

WILLIAM HUMPHREYS ART GALLERY

2024/25 ANNUAL REPORT



sport, arts & culture
Department:
Sport, Arts and Culture
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

William Humphreys
Art Gallery



an agency of the
Department of Sports, Arts and Culture



whag.co.za



053 813 1725



enquiries@whag.co.za

WILLIAM HUMPHREYS ART GALLERY



sport, arts & culture

Department:
Sport, Arts and Culture
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

William Humphreys
Art Gallery



an agency of the
Department of Sports, Arts and Culture

ANNUAL REPORT 2024/2025 FINANCIAL YEAR

© William Humphreys Art Gallery

1 Cullinan Crescent

Kimberley

South Africa

All rights reserved.

ISBN: 978-1-77997-735-9

RP118/2025

Cover Image:

Digital Gothic

Dolla Sapeta

Acrylic on Canvas

Table of Contents

PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION

General Information	6
List of Abbreviations/Acronyms	7
Foreword by the Chairperson	8
Director's Overview	9
Statement of Responsibility and Confirmation of Accuracy for the Annual Report	11
Strategic Overview	12
Legislative and Other Mandates	13
Organisational Structure	14

PART B: PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Auditor's Report: Predetermined Objectives	16
Overview of Performance	22
Institutional Programme Performance Information	26
Revenue Collection	34
Capital Investment	35

PART C: GOVERNANCE

Introduction	38
Portfolio Committees	38
Executive Authority	38
The Accounting Authority	39
Risk Management	47
Internal Audit and Audit Committees	48
Compliance with Laws and Regulations	50
Fraud and Corruption	50
Minimising Conflict of Interest	50
Code of Conduct	50
Social Responsibility	51
Audit and Risk Committee Report	53
B-BBEE Compliance Performance Information	55

PART D: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Introduction	57
Human Resource Oversight Statistics	59

PART E: PFMA COMPLIANCE REPORT

Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure, and Material Losses	64
Late and/or Non-Payment of Suppliers	66
Supply Chain Management	67

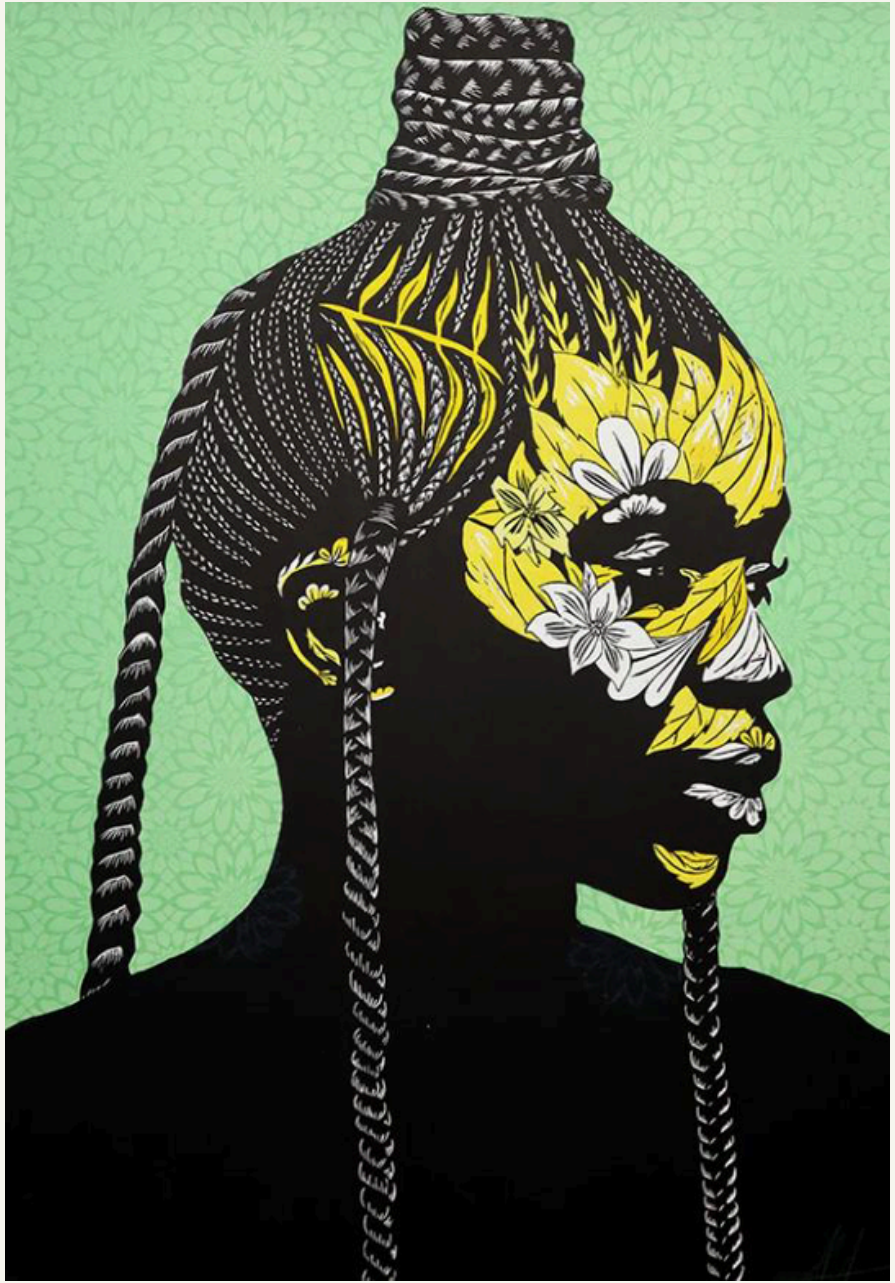
PART F: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Report of the External Auditor	70
Annual Financial Statements	77

