THE WILDLIFE AND ENVIRONMENT SOCIETY OF SOUTH AFRICA (RF) NPC

(Previously referred to as Association not for Gain)
and its Subsidiaries
Registration number: 1933/004658/08
Non-Profit Organisation number: 000716 NPO

AUDITED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2021

THE WILDLIFE AND ENVIRONMENT SOCIETY OF SOUTH AFRICA (RF) NPC
(Previously referred to as Association not for Gain) and its Subsidiaries

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	Promotion of environmental conservation and environmental education in South Africa.
Directors	Dr A Baxter - Chief Executive Officer Mr A Steyn - Treasurer Non-Executive Mr H W Mandlana - Chairperson Non-Executive Mr E O Apelgren - Director Non-Executive Ms H Atkinson - Vice-Chairperson Non-Executive Dr D T Magome - Director Non-Executive Mr M J Majozi - Director Non-Executive Dr L Pichegru - Director Non-Executive Mr J R Wesson - Director Non-Executive Mr G M Koekemoer Director Non-Executive Mr J P S V Davies Director Non-Executive Mr M M Zulu - Director Non-Executive Ms D Millar - Director Non-Executive Mr M Immerman - Director Non-Executive
Registered office	Umgeni Valley Nature Reserve 1 Karkloof Road Howick 3290
Business address	Umgeni Valley Project 1 Karkloof Road Howick 3290
Postal address	P O Box 394 Howick 3290
Bankers	First National Bank Limited Moore
Auditors (Appointed on 02/10/2020) Previous Auditors: Deloitte and Touche	Midlands Chartered Accountants (SA) Registered Auditors
Company registration number	1933/004658/08
NPO number	000716 NPO
Level of assurance	These annual financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.
Preparer	The annual financial statements were independently compiled by: K. Lutchmiah CA(SA)
Issued	05 November 2021

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THE WILDLIFE AND ENVIRONMENT SOCIETY OF SOUTH AFRICA (RF) NPC
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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 annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the group 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 annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the group and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the board of 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 group and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the group’s business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the group is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the group. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the group 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 group’s cash flow forecast for the year to 31 March 2022 and, in light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the group 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 group's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the group's external auditors and their report is presented on pages 5 to 7.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 9 to 44, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on 05 November 2021 and were signed on their behalf by:

H W Mandlana	**A. Steyn**
Chairperson	**Treasurer**

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Statement by the Board of Directors of The Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (RF) NPC ("The Society")

Although Wessa does not fall within the ambit of organisations that are obliged to meet the requirements of the King Code of Corporate Practices and Conduct, the board of directors is of the opinion that The Society should nonetheless strive to attain the ideals set out in the King Code. By supporting the code, the directors recognise the need to conduct the business of The Society with integrity and in accordance with generally accepted corporate practices as far as is possible in a not-for-profit organisation. In particular, we wish to report on the following matters.

Annual financial statements

The directors acknowledge that it is their responsibility to prepare annual financial statements that fairly present the state of affairs of The Society at the end of the financial year, including the surplus or deficit for that year. The financial statements in these reports have been prepared by management in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards and on a basis consistent with the prior year.

The external auditor is responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the fair presentation of the annual financial statements.

Board of directors

The board of directors retains the full and effective control over The Society, monitors executive management and ensures that decisions on material matters are in the hands of the board.

Details of the executive and non-executive directors appear in the directors' report.

Financial and risk committee

The financial and risk committee was recently constituted and meets quarterly to provide effective executive decision-making for the management of cash, financial instruments and business risks.

Internal control

In order to fulfil its responsibilities, management has developed and continues to implement, maintain and improve a system of internal controls throughout The Society to ensure the safeguarding of its assets.

Going concern

At the date of approval of the annual financial statements, the board of directors is satisfied that The Society have adequate strategic, financial and operational resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. The board continues to adopt the going concern basis for preparing the annual financial statements.

Code of ethics

As an integral part of its mission statement, WESSA has a code of ethics ("our values") which commits it to act with integrity in all matters.

COVID-19 effects

On the 27th of March 2020 South Africa was placed under lockdown conditions. This significantly impacted the South African economy with reduced economic activity. This global pandemic has affected several economies around the globe. Management took measures to reduce costs. Staff costs were impacted and reduced. Project activities were affected when travel and gatherings were restricted. Management put processes in place to identify key areas that were required to be monitored and tracked.

MOORE

Moore Midlands

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of The Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (RF) NPC

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the consolidated and separate financial statements of The Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (RF) NPC ("the Company") and its subsidiaries ("the Group") set out on pages 11 to 43, which comprise the specific funds statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income, general funds statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statements of changes in funds and reserve, statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the possible effect of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the consolidated and separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and separate financial position of the Group and the Company as at 31 March 2021, and their consolidated and separate financial performance and consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Cash donations and fundraising can be a significant source of income for The Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (RF) NPC. It is not feasible for the entity to institute accounting controls over the collection of this income prior to its entry in the accounting records. Accordingly, we were unable to extend our examination beyond the receipts actually recorded.

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 Matter

The consolidated and separate annual financial statements of The Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (RF) NPC for the year ended 31 March 2020 were audited by another auditor who expressed a modified opinion on these consolidated and separate financial statements dated 04 December 2020.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled " The Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (RF) NPC consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021", which includes the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act of South Africa. The other information does not include the consolidated and separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated and separate 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 consolidated and separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated and separate 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 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate 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 consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group’s and 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 its subsidiaries or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate 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 consolidated and separate financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate 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 consolidated and separate 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 consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate 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.

Moore Midlands
Chartered Accountants (SA)
Registered Auditors

DATE

Per: RD Thomas – Director
Registered Auditor

Pietermaritzburg

PRACTITIONERS' COMPILATION REPORT

To the Board of Directors of The Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (RF) NPC

I have compiled the annual financial statements of The Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (RF) NPC, as set out on pages 11 to 44, based on the information you have provided. These annual financial statements comprise the statement of financial position of The Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (RF) NPC as at 31 March 2021, the specific and general funds statements of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive Income, statement of changes funds and reserve and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

I performed this compilation engagement in accordance with International Standard on Related Services 4410 (Revised), Compilation Engagements.

I have applied my expertise in accounting and financial reporting to assist you in the preparation and presentation of these annual financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. I have complied with relevant ethical requirements, including principles of integrity, objectivity,

These annual financial statements and the accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile them are your responsibility.

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, I am not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information you provided to me to compile these annual financial statements. Accordingly, I do not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion on whether these annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

K. Lutchmiah
Chartered Accountant (S.A.)

05 November 2021
Durban

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors have pleasure in presenting their annual report which forms part of the consolidated and separate financial statements of The Society and of the group for the year ended 31 March 2021.

General review

The principal activities of the group, which have substantially remained unchanged during the year under review, are to promote public participation in caring for the earth. During the reporting period the Society felt the full impact of the global Covid-19 pandemic with many programmes coming to an abrupt halt along with consequent impact on revenues. Notwithstanding drastic action to cut costs and stem losses, the group swung from a small profit in the prior year of R73,512 to a loss of R2,594,561. Matters were compounded in 2020 with the sudden resignation of the long-standing CEO, CFO and the majority of the independent non-executive directors on the board. This had an impact on morale and leadership. In total (33) number of WESSA staff were retrenched or their contracts were not renewed during the period under review. It should be noted that approximately half of these employees have returned either on fixed term contracts or on a casual basis, whilst the rest have all since found work outside of WESSA. The Society has since been focussed on rebuilding its leadership under the direction of a new board who have appointed a new CEO. A comprehensive Strategic Review process is mid-stream and there is a renewed sense of optimism thatWESSA will emerge stronger, albeit leaner, from this challenging period.

Financial results

Full details of the financial results are set out on pages 11 to 44. The total comprehensive (loss)/income of the group for the year was (R 2, 594,561) (2020: R73,512 (income)). These were achieved as follows:

	2021	2020
	R	R
Total specific funds deficit and other comprehensive loss	(24 022)	-
Total general funds deficit and other comprehensive (loss)/income	(2 570 539)	73 512
	(2 594 561)	73 512

Directors

The directors during the year under review and at the date of this report were:

Dr A Baxter	Chief Executive Officer - appointed 1 September 2021
Dr J T Burger	Chief Executive Officer - resigned on 2 October 2020
Ms S Govender	Chief Financial Officer - resigned on 2 October 2020
Mr A Steyn	National Treasurer
Mr H W Mandlana	Non Executive Director
Mr E O Apelgren	Non Executive Director - appointed on 2 October 2020
Ms H Atkinson	Non Executive Director - appointed on 2 October 2020
Dr D T Magome	Non Executive Director - appointed on 2 October 2020
Mr M J Majozi	Non Executive Director - appointed on 2 October 2020
Dr L Pichegru	Non Executive Director - appointed on 2 October 2020
Mr J R Wesson	Non Executive Director - appointed on 2 October 2020
Mr P F T Burger	Non Executive Director - resigned on 10 May 2021
Mr G M Koekemoer	Non Executive Director - appointed on 27 June 2020
Mr J P S V Davies	Non Executive Director - appointed on 11 December 2020
Prof M M Zulu	Non Executive Director - appointed on 15 February 2021
Ms D Millar	Non Executive Director - appointed on 15 February 2021
Mr M Immerman	Non Executive Director - appointed on 15 February 2021

Directors' interests in contracts

Refer to note 20 - Related Parties for details of any directors' interests in contracts of the society.

