Cotlands NPO
(Registration number 000-849 NPO)
Financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	Non-profit organisation
Board	Fareda Franks (Chairperson) Maxine Merrifield (Vice-Chairperson) Adrian Moodley (Treasurer) Mduduzi Kubheka (Board Member) Bianca McGrath (Board Member) Nwabisa Bixa (Board Member) Yule Banda (Board Member) Stanford Ndlovu (Board Member) Monica Stach (Chief Executive Officer) Kerry-Sue Huggett (Secretary) Kumbirayi Chikari (Vice-Secretary)
Registered office	910 Bram Fischer Towers 20 Albert Street Marshalltown Johannesburg 2001
Bankers	Standard bank
Auditor	MASA Chartered Accountant Inc.
Secretary	Kerry-Sue Huggett
Company registration number	000-849 NPO
Level of assurance	These financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Non-Profit Organisation's Act, 1997 of South Africa.
Preparer	The financial statements were internally compiled by: MASA Risk Advisory Services (Pty) Ltd
Issued	24 August 2026

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

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Board's Responsibilities and Approval

The board is required by the Non-Profit Organisation's Act, 1997 of South Africa, to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the organisation as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with the IFRS for SMEs® Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The external auditor is engaged to express an independent opinion on the financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs® Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The board acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the organisation and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the board to meet these responsibilities, the board 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 organisation and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the organisation's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the organisation is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the organisation. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the organisation endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The board is of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The board had reviewed the organisation's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 March 2027 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the organisation has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditor is responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the organisation's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the organisation's external auditor and their report is presented on page 7 - 9.

The financial statements set out on pages 10 to 23, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on 24 August 2026 and were signed on its behalf by:

Approval of financial statements

Fareda Franks	**Adrian Moodley**

Board's Report

The board has pleasure in submitting their report on the financial statements of Cotlands NPO for the year ended 31 March 2026.

1. Nature of business

Cotlands NPO was incorporated in South Africa with interests in the Non-profit industry. The organisation operates in South Africa.

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

2. Review of financial results and activities

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs® Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the requirements of the Non-Profit Organisation's Act, 1997 of South Africa. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

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

3. Auditors

MASA Chartered Accountant Inc. continued in office as auditors for the organisation for 2026.

At the AGM, the board will be requested to reappoint MASA Chartered Accountant Inc. as the independent external auditors of the organisation and to confirm MASA Chartered Accountant Inc. as the designated lead audit partner for the 2027 financial year.

4. Secretary

The company secretary is Kerry-Sue Huggett.

Board's Report

5. Board

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

The board	Office	Designation	Changes
Fareda Franks	Chairperson	Non-executive Independent	
Maxine Merrifield	Vice-Chairperson	Non-executive Independent	
Adrian Moodley	Treasurer	Non-executive Independent	
Mduduzi Kubheka	Board Member	Non-executive Independent	Appointed, 12 February 2026
Bianca McGrath	Board Member	Non-executive Independent	
Nwabisa Bixa	Board Member	Non-executive Independent	
Yule Banda	Board Member	Non-executive Independent	
Stanford Ndlovu	Board Member	Non-executive Independent	Appointed, 20 May 2025
Monica Stach	Chief executive officer	Executive	
Kerry-Sue Huggett	Secretary	Executive	
Kumbirayi Chikari	Vice-Secretary	Executive	
Marcelle Arnold	Former Chairperson	Non-executive Independent	Resigned, 09 September 2025
Matthew Arthur-Gray	Board Member	Non-executive Independent	Resigned, 21 August 2025
Nicole Pillay	Board Member	Non-executive Independent	Resigned, 20 October 2025
Thabo Mokoena	Board Member	Non-executive Independent	Resigned, 07 November 2025
Kefilwe Mokwena	Board Member	Non-executive Independent	Resigned, 16 April 2025

6. Events after the reporting period

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

7. Going concern

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

The organisation recorded a deficit of R65 657 for the year (2025: surplus of R465 042) and a net decrease in cash and cash equivalents of R1 633 956. This movement largely reflects the timing of donor funding, whereby grants received in advance in prior periods and recognised as deferred income were applied to programme activities during the current year. Notwithstanding the deficit, the organisation remained in a sound financial position at the reporting date, with accumulated funds (net assets) of R6 550 489, current assets of R7 419 016 exceeding current liabilities of R4 378 525, and cash and cash equivalents of R5 163 965.

