General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile

South Africa

Nature of business and principal activities

To promote the adoption and effective implementation of international and regional human rights norms and standards in

societies in the continent of Africa

Directors

Aubrey Vance McCutcheon Dan Mikael Bengtsson Narandran Jody Kollapen Asha Sharmila Ramgobin Ronald Thandabantu Nhlapo

Mothomang Diaho

Pierre Waldemar Brouard

Registered office

909 Church Street

Arcadia Pretoria 0083

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.

Registered Auditor

Company registration number

2004/026920/08

Level of assurance

These annual financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies

Act of South Africa.

Preparer

The annual financial statements were independently compiled

by:

D du Plessis CA (SA)

Index

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

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The following supplementary information does not form part of the annual financial statements and is unaudited:

Detailed Income Statement 17

Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required in terms of the Companies Act of South Africa 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 South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice 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 directors set 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 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 2012 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 pages 4 to 5.

The external auditors were given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data, including minutes of all meetings of members, the board of directors and committees of the board. The directors believe that all representations made to the independent auditors during their audit are valid and appropriate.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 6 to 17, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the directors on <u>03/06//2</u> and were signed on its behalf by:

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE NPC

We have audited the annual financial statements of the Human Rights Development Initiative NPC, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2011, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' report, as set out on pages 6 to 16.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The company's directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice 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 financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

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. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about 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 risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control 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.



Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Human Rights Development Initiative NPC, as at 31 December 2011, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Emphasis of matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to the fact that the accounting policy for property, plant and equipment is not in accordance with IAS 16, Property, plant and equipment, which requires capital assets to be capitalised and depreciated over the estimated useful life of the asset. In terms of the company policy, all capital items purchased are written off to the statement of comprehensive income in the year of purchase.

Other matters

The supplementary information set out on page 17 does not form part of the annual financial statement and is presented as additional information. We have not audited this schedule and accordingly we do not express an opinion thereon.

Nilwatcherselospes The PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.

Director: P I Heslinga Registered Auditor

32 Ida Street

Directors' Report

The directors submit their report for the year ended 31 December 2011.

1. Review of activities

Main business and operations

The company is engaged in the promotion of the adoption and effective implementation of international and regional human rights norms and standards in societies in the continent of Africa and operates principally in South Africa.

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.

Registered office

909 Church Street

Arcadia Pretoria 0083

2. Going concern

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

3. Events after the reporting period

The directors are not aware of any matter or circumstance arising since the end of the financial year.

4. Directors

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

Name

Aubrey Vance McCutcheon
Dan Mikael Bengtsson
Narandran Jody Kollapen
Asha Sharmila Ramgobin
Ronald Thandabantu Nhlapo
Mothomang Diaho
Pierre Waldemar Brouard

5. Secretary

The company had no secretary during the year.

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. will continue in office in accordance with section 90 of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Statement of Financial Position

		2011	2010
	Notes	R	R
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	11 <u>2</u> 5	н
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	3	379,746	72,175
Cash and cash equivalents	. 4	3,964,528	4,042,929
		4,344,274	4,115,104
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Retained income		2,753,523	3,021,566
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	5	1,590,751	1,093,538
Total Equity and Liabilities		4,344,274	4,115,104

Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Notes	2011 R	2010 R
Revenue	6	4,821,965	6,283,019
Operating expenses	7	(5,090,008)	(3,695,982)
Operating (loss)/profit		(268,043)	2,587,037
Finance costs		35 38 5 -2 5	(9)
(Loss)/profit for the year		(268,043)	2,587,028
Other comprehensive income			18.
Total comprehensive (loss)/income		(268,043)	2,587,028

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Retained income R	Total equity
Balance at 01 January 2010 Changes in equity	434,538	434,538
Total comprehensive income for the year	2,587,028	2,587,028
Total changes	2,587,028	2,587,028
Balance at 01 January 2011 Changes in equity	3,021,566	3,021,566
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(268,043)	(268,043)
Total changes	(268,043)	(268,043)
Balance at 31 December 2011	2,753,523	2,753,523

Statement of Cash Flows

		2011	2010
	Notes	R	R
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from donors		4,514,396	4,775,500
Cash paid to donors, suppliers and employees		(4,578,749)	(7,211,595)
Cash used in operations	9	(64,353)	(2,436,095)
Finance costs			(9)
Net cash from operating activities		(64,353)	(2,436,104)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(14,392)	(4,358)
Gain/(loss) on market securities		344	(8,049)
Repayment of staff loan		E CONTROL CONT	2,020
Net cash from investing activities		(14,048)	(10,387)
Total cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts movement for		(78,401)	(2,446,491)
the year Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts at the beginning of the year		4,042,929	6,489,420
Total cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts at end of the year	r 4	3,964,528	4,042,929

Accounting Policies

1. Basis of preparation

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and the Companies Act of South Africa. 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

Although property, plant and equipment was accounted for at cost less accumulated depreciation in prior periods, it was decided that, as of 1 January 2006, all capital items purchased are to be written off to the statement of comprehensive income in the year of purchase. Therefore, the full carrying amount of property, plant and equipment at the end of December 2011, has been written off to the income statement.

1.2 Financial instruments

Classification

The company classifies financial assets and financial liabilities into the following categories:

- Loans and receivables
- Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were obtained / incurred and takes place at initial recognition. Classification is re-assessed on an annual basis, except for derivatives and financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss, which shall not be classified out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial instruments are recognised initially when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

The company classifies financial instruments, or their component parts, on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Financial instruments are measured initially at fair value, except for equity investments for which a fair value is not determinable, which are measured at cost and are classified as available-for-sale financial assets.

For financial instruments which are not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the instrument.