PART A:

GENERAL INFORMATION

Expressive Roots
Lebohang Motaung
Printmaking



GENERAL INFORMATION

REGISTERED NAME: William Humphreys Art Gallery

PHYSICAL ADDRESS: 1 Cullinan Crescent
Civic Centre
Kimberley
8300

POSTAL ADDRESS: PO Box 885
Kimberley
8300

TELEPHONE NUMBER: +27 53 831 1724

FAX NUMBER: +27 53 832 2221

EMAIL ADDRESS: enquiries@whag.co.za

WEBSITE ADDRESS: www.whag.co.za

EXTERNAL AUDITORS: Auditor-General of South Africa

BANKERS: Nedbank

COMPANY SECRETARY: None

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFS	Annual Financial Statements
AGSA	Auditor-General of South Africa
B-BBEE	Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CCMA	Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
DPWI	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure
DSAC	Department of Sport, Arts, and Culture
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation & Air-Condition
ICOM	International Council of Museums
PAA	Public Audit Act 25 of 2004
PESP	Presidential Employment Stimulus Programme
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999
PPE	Property, Plant, and Equipment
SAMA	South African Museum Associations
SCM	Supply Chain Management
TR	Treasury Regulations
WHAG	William Humphreys Art Gallery

FOREWORD BY THE CHAIRPERSON

It is an honour to present the Annual Report of the William Humphreys Art Gallery for the 2024/2025 financial year, a period marked by transition, resilience, and sustained public impact. As the newly appointed Council under the 7th Administration, it is with deep appreciation that we acknowledge the strong foundation laid by our predecessors.

The previous Council, chaired by Mr. Popo Masilo, handed over a well-governed and stable institution. Their stewardship ensured continuity through periods of uncertainty, including the attempted amalgamation into Iziko Museums of South Africa. The legacy of good governance, strategic alignment, and programme excellence is a tribute to their commitment and has positioned the incoming Council to build with confidence and clarity.

WHAG continues to thrive as a dynamic public entity promoting inclusive access to the visual arts and preserving South Africa's artistic heritage. Over the past year, the institution delivered exceptional performance across its strategic programmes. WHAG achieved 92% of its five-year outcome indicators, reflecting a focused execution of its Strategic Plan despite budgetary and governance challenges.

The museum's efforts directly supported national priorities, including economic transformation, youth development, and nation-building. These achievements were made possible through strong strategic partnerships, particularly with the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture, the MTN Foundation, local artists, and the Sol Plaatje University. These collaborations are critical to WHAG's continued growth and public relevance.

