



**THE HEALTH FOUNDATION OF SOUTH AFRICA NPC  
FORMERLY THE WESTERN CAPE HEALTH FOUNDATION NPC  
(REGISTRATION NUMBER 2011/128044/08)  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

These financial statements were prepared by:  
Moore Stellenbosch Incorporated  
Chartered Accountant (S.A.)

These financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the South African Companies Act 71 of 2008.



**THE HEALTH FOUNDATION OF SOUTH AFRICA NPC  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

<b>COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION AND DOMICILE</b>	South Africa
<b>NATURE OF BUSINESS AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES</b>	Health related services
<b>DIRECTORS</b>	JJ du Toit CP Liebenberg M Moyo R Nauta LK Jones MS Kariem
<b>REGISTERED OFFICE</b>	F01 Rostra Building The Forum Complex North Bank Lane Centuary City 7441
<b>BUSINESS ADDRESS</b>	F01 Rostra Building The Forum Complex North Bank Lane Centuary City 7441
<b>POSTAL ADDRESS</b>	PO Box 2785 BELLVILLE 7535
<b>AUDITORS</b>	Moore Stellenbosch Incorporated Chartered Accountants (SA) Registered Auditor
<b>PREPARER</b>	The financial statements were independently compiled by: IJH du Plessis Chartered Accountant (S.A.) Moore Stellenbosch Incorporated
<b>COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER</b>	2011/128044/08
<b>TAX REFERENCE NUMBER</b>	9446102171
<b>VAT REGISTRATION NUMBER</b>	4550274486
<b>NPO NUMBER</b>	168-875 NPO
<b>PBO NUMBER</b>	930046175



**THE HEALTH FOUNDATION OF SOUTH AFRICA NPC  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

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

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**THE HEALTH FOUNDATION OF SOUTH AFRICA NPC  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

**DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL**

The directors are required by the South African Companies Act 71 of 2008, 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 the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities. 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 Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

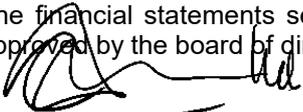
The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the company and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the board of directors sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the company and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the company's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the company is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the company. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the company endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

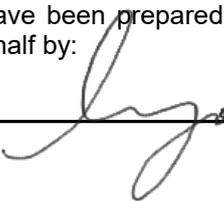
The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control 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 28 February 2022 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 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 4 to 6.

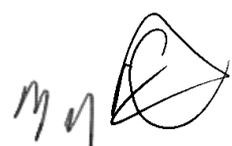
The financial statements set out on pages 7 to 20, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors and were signed on its behalf by:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**CP Liebenberg**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**M Moyo**

**CAPE TOWN**

Date: 21/07/2021



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT****TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HEALTH FOUNDATION OF SOUTH AFRICA NPC****REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****OPINION**

We have audited the financial statements of The Health Foundation of South Africa NPC set out on pages 9 to 18, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 28 February 2021, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Health Foundation of South Africa NPC as at 28 February 2021, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the South African Companies Act 71 of 2008.

**BASIS FOR OPINION**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

### **OTHER INFORMATION**

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report as required by the South African Companies Act 71 of 2008 and the supplementary information as set out on pages 19 to 20. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### **RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the South African Companies Act 71 of 2008, 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.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### **AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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### MOORE STELLENBOSCH INCORPORATED

Registered Auditors

Per: Gideon Viljoen

Chartered Accountant (S.A.)

Director

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

24 Techno Drive  
Techno Park  
STELLENBOSCH  
7600



**THE HEALTH FOUNDATION OF SOUTH AFRICA NPC  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT**

The directors submit their report on the financial statements of The Health Foundation of South Africa NPC for the year ended 28 February 2021.

**1. INCORPORATION**

The company was incorporated on 27 October 2011 and obtained its certificate to commence business on the same day.

**2. NATURE OF BUSINESS**

The Health Foundation of South Africa NPC was incorporated in South Africa and its main objective is to improve the healthcare quality, access and experience for people of South Africa. It does this by engaging in fundraising and acting as a conduit for donations to support the work of the Department of Health. In support of its non-profit objectives, it undertakes minimal income-generating work industry. The company operates in South Africa in the non-profit industry.

There have been no material changes to the nature of the company's business from the prior year.

**3. REVIEW OF FINANCIAL RESULTS AND ACTIVITIES**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the South African Companies Act 71 of 2008. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

The company recorded a net surplus for the year ended 28 February 2021 of R 4,423,226 (2020 deficit: R 52,152).

Full details of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the company are set out in these financial statements.

**4. DIVIDENDS**

In terms of Schedule 1 of the Companies Act, the company is prohibited from making any dividend distributions. Consequently no dividends were paid, declared or proposed during the period under review.