Going concern

At the date of approval of the annual financial statements, the board of directors is satisfied that The Society have adequate strategic, financial and operational resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. The board continues to adopt the going concern basis for preparing the annual financial statements.

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 authorisation for issue that requires disclosure in these financial statements.

Auditors

Moore Midlands were appointed in office as auditors for The Society for 2021.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Secretary

The Society has no designated secretary.

Subsidiaries

Details of The Society's wholly-owned subsidiaries are as follows:

Wildlife Marketing Services Proprietary Limited
This company continues to perform trading activities. It has issued share capital of R3 comprising 3 shares of R1 each.

Wildlife House Proprietary Limited
This company owns commercial property in Durban. One of the properties is occupied by the group's KwaZulu-Natal regional office staff and the other is let to commercial tenants. It has issued share capital of R3 000 comprising 3 000 shares of R1 each.

Wildlife Heritage Trust Fund NPC
Wildlife Heritage Trust Fund NPC owns Charles Humphries Proprietary Limited.

Charles Humphries Proprietary Limited

This company owns grassland property as well as wildlife in Howick which is occupied by the group's Umgeni Valley Reserve. The group's national office is also situated on this property. The company has issued share capital of R1 000 comprising 190 ordinary shares.

Date of authorisation for issue of financial statements

The annual financial statements have been authorised for issue by the directors on 05 November 2021. No authority was given to anyone to amend the annual financial statements after the date of issue.

Liquidity and solvency

The directors have performed the liquidity and solvency tests as and when required by the Companies Act of South Africa.

THE WILDLIFE AND ENVIRONMENT SOCIETY OF SOUTH AFRICA (RF) NPC
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SPECIFIC FUNDS STATEMENT OF SURPLUS OR DEFICIT AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

		Company		Group	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
	Note	R	R	R	R
Income		34 075 692	83 693 618	34 075 692	83 693 618
Project income		34 075 692	83 693 618	34 075 692	83 693 618
Expenditure		34 099 714	83 693 618	34 099 714	83 693 618
Auditors' remuneration	1	10 201	10 000	10 201	10 000
Computer expenses		510 517	138 189	510 517	138 189
Conferences, seminars and workshops		4 857 417	17 205 416	4 857 417	17 205 416
Education and training		3 082 651	16 899 341	3 082 651	16 899 341
Equipment hire		366 277	205 998	366 277	205 998
Management fees		1 589 901	3 602 881	1 589 901	3 602 881
Marketing expenses		104 673	131 924	104 673	131 924
Membership and registration fees		398 695	238 550	398 695	238 550
Office equipment expenses		149 377	185 010	149 377	185 010
Printing, stationery and postage		166 076	143 138	166 076	143 138
Professional fees		9 238 151	14 826 169	9 238 151	14 826 169
Project management		2 681 469	6 552 639	2 681 469	6 552 639
Project operating expenses		2 312 222	4 383 200	2 312 222	4 383 200
Resources		783	-	783	-
Salaries and wages		7 036 088	11 492 968	7 036 088	11 492 968
Telephone		94 658	184 118	94 658	184 118
Travel, accommodation and transport		1 500 558	7 494 077	1 500 558	7 494 077
Total specific funds deficit and other comprehensive loss for the year	1	(24 022)	-	(24 022)	-

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GENERAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF SURPLUS OR DEFICIT AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

		Company		Group	
			Restated		Restated
		2021	2020	2021	2020
	Notes	R	R	R	R
Income		32 150 538	45 450 150	32 366 888	48 056 051
Administration and management fees		1 595 215	3 637 513	1 595 215	3 637 513
Bequests, donations and grants		12 716 362	8 243 785	12 716 362	8 243 785
Course fees		1 074 584	7 757 021	1 074 584	7 757 022
Education centre income		-	-	671 931	6 650 972
Investment income	1	2 586 901	3 130 515	2 678 014	3 130 515
Magazine income		-	114 645	-	114 645
Membership income		1 026 250	541 811	1 026 250	541 811
Other income		219 769	898 458	1 428 919	1 837 842
Over recovery of audit fees		36 000	-	36 000	-
Profit on sale of property, plant & equipment	1	272 245	28 299	272 245	28 299
Project income		8 602 704	11 939 449	9 380 738	14 525 074
Registration fees		1 378 855	1 429 377	1 378 855	1 429 377
Rental income		-	48 500	107 774	159 196
Salaries recovered		2 641 653	7 680 777	-	-
Expenditure		33 551 986	46 302 452	33 070 665	49 970 429
Administration and office expenses		1 800 999	2 209 359	1 810 575	2 219 552
Auditors' remuneration	1	-	841 000	85 000	841 000
Bad debts		2 274 675	276 001	2 465 761	688 269
Building operating expenses		826 203	1 147 755	826 203	1 147 755
Computer expenses		308 661	498 485	346 838	547 836
Conferences, seminars and workshops		5 362	637 310	5 362	637 310
Depreciation	3	1 220 022	1 192 988	1 540 585	1 430 836
Education centre expenses		22 404	54 235	533 711	2 070 235
Equipment hire		375 085	438 998	475 101	528 282
Fair value adjustment – biological assets	1	-	-	3 000	34 000
Insurance		335 609	362 717	556 961	572 144
Interest and finance charges	1	44 036	111 706	44 038	111 841
Marketing expenses		149 616	164 006	159 840	225 273
Membership and registration fees		247 933	190 368	265 112	275 626
Motor vehicle expenses		228 091	452 837	482 023	964 376
Operating expenses		-	-	817 337	1 277 651
Other staff costs	1	3 018	132 687	13 216	253 847
Sub-total carried forward		7 841 714	8 710 452	10 430 663	13 825 833

GENERAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF SURPLUS OR DEFICIT AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (CONTINUED)

		Company		Group	
			Restated		Restated
		2021	2020	2021	2020
	Note	R	R	R	R
Sub-total brought forward		7 841 714	8 710 452	10 430 663	13 825 833
Printing, stationery and postage		116 566	292 843	121 320	364 348
Professional consulting fees		213 548	794 391	219 616	898 810
Provision for Impairment		7 033 182	2 395 699	3 697 431	-
Resources		14 928	47 745	21 709	90 790
Salaries and wages		17 765 295	32 412 593	17 778 015	32 395 422
Telephone		493 862	497 521	645 546	732 825
Travel, accommodation and transport		72 891	1 151 208	156 365	1 662 401
Deficit before Tax		(1 401 448)	(852 302)	(703 777)	(1 914 378)
Taxation expense	2	-	-	-	-
Deficit after tax for the year		(1 401 448)	(852 302)	(703 777)	(1 914 378)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income					
(Devaluation)/Revaluation of investments to fair value		(1 866 762)	46 050	(1 866 762)	46 050
Realisation of revaluation reserve		-	1 941 840	-	1 941 840
Total general funds deficit and other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(3 268 210)	1 135 588	(2 570 539)	73 512
Total general funds and specific funds deficit and other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(3 292 232)	1 135 588	(2 594 561)	73 512

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

		Company		Group	
			Restated		Restated
		2021	2020	2021	2020
	Notes	R	R	R	R
Assets					
Non-current assets		29 395 611	32 859 168	34 906 401	38 693 524
Property, plant and equipment	4	1 254 850	2 157 307	6 582 268	7 805 291
Right-of-use Asset	5	-	694 338	-	694 338
Biological assets	6	-	-	107 000	110 000
Goodwill		-	-	82 151	82 151
Investment in subsidiaries	7	5 779	5 779	-	-
Other investments	8	28 134 982	30 001 744	28 134 982	30 001 744
Current assets		47 769 934	55 116 980	43 516 343	49 218 718
Current loan receivable	9	-	2 277 114	53 250	2 277 114
Accounts receivable	10	11 762 142	6 549 175	7 769 943	7 255 589
Loans to subsidiaries	7	320 640	6 612 692	-	-
Fixed Deposit		-	11 357 177	-	11 357 177
Bank balances and cash	3	35 687 152	28 320 822	35 693 150	28 328 838
		77 165 545	87 976 148	78 422 744	87 912 242
Funds and Liabilities					
Funds and reserve		58 128 108	61 680 781	59 781 631	62 636 632
General and specific funds		29 952 769	31 641 240	31 606 292	32 597 091
Non distributable reserve		13 962 500	13 962 500	13 962 500	13 962 500
Other reserve		84 330	81 770	84 330	81 770
Fair value reserve		14 128 509	15 995 271	14 128 509	15 995 271
Current liabilities		19 037 437	26 295 367	18 641 113	25 275 610
Funds received in advance	11	13 131 790	18 953 432	13 131 790	18 953 432
Lease liability	13	24 675	783 257	24 675	783 257
Current loan payable	9	-	9 929	-	9 929
Loans from subsidiaries	7	1 194 682	1 195 089	-	-
Accounts payable	12	3 826 737	2 975 780	4 476 471	3 000 488
Provisions	14	859 553	2 377 880	859 553	2 377 880
Current Tax payable		-	-	148 624	150 624
		77 165 545	87 976 148	78 422 744	87 912 242

