

**NATIONAL SEA RESCUE INSTITUTE OF SOUTH AFRICA NPC**  
**(Registration number 1967/013618/08)**  
**Annual Financial Statements**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2022**

These annual financial statements were prepared by:  
Natasha Smith  
Financial Manager

These annual financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Issued \_\_\_\_\_

# National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 1967/013618/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

## General Information

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<b>Country of incorporation and domicile</b>	South Africa
<b>Nature of business and principal activities</b>	Providing and organising a sea rescue service, drowning prevention advocacy education & skills development, around the coast and on inland waters
<b>Directors</b>	D Macready (Chairman) C Robertson (Chief Executive Officer) M Hughes (Capital Projects Director) J van Stolk (Fundraising and Marketing Director)  B Ayres (Rescue Services Director) J Fortuin-Abrahams (Drowning Prevention Director) R Govender (Non-executive Director) C Ireland (Non-executive Director) L Davis (Non-executive Director) VC Manuel (Non-executive Director) PD Molefe (Non-executive Director) GW Bairstow (Non-executive Director) JDS Beaumont (Non-executive Director) JA Velloza (Non-executive Director) LS Mchunu (Non-executive Director)
<b>Registered office</b>	4 Longclaw drive Marconi Beam Milnerton 7441
<b>Business address</b>	4 Longclaw drive Marconi Beam Milnerton 7441
<b>Postal address</b>	PO Box 154 Greenpoint Cape Town 8051
<b>Auditors</b>	Cecil Kilpin & Co. Chartered Accountants (SA) Registered Auditors
<b>Secretary</b>	C Wilson
<b>Company registration number</b>	1967/013618/08
<b>Level of assurance</b>	These annual financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

# National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 1967/013618/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Index

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

<b>Index</b>	<b>Page</b>
Directors' Responsibilities and Approval	3
Directors' Report	4 - 5
Independent Auditor's 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 - 18
Notes to the Annual Financial Statements	19 - 27
The following supplementary information does not form part of the annual financial statements and is unaudited:	
Detailed Income Statement	28 - 29
National Lottery Distribution Trust Fund	30

# National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 1967/013618/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

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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 year 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 external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

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

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

The directors have reviewed the company's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 December 2023 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the company has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the company's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditors and their report is presented on pages 6 to 7.

The annual financial statements set out on page 8 to 30, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors and were signed on its behalf by:

### Approval of annual financial statements

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**C Robertson**  
CEO

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**D Macready**  
Board Chairman

**Milnerton**

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

# National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 1967/013618/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Directors' Report

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The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC for the year ended 31 December 2022.

### 1. Nature of business

National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC is a Non-Profit Company engaged in providing and organising a sea rescue service, drowning prevention advocacy education and skills development, around the coast and on inland waters, and operates in South Africa.

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

### 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 year.

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

### 3. Property, plant and equipment

There was no change in the nature of the property, plant and equipment of the company or in the policy regarding their use.

### 4. Events after the reporting period

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

### 5. Going concern

The directors believe that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future 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 non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the company.

### 6. Auditors

Cecil Kilpin & Co. continued in office as auditors for the company for 2022.

At the AGM, the shareholders will be requested to reappoint Cecil Kilpin & Co. as the independent external auditors of the company and to confirm Mr Sidney Schonegevel as the designated lead audit partner for the 2023 financial year.

### 7. Secretary

The company secretary is C Wilson.

#### Postal address

PO Box 2275  
Cape Town  
8000

#### Business address

Unit G05 Century Gate Office Park  
Corner of Bosmansdam Road and Century Way  
Century City  
7441

# National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 1967/013618/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Directors' Report

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### 8. Directors

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

<b>Directors</b>	<b>Office</b>	<b>Changes</b>
D Macready	Chairman	
R Stein	Chairman	Resigned 03 November 2022
C Robertson	Chief Executive Officer	
M Hughes	Capital Projects Director	
U Matinise	Corporate Services Director	Resigned 18 July 2022
J van Stolk	Fundraising and Marketing Director	
B Ayres	Rescue Services Director	
J Fortuin-Abrahams	Drowning Prevention Director	
R Govender	Non-executive Director	
C Ireland	Non-executive Director	
D Robins	Non-executive Director	Resigned 03 November 2022
K Otto	Non-executive Director	Resigned 24 August 2022
L Davis	Non-executive Director	
M Maclean	Non-executive Director	Resigned 24 August 2022
VC Manuel	Non-executive Director	
R Titus	Non-executive Director	Resigned 28 February 2023
PD Molefe	Non-executive Director	Appointed 22 July 2022
GW Bairstow	Non-executive Director	Appointed 24 August 2022
JDS Beaumont	Non-executive Director	Appointed 24 August 2022
JA Velloza	Non-executive Director	Appointed 24 August 2022
LS Mchunu	Non-executive Director	Appointed 24 August 2022

The directorate expressed their sincere appreciation to the outgoing directors for their contributions during their respective periods of office.