In assessing the appropriateness of the going concern assumption, the board reviewed the organisation's approved budget and cash flow forecast for the year ending 31 March 2027, together with committed and anticipated donor funding, deferred grant income to be applied to specified projects, and the distributions received from the Cotlands Children's Trust. The board also considered the organisation's reliance on donor funding and the measures in place to manage operating costs and to maintain and diversify its funding base.

Board's Report

7. Going concern (continued)

On the basis of this assessment, the board is satisfied that the organisation has access to adequate resources to continue operating and to meet its obligations as they fall due. Accordingly, the board considers the going concern basis of preparation to be appropriate, and is not aware of any material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the organisation's ability to continue as a going concern.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE BOARD MEMBERS FOR COTLANDS NPO

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Cotlands NPO set out on pages 10 to 23, which comprise the statement of financial position for the year 31 March 2026 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds 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 Cotlands NPO, as at 31 March 2026, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs).

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 organisation 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.

Emphasis of Matter – Prior Period Error

We draw attention to Note 17 to the financial statements, which describes the correction of a prior period error identified during the current financial year. As explained in the note, the entity has retrospectively restated the comparative information to correct the error in accordance with Section 10 of the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs).

The prior period error resulted in adjustments to the comparative financial statements and the corresponding opening balances of equity for the earliest period presented. Management has disclosed the nature of the error, the amounts of the corrections for each affected financial statement line item and the impact on the comparative information.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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Other information

The board are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises of the board' report and the supplementary information set out on pages 24-25. 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.

Based on the work we have performed; we have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the board for the Financial Statements

The board are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs), and for such internal control as the management 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 board are responsible for assessing the organisation'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 organisation either intends to liquidate the organisation or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (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 International Standards on Auditing (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 organisation's internal controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the board.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the board 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 organisation'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 organisation 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 board 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.

MASA Chartered Accountants Inc.

MASA Chartered Accountants Incorporated
Registered Auditors
Per: Brian Mungofa CA (SA), RA
Director
Registered Auditor

24 August 2026

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2026 (restated)

Figures in Rand	Notes	2026	2025*
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	3 500 678	3 370 261
Other financial assets	3	9 320	5 000
		3 509 998	**3 375 261**
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	4	2 255 051	3 543 598
Cash and cash equivalents	5	5 163 965	6 797 921
		7 419 016	**10 341 519**
Total Assets		**10 929 014**	**13 716 780**
Funds and Liabilities			
Funds			
Accumulated surplus		6 550 489	6 616 146
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6	321 725	23 413
Provisions	7	409 285	1 429 986
Deferred income	8	3 647 515	5 647 235
		4 378 525	**7 100 634**
Total Funds and Liabilities		**10 929 014**	**13 716 780**

**Restated- Refer to Note 17*

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Notes	2026	2025
Donations and grants received	9	21 163 208	22 090 486
Projects and programme expenditure	10	(14 490 661)	(15 651 464)
Surplus		**6 672 547**	**6 439 022**
Other income	11	4 101 674	5 166 882
Operating expenses		(11 016 231)	(11 313 168)
Operating (deficit)/surplus		**(242 010)**	**292 736**
Investment revenue	13	172 033	172 306
Fair value gain		4 320	-
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year		**(65 657)**	**465 042**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive (deficit) surplus for the year		**(65 657)**	**465 042**

Statement of Changes in Funds (restated)

