

**GLOBAL INITIATIVE AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANISED CRIME CAPE TOWN NPC**  
**(Registration number 2019/05557/08)**  
**ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime Cape Town NPC  
Annual Financial Statements for the ended 31 December 2020  
General Information**

---

<b>Country of incorporation and domicile</b>	South Africa
<b>Nature of business and principal activities</b>	Non profit company
<b>Directors</b>	G.S.W Otieno E.E Alemika P.H.P Gastrow
<b>Business address</b>	Room 202 Community House 41 Salt River Road Cape Town 7925
<b>Postal address</b>	Room 202 Community House 41 Salt River Road Cape Town 7925
<b>Bankers</b>	Nedbank Group Limited
<b>Reviewers</b>	Mazars Registered Auditor
<b>Company registration number</b>	2019/05557/08
<b>Level of assurance</b>	These annual financial statements have been independently reviewed in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.
<b>Preparer</b>	The annual financial statements were independently compiled by: Gerard Lategaan Associate General Accountant (SA)
<b>Issued</b>	12 May 2021

**Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime Cape Town NPC  
Annual Financial Statements for the ended 31 December 2020  
Index**

---

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

	<b>Page</b>
Directors' Responsibilities and Approval	3
Independent Reviewer's Report	4 - 5
Directors' Report	6 - 7
Statement of Financial Position	8
Statement of Comprehensive Income	9
Statement of Changes in Equity	10
Statement of Cash Flows	11
Accounting Policies	12 - 15
Notes to the Annual Financial Statements	16 - 21
The following supplementary information does not form part of the annual financial statements and has not been reviewed:	
Detailed Income Statement	22

**Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime Cape Town NPC  
Annual Financial Statements for the ended 31 December 2020  
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 company as at the end of the financial and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

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

The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the 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 are satisfied that the company has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The independent reviewer is responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the company's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the company's independent reviewer and their report is presented on pages 4 to 5.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 6 to 21, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the directors on 04 May 2021 and were signed on their behalf by:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Director**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Director**

## **Independent Reviewer's Report**

---

### **To the members of Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime Cape Town NPC**

We have reviewed the annual financial statements of Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime Cape Town NPC, set out on pages 8 to 21, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the then ended, and notes to the annual financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

### **Directors' Responsibility for the Annual Financial Statements**

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these annual financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities 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 annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### **Independent Reviewer's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these annual financial statements. We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements (ISRE) 2400 (Revised), Engagements to Review Historical Financial Statements (ISRE 2400 (Revised)). ISRE 2400 (Revised) requires us to conclude whether anything has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the annual financial statements, taken as a whole, are not prepared in all material respects in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. This Standard also requires us to comply with relevant ethical requirements.

A review of annual financial statements in accordance with ISRE 2400 (Revised) is a limited assurance engagement. The independent reviewer performs procedures, primarily consisting of making inquiries of management and others within the entity, as appropriate, and applying analytical procedures, and evaluates the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in a review are substantially less than those performed in an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these annual financial statements.

**Basis for Qualified Conclusion**

As is common with similar companies, it is not feasible for the company to institute accounting controls over cash collections from donations, prior to initial entry of the collections in the accounting records. Accordingly, it was impracticable for us to extend our examination beyond receipts actually recorded, therefore, we have been unable to satisfy ourselves as to the completeness of donations received.

**Qualified Conclusion**

Based on our review, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Conclusion paragraph, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that these annual financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime Cape Town NPC as at 31 December 2020, and its financial performance and cash flows for the then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

**Emphasis of Matter - Impact of the outbreak of COVID-19 on the annual financial statements**

In forming our opinion on the annual financial statements, which is not modified, we draw attention to the directors' view on the impact of COVID-19 as disclosed in the notes 4 and 5 in the Directors' Report, and the consideration in the going concern and events after reporting period in notes 14 and 15 to the annual financial statements.

**Other Reports Required by the Companies Act of South Africa**

The annual financial statements include the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act of South Africa. The directors are responsible for the Directors' Report. Our conclusion on the annual financial statements does not cover the Directors' Report and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our independent review of the annual financial statements, we have read the Directors' Report and, in doing so, considered whether the Directors' Report is materially inconsistent with the annual financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the independent review, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the Directors' Report, we will report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

**Mazars****Mazars****Partner: Melanie Odendaal****Registered Auditor****12 May 2021****Cape Town**

**Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime Cape Town NPC  
Annual Financial Statements for the ended 31 December 2020  
Directors' Report**

---

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime Cape Town NPC for the ended 31 December 2020.

**1. Nature of business**

Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime Cape Town NPC was incorporated in South Africa with interests in the Non-profit industry. The company operates in South Africa.

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

**2. Review of financial results and activities**

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

Full details of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the company are set out in these annual financial statements and do not, in our opinion require further explanation.

