



# Auditor's Report and Financial Statements

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 2023

Dear Supporters,

We are pleased to present the audited financial statements for the year ended 2023. These statements have been examined by our independent auditors, who have provided an unqualified (or 'clean') audit opinion. This indicates that the financial statements present a true and fair view of our financial position and operations, and they comply with the applicable accounting standards.

The audit report is a critical component of our commitment to transparency and accountability. It reassures our stakeholders that the information provided by us reflects our true financial status without any material misstatements.

We encourage all stakeholders to review the detailed financial statements and the accompanying auditor's report. We believe these documents will provide a clear understanding of our financial activities and results during the year.

For further queries or detailed discussion regarding the financial statements or any other related matter, please do not hesitate to contact our finance department.

As we reflect on the achievements and challenges of the past fiscal year, I am pleased to share with you our audited financial statements, providing transparent insight into the impactful work made possible by our steadfast supporters. Our donors' generosity has been instrumental in our ability to deliver lifesaving medical care to those most in need around the world. As we navigate ongoing global health crises and humanitarian emergencies, this continued support remains vital in enabling Doctors Without Borders (MSF) Southern Africa to uphold its mission of delivering impartial medical assistance to those facing crisis and adversity. Together, we can sustain and expand our efforts to reach even more communities and individuals in desperate need of medical care.

I would therefore like to express a special thank you to all our supporters for their unwavering commitment to our shared humanitarian values.

Thank you for your continued trust and support.

Sincerely,



**Andrew Mews Executive Director - MSF Southern Africa** 



(Registration number 2007/008324/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023

#### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

Country of incorporation and domicile South Africa

Nature of business and principal activities Assists populations in distress by mobilising all material resources at the

company's disposal in order to support them. The company also aims to create awareness and act as a witness for disasters, wars and epidemics faced

around the world.

**Registered office** 9th Floor

70 Fox Street Marshalltown Johannesburg Gauteng 2107

**Business address** 9th Floor

70 Fox Street Marshalltown Johannesburg Gauteng 2107

Postal address P O Box 61624

Marshalltown Johannesburg Gauteng 2107

Company registration number 2007/008324/08

Public benefit organisation (with S18A)

reference number 930025677

Level of assurance These annual financial statements were audited in compliance with the

applicable requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

**Preparer** These annual financial statements were compiled by S Mzungu of Ziyo under

the supervision of Zanele Dhludhlu, Finance Director, Medecins Sans

Frontieres Southern Africa NPC.

NPO registration number 060-840-NPO

(Registration number 2007/008324/08)
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#### **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL**

The directors are required, by 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 their 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 IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS for SME's") and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa. The external auditor is engaged to express an independent opinion on the financial statements.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with the IFRS for SME's and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgments 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 directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The directors have reviewed the company's cash flow forecast and, in 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 auditor is responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the company's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditor and the related report is presented on pages 6 to 7.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 8 to 23, which were prepared on the going concern basis, were approved and published by the directors on the 11 April 2024 and were signed on their behalf by:

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Approval of annual financial statements

Bhelekazi Harriet Mdlalose

BM dlalow

President

Yeukai Mashingaidze

Treasurer

(Registration number 2007/008324/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report for the year ended 31 December 2023.

#### 1. Incorporation

The company was incorporated on 14 March 2007 as a non-profit company in South Africa and obtained its certificate to commence business on the same day. It thus has no authorised or issued share capital.

#### 2. Nature of business

The company is a humanitarian organisation, which provides emergency medical aid to populations in danger due to epidemics, armed conflicts and other natural and man-made disasters.

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 annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance and in compliance with IFRS for SME's and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa. Full details of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the company are set out in these financial statements.

#### 4. Directorate

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

Directors	Nationality	Changes
S. Botolo	Malawian	
M. Dhodho	Zimbabwean	
N. Gambu	Zimbabwean	
Z. Maximina	Zambian	
B.H. Mdlalose (President)	South African	
M. Mpungose	South African	Resigned 11/07/ 2023
Y.M. Mashingaidze (Treasurer)	Zimbabwean	
A.R. Cederholm	Swedish	
H. Chapomba	Malawian	
Q. Mpala	Zimbabwean	Appointed 11/07/2023
S. Kheswa (Secretary)	South African	Appointed 16/08/2023

#### 5. Directors interests in contracts

No directors had interests in contracts that require disclosure.