**5. DIRECTORS**

The directors in office at the date of this report are as follows:

<b>Directors</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Changes</b>
JJ du Toit	Non-executive Independent	South African	
CP Liebenberg	Non-executive Independent	South African	
M Moyo	Non-executive Independent	Zimbabwean	
R Nauta	Non-executive Independent	South African	
KR Cloete	Non-executive Independent	South African	Resigned 20 May 2020
LK Jones	Non-executive Independent	South African	
MS Kariem	Non-executive Independent	South African	Appointed 19 August 2020

**6. NON-CURRENT ASSETS**

There was no change in the nature of the non-current assets of the company or in the policy regarding their use.

**7. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD**

The directors are not aware of any material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report.



**THE HEALTH FOUNDATION OF SOUTH AFRICA NPC  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT**

**8. GOING CONCERN**

The directors believe that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have satisfied themselves that the company is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The directors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the company. The directors are also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the company.

**9. AUDITORS**

Moore Stellenbosch Incorporated continued in office as auditors for the company for 2021 in accordance with section 90(6) of the Companies Act 71 of 2008.

**10. LIQUIDITY AND SOLVENCY**

The directors have performed the liquidity and solvency tests as required by the South African Companies Act 71 of 2008.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'MME', located in the bottom right corner of the page.

THE HEALTH FOUNDATION OF SOUTH AFRICA NPC  
 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2021

	Notes	2021 R	2020 R
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	2	49,368	36,982
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Trade and other receivables	3	864,708	437,421
Cash and cash equivalents	4	39,576,060	5,808,445
		<b>40,440,768</b>	<b>6,245,866</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>40,490,136</b>	<b>6,282,848</b>
<b>FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>FUNDS</b>			
Accumulated surplus		10,425,633	6,002,406
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Trade and other payables	5	30,064,503	280,442
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>40,490,136</b>	<b>6,282,848</b>

**THE HEALTH FOUNDATION OF SOUTH AFRICA NPC  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

	Notes	2021 R	2020 R
Revenue	6	19,599,006	5,327,652
Charitable activities	7	(14,575,542)	(5,135,447)
<b>Net charitable income</b>		<b>5,023,464</b>	<b>192,205</b>
Other income	8	1,602,066	425,426
Operating expenses		(2,939,554)	(1,074,257)
<b>Operating surplus / (deficit)</b>	9	<b>3,685,976</b>	<b>(456,626)</b>
Investment revenue	10	737,251	404,474
<b>Surplus / (deficit) for the year</b>		<b>4,423,227</b>	<b>(52,152)</b>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive surplus / (deficit) for the year</b>		<b>4,423,227</b>	<b>(52,152)</b>

THE HEALTH FOUNDATION OF SOUTH AFRICA NPC  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Accumulated surplus R	Total equity R
<b>Balance at 01 March 2019</b>	<b>6,054,558</b>	<b>6,054,558</b>
Deficit for the year	(52,152)	(52,152)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive deficit for the year</b>	<b>(52,152)</b>	<b>(52,152)</b>
<b>Balance at 01 March 2020</b>	<b>6,002,406</b>	<b>6,002,406</b>
Surplus for the year	4,423,227	4,423,227
Other comprehensive income	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive surplus for the year</b>	<b>4,423,227</b>	<b>4,423,227</b>
<b>Balance at 28 February 2021</b>	<b>10,425,633</b>	<b>10,425,633</b>



THE HEALTH FOUNDATION OF SOUTH AFRICA NPC  
 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Notes	2021 R	2020 R
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Cash receipts from funders and donors		49,306,471	6,187,006
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(16,245,518)	(6,001,336)
Cash generated from operations	12	33,060,953	185,670
Interest income	10	737,251	404,474
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>		<b>33,798,204</b>	<b>590,144</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(30,589)	(14,700)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Repayment of other financial liabilities		-	(1,238,912)
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>(1,238,912)</b>
<b>Total cash movement for the year</b>		<b>33,767,615</b>	<b>(663,468)</b>
Cash at the beginning of the year		5,808,445	6,471,913
<b>Total cash at end of the year</b>	4	<b>39,576,060</b>	<b>5,808,445</b>

**THE HEALTH FOUNDATION OF SOUTH AFRICA NPC  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

**ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**1. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and the South African Companies Act 71 of 2008. 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 SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENTS AND SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY**

**CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Management did not make critical judgements in the application of accounting policies, apart from those involving estimations, which would significantly affect the financial statements.

