Human Rights Development Initiative NPC
(Registration number 2004/026920/08)

Financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2015

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Financial statements

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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 Asha Sharmila Ramgobin Dan Mikael Bengtsson Mothomang Diaho Narandran Jody Kollapen Pierre Waldemar Brouard Ronald Thandabantu Nhlapo
Registered office	909 Stanza Bopape Street Arcadia Pretoria 0083
Auditors	RMS Chartered Accountants 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: L Muller CA (SA)
Published	20 February 2016

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

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 the 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 or 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 period to 31 December 2016 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the company has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Refer to note 16- Going concern.

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 7 to 20, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved and signed by the directors on 20 February 2016 and were signed on its behalf by:

Director

Director

Directors' Report

The directors submit their report for the year ended 31 December 2015.

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. The ability of the company to continue as a going concern depends on a number of factors. The most significant of these are that SIDA has agreed to fund the company. The existing Grant agreement will come to an end during the 2016 financial year when the current major project concludes. Management is however actively pursuing alternative funding for new upcoming projects and is confident, in their opinion, that they will be able to secure the necessary funds to ensure that the company will be able to continue its operations in the foreseeable future.

3. Events after the reporting period

As disclosed in 2 (Going concern), the existing Grant agreement will come to an end during the 2016 financial year when the current major project concludes. The directors are not aware of any other matter or circumstance arising since the end of the financial year, which might have a material impact on the reporting results.

4. Directors

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

Name:	Nationality
Asha Sharmila Ramgobin	RSA
Aubrey Vance McCutcheon	USA
Dan Mikael Bengtsson	Sweden
Mothomang Diaho	RSA
Narandran Jody Kollapen	RSA
Pierre Waldemar Brouard	RSA
Ronald Thandabantu Nhlapo	RSA

5. Secretary

The company had no secretary during the year.

6. Auditors

RMS Chartered Accountants Inc. were appointed during the year as auditors of the company in accordance with section 90 of the Companies Act of South Africa.

RMS
Chartered Accountants Inc.
Geoktrooieerde Rekenmeesters Ing.
Reg Nr: 2006/022658/21

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0081

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0042

Tel: (012) 361 7125
Fax: (012) 361 5416
e-mail: admin@rmsauditors.co.za

Directors:
RM Scheepers CA (SA)
K de Villiers CA (SA)

Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited the financial statements of Human Rights Developement Initiative NPC set out on pages 7 to 19, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015, and the statement of profit or loss and 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 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 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 whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit includes performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the annual 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 annual 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 the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the annual financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the annual financial statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial position of the company at 31 December 2015, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

RMS
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Emphasis of matter

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

Going concern and Subsequent Events

As disclosed in note 16 and note 17 to the Annual Financial Statements, the entity is dependent on grant funding for continued operations in the foreseeable future. The existing grant agreement will come to an end during the 2016 financial year when the current major project concludes, management is confident that grant funding will be secured for newly proposed projects.

Significant uncertainty

As disclosed in note 7 to the Annual Financial Statements, uncertainty exists regarding the recoverability of an invested amount to the value of R 200 430 included in the total other financial assets.

Other matter

Without qualifying our opinion we draw attention to the fact that supplementary information set out on pages 11 to 12 does not form part of the financial statements and is presented as additional information. We have not audited this information and accordingly do not express an opinion thereon.

Other reports required by the Companies Act

As part of our audit of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015, we have read the Directors' Report for the purpose of identifying whether there are material inconsistencies between this report and the audited financial statements. The Directors' Report is the responsibility of the directors'. Based on reading the Directors' Report we have not identified material inconsistencies between this report and the audited financial statements. However, we have not audited the Directors' Report and accordingly do not express an opinion thereon.

RMS Chartered Accountants Inc.