### 9. Directors' emoluments

The emoluments of the directors of the company are set out in note 23.

## Independent Auditor's Report

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To the Members of National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC

### Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC (the company) set out on 8 to 30, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the annual financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC as at 31 December 2022, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year 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.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of annual financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022", which includes the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act of South Africa and the supplementary information as set out on pages 28 to 30. The other information does not include the annual financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the annual 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 annual financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the annual financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### Responsibilities of the Directors for the Annual Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the 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.

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

## Independent Auditor's Report

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

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

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

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

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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**Cecil Kilpin & Co.**  
**Chartered Accountants (SA)**  
**Registered Auditors**  
**Per partner: Sidney Schonegevel**

**Century City**

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_



# National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 1967/013618/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2022

	Note(s)	2022 R	2021 R
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	2	221,542,735	209,025,683
Investment property at fair value	3	12,231,089	10,575,154
Goodwill	4	8,800,000	17,600,000
		<b>242,573,824</b>	<b>237,200,837</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Inventories	6	1,059,762	962,568
Trade and other receivables	7	61,496,601	29,819,598
Other financial assets	5	-	5,661,000
Cash and cash equivalents	8	7,597,358	15,298,826
		<b>70,153,721</b>	<b>51,741,992</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>312,727,545</b>	<b>288,942,829</b>
<b>Equity and Liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Accumulated funds		304,056,130	280,900,664
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	9	8,671,415	8,042,165
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>312,727,545</b>	<b>288,942,829</b>

# National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 1967/013618/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note(s)	2022 R	2021 R
Revenue	10	179,677,115	171,411,580
Cost of sales		(1,529,213)	(1,216,857)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>178,147,902</b>	<b>170,194,723</b>
Other income	11	5,487,336	2,402,935
Operating surplus	12	(160,933,795)	(136,574,262)
<b>Operating profit</b>		<b>22,701,443</b>	<b>36,023,396</b>
Investment revenue	14	455,046	410,332
Finance costs	16	(1,023)	(1,449)
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>23,155,466</b>	<b>36,432,279</b>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>23,155,466</b>	<b>36,432,279</b>

# National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 1967/013618/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Statement of Changes in Equity

	Accumulated funds R	Total equity R
<b>Balance at 01 January 2021</b>	<b>244,468,385</b>	<b>244,468,385</b>
Surplus for the year	36,432,279	36,432,279
Other comprehensive income	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>36,432,279</b>	<b>36,432,279</b>
<b>Balance at 01 January 2022</b>	<b>280,900,664</b>	<b>280,900,664</b>
Profit for the year	23,155,466	23,155,466
Other comprehensive income	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>23,155,466</b>	<b>23,155,466</b>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>304,056,130</b>	<b>304,056,130</b>

# National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 1967/013618/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Statement of Cash Flows

	Note(s)	2022 R	2021 R
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Cash receipts from donors		144,724,842	177,398,814
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(138,027,280)	(110,701,960)
Cash generated from operations	18	6,697,562	66,696,854
Interest income		455,046	410,332
Distributions received (NSRI Endowment Trust)		5,671,552	-
Finance costs		(1,023)	(1,449)
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>		<b>12,823,137</b>	<b>67,105,737</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(28,742,279)	(64,554,849)
Sale of property, plant and equipment	2	2,556,674	1,673,384
Repayment of loans advanced (NSRI Endowment Trust)		5,661,000	-
Loans advanced (NSRI Endowment Trust)		-	(5,661,000)
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>		<b>(20,524,605)</b>	<b>(68,542,465)</b>
<b>Total cash movement for the year</b>		<b>(7,701,468)</b>	<b>(1,436,728)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		15,298,826	16,735,554
<b>Total cash at end of the year</b>	8	<b>7,597,358</b>	<b>15,298,826</b>

# National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 1967/013618/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Accounting Policies

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### 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, except for the measurement of investment properties, 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

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS for SME's requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that may affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

##### Key sources of estimation uncertainty

##### Residual values and useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over the useful lives of the assets, taking into account the residual value. Useful lives and residual value is determined on a yearly basis. Useful lives are influenced by development in technology, maintenance programs and future productivity. The future market situation, including the cost to sell the assets, determines the residual values. The residual values and useful lives of assets are based on management estimates. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis. This method does not necessarily represent the actual use of the asset.