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS AND RESERVE

	General and specific funds R	Non distributable reserve R	Other reserve R	Fair value reserve R	Total R
Company					
2021					
Opening balance as previously reported	27 797 670	13 962 500	4 511 724	15 995 271	62 267 165
Adjustment:					
Prior period error (note 23)	(586 384)	-	-	-	(586 384)
Transfer to/(from) reserve (note 23)	4 429 954	-	(4 429 954)	-	-
At beginning of year (restated)	31 641 240	13 962 500	81 770	15 995 271	61 680 781
Adjustment:					
Prior period adjustment (note 4)	(260 440)	-	-	-	(260 440)
Current year movements	(1 428 030)	-	2 560	(1 866 762)	(3 292 232)
Deficit after tax for the year	(1 425 470)	-	-	-	(1 425 470)
Revaluation of investments to fair value	-	-	-	(1 866 762)	(1 866 762)
Transfer to/(from) reserve	(2 560)	-	2 560		-
At end of year	29 952 769	13 962 500	84 330	14 128 509	58 128 108
					-
2020					
Opening balance as previously reported	26 121 748	13 962 500	4 511 724	17 891 061	62 487 033
Adjustment:					
Transfer to/(from) reserve (note 23)	4 429 954	-	(4 429 954)	-	-
At beginning of year (restated)	30 551 702	13 962 500	81 770	17 891 061	62 487 033
Current year movements	1 089 538	-	-	(1 895 790)	(806 252)
Deficit after tax for the year (restated)	(852 302)	-	-	-	(852 302)
Revaluation of investments to fair value	-	-	-	46 050	46 050
Realisation of revaluation reserve	1 941 840	-	-	(1 941 840)	-
At end of year (restated)	31 641 240	13 962 500	81 770	15 995 271	61 680 781

THE WILDLIFE AND ENVIRONMENT SOCIETY OF SOUTH AFRICA (RF) NPC
(Previously referred to as Association not for Gain) and its Subsidiaries

AUDITED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2021

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS AND RESERVE

	General and specific funds R	Non distributable reserve R	Other reserve R	Fair value reserve R	Total R
Group					
2021					
Opening balance as previously reported	28 753 521	13 962 500	4 511 724	15 995 271	63 223 016
Adjustment:					
Prior period error (note 23)	(586 384)	-	-	-	(586 384)
Transfer to/(from) reserve (note 23)	4 429 954	-	(4 429 954)	-	-
At beginning of year (restated)	32 597 091	13 962 500	81 770	15 995 271	62 636 632
Adjustment:					
Prior period adjustment (note 4)	(260 440)	-	-	-	(260 440)
Current year movements	(730 359)	-	2 560	(1 866 762)	(2 594 561)
Deficit after tax for the year	(727 799)	-	-	-	(727 799)
Revaluation of investments to fair value	-	-	-	(1 866 762)	(1 866 762)
Transfer to/(from) reserve	(2 560)	-	2 560		-
At end of year	31 606 292	13 962 500	84 330	14 128 509	59 781 631
					-
2020					
Opening balance as previously reported	28 139 675	13 962 500	4 511 724	17 891 061	64 504 960
Adjustment:					
Transfer to/(from) reserve (note 23)	4 429 954	-	(4 429 954)	-	-
At beginning of year (restated)	32 569 629	13 962 500	81 770	17 891 061	64 504 960
Current year movements	27 462	-	-	(1 895 790)	(1 868 328)
Deficit after tax for the year (restated)	(1 914 378)	-	-	-	(1 914 378)
Revaluation of investments to fair value	-	-	-	46 050	46 050
Realisation of revaluation reserve	1 941 840	-	-	(1 941 840)	-
At end of year (restated)	32 597 091	13 962 500	81 770	15 995 271	62 636 632

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Company		Group	
	2021	Restated 2020	2021	Restated 2020
Cash flow resulting from operating activities				
Deficit for the year	(1 425 470)	(852 302)	(727 799)	(1 914 378)
Investment income	(2 586 901)	(3 130 515)	(2 678 014)	(3 130 515)
Interest and finance charges	44 036	111 706	44 038	111 841
Deficit for year before investment income, finance costs and adjusting for non-cash items	(3 968 335)	(3 871 111)	(3 361 775)	(4 933 052)
Items not requiring cash	7 242 632	3 042 238	4 230 444	918 386
(Decrease)/Increase in provisions	(738 327)	(883 498)	(738 327)	(883 499)
Fair value of biological assets	-	-	3 000	34 000
Depreciation	1 220 022	1 192 988	1 540 585	1 430 836
Impairment of loan	7 033 182	2 395 699	3 697 431	-
Revaluation of investments to fair value	-	46 050	-	46 050
Fair value gain on investments	-	(90 372)	-	(90 372)
Reinvestment income	-	(60 484)	-	(60 484)
Profit on sale of property, plant & equipment	(272 245)	(28 299)	(272 245)	(28 299)
Other non-cash items	-	470 154	-	470 154
Cash generated/(utilised) by operations	3 274 297	(828 873)	868 669	(4 014 666)
Changes in working capital	(10 963 653)	2 709 944	(5 640 010)	1 305 833
Decrease in inventories	-	-	-	18 034
Increase in accounts receivable	(5 212 967)	(197 406)	(514 354)	(1 090 494)
(Decrease)/Increase in funds received in advance	(5 821 642)	2 619 763	(5 821 642)	2 509 792
Increase/(Decrease) in accounts payable	850 956	287 587	1 475 985	(131 499)
Decrease in provisions	(780 000)	-	(780 000)	-
Cash utilised by operating activities	(7 689 356)	1 881 071	(4 771 341)	(2 708 833)
Interest and finance costs	(44 036)	(111 706)	(44 038)	(111 841)
Investment income	2 586 901	3 130 515	2 678 014	3 130 515
Cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities	(5 146 491)	4 899 880	(2 137 365)	309 841
Cash flow resulting from investing activities				
Proceeds of sale of property, plant & equipment	408 578	62 559	408 578	62 564
Acquisition of property, plant & equipment	(20 000)	(393 044)	(20 000)	(542 708)
Decrease in fixed deposits	11 357 177	-	11 357 177	-
Increase in loan receivable	(1 260 567)	(175 510)	(1 475 567)	(173 510)
Decrease/(Increase) in subsidiary loans	2 796 144	(4 742 354)	-	-
Proceeds on withdrawal of investments	-	4 225 151	-	4 225 151
Cash inflow from investing activities	13 281 332	(1 023 198)	10 270 188	3 571 497
Cash flow resulting from financing activities				
Payment of principal portion of lease liability	(758 582)	(774 793)	(758 582)	(774 793)
Decrease in loan payable	(9 929)	(965)	(9 929)	(965)
Cash outflow from financing activities	(768 511)	(775 758)	(768 511)	(775 758)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	7 366 330	3 100 924	7 364 312	3 105 580
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	28 320 822	25 219 898	28 328 838	25 223 258
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	35 687 152	28 320 822	35 693 150	28 328 838

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis in accordance with, and in compliance with, International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") interpretations issued and effective at the time of preparing these financial statements and the Companies Act of South Africa of South Africa, as amended.

These financial statements comply with the requirements of the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee and the Financial Reporting Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historic cost convention, unless otherwise stated in the accounting policies which follow and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in Rands, which is the company's functional currency.

Consolidation

The annual financial statements of The Society include those of its national office, regions, education projects and nature reserves and those branches that have reported to The Society. The group annual financial statements include those of The Society and its wholly owned subsidiary companies. All significant inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on acquisition of The Society's subsidiaries shares are recognised as an asset. Goodwill is measured as the excess of the purchase consideration over the amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Goodwill is not believed to be impaired as the subsidiaries own properties.

Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

The company recognises revenue from its major sources by following a 5-step process:

1. Identifying the contract with a customer
2. Identifying the performance obligations
3. Determining the transaction price
4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognising revenue when/as performance obligations are satisfied

Revenue is recognised either at a point in time or over time, when (or as) the company satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services to its customers.

