

**CENTRE FOR THE AIDS PROGRAMME OF RESEARCH  
IN SOUTH AFRICA NPC**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
for the year ended 31 December 2023**

**CENTRE FOR THE AIDS PROGRAMME OF RESEARCH IN SOUTH AFRICA NPC**  
**(REGISTRATION NUMBER: 2002/024027/08)**  
**(Non-Profit Company)**

**General Information**

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<b>DIRECTORS</b>	Prof A Bawa (Universities South Africa) Prof JM Frantz (University of the Western Cape) Prof LP Fried (Columbia University, New York) Prof SS Abdool Karim (Director: CAPRISA) Justice LV Theron (Constitutional Court of South Africa) Dr K Naidoo (Director: CAPRISA) Dr JH Beare (The Beare Group) Ms TL Jones (Positive Dialogue) Mr ARDH Moosa (Willowton Group) Ms A Nortier (Investec Wealth and Management) Dr HW Sherwin (ELMA Philanthropies Services) Prof ST Harrison (University of Cape Town) Prof M Moshabela (University of KwaZulu-Natal) Prof A Puren (National Institute for Communicable Diseases) Prof Q Abdool Karim (Director: CAPRISA) Ms B Ntuli – Chairperson (The Foschini Group) Mr M Rajab – Deputy Chair (New National Assurance)
<b>NATURE OF BUSINESS</b>	During the year the company continued to conduct HIV Research, financed by grants received from various donors both local and international.
<b>AUDITOR</b>	PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc
<b>BANKERS</b>	ABSA Bank Limited Investec Bank Limited
<b>REGISTERED OFFICE</b>	Doris Duke Medical Research Institute Building University of KwaZulu Natal 719 Umbilo Road Congella 4013
<b>REGISTRATION NUMBER</b>	2002/024027/08
<b>DOMICILE AND COUNTRY INCORPORATION</b>	Republic of South Africa

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## **PREPARER OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The annual financial statements have been prepared under the supervision of the Chief Financial Officer S Panday CA (SA).

## **LEVEL OF ASSURANCE**

These annual financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008.

**STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2023**

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The directors are required in terms of the Companies Act 71 of 2008 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 International Financial Reporting Standards. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

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

The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the company and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors 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 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 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 company's external auditors have examined the annual financial statements and their report is presented on pages 5 and 6.

The annual financial statements and additional schedules set out on pages 7 to 30, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board on 23 May 2024 and is signed on its behalf by:



**Professor SS Abdool Karim**

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2023**

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**NATURE OF BUSINESS**

During the year the company continued to conduct HIV Research, funded by grants received from various donors both local and International.

**RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The results of operations for the year under review are set out in the financial statements and are detailed in the annexed statement of comprehensive income.

**PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

Additions to property, plant and equipment for the year amounted to R23 801 511(2022: R10 502 693).

**DIRECTORS**

Particulars of the present directors are given on page 1.

**EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO YEAR END**

No material fact or circumstance has occurred between the financial year-end and the date of this report.

**GOING CONCERN**

The directors considered that the company has adequate resources to continue operating for the foreseeable future and that it is therefore appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the company's financial statements. The directors have satisfied themselves that the company is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient funding facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements.

**AUDITORS**

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. have been appointed as auditors in terms of section 90 of the Companies Act 71 of 2008.

To the Members of Centre for the AIDS Programme of Research in South Africa NPC

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### *Our opinion*

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Centre for the AIDS Programme of Research in South Africa NPC (the Company) as at 31 December 2023, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

### **What we have audited**

Centre for the AIDS Programme of Research in South Africa NPC's financial statements set out on pages 7 to 30 comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

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### *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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Independence**

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' *Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors* (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)*.

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### *Other information*

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Centre for the AIDS Programme of Research in South Africa NPC Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023", which includes the Report of the Directors as required by the Companies Act of South Africa. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

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T: +27 (0) 31 271 2000, F: +27 (0) 31 815 2000, [www.pwc.co.za](http://www.pwc.co.za)

Chief Executive Officer: L S Machaba

The Company's principal place of business is at 4 Lisbon Lane, Waterfall City, Jukskei View, where a list of directors' names is available for inspection.  
Reg. no. 1998/012055/21, VAT reg.no. 4950174682

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## *Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements*

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the 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.