RMS Chartered Accountants Inc.
Per: K de Villiers
Chartered Accountant (SA)
Registered Auditor
20 February 2016

482 Jacquleine Frive
Garsfontein
Pretoria
0081

Directors:
RM Scheepers CA (SA)
K de Villiers CA (SA)

Human Rights Development Initiative NPC
(Registration number 2004/026920/08)

Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 R	2014 R
ASSETS			
Non-current assets		-	-
Property, plant and equipment	4	-	-
Current assets		2,123,690	6,392,888
Trade and other receivables	5	148,012	126,301
Cash and cash equivalents	6	1,775,248	6,066,157
Other financial assets	7	200,430	200,430
TOTAL ASSETS		**2,123,690**	**6,392,888**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity		-	-
Retained income		-	-
Liabilities			
Current liabilities		2,123,690	6,392,888
Trade and other payables	8	137,288	370,604
Deferred revenue	9	1,986,401	6,022,284
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**2,123,690**	**6,392,888**

The notes on pages 16-19 are an integral part of these financial statements

Human Rights Development Initiative NPC
(Registration number 2004/026920/08)
Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015
Statement of Comprehensive income

	Notes	2015 R	2014 R
Revenue	10	4,248,528	5,535,450
Other income		14,447	4,642
Operating expenses	11	(4,262,974)	(5,540,092)
(Loss) / Surplus for the year		-	-
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive (loss) / surplus		-	-

The notes on pages 16-19 are an integral part of these financial statements

Human Rights Development Initiative NPC
(Registration number 2004/026920/08)
Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

Statement of Cash Flows

	Notes	2015 R	2014 R
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash receipts from donors		-	5,038,799
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(4,278,805)	(5,347,128)
Cash generated from operations	13	(4,278,805)	(308,329)
Interest received		3,478	3,129
Net cash from operating activities		**(4,275,327)**	**(305,200)**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	4	(10,549)	-
Transfer to Stanlib Retention Fund		-	(200,430)
Net cash from investing activities		**(10,549)**	**(200,430)**
Total cash and cash equivalents movement for the year		**(4,285,876)**	**(505,630)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	6	6,066,157	6,579,384
Exchange gain on cash and cash equivalents		8,947	4,642
Market value adjustment on investment account		(13,980)	(12,238)
Cash and cash equivalents and the end of the year	6	**1,775,248**	**6,066,157**

The notes on pages 16-19 are an integral part of these financial statements

Accounting Policies

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the 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.

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.

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 statements 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 rate method, less accumulated impairment losses.

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

The Stanlib investment is remeasured at year end to the market value.

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 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) **Grants**

Grant income is recognised when there is reasonable assurance that:

- the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them; and
- the grants will be received.

Grants are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs that they intended to compensate.

A grant that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no further related costs is recognised as income of the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants related to income are presented as a credit in the profit or loss.

Repayment of a grant related to income is applied, first against any un-amortised deferred credit set up in respect of the grant. To the extent that the repayment exceeds any such credit, or where no deferred credit exists, the repayment is recognised immediately as an expense.

iii) **Interest income**

Interest income comprises of interest earned on investment and current bank accounts.

Accounting Policies

1.4 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.

1.5 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.

Operating leases- lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease liability. This liability is not discounted.

Accounting Policies

2. NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

2.1 Standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year

In the current year, the company has not adopted any new standards and interpretations.

2.2 Standards and interpretations not yet effective or relevant

Amendments to IAS 1: Disclosure initiative

The amendments to IAS 1 give some guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality in practice.

The amendments to IAS 1 are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of these amendments to IAS 1 will have a material impact on the company's financial statements. Earlier application is permitted.

Amendments to IAS16 and IAS 38: Clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortisation.

The amendments to IAS 16 prohibit entities from using a revenue-based depreciation method for items of property, plant and equipment . The amendments to IAS 38 introduce a rebuttable presumption that revenue is not an appropriate basis for amortisation of an intangible asset. This presumption can only be rebutted in the following two limited circumstances:

- When the intangible asset is expressed as a measure of revenue; or
- when it can be demonstrated that revenue and consumption of the economic benefits of the intangible asset are highly correlated.