### 6. Secretary

The company secretary is S. Kheswa, co-opted on 16/08/2023. Postal and residential address: Land Mark Apartments

31 Dover Street Ferndale Randburg

#### 7. Auditor

Nexia SAB&T were the independent auditors for the year under review.

#### 8. Non-current assets

Items of property, plant and equipment amounting to R519,893 (2022: R557,167) were purchased during the year in order to sustain the infrastructure for operations.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)**

#### 9. 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 which would require additional disclosure.

#### 10. Going concern

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

The ability of the company to continue as a going concern is dependent on a number of factors. The most significant of these is that the directors continue to procure funding for the ongoing operations of the company.

The company is funded to a significant degree by the MSF International entity (80% of the budget) and there is commitment to continue funding the company and its activities for 2020 - 2025 as per the extended strategic orientations.

Having included this confirmation of continued funding in our scenario for the years (2024 and 2025), the board is confident that the company will continue to operate effectively and efficiently, guided by careful and regular financial planning and projections, so that at no time will expenditure commitments exceed the ability of the company to meet those commitments.



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#### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the Directors of Medecins Sans Frontieres Southern Africa NPC

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Medecins Sans Frontieres Southern Africa NPC set out on pages 8 to 23, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023 and the statement of surplus or deficit, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Medecins Sans Frontieres Southern Africa NPC as at 31 December 2023 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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.

#### **Other Information**

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Medecins Sans Frontieres Southern Africa NPC Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023", which includes the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act of South Africa. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the 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.

Audit. Tax. Advisory.

#### **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 Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board 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.

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

#### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud
  or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that
  is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material
  misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve
  collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based
  on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that
  may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that
  a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related
  disclosures in the 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.

Nexia SAB&T

Yatin Soma Director Registered Auditor 25 April 2024



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### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Figures in Rand	Notes	2023	2022
ASSETS			
New contract courts			
Non-current assets	2	4 402 602	4 664 756
Property, plant and equipment	2	1,483,603	1,664,756
		1,483,603	1,664,756
Current assets			
Amounts due from associated entities	3	2,991,974	3,144,956
Trade and other receivables	4	15,787,486	51,588,237
Cash and cash equivalents	5	30,199,179	14,464,873
		48,978,639	69,198,066
Total Assets		50,462,242	70,862,822
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
FUNDS			
Accumulated funds		19,966,308	6,849,262
		19,966,308	6,849,262
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6	12,877,469	47,285,466
Amounts due to associated entities	3	3,445,682	2,967,885
Borrowings	7	9,961,980	9,961,980
Provisions	8	4,210,803	3,798,228
		30,495,934	64,013,559
Total Funds and Liabilities		50,462,242	70,862,822

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### STATEMENT OF SURPLUS OR DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Figures in Rand	Notes	2023	2022
Revenue	9	170,725,874	180,510,403
Other income Operating expenses		758,873 (161,029,265)	58,156 (181,683,153)
Operating surplus / (deficit)	10	10,455,482	(1,114,595)
Investment income Net surplus / (deficit) for the year	11	2,661,564 <b>13,117,046</b>	567,905 <b>(546,690)</b>

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### **STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS**

Figures in Rand	Accumulated Funds	Total funds
Balance at 1 January 2022	7,395,952	7,395,952
Deficit for the year	(546,690)	(546,690)
Balance at 31 December 2022	6,849,262	6,849,262
Surplus for the year	13,117,046	13,117,046
Balance at 31 December 2023	19,966,308	19,966,308