##### Provisions

Provisions are inherently based on assumptions and estimates using the best information available.

The timing of leave pay is uncertain as leave pay is only payable when an employee leaves the employment of the company or utilised when an employee takes leave. The provision is measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

##### Fair value estimation

The valuation process requires management to always first consider whether there is a quoted price in an active market for an identical or similar asset. If no such quoted price exists, then the fair value is determined by reference to a recent binding sale agreement or a recent transaction for an identical or similar asset.

##### Fair value of investment property

The fair value of investment property is derived from current market prices of comparable real estate. The fair value is based on a valuation made by an independent valuator who holds a recognised and relevant valuation licence and has recent experience in valuing property in the same location as the company's investment property. The fair value of the investment property is disclosed in note 3.

#### 1.2 Investment property

Investment property is land and buildings held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; or for sale in the ordinary course of business.

Investment property is initially measured at cost and subsequently at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. If the fair value of investment property cannot be measured reliably without undue cost or effort, then it is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment.

# National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 1967/013618/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Accounting Policies

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### 1.2 Investment property (continued)

Mixed use property, i.e., property used both for administrative purposes and to earn rentals, is separated between investment property and property, plant and equipment on the basis of floor space occupied for each type of use. The portion of property classified as investment property is initially measured at cost and subsequently at fair value recognised in surplus or deficit. If the fair value of the investment property component cannot be measured without undue cost or effort, then the entire property is accounted for as property, plant and equipment and measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment.

### 1.3 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.

The initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing an asset and restoring the site on which it is located is also included in the cost of property, plant and equipment, when such dismantling, removal and restoration is obligatory.

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

Major spare parts and stand by equipment which are expected to be used for more than one period are included in property, plant and equipment.

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.

Mixed use property, i.e., property used both for administrative purposes and to earn rentals, is separated between investment property and property, plant and equipment on the basis of floor space occupied for each type of use. The portion of property classified as property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost and subsequently at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, except for land which is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. If the fair value of the investment property component cannot be measured without undue cost or effort, then the entire property is accounted for as property, plant and equipment and measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment, except for land which is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

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

Leased assets are depreciated in a consistent manner over the shorter of their expected useful lives and the lease term.

# National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 1967/013618/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Accounting Policies

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

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

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Buildings	Straight line	20 years
Leasehold property	Straight line	20 years
Motor vehicles		
• Rescue vehicles and trailers	Straight line	5 years
• Quad Bikes	Straight line	7 years
• Tractors	Straight line	10 years
Watercraft		
• Boats	Straight line	10 to 40 years
• Boat engines	Straight line	10 to 20 years
• Boat equipment	Straight line	5 to 10 years
• Jetskis and waverunners	Straight line	10 years
Equipment		
• IT equipment	Straight line	3 to 5 years
• Rescue and Medical equipment	Straight line	8 to 10 years
• Office equipment	Straight line	7 years
• Call centre office equipment	Straight line	5 years

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

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 surplus or deficit 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.

### 1.4 Goodwill

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities.

Subsequently goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment. Goodwill amortisation is calculated by applying the straight-line method to its estimated useful life of 5 years.

# National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 1967/013618/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Accounting Policies

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### 1.5 Financial instruments

#### Initial measurement

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

#### Financial instruments at amortised cost

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

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

#### Financial instruments at cost

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

Equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably without undue cost or effort 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 surplus and deficit.

If a reliable measure of fair value is no longer available without undue cost or effort, then the fair value at the last date that such a reliable measure was available is treated as the cost of the instrument. The instrument is then measured at cost less impairment until management are able to measure fair value without undue cost or effort.

### 1.6 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 - lessor

Operating lease income is recognised as an income 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 receipt of payments is 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.

#### 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.



# National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 1967/013618/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Accounting Policies

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### 1.7 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell, on the first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis.