**1.2 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets which the company holds for its own use or for rental to others and which are expected to be used for more than one period.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

Cost includes costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. If a replacement cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Expenditure incurred subsequently for major services, additions to or replacements of parts of property, plant and equipment are capitalised if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company and the cost can be measured reliably. Day to day servicing costs are included in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Property, plant and equipment is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, except for land which is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation of an asset commences when the asset is available for use as intended by management. Depreciation is charged to write off the asset's carrying amount over its estimated useful life to its estimated residual value, using a method that best reflects the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed by the company.

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

<b>Item</b>	<b>Depreciation method</b>	<b>Average useful life</b>
Computer software	Straight line	3 years
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	6 years
IT equipment	Straight line	3 years
Office equipment	Straight line	6 years

Where major components of an item of property, plant and equipment have significantly different patterns of consumption of economic benefits, the cost of the asset is allocated to the components and they are depreciated separately over each component's useful life.

When indicators are present that the useful lives and residual values of items of property, plant and equipment have changed since the most recent annual reporting date, they are reassessed. Any changes are accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

Impairment tests are performed on property, plant and equipment when there is an indicator that they may be impaired. When the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is assessed to be higher than the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss to bring the carrying amount in line with the recoverable amount.



**THE HEALTH FOUNDATION OF SOUTH AFRICA NPC  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

**ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**1.2 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)**

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its continued use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item, is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised.

**1.3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

**INITIAL MEASUREMENT**

Financial instruments are initially measured at the transaction price (including transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value through profit or loss) unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction in which case it is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

**FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT AMORTISED COST**

These include loans, trade receivables and trade payables. Those debt instruments which meet the criteria in section 11.8(b) of the standard, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments which are classified as current assets or current liabilities are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash expected to be received or paid, unless the arrangement effectively constitutes a financing transaction.

At each reporting date, the carrying amounts of assets held in this category are reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. If there is objective evidence, the recoverable amount is estimated and compared with the carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

**FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT COST**

Equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably without undue cost or effort are measured at cost less impairment.

**1.4 LEASES**

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the lessee. All other leases are operating leases.

**OPERATING LEASES - LESSOR**

Operating lease income is recognised as an income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless:

- another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the benefit from the leased asset, even if the receipt of payments is not on that basis, or
- the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation (based on published indexes or statistics) to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

**OPERATING LEASES – LESSEE**

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless:

- another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the benefit from the leased asset, even if the payments are not on that basis, or
- the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation (based on published indexes or statistics) to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

Any contingent rents are expensed in the period they are incurred.

**ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**1.5 IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS**

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

If there is any such indication, the recoverable amount of any affected asset (or group of related assets) is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

**1.6 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**

**SHORT-TERM EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**

The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as leave pay and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

**1.7 REVENUE**

Donations (cash and in kind), fund-raising and collections are recognised upon date of receipt. Donations received of a physical nature are valued at market value on date of receipt. Donations in kind are recognised when the cash value of the donation can be measured reliably.

Interest is recognised, in profit or loss, using the effective interest rate method.

**1.8 BORROWING COSTS**

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

**1.9 DEFERRED INCOME**

Donations that do not impose specific future performance conditions are recognised in income when the donation proceeds are receivable.

Donations that impose specified future performance conditions are recognised in income only when the performance conditions are met.

Donations received before recognition criteria are satisfied are recognised as a liability.

THE HEALTH FOUNDATION OF SOUTH AFRICA NPC  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2021			2020		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Computer software	4,060	(4,059)	1	4,060	(4,059)	1
Furniture and fixtures	88,238	(59,096)	29,142	68,238	(47,723)	20,515
IT equipment	121,506	(112,931)	8,575	121,506	(108,031)	13,475
Office equipment	19,962	(8,312)	11,650	9,373	(6,382)	2,991
<b>Total</b>	<b>233,766</b>	<b>(184,398)</b>	<b>49,368</b>	<b>203,177</b>	<b>(166,195)</b>	<b>36,982</b>

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2021

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Computer software	1	-	-	1
Furniture and fixtures	20,515	20,000	(11,373)	29,142
IT equipment	13,475	-	(4,900)	8,575
Office equipment	2,991	10,589	(1,930)	11,650
	<b>36,982</b>	<b>30,589</b>	<b>(18,203)</b>	<b>49,368</b>

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2020

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Computer software	-	-	1	1
Furniture and fixtures	31,888	-	(11,373)	20,515
IT equipment	1,470	14,700	(2,695)	13,475
Office equipment	4,553	-	(1,562)	2,991
	<b>37,911</b>	<b>14,700</b>	<b>(15,629)</b>	<b>36,982</b>

3. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Deposits	65,900	22,200
Grants receivable	-	191,614
South African Revenue Services - VAT	798,808	223,607
	<b>864,708</b>	<b>437,421</b>