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### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Figures in Rand	Notes	2023	2022
CASH FLOWS FROM/ (UTILISED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash receipts from operating activities Cash paid to suppliers and employees		171,483,655 (158,522,890)	140,440,929 (141,668,003)
Cash generated from / (utilised in) operations	13	12,960,765	(1,227,073)
Investment income		2,661,564	567,905
Net cashflow generated from / (utilised in) operating activities		15,622,329	(659,168)
CASH FLOWS FROM/ (UTILISED) INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(491,188)	(68,394)
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment		1,092	
Net cashflow utilised in investing activities		(490,097)	(68,394)
CASH FLOWS FROM/ (UTIISED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Finance lease payments		(28,705)	(167,405)
Amounts received from related parties		2,959,240	4,199,788
Amounts paid to related parties		(2,328,461)	(1,846,797)
Net cashflow generated from financing activities		602,074	2,185,586
Total cash movement for the year  Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		<b>15,734,306</b> 14,786,241	<b>1,458,024</b> 13,328,218
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	5	30,520,547	14,786,241

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023

#### **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

#### 1. PRESENTATION OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance and in compliance with the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS for SME's"), and the Companies Act of South Africa. The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in South African Rands.

#### 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 annual financial statements.

#### Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The financial statements do not include assets or liabilities whose carrying amounts were determined based on estimations for which there is a significant risk of material adjustments in the following financial year as a result of the key estimation assumptions.

#### 1.2 Property, plant and equipment

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

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost. Cost includes all of the expenditure which is directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the asset, including the capitalisation of borrowing costs on qualifying assets and adjustments in respect of hedge accounting, where appropriate.

Property, plant and equipment is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and 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 down 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. Leased assets are depreciated in a consistent manner over the shorter of their expected useful lives and the lease term. Depreciation is not charged to an asset if its estimated residual value exceeds or is equal to its carrying amount. Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale or derecognised.

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

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

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

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#### **ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

#### 1.2 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The depreciation charge for each year is recognised in surplus or deficit unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

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 is included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item at the date of disposal.

#### 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 surplus or deficit) 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 surplus or deficit.

#### Amounts due to/(from) related parties

Amounts due to/(from) related parties whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably without undue cost or effort are measured at cost less impairment.

### Derecognition

Financial instruments are derecognised when:

- 1. the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled;
- 2. all of the significant risks and rewards relating to the financial asset are transferred to another party; or
- 3. the ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party (who is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer) has been transferred, even if some significant risks and rewards relating to the financial asset have been retained.

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#### **ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

#### 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 - lessee

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

- 1. 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
- 2. the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation (based on published indices or statistics) to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

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

#### 1.5 Impairment of assets

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that property, plant and equipment or intangible assets or goodwill or investment property on the cost model 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 surplus or deficit.

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 surplus or deficit.

#### 1.6 Employee benefits

#### Short-term employee benefits

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

### Provision for end of mandate benefit

The end of mandate benefit is aimed at attracting and retaining professionals to deliver on the organisation's strategic objectives. The organisation, in line with its global workforce and diversity strategy, employs both local and foreign employees. The end of mandate benefit assists foreign employees to re-integrate into their home country after assignment by assisting them in making provisions for periods of unemployment when they return to their home countries, as well as an incentive for locally established employees to retain the strategic expertise of the foreign employee for the fixed period. This provision recognises the company's contractual commitment to fixed-term foreign employees employed under the Global Position Package who are paid a lump-sum on completion of their employment period to assist them to meet the financial disruption of the return to their home countries. The value of the benefit, introduced in 2018, is based on the length of the fixed-term employment period.

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#### **ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

#### 1.7 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

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

The amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised.

#### 1.8 Revenue and other operating income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Donations and grants that are project specific are recognised as income over the duration of the project as and when the expenditure is incurred. Donations and grants received that are project specific and are not utilised are deferred until the related expenditure is incurred, under the terms of the relevant contract or appeal.

Donations that are not project specific or otherwise restricted, and sundry income, are recognised as income when they are received.

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

#### 1.10 Foreign exchange

#### Foreign currency transactions

Exchange differences arising on monetary items are recognised in surplus or deficit in the period in which they arise.

All transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in surplus or deficit, using the spot rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items at the reporting date are translated using the closing rate. All exchange differences arising on settlement or translation are recognised in surplus or deficit.