The cost of inventories includes the cost to purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of the inventories are expensed and the related revenue is recognised in surplus or deficit.

### 1.8 Impairment of assets

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

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

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

### 1.9 Equity and non-distributable income

The company is incorporated as a Non-Profit Company under the Companies Act, 71 of 2008. As such, no part of its income, accumulated funds or property, shall be transferred to the members.

Transfers to the NSRI Endowment Trust, a Trust established to provide funding for the capital expenditure requirements of the National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC, are charged directly to equity.

### 1.10 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.

#### Defined contribution plans

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### Post-employment medical benefits

Payments to post-employment defined contribution plans are charged as an expense as they fall due.

### 1.11 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when the company has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the company 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.

# National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 1967/013618/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Accounting Policies

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### 1.12 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.

### 1.13 Revenue

Revenue from the shop, is recognised to the extent that the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership of goods to the buyer. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding sales taxes and discounts.

Revenue from fundraising and donations, including legacies and bequests, is recognised to the extent that the company has deposited or received the funds. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Distributions received from the NSRI Endowment Trust is recognised, in profit and loss as distributions received, to the extent that the company has deposited or received the funds. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Rental income from operating leases are recognised in accordance with the relevant rental agreement, in the period it is received or becomes receivable and is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding value added tax (as appropriate) and excluding discounts and rebates.

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

### 1.14 Donations in-kind

Donations in-kind consists of non-monetary assets, such as goods or services, received from donors for no consideration.

Goods in-kind are tangible assets, received from donors for no consideration, but may be subject to stipulations such as how the assets should be utilised. Goods in-kind is recognised as assets and revenue when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the assets will flow to the company, and the fair value of the assets can be measured reliably.

Goods in-kind are recognised as assets when the goods are received, or there is a binding arrangement to receive the goods. If goods in-kind are received without conditions attached, revenue is recognised immediately. If conditions are attached, a liability is recognised, which is reduced and revenue recognised as the conditions are satisfied.

On initial recognition, goods in-kind are measured at their fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Services in-kind include services provided to the company for no consideration and the right to utilise an asset(s) for no consideration. Services in-kind are not recognised by the company.

### 1.15 Borrowing costs

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

# National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 1967/013618/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Accounting Policies

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### 1.16 Foreign exchange

#### Foreign currency transactions

Exchange differences arising on monetary items are recognised in surplus or deficit 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 in surplus or deficit.

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

# National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 1967/013618/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2022			2021		
	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value
Land	11,094,133	-	11,094,133	11,147,762	-	11,147,762
Buildings - Freehold	43,094,636	(9,181,929)	33,912,707	43,414,636	(7,240,564)	36,174,072
Buildings - Leasehold	67,414,535	(28,989,702)	38,424,833	67,365,585	(25,625,791)	41,739,794
Motor vehicles	43,159,099	(18,084,074)	25,075,025	38,231,712	(14,769,296)	23,462,416
Office equipment	9,534,057	(4,288,366)	5,245,691	8,121,559	(2,354,006)	5,767,553
Rescue boats	144,001,233	(36,210,887)	107,790,346	124,019,511	(33,285,425)	90,734,086
<b>Total</b>	<b>318,297,693</b>	<b>(96,754,958)</b>	<b>221,542,735</b>	<b>292,300,765</b>	<b>(83,275,082)</b>	<b>209,025,683</b>

### Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2022

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Closing balance
Land	11,147,762	-	(80,000)	26,371	11,094,133
Buildings - Freehold	36,174,072	-	(85,683)	(2,175,682)	33,912,707
Buildings - Leasehold	41,739,794	48,950	-	(3,363,911)	38,424,833
Motor vehicles	23,462,416	4,927,386	-	(3,314,777)	25,075,025
Office equipment	5,767,553	1,412,498	-	(1,934,360)	5,245,691
Rescue boats	90,734,086	22,261,095	(863,522)	(4,341,313)	107,790,346
	<b>209,025,683</b>	<b>28,649,929</b>	<b>(1,029,205)</b>	<b>(15,103,672)</b>	<b>221,542,735</b>

### Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2021

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Closing balance
Land	10,587,762	560,000	-	-	11,147,762
Buildings - Freehold	26,584,478	11,182,186	-	(1,592,592)	36,174,072
Buildings - Leasehold	40,587,888	4,407,076	-	(3,255,170)	41,739,794
Motor vehicles	23,144,589	3,678,228	(92,458)	(3,267,943)	23,462,416
Office equipment	3,713,425	2,915,243	-	(861,115)	5,767,553
Rescue boats	55,133,540	41,812,116	(2,832,831)	(3,378,739)	90,734,086
	<b>159,751,682</b>	<b>64,554,849</b>	<b>(2,925,289)</b>	<b>(12,355,559)</b>	<b>209,025,683</b>

### Net carrying amounts of leased assets

Leasehold property	38,424,833	41,739,794
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### Assets under construction

Refer to note 7 Trade and Other Receivables for the progress payments made on assets in the process of construction. Furthermore, refer to note 19 Commitments, for the authorised capital expenditure commitments in relation to assets under construction.

# National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 1967/013618/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2022 R	2021 R
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### 2. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

#### Details of properties

The company owns fixed properties as follows:

- Erf 14, Kei Mouth
- Erf 154, 154 Galjoen street, Oesterbaai
- Erf 410, portion 8, St Lucia
- Erf 503, 93 Main road, Struisbaai
- Erf 698, 2 Kathleen street, Lamberts Bay
- Erf 32914, 4 Longclaw drive, Milnerton
- Erf 3363, Port Nolloth
- Erf 5436, 6 Van Imhoff way, Kommetjie
- Erf 8836, Jeffreys Bay
- Sectional title unit no. 1, Ellerton Mansions, Three Anchor Bay
- Sectional title unit no. 4, Chokka Block, Sea Vista

A schedule of property, plant and equipment is available for inspection at the business office of the company.

### 3. Investment property at fair value

#### Reconciliation of investment property at fair value - 2022

	Opening balance	Fair value adjustments	Closing balance
Investment property	10,575,154	1,655,935	12,231,089

#### Reconciliation of investment property at fair value - 2021

	Opening balance	Fair value adjustments	Closing balance
Investment property	10,206,930	368,224	10,575,154

#### Details of property

##### Erf 32914, 4 Longclaw, Marconi Beam, Milnerton

The rentable portion of the property leased to an external party

- Purchase price: 05 March 2020	9,690,123	9,690,123
- Fair value adjustment	2,540,966	885,031
	<b>12,231,089</b>	<b>10,575,154</b>

The property is a mixed-use property. The value of Investment property relates to the portion of the building that is used to earn rental income.

#### Details of valuation

The valuation was performed by applying a market comparison approach using price per square meter for buildings derived from observable market data. An average price of R7,708 per square metre has been derived from market data.

# National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 1967/013618/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2022			2021		
	Cost	Accumulated amortisation and impairment	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated amortisation and impairment	Carrying value
Goodwill	44,000,000	(35,200,000)	8,800,000	44,000,000	(26,400,000)	17,600,000
<b>Reconciliation of goodwill - 2022</b>						
				<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>Amortisation</b>	<b>Closing balance</b>
Goodwill				17,600,000	(8,800,000)	8,800,000
<b>Reconciliation of goodwill - 2021</b>						
				<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>Amortisation</b>	<b>Closing balance</b>
Goodwill				26,400,000	(8,800,000)	17,600,000
<b>Additional information</b>						
Goodwill relates to the acquisition of the call centre business and consists of the future growth in donations revenue due to decreased external costs, as well as intangible assets that could not be recognised in terms of IFRS for SMEs such as detailed processes, know-how and history of key drivers.						
<b>5. Other financial assets</b>						
<b>At amortised cost</b>						
The NSRI Endowment Trust					-	5,661,000
The loan bore no interest and was repaid in the current year.						
<b>Current assets</b>						
At amortised cost					-	5,661,000
<b>6. Inventories</b>						
Merchandise				1,059,762		962,568
<b>7. Trade and other receivables</b>						
Prepayments				988,208		1,092,986
Deposits				82,368		171,913
VAT				6,001,380		2,932,239
Other receivables				-		203,987
Prepayments on capital projects				54,424,645		25,418,473
				<b>61,496,601</b>		<b>29,819,598</b>