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## *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements*

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 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 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 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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*PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.*

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.  
Director: Y Kharwa  
Registered Auditor  
Durban, South Africa  
30 May 2024

**CENTRE FOR THE AIDS PROGRAMME OF RESEARCH IN SOUTH AFRICA NPC**  
**(REGISTRATION NUMBER: 2002/024027/08)**  
**(Non-Profit Company)**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**As at 31 December 2023**

	Notes	2023 R	2022 R
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	5	53 030 162	43 582 813
<b>Current assets</b>			
Financial assets - Investments	8	73 487 947	49 205 117
Trade and other receivables	6	100 638 963	59 145 345
Cash and cash equivalents	7	36 451 357	62 367 792
		<u>210 578 267</u>	<u>170 718 253</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u><b>263 608 429</b></u>	<u><b>214 301 066</b></u>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Funds</b>			
Accumulated funds	16	125 121 545	104 444 865
Sustainability reserve	16	113 632 491	94 114 706
		<u>11 489 054</u>	<u>10 330 159</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	9	27 550 690	25 419 998
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	9	7 174 443	4 762 522
Deferred income	10	103 761 751	79 673 681
Lease liability	11	-	-
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<u><b>138 486 884</b></u>	<u><b>109 856 201</b></u>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<u><b>263 608 429</b></u>	<u><b>214 301 066</b></u>



**CENTRE FOR THE AIDS PROGRAMME OF RESEARCH IN SOUTH AFRICA NPC**  
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**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2023**

	Notes	2023 R	2022 R
<b>Revenue</b>		<b>358 424 427</b>	272 960 710
Operating expenses	<b>2</b>	<b>(352 153 797)</b>	(277 784 328)
<b>Operating surplus/(deficit) for the year</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6 270 630</b>	(4 823 618)
Other income	<b>4</b>	<b>1 248 054</b>	10 788 840
Finance income	<b>3</b>	<b>4 319 385</b>	4 247 830
Fair value gain on investments	<b>8</b>	<b>7 910 587</b>	1 349 472
Profit/(loss) on Sale of Asset	<b>5</b>	<b>4 214</b>	(34 176)
Foreign exchange gain / (loss)	<b>15</b>	<b>923 810</b>	(18 032)
<b>Total surplus and comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>20 676 680</b>	11 510 316
Transferred to sustainability reserve		<b>(1 158 894)</b>	(1 170 822)
<b>Increase/(decrease) in accumulated funds balance</b>		<b>19 517 786</b>	10 339 494

**CENTRE FOR THE AIDS PROGRAMME OF RESEARCH IN SOUTH AFRICA NPC**  
**(REGISTRATION NUMBER: 2002/024027/08)**  
**(Non-Profit Company)**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2023**

	<b>Sustainability Reserve R</b>	<b>Accumulated Funds R</b>	<b>Total R</b>
<b>Balance at 1 January 2022</b>	9 159 338	83 775 211	92 934 549
Total surplus and comprehensive income for the year	-	11 510 316	11 510 316
Transfer to Sustainability Reserve	1 170 822	(1 170 822)	-
<b>Balance at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>10 330 159</b>	<b>94 114 705</b>	<b>104 444 865</b>
<b>Balance at 1 January 2023</b>	10 330 159	94 114 705	104 444 865
Total surplus and comprehensive income for the year		<b>20 676 680</b>	<b>20 676 680</b>
Transfer to Sustainability Reserve	<b>1 158 894</b>	<b>(1 158 894)</b>	-
<b>Balance at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>11 489 054</b>	<b>113 632 491</b>	<b>121 125 544</b>

**CENTRE FOR THE AIDS PROGRAMME OF RESEARCH IN SOUTH AFRICA NPC**  
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**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2023**

	Notes	2023 R	2022 R
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Cash (utilised in)/generated by operations	15	8 737 656	43 002 563
Interest received		4 319 385	3 402 229
Finance costs paid		-	-
<b>Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities</b>		<b>13 057 041</b>	<b>46 404 792</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Proceeds on sale of assets		276 469	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(23 801 511)	(10 502 693)
Purchase of investments		(15 837 040)	(47 500 000)
Reinvestment of net investment income		(535 203)	
Transfer to Cash & Cash Equivalents			24 068 313
<b>Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities</b>		<b>(38 973 474)</b>	<b>(33 934 380)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Principal element of lease payment		-	(261 033)
<b>Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing activities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>(261 033)</b>
Net /(decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(26 840 244)	12 209 378
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year</b>		<b>62 367 792</b>	<b>50 176 445</b>
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)		923 810	(18 032)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	7	<b>36 451 357</b>	<b>62 367 792</b>

## **1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

### **1.1 Corporate information**

Centre for the AIDS Programme of Research in South Africa is a Non-Profit Company in terms of the Companies Act 2008.