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### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Figures in Rand

### 2. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

		2023			2022	
	Cost	Accumulated	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated	Carrying value
		depreciation			depreciation	
Furniture and fixtures	123,333	(120,477)	2,856	123,333	(112,199)	11,134
Motor vehicles	285,159	(175,159)	110,000	285,159	(175,159)	110,000
Office equipment	247,684	(94,285)	153,398	269,794	(124,602)	145,192
IT equipment	2,209,599	(1,337,349)	872,249	1,903,512	(932,815)	970,697
Leasehold improvements	688,189	(343,089)	345,100	659,484	(231,751)	427,733
	3,553,964	(2,070,360)	1,483,603	3,241,283	(1,576,527)	1,664,756

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2023

, , ,,,	Opening	Additions	Depreciation	Disposals	Disposals	Closing
	balance			At cost	Acc dep	balance
Furniture and fixtures	11,134	-	(8,278)	-	-	2,856
Motor vehicles	110,000	-	-	-	-	110,000
Office equipment	145,192	52,660	(45,545)	(74,770)	75,862	153,398
IT equipment	649,329	438,529	(536,976)	(132,442)	132,442	550,882
Leasehold improvements	427,733	28,705	(111,338)		-	345,100
	1,343,389	519,893	(702,138)	(207,212)	208,304	1,162,236

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2022

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Disposals At cost	Disposals Acc dep	Closing balance
Furniture and fixtures	19,549	-	(8,415)	-	-	11,134
Motor vehicles	110,000	-	-	-	-	110,000
Office equipment	110,311	68,394	(33,513)	-	-	145,192
IT equipment	1,185,520		(482,743)	(345,940)	292,493	649,329
Leasehold improvements	344,683	167,405	(84,355)	-	-	427,733
	1,770,063	235,800	(609,027)	(345,940)	292,493	1,343,389

Net carrying amounts of leased assets	2023	2022
Leasehold improvements	345,100	427,733

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### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Fig	gures in Rand		
3.	AMOUNTS DUE (TO) / FROM ASSOCIATED ENTITIES	2023	2022
	Related parties		
	Medecins Sans Frontieres - Belgium	897,329	1,271,382
	Medecins Sans Frontieres - Barcelona	-	(395,695)
	Medecins Sans Frontieres - Belgium - payable	(534,464)	(780,281)
	Medecins Sans Frontieres - Belgium CT Co-ordination	(126,143)	(444,913)
	Medecins Sans Frontieres - Brazil	-	(141,934)
	Medecins Sans Frontieres - Canada	-	190,416
	Medecins Sans Frontieres - Canada	10,000	(103,211)
	Medecins Sans Frontieres - East Africa	65,549	
	Medecins Sans Frontieres - Geneva	778,762	804,092
	Medecins Sans Frontieres - Greece	-	3,758
	Medecins Sans Frontieres - Hong Kong		-
	Medecins Sans Frontieres - International office	724,769	432,051
	Medecins Sans Frontieres - International office - payable	(2,240,606)	(458,076)
	Medecins Sans Frontieres -Norway	(96,203)	
	Medecins Sans Frontieres - OCA Amsterdam	26,871	88,577
	Medecins Sans Frontieres - OCP Malawi Medecins Sans Frontieres - Paris	(291,421)	(43,023)
	Medecins Sans Frontieres - Paris  Medecins Sans Frontieres - Spain OCBA	18,908	37,942
	Medecins Sans Frontieres - Spain OCBA  Medecins Sans Frontieres - Supply	16,587	17,553
	Medecins Sans Frontieres - Switzerland	446,336	299,185
	Medecins Sans Frontieres - Switzerland  Medecins Sans Frontieres - United Kingdom	440,330	(600,752)
	Medecins Sans Frontieres - USA	(156,845)	(000,732)
	Medecins Sans Frontieres - WACA	6,864	
	Wickelins suns Frontieres When	0,004	
		(453,708)	177,070
	The balances are unsecured, interest free with no fixed terms of repayment.		
	Current assets	2,991,974	3,144,956
	Current liabilities	(3,445,682)	(2,967,885)
		(453,708)	177,070
4.	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
	Grant and fundraising income receivables	14,457,857	46,639,013
	Prepayments	338,756	296,017
	Deposits	793,186	793,186
	Value-added tax	83,202	3,794,908
	Other receivables	-	40,638
	Employee costs in advance	114,485	24,474
		15,787,486	51,588,237