The amendments apply prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

Accounting Policies

2.2 Standards and interpretations not yet effective or relevant (Continued)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

This new standard is the result 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 as well as new hedging requirements. 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 other financial assets are to be subsequently measured 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 company 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.
- 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 new hedging provisions align hedge accounting more closely with the actual risk management approach.
- Certain non-derivative financial instruments are now allowed as hedging instruments.
- Additional exposures are allowed as hedged items. These exposures include risk components of nonfinancial items, net positions and layer components of items, aggregated exposures combining derivative and non-derivative exposures and equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- The hedge effectiveness criteria have been amended, including the removal of the 80%-125% "bright line test" to qualify for hedge accounting.
- The concept of rebalancing has been introduced when the hedging relationship is ineffective because the hedge ratio is no longer appropriate. When rebalancing is required, and provided the risk management objective remains the same, the hedge ratio is adjusted rather than discontinuing the hedging relationship.
- Additional disclosure requirements have been introduced for hedging.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. IFRS 9 may be early adopted. If IFRS 9 is early adopted, the new hedging requirements may be excluded until the effective date.

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

Accounting policies

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 and aggregated by company finance. Management 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 consist mainly of cash equivalents. The company only deposit cash with major banks with high quality credit standing and limits exposure to any one counter-party.

Credit rating

Standard Bank- F1+

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2015 Cost/ valuation R	2015 Accumulated depreciation R	2015 Carrying value R	2014 Cost/ valuation R	2014 Accumulated depreciation R	2014 Carrying value R
	284,028	(284,028)	-	299,074	(299,074)	-
Furniture and fixtures	90,746	(90,746)	-	90,746	(90,746)	-
Office equipment	33,723	(33,723)	-	33,723	(33,723)	-
Computer equipment	153,651	(153,651)	-	168,697	(168,697)	-
Computer software	5,908	(5,908)	-	5,908	(5,908)	-

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment can be reconciled as follows:

2015

	Carrying value at beginning of the year	Additions	Depreciation	Carrying value at end of the year
Owned assets				
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-
Office equipment	-	-	-	-
Computer equipment	-	10,549	(10,549)	-
Computer software	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

2014

	Carrying value at beginning of the year	Additions	Depreciation	Carrying value at end of the year
Owned assets				
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-
Office equipment	-	-	-	-
Computer equipment	-	-	-	-
Computer software	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

		2015 R	2014 R
5.	**Trade and other receivables**		
	Deposits	22,000	22,000
	South African Revenue Services- VAT receivable	3,273	46,772
	Prepayments	17,435	23,298
	Interest receivable	9,420	34,231
	Other receivables	95,884	-
		148,012	**126,301**
6.	**CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**		
	Cash and cash equivalents consists of:		
	Cash on hand	29,393	33,123
	Bank balances	1,745,856	6,033,033
		1,775,248	**6,066,157**
7.	**OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS**		
	Stanlib Enhanced Yield ABIL Retention Fund	200,430	200,430

This amount represents the portion of the Stanlib Enhanced Yield ABIL Retention Fund invested with African Bank Ltd. African Bank Ltd has suffered financial losses and has been placed under administration. The recoverable value of this investment is uncertain, but no impairment has been recognised due to limitation on facts/information received by management in order to make accurate assumptions.

		2015 R	2014 R
8.	**TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES**		
	Other accruals	106,036	98,758
	Leave accrual	31,252	271,846
		137,288	**370,604**
9.	**DEFERRED REVENUE**		
	Opening balance	6,022,284	5,460,743
	Funds received during period	-	5,038,799
	Interest	209,167	1,055,063
	Applied against expenses	(4,245,050)	(5,532,321)
		1,986,401	**6,022,284**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2015 R	2014 R
10. REVENUE		
Sida Donation income	4,245,050	5,532,321
Sundry interest	3,478	3,129
	4,248,528	**5,535,450**

