

Namibian Chamber of Environment  
Annual Financial Statements  
for the year ended 30 June 2023

# Namibian Chamber of Environment

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

## General Information

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<b>Country of incorporation and domicile</b>	Namibia
<b>Nature of business and principal activities</b>	The Namibian Chamber of Environment (NCE) is an umbrella Association that provides a forum and mouthpiece for the broader environment sector, that can lobby with government and other parties, that can raise funds for its members and that can represent the sector
<b>Executive Committee</b>	C Loots C Brown M Hauptfleisch M Lindeque S Bezuidenhout M Vinte I Mupewa
<b>Registered office</b>	20 Nachtigal Street Ausspannplatz Windhoek Namibia
<b>Business address</b>	20 Nachtigal Ausspannplatz Windhoek Namibia
<b>Postal address</b>	PO Box 40723 Ausspannplatz Windhoek Namibia
<b>Bankers</b>	First National Bank of Namibia Pointbreak Wealth Management
<b>Auditors</b>	PKF-FCS Auditors Registered Accountants and Auditors Chartered Accountants (Namibia)

# Namibian Chamber of Environment

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

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# Namibian Chamber of Environment

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

## Executive Committee Members' Responsibilities and Approval

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

The executive committee members 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 executive committee members have reviewed the voluntary associations's cash flow forecast for the year to 30 June 2024 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the voluntary association 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 voluntary associations's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the voluntary associations's external auditors and their report is presented on pages 6 to 7.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 4 to 5 and pages 8 to 21, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the \_\_\_\_\_ and were signed on its behalf by:

### Approval of annual financial statements

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**C Brown**

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**C Loots**

# Namibian Chamber of Environment

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

## Executive Committee Members' Report

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### 1. Incorporation

The voluntary association was incorporated on 09 March 2016 and obtained its certificate to commence business on the same day.

The voluntary association is domiciled in Namibia where it is incorporated as a private. The address of the registered office is set out on page 1.

The executive committee members' have pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of Namibian Chamber of Environment for the year ended 30 June 2023.

### 2. Nature of business

Namibian Chamber of Environment was incorporated in Namibia with interests in the environmental sector. The voluntary association operates in Namibia.

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

### 3. 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 Namibian Common Law. 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 voluntary fund are set out in these annual financial statements.

### 4. Executive Committee Members

The executive committee members in office at the date of this report are as follows:

<b>Executive Committee Members</b>	<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Changes</b>
C Loots	South African	
C Brown	Namibian	
M Hauptfleisch	Namibian	
M Lindeque	Namibian	
S Bezuidenhout	Namibian	
M Vinte	Namibian	Appointed 25 November 2022
I Mupewa	Namibian	Appointed 25 November 2022

There have been no changes to the executive committee for the year under review.

### 5. Executive Committee Members interests in shares

During the financial year, no contracts were entered into which Executive Committee Members or officers of the voluntary association had an interest and which significantly affected the business of the voluntary association.

### 6. 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.

### 7. Going concern

The executive committee members believe that the voluntary association 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 executive committee members have satisfied themselves that the voluntary association is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The executive committee members are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the voluntary association. The executive committee members 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 voluntary association.

# Namibian Chamber of Environment

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

## Executive Committee Members' Report

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### 8. Litigation statement

The voluntary association may become involved from time to time in various claims and lawsuits incidental to the ordinary course of business. The voluntary association is not currently involved in any such claims or lawsuits, which individually or in the aggregate, are expected to have a material adverse effect on the business or its assets.

### 9. Statement of disclosure to the company's auditors

With respect to each person who is an executive member on the day that this report is approved:

- there is, so far as the person is aware, no relevant audit information of which the voluntary association's auditors are unaware; and
- the person has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as an executive committee member to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the voluntary association's auditors are aware of that information.

### 10. Terms of appointment of the auditors

PKF-FCS Auditors continued its appointment as the voluntary association's auditors for the 2023 financial year.

## Independent Auditor's Report

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### To the Shareholder of Namibian Chamber of Environment

#### Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of Namibian Chamber of Environment set out on pages 4 to 5 and on pages 8 to 19, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, 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 and the executive committee members' report.

In our opinion, the annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Namibian Chamber of Environment as at 30 June 2023, 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 Namibian Common Law.

#### 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 Annual Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the voluntary association in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of Annual Financial Statements in Namibia. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Emphasis of Matter

In common with similar organisations, it is not feasible for the voluntary association to institute accounting controls over cash collections from donations and sponsorship income, amounting to N\$ 7,860,534 prior to the initial entry of the collections in the accounting records. We were therefore unable to confirm whether all collections from donations and sponsorship income for the year ended 30 June 2023 were recorded. Thus it was impracticable for us to extend our examination beyond the receipts actually recorded. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

#### Other Information

The executive committee members are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Namibian Chamber of Environment annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023", which includes the Detailed Income Statement set out on pages 20 to 21, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report. 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 on the other information that, we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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.