# National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 1967/013618/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2022 R	2021 R
<b>8. Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash on hand	6,494	6,359
Bank balances	1,966,396	9,135,703
Funds on call	4,989,275	5,615,791
Short-term deposits	635,193	540,973
	<b>7,597,358</b>	<b>15,298,826</b>
<b>9. Trade and other payables</b>		
Trade payables	31,957	300,095
Amounts received in advance	1,049,588	-
Other payables	2,755,706	3,945,997
Accrued expenses	2,871,405	1,578,958
Provision for leave pay	1,962,759	2,217,115
	<b>8,671,415</b>	<b>8,042,165</b>
<b>10. Revenue</b>		
Revenue of the company comprises of the following income streams:		
<b>Grants received</b>		
National Department of Transport	3,110,250	2,884,000
National Lottery Distribution Trust Fund	-	1,100,000
Western Cape Department of Local Government	376,000	376,000
South African Maritime Safety Authority	-	214,158
Public Bodies	1,462,803	2,646,596
	<b>4,949,053</b>	<b>7,220,754</b>
<b>Donations and bequests received</b>		
Companies	6,120,413	6,056,525
Individuals	6,558,212	7,979,422
Legacies and bequests	4,957,609	8,827,721
Shipping levies	604,600	666,707
Trusts	6,221,739	7,629,018
	<b>24,462,573</b>	<b>31,159,393</b>
<b>Sale of goods</b>		
Online store: Shopify	370,072	297,129
Retail store: V&A Waterfront	2,142,982	1,503,863
	<b>2,513,054</b>	<b>1,800,992</b>

# National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 1967/013618/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2022 R	2021 R
<b>10. Revenue (continued)</b>		
<b>Income from fundraising activities</b>		
Golf days	1,019,288	171,200
Special functions and projects	549,025	1,027,041
	<b>1,568,313</b>	<b>1,198,241</b>
<b>Call centre</b>		
Monthly giving	65,905,458	60,556,148
Car competition	28,492,003	26,661,720
Face 2 Face campaign	43,157,100	41,505,697
	<b>137,554,561</b>	<b>128,723,565</b>
<b>Service income</b>		
Service income comprises of lifeguarding services rendered.		
Service income	2,958,009	1,308,635
<b>Distributions received</b>		
The NSRI Endowment Trust	5,671,552	-
The distribution was received to fund capital acquisitions of the company.		
<b>11. Other income</b>		
Surplus on sale of assets	1,435,120	-
Fair value gains	1,655,934	368,225
Rental income	1,801,698	1,256,055
Recoveries	100,514	118,298
Insurance claims	494,070	660,357
	<b>5,487,336</b>	<b>2,402,935</b>
<b>12. Operating surplus</b>		
Operating surplus for the year is stated after accounting for the following:		
<b>Operating lease charges</b>		
Premises		
• Contractual amounts	1,638,843	1,984,352
Deficit on sale of assets	-	1,251,905
Depreciation and amortisation	23,903,672	21,155,559
Employee costs (including directors' emoluments)	75,983,109	65,843,632
<b>13. Auditor's remuneration</b>		
Fees - 2021	351,850	320,000
Fees - 2022 interim	120,750	-
	<b>472,600</b>	<b>320,000</b>



# National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 1967/013618/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2022 R	2021 R
<b>14. Investment revenue</b>		
<b>Interest revenue</b>		
Bank	455,046	410,332
<b>15. Fair value adjustments</b>		
Investment property (fair value model)	1,655,934	368,225
<b>16. Finance costs</b>		
Trade and other payables	1,023	1,449
<b>17. Taxation</b>		
<p>The company is not liable for taxation as it has been approved as a Public Benefit Organisation in terms of section 30 of the Income Tax Act and the receipts and accruals of the company are exempt in terms of section 10(1)(cN) of the Income Tax Act.</p>		
<b>18. Cash generated from operations</b>		
Net profit before taxation	23,155,466	36,432,279
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Depreciation and amortisation	23,903,672	21,155,559
Deficit (surplus) on sale of assets	(1,435,120)	1,251,905
Fair value adjustments	(1,655,934)	(368,225)
Investment income	(6,126,598)	(410,332)
Finance costs	1,023	1,449
<b>Changes in working capital:</b>		
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(97,194)	234,111
(Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables	(31,677,003)	5,992,233
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables	629,250	2,407,875
	<b>6,697,562</b>	<b>66,696,854</b>

### 19. Donations in-kind

During the year, the company received various goods for no consideration from the public. The estimated value of the donations received in-kind for the year ended 31 December 2022 amounted to R14,204,280 (2021: R15,499,122).

A schedule of donations in-kind is available for inspection at the business office of the company.

### 20. Events after the reporting period

The directors are not aware of any matter(s) or circumstances arising since the end of the financial year that has a material impact on the annual financial statements.