If the company satisfies a performance obligation before it receives the consideration, the company recognises either a contract asset or a receivable in its statement of financial position, depending on whether something other than the passage of time is required before the consideration is due.

Donations and bequests are recognised on the cash basis. Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment is established. Interest income is accrued on a time basis by reference to the principal amount outstanding and at the applicable interest rate. Sales of goods, exclusive of value added taxation, are recognised when legal title has passed. Subscriptions are recognised on a time basis relating to the year for which members have subscribed. The portion of the subscriptions for the period that is not included in the financial year is accounted for as funds received in advance.

Project income is accounted for on the percentage of completion basis relative to the stages of completion of the various projects undertaken by the group. Amounts received from project funders are initially recorded in the statements of financial position as funds received in advance. The funds are released to the specific funds statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income on a systematic basis to the extent that expenditure is incurred on the various projects. The funds that are not utilised are recognised in the statements of financial position as funds received in advance.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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 year.

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment is 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.

The initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing an item and restoring the site on which it is located is also included in the cost of property, plant and equipment, where the company is obligated to incur such expenditure, and where the obligation arises as a result of acquiring the asset or using it for purposes other than the production of inventories.

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 year 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. 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:

	Depreciation method	Useful life in years
Buildings	Straight-line	25
Vehicles	Straight-line	5
Furniture and Equipment	Straight-line	3 to 5

Land is not depreciated.

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting year. 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. The depreciation charge for each year is recognised in profit or loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

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.

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. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the disposal proceeds with the carrying amount and are included in the statements of surplus or deficit.

Biological assets

Biological assets are measured at their fair value less cost to sell, with any change therein recognised in surplus. Costs to sell include costs that would be necessary to sell the asset such as commission payable.

Investments

Investments classified as available for sale are stated at fair value. Gains and losses arising from a change in the fair value of investments available for sale are recognised in equity through other comprehensive income until the investment is disposed of or until the financial asset is determined to be impaired, in which case it is released to the general funds statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, call and notice deposits and money market funds held with various institutions.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised where The Society has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, a reliable estimate of the obligation has been made and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments held by the company are classified in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

Note 15 Financial instruments and risk management presents the financial instruments held by the company based on their specific classifications.

The specific accounting policies for the classification, recognition and measurement of each type of financial instrument held by the company are presented below:

Loans receivable at amortised cost

Classification
Loans to group companies; loans to directors, managers and employees, and loans receivable are classified as financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost. They have been classified in this manner because the contractual terms of these loans give rise, on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding, and the company's business model is to collect the contractual cash flows on these loans.

Recognition and measurement
Loans receivable are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the loan. The loans are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost. The amortised cost is the amount recognised on the loan initially, minus principal repayments, plus cumulative amortisation (interest) using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance.

Impairment
The company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on all loans receivable measured at amortised cost. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective loans. The company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (lifetime ECL) when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a loan has not increased significantly since initial recognition, then the loss allowance for that loan is measured at 12 month expected credit losses (12 month ECL). Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a loan. In contrast, 12 month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a loan that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. In order to assess whether to apply lifetime ECL or 12 month ECL, in other words, whether or not there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the company considers whether there has been a significant increase in the risk of a default occurring since initial recognition rather than at evidence of a loan being credit impaired at the reporting date or of an actual default occurring.

Derecognition
Any gains or losses arising on the derecognition of a loan receivable is included in profit or loss in derecognition gains (losses) on financial assets at amortised cost.

Trade and other receivables

Classification
Trade and other receivables, excluding, when applicable, VAT and prepayments, are classified as financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost. They have been classified in this manner because their contractual terms give rise, on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding, and the company's business model is to collect the contractual cash flows on trade and other receivables.

Recognition and measurement

Trade and other receivables are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the receivables. They are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost. The amortised cost is the amount recognised on the receivable initially, minus principal repayments, plus cumulative amortisation (interest) using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance.

Impairment
The company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on trade and other receivables, excluding VAT and prepayments. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date. The company measures the loss allowance for trade and other receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (lifetime ECL), which represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of the receivable.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (continued)

Trade and other payables

Classification
Trade and other payables, excluding VAT and amounts received in advance, are classified as financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Recognition and measurement
They are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions, and are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability. If trade and other payables contain a significant financing component, and the effective interest method results in the recognition of interest expense, then it is included in profit or loss in finance costs. Trade and other payables expose the company to liquidity risk and possibly to interest rate risk. Refer to note 15 for details of risk exposure and management thereof.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents are stated at carrying amount which is deemed to be fair value

Fair value estimation

Financial instruments that are measured in the statement of financial position at fair value or where the fair value of financial instruments have been disclosed in notes to the financial statements require disclosure of fair value measurements by level based on the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

• level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
• level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices); and
• level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

The significant inputs required to fair value all of the entity's financial instruments are either quoted prices or are observable. The entity only holds level 1 and 2 financial instruments and therefore does not hold any financial instruments categorised as level 3 financial instruments. There have also been no transfers of assets or liabilities between levels of the fair value hierarchy during the year.

Specific valuation methodologies used to value financial instruments include:

Biological assets

Biological assets are measured at their fair value by using the average auction price of the wildlife for the financial year less the estimated average cost of transportation, game capture and veterinarian costs for the type of game held, less the cost to sell which includes commission payable. The wildlife is held at Umgeni Valley and maintained by the reserve manager. The births and deaths of animals are monitored and recorded, with yearly counts being performed.

Other Investments
The Society's investments in shares, except for those traded in an active market, are fair valued by independent third parties, who in turn calculate the fair values as the present value of expected future cash flows based on observable market data; and

Other techniques, including discounted cash flow analysis, are used to determine the fair values of other financial instruments. The adjustment to the fair value is shown under other comprehensive income.

Taxation

The Society is exempt from income taxation in terms of section 10(1)(cN) of the Income Tax Act. The subsidiary companies are registered as taxpayers and are subject to normal company taxation.

Offsetting a financial asset and a financial liability

A financial asset and a financial liability shall be offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, The Society:
(a) currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
(b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

In accounting for a transfer of a financial asset that does not qualify for derecognition, the entity shall not offset the transferred asset and the associated liability.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment

The group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on trade and other receivables, excluding VAT and prepayments. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date. The group measures the loss allowance for trade and other receivables at twelve month expected credit losses (12 month ECL)), which represents the credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the next twelve months of the receivable.

Measure and recognition of expected credit losses

The group makes use of a provision matrix as a practical expedient to the determination of expected credit losses on trade and other receivables. The provision matrix is based on historic credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and assessment of both the current and forecast direction of condtions at the reporting date, including the time value of money, where appropriate. The customer base is widespread and does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments. The loss allowance is calculated on a collective basis for all trade and receivables in totality. An impairment gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss with a corresponding ajustment to the carrying amount of trade and other receivables, through the use of a loss allowance account.

Leases

The group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lesee, except for short term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:
- Fixed lease payments; and
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date.
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the company is reasonably certain to exercise the option;
- lease payments in an optional renewal period if the company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option; and
- penalties for early termination of a lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability (or right-of-use asset). The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period incurred and are included in operating expenses. Interest charged on the lease liability is included in finance costs.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position. The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The group remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:
- The lease term has changed;
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used); or
- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.
- There has been a change in the assessment of whether the company will exercise a purchase, termination or extension option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate;
- There has been a change in expected payment under a residual value guarantee, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recognised in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

For right-of-use assets which are depreciated over their useful lives, the useful lives are determined consistently with items of the same class of property, plant and equipment. Refer to the accounting policy for property, plant and equipment for details of useful lives. The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting year. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate. Each part of a right-of-use asset with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the asset is depreciated separately.

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

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. Depreciation is recorded from the commencement date of the lease.

Right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position.

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 paid vacation leave 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. The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs. The expected cost of profit sharing and bonus payments is recognised as an expense when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past performance.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset until such time as the asset is ready for its intended use. The amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation is determined as follows:
• Actual borrowing costs on funds specifically borrowed for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset less any temporary investment of those borrowings.

The capitalisation of borrowing costs commences when:
• expenditures for the asset have occurred;
• borrowing costs have been incurred, and
• activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress.

Capitalisation ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Statement of cash flows

The statement of cash flows is prepared on the direct method, whereby the major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments are disclosed.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and deposits held on call with banks net of bank overdrafts, all of which are available for use by The Society unless otherwise stated.

Investing and financing operations that do not require the use of cash and cash equivalents are excluded from the statement of cash flows.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

There are no key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that the group's directors have assessed as having a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Judgements made by management

Preparing financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts and related disclosures. Certain accounting policies have been identified as involving particularly complex or subjective judgements or assessments. The items for consideration have been identified as follows:

Useful lives and residual values

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over their estimated useful lives taking into account residual values where appropriate. The useful lives and residual values of assets are assessed annually taking into account factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the assets and projected disposal values.