### **1.2 Basis of preparation**

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and on the historical cost basis except where otherwise stated; and incorporate the following principal accounting policies which conform to International Financial Reporting Standards and which are consistent with those applied in the previous year. The South African Rand (R) is used as the functional currency.

### **1.3 Significant accounting judgments and estimates**

The preparation of the annual financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future.

#### ***Judgments***

There are no judgments that have been made by management that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

#### ***Estimation and assumptions***

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

#### ***Depreciation rates and residual values***

At the beginning of each financial period management reviews the useful lives and residual values of property and equipment; and adjusts these if appropriate.

#### ***Long service award accrual***

The company has a policy of issuing employees with long service awards. The entity has thus calculated the total value of the amounts to be paid out to employees, this involved estimation regarding retirement age, attrition rate of employees, cost of awards and inflation.

## **1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

### **1.4 Revenue recognition**

#### *Grants*

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a funder and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The principle activity from which CAPRISA generates its revenue relates to designated income from contracts, grants and donations. Funds are received to undertake specific activities as outlined in their respective agreements. These agreements outline the performance obligations against which revenue is recognised. Performance obligations are satisfied either at a point in time where there are specific milestones or over time where the contracts are structured as such.

Revenue is recognised when the performance obligation relating to each specific contract has been satisfied. Where performance obligations are satisfied over time, CAPRISA adopts an input method based on the costs incurred to date as a percentage of the total cost of the contract as a measure of the percentage of completion of the contract. Given the nature of the contracts completed over time, this method provides a faithful depiction of the transfer of services for performance obligations satisfied over time.

#### *Interest income*

Finance income is recognised as the interest accrues to the company.

#### *Dividend income*

Dividends are recognised when the company's right to receive payment has been established.

#### *Other income*

The company generates incidental income through non-core activities. The company recognises this income as other income when the right to receive payment has been established.

### **1.5 Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Assets costing less than R10 000 are written off in the year of acquisition, except for computers which are capitalised and depreciated.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method, at rates calculated to write off the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives, to nil residual values or in the case of leasehold improvements over the terms of the lease as follows:

Laboratory, computers and office equipment	5 - 10 years
Office furniture	5 years
Motor Vehicles	5 years
Leasehold improvements	5 - 10 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are assessed annually at the reporting date.

**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (continued)

**1.6 Leases**

The company leases various properties and other assets. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 1 to 10 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the company. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis.

Lease liabilities include the net present value of the fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable, and the lease payments are discounted using the company's incremental borrowing rate.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost and comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-lined basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

**1.7 Expenditure recognition**

Unless another standard permits the expenditure to be added to the cost of an asset, expenditure is recognised in surplus/deficit as incurred.

**1.8 Financial instruments**

Financial instruments recognised on the statement of financial position include assets classified as available for sale, cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables. Financial instruments are initially measured at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration given or received including transaction costs when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and any subsequent measurement adjustments are made in accordance with the specific instrument related provisions of IFRS 9: Financial Instruments.

*Assets classified as available-for-sale*

Subsequent to initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value. A fair value gain or loss on an available-for-sale financial asset shall be recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognised. At that time, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income shall be reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. However, interest calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in profit or loss. Dividends on an available-for-sale equity instrument are recognised in profit or loss when the entity's right to receive payment is established. If there is objective evidence of impairment for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss – measured

**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (continued)

**1.8 Financial instruments** (continued)

as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss – is recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses on equity instruments that were recognised in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss in a subsequent period.

*Trade and other receivables*

Trade and other receivables are classified as loans and receivables originated by the entity and are subsequently measured at amortised cost (using the effective interest rate method) less any impairment thereon. Trade and other receivables being short term in nature, are carried at cost as the effect of imputing interest is considered immaterial.

*Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents amounts disclosed in the statement of cash flows comprise of cash on hand and balances with banks.

*Trade and other payables*

Trade and other payables are classified as financial liabilities and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Trade payables, being short term in nature, are carried at cost as the effect of imputing interest is considered to be insignificant.

*Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities*

*a) Financial assets*

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised where:

- the entity has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either:
  - (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
  - (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

*b) Financial liabilities*

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

*Impairment of financial assets*

The company assesses at each reporting date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (continued)

**1.8 Financial instruments** (continued)

*a) Assets carried at amortised cost*

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). The carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced either directly or through use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss shall be recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If it is determined that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, the asset is included in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and that group of financial assets is collectively assessed for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairments.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the income statement, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date.

**1.9 Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events, when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and when a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of comprehensive income net of any reimbursement.

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle obligations and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

**1.10 Taxation**

*Current income tax*

The company is exempt from tax in terms of the income Tax Act.

*Value added tax*

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of value added tax.



**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (continued)

**1.11 Short-term employee benefits**

The cost of all short-term employee benefits is recognised during the period in which the employee renders the related service. The accruals for employee entitlements to wages, salaries, and annual leave represent the amount which the Company has a present obligation to pay as a result of employees' services provided to reporting date.

**1.12 Impairment of non-financial assets**

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its fair value and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generated cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

**1.13 Foreign currency translation**

*Measurement currency*

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency that best reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to the company ('the measurement currency').

*Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the measurement currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions, and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except when deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Translation differences on debt securities and other monetary financial assets measured at fair value are included in foreign exchange gains and losses. Translation differences on non-monetary items such as equities held for trading are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on available-for-sale equities are included in the revaluation reserve in equity.

**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**1.13 Foreign currency translation (continued)**

Exchange differences that result from a severe devaluation of a currency against which there is no practical means of hedging and which affects liabilities that cannot be settled, and that arise directly on the recent acquisition of an asset invoiced in a foreign currency, are included in the carrying amount of the related asset. The asset is impaired if the adjusted carrying amount exceeds the lower of replacement cost and the amount recoverable from the sale or use of the asset.

**1.14 Standards and amendments in issue not yet effective**

At the date of authorisation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023, the following Standards and Interpretations applicable to the company were in issue but not yet effective. None of the standards issued and effective in future years is expected to have a direct impact on the statement of financial position:

<b>Number</b>	<b>Effective date</b>	<b>Executive summary</b>
IFRS 17	2023 year end	Insurance Contracts
Amendments to IAS 1	2023 year end	Distinguish between accounting estimates and change in accounting policy
Amendments to IAS 12	2023 year end	Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction  International tax reform
Amendments to IFRS 16	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024	Leases on sale and leaseback
Amendments to IAS 1	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024	Non-current liabilities with covenants
Amendment to IAS 7 and IFRS 7	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024	Supplier finance
Amendment to IAS 21	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024	Lack of exchangeability
IFRS S1	Reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024	General requirements for disclosure of sustainability-related financial information
IFRS S2	Reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024	Climate-related disclosures

The directors do not expect that the adoption of the Standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in future periods. The above standards have not been adopted by the Company in the 2023 financial year.

	2023 R	2022 R
<b>2. Operating surplus/(deficit) for the year</b>		
Operating deficit for the year is arrived at after taking into account the following items:		
Salaries	150 764 247	126 808 145
Directors remuneration	8 047 516	7 437 672
Auditors' remuneration		
- External and donor audits	1 257 595	1 034 484
Legal and other professional fees	6 308 355	7 351 328
Repairs and maintenance	7 940 044	6 307 949
Depreciation	14 081 907	12 973 089
Operating lease costs- office equipment	1 565 256	634 699
Operating lease costs- buildings	58 050-	177 888
Lab costs	29 576 174	18 400 921
Subcontract costs	51 144 565	28 162 503
Travel	11 098 979	4 688 100
Indirect costs have been funded by the following grants, to the extent that related grant funding has been recognised in terms of the stated accounting policy:		
Clinical Trials Unit	1 777 332	1 675 567
CAP018	5 475 662	11 474 935
CAP012 (EDCTP)	10 953 941	4 165 426
CoVPN3008	882 303	2 150 488
HALT	-	505 319
TriAD	2 294 757	1 663 702
Harvest	931 070	1 280 081
Insight	923 886	515 007
Purpose 1	2 393 916	1 034 094
VMCTP	1 789 754	-
Other	12 064 505	5 300 379
Total indirect costs	<u>39 487 126</u>	<u>29 764 998</u>
Summary of indirect costs		
CAPRISA administration and finance related expenses	39 487 126	29 764 998
<b>3. Net Finance income</b>		
<b>Finance Income</b>		
Interest received - bank	3 766 946	3 880 344
Interest received – financial investments	552 439	367 486
	<u>4 319 385</u>	<u>4 247 830</u>
<b>4. Other income</b>		
Sundry income	<u>1 248 054</u>	<u>10 788 840</u>
	<u>1 248 054</u>	<u>10 788 840</u>