# National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 1967/013618/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2022 R	2021 R
<b>21. Commitments</b>		
<b>Authorised capital expenditure</b>		
<b>Already contracted for but not provided for</b>		
• Property, plant and equipment	70,382,614	34,259,650
<p>This committed expenditure will be financed by retained surpluses, existing cash resources and funds internally generated during the year.</p> <p>The commitments relate to progress payments towards the completion of the following capital projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• two ORC Vessels</li> <li>• nine Jetribs</li> <li>• a new rescue base at St Lucia</li> <li>• a new boat house at St Francis Bay</li> <li>• a new rescue base at Port Nolloth</li> <li>• a new rescue base at Qeberha</li> <li>• eight new station vehicles</li> <li>• two new swimming survival centre containers</li> <li>• a new rescue base at Table Bay</li> </ul>		
<b>Post-employment medical benefits</b>		
<p>The company is obligated to pay, medical aid contributions of executive staff members and their spouses, post-employment for the remainder of their lifetime. This benefit vests in executive staff members who have provided a minimum of 5 years continuous service to the company as executive staff members before retirement.</p> <p>The company's obligation is towards payment of the contributions to the preferred medical aid fund provider of the company and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions, or to make direct payments to employees, if the medical aid fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all benefits.</p> <p>The following table comprises the present value of the company's unfunded obligation for post-employment benefits to employees:</p>		
Present value of unfunded obligations	7,010,231	5,435,403
<p>The above obligation is based on the following important estimates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medical inflation rate: 10.40%</li> <li>• Discount rate: 11.04%</li> <li>• Weighted average duration of the obligation: 15.51 years</li> </ul> <p>Expected maturity analysis of the post-employment medical benefits:</p>		
Not later than a year	522,840	484,740
Later than 1 years, but not later than 2 years	577,215	524,973
Later than 2 years, but not later than 5 years	2,974,911	1,851,123
Later than 5 years, but not later than 10 years	5,194,240	3,878,249
Later than 10 years	7,154,015	4,711,768
<b>Total expected payments</b>	<b>16,423,221</b>	<b>11,450,853</b>

# National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 1967/013618/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2022 R	2021 R
<b>22. Related parties</b>		
<b>Relationships</b>		
Beneficiary of this Trust		The NSRI Endowment Trust
<b>Related party balances</b>		
The NSRI Endowment Trust ("Trust") was established and registered on 27 March 2013 in order to provide funding for the capital expenditure requirements of National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC ("NSRI").		
The following members of NSRI are trustees of the Trust:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• B Osrin Chairman</li><li>• C Robertson Chief Executive Officer</li><li>• M Hughes Capital Projects Director</li><li>• D Macready Non-executive Director</li><li>• R Stein Trustee</li></ul>		
The Trust is a discretionary trust in which the trustees have sole discretion in managing and distributing of the funds to the beneficiary, which means the NSRI and/or any other PBO as contemplated in section 18A(1)(b) of the Income Tax Act, as the Trustees in their sole discretion may decide from time to time.		
<b>Loan accounts - Owing (to) by related parties</b>		
The NSRI Endowment Trust	-	5,661,000
<b>Related party transactions</b>		
<b>Distributions paid to (received from) related parties</b>		
The NSRI Endowment Trust	(5,671,552)	-

# National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC

(Registration number: 1967/013618/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2022				2021
	R				R
<b>23. Directors' and prescribed officer's remuneration</b>					
Emoluments paid to Executive Directors in connection with the affairs of the company for the year ended 31 December 2022 and comparatives for 31 December 2021 are set out below:					
<b>Executive</b>					
<b>2022</b>					
<b>Directors' emoluments</b>	<b>Emoluments</b>	<b>Other benefits*</b>	<b>Annual bonus</b>	<b>Performance bonus</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Services as director or prescribed officer</b>					
C Robertson	2,189,322	454,674	184,813	554,439	3,383,248
M Hughes	1,366,311	344,388	115,338	230,676	2,056,713
U Matinise	860,931	104,094	-	-	965,025
J van Stolk	1,662,319	204,065	140,326	280,651	2,287,361
B Ayres	1,046,569	168,685	90,117	180,233	1,485,604
J Fortuin-Abrahams	1,252,558	158,914	93,721	187,443	1,692,636
	<b>8,378,010</b>	<b>1,434,820</b>	<b>624,315</b>	<b>1,433,442</b>	<b>11,870,587</b>

\*Other benefits comprise travel allowance, group life, medical and pension benefits.