The previous year also brought operational challenges, including the implementation and subsequent reversal of the amalgamation project, resulting delays in infrastructure procurement, most notably the HVAC system upgrade. Nevertheless, Council worked closely with management to stabilise operations, resume long-term planning, and affirm WHAG's independent governance status.

As the new Council, our medium- to long-term focus will be on mobilising resources to implement the approved expanded organisational structure, completing essential infrastructure upgrades, and strengthening stakeholder engagement to broaden WHAG's reach and relevance.

On behalf of Council, I extend heartfelt thanks to the former Council members for their exceptional service, to the management and staff for their unwavering dedication, and to all partners and stakeholders who support WHAG's mission, and most notably the Minister and the officials of the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture. We are committed to carrying this legacy forward and advancing WHAG's vision of being a world-class, inclusive art museum for all South Africans.



David Morris
Council Chairperson
31 August 2025



DIRECTOR'S OVERVIEW

Introduction

The 2024/2025 financial year was marked by resilience, adaptation, and recommitment to WHAG's public service mandate. Despite funding limitations and institutional uncertainty linked to the reversed amalgamation process into Iziko Museums of South Africa, WHAG remained focused on delivering high-impact programming and achieving its strategic objectives.

General Financial Review

WHAG operated under continued financial constraints, with core funding remaining static for several years. Prudent financial management and robust internal controls enabled the institution to meet its operational goals while leveraging partnerships and donor support to sustain key public-facing programmes. Expenditure was primarily directed toward programme delivery, employee compensation, and facilities maintenance.

WHAG achieved a clean audit for the fifth consecutive year, reinforcing the soundness of its financial practices. Revenue increased modestly by 6% to R17.4 million, while expenditure rose by 16% to R18.7 million, resulting in a deficit of R1.3 million. This shortfall was largely due to a 4% decrease in the government subsidy, from R12.5 million in 2024 to R11.9 million in 2025, and the strategic use of retained surpluses to cover operational needs. The disposal of the De Beers Collection led to a 15% reduction in heritage assets, and consequently, net assets declined by R32 million (15%). Total liabilities decreased by R1 million (5%).

Spending Trends

Spending patterns reflect WHAG's commitment to programme continuity, with significant investment in outreach, education, and infrastructure readiness. Capital allocations increased for key infrastructure projects; however, procurement delays, particularly in the HVAC system, resulted in some expenditure being deferred. Cost-containment measures yielded positive results, including a 1% reduction in general expenses.

The commencement of infrastructure projects using deferred revenue and surpluses led to a 2594% increase in repairs and maintenance, from R54,000 in 2024 to R1.5 million in 2025, and a 27% increase in building consulting fees. Employee costs rose by 9%, reflecting a 4% cost-of-living adjustment and an increase in leave provisions. Notably, advisory services and legal fees decreased by 43% and 27%, respectively.

Capacity Constraints and Challenges

WHAG continues to operate with a severely limited staff complement, which poses ongoing challenges to programme delivery, governance, and reporting. Although a revised organisational structure has been approved, these critical posts remain unfunded. The museum continues to mitigate this through the use of interns and temporary staff, but this remains an unsustainable solution for a growing institution.

Discontinued / New Activities

No key activities were discontinued in 2024/2025.

However, WHAG expanded its outreach and educational initiatives through digital innovation, notably the MTN/WHAG Activity Corner, and launched a public mural project aligned with the African Union's Year of Education, reaffirming its commitment to cultural inclusion and community engagement.

Request for Roll-Over of Funds

A formal request will be submitted to National Treasury to roll over deferred revenue and retained surpluses. These funds are essential for completing capital infrastructure projects and addressing shortfalls in operational funding.

Supply Chain Management

WHAG maintained full compliance with SCM prescripts throughout the year. There were no unsolicited bid proposals, and all procurement followed prescribed procedures. The SCM policy supports transformation objectives, with preferential procurement targets for women, youth, and persons with disabilities.

Audit Findings

The museum achieved a clean audit, reaffirming the integrity of WHAG's internal controls and reporting systems. Internal audit reviews conducted in 2024/2025 confirmed continued compliance in payroll, financial reporting, and performance management.