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash on hand	21	38
Bank balances	39,576,039	5,808,407
	<b>39,576,060</b>	<b>5,808,445</b>

**THE HEALTH FOUNDATION OF SOUTH AFRICA NPC  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>
<b>5. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES</b>		
Accrued leave pay	319,695	52,876
Amounts received in advance	-	14,895
Deferred income	29,707,465	-
Deposits received	-	18,000
Trade payables	37,343	194,671
	<b>30,064,503</b>	<b>280,442</b>
<b>6. REVENUE</b>		
Grants received	19,599,006	5,327,652
<b>7. CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES</b>		
<b>FUNDS DISTRIBUTED</b>		
Other program expenses	14,575,542	5,135,447
<b>8. OTHER INCOME</b>		
Campaign income	567,622	-
Grant administration fees received	1,003,897	331,426
Rental income	30,547	94,000
	<b>1,602,066</b>	<b>425,426</b>
<b>9. OPERATING SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)</b>		
Operating surplus for the year is stated after accounting for the following:		
<b>OPERATING LEASE CHARGES</b>		
Lease rentals on operating lease		
• Contractual amounts	206,024	195,313
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	18,203	15,629
Employee costs	1,174,132	630,087
<b>10. INVESTMENT REVENUE</b>		
<b>Interest revenue</b>		
Bank	737,251	404,474
<b>11. TAXATION</b>		

No provision has been made for 2020 tax as the Health Foundation of South Africa NPC is exempt from tax in terms of section 30(3), paragraph 10(1)(cN) of the Income Tax Act 58 of 1962.

THE HEALTH FOUNDATION OF SOUTH AFRICA NPC  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2021 R	2020 R
<b>12. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS</b>		
Surplus (deficit) before taxation	4,423,227	(52,152)
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Depreciation and amortisation	18,203	15,629
Interest received	(737,251)	(404,474)
<b>Changes in working capital:</b>		
Trade and other receivables	(427,287)	859,353
Trade and other payables	29,784,061	(232,686)
	<b>33,060,953</b>	<b>185,670</b>

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**THE HEALTH FOUNDATION OF SOUTH AFRICA NPC  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

**DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT**

	Notes	2021 R	2020 R
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Grants received		19,599,006	5,327,652
<b>CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES</b>			
Funds distributed		(14,575,542)	(5,135,447)
<b>Net charitable income</b>		<b>5,023,464</b>	<b>192,205</b>
<b>OTHER INCOME</b>			
Campaign income		567,622	-
Grant administration fees received		1,003,897	331,426
Rental income		30,547	94,000
		<b>1,602,066</b>	<b>425,426</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>			
Accounting fees		(95,277)	(40,156)
Auditors remuneration		(29,169)	(37,830)
Bank charges		(13,250)	(4,779)
Computer expenses		(4,836)	(1,830)
Depreciation		(18,203)	(15,629)
Donations		(1,186,198)	-
Employee costs		(1,174,132)	(630,087)
Insurance		(16,306)	(13,214)
Lease rentals on operating lease		(206,024)	(195,313)
Postage		(10,256)	-
Printing and stationery		(3,399)	(16,866)
Professional fees		(60,000)	(30,000)
Staff welfare		(25,653)	(5,664)
Subscriptions		(691)	(2,850)
Telephone and fax		(30,087)	(21,041)
Training		(4,275)	(2,616)
Travel - local		(31,841)	(52,575)
Website hosting		(29,957)	(3,807)
		<b>(2,939,554)</b>	<b>(1,074,257)</b>
<b>Operating surplus</b>	9	<b>3,685,976</b>	<b>(456,626)</b>
Investment income	10	737,251	404,474
<b>Surplus for the year</b>		<b>4,423,227</b>	<b>(52,152)</b>

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THE HEALTH FOUNDATION OF SOUTH AFRICA NPC  
 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

1. SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) STATEMENT PER PROJECT

GRANTS	2021 Revenue	2021 Project expenses
BMG (COVID) Grant	3,682,761	1,583,085
BMG Scaling Data	1,949,999	1,257,336
DOH Grant received	5,000,000	4,347,812
Hello Doctor	665,000	362,435
Project Last Mile	2,187,611	1,625,066
SAAF	919,081	641,818
THF Operating	2,959,743	5,655
UBER	300,000	271,947
UBUNTU	677,622	675,687
UCT Grant	1,100,004	591,179
USAID Grant	-	729,542
Wellness Mobile	931,700	335,361
Western Cape Government	1,384,764	1,302,218
WoW awards	80,000	71,197
Wow Cookbook	-	6,400
	<b>21,838,285</b>	<b>13,806,738</b>

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