**3. Directors**

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

<b>Directors</b>	<b>Nationality</b>
G.S.W Otieno	Kenyan
E.E Alemika	Nigerian
P.H.P Gastrow	South African

There have been no changes to the directorate for the period under review.

**4. Events after the reporting period**

Subsequent to 31 December 2020, the company has assessed the impact of COVID-19 on the annual financial statements and considered the potential impairment indicators for its assets.

As at the date of approving these annual financial statements, the directors have assessed that there is no material impact on the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020. The directors will continue to assess the impact of COVID-19.

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

**5. Going concern**

The directors believe that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future, including specific consideration of the risk associated with COVID-19, and accordingly the annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have satisfied themselves that the company is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The directors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the company. The directors are also not aware of any material noncompliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the company.

**Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime Cape Town NPC  
Annual Financial Statements for the ended 31 December 2020  
Directors' Report**

---

**6. Review**

The annual financial statements are subject to an independent review and have been reviewed by Mazars.

**7. Liquidity and solvency**

The directors have performed the required liquidity and solvency tests required by the Companies Act of South Africa, of which the outcome was satisfactory.



**Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime Cape Town NPC**  
**Annual Financial Statements for the ended 31 December 2020**  
**Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2020**

Figures in Rand	Notes	2020	11 months ended 2019
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	2	144,766	58,303
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	3	147,216	1,448,776
Cash and cash equivalents	4	3,286,210	1,837,439
		<b>3,433,426</b>	<b>3,286,215</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>3,578,192</b>	<b>3,344,518</b>
<b>Equity and Liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Retained income		2,412,788	7,390
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	5	1,165,404	726,126
Other financial liabilities	6	-	2,611,002
		<b>1,165,404</b>	<b>3,337,128</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>3,578,192</b>	<b>3,344,518</b>

**Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime Cape Town NPC**  
**Annual Financial Statements for the ended 31 December 2020**  
**Statement of Comprehensive Income**

<b>Figures in Rand</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>11 months ended 2019</b>
Revenue	7	24,893,150	4,837,060
Other income		-	1,522
Operating expenses		(22,487,752)	(4,773,836)
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2,405,398</b>	<b>64,746</b>
Finance costs	9	-	(57,356)
<b>Surplus for the year</b>		<b>2,405,398</b>	<b>7,390</b>

**Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime Cape Town NPC**  
**Annual Financial Statements for the ended 31 December 2020**  
**Statement of Changes in Equity**

<b>Figures in Rand</b>	<b>Retained income</b>	<b>Total equity</b>
<b>Balance at 01 January 2019</b>	-	-
Surplus for the year	7,390	7,390
<b>Balance at 01 January 2020</b>	<b>7,390</b>	<b>7,390</b>
Surplus for the year	2,405,398	2,405,398
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>2,412,788</b>	<b>2,412,788</b>

**Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime Cape Town NPC  
Annual Financial Statements for the ended 31 December 2020  
Statement of Cash Flows**

Figures in Rand	Notes	2020	11 months ended 2019
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Cash generated from (used in) operations	11	3,283,074	(651,764)
Finance costs		-	(57,356)
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>		<b>3,283,074</b>	<b>(709,121)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(108,157)	(65,964)
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>		<b>(108,157)</b>	<b>(65,964)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Proceeds from loans of other financial liabilities		20,162,304	-
Repayment of loans from other financial liabilities		(21,888,450)	-
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>		<b>(1,726,146)</b>	<b>2,612,524</b>
<b>Total cash movement for the year</b>		<b>1,448,771</b>	<b>1,837,439</b>
Cash at the beginning of the year		1,837,439	-
<b>Total cash at end of the year</b>	4	<b>3,286,210</b>	<b>1,837,439</b>

**Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime Cape Town NPC  
Annual Financial Statements for the ended 31 December 2020  
Accounting Policies**

---

**1. Basis of preparation and summary of significant accounting policies**

The annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and the Companies Act of South Africa. The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in South African Rands.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

**1.1 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty**

**Critical judgements in applying accounting policies**

Management are required to make critical judgements in applying accounting policies from time to time. The judgements, apart from those involving estimations, that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the annual financial statements, are outlined as follows:

**Key sources of estimation uncertainty**

**Useful lives of property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over its useful life taking into account the residual values where appropriate. The actual useful lives of assets and residual values are assessed annually. In re-assessing assets' useful lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programs are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

**1.2 Property, plant and equipment**

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

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

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

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

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

<b>Item</b>	<b>Depreciation method</b>	<b>Average useful life</b>
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	5 years
Computer equipment	Straight line	5 years
Computer software	Straight line	2 years

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

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

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

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

## **1.3 Financial instruments**

### **Initial measurement**

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

### **Financial instruments at amortised cost**

These include loans, trade receivables and trade payables as identified in notes 17 and 18. Those debt instruments which meet the criteria in section 11.8(b) of the standard, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments which are classified as current assets or current liabilities are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash expected to be received or paid, unless the arrangement effectively constitutes a financing transaction.

