

The Amandla Omoya Trust
(Registration number: IT2221/2011)

Financial Statements
for the year ended 29 February 2020

The Amandla Omoya Trust

(Registration number: IT2221/2011)

Financial Statements for the year ended 29 February 2020

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

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The Amandla Omoya Trust

(Registration number: IT2221/2011)

Financial Statements for the year ended 29 February 2020

Trustee's Responsibilities and Approvals

The trustees are responsible for the maintenance of adequate accounting records and the preparation, integrity and fair presentation of the financial statements of the Trust. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the trust deed, and include amounts based on judgements and estimates by management.

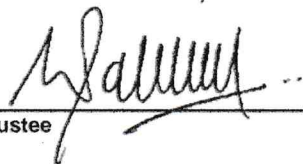
The trustees considered that in preparing the financial statements they have used the most appropriate accounting policies, consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, and that all International Reporting Standards that they consider to be applicable, have been followed. The Trustees are satisfied that the information contained in the financial statements fairly presents the results of operations for the year and the financial position of the Trust at year end. The trustees also prepared the other information included in the trustees report and is responsible for its accuracy and its consistency with the financial statements.

The going concern basis has been adopted in preparing the financial statements. The trustees have no reason to believe that the Trust will not be a going concern in the foreseeable future based on forecasts and available cash resources. These financial statements support the viability of the trust.

The financial statements have been audited by the Independent Auditors, Ernst & Young Inc, who were given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data, including minutes of all meetings of the board of trustees. The trustees believe that all representations made to the independent auditors during their audit are valid and appropriate.

The audit report of Ernst & Young Inc. is presented on page 4 and 5.

The financial statements set out on pages 7 to 17 were approved by the trustees on 22 January 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:



Trustee

Jeffreys Bay



Trustee

Independent Auditor's Report

to the Trustees of The Amandla Omoya Trust

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Amandla Omoya Trust ('the Trust') set out on pages 7 to 17, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 29 February 2020, and the statement of comprehensive surplus, statement of changes in reserves and 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, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Amandla Omoya Trust as at 29 February 2020, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the trust in accordance with the sections 290 and 291 of the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (Revised January 2018), parts 1 and 3 of the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (Revised November 2018) (together the IRBA Codes) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements of the trust and in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities, as applicable, in accordance with the IRBA Codes and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of the trust and in South Africa. The IRBA Codes are consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) respectively. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the 17-page document titled "The Amandla Omoya Trust Financial Statements for the year ended 29 February 2020", which includes the Trustees' Report. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Trustees for Financial Statements

The trustees are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the trust'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 trustees either intend to liquidate the trust or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

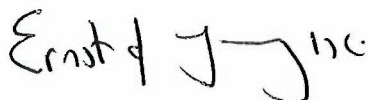
Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the trust's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustees' 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 trust's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the trust to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the trustees 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.



Ernst & Young Incorporated
Director - Mark Biggs
Registered Auditor
Chartered Accountant (SA)
Port Elizabeth
22 January 2021

The Amandla Omoya Trust

(Registration number: IT2221/2011)

Financial Statements for the year ended 29 February 2020

Trustee's Report

The trustees submit their report on the activities of the Trust for the year ended 29 February 2020.

Country of incorporation

The Trust is incorporated in South Africa.

Nature of business

The principal objective of the Trust is to carry on public benefit activities within a 50 kilometre radius of the Jeffreys Bay wind project by providing funds and resources to other organisations which are engaged in land reform, enterprise development, energy, education and healthcare activities. The Trust has an effective ownership of 6% of Jeffreys Bay Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd which is the entity that owns the Jeffreys Bay wind project. The Trust's holding in the wind project is through a wholly-owned special purpose entity called Jeffreys Bay Renewable Energy Company (RF) (Pty) Ltd.

Financial Results

The results of the Trust are clearly set out in the accompanying financial statements.

Trustee and secretary

The trustees of the Trust during the financial period and at the date of this report are as follows:

NA Gabriel (Chairperson)

MT Green-Thompson

HN Mkhungo (resigned February 2019)

HT Radebe

MC Vika

Trust secretarial work is performed by Kilgetty Statutory Services (Pty) Ltd.