### 2021

<b>Directors' emoluments</b>	<b>Emoluments</b>	<b>Other benefits*</b>	<b>Annual bonus</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Services as director or prescribed officer</b>				
C Robertson	2,037,295	729,945	170,870	2,938,110
M Hughes	1,271,434	467,209	106,636	1,845,279
U Matinise	1,200,680	308,706	100,702	1,610,088
J van Stolk	1,546,888	186,036	129,739	1,862,663
B Ayres	933,311	145,989	78,278	1,157,578
J Fortuin-Abrahams	618,268	185,293	51,522	855,083
MR Koning	193,136	49,182	-	242,318
	<b>7,801,012</b>	<b>2,072,360</b>	<b>637,747</b>	<b>10,511,119</b>

\*Other benefits comprise travel allowance, group life, medical and pension benefits.

### Non-executive

No directors' fees or emoluments were paid to the non-executive directors during the year.

## 24. Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified.

The effects of the reclassification are as follows:

### Profit or Loss

Fair value adjustments	-	(368,225)
Other income	-	368,225

# National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC

(Registration number 1967/013618/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Detailed Income Statement

	Note(s)	2022 R	2021 R
<b>Income</b>			
Grants	10	4,949,053	7,220,754
South African Maritime Safety Authority		-	214,158
National Department of Transport		3,110,250	2,884,000
Western Cape Department of Local Government		376,000	376,000
National Lottery Board		-	1,100,000
Public Bodies		1,462,803	2,646,596
Donations and bequests	10	24,462,572	31,159,393
Companies		6,120,413	6,056,525
Individuals		6,558,212	7,979,422
Legacies and bequests		4,957,609	8,827,721
Shipping levies		604,600	666,707
Trusts		6,221,739	7,629,018
Call centre	10	137,554,561	128,723,565
Sale of goods	10	2,513,054	1,800,992
Service income	10	2,958,009	1,308,635
Sundry income (insurance claims and municipal account recovery)	11	594,585	778,656
Events	10	1,568,313	1,198,241
Surplus on sale of assets	11	1,435,121	-
Investment revenue	13	455,046	410,332
Rental income	11	1,801,698	1,256,055
Fair value adjustment	14	1,655,934	368,225
<b>Income</b>		<b>179,947,946</b>	<b>174,224,848</b>
Distributions received	10	5,671,552	-
<b>Total income</b>		<b>185,619,498</b>	<b>174,224,848</b>
<b>Expenditure (refer to page 29)</b>		<b>(162,464,032)</b>	<b>(137,792,569)</b>
<b>Surplus for the period</b>		<b>23,155,466</b>	<b>36,432,279</b>

# National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC

(Registration number 1967/013618/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Detailed Income Statement

	Note(s)	2022 R	2021 R
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Banking costs		2,061,446	1,569,989
Boat running		9,267,174	7,488,666
Call centre		-	-
Cost of goods sold		1,529,212	1,216,857
Deficit on sale of assets		-	1,251,905
Depreciation and amortisation		23,903,671	21,155,558
Employee costs		75,983,109	65,843,630
Information communication technology		2,030,432	3,258,363
Insurance		2,140,705	1,315,811
Marketing expenditure		7,351,232	6,453,774
Office expenditure		4,732,722	3,151,841
Professional fees		5,105,237	4,648,974
Property expenses		8,652,239	7,206,622
Station expenditure		9,174,596	7,428,067
Travel and accomodation (Volunteer training)		10,532,256	5,802,513
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>162,464,032</b>	<b>137,792,569</b>

# National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa NPC

(Registration number 1967/013618/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

## National Lottery Distribution Trust Fund

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The following assets funded by the National Lottery Board are still in use:

- Project No. 23741-2007  
Spirit of Lotto boat East London (DTE 1637 A) - purchased 2009
  
- Project No. 36144 - 2008  
Rescue Vehicle Richard Bay (CA 800 658) - purchased 2010  
Rescue Vehicle Port Nolloth (CA 800 690) - purchased 2010  
Oyster Bay 5.5m Boat (DTC 8314 C) - purchased 2010  
Gordons Bay 5.5m Boat (DTC 8313 C) - purchased 2010
  
- Project No. 41163 - 2009  
Port Alfred 8.5m (DTC 8403B) - purchased 2012