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023

### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Fig	ures in Rand	2023	2022
5.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
	Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
	Cash on hand	4,011	5,814
	Bank balances	30,195,168	14,459,059
		30,199,179	14,464,873
6.	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
	Trade and other payables	3,207,800	7,737,440
	Fundraising income payable	9,160,029	39,548,025
	Employee costs payable	509,639	
		12,877,469	47,285,466
7.	BORROWINGS		
	At amortised cost		
	Medecins Sans Frontieres - Belgium	9,961,980	9,961,980
	The loan is unsecured and interest-free with no fixed terms of repayment.		
8.	PROVISIONS		
	End of mandate benefit	3,972,688	3,798,228
	Retrenchment	238,115	-
		4,210,803	3,798,228
9.	REVENUE		
	Grants received	125,856,316	106,727,695
	Restricted fundraising income	2,172,391	34,501,771
	Unrestricted fundraising income	42,697,167	39,280,936
	· ·	170,725,874	180,510,403
	Cuanta vaccinal may in valetion to		
	Grants received were in relation to:  MSF Operational Centre Brussels	94,367,076	78,603,406
	Southern Africa Medical Unit	20,988,759	17,537,663
	Learning and Development	4,956,386	5,144,652
	MSF Transformational Investment Capacity Grant	5,544,095	5,441,975
		125,856,316	106,727,695

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### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Figures in Rand		2022
9. REVENUE (Continued)		
Restricted fundraising income is made up of: Individual contributions Companies and trusts	138,262	135,252
Dell Foundation	1,000,000	32,175,930
	1,138,262	32,311,182
Contributions to projects in South Africa		
Individuals	34,129	690,513
Harry and Annette Schwarz Foundation NPC	1,000,000	1,250,000
Bloomberg	_	250,076
_	1,034,129	2,190,590
Unrestricted fundraising income is made up of:		
Individual contributions	42,062,167	36,702,393
Companies and trusts		
FNB Donor Choice Foundation	295,419	500,000
Other Individual donors	211,108	2,078,543
<u>-</u>	42,568,694	39,280,936
=	44,741,085	73,782,708

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023

#### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Figures in Rand	2023	2022
10. OPERATING SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)		
Operating surplus / (deficit) for the year is stated after accounting for the following:		
Operating lease charges		
Premises - contractual amounts	1,947,681	1,281,783
Deficit on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	53,447
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	702,138	609,027
Employee costs	74,312,483	61,709,287
Donations	35,000,275	65,040,638
Advertising and promotions	4,498,734	12,308,974
Consulting and professional fees	23,156,551	19,735,650
Travel costs	10,900,238	9,732,265
Sundry	10,511,164	11,212,082
11. INVESTMENT INCOME		
Interest income		
Bank	211,108	567,905

#### 12. TAXATION

The company is an approved public benefit organisation. As a result, all income that is not taxable trading income is exempt from income tax in terms of section 10(1)(cN) of the Income Tax Act. Only receipts and accruals from trading or business activities which fall outside the parameters of section 10(1)(cN) will be subject to tax.

#### 13. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

Surplus / (deficit) for the year	13,117,046	(546,690)
Adjustments for:	-5//5	(5.5,555)
Depreciation and amortisation	701,047	609,027
(Surplus) / deficit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(1,092)	53,447
Investment income	(2,661,564)	(567,905)
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase) / decrease in trade and other receivables	35,800,751	(40,127,629)
Increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables	(34,407,997)	39,159,786
Increase in provisions	412,575	192,890
	12,960,765	(1,227,073)
14. COMMITMENTS		

Operating leases - as lessee (expense)

Minimum lease payments due		
Within one year	1,717,148	1,593,580
In second to fifth year inclusive	2,311,499	4,028,647
	4,028,647	5,622,227

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain of its office properties. Leases are negotiated for an average term of six years. No contingent rent is payable.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023

#### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### Figures in Rand

#### 15. RELATED PARTIES

Relationships: Common directorship Medecins Sans Frontieres - Amsterdam - OCA

Medecins Sans Frontieres - Australia Medecins Sans Frontieres - Belgium

Medecins Sans Frontieres - Belgium - CT Co-ordination Office

Medecins Sans Frontieres - Brazil Medecins Sans Frontieres - Canada Medecins Sans Frontieres - Epicentre Medecins Sans Frontieres - Geneva

Medecins Sans Frontieres - International Office

Medecins Sans Frontieres - International - Access Campaign

Medecins Sans Frontieres - ISTP Medecins Sans Frontieres - Luxembourg Medecins Sans Frontieres - Paris Medecins Sans Frontieres - Spain - OCBA

Medecins Sans Frontieres - Sweden Medecins Sans Frontieres - Switzerland Medecins Sans Frontieres - UK Medecins Sans Frontieres - USA

Medecins Sans Frontieres - WACA MSF Transformational Investment Capacity

Related party balances	2023	2022
Amounts due (to) / from related parties		
Medecins Sans Frontieres - Belgium	897,329	1,271,382
Medecins Sans Frontieres - Barcelona	-	(395,695)
Medecins Sans Frontieres - Belgium-Payable	(534,464)	(780,281)
Medecins Sans Frontieres - Belgium-Cashflow support	(9,961,980)	(9,961,980)
Medecins Sans Frontieres - Belgium CT Co-ordination	(126,143)	(444,913)
Medecins Sans Frontieres - Brazil	=	(141,934)
Medecins Sans Frontieres - Canada	=	190,416
Medecins Sans Frontieres - Canada	10,000	(103,211)
Medecins Sans Frontieres - East Africa	65,549	
Medecins Sans Frontieres - Geneva	778,762	804,092
Medecins Sans Frontieres - Greece	-	3,758
Medecins Sans Frontieres - International office	724,769	432,051
Medecins Sans Frontieres - International office payable	(2,240,606)	(458,076)
Medecins Sans Frontieres -Norway	(96,203)	
Medecins Sans Frontieres - OCA Amsterdam	26,871	88,577
Medecins Sans Frontieres - OCP Malawi	(291,421)	(43,023)
Medecins Sans Frontieres - Paris	18,908	37,942
Medecins Sans Frontieres - Spain OCBA	16,587	17,553
Medecins Sans Frontieres - Supply		-
Medecins Sans Frontieres - Switzerland	446,336	299,185
Medecins Sans Frontieres - United Kingdom		(600,752)
Medecins Sans Frontieres - USA	(156,845)	
Medecins Sans Frontieres - WACA	6,864	

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023

#### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Figures in Rand	2023	2022
15. RELATED PARTIES (continued)		
Related party transactions		
Grants received from related party		
Medecins Sans Frontieres - Belgium	120,312,221	101,285,721
MSF Transformational Investment Capacity	5,544,095	5,441,975
	125,856,316	106,727,695
16. DIRECTOR'S AND PRESCRIBED OFFICERS' REMUNERATION		
Executive		
B.H. Mdlalose		
Emoluments	230,210	214,231
	230,210	214,231
A. Mews		
Emoluments	1,434,576	1,381,815
Other benefits	295,419	217,823
Pension paid or receivable	211,108	125,764
·	1,941,103	1,725,402
	2,171,313	1,939,632

#### 17. EVENTS AFTER 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 which would require additional disclosure.

### 18. GOING CONCERN

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

The ability of the company to continue as a going concern is dependent on a number of factors. The most significant of these is that the directors continue to procure funding for the ongoing operations of the company.

The company is funded to a significant degree by the MSF International entity (80% of the budget) and there is commitment to continue funding the company and its activities for 2020 - 2025 as per the extended strategic orientations. MSF Belgium is the entity responsible for the cash transfers to the company.