Impairment of assets

Ongoing assessments are made regarding any potential impairment of assets using assumptions made in terms of the models allowed under IFRS.

Biological assets

Biological assets are measured at their fair value by using the average auction price of the wildlife for the financial year, less cost to sell, estimated by the average cost of transportation, game capture and veternarian costs for the type of game held. The wildlife is held at Umgeni Valley and maintained by the reserve manager, the births and deaths of animals are monitored and recorded, with yearly counts being performed.

Standards and interpretations not yet effective

The Society has chosen not to early adopt the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for The Society's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 April 2021 or later periods:

		Effective for annual periods beginning on or after	Expected Impact
IAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current and Disclosure of Accounting Policies	1 January 2023	Not material
IAS 8	Definition of accounting estimates	1 January 2023	Not material
IFRS 9	Annual Improvement to IFRS Standards 2018-2020	1 January 2022	Not material
IAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use	1 January 2022	Not material
IAS 37	Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract	1 January 2022	Not material
IFRS 7	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2	1 January 2021	Not material
IFRS 9	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2	1 January 2021	Not material
IFRS 16	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform	1 January 2021	Not material
IAS 39	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform	1 January 2021	Not material

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 TOTAL DEFICIT AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS)/INCOME FOR THE YEAR

The total deficit and other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year is arrived at after taking the following items into account:

	Company		Group	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	R	R	R	R
Income				
Investment income	2 586 901	3 130 515	2 678 014	3 130 515
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	272 245	28 299	272 245	28 299
Expenditure				
Auditors' remuneration	10 201	851 000	95 201	851 000
Specific funds	10 201	10 000	10 201	10 000
General funds	-	841 000	85 000	841 000
Depreciation	1 220 022	1 192 988	1 540 585	858 070
Specific funds	-	-	-	-
General funds	1 220 022	1 192 988	1 540 585	858 070
Directors' emoluments	1 719 339	3 573 122	1 719 339	3 573 122
Fair value adjustment – biological assets	-	-	3 000	34 000
Interest and finance charges	44 036	111 706	44 038	111 841
Staff costs, exlcluding Directors' emoluments	23 085 062	40 809 925	23 107 980	40 913 915
Specific funds	7 036 088	11 492 968	7 036 088	11 492 968
General funds	16 048 974	29 316 957	16 071 892	29 420 947

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2 TAXATION

Reconciliation of the tax expense for the group

Reconciliation between applicable tax rate and average effective tax rate

	Company		Group	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	R	R	R	R
Surplus/(loss) before tax	(1 425 470)	(852 302)	(727 799)	(1 502 111)
Tax at domestic income tax rate of 28%	(399 132)	(238 645)	(203 784)	(420 591)
Tax effects of adjustments:				
Tax exempt entities	399 132	238 645	399 132	238 645
Assessed loss not recognised	-	-	(195 348)	181 947
Tax on capital gains	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Applicable tax rate	0%	0%	28%	28%
Assessed Loss not raised	-	-	-	-
Effective tax rate	0%	0%	28%	28%
Wildlife House Proprietary Limited	-	-	-	-

The Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (RF) NPC is a non-profit organisation and is therefore exempt from income taxation in terms of section 10(1)(cN) of the Income Tax Act.

3 BANK BALANCES AND CASH

Bank balances and cash consist of:

	Company		Group	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	R	R	R	R
Cash on hand	2 603	-	8 601	8 016
Bank balances	35 684 549	28 320 822	35 684 549	28 320 822
	35 687 152	28 320 822	35 693 150	28 328 838

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land and buildings R	Motor vehicles R	Furniture and equipment R	Total R
Company				
2021				
At beginning of year				
Cost	1 396 233	1 874 372	5 370 007	8 640 612
Prior period adjustment	-	-	(260 440)	(260 440)
Accumulated depreciation	(507 341)	(1 541 847)	(4 434 117)	(6 483 305)
Carrying value	888 892	332 525	675 450	1 896 867
Current year movements*				
Additions at cost	-	-	20 000	20 000
Depreciation	-	(98 607)	(427 077)	(525 684)
Disposals/Written off	-	(83 333)	(53 000)	(136 333)
At end of year	888 892	150 585	215 373	1 254 850
Made up as follows				
Cost	1 396 233	1 278 752	2 649 736	5 324 721
Accumulated depreciation	(507 341)	(1 128 167)	(2 434 363)	(4 069 871)
Carrying value	888 892	150 585	215 373	1 254 850
Company				
2020				
At beginning of year				
Cost	1 396 233	1 874 372	5 100 536	8 371 141
Accumulated depreciation	(507 341)	(1 416 574)	(4 216 403)	(6 140 318)
Carrying value	888 892	457 798	884 133	2 230 823
Current year movements				
Additions at cost	-	-	320 526	320 526
Depreciation	-	(125 273)	(234 509)	(359 782)
Disposals/Written off	-	-	(34 260)	(34 260)
At end of year	888 892	332 525	935 890	2 157 307
Made up as follows:				
Cost	1 396 233	1 874 372	5 370 007	8 640 612
Accumulated depreciation	(507 341)	(1 541 847)	(4 434 117)	(6 483 305)
Carrying value	888 892	332 525	935 890	2 157 307

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

	Land and buildings R	Motor vehicles R	Furniture and equipment R	Total R
Group				
2021				
At beginning of year				
Cost	7 452 423	3 979 042	9 975 785	21 407 250
Prior period adjustment	-	-	(260 440)	(260 440)
Carrying value	5 846 488	518 092	1 180 271	7 544 851
Current year movements*				
Additions at cost	-	-	20 000	20 000
Depreciation	-	(152 604)	(693 646)	(846 250)
Disposals/Written off	-	(83 333)	(53 000)	(136 333)
At end of year	5 846 488	282 155	453 625	6 582 268
Made up as follows				
Cost	7 452 423	3 383 422	7 255 514	18 091 359
Accumulated depreciation	(1 605 935)	(3 101 267)	(6 801 889)	(11 509 091)
Carrying value	5 846 488	282 155	453 625	6 582 268
Group				
2020				
At beginning of year				
Cost	7 431 508	3 979 042	9 577 564	20 988 114
Accumulated depreciation	(1 605 935)	(3 335 678)	(8 079 511)	(13 021 124)
Carrying value	5 825 573	643 364	1 498 053	7 966 990
Current year movements				
Additions at cost	20 915	-	449 276	470 191
Depreciation	-	(125 272)	(472 358)	(597 630)
Disposals/Written off	-	-	(34 260)	(34 260)
At end of year	5 846 488	518 092	1 440 711	7 805 291
Made up as follows				
Cost	7 452 423	3 979 042	9 975 785	21 407 250
Accumulated depreciation	(1 605 935)	(3 460 950)	(8 535 074)	(13 601 959)
Carrying value	5 846 488	518 092	1 440 711	7 805 291

Land and buildings comprises Land with a cost of R75,000. A register of land and buildings is available for inspection at The Society's registered office.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

* Furniture and equipment comprises Furniture and fittings, Computer software, Computer hardware and Other equipment. An analysis of the current year movements per subcategory is as follows:

	Company		Group	
Company 2021	Furniture and fittings	Computer software	Computer hardware	Other equipment
Additions at cost	-	20 000	-	-
Depreciation	(44 020)	(110 006)	(272 405)	(646)
Disposals/Written off	-	-	(53 000)	-

Group 2021	Furniture and fittings	Computer software	Computer hardware	Other equipment
Additions at cost	-	20 000	-	-
Depreciation	(83 809)	(143 339)	(313 063)	(153 435)
Disposals/Written off	-	-	(53 000)	-

5 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	Company		Group	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	R	R	R	R
Net carrying amount of right-of-use assets				
Land and buildings	-	694 338	-	694 338
Cost	-	1 527 544	-	1 527 544
Accumulated depreciation	-	(833 206)	-	(833 206)

The Society entered into a leasing arrangement for its premises. The lease term was two years and the incremental borrowing rate was 10%.

For the disclosure of interest expense and the maturity analysis of the lease liability, refer to note 13.

Additions to right-of-use assets

During the prior financial year, The Society entered into a lease agreement. The term for the agreement was two years. The lease entered into did not provide flexibility in the form of termination options but there was an option to renew the lease. There were no specific restrictions or convenants imposed by the lease, no variable lease payments and no residual value gurantees. There are no leases that have not yet commenced to which The Society is committed.

Land and buildings	-	1 527 544	-	1 527 544

Depreciation recognised on right-of-use-assets

Depreciation, as presented below, has been expensed in the total depreciation charge in total surplus and other comprehensive income for the year (note 1).