Registered Office

Business address

5th Floor, Unit 5a
Sunclare Building
21 Dreyer Street
Claremont
7708
South Africa

Postal address

Postnet Suite 205
Private Bag X1005
Claremont
7735
South Africa

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, since the trustees have every reason to believe that the Trust has adequate resources in place to continue in operation for the foreseeable future.

Audited financial statements

The financial statements have been audited in terms of clause 38 of the Trust Deed.

Events after reporting date

The trustees are not aware of any matter or circumstance arising since the end of the financial period, not otherwise dealt with in the financial statements, which significantly affects the financial position of the Trust or the results of its operations.

Also, refer to the Note 19 of the financial statements for events that occurred after year end, but did not result in an adjustment to the financial statements.

Preparation of the financial statements

These financial statements have been audited by our external auditor Ernst & Young Inc. in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Trust Deed. They were prepared by Tasneem Edwards, CA (SA).

The Amandla Omoya Trust

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Financial Statements for the year ended 29 February 2020

Statement of Financial Position as at 29 February 2020

	Notes	<u>R</u> <u>2020</u>	<u>R</u> <u>2019</u>
Assets			
Non - Current Assets			
Investment in Jeffreys Bay Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	5	199 129 252	174 573 797
		199 129 252	174 573 797
Current Assets			
Other receivables	6	1 000 100	100
Cash and cash equivalent	7	28 693	2 664 802
		1 028 793	2 664 902
Total Assets		200 158 045	177 238 699
Capital and reserves			
Trust capital	8	100	100
Fair value reserve	9	199 128 252	174 572 797
Accumulated surplus / (deficit)		901 694	945 020
		200 030 046	175 517 917
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	127 999	1 720 782
		127 999	1 720 782
Total Liabilities		127 999	1 720 782
Total Reserves and Liabilities		200 158 045	177 238 699

The Amandla Omoya Trust

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Financial Statements for the year ended 29 February 2020

Statement of Comprehensive Surplus for the year ended 29 February 2020

	Notes	R 2020	R 2019
Dividend income	11	1 750 000	3 950 000
Operating costs	12	(1 312 695)	(917 822)
Grant funding	13	(502 860)	-
Operating surplus / (deficit) for the year		(65 555)	3 032 178
Interest income		22 229	61
Surplus / (deficit) before taxation		(43 326)	3 032 239
Taxation	14	-	-
(Deficit) / Surplus for the year		(43 326)	3 032 239
Other comprehensive surplus:			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to surplus or deficit:			
Change in fair value of investment	5	24 555 455	29 912 569
Other comprehensive surplus for the year		24 555 455	29 912 569
Total comprehensive surplus for the year		24 512 129	32 944 808
Total comprehensive surplus attributable to:			
Equity holders of the trust		24 512 129	32 944 808

The Amandla Omoya Trust

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Financial Statements for the year ended 29 February 2020

Statement of Changes in Reserves for the period ended 29 February 2020

	R	R	R	R
	Trust Capital	Fair value reserve	Accumulated (Loss) / Profit	Total
Balance at 1 March 2018	100	144 660 228	(2 087 218)	142 573 110
Other comprehensive surplus	-	29 912 569	-	29 912 569
Surplus for the year	-	-	3 032 238	3 032 238
Balance at 28 February 2019	100	174 572 797	945 020	175 517 917
Other comprehensive surplus	-	24 555 455	-	24 555 455
Deficit for the year	-	-	(43 326)	(43 326)
Balance at 29 February 2020	100	199 128 252	901 694	200 030 046
Note(s)	8	9		

The Amandla Omoya Trust

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Financial Statements for the year ended 29 February 2020

Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended 29 February 2020

	Notes	<u>R</u> <u>2020</u>	<u>R</u> <u>2019</u>
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated by operations	15	(4 408 338)	(46 522)
Net financial costs		22 229	61
Net cash in / (outflow) from operating activities		(4 386 109)	(46 461)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Dividends received		1 750 000	3 950 000
Net cash outflow from investing activities		1 750 000	3 950 000
Cash flows from financing activities			
Settlement of loan from Investee		-	(1 251 000)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		-	(1 251 000)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the year		(2 636 109)	2 652 539
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		2 664 802	12 263
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	7	28 693	2 664 802

The Amandla Omoya Trust

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Financial Statements for the year ended 29 February 2020

Accounting Policies

1. Accounting policies

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Trust Deed and International Financial Reporting Standards. The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost and incorporate the following principal accounting policies which have been consistently applied in all material respects. They are presented in South African Rands.