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

Loans payable are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

## **1.4 Leases**

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

### **Operating leases – lessee**

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

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

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

**Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime Cape Town NPC  
Annual Financial Statements for the ended 31 December 2020  
Accounting Policies**

---

**1.5 Impairment of assets**

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

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

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

**1.6 Employee benefits**

**Short-term employee benefits**

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

**1.7 Government grants**

Grants that do not impose specified future performance conditions are recognised in income when the grant proceeds are receivable.

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

Grants received before the revenue recognition criteria are satisfied are recognised as a liability.

Grants are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable.

**1.8 Revenue**

Revenue consists of funds received from fundraising projects, fees and donations received.

Revenue is recognised when it is received.

**1.9 Borrowing costs**

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

### **1.10 Foreign exchange**

#### **Foreign currency transactions**

A foreign currency transaction is recorded, on initial recognition in Rands, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

At the end of the each reporting period:

- foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate;
- non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and
- non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

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

The foreign exchange component of a non-monetary item is recognised consistently with any other gains or losses on those items, in other comprehensive income or is transferred from equity in other comprehensive income and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the asset or loss.

### **1.11 Related parties**

Individuals or entities are related parties if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control or jointly control the other party, or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and/or operating decisions. The directors of the company are to be key management and consequently related parties. Related party transactions and balances are disclosed in note 13.



**Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime Cape Town NPC**  
**Annual Financial Statements for the ended 31 December 2020**  
**Notes to the Annual Financial Statements**

Figures in Rand	2020	11 months ended 2019
-----------------	------	----------------------

**2. Property, plant and equipment**

	2020			2019		
	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Computer equipment	133,224	(19,374)	113,850	25,966	(6,110)	19,856
Furniture and fixtures	39,998	(9,550)	30,448	39,998	(1,551)	38,447
Computer software	899	(431)	468	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>174,121</b>	<b>(29,355)</b>	<b>144,766</b>	<b>65,964</b>	<b>(7,661)</b>	<b>58,303</b>

**Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2020**

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Computer equipment	19,856	107,258	(13,264)	113,850
Furniture and fixtures	38,447	-	(7,999)	30,448
Computer software	-	899	(431)	468
	<b>58,303</b>	<b>108,157</b>	<b>(21,694)</b>	<b>144,766</b>

**Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2019**

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Computer equipment	-	25,966	(6,110)	19,856
Furniture and fixtures	-	39,998	(1,551)	38,447
	-	<b>65,964</b>	<b>(7,661)</b>	<b>58,303</b>

**3. Trade and other receivables**

Trade receivables	-	1,141,997
Prepayments	40,307	-
Other receivables	-	279,972
Deposits	106,909	26,807
	<b>147,216</b>	<b>1,448,776</b>

**4. Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Bank balances	3,286,210	1,837,439
---------------	-----------	-----------

**Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime Cape Town NPC**  
**Annual Financial Statements for the ended 31 December 2020**  
**Notes to the Annual Financial Statements**

Figures in Rand	2020	11 months ended 2019
<b>5. Trade and other payables</b>		
Trade payables	850,835	418,182
Income received in advance	6,648	69,334
Accrued leave pay	-	82,303
Accrued expense	-	13,376
Other payables	307,921	142,931
	<b>1,165,404</b>	<b>726,126</b>
<b>6. Other financial liabilities</b>		
<b>At amortised cost</b>		
Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime Geneva	-	2,611,002
The loan is unsecured, interest free and is repayable on demand.		
<b>7. Revenue</b>		
Grant income	24,893,150	4,837,060
<b>8. Operating profit</b>		
Operating profit for the year is stated after accounting for the following:		
<b>Operating lease charges</b>		
Premises		
• Contractual amounts	441,121	86,514
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	21,694	7,661
Employee costs	7,536,982	2,648,589
<b>9. Finance costs</b>		
Late payment of tax	-	57,356
<b>10. Taxation</b>		
The company is registered as a Public Benefit Organisation and accordingly is exempt from taxation in terms of section 10(1)(cN) of the Income Tax Act.		

**Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime Cape Town NPC**  
**Annual Financial Statements for the ended 31 December 2020**  
**Notes to the Annual Financial Statements**

Figures in Rand	2020	11 months ended 2019
<b>11. Cash generated from (used in) operations</b>		
Surplus before taxation	2,405,398	7,390
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Depreciation	21,694	7,661
Loss (profit) on foreign exchange	48,452	(1,522)
Finance costs	-	57,356
<b>Changes in working capital:</b>		
Trade and other receivables	368,252	(1,448,777)
Trade and other payables	439,278	726,128
	<b>3,283,074</b>	<b>(651,764)</b>
<b>12. Commitments</b>		
<b>Operating leases – as lessee (expense)</b>		
<b>Minimum lease payments due</b>		
- within one year	72,121	425,761
- in second to fifth year inclusive	13,823	85,944
	<b>85,944</b>	<b>511,705</b>

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

**Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime Cape Town NPC**  
**Annual Financial Statements for the ended 31 December 2020**  
**Notes to the Annual Financial Statements**

Figures in Rand	2020	11 months ended 2019
<b>13. Related parties</b>		
Relationships		
Companies under common control		
		Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime Geneva
		Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime Vienna
Members of key management		E E Alemika G S W Otieno P H P Gastrow
<b>Related party balances</b>		
<b>Loan account - Owing to related party</b>		
Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime Geneva	-	(2,611,002)
<b>Amounts included in Trade Payable regarding related parties</b>		
Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime Vienna	(61,255)	(50,855)
Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime Geneva	(640,507)	(686,650)
<b>Related party transactions</b>		
<b>Purchases from related parties</b>		
Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime Vienna	-	27,834
<b>Revenue from related parties</b>		
Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime Vienna	(1,118,589)	(599,158)
Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime Geneva	(23,587,227)	(4,027,264)
<b>Operating expenses paid to related parties</b>		
Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime Vienna	307,858	95,842
Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime Geneva	757,220	801,386

**14. Going concern**

The directors believe that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future, including specific consideration of the risk associated with COVID-19, and accordingly the annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have satisfied themselves that the company is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The directors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the company. The directors are also not aware of any material noncompliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the company.

**Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime Cape Town NPC  
Annual Financial Statements for the ended 31 December 2020  
Notes to the Annual Financial Statements**

Figures in Rand	2020	11 months ended 2019
-----------------	------	----------------------------

**15. Events after the reporting period**

Subsequent to 31 December 2020, the company has assessed the impact of COVID-19 on the annual financial statements and considered the potential impairment indicators for its assets.

As at the date of approving these annual financial statements, the directors have assessed that there is no material impact on the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020. The directors will continue to assess the impact of COVID-19.

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

**16. Directors' and prescribed officer's remuneration**

No emoluments were paid to the directors or any individuals holding a prescribed office during the year.

**17. Financial assets by category**

The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below:

**2020**

	Financial assets at amortised cost	Total
Trade and other receivables	106,909	106,909
Cash and cash equivalents	3,286,210	3,286,210
	<b>3,393,119</b>	<b>3,393,119</b>

**2019**

	Financial assets at amortised cost	Total
Trade and other receivables	1,448,776	1,448,776
Cash and cash equivalents	1,837,439	1,837,439
	<b>3,286,215</b>	<b>3,286,215</b>

**Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime Cape Town NPC**  
**Annual Financial Statements for the ended 31 December 2020**  
**Notes to the Annual Financial Statements**

Figures in Rand	2020	11 months ended 2019
<b>18. Financial liabilities by category</b>		
The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below:		
<b>2020</b>		
	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
Trade and other payables	(1,158,756)	(1,158,756)
<b>2019</b>		
	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
Other financial liabilities	(2,611,002)	(2,611,002)
Trade and other payables	(561,114)	(561,114)
	<b>(3,172,116)</b>	<b>(3,172,116)</b>

**Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime Cape Town NPC**  
**Annual Financial Statements for the ended 31 December 2020**  
**Detailed Income Statement**

Figures in Rand	Notes	2020	11 months ended 2019
<b>Revenue</b>			
Revenue		24,893,150	4,837,060
<b>Other income</b>			
Profit on exchange differences		-	1,522
<b>Operating expenses</b>			
Bank charges		23,260	2,454
Computer expenses		403,157	109,210
Consulting fees		10,656,623	1,179,579
Depreciation		21,694	7,661
Employee costs		7,536,982	2,648,589
Independent reviewer's fee		112,072	-
Insurance		2,943	-
Intercompany recharge costs		307,858	-
Legal expenses		203,398	31,807
Loss on exchange differences		48,452	-
Postage		3,484	2,164
Printing and stationery		15,520	4,353
Rent paid		441,121	86,514
Repairs and maintenance		8,817	1,120
Service fees		99,113	49,196
Staff welfare		29,372	47,321
Subscriptions		77,656	-
Telephone and fax		6,147	9,373
Training		555,891	69,775
Travel - local		1,494,477	483,569
Website publications		439,715	41,151
		<b>22,487,752</b>	<b>4,773,836</b>
<b>Operating profit</b>	8	<b>2,405,398</b>	<b>64,746</b>
Finance costs	9	-	(57,356)
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>2,405,398</b>	<b>7,390</b>