# Independent Auditor's Report

## Responsibilities of the Directors for the Annual Financial Statements

The executive committee's 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 Namibian Common Law, and for such internal control as the executive committee 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 executive committee are responsible for assessing the voluntary association'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 executive committee either intend to liquidate the voluntary association or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

## 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 voluntary association's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the executive committee.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the executive committee 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 voluntary associations'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 voluntary association 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 executive committee 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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**PKF-FCS Auditors**  
**Registered Accountants and Auditors**  
**Chartered Accountants (Namibia)**  
**Per: Uwe Wolff**  
**Partner**

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**Windhoek**

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# Namibian Chamber of Environment

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

## Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2023

Figures in Namibia Dollar	Note(s)	2023	2022
<b>Assets</b>			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	622,008	83,153
Other financial assets	3	2,707,921	3,498,000
		<b>3,329,929</b>	<b>3,581,153</b>
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	4	137,166	62,356
Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,142,419	1,209,321
		<b>1,279,585</b>	<b>1,271,677</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>4,609,514</b>	<b>4,852,830</b>
<b>Equity and Liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Retained income		3,434,567	3,679,666
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	59,764	57,981
Other financial liabilities	6	1,115,183	1,115,183
		<b>1,174,947</b>	<b>1,173,164</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>4,609,514</b>	<b>4,852,830</b>

# Namibian Chamber of Environment

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## Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Namibia Dollar	Note(s)	2023	2022
Sponsorship income	8	12,327,048	9,692,869
Cost of project expenses	9	(6,136,465)	(5,739,071)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>6,190,583</b>	<b>3,953,798</b>
Other income	10	1,088,190	631,957
Operating deficit	11	(7,734,941)	(5,121,266)
<b>Operating loss</b>		<b>(456,168)</b>	<b>(535,511)</b>
Investment revenue	15	211,069	135,291
<b>Loss for the year</b>		<b>(245,099)</b>	<b>(400,220)</b>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>		<b>(245,099)</b>	<b>(400,220)</b>

# Namibian Chamber of Environment

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

## Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in Namibia Dollar	Retained income	Total equity
<b>Balance at 01 July 2021</b>	<b>4,079,886</b>	<b>4,079,886</b>
Loss for the year	(400,220)	(400,220)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>	<b>(400,220)</b>	<b>(400,220)</b>
<b>Balance at 01 July 2022</b>	<b>3,679,666</b>	<b>3,679,666</b>
Loss for the year	(245,099)	(245,099)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>	<b>(245,099)</b>	<b>(245,099)</b>
<b>Balance at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>3,434,567</b>	<b>3,434,567</b>
Note(s)		

# Namibian Chamber of Environment

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

## Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Namibia Dollar	Note(s)	2023	2022
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Cash receipts from customers		13,319,714	11,011,001
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(13,774,265)	(10,967,675)
Cash (used in) generated from operations	17	(454,551)	43,326
Interest income		211,069	135,291
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>		<b>(243,482)</b>	<b>178,617</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(613,499)	(17,641)
Movement in financial assets		790,079	(598,423)
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>		<b>176,580</b>	<b>(616,064)</b>
<b>Total cash movement for the year</b>		<b>(66,902)</b>	<b>(437,447)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1,209,321	1,646,768
<b>Total cash at end of the year</b>	5	<b>1,142,419</b>	<b>1,209,321</b>

# Namibian Chamber of Environment

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

## 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 Namibian Common Law. The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for biological assets at fair value less point of sale costs, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in Namibia Dollar.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

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

##### Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

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

##### Lease classification

The company is party to leasing arrangements, both as a lessee and as a lessor. The treatment of leasing transactions in the annual financial statements is mainly determined by whether the lease is considered to be an operating lease or a finance lease. In making this assessment, management considers the substance of the lease, as well as the legal form, and makes a judgement about whether substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred.

##### Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

The company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment when changing circumstances indicate that they may have changed since the most recent reporting date.

##### Impairment testing

The voluntary association reviews and tests the carrying value of property, plant and equipment, investment property on the cost model and intangible assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. When such indicators exist, management determine the recoverable amount by performing value in use and fair value calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. When it is not possible to determine the recoverable amount for an individual asset, management assesses the recoverable amount for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

#### 1.2 Property, plant and equipment

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

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

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

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

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

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

# Namibian Chamber of Environment

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

## Accounting Policies

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

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

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Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	10 years
Motor vehicles	Straight line	5 years
Office equipment	Straight line	10 years
Computer equipment	Straight line	5 years
Other fixed assets	Straight line	10 years

The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in profit or loss 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 profit or loss to bring the carrying amount in line with the recoverable amount.