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Financial instruments

The Trust classifies financial assets and financial liabilities into the following categories:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
- Loans and receivables
- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were obtained / incurred and takes place at initial recognition. This is determined based on the business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics.

Classification is re-assessed on an annual basis, except for derivatives and financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss, which shall not be classified out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

The fair value hierarchy used to measure the financial instruments is based on Level 3 inputs; which are unobservable in the market. There have been no transfers within the fair value hierarchy.

No other reclassifications may be made into or out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

Initial recognition

Financial instruments are recognised initially when the Trust becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. The Trust classifies financial instruments, or their component parts, on initial recognition as a financial asset, as financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Initially financial assets and liabilities should be measured at fair value (including transaction costs for assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss). Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

For financial instruments which are not at fair value through profit or loss, the transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the instrument. Transaction costs on the financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are designated at fair value through the profit and loss by management at inception. Derivatives are also classified as held-for-trading in this category unless they are designated as hedges.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments, originated or acquired, that are not quoted in an active market, not held for trading, and not designated on initial recognition as assets at fair value through profit or loss or as available-for-sale. Loans and receivables for which the holder may not recover substantially all of its initial investment other than because of credit deterioration should be classified as available-for-sale. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities include trade and other payables as well as long-term interest bearing loans. These are all measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Amortised cost is calculated using the effective interest method with the effective interest rate being the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

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Financial Statements for the year ended 29 February 2020

Accounting Policies (continued)

1.2 Financial instruments

Impairment

The impairment requirements are based on an expected credit loss (ECL) model that replaces the IAS 39 incurred loss model. The ECL model applies to debt instruments accounted for at amortised cost or at FVOCI, most loan commitments, financial guarantee contracts, contract assets under IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and lease receivables under IAS 17 Leases or IFRS 16 Leases.

ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL). There have been no significant changes in credit risk since initial recognition.

1.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These are initially and subsequently recorded at fair value.

1.4 Taxation

Current tax assets and liabilities

Current tax for the current and prior periods is, to the extent unpaid, recognised as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognised as an asset.

Current tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible taxable temporary difference can be utilised. A deferred tax asset is not recognised when it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

A deferred tax asset is recognised for the carry forward of unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against the unused tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Tax expenses

Current and deferred taxes are recognised as income or an expense and included in profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from:

- A transaction or event which is recognised in the same or a different period to other comprehensive income, or
- A business combination.

Current tax and deferred taxes are charged or credited to other comprehensive income if the tax relates to items that are charged or credited, in the same or a different period, to other comprehensive income.

Current tax and deferred taxes are charged or credited directly to equity if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged, in the same or a different period, directly to equity.

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Financial Statements for the year ended 29 February 2020

Accounting Policies (continued)

2. Adoption of new and revised standards

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards and the trust deed. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Standards and interpretations effective in the current period

Category	Standard	Effective Date	Impact	Description
Amendment	IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements	01-Jan-20	Disclosure Initiative: The amendments clarify and align the definition of 'material' and provide guidance to help improve consistency in the application of that concept whenever it is used in IFRS Standards.
New	IFRIC 23 - Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments	01-Jan-19	Not material	The interpretation is to be applied to the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under IAS 12.

Standards and Interpretations not yet effective

The IASB has issued a revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting in March 2018, which is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2020 for preparers who develop accounting policies based on the Conceptual Framework.

