Human Rights Development Initiative NPC
(Registration number 2004/026920/08)
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

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 Stanza Bopape Street Arcadia Pretoria 0083
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.
Company registration number	2004/026920/08
Level of assurance	These financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.
Preparer	The financial statements were independently compiled by: DH du Plessis CA (SA)
Published	2 May 2014

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

Human Rights Development Initiative NPC
(Registration number 2004/026920/08)
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

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 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 period then ended, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards. 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 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 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 Code of Corporate Practices and Conduct has been integrated into company strategies and operations.

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 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 2014 and, in light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the company has or had access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

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 5 to 6.

The external auditors were given unrestricted access to all financial policy and records, procurement policy and records and related data, records of organisations to whom funds were channelled including financial contribution agreements, proof of disbursements, activity reports and minutes of all meetings of members and the board of directors. The directors believe that all representations made to the independent auditors during their audit are valid and appropriate.

The financial statements and additional schedules set out on pages 4 to 20, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the directors on 26 April 2014 and were signed on its behalf by:

Director

Director

Directors' Report

The directors submit their report for the year ended 31 December 2013.

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 financial statements and do not in our opinion require any further comment.

Registered office	909 Stanza Bopape Street Arcadia Pretoria 0083

2. Going concern

The 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, which might have a material impact on the reported results.

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.

6. Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. is appointed as auditors of the company in accordance with section 90 of the Companies Act of South Africa.

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

We have audited the financial statements of Human Rights Development Initiative NPC set out on pages 7 to 20, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2013, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 the International Financial Reporting Standard 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 misstatement, 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 Human Rights Development Initiative NPC as at 31 December 2013, 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.

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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 reports required by the Companies Act

As part of our audit of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013, we have read the Directors' Report for the purpose of identifying whether there are material inconsistencies between this report and the audited financial statements. This report is the responsibility of the respective preparers. Based on reading the report we have not identified material inconsistencies between the report and the audited financial statements. However, we have not audited this report and accordingly do not express an opinion on the report.

Other matter

The supplementary information set out on page 21 does not form part of the financial statements and is presented as additional information. We have not audited this schedule and accordingly do not express an opinion thereon.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.
Director: J Rossouw
Registered Auditor
Pretoria
Date: 2 May 2014

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2013

	Notes	2013 R	2012 R	2011 R
Assets				
Non-Current Assets				
Property, plant and equipment	4	-	-	-
Current Assets				
Trade and other receivables	5	133,972	176,583	379,746
Cash and cash equivalents	6	6,579,384	3,562,645	3,964,528
		6,713,356	**3,739,228**	**4,344,274**
Equity and Liabilities				
Equity				
Retained income		5,460,743	2,820,614	2,753,523
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	7	1,252,613	918,614	1,590,751
Total Equity and Liabilities		**6,713,356**	**3,739,228**	**4,344,274**

The notes on pages 14 to 20 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Notes	2013 R	2012 R
Revenue	8	7,426,392	5,984,812
Other income		2,575	1,754
Operating expenses	9	(4,788,838)	(5,919,475)
Operating surplus		**2,640,129**	**67,091**
Surplus for the year		**2,640,129**	**67,091**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive surplus		**2,640,129**	**67,091**

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Retained income R	Total equity R
Balance at 01 January 2012	**2,753,523**	**2,753,523**
Surplus for the year	67,091	67,091
Total comprehensive surplus for the year	**67,091**	**67,091**
Balance at 01 January 2013	**2,820,614**	**2,820,614**
Surplus for the year	2,640,129	2,640,129
Total comprehensive surplus for the year	**2,640,129**	**2,640,129**
Balance at 31 December 2013	**5,460,743**	**5,460,743**

The notes on pages 14 to 20 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

	Notes	2013 R	2012 R
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from donors		7,469,003	4,775,500
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(4,447,630)	(5,178,217)
Cash generated from operations	11	3,021,373	(402,717)
Net cash from operating activities		**3,021,373**	**(402,717)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	4	(4,634)	(920)
Proceeds from insurance claim over property, plant and equipment	4	-	1,754
Net cash from investing activities		**(4,634)**	834
Total cash and cash equivalents movement for the year		**3,016,739**	**(401,883)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		3,562,645	3,964,528
Total cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	6	**6,579,384**	**3,562,645**

Accounting Policies

1. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and the Companies Act of South Africa. The 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, except for the changes set out in note 13 First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards.

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 2013, has been written off to the statement of comprehensive income.

1.2 Financial instruments

Classification

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

- 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

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

i) **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 investment accounts.

Accounting Policies

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.

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 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.

