,059)
Finance costs	10,064	15,809
Movements in provisions	(35,000)	-
Changes in working capital:		
Trade and other receivables	265,457	453,058
Prepayments	20,266	-
Trade and other payables	538,712	(12,694)
	712,110	4,773,333

Mpilonhle - "Good Life"

(Registration number 051-766 NPO)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2017	2016
	R	R
11. Grant and other Income		
ApexHi Charitable Trust	200,000	200,000
Discovery	395,963	320,000
Department of Health	962,500	962,500
Department of Science and Technology	291,820	468,201
Department of Science and Technology Tirelo Bosha	-	2,000,000
European Union	1,486,697	-
Independent Development Trust	1,271,411	954,408
TOMS shoes	86,969	1,333,973
Global fund	15,781,919	6,486,677
Friends of Mpilonhle	998,503	-
NLC	1,570,270	-
University Reserch Council	1,062,827	-
other Income	-	4,109
	24,108,879	12,729,868

Mpilonhle - "Good Life"

(Registration number 051-766 NPO)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

Detailed Income Statement

	Note(s)	2017 R	2016 R
Other income			
Sundry income		-	4,109
Grants received		24,108,879	12,725,759
Interest received	7	138,204	33,059
		24,247,083	12,762,927
Operating expenses			
Auditors' remuneration	9	80,000	69,084
Bank charges		70,842	48,007
Community project expenses		65,834	60,194
Consulting and professional fees		84,915	467,041
Depreciation and impairments		1,209,530	1,313,029
Employee costs		15,681,171	4,901,400
Office expenses		5,574,520	2,651,575
Other direct costs		1,480,741	150,757
Travel		1,148,181	48,841
		25,395,734	9,709,928
Operating surplus	6	(1,148,651)	3,052,999
Finance costs	8	(10,064)	(15,809)
Surplus for the year		(1,158,715)	3,037,190
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive surplus for the year		(1,158,715)	3,037,190