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**5. Property, plant and equipment**

	Leasehold Improvements	Motor vehicles	Furniture and equipment	Laboratory Equipment	Right of Use Asset	Total
	R	R	R	R	R	R
<b>2023</b>						
Beginning of year cost	52 397 984	10 605 421	25 491 810	26 767 357	11 633 474	126 896 047
- Accumulated depreciation	(34 864 660)	(5 791 806)	(18 770 132)	(15 999 244)	(7 887 391)	(83 313 234)
Net book value	17 533 324	4 813 615	6 721 678	10 768 113	3 746 083	43 582 813
- Additions	1 722 813	812 351	4 799 432	16 416 914	-	23 801 511
- Disposals	-	-	(83 747)	(188 508)	-	(272 255)
- Cost	-	(1 985 297)	(108 725)	(200 185)	-	(2 294 207)
- Accumulated depreciation	-	1 985 297	24 978	11 677	-	2 021 952
Depreciation	(5 923 963)	(1 347 032)	(2 421 066)	(2 635 926)	(1 753 918)	(14 081 907)
Balance at end of year	13 132 174	4 278 934	9 016 296	24 410 594	1 992 164	53 030 162
Made up at end of year						
- Cost	54 120 798	9 432 475	30 182 517	43 034 086	11 633 474	148 403 351
- Accumulated depreciation	(40 788 624)	(5 153 541)	(21 166 221)	(18 623 493)	(9 641 310)	(95 373 188)
Net book value	13 132 174	4 278 934	9 016 296	24 410 594	1 992 164	53 030 162

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**5. Property, plant and equipment (continued)**

	<b>Leasehold Improvements</b>	<b>Motor vehicles</b>	<b>Furniture and equipment</b>	<b>Laboratory Equipment</b>	<b>Right of Use Asset</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>
<b>2022</b>						
Beginning of year cost	49 598 823	8 364 548	22 870 085	24 512 375	11 633 474	116 979 305
- Accumulated depreciation	(28 454 156)	(5 125 699)	(16 883 436)	(14 295 154)	(6 133 473)	(70 891 920)
Net book value	21 144 665	3 238 849	5 986 649	10 217 221	5 500 001	46 087 385
- Additions	2 799 161	2 694 531	2 621 725	2 387 275	-	10 502 693
- Disposals	-	-	-	(34 176)	-	-
- Cost	(8 939 282)	(453 658)	-	(132 293)	-	(9 525 233)
- Accumulated depreciation	8 939 282	453 658	-	98 117	-	9 491 057
Depreciation	(6 410 502)	(1 119 765)	(1 886 696)	(1 802 207)	(1 753 918)	12 973 089
Balance at end of year	17 533 324	4 813 615	6 721 678	10 768 113	3 746 083	43 582 813
Made up at end of year						
- Cost	52 397 984	10 605 421	25 491 810	26 767 357	11 633 474	126 896 047
- Accumulated depreciation	(34 864 660)	(5 791 806)	(18 770 132)	(15 999 244)	(7 887 391)	(83 313 234)
Net book value	17 533 324	4 813 615	6 721 678	10 768 113	3 746 083	43 582 813

	<b>2023</b> <b>R</b>	<b>2022</b> <b>R</b>
<b>6. Trade and other receivables</b>		
Donor reimbursement receivable	<b>95 493 813</b>	52 767 270
VAT receivable	<b>5 145 150</b>	6 378 075
	<b><u>100 638 963</u></b>	<b><u>59 145 345</u></b>

It should be noted that the entity considers trade and other receivables to be fully recoverable. The company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measure at amortised cost. Loss allowances for trade receivables and specifically for donor reimbursement receivables is measured using the simplified approach at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information. The expected loss rates are based on the historical credit losses experienced within the past 3 financial years. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the donors to remit funds in line with the contractual arrangements in place. The majority of the trade and other receivable balances above comprises of funds receivable from donors for which funding contracts are in place. There have been no historical credit losses in respect of these arrangements and with the respective donors and therefore the risk of non-recovery is very low. The company does not raise a general provision for all donor reimbursement receivables due to the high quality of the donors and the impeccable collection history. The expected credit loss has been assessed to be insignificant.