Figures in Rand	Accumulated surplus	Total funds
Balance at 01 April 2024	**7 472 929**	**7 472 929**
Surplus for the year	465 042	465 042
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**465 042**	**465 042**
Opening balance as previously reported	7 937 971	7 937 971
Adjustments		
Prior period error (Note 17)	(1 321 825)	(1 321 825)
Balance at 01 April 2025 as restated	**6 616 146**	**6 616 146**
Surplus for the year	(65 657)	(65 657)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**(65 657)**	**(65 657)**
Balance at 31 March 2026	**6 550 489**	**6 550 489**

Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Rand	Notes	2026	2025
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash (used in) generated from operations	15	(5 915 221)	318 016
Interest income		172 033	172 306
Net cash from operating activities		**(5 743 188)**	**490 322**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(563 392)	(1 608 433)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayments of loans (to)/ from group companies		-	(266 503)
Distributions from Cotlands Children's Trust		4 672 624	5 005 568
Net cash from financing activities		**4 672 624**	**4 739 065**
Total cash movement for the year		**(1 633 956)**	**3 620 954**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		6 797 921	3 176 967
Total cash at end of the year	5	**5 163 965**	**6 797 921**

Accounting Policies

1. Basis of preparation and summary of significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs® Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and the Non-Profit Organisation's Act, 1997 of South Africa. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in South African Rands.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

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

1.2 Property, plant and equipment

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

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

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

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

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

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

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

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Land		Indefinite
Motor Vehicles	Straight line	5 years
Furniture and office equipment	Straight line	3 years
IT equipment	Straight line	3 years
Furniture and containers	Straight line	6 years

Depreciation is not charged to an asset if its estimated residual value exceeds or is equal to its carrying amount.

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.

Accounting Policies

1.2 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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

1.3 Financial instruments

Initial measurement

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

Financial instruments at amortised cost

These include loans, trade receivables and trade payables. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments which are classified as current assets or current liabilities are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash expected to be received or paid, unless the arrangement effectively constitutes a financing transaction.

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

Financial instruments at cost

Commitments to receive a loan are measured at cost less impairment.

Financial instruments at fair value

All other financial instruments, including equity instruments that are publicly traded or whose fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, without undue cost or effort, are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdraft is presented as current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

1.6 Impairment of assets

The organisation assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that property, plant and equipment or intangible assets may be impaired.

Accounting Policies

1.6 Impairment of assets (continued)

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

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

1.7 Share capital and equity

Equity instruments issued by the organisation are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

1.8 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense with its resulting liability when the entity is demonstrably committed either:
- to terminate the employment of an employee or group of employees before the normal retirement date; or
- to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made in order to encourage voluntary redundancy.

The termination benefits are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure that would be required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

1.9 Provisions and contingencies

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

Provisions are measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

1.10 Designated 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 deferred income.

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

Accounting Policies

1.11 Donations and grants received

Donations are considered financial assistance by a governmental institution, municipality or legal institution in the form of transfer of resources to Cotlands, in return for compliance with certain conditions relating to the operating activities of the organisation for a specific program and/or project. There will be an agreement between Cotlands NPO and the funder, to perform certain projects with set terms and conditions. The contract will include a budget estimating expenditure to be incurred. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amounts receivable net of value added tax where applicable.Grant income is recognised in the financial year in which the contribution is utilised for its specified project.

Any contributions not utilised for a specific project in the current year is deferred and recognised as income over the period which the contribution is utilised for that project. Therefore grant income is recognised in the year in which the contribution for that specific project is utilised. The contribution not utilised will be classified as deferred grant income and measured as a current liability.

Donations are recognised on a cash receipt basis.