Subsequent measurement

Loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, less accumulated impairment losses.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Accounting Policies

1.2 Financial instruments (continued)

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in profit or loss when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 30 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The allowance recognised is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition.

Trade and other receivables are classified as loans and receivables.

Trade and other payables

Trade payables are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These are initially and subsequently recorded at fair value.

1.3 Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

1.4 Revenue

) Donations

Donation income is accounted for on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreements.

Revenue comprises of the fair value of the consideration received or receivable from donations in the ordinary course of the Company's activities.

The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company.

ii) Interest income

Interest income comprises of interest earned on invesment accounts.

1.5 Translation of foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions

A foreign currency transaction is recorded, on initial recognition in Rands, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Accounting Policies

1.5 Translation of foreign currencies (continued)

At the end of the reporting period:

- foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate;
- non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and
- non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the
 exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous annual financial statements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised to other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised to other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Cash flows arising from transactions in a foreign currency are recorded in Rands by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the Rand and the foreign currency at the date of the cash flow.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2. Property, plant and equipment

	2011					
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Furniture and fixtures	90,147	(90,147)		86,855	(86,855)	
Office equipment	29,557	(29,557)	=	29,557	(29,557)	=
Computer equipment	170,363	(170,363)	5	159,263	(159, 263)	
Computer software	5,908	(5,908)	-	5,908	(5,908)	-
Total	295,975	(295,975)	-	281,583	(281,583)	

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2011

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Furniture and fixtures	<u> </u>	3,292	(3,292)	ж
Office equipment		1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -		-
Computer equipment	-	11,100	(11,100)	-
Computer software	200300000000000000000000000000000000000	<u>2</u>	-	
	<u> </u>	14,392	(14,392)	

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2010

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Furniture and fixtures	F		% <u>2</u> 3	<u> (22)</u>
Office equipment	2	2	7.2	100
Computer equipment	<u>=</u> 1	4,358	(4,358)	120
Computer software	*	~	E	140
	12-0	4,358	(4,358)	iwi

A register containing the information required by Regulation 25(3) of the Companies Regulations, 2011 is available for inspection at the registered office of the company.

3. Trade and other receivables

	Deposits VAT receivable Prepayments Interest receivable		22,000 103,716 236,065 17,965	22,000 27,979 782 21,414
		95 3	379,746	72,175
4.	Cash and cash equivalents			200 - 200 200
	Cash and cash equivalents consist of:			

	3,964,528	4,042,929
Cash on hand Bank balances	19,931 3,944,597	11,193 4,031,736
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

		2011 R	2010 R
5.	Trade and other payables		
	Other accruals Operating lease accrual	218,807 46,614	16,108 20,387
	Leave accrual Danida's interest Sida's interest	177,751 783,221 364,358	106,051 783,221 167,771
		1,590,751	1,093,538
6.	Revenue		
	Sida Donation income phase 1 Sida Donation income phase 2	4,779,399	202,206 4,775,499
	Sida interest income Sundry interest	42,566	1,304,054 1,260
		4,821,965	6,283,019
7.	Expenses by nature		
	Depreciation Auditors remuneration Lease rentals on operating lease Employee costs Other expenses	14,392 79,500 229,326 1,867,388 2,899,402	4,358 86,689 200,305 1,473,308 1,931,322
	Total cost of sales, distribution costs and administrative expenses	5,090,008	3,695,982
8.	Income tax expense	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	No provision has been made for 2011 tax as the company is registered therefore exempt from taxation.	as a non-profit organisat	ion and is
9.	Cash used in operations		i i
	Loss before taxation Adjustments for:	(268,043)	2,587,028
	(Gain)/loss on market securities Finance costs	(344)	8,049 9
	Depreciation Changes in working capital:	14,392	4,358
	Trade and other receivables Trade and other payables	(307,571) 497,213	62,913 (5,098,452)
		(64,353)	(2,436,095)

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2011 R	2010 R
10.	Commitments		
	Operating leases as lessee (expense)		
	The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating lease are as follows: - no later than 1 year - later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	221,377 504,320	203,098 725,697
		725,697	928,795
	Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for the or The lease is negotiated for a term of five years with an escalation of 9% per ar contingent rent is payable.		
11.	Related party transactions		

Related party transactions

Directors remuneration for management services:		
Salaries for executive directors	906,015	550,794
Professional and other services	2 3 .	96,240
	906,015	647,034

Detailed Income Statement

	2011 R	2010 R
Revenue	500°00'0 300 5000 VP - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000	
Donations income	4,779,399	4,977,705
Sida interest	91 031533	1,304,054
Sundry interest	42,566	1,260
	4,821,965	6,283,019
Operating expenses	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	vieto disenti esse viila.
Building partnerships and community outreach	61,266	200,836
Training- Building cadre of social justice lawyers	240,263	108,585
Student costs- Building a cadre of social justice lawyers	1,108,658	216,782
Legal services- Developing human rights jurisprudence	150,560	260,276
Direct contributions - ULC	504,567	302,000
Developing centres of excellence	15,259	56,550
Development of structured network	205,099	146,752
ACHPR, REC and other Meetings	184,110	125,089
Manual work with PLHIV- grassroots	42,200	7,089
Office running costs	141,149	142,245
Overheads	285,371	244,063
Governance	19,015	58,722
Furniture fittings and equipment	14,392	4,358
Loss on market value adjustment	(344)	8,049
Foreign exchange losses	324	6,121
Salaries and related costs	1,867,388	1,473,308
Professional fees	250,731	335,157
	(5,090,008)	(3,695,982)
Operating (deficit)/surplus	(268,043)	2,587,037
Finance costs	American Andreas SSI	(9)
(Deficit)/surplus for the year	(268,043)	2,587,028