The other classes within trade and other receivables do contain impaired assets.

## **7. Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash in bank	<b>35 997 078</b>	62 107 522
Cash on hand	<b>454 279</b>	260 270
	<b><u>36 451 357</u></b>	<b><u>62 367 792</u></b>

The following bank balances are held in a foreign currency:

ZAR Amounts held in United States Dollars	<b>711 965</b>	3 375 475
ZAR Amounts held in Euros	<b>1 683</b>	9 777 936
ZAR Amounts held in Great British Pounds	<b>204 081</b>	-

### **Credit quality of cash at bank and short-term deposits, excluding cash on hand**

The credit quality of cash at bank and short-term deposits, excluding cash on hand that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings:

Credit rating	P – 3
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	<b>2023 R</b>	<b>2022 R</b>
<b>8. Financial assets</b>		
Fixed deposits	<b>8 154 921</b>	-
Fixed deposits are held for a maximum term of one year		
Credit rating		P – 3
<b>Investment at fair value through profit and loss</b>		
Opening Balance	49 205 117	-
Additions	15 837 040	47 500 000
Reinvestment of net investment income	<b>535 203</b>	<b>355 645</b>
Fair value gain on investments	<b>7 910 587</b>	<b>1 349 472</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>73 487 947</b>	<b>49 205 117</b>

**9. Trade and other payables**

Trade payables	<b>4 146 795</b>	2 812 319
Accruals	<b>311 360</b>	311 360
Leave pay accrual	<b>2 569 438</b>	1 283 593
Long service award accrual (Current)	<b>146 850</b>	355 250
	<b>7 174 443</b>	4 762 522
Long service award accrual (Non-Current)	<b>27 550 690</b>	25 419 998
	<b>34 725 133</b>	30 182 520

**10. Deferred income**

	<b>Opening Balance R</b>	<b>Donor Funds Received R</b>	<b>Grants Utilised R</b>	<b>Closing Balance R</b>
<b>2023</b>	<b>79 673 681</b>	<b>57 209 203</b>	<b>(33 121 133)</b>	<b>103 761 751</b>
2022	50 435 365	54 065 514	(24 827 198)	79 673 681

The deferred income refers to income received, but not realised until all contractual grant obligations have been fulfilled, or the time period of the grant has lapsed.

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>
<b>11. Leases</b>		
Lab Equipment	-	-
Lease liability balance at beginning of the year	-	261 033
New leases raised	-	-
Interest – Lease liabilities	-	-
Lease payments	-	(261 033)
	-	-
The above balances have been disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:		
Current lease liability	-	-
Non-current lease liability	-	-
	-	-

**Lease of equipment ended in 2022 financial year.**

## **12. Taxation**

The company is registered as an “association not for gain” in terms of section 21 of the Companies Act of South Africa, and is exempt from taxation in terms of section 10(1)(cN) of the Income Tax Act. Accordingly, no provision for current taxation has been raised.

## **13. Financial instruments**

The company's principal financial instruments comprise cash and short-term deposits. The company has various other financial assets and liabilities such as other receivables and trade payables, which arise directly from its operations. Other receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the company's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

### **13.1 Fair value of financial instruments**

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (i.e. an exit price). The fair values of the company's financial instruments, which principally comprise bank and cash balances, investment in shares, receivables and accounts payable approximate their statement of financial position carrying values.



### 13.2 Classification of financial instruments

	<b>Loans and receivables 2023 R</b>	<b>Loans and receivables 2022 R</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Trade and other receivables	100 638 963	59 145 345
Cash and cash equivalents	36 451 357	62 367 792
Total	<u>137 090 320</u>	<u>121 513 136</u>
	<b>Financial liability at amortised cost 2023 R</b>	<b>Financial liability at amortised cost 2022 R</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Trade payables and accruals	4 146 795	2 812 319
Deferred income	103 761 751	79 673 618
Total	<u>107 908 546</u>	<u>82 485 937</u>
	<b>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss 2023 R</b>	<b>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss 2022 R</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>	<u>73 487 947</u>	<u>49 205 117</u>

### 14. Financial risk management

The company's operating activities expose it to various financial risks that, if left unmanaged, could adversely impact on current or future earnings. Although not necessarily mutually exclusive, these financial risks are categorised separately according to their different generic risk characteristics and include market risk (foreign currency risk, price risk and cash flow interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The company is actively engaged in the management of all of these financial risks in order to minimise their potential adverse impact on the company's financial performance. The company does not take positions on derivative contracts speculatively and only enters into contractual arrangements with counterparties that have investment grade credit ratings.