2. New Standards and Interpretations

2.1 Standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year

In the current year, the company has adopted the following standards and interpretations that are effective for the current financial year and that are relevant to its operations:

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

New standard setting out guidance on the measurement and disclosure of items measured at fair value or required to be disclosed at fair value in terms of other IFRS's.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 01 January 2013.

The company has adopted the standard for the first time in the 2013 financial statements.

The impact of the standard is not material.

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendment now requires items of other comprehensive income to be presented as:

- Those which will be reclassified to profit or loss
- Those which will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

The related tax disclosures are also required to follow the presentation allocation.

In addition, the amendment changed the name of the statement of comprehensive income to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The effective date of the amendment is for years beginning on or after 01 July 2012.

The company has adopted the amendment for the first time in the 2013 financial statements.

The impact of the amendment is not material.

Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments to IFRS 7)

Amendment requires additional disclosures for financial assets and liabilities which are offset and for financial instruments subject to master netting arrangements.

The effective date of the amendment is for years beginning on or after 01 January 2013.

The company has adopted the amendment for the first time in the 2013 financial statements.

The impact of the amendment is not material.

IAS 1 – Annual Improvements for 2009 – 2011 cycle

Clarification is provided on the requirements for comparative information. Specifically, if a retrospective restatement is made, a retrospective change in accounting policy or a reclassification, the statement of financial position at the beginning of the previous period is only required if the impact on the beginning of the previous period is material. Related notes are not required, other than disclosure of specified information.

The effective date of the amendment is for years beginning on or after 01 January 2013.

2. New Standards and Interpretations (continued)

The company has adopted the amendment for the first time in the 2013 financial statements.

The impact of the amendment is not material.

2.2 Standards and interpretations not yet effective or relevant

The following standards and interpretations have been published and are mandatory for the company's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2014 or later periods but are not relevant to its operations:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

This new standard is the first phase of a three phase project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. To date, the standard includes chapters for classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities. The following are main changes from IAS 39:

- Financial assets will be categorised as those subsequently measured at fair value or at amortised cost.
- Financial assets at amortised cost are those financial assets where the business model for managing the assets is to hold the assets to collect contractual cash flows (where the contractual cash flows represent payments of principal and interest only). All staff loan are to be subsequently measured at fair value.
- Under certain circumstances, financial assets may be designated as at fair value.
- For hybrid contracts, where the host contract is an asset within the scope of IFRS 9, then the whole instrument is classified in accordance with IFRS 9, without separation of the embedded derivative. In other circumstances, the provisions of IAS 39 still apply.
- Voluntary reclassification of financial assets is prohibited. Financial assets shall be reclassified if the entity changes its business model for the management of financial assets. In such circumstances, reclassification takes place prospectively from the beginning of the first reporting period after the date of change of the business model.
- Financial liabilities shall not be reclassified.
- Investments in equity instruments may be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. When such an election is made, it may not subsequently be revoked, and gains or losses accumulated in equity are not recycled to profit or loss on derecognition of the investment. The election may be made per individual investment.
- IFRS 9 does not allow for investments in equity instruments to be measured at cost.
- The classification categories for financial liabilities remains unchanged. However, where a financial liability is designated as at fair value through profit or loss, the change in fair value attributable to changes in the liabilities credit risk shall be presented in other comprehensive income. This excludes situations where such presentation will create or enlarge an accounting mismatch, in which case, the full fair value adjustment shall be recognised in profit or loss.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 01 January 2015.

The company does not envisage the adoption of the standard until such time as it becomes applicable to the company's operations.

It is unlikely that the standard will have a material impact on the company's financial statements.

3. Risk management

Financial risk management

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

Liquidity risk

Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the company in and aggregated by company finance. Company finance monitors rolling forecasts of the company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs. Such forecasting takes into consideration the company's debt financing plans, covenant compliance, compliance with internal statement of financial position ratio targets and, if applicable external regulatory or legal requirements – for example, currency restrictions.

The company invests surplus cash in investment accounts, choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient head-room as determined by the above-mentioned forecasts.

Interest rate risk

As the company has no significant interest-bearing assets, the company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

Credit risk

Credit risk consists mainly of cash equivalents. The company only deposits cash with major banks with high quality credit standing and limits exposure to any one counter-party.