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

1.12 Toys-library

As part of the operations, the organisation owns toy libraries where toys are stored for Early Child Development (ECD) projects. Toys are purchased from local suppliers and distributed to the respective libraries as and when purchased. The toys are recognised as an expense from when they are purchased.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2026	2025

2. Property, plant and equipment

	2026			2025		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value
Land	297 800	-	297 800	297 800	-	297 800
Furniture and containers	1 399 371	(344 563)	1 054 808	1 181 307	(149 196)	1 032 111
Motor vehicles	4 403 010	(2 429 450)	1 973 560	4 056 032	(2 215 783)	1 840 249
Furniture and office equipment	1 143 217	(1 000 263)	142 954	1 144 869	(976 324)	168 545
IT equipment	362 317	(330 761)	31 556	362 317	(330 761)	31 556
Total	**7 605 715**	**(4 105 037)**	**3 500 678**	**7 042 325**	**(3 672 064)**	**3 370 261**

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2026

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Closing balance
Land	297 800	-	-	-	297 800
Furniture and containers	1 032 111	218 064	-	(195 367)	1 054 808
Motor vehicles	1 840 249	346 978	-	(213 667)	1 973 560
Furniture and office equipment	168 545	-	(1 652)	(23 939)	142 954
IT equipment	31 556	-	-	-	31 556
	3 370 261	**565 042**	**(1 652)**	**(432 973)**	**3 500 678**

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Land	295 001	2 799	-	297 800
Furniture and containers	440 766	737 978	(146 633)	1 032 111
Motor vehicles	1 120 086	836 101	(115 938)	1 840 249
Furniture and office equipment	194 861	-	(26 316)	168 545
IT equipment	9 510	31 555	(9 509)	31 556
	2 060 224	**1 608 433**	**(298 396)**	**3 370 261**

Details of properties

Macassar Property
Erf 900, Macassar, Cape Town, Western Cape. The Property is owned by Cotlands. The Municipal valuation of the property in 2026 amounts to R795 000

	2026	2025
- Purchase price: 2009	297 800	297 800

Kwazulu Natal Property
Erf 244,499,500 and 501, Hlabisa Municipality, Kwa-Zulu Natal

	2026	2025
- Improvements: 2013	324 760	324 760
- Improvements: 2014	125 085	125 085
- Impairment: 2020	(449 844)	(449 844)
	1	**1**

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2026	2025

3. Other financial assets

At fair value		
Listed shares	9 320	5 000
Terms and conditions:		
The listed shares are measured at fair value through profit or loss based on quoted market prices at the reporting date.		
Non-current assets		
At fair value	9 320	5 000

4. Trade and other receivables

	2026	2025
Trade receivables	2 240 658	3 398 443
Deposits	14 393	56 482
VAT	-	88 673
	2 255 051	**3 543 598**

5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

	2026	2025
Cash on hand	991	2 488
Bank balances	5 162 974	6 795 433
	5 163 965	**6 797 921**

6. Trade and other payables

	2026	2025
Trade payables	87 232	23 413
VAT	171 293	-
Staff savings	63 200	-
	321 725	**23 413**

7. Provisions

Reconciliation of provisions - 2026

	Opening balance	Additions	Utilised during the year	Closing balance
Provision for leave pay	372 194	37 091	-	409 285
Provision for bonuses	1 057 792	-	(1 057 792)	-
	1 429 986	**37 091**	**(1 057 792)**	**409 285**

Reconciliation of provisions - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Utilised during the year	Closing balance
Provision for leave pay	500 071	-	(127 877)	372 194
Provision for bonuses	-	1 057 792	-	1 057 792
	500 071	**1 057 792**	**(127 877)**	**1 429 986**

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2026	2025

8. Deferred income

	2026	2025
Deferred income	3 647 515	5 647 235

Reconciliation of deferred income- 2026	Opening balance	Additions	Utilised during the year	Closing balance
Total deferred income	5 647 235	9 752 822	(11 752 539)	3 647 518

Reconciliation of deferred income- 2025	Opening balance	Additions	Utilised during the year	Closing balance
Total deferred income	639 908	11 437 660	(6 430 333)	5 647 235

Deferred income represents donor grants received for which the specified performance conditions had not been met at the reporting date. Such grants are deferred and recognised in income only when the conditions are satisfied (refer accounting policy 1.10).