#### Market risk

The company activities are exposed primarily to foreign exchange, price risk on its investment in shares and cash flow interest rate risk. Although the company's cash flows are exposed to movements in key input and output prices, such movements represent economic rather than residual financial risk inherent in commodity payables and receivables. These risks are actively monitored on a continuous basis and managed. Refer to the sections below for information on how these risks are managed.

#### **14. Financial risk management (continued)**

##### **Exchange rate risk**

Foreign currency transactions constitute a risk, especially as all foreign grants are denominated in United States Dollars or Euros, the receipt of which, by way of a series of tranches, is spread over an extended period of time. The entity manages this risk by holding these foreign denominated funds in a USD or Euro denominated bank account and converting it to Rands when the exchange rate is favourable.

##### **Foreign currency sensitivity analysis**

Foreign exchange risk sensitivity analysis has been performed on the foreign currency exposures inherent in the company's financial assets and financial liabilities at the reporting dates presented. The sensitivity analysis provides an indication of the impact on the company's reported earnings of reasonably possible changes in the currency exposures embedded within the functional currency environments that the company operates in. Reasonably possible changes are based on an analysis of historic currency volatility, together with any relevant assumptions regarding near term future volatility. A 10% weakening of the Rand against the US Dollar would have increased the surplus by R1 301 472(2022: R5 704 553). A 10% weakening of the Rand against the Euro would have increased the surplus by R3 396 (2022: R17 698 064). A 10% weakening of the Rand against the Great British Pound would have increased the surplus by R474 896.

The calculations below are performed under the assumption that all other variables remain constant.

<b>Foreign Denominated balances:</b>	<b>2023 R</b>	<b>2022 R</b>
ABSA USD CFC Account balance:	<b>711 965</b>	3 375 475
Exchange rate at year end	<b>18.28</b>	16.97
10% change in exchange rate	<b>1.83</b>	1.69
Impact on total comprehensive surplus	<b>1 301 472</b>	5 704 553
ABSA EURO CFC Account balance:	<b>1 683</b>	9 777 936
Exchange rate at year end	<b>20.18</b>	18.12
10% change in exchange rate	<b>2.02</b>	1.81
Impact on total comprehensive surplus	<b>3 396</b>	17 698 064
ABSA GBP CFC Account balance:	<b>204 081</b>	-
Exchange rate at year end	<b>23.27</b>	-
10% change in exchange rate	<b>2.33</b>	-
Impact on total comprehensive surplus	<b>474 896</b>	-

##### **Cash flow interest rate risk**

The company holds cash and cash equivalents. Consequently, it is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk.

The company's accounting policy stipulates that all borrowings are held at amortised cost.

#### **14. Financial risk management (continued)**

##### **Cash flow interest rate risk**

This risk is managed by ensuring that cash and investments are invested in the manner that is most favourable to the entity.

##### **Management of cash and cash equivalents**

Cash comprises cash on hand, and short-term deposits. Arrangements are in place, to ensure that cash is utilised most efficiently for the ongoing working capital needs of the company and that the company earns the most advantageous rates of interest available.

Net variable rate debt represents variable rate debt (which excludes deferred grant liabilities) less cash and cash equivalents. Reasonably possible changes in interest rates have been applied to net variable rate debt, in order to provide an indication of the possible impact on the company's statement of comprehensive income.

Net variable rate debt sensitivity analysis

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>
Cash flow interest rate risk exposures and sensitivities		
Total debt	<b>110 936 195</b>	83 705 723
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	<b>(36 451 357)</b>	(62 367 792)
Less: Investments	<b>(73 487 947)</b>	(49 205 117)
Net borrowings	<b>996 891</b>	(27 867 186)

##### **Price risk**

The company is not exposed to any price risk.