	2015 R	2014 R
11. EXPENSES BY NATURE		
Auditors remuneration	105,000	98,500
Lease rentals on operating lease	281,327	226,358
Building partnerships and community outreach	90,920	139,102
Training- Building cadre of social justice outreach	-	99,825
Student costs- Building a cadre of social justice lawyers	31,162	631,424
Legal services- Developing human rights jurisprudence	-	96,811
Direct contributions- ULC	333,740	696,125
Developing centres of excellence	-	46,212
Development of structured network	142,641	334,919
ACHPR, REC and other Meetings	542,492	625,972
Manual work with PLHIV - grassroots	-	33,099
Office running costs	113,957	119,544
Overheads	67,147	62,743
Governance	7,422	18,727
Furniture, fittings and equipment (Depreciation)	10,549	-
Loss on market value adjustment	13,980	12,238
Salaries and related costs	2,354,388	2,151,783
Professional fees	168,248	146,709
Total distribution and administrative expenses	**4,262,974**	**5,540,092**

12. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

No provision has been made for 2015 tax as the company is registered as a non-profit organisation and is therefore exempt from taxation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2015	2014
13. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS		
(Loss)/surplus before taxation	-	-
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	10,549	-
Interest received	(3,478)	(3,129)
Foreign exchange gain/loss	(8,947)	(4,642)
Market value adjustment on investment accounts	13,980	12,238
Changes in working capital		
Trade and other receivables	(21,710)	7,671
Trade and other payables	(233,316)	(882,008)
Deferred revenue	(4,035,883)	561,541
	(4,278,805)	**(308,329)**

14. COMMITMENTS

Operating leases- as lessee (expense)

The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating lease are as follows:

	2015	2014
- no later than 1 year	156,240	153,427
- later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	-	-
	156,240	**153,427**

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

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Directors remuneration for management services:

	2015	2014
AS Ramgobin	887,060	801,567
DM Bengtsson	806,163	734,660
	1,693,223	1,536,227

16. 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. The ability of the company to continue as a going concern depends on a number of factors. The most significant of these are that SIDA has agreed to fund the company. The existing Grant agreement will come to an end during the 2016 financial year when the current major project concludes. Management is however actively pursuing alternative funding for new upcoming projects and is confident, in their opinion, that they will be able to secure the necessary funds to ensure that the company will be able to continue its operations in the foreseeable future.

17. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

As disclosed in note 16, the existing Grant agreement will come to an end during the 2016 financial year when the current major project concludes. The directors are not aware of any other matter or circumstance arising since the end of the financial year, which might have a material impact on the reporting results.

Human Rights Development Initiative NPC
(Registration number 2004/026920/08)
Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015
Detailed income statement

	Notes	2015 R	2014 R
Revenue	10	**4,248,528**	**5,535,450**
Donation income		4,245,050	5,532,321
Sundry interest		3,478	3,129
Other income		**14,447**	**4,642**
Foreign exchange gains		8,947	4,642
Recovery of insurance money in respect of stolen assets		5,500	-
Operating expenses	11	**4,262,974**	**5,540,092**
Building partnerships and community outreach		90,920	139,102
Training- Building cadre of social justice outreach		-	99,825
Student costs- Building a cadre of social justice lawyers		31,162	631,424
Legal services- Developing human rights jurisprudence		-	96,811
Direct contributions- ULC		333,740	696,125
Developing centres of excellence		-	46,212
Development of structured network		142,641	334,919
ACHPR, REC and other Meetings		542,492	625,972
Manual work with PLHIV - grassroots		-	33,099
Office running costs		113,957	119,544
Overheads		348,474	289,101
Governance		7,422	18,727
Furniture, fittings and equipment (Depreciation)		10,549	-
Loss on market value adjustment		13,980	12,238
Salaries and related costs		2,354,388	2,151,783
Professional fees		273,248	245,209
Surplus for the year		-	-
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive surplus for the year		**-**	**-**

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