9. Donations and grants received

	2026	2025
Donations and grants received	20 985 008	21 741 713
Donations in kind	178 200	348 773
	21 163 208	**22 090 486**

Donation in Kind

Cotlands does not pay rent for premises used for offices and the Toy Library in Gauteng. The estimated value of the pro-bono rent is R178,200.

10. Project and programme expenditure

	2026	2025
Projects and functions	14 490 661	15 651 464

11. Other income

	2026	2025
Other income	29 050	498 055
Distributions from Cotlands Childrens Trust	4 072 624	4 668 827
	4 101 674	**5 166 882**

12. Auditor's remuneration

	2026	2025
Fees	109 787	119 633

13. Investment revenue

	2026	2025
Interest revenue	172 033	172 306

14. Taxation

Tax exemption

Cotlands NPO is exempt from income tax in terms of section 10(1)(cN) of the Income Tax Act, 1962, as a registered Public Benefit Organisation. Accordingly, no provision for taxation has been made.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2026	2025

15. Cash (used in) generated from operations

	2026	2025
Net (deficit) surplus before taxation	(65 657)	465 042
Adjustments for non-cash items:		
Depreciation, amortisation, impairments and reversals of impairments	432 973	298 396
Movement in provisions	(1 020 701)	929 915
Share of profit or loss of equity accounted investments	(4 320)	-
Adjust for items which are presented separately:		
Investment income	(172 033)	(172 306)
Distributions from Cotlands Children's Trust	(4 672 624)	(5 005 568)
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables	1 288 547	(713 253)
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables	298 312	(491 537)
Increase (decrease) in reserve funding	(1 999 718)	5 007 327
	(5 915 221)	**318 016**

16. Related parties

Relationships

Common trusts/executive management/beneficiary	Cotlands Children's Trust

Related party balances and transactions with other related parties

Related party transactions

	2026	2025
Distributions to (received from) related parties		
Cotlands Children's Trust	(4 672 624)	(5 005 568)

17. Prior period errors

During the year ended 31 March 2026 the organisation performed a detailed reconciliation of the inter-entity balances recorded in the "Inter-Company Transfer Suspense" account, which is included within trade and other receivables. The reconciliation identified that amounts recognised as receivable from six related project entities – AA Building, Cleveland, Meadowlands, Princess, Protea South and Turfontein – had been overstated in prior periods. The error has been corrected retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts, in accordance with Section 10 of the IFRS for SMEs.

Nature of the error. The organisation historically funded the operating activities of these entities and recorded the amounts advanced as an inter-company receivable. Two matters were identified: (a) cash repayments of R393 000 received in prior periods were credited to income instead of being applied to reduce the receivable; and (b) further amounts had been charged to the receivable for which no recoverable basis existed. All six entities ceased operations in December 2025, and there is accordingly no basis on which the historical balances can be recovered. The overstatement corrected as a prior period error, amounting to R1 321 825, is made up as follows:

Composition of the prior period correction	R
Repayments credited to income rather than to the inter-company receivable	393 000
Amounts charged to the receivable for which no recoverable basis existed	928 825
Total prior period correction	**1 321 825**

Effect of the restatement. The effect on each affected line of the comparative statement of financial position at 31 March 2025 is set out below:

Figures in Rand	As previously reported	Correction of error	As restated
Trade and other receivables	4 865 423	(1 321 825)	3 543 598
Total assets	**15 038 605**	**(1 321 825)**	**13 716 780**
Accumulated surplus (funds)	7 937 971	(1 321 825)	6 616 146
Total funds and liabilities	**15 038 605**	**(1 321 825)**	**13 716 780**