Land and buildings	694 338	833 206	694 338	833 206

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

5 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

	Company		Group	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	R	R	R	R
Other disclosures				
Interest expense on lease liability	28 641	-	28 641	-

In accordance with IFRS 16.60, a lessee that accounts for short-term leases or leases of low-value assets applying paragraph 6 shall disclose that fact.

Application of the practical expedient: The Society has elected to apply the practical expedient made available by the amendment to IFRS 16 in May 2020, to all rent concessions that meet the conditions in paragraph 46B. The Society has accordingly elected not to assess whether a rent concession that meets the conditions in paragraph 46B is a lease modification. As a result, all changes in lease payments have been accounted for in the same way as other changes which are not lease modifications.

6 BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

	Level	Group	
		2021	2020
Wild game	2	R	R
Opening balance		110 000	144 000
Change in fair value less cost to sell		(3 000)	(34 000)
At end of year	2	107 000	110 000

Various wild game are owned by Umgeni Valley. These animals are considered biological assets in terms of the IAS 41: Agriculture, and hence should be accounted as such in the financial statements and accounting records of the entity. The inputs used to determine the fair value of the biological assets are as follows:

The current bid price on general public auction:		
Blesbok	1 850	1 850
Blue Wildebeest - Male	3 522	3 522
Blue Wildebeest - Female	2 278	2 278
Reedbuck	13 000	13 000
Giraffe	13 300	12 000
Impala	1 341	13 300
Nyala	8 063	8 063
Zebra	2 469	2 469
Less the cost of the veterinarian, transport to get the animals to market	35%	35%
Cost to sell (commission):	25%	25%
Wild game	Per head	Per head
Opening balance	77	69
Natality (Births)	9	13
Mortality (Deaths)	(10)	(5)
Closing balance	76	77

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

7 INVESTMENT IN/LOANS TO (FROM) SUBSIDIARIES

	Company	
	2021	2020
Shares at cost	R	R
Wildlife Marketing Services Proprietary Limited	3	3
Wildlife House Proprietary Limited	5 776	5 776
	5 779	5 779
Loans to (from) subsidiaries		
Wildlife Marketing Services Proprietary Limited	6 206 635	9 002 780
Provision for impairment	(5 891 200)	(2 395 699)
Wildlife Heritage Trust Fund NPC	(33 259)	(33 259)
Charles Humphries Proprietary Limited	5 205	5 205
Wildlife House Proprietary Limited	(1 161 423)	(1 161 423)
	(874 042)	5 417 604
	(868 264)	5 423 383

The number of shares in and the nature of the subsidiaries are disclosed in the directors' report. The amounts due by the subsidiaries are classified as loans and receivables and their carrying value approximates fair value.

Exposure to credit risk
Loans receivable inherently exposes the company to credit risk, being the risk that the company will incur financial loss if counterparties fail to make payments as they fall due. Loans receivable are subject to the impairment provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, which requires a loss allowance to be recognised for all exposures to credit risk. In determining the amount of expected credit losses, The Society has taken into account any historic default experience, the financial position of the lendee as well as the future prospects in the industries in which the lendee operates. The credit risk of the loan has changed due to recent economic conditions and an impairment loss has been recognised. Refer to note 15 for further details.

8 OTHER INVESTMENTS

	Level	Company		Group	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
		R	R	R	R
Listed investments available for sale					
Shares - Cost		14 006 472	14 006 472	14 006 472	14 006 472
Adjustment for fair value		14 128 510	15 995 272	14 128 510	15 995 272
Market value	1	28 134 982	30 001 744	28 134 982	30 001 744

Investments available for sale are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, using the quoted price in an active market. These investments are categorised as a Level 1 on the fair value hierarchy. The Level 1 investments reflects a decrease in the fair value of listed shares.

Reconciliation

Opening balance	30 001 744	34 122 654	30 001 744	34 122 654
Unit trusts sold	-	(4 271 765)	-	(4 271 765)
Fair value gain	-	132 928	-	132 928
Fair value loss	(1 866 762)	(42 556)	(1 866 762)	(42 556)
Reinvestment income	-	60 484	-	60 484
Closing balance	28 134 982	30 001 744	28 134 982	30 001 744

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

8 OTHER INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

A donor has stipulated specific restrictions on the sale of the following shares which are included above, they are to remain as core reserves to Wessa and as such are non distributable in nature.

Non distributable shares - Cost	13 962 500	13 962 500	13 962 500	13 962 500
Adjustment for fair value	14 077 500	15 931 000	14 077 500	15 931 000
	28 040 000	29 893 500	28 040 000	29 893 500

9 CURRENT LOAN RECEIVABLE/(PAYABLE)

	Company		Group	Group
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	R	R	R	R
Loan receivable	3 537 681	2 277 114	3 750 681	2 277 114
Provision for impairment	(3 537 681)	-	(3 697 431)	-
Loan payable	-	(9 929)	-	(9 929)
	-	2 267 185	53 250	2 267 185

The above loans are loans to/(from) Bush Pigs Education and Conservation Company NPC, a related party. These loans are carried at amortised cost and the carrying value approximates its fair value.

The loan receivable is unsecured, interest free and has no fixed terms of repayment.

The loan payable was unsecured, interest free and had no repayment terms.

Exposure to credit risk
Loans receivable inherently exposes the company to credit risk, being the risk that the company will incur financial loss if counterparties fail to make payments as they fall due. Loans receivable are subject to the impairment provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, which requires a loss allowance to be recognised for all exposures to credit risk. In determining the amount of expected credit losses, The Society has taken into account any historic default experience, the financial position of the lendee as well as the future prospects in the industries in which the lendee operates. The credit risk of the loan has changed due to recent economic conditions and an impairment loss has been recognised. Refer to note 15 for further details.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

10 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	Company 2021 R	Company 2020 R	Group 2021 R	Group 2020 R
Financial Instruments:				
Project funding and trade debtors	8 270 329	3 425 351	4 773 808	4 480 229
Loss allowance	(103 057)	(276 001)	(706 411)	(688 269)
	8 167 272	3 149 350	4 067 397	3 791 960
Credit balances allocated to Accounts Payable	637 227	316 971	637 227	316 971
Accounts payable with debit balances	511 050	207 479	511 050	207 479
Non-financial Instruments:				
VAT receivable	485 398	434 428	546 443	470 852
Other debtors and prepayments	1 961 195	2 440 947	2 007 826	2 468 327
	11 762 142	6 549 175	7 769 943	7 255 589

Exposure to credit risk

Trade receivables inherently expose the company to credit risk, being the risk that the company will incur financial loss if customers fail to make payments as they fall due. A loss allowance is recognised for all trade receivables, in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, and is monitored at the end of each reporting period. In addition to the loss allowance, trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Refer to note 15 for further details.

Reconciliation of Loss Allowance

	Company 2021 R	Company 2020 R	Group 2021 R	Group 2020 R
Opening balance	276 001	-	688 269	-
(Decrease)/Increase in allowance	(172 944)	276 001	18 142	688 269
	103 057	276 001	706 411	688 269

Trade and other receivables are measured at amortised cost and their carrying value approximates fair value. They are predominantly non-interest bearing. The majority of accounts receivable comprises project funding. Intercompany balances are eliminated for the group.

Concentrations of credit risk are limited as a result of the group's customer base being large and unrelated. Because of this the directors believe there is no further credit risk provision required in excess of the allowance for doubtful debts. Any expected credit losses makes use of a provision matrix if necessary.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

10 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE (CONTINUED)

The provision matrix for the group is as follows:

Company 2021	0 - 30 days	30 - 60 days	60 - 90 days	> 90 days
Gross carrying amount	963 803	493 964	401 478	897 799
Expected credit loss rate	1.78%	1.91%	2.10%	7.57%
Twelve month expected credit loss (excluding VAT)	17 203	9 445	8 415	67 994
Total expected credit loss				103 057

Group 2021	0 - 30 days	30 - 60 days	60 - 90 days	> 90 days
Gross carrying amount	1 328 571	750 872	434 788	1 495 411
Expected credit loss rate	9.35%	11.50%	4.60%	31.82%
Twelve month expected credit loss (excluding VAT)	124 206	86 340	19 994	475 871
Total expected credit loss				706 411

11 FUNDS RECEIVED IN ADVANCE

	Company		Group	
	2021 R	2020 R	2021 R	2020 R
Specific funds	12 410 307	17 975 887	12 410 307	17 975 887
General funds	721 483	977 545	721 483	977 545
	13 131 790	18 953 432	13 131 790	18 953 432

12 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	Company		Group	
	2021 R	2020 R	2021 R	2020 R
Financial Instruments:				
Trade payables	2 520 783	2 421 254	3 170 517	2 424 834
Accruals	157 677	30 076	157 677	51 204
Debit balance allocated to accounts receivable	511 050	207 479	511 050	207 479
Accounts Receivable credit balance	637 227	316 971	637 227	316 971
	3 826 737	2 975 780	4 476 471	3 000 488

Trade and other payables are measured at amortised cost and their carrying value approximates fair value. They are predominantly non-interest bearing. The average credit period of purchases from suppliers is 30 days. The group has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are settled within the pre-agreed credit terms.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

13 LEASE LIABILITY

	Company		Group	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	R	R	R	R
Lease liability	-	758 582	-	758 582
Operating Lease Liability	24 675	24 675	24 675	24 675
	24 675	783 257	24 675	783 257
Minimum lease payments due				
- within one year	24 675	811 898	24 675	811 898
less: future finance charges	-	(28 641)	-	(28 641)
Present value of minimum lease payments	24 675	783 257	24 675	783 257

It is The Society's policy to lease its premises. The average term is 2 years.