3. Use of estimates and judgements in the preparation of annual financial statements

In the preparation of the annual financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported income, expenses, assets, liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Use of available information and the application of judgement is inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates, which may be material to the financial statements within the next financial period.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below:

- The Fair Value of financial instruments classified at fair value through OCI

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Financial Statements for the year ended 29 February 2020

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	<u>R</u> <u>2020</u>	<u>R</u> <u>2019</u>
4 DEFERRED TAXATION		
Deferred Tax liability		
A deferred tax liability has not been recognised as the trust is a registered Public Benefit Organisation, resulting in the entity being exempt from paying tax.		
5 INVESTMENT IN THE JEFFREYS BAY WIND FARM (RF) PTY LTD		
Investment in Jeffreys Bay Renewable Energy Company (RF) (Pty) Ltd		
Opening balance	174 573 797	144 661 228
Fair value changes recognised in other comprehensive income	24 555 455	29 912 569
	<u>199 129 252</u>	<u>174 573 797</u>
The Trust has an effective ownership of 6% of Jeffreys Bay Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd which is the operating entity that owns the Jeffreys Bay Wind Farm (RF) Pty Ltd. The Trust's holding in the Wind Farm is through a wholly-owned special purpose entity called Jeffreys Bay Renewable Energy Company (RF) (Pty) Ltd.		
The investment in the operating entity is carried at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income in terms of IFRS 9. The Trustees have no intention to sell the Investment. Furthermore, the sale of the Investment is prohibited in terms of the Trust Deed. The fair value model is measured on an annual basis according to a discounted cashflow method on the P50 model, which has a remaining period of 15 years at a weighted average cost of capital of 15%.		
6 OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Trust capital receivable	100	100
Distribution receivable	1 000 000	-
	<u>1 000 100</u>	<u>100</u>
The other receivable balance is made up of an irrevocable donation as defined by the Trust Deed due from Jeffreys Bay Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd, and dividends declared by Jeffreys Bay Renewable Energy Company but not yet distributed.		
Other receivables are classified at amortised cost in terms of IFRS 9.		
7 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT		
Cash at bank	28 693	2 664 802
	<u>28 693</u>	<u>2 664 802</u>
All cash and cash equivalent balances, as recorded, approximate fair value.		
8 CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION		
Trust Capital	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
A contribution to Trust Capital was made by Jeffreys Bay Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd.		
9 FAIR VALUE RESERVE		
Opening balance	174 572 797	144 660 228
Fair value changes recognised in other comprehensive income	24 555 455	29 912 569
	<u>199 128 252</u>	<u>174 572 797</u>
The reserve is a result of changes in fair value of the Investment is measured on an annual basis according to the discounted cashflow method.		

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Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2019

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	<u>R</u> <u>2020</u>	<u>R</u> <u>2019</u>
10 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Other payables	-	1 702 782
Trade payables	64 749	-
Accrued expenses	63 250	18 000
	<u>127 999</u>	<u>1 720 782</u>

11 DIVIDEND INCOME

Income for the Trust is in the form of Dividends received from the Jeffreys Bay Renewable Energy Company (Rf) (Pty) Ltd.

12 OPERATING COSTS

Operating costs include the following:

Audit fees - Current year	65 936	10 294
Legal fees	-	26 481
Management Fees	767 809	66 500
Consulting Fees	5 000	493 903
Travel and Accommodation	209 234	172 636

13 GRANT FUNDING

Grant funding is classified as donations, which are distributed to approved beneficiaries. Beneficiaries need to meet the relevant criteria in order to be approved for funding by the Board of Trustees.

Beneficiary name:

Kate van der Merwe Creche	-	30 000
Dienkie Dot Creche	-	31 000
Child Welfare SA-Humansdorp	75 000	30 000
Christelik-Maatskaplike Raad vir die Ring van Humansdorp	57 860	30 000
Khanyisa Education and Development Trust	75 000	30 000
Madiba Bay Creche	70 000	-
Masikhathalelane	75 000	-
Organisation for and from People with Disabilities South Africa	75 000	32 455
Social Inclusion and Development Centre (SIDEK)	75 000	30 000
	<u>502 860</u>	<u>213 455</u>

14 TAXATION

South African normal taxation

Deferred tax credit

- -

The Trust is a registered Public Benefit Organisation (PBO) for tax purposes. This status provides for the exemption from normal tax of certain receipts and accruals.