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

### 1.3 Financial instruments

#### Initial measurement

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

#### Financial instruments at amortised cost

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

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

#### Financial instruments at cost

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

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.

# Namibian Chamber of Environment

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

## Accounting Policies

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### 1.3 Financial instruments (continued)

#### Financial instruments at fair value

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

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.

### 1.4 Tax

#### Tax expenses

The voluntary association is exempt from income tax.

### 1.5 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.

Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

#### Operating leases – lessee

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

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

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

### 1.6 Impairment of assets

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

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

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

# Namibian Chamber of Environment

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

## Accounting Policies

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### 1.7 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.

### 1.8 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.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised.

### 1.9 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the voluntary association has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership of goods to the buyer, or has rendered services under an agreement provided the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the voluntary association. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding sales taxes and discounts.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents sponsorship income (contractual and voluntary) received from members and other income.

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

### 1.10 Borrowing costs

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



# Namibian Chamber of Environment

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Namibia Dollar

2023

2022

### 2. Property, plant and equipment

	2023			2022		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value
Furniture and fixtures	110,796	(60,965)	49,831	104,666	(50,243)	54,423
Motor vehicles	597,900	(54,808)	543,092	-	-	-
Office equipment	19,735	(12,466)	7,269	19,735	(10,493)	9,242
Computer equipment	103,922	(82,329)	21,593	94,453	(75,261)	19,192
Other fixed assets	730	(507)	223	730	(434)	296
<b>Total</b>	<b>833,083</b>	<b>(211,075)</b>	<b>622,008</b>	<b>219,584</b>	<b>(136,431)</b>	<b>83,153</b>

#### Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2023

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Furniture and fixtures	54,423	6,130	(10,722)	49,831
Motor vehicles	-	597,900	(54,808)	543,092
Office equipment	9,242	-	(1,973)	7,269
Computer equipment	19,192	9,469	(7,068)	21,593
Other fixed assets	296	-	(73)	223
	<b>83,153</b>	<b>613,499</b>	<b>(74,644)</b>	<b>622,008</b>

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

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Furniture and fixtures	64,890	-	(10,467)	54,423
Office equipment	11,215	-	(1,973)	9,242
Computer equipment	9,237	17,641	(7,686)	19,192
Other fixed assets	369	-	(73)	296
	<b>85,711</b>	<b>17,641</b>	<b>(20,199)</b>	<b>83,153</b>

### 3. Other financial assets

#### At amortised cost

Pointbreak - Main	1,210,954	945,397
Pointbreak- Projects	392,978	1,257,978
Pointbreak - Aircraft	69,032	64,629
Pointbreak - GOSCAR	1,034,957	1,229,996
	<b>2,707,921</b>	<b>3,498,000</b>

NCE maintains four money market accounts (2022: four money market accounts) for investment purposes with the sole reason to generate maximum interest returns on surplus funds. The accounts have been opened for surplus funds. The accounts have been opened to account for surplus funds in the three broad categories of projects currently managed by NCE. The interest rate at year-end for these investment accounts were 7.93% (2022: 3.79%).

#### Non-current assets

At amortised cost	2,707,921	3,498,000
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# Namibian Chamber of Environment

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Namibia Dollar	2023	2022
<b>4. Trade and other receivables</b>		
Trade receivables	82,166	7,356
Deposits	55,000	55,000
	<b>137,166</b>	<b>62,356</b>
<b>Trade receivable balance comprises of:</b>		
Bulk Mining Explosives Namibia (Pty) Ltd	5,367	7,356
DW Namibia rental	1,799	-
LC Man	75,000	-
Rent deposits	55,000	55,000
	<b>137,166</b>	<b>62,356</b>
<b>5. Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash on hand	1,447	1,916
Bank balances	1,140,972	1,207,405
	<b>1,142,419</b>	<b>1,209,321</b>
<b>6. Other financial liabilities</b>		
<b>At amortised cost</b>		
GOSCAR Fund Liability	1,115,183	1,115,183
The GOSCAR Fund Liability is covered by a Point Break money market account disclosing a balance of N\$ 1,034,957 (2022: N\$ 1,229,996) (refer to note 3).		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
At amortised cost	1,115,183	1,115,183
<b>7. Trade and other payables</b>		
Trade payables	4,219	2,436
Accrued audit fees	55,545	55,545
	<b>59,764</b>	<b>57,981</b>
<b>8. Sponsorship Income</b>		
Bannerman Mining Resources Namibia	100,000	60,000
Osino Gold Exploration and Mining	-	50,000
Pupkewitz Foundation	-	300,000
Wilsdorf Mettier Future Foundation	-	661,205
Bulk Mining Explosives Namibia (Pty) Ltd	86,284	89,363
B2Gold Namiibia (Pty) Ltd	3,000,000	3,000,000
Rooikat Trust	-	113,388
Total Namibia (Pty) Ltd	527,797	704,508
Woodtiger Trust	520,200	450,000
Facilitated Environmental Initiation	7,774,250	-
Other	297,803	4,264,405
	<b>12,306,334</b>	<b>9,692,869</b>

## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Namibia Dollar

2023

2022

### 9. Cost of project expenses

#### Cost of project expenses

Bring EIS into NCE and Upgrade	189,924	234,285
GOSCARS	273,840	241,940
NCRST - OFULA	416,140	228,938
NCE Grant Fund	3,212,259	3,211,126
Other project expenses and donations	214,488	17,910
Pangolin Rewards	51,242	69,324
Student Bursary Trust Fund	1,679,472	1,261,551
Socio Economic	-	330,000
Conservation magazine	99,101	143,997
	<b>6,136,466</b>	<b>5,739,071</b>

### 10. Other income

Rental income	490,290	441,239
Sundry Income	-	190,718
Donations received	597,900	-
	<b>1,088,190</b>	<b>631,957</b>

NCE sublets part of the offices hired in terms of a lease agreement entered into for the offices situated at 20 Nachtigal Street, Windhoek, Namibia.

### 11. Operating deficit

Operating deficit include the following expenses:

#### Operating lease charges

Premises		
• Contractual amounts	718,594	671,371
Depreciation and amortisation	74,644	20,199
Employee costs	69,195	46,410

### 12. Auditor's remuneration

Fees	68,550	57,700
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### 13. Employee cost

#### Employee costs

Basic	69,195	46,410
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### 14. Depreciation, amortisation and impairments

The following items are included within depreciation, amortisation and impairments:

#### Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment	74,644	20,199
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### 15. Investment revenue

#### Interest revenue

Bank	211,069	135,291
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### 16. Taxation

No provision for taxation has been made as the voluntary association is exempt from income tax.

## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Namibia Dollar

2023

2022

### 17. Cash generated from operations

Deficit for the year	(245,099)	(400,220)
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Depreciation, amortisation, impairments and reversals of impairments	74,644	20,199
Investment income	(211,069)	(135,291)
<b>Changes in working capital:</b>		
(Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables	(74,810)	686,175
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables	1,783	(127,537)
	<u>(454,551)</u>	<u>43,326</u>

# Namibian Chamber of Environment

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

## Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Namibia Dollar	Note(s)	2023	2022
<b>Sponsorship income</b>			
Sponsorship income - various entities		4,552,798	9,692,869
Facilitated Environmental Initiation		7,774,250	-
	8	<b>12,327,048</b>	<b>9,692,869</b>
<b>Cost of of prjoect expenses</b>	9	<b>(6,136,465)</b>	<b>(5,739,071)</b>
<b>Gross surplus</b>		<b>6,190,583</b>	<b>3,953,798</b>
<b>Other income</b>			
Rental income		490,290	441,239
Donations received		597,900	190,718
		<b>1,088,190</b>	<b>631,957</b>
<b>Expenses (Refer to page 21)</b>		<b>(7,734,942)</b>	<b>(5,121,266)</b>
<b>Operating deficit</b>		<b>(456,169)</b>	<b>(535,511)</b>
Investment income	15	211,069	135,291
<b>Deficit for the year</b>		<b>(245,100)</b>	<b>(400,220)</b>

# Namibian Chamber of Environment

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

## Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Namibia Dollar	Note(s)	2023	2022
<b>Operating expenses</b>			
Accounting fees		(13,132)	(14,310)
Advertising		(35,641)	-
Advertising		(188,929)	(182,576)
Aircraft registration		(5,203)	(10,687)
Auditors remuneration	12	(68,550)	(57,700)
B2Gold Rhino Bar		-	(3,299,512)
Bank charges		(34,916)	(28,425)
Computer expenses		(19,714)	(16,901)
Consulting and professional fees		-	(4,800)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		(74,644)	(20,199)
Donations		(304,481)	(358,365)
Employee costs		(69,195)	(46,410)
Entertainment		(79,371)	(28,766)
Facilitated Environmental Initiation		(5,574,554)	-
General expenses		(23,029)	(18,254)
Insurance		(32,962)	(22,869)
Interns		-	(35,000)
Lease rentals on operating lease		(718,594)	(671,371)
Motor vehicle expenses		(137,851)	(61,173)
NCE Functions		(38,962)	-
Office expenses		(25,795)	(22,097)
Postage		(1,108)	-
Printing and stationery		(12,520)	(8,460)
Repairs and maintenance		(24,427)	(16,493)
Security		(8,837)	(7,961)
Subscriptions		(6,663)	(11,318)
Telephone and fax		(48,453)	(45,197)
Travel - local		(30,738)	-
Utilities		(156,673)	(132,422)
		<b>(7,734,942)</b>	<b>(5,121,266)</b>