Having included this confirmation of continued funding in scenario planning for the years 2024 and 2025, the board is confident that the company will continue to operate effectively and efficiently, guided by careful and regular financial planning and projections, so that at no time will expenditure commitments exceed the ability of the company to meet those commitments.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023

#### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### 18. GOING CONCERN (continued)

The resource sharing agreement (RSA) is an agreement that covers a 6-year period (2020 - 2025) and reflects on the common aspirations of all MSF institutional members. It seeks to enable operational directorates to:

- have a mechanism that ensures financial resources are adequate to meet operational ambitions;
- guarantee enough funding for their operational ambitions;
- have a movement-wide global financial management structure; and
- have mutual accountability.

The RSA is based on the fact that more than 6 million donors worldwide provide MSF International with financial support towards its humanitarian activities. By donating to any MSF section, donors support the collective social mission implemented by all institutional members. The company is an institutional member of MSF. Institutional members are stewards of this public generosity and are bound to use the respective revenues in support of social mission and to share them with operational directorates and institutional members based on the principles, goals and mechanisms described in the RSA. Revenue generated by institutional members is allocated amongst operational directorates and institutional members and institutional members and institutional members boards have a fiduciary responsibility to every donor, such that they are responsible, jointly with the operational directorates, for the oversight of the use of donated funds, holding each other accountable.

The current version of the RSA is built on the premise that donors provide funds to support MSF's work. The mechanism to distribute funding is designed to mutualize the risk, either positive or negative, of fund-raising income. The mechanism to distribute funding will propose the grants needed to channel the funding generated by funding contributors to funding recipients. Funding contributors will distribute funding to funding recipients according to agreed-upon percentages totalling 100 percent.

### 19. Comparative figures

The below comparative figures have been reclassified as follows:

Statement of Financial Position	Reclassified 2022	2022	Difference
Amounts due from associated entities	3,144,956	2,700,043	444,913
Amounts due to associated entities	(2,967,885) <b>177,070</b>	(2,522,973) <b>177,070</b>	(444,913)
Note 15 Medecins Sans Frontieres - Belgium	Reclassified 2022 101,285,721		<b>Difference</b> (5,441,975)
MSF Transformational Investment Capacity	5,441,975 <b>106,727,696</b>	5,441,975 <b>112,169,671</b>	(5,441,975)

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023

### **DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT**

Figures in Rand	Notes	2023	2022
- Sales III Nalia	110100	2023	2022
Revenue			
Grants received		125,856,316	106,727,695
Restricted fundraising income		2,172,391	34,501,771
Unrestricted fundraising income		42,697,167	39,280,936
	9	170,725,874	180,510,403
Other income			
Sundry income		41,012	20,500
Foreign exchange gain		716,769	37,656
Investment income	11	2,661,564	567,905
Profit on sale of assets		1,092	-
		3,420,437	626,061
Operating expenses (refer to page 25)		(161,029,265)	(181,683,153)
Operating surplus/ (deficit)		13,117,046	(546,690)
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year		13,117,046	(546,690)

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

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023

### **DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT (CONTINUED)**

Figures in Rand	2023	2022
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Advertising	4,498,734	12,308,974
Auditor's remuneration	302,218	454,196
Bank charges	207,792	175,951
Catering expenses	-	48,631
Contracted service providers	23,156,551	15,438,812
Deficit on sale of assets	-	53,447
Depreciation and amortisation	702,138	609,027
Design of media production expenses	75,000	19,934
Disbursement of fundraised income	35,000,275	65,040,638
Employee expenses	74,312,483	61,709,287
Fines and penalties	-	121,974
Insurance	309,350	197,397
Language translation expenses	127,060	242,453
Lease rentals on operating lease	1,947,681	1,281,783
Legal fees	154,661	101,680
Meeting and workshops	2,681,976	1,510,307
Merchandising expenses	-	32,537
Motor vehicle expenses	62,463	36,807
Municipal expenses	664,035	608,161
Other expenses	1,894,169	3,080,213
Other individual consultants	-	4,296,838
Postage and delivery expenses	107,608	56,782
Printing and stationery	68,214	84,196
Repairs and maintenance	1,110,274	1,785,776
Telephone expenses	1,146,711	986,795
Training	1,599,632	1,668,291
Travel expenses	10,900,238	9,732,265
	464 000 067	404 600 450
	161,029,265	181,683,153

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