4. Property, plant and equipment

	2013			2012		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Furniture and fixtures	90,746	(90,746)	-	90,848	(90,848)	-
Office equipment	33,723	(33,723)	-	29,776	(29,776)	-
Computer equipment	168,697	(168,697)	-	167,907	(167,907)	-
Computer software	5,908	(5,908)	-	5,908	(5,908)	-
Total	**299,074**	**(299,074)**	-	**294,439**	**(294,439)**	-

	2011		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Furniture and fixtures	90,147	(90,147)	-
Office equipment	29,557	(29,557)	-
Computer equipment	170,363	(170,363)	-
Computer software	5,908	(5,908)	-
Total	**295,975**	**(295,975)**	-

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2013

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Furniture and fixtures	-	599	(599)	-
Office equipment	-	3,246	(3,246)	-
Computer equipment	-	789	(789)	-
Computer software	-	-	-	-
	-	4,634	(4,634)	-

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2012

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Furniture and fixtures	-	701	(701)	-
Office equipment	-	219	(219)	-
Computer software	-	-	-	-
	-	**920**	**(920)**	-

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2011

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Furniture and fixtures	-	3,292	(3,292)	-
Computer equipment	-	11,100	(11,100)	-
	-	**14,392**	**(14,392)**	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2013 R	2012 R	2011 R

5. Trade and other receivables

Deposits	22,000	22,000	22,000
South African Revenue Service - VAT receivable	43,319	56,581	103,716
Prepayments	36,147	78,058	236,065
Interest receivable	30,249	14,979	17,965
Other receivable	2,257	4,965	-
	133,972	**176,583**	**379,746**

6. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash on hand	12,023	26,978	19,931
Bank balances	6,567,361	3,535,667	3,944,597
	6,579,384	**3,562,645**	**3,964,528**

7. Trade and other payables

Other accruals	106,117	37,166	218,807
Operating lease accrual	36,661	51,598	46,614
Leave accrual	288,738	273,791	177,751
Danida's interest	-	-	783,221
Sida's interest	821,097	556,059	364,358
	1,252,613	**918,614**	**1,590,751**

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2013 R	2012 R
8. Revenue		
Sida Donation income phase 2	7,423,559	5,984,158
Sundry interest	2,833	654
	7,426,392	**5,984,812**
9. Expenses by nature		
Auditors remuneration	92,000	85,000
Depreciation	4,634	920
Employee costs	1,992,109	1,896,055
Lease rentals on operating lease	226,361	226,361
Other expenses	2,473,734	3,711,139
Total distribution and administrative expenses	**4,788,838**	**5,919,475**

10. Income tax expense

No provision has been made for 2013 tax as the company is registered as a non-profit organisation and is therefore exempt from taxation.

	2013 R	2012 R
11. Cash generated from operations		
Surplus before taxation	2,640,129	67,091
Adjustments for:		
Insurance claim received	-	(1,754)
Depreciation	4,634	920
Changes in working capital:		
Trade and other receivables	42,611	203,163
Trade and other payables	333,999	(672,137)
	3,021,373	**(402,717)**

12. Commitments

Operating leases – as lessee (expense)

	2013 R	2012 R
The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating lease are as follows:		
- no later than 1 year	263,018	241,301
- later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	-	263,018
	263,018	**504,319**

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for its office properties.

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2013 R	2012 R

13. First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

The company has applied IFRS 1, First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, to provide a starting point for the reporting under International Reporting and Accounting Standards. On principle these standards have been applied retrospectively and the 2012 comparatives contained in these financial statements do not differ from those published in the financial statements published for the year ended 31 December 2012.

14. Related party transactions

Related party transactions

	2013 R	2012 R
Directors remuneration for management services:		
Salaries for executive directors	1,405,993	1,272,143

15. Going concern

The 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.

16. Events after the reporting period

The directors are not aware of any matter or circumstance arising since the end of the financial year, which might have a material impact on the reported results.

Human Rights Development Initiative NPC
(Registration number 2004/026920/08)
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

Detailed Income Statement

	2013 R	2012 R
Revenue		
Donations income	7,423,559	5,984,158
Sundry interest	2,833	654
	7,426,392	**5,984,812**
Other income		
Insurance claim received	-	1,754
Foreign exchange gains	2,575	-
	2,575	**1,754**
Operating expenses		
Building partnerships and community outreach	88,528	56,971
Training- Building cadre of social justice lawyers	100,598	285,069
Student costs- Building a cadre of social justice lawyers	606,078	1,212,423
Legal services- Developing human rights jurisprudence	116,702	44,797
Direct contributions - ULC	474,750	1,049,680
Developing centres of excellence	33,779	-
Development of structured network	141,560	233,385
ACHPR, REC and other Meetings	602,907	407,259
Manual work with PLHIV- grassroots	7,688	47,675
Office running costs	108,714	117,205
Overheads	289,435	291,129
Governance	3,171	3,500
Furniture fittings and equipment (Depreciation)	4,634	920
Loss on market value adjustment	8,756	28,077
Foreign exchange losses	-	1,058
Salaries and related costs	1,992,109	1,896,055
Professional fees	209,429	244,272
	4,788,838	**5,919,475**
Surplus for the year	**2,640,129**	**67,091**
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive surplus for the year	**2,640,129**	**67,091**

The supplementary information presented does not form part of the financial statements and is unaudited