14 PROVISIONS

	Company		Group	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	R	R	R	R
Audit Provision	-	816 000	-	816 000
Leave Pay	859 553	1 561 880	859 553	1 561 880
Bonus	-	-	-	-
	859 553	2 377 880	859 553	2 377 880

	Company		Group	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	R	R	R	R
Reconciliation of provisions:				
Audit Provision				
Opening balance	816 000	740 000	816 000	740 000
(Decrease)/increase in provision	(816 000)	76 000	(816 000)	76 000
	-	816 000	-	816 000
Leave Pay				
Opening balance	1 561 880	1 419 107	1 561 880	1 419 107
Leave paid out	(448 843)	(133 534)	(448 843)	(133 534)
(Decrease)/increase in provision	(253 484)	276 307	(253 484)	276 307
	859 553	1 561 880	859 553	1 561 880

Leave was not fully utilised in the current year

Bonus				
Opening balance	-	1 002 552	-	1 002 552
Bonus paid to employees	-	(1 002 552)	-	(1 002 552)
(Decrease)/increase in provision	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

15 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Categories of financial instruments

Categories of financial assets

	Fair value through OCI	Amortised cost	*Non-financial instruments	Total
Company				
2021				
Other investments	28 134 982	-	-	28 134 982
Accounts receivable	-	9 315 549	2 446 593	11 762 142
Loans to subsidiaries	-	320 640	-	320 640
Bank balances and cash	-	35 687 152	-	35 687 152
	28 134 982	45 323 341	2 446 593	75 904 916
2020				
Other investments	30 001 744	-	-	30 001 744
Current loan receivable	-	2 277 114	-	2 277 114
Accounts receivable	-	3 673 800	2 875 375	6 549 175
Loans to subsidiaries	-	6 612 286	-	6 612 286
Fixed deposit	-	11 357 177	-	11 357 177
Bank balances and cash	-	28 320 822	-	28 320 822
	30 001 744	52 241 199	2 875 375	85 118 318

*Non-financial instruments consist of vat receivable of R485 398 (2020: R434 427) and other debtors and prepayments of R1 961 195 (2020: R2 440 947).

	Fair value through OCI	Amortised cost	*Non-financial instruments	Total
Group				
2021				
Other investments	28 134 982	-	-	28 134 982
Current loan receivable	-	53 250	-	53 250
Accounts receivable	-	5 215 674	2 554 269	7 769 943
Bank balances and cash	-	35 693 150	-	35 693 150
	28 134 982	40 962 074	2 554 269	71 651 325
2021				
Other investments	30 001 744	-	-	30 001 744
Current loan receivable	-	2 277 114	-	2 277 114
Accounts receivable	-	4 316 410	2 939 179	7 255 589
Fixed deposit	-	11 357 177	-	11 357 177
Bank balances and cash	-	28 328 838	-	28 328 838
	30 001 744	46 279 539	2 939 179	79 220 462

*Non-financial instruments consist of vat receivable of R546 443 (2020: R470 852) and other debtors and prepayments of R2 007 826 (2020: R2 468 327).

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

15 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Categories of financial instruments (Continued)

Categories of financial liabilities

	Fair value through OCI	Amortised cost	Non-financial instruments	Total
Company				
2021				
Funds received in advance	-	-	13 131 790	13 131 790
Lease liability	-	-	24 675	24 675
Loans from subsidiaries	-	1 194 682	-	1 194 682
Accounts payable	-	3 826 737	-	3 826 737
	-	5 021 418	13 156 465	18 177 884
2020				
Funds received in advance	-	-	18 953 432	18 953 432
Lease liability	-	-	783 257	783 257
Current loan payable	-	9 929	-	9 929
Loans from subsidiaries	-	1 194 682	-	1 194 682
Accounts payable	-	2 975 780	-	2 975 780
	-	4 180 391	19 736 689	23 917 080

	Fair value through OCI	Amortised cost	Non-financial instruments	Total
Group				
2021				
Funds received in advance	-	-	13 131 790	13 131 790
Lease liability	-	-	24 675	24 675
Accounts payable	-	4 476 471	-	4 476 471
	-	4 476 471	13 156 465	17 632 937
2020				
Funds received in advance	-	-	18 953 432	18 953 432
Lease liability	-	-	783 257	783 257
Current loan payable	-	9 929	-	9 929
Accounts payable	-	3 000 488	-	3 000 488
	-	3 010 417	19 736 689	22 747 106

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

15 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Capital risk management

The Society's objective when managing capital (which includes borrowings, working capital and cash and cash equivalents) is to maintain a flexible capital structure that reduces the cost of capital to an acceptable level of risk and to safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Society manages capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain the capital structure, the company may obtain new debt or obtain new debt to replace existing debt with different characteristics and/or sell assets to reduce debt.

Credit risk

Potential concentrations of credit risk consist mainly of trade debtors, project funding, group loans and bank balances. Trade debtors comprise a large, widespread customer base of project funders. The Society reviews the debtors and their balances on an ongoing basis to evaluate the recoverability of the debtors. Bank balances are maintained at large, reputable financial institutions. At the reporting date The Society did not consider there to be any significant concentration of credit risk that had not been adequately provided for. A breakdown of debtors past due but not impaired is contained in note 10 whilst group loans are disclosed in notes 7 and 9.

The group has been granted the following credit facilities by its banker, First National Bank, which are reviewed in April each year.

	2021 R	2020 R
Overdraft facility	50 000	50 000
Group credit card facility	300 000	300 000
Auto Card facility	205 000	205 000
	555 000	555 000

<u>Security Held as at 31 March 2021</u>

Cession of Credit Balances dated 17/04/2015 for R150 000
Account Number - 71532289678

Interest rate risk

In the normal course of business, the group is exposed to the effect of movements in interest rates. Decisions on interest rates are made according to short, medium and long-term expectations.

Interest rate profile

	2021 %	2020 %
Bank and Investments	7.0	6.3

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

	2021 R	2020 R
+1%	52 086	181 097
-1%	52 086	181 097

15 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Market risk

Market risk arises from The Society's use of interest bearing and tradable financial instruments. It is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in interest rates (interest rate risk) or other market factors.

Liquidity risk

The group manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecast cash flows and ensuring that adequate borrowing facilities are maintained. The directors may from time to time at their discretion borrow monies for the purposes of the group as they deem fit. The borrowing limits in the articles of association are determined by the directors.

Current liabilities analysis

Company	Less than 1 year	Between 1 to 3 years	Total
At 31 March 2021	R	R	R
Lease liabilities	24 675	-	24 675
Accounts payable	3 826 737	-	3 826 737
	3 851 411	-	3 851 411
At 31 March 2020			
Lease liabilities	787 223	-	787 223
Accounts payable	2 268 812		2 268 812
	3 056 035	-	3 056 035

Group	Less than 1 year	Between 1 to 3 years	Total
At 31 March 2021	R	R	R
Lease liabilities	24 675	-	24 675
Accounts payable	4 476 471	-	4 476 471
	4 501 146	-	4 501 146
At 31 March 2020			
Lease liabilities	787 223	-	787 223
Accounts payable	2 293 519	-	2 293 519
	3 080 742	-	3 080 742

16 POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The group participates in a pension fund which covers its employees. The fund is a defined contribution fund and is registered in terms of the Pension funds Act, 1956. All pension fund contributions form part of employees' cost to company and therefore no liability arises for the provision of post-retirement benefits.

	2021 R	2020 R
The average number of contributors and total contributions to the group pension fund are as follows:		
Total contributions to group pension fund	1 407 731	2 591 743
Average number of contributors	35	89

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

17 COMMITMENTS

	Company		Group	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	R	R	R	R
Operating leases – as lessee (expense)				
Minimum lease payments due				
- within one year	23 738	32 609	23 738	32 609
within second and fifth year inclusive	-	23 738	-	23 738
	23 738	56 347	23 738	56 347

18 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Society does from time to time consider it necessary to enter into litigation against parties who, in the opinion of the Society, are acting contrary to legislation and that such actions may have a negative impact on the environment. Litigation of this nature can give rise to counter claims by the respondents. Any resultant liability to The Society is not quantifiable until such counter claims arise and are capable of being quantified. There is a matter that has been brought against The Society after the financial year end. The directors believe that the possibility of success of the claim against The Society is unlikely. Accordingly, no provision is made in the annual financial statements in this regard.