The restatement reduced the accumulated funds carried forward into the current year from R7 937 971, as previously reported, to R6 616 146, as restated, as reflected in the statement of changes in funds. The opening balance of accumulated funds at 1 April 2024 (R7 472 929) is unchanged. The organisation is exempt from income tax in terms of section 10(1)(cN) of the Income Tax Act, 1962, and no tax effect arises.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2026	2025

18. Going concern

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

The organisation recorded a deficit of R65 657 for the year (2025: surplus of R465 042) and a net decrease in cash and cash equivalents of R1 633 956. This movement largely reflects the timing of donor funding, whereby grants received in advance in prior periods and recognised as deferred income were applied to programme activities during the current year. Notwithstanding the deficit, the organisation remained in a sound financial position at the reporting date, with accumulated funds (net assets) of R6 550 489, current assets of R7 419 016 exceeding current liabilities of R4 378 525, and cash and cash equivalents of R5 163 965.

In assessing the appropriateness of the going concern assumption, the board reviewed the organisation's approved budget and cash flow forecast for the year ending 31 March 2027, together with committed and anticipated donor funding, deferred grant income to be applied to specified projects, and the distributions received from the Cotlands Children's Trust. The board also considered the organisation's reliance on donor funding and the measures in place to manage operating costs and to maintain and diversify its funding base.

On the basis of this assessment, the board is satisfied that the organisation has access to adequate resources to continue operating and to meet its obligations as they fall due. Accordingly, the board considers the going concern basis of preparation to be appropriate, and is not aware of any material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the organisation's ability to continue as a going concern.

19. Events after the reporting period

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

Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Notes	2026	2025
Donations and grants received			
Donations and grants received		20 985 008	21 741 713
Donations in kind		178 200	348 773
	9	**21 163 208**	**22 090 486**
Project and programme expenditure			
Projects and functions		(14 490 661)	(15 651 464)
Surplus		**6 672 547**	**6 439 022**
Other income			
Other income		29 050	498 055
Distributions from Cotlands Childrens Trust		4 072 624	4 668 827
		4 101 674	**5 166 882**
Expenses (Refer to page 25)		**(11 016 231)**	**(11 313 168)**
Operating (deficit)/surplus		**(242 010)**	**292 736**
Investment income	13	172 033	172 306
Fair value gain		4 320	-
		176 353	**172 306**
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year		**(65 657)**	**465 042**

Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Notes	2026	2025
Operating expenses			
Advertising		(22 121)	(126 193)
Annual general meeting expenses		(4 000)	(6 195)
Auditors remuneration	12	(109 787)	(119 633)
Bad debts		-	(394 944)
Bank charges		(82 644)	(70 243)
Board related expenses		(11 127)	(31 134)
Consulting and professional fees		(373 763)	(314 675)
Consumables		(1 517)	(1 393)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		(432 973)	(298 396)
Employee costs		(8 647 869)	(8 596 212)
Entertainment		(300 914)	(225 662)
IT expenses		(6 365)	(20 306)
Insurance		(38 903)	(32 269)
Lease rentals - donations in kind		(178 200)	-
Lease rentals - operating lease		(15 130)	(31 306)
Legal expenses		-	(170 573)
Membership fees		(169 600)	(31 995)
Minor equipment and tools		(96 678)	(83 079)
Motor vehicle expenses		(2 001)	(1 100)
Other expenses		-	(1 200)
Petrol and oil		(8 983)	(235)
Postage		(6 857)	(2 609)
Printing and stationery		(5 016)	(32 054)
Protective clothing		(30 003)	(23 682)
Repairs and maintenance		(4 274)	(1 000)
Software expenses		-	(208 052)
Staff welfare		(72 558)	(45 405)
Subscriptions		(99 782)	(146 775)
Telephone and fax		(89 002)	(80 899)
Training		(57 017)	(54 170)
Transport and freight		(75 439)	(77 808)
Travel - local		(51 240)	(61 983)
Travel - overseas		(22 468)	(21 988)
		(11 016 231)	**(11 313 168)**