#### 14. Financial risk management (continued)

##### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a contractual counterparty will default on its contractual obligations to the company and that the company would suffer financial loss as a consequence of such a default. The company's credit risk is mainly confined to the risk of donors defaulting on contractual funding. This risk is controlled through ensuring that excessive expenditure on any grant is delayed until the grant funding is received. The entity also receives the bulk of its funding from reliable institutions. Any credit risk arising from cash deposits is deemed to be insignificant on the basis that all relevant counterparties are investment grade entities. Full disclosure of the company's maximum exposure to credit risk is presented in the following table.

	2023 R	2022 R
<b>Exposure to credit risk</b>		
Trade and other receivables	100 638 963	59 145 345
Cash and cash equivalents	36 451 357	62 367 792
Financial assets - Investments	73 487 947	49 205 177
	<u>210 578 267</u>	<u>170 718 253</u>

##### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company could experience difficulties in meeting its commitments to creditors as financial liabilities fall due for payment. The company manages its liquidity risk by using reasonable and retrospectively assessed assumptions to forecast the future cash-generative capabilities and working capital requirements of the business and by maintaining sufficient reserves. The company manages its current ratio to ensure that it has adequate resources to cover its liabilities. The entity also manages spending in line with its grant income and cash inflows and utilises budgets to assist with this process.

The maturity profile of the financial instruments is summarised as follows; and represent undiscounted cash flows:

	<Between 1 – 3 months R	<1 year R	> 1 year R	Total R
<b>2023</b>				
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Trade and other receivables	100 638 963			100 638 963
Cash and cash equivalents	36 451 357			36 451 357
Financial Assets - Investments		8 154 921	65 330 026	73 487 957
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Deferred grant income		103 761 751		103 761 751
Trade and other payables	4 605 005	2 569 438	27 550 690	34 725 133

#### 14. Financial risk management (continued)

	<Between 1 – 3 months R	<1 year R	> 1 year R	Total R
<b>2022</b>				
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Trade and other receivables	59 145 345	-	-	59 145 345
Cash and cash equivalents	18 593 273	43 774 519	-	62 367 792
Financial Assets - Investments	-	49 205 117	-	49 205 117
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Deferred grant income	-	79 673 681	-	79 673 681
Trade and other payables	2 812 319	1 239 703	26 130 498	30 182 520

	<b>2023 R</b>	<b>2022 R</b>
<b>15. Cash generated from operations</b>		
Total comprehensive surplus	<b>20 676 680</b>	11 510 316
Adjusted for:		
(Profit)/Loss on sale of asset	<b>(4 214)</b>	34 176
Depreciation	<b>14 081 907</b>	12 973 089
Fair value gain on investment	<b>(7 910 587)</b>	(1 349 472)
Finance income	<b>(4 319 385)</b>	(4 247 830)
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	<b>(923 810)</b>	18 032
	<b>21 600 591</b>	18 938 311
Changes in working capital		
(Increase) in trade and other receivables	<b>(41 493 618)</b>	(23 553 701)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables	<b>4 542 613</b>	18 379 637
<b>Increase/(decrease) in deferred grants</b>	<b>24 088 070</b>	29 238 316
<b>Cash (utilised)/ generated from operations</b>	<b>8 737 756</b>	43 002 563

#### 16. Sustainability Reserve and Accumulated funds

The sustainability reserve represents the entity's surplus funds set aside to be utilised for future overheads in the ordinary course of business that will not be recovered via grant income. The movement in the current year is R1 158 894 (2022: R1 170 822).

Accumulated funds will be utilised to fund the conducting of HIV research.

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>
<b>17. Directors' remuneration</b>		
Prof SS Abdool Karim		
- Salary	<b>1 436 922</b>	928 474
- Bonus	<b>601 151</b>	302 072
- Allowances	<b>1 296 408</b>	1 834 243
	<b>3 334 481</b>	3 064 789
Dr Kogieleum Naidoo		
- Salary	<b>1 517 846</b>	1 406 699
- Bonuses	<b>447 265</b>	472 878
- Allowances	<b>277 374</b>	256 090
	<b>2 242 485</b>	2 135 667
Prof Q Abdool Karim		
- Salary	<b>1 310 239</b>	1 038 805
- Bonuses	<b>450 564</b>	255 988
- Allowances	<b>709 747</b>	942 423
	<b>2 470 550</b>	2 237 216
<b>Total directors' remuneration</b>	<b>8 047 516</b>	7 437 672

#### **18. Subsequent Events**

No events, which have a material effect on the company's financial affairs, has occurred between the reporting date and the date of approval of the financial statements