19 DIRECTORS EMOLUMENTS

	Company		Group	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	R	R	R	R
Executive Directors				
Dr JT Burger	1 043 058	1 973 847	1 043 058	1 973 847
Directors fees for services rendered	898 956	1 568 388	898 956	1 568 388
Pension	144 102	271 752	144 102	271 752
Travelling allowance	-	60 000	-	60 000
Bonus	-	73 707	-	73 707
Mrs S Govender	676 281	1 254 475	676 281	1 254 475
Directors fees for services rendered	628 546	1 080 006	628 546	1 080 006
Pension	38 118	120 001	38 118	120 001
Use of motor vehicle	9 617	11 527	9 617	11 527
Bonus	-	42 941	-	42 941
Non-Executive Directors				
Fees for services rendered*				
Mr A Steyn	-	26 600	-	26 600
Mr HW Mandlana	-	32 000	-	32 000
Ms J R Gon	-	50 500	-	50 500
Mr L S Naidoo	-	18 600	-	18 600
Mr J O Carstens	-	29 300	-	29 300
Mr DM Ramaphosa	-	47 800	-	47 800
Ms N Sibisi	-	92 000	-	92 000
Mr P Burger	-	48 000	-	48 000
	1 719 339	3 573 122	1 719 339	3 573 122

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

19 DIRECTORS EMOLUMENTS (CONTINUED)

* In the current year, no fees were paid for services rendered by Non-Executive Directors.

Service Contracts
The directors are subject to written employment agreements. The employment agreement regulates the duties, remuneration, allowances, restraints, leave and notice periods of these executives.

20 RELATED PARTIES

Relationships

Subsidiaries	Wildlife Marketing Services Proprietary Limited Wildlife Heritage Trust Fund NPC Charles Humphries Proprietary Limited Wildlife House Proprietary Limited
Entities with common control	Bush Pigs Education and Conservation Company NPC
Key management personnel	Dr JT Burger (resigned 2 October 2020) Mrs S Govender (resigned 2 October 2020)

	Company		Group	
	2021 R	2020 R	2021 R	2020 R
Related party balances and transactions with entities over which The Society has control, joint control or significant influence				
Related party balances				
Loan accounts - Owing by (to) related parties				
Wildlife Marketing Services Proprietary Limited	315 435	6 607 081	-	-
Wildlife Heritage Trust Fund NPC	(33 259)	(33 259)	-	-
Charles Humphries Proprietary Limited	5 205	5 205	-	-
Wildlife House Proprietary Limited	(1 161 423)	(1 161 423)	-	-
Amounts included in trade receivables regarding related parties				
Wildlife Marketing Services Proprietary Limited	5 336 655	-	-	-
Related party transactions				
Salaries recovered from related parties				
Wildlife Marketing Services Proprietary	2 641 653	7 680 777	-	-

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

20 RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUED)

	Company		Group	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	R	R	R	R
Related party balances and transactions with other related parties				
Related party balances				
Loan accounts - Owing by(to) related parties				
Bush Pigs Education and Conservation Company NPC	-	2 277 114	53 250	2 277 114
Bush Pigs Education and Conservation Company NPC	-	(9 929)	-	(9 929)
Amounts included in trade receivables regarding related parties				
Bush Pigs Education and Conservation	147 055	36 581	147 055	36 581
Compensation paid to key management				
Short-term employee benefits	1 719 339	3 228 322	1 719 339	3 228 322

21 GOING CONCERN

At the date of approval of the financial statements, the board of directors are satisfied that The Society has adequate strategic, financial, and operational resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. The board continues to adopt the going concern basis for preparing the annual financial statements.

22 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 authorisation for issue that requires disclosure in these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

23 PRIOR PERIOD ERRORS

During the current year, it was identified that call account balances were erroneously overstated in the prior year and operating expenses relating to the branches were understated.

Certain items of non-cash nature had erroneously been classified as cash items on the 2020 Statement of Cash Flows.

During the year, it was identified that Other reserves that were distributed in the prior year were not accurately recorded in the financial statements, resulting in an overstatement of Other reserves and understatement of General and specific funds.

The correction of errors results in adjustments as follows:

	Company		Group	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	R	R	R	R
Statement of Financial Position				
Decrease in Bank balances and cash	-	(586 384)	-	(586 384)
Decrease in Other reserves	-	4 429 954	-	4 429 954
Increase in General and specific funds	-	(3 843 570)	-	(3 843 570)
Net decrease in Funds and reserve	-	586 384	-	586 384
General Funds Statement of Surplus or Deficit and Other Comprehensive Income				
Increase in Administration and office expenses	-	586 384	-	586 384
Increase in Deficit/Decrease in General and surplus funds for the year	-	586 384	-	586 384
Statement of Cash Flows				
Increase in Impairment of loan	-	2 395 699	-	2 395 699
Increase in Other non-cash items	-	470 154	-	470 154
Decrease in Cash utilised by operations	-	2 865 853	-	2 865 853
Decrease in Increase in loan receivable	-	(2 746 721)	-	(2 746 721)
Increase in Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	-	(72 518)	-	(72 518)
Decrease in Proceeds on withdrawal of investments	-	(46 614)	-	(46 614)
Decrease in Cash inflow from investing activities	-	(2 865 853)	-	(2 865 853)

In accordance with IAS 1.40A, an entity is required to disclose the Statement of Financial Position for three periods if the retrospective application, retrospective restatement or the reclassification has a material effect on the information in the Statement of Financial Position at the beginning of the preceding period. As there has been no effect on the Statement of Financial Position at the beginning of the preceding period, a third period is therefore not required to be disclosed.

THE WILDLIFE AND ENVIRONMENT SOCIETY OF SOUTH AFRICA (RF) NPC
(Incorporated Association not for Gain) and its Subsidiaries

ANALYSIS OF SPECIFIC FUNDS INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Income R	Expenditure R	Unexpended funds at end of year R
Income over R1 million	26 688 691	26 688 691	3 856 425
Work Skills Training	1 107 893	1 107 893	417 153
Tourism Blue Flag	8 963 577	8 963 577	2 915 551
Chris Hani District Munipality	3 286 898	3 286 898	341 963
Tourism Green Coast Project	2 920 620	2 920 620	74 558
Africa Germany Youth Initiative	1 876 170	1 876 170	1 934
DeBeers Trust	1 040 426	1 040 426	112 212
Department of Environmental Affairs	7 493 107	7 493 107	-6 946
Income R100 000 to R999 999	7 002 525	7 002 525	5 848 376
AECI	686 238	686 238	375 095
Independently Registered Schools	285 071	285 071	89 121
Department of Environmental Affairs - YES	255 410	255 410	8 022
Sasol	497 442	497 442	373 416
Rand Merchant Bank	137 820	137 820	600 937
EDTEACare Project	401 009	401 009	468 274
Mr Price	443 932	443 932	166 060
Balwin	304 137	304 137	52 686
GIZ - National Youth Resiliance Initiative	305 866	305 866	1 109 324
Sishen	744 826	744 826	290 183
Ceramic Industries	223 043	223 043	164 547
Italtile	223 305	223 305	100 650
Orion	220 675	220 675	153 215
SAIIA	245 701	245 701	11 654
Rotary	319 565	319 565	270 479
VVOB	234 091	234 091	187 578
Afrika Tikkun	229 865	229 865	309 135
Childhood Foundation	383 392	383 392	394 089
Capricorn District Municipality	114 149	114 149	213 962
i4Water	182 236	182 236	166 653
Glencore	564 752	564 752	343 295
		-	
Income R10 000 to R99 999	399 380	399 380	645 282
Grabouw LEAF	40 057	40 057	125 417
Rustenburg Community Development Trust	25 822	25 822	40 788
Bakwena	78 438	78 438	12 856
ANB Investments	16 160	16 160	140
Botanical Society	16 366	16 366	791
Young Reporters for the Environment	81 980	81 980	20 583
Hilton Effect	81 046	81 046	434 930
N3TC	49 511	49 511	9 778
Pick n Pay	10 000	10 000	-
Income under R10 000	9 118	9 118	1 133 827
Van Staden	5 710	5 710	-
Go Goals Game	3 000	3 000	49 132
OLD CLOSED PROJECTS	408	408	1 084 695
Other funds	-	-	926 396
Engangement Global	-	-	5 540
Eco-Campus	-	-	10 455
Bushpigs Strategic Improvements	-	-	196 968
National Lotteries	-	-	1 500
Rose Foundation	-	-	8 279
Exxon-Mobil	-	-	950
DUCT	-	-	38 192
Moss Trust	-	-	633 629
Giant Sable	-	-	30 883