Reconciliation of the rate of taxation

Reconciliation between applicable tax rate and average effective tax rate:

South African normal tax rate	45.00%	45.00%
Unrecognised deferred tax on accumulated losses	-45.00%	-45.00%
Effective income tax rate	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>

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Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2019

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	<u>R</u> <u>2020</u>	<u>R</u> <u>2019</u>
15 CASH GENERATED BY OPERATIONS		
Comprehensive surplus / (deficit) before taxation	(43 326)	3 032 238
Adjustments for:		
Interest received	(22 229)	(61)
Dividend income	(1 750 000)	(3 950 000)
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase) in trade and other receivables	(1 000 000)	-
(Decrease) / Increase in trade and other payables	(1 592 783)	871 301
	<u>(4 408 338)</u>	<u>(46 522)</u>

16 RELATED PARTIES

Related party relationships

Principal donor	Jeffreys Bay Wind Farm (Rf) (Pty) Ltd
Investee company	Jeffreys Bay Renewable Energy Company (Rf) (Pty) Ltd
Management entity	Sibona Ilanga Trust
Via key management personnel*	Rebuna Letsatsi De Aar Renewable Energy Company (RF) (Pty) Ltd
Via key management personnel*	Letsatsi Borutho Trust
Via key management personnel*	Droogfontein Renewable Energy Company (RF) (Pty) Ltd

* - no related party transactions took place between the entities for the year

Related party transactions

Cost recharges - Sibona Ilanga Trust	1 131 504	-
Trust capital - Principal Donor	100	100
Dividend income - Dividend declared by investee company	1 750 000	3 950 000

Related party balances

Trade payables - Sibona Ilanga Trust	(63 854)	-
Other receivable - Principal Donor	100	100
Other receivable - Distribution declared by investee company	1 000 000	-

17 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Capital risk

The Trust manages its capital to ensure that the entity will be able to continue as a going concern. The capital structure of the Trust consists of equity attributable to the Trust, comprising a donation to Trust capital and retained earnings as disclosed in the statement of changes in equity.

The trustees will review the capital structure on an annual basis. As a part of this review, the trustees consider the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital.

Credit risk management

Potential concentrations of credit risk consist mainly of investments and intercompany loans. At the end of the period the trustee did not consider there to be any significant concentration of credit risk which had not been adequately provided for.

Foreign exchange risk management

The trustee does not incur any expenses or receive any income in a foreign currency. There are no foreign currency balances at the period end.

Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities reported in the statement of financial position approximate fair value at the end of the period.

Interest rate risk management

As the Trust has no significant interest-bearing assets, the Trust's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in the market interest rates.

The Amandla Omoya Trust

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Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2019

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

17 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Liquidity risk management

The Trust manages liquidity risk through ongoing review of future commitments and credit facilities.

	Interest rate %	Year 1 R	Year 2-5 R	Over 5 years R	Total R
2020					
Assets					
Other receivables	Interest Free	1 000 100			1 000 100
		1 000 100	-	-	1 000 100
Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	Interest Free	127 999	-	-	127 999
		127 999	-	-	127 999
2019					
Assets					
Other receivables	Interest Free	100	-	-	100
		100	-	-	100
Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	Interest Free	1 720 782	-	-	1 720 782
		1 720 782	-	-	1 720 782

	<u>R</u> <u>2020</u>	<u>R</u> <u>2019</u>
18 TRUSTEE EMOLUMENTS		
N Gabriel	36 502	36 000
MT Green Thompson	36 502	36 000
H Mkhungo	-	36 000
HT Radebe	-	-
MC Vika	36 646	36 000
N Mengu	15 269	-

19 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The COVID19 pandemic led Eskom issuing a Force Majeure letter to Jeffreys Bay Wind Farm (a 6% investment is held in this entity via Jeffreys Bay Renewable Energy Company (RF) (Pty) Ltd) stating that the wind farm may be curtailed during early mornings when the demand for electricity is low. The management team of the wind farm predicts a maximum of R3,5 million revenue loss over a 5 week period. As this impact is on revenue, the resultant effect on the company is minimal as the distribution received from the wind farm is based on the residual cash in the business. Thus, the company is not affected in a material manner.

There were no significant events requiring the adjustment of the financial statements after the reporting date, being 28 February 2020, to the date of approval of the financial statements.

20 GOING CONCERN

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, since the trustees have every reason to believe that the Trust has adequate resources in place to continue in operation for the foreseeable future.