Future Outlook

WHAG's strategic priorities going forward include securing funding for critical positions, completing deferred infrastructure projects (including HVAC and emergency exits), and expanding income-generation through partnerships and donor relations.

Programme delivery will continue to emphasise inclusive access and digital engagement, reinforcing WHAG's role as a dynamic cultural institution.

Events After the Reporting Date

There were no reportable events after the end of the financial year that would materially affect WHAG's financial or operational standing.

Economic Viability

WHAG remains a going concern, but its long-term sustainability is threatened by chronic underfunding. Future viability is contingent on increased baseline funding and successful completion of infrastructure investments.

Acknowledgements

I wish to extend heartfelt appreciation to the WHAG Council, past and present, for their leadership, to the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture for their ongoing support. To our partners, especially the MTN Foundation, and to the WHAG staff, artists, and communities we serve for their unwavering commitment to the role of the arts in building an inclusive, just, and creative society.



Nelisiwe Mkhize

Director

31 August 2025



STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AND CONFIRMATION OF ACCURACY FOR THE ANNUAL REPORT

To the best of my knowledge and belief, I confirm the following:

All information and amounts disclosed in the annual report is consistent with the annual financial statements audited by the Auditor-General of South Africa.

The annual report is complete, accurate and is free from any omissions.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines on the annual report as issued by National Treasury.

The Annual Financial Statements (Part F) have been prepared in accordance with the GRAP standards applicable to the public entity.

The Accounting Authority is responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements and for the judgements made in this information.

The Accounting Authority is responsible for establishing and implementing a system of internal control which has been designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the performance information, the human resources information and the annual financial statements.

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

In our opinion, the annual report fairly reflects the operations, the performance information, the human resources information and the financial affairs of the public entity for the financial year ended 31 March 2025.

Yours faithfully;



Nelisiwe Mkhize

Director

31 August 2025



David Morris

Council Chairperson

31 August 2025

STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

Vision

A world class art gallery of excellence that is accessible and relevant to all.

Mission

To collect, preserve, and conserve artworks that are representative of the cultural diversity and heritage of South Africa, Africa, and beyond.

Values

The values that the museum and staff subscribe to are documented in the South African Museums Association Code of Conduct, the ICOM Code of Ethics for Museums, and the Code of Conduct for Public Servants.

The values the WHAG and staff subscribe to are:

- **Ubuntu** – compassion and humanity shown to visitors and stakeholders.
- **Excellence** – in everything we do.
- **Professionalism** – showcased in all areas of stakeholder engagement.
- **Teamwork** – is central to creating a shared vision for the institution.
- **Community engagement and empowerment** – is at the core of all our projects and programmes.

LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

WHAG has been established in terms of the Cultural Institution's Act 119 of 1998 within the Department of Sport, Arts, and Culture, and operates as a public entity under schedule 3A of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) with its mandate prescribed as:

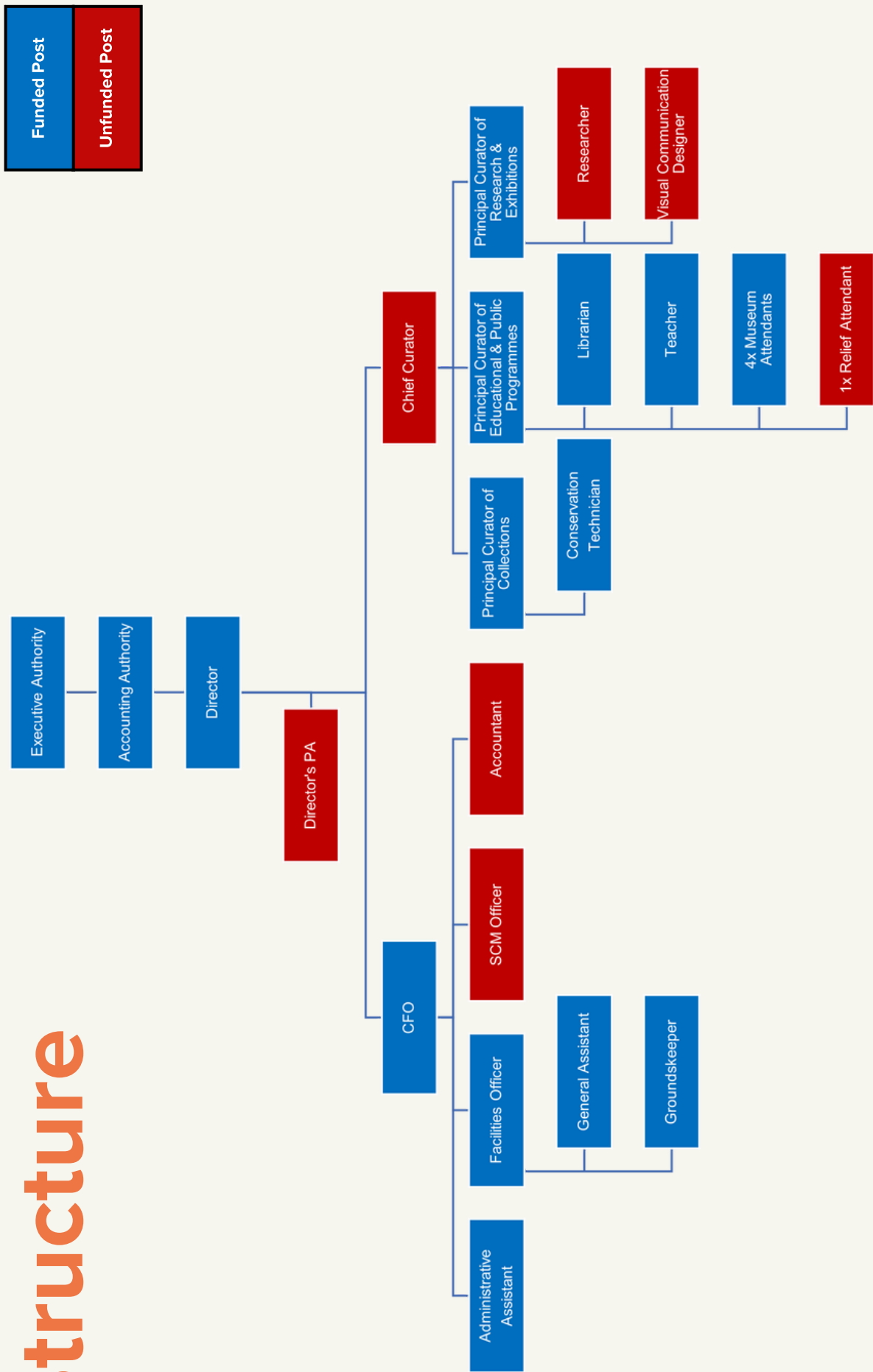
“To collect, preserve, conserve and document, research as well as to exhibit works of art which represent the artistic heritage of all South Africans and utilises its assets for the edification, enrichment and enjoyment of the people.”

WHAG is governed by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996) The Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No.1 of 1999) as amended by Act No. 29 of 1999); and the Treasury Regulations, 2001.



WHAG mobile museum en route to JJ Booysen Primary School in Loxton

Organizational Structure



PART B:

Performance Information

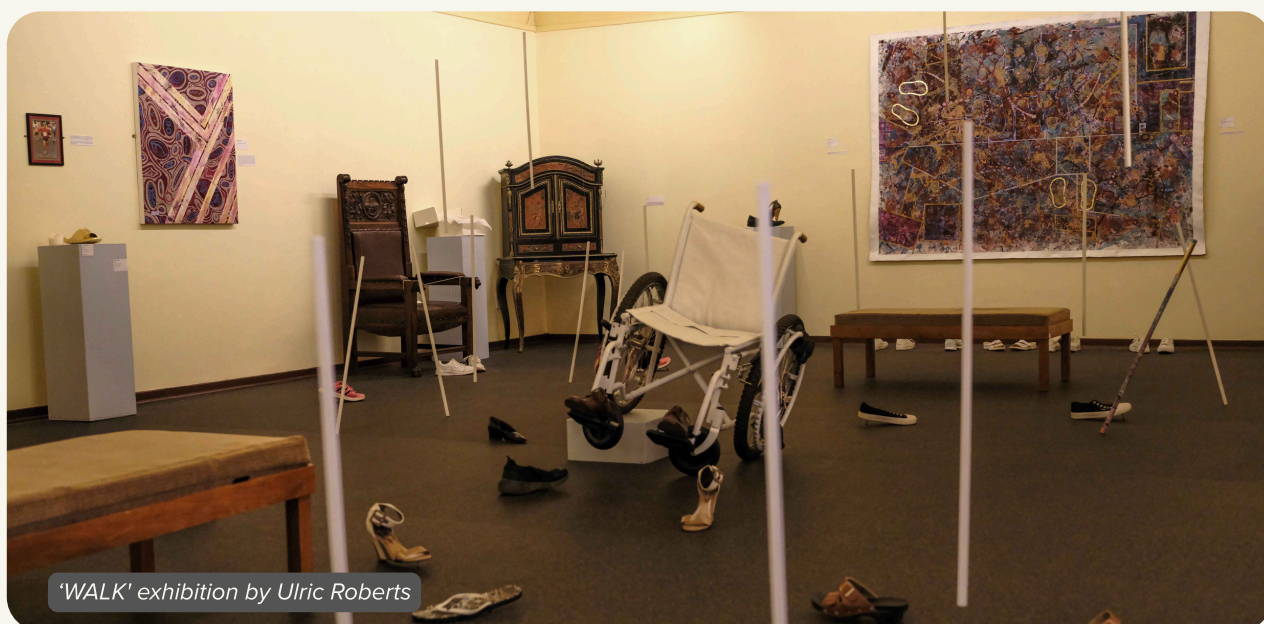
Sophie Leisurely Playing Golf
Mary Sibande
Lithography



AUDITOR'S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

The AGSA currently performs the necessary audit procedures on the performance information to provide limited assurance in the form of an audit conclusion. The audit conclusion on the performance against predetermined objectives is included in the report to management, with material findings being reported under the Predetermined Objectives heading in the Report on other legal and regulatory requirements section of the auditor's report.

Refer to page 71 of the Report of the Auditors, published as Part F: Financial Information.



OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE

The museum's strategic goals are guided by the President's seven key priorities and the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture's overarching mandate to contribute to the development of an inclusive society that encourages the promotion of social cohesion and nation-building. The Northern Cape and specifically Kimberley in which the museum is situated continues to be hampered by a legacy of racial segregation, poverty, and exclusion from socio-economic opportunities of previously and currently disadvantaged groups. The museum has been in existence for seventy-three years and has been affected by these legacies.

The museum has in recent years sought more proactive ways to combat these glaring legacies through its various public programmes and projects offered to the general public such as exhibitions that showcase the creative production of artists from more diverse backgrounds, and that provide an insight into the lived realities of the people that make up South Africa. These events attract visitors from local communities that previously have not stepped into the museum's premises.

SERVICE DELIVERY ENVIRONMENT

In the year under review, the museum focused on assessing the responsiveness to current national and global factors that have affected the delivery of services to stakeholders. The seven areas identified by the President as priorities are as follows:

- Economic transformation and job creation
- Education, skills, and health
- Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services
- Spatial integration, human settlements, and local government
- Social cohesion and safe communities
- A capable, ethical, and developmental state
- A better Africa and World

Out of the seven key priorities WHAG identified the following three that speak to its core mandate:

Economic Transformation and Job Creation

The William Humphreys Art Gallery remains committed to driving inclusive economic growth and creating sustainable job opportunities through the arts and culture sector. Over the past year, WHAG implemented several programmes aimed at advancing transformation and broadening participation among historically excluded communities.

Public Outreach and Skills Development

The WHAG Prison Project continued to empower female inmates at the Kimberley Correctional Centre. Through targeted training in arts and crafts, participants developed income-generating skills, enabling them to produce sellable artworks and gain a pathway to financial independence after release. This programme contributes to restorative justice and social reintegration.

Youth Empowerment and Work Experience

To address the high levels of youth unemployment, WHAG provided practical workplace training to recent graduates through internships funded by the Presidential Employment Stimulus Programme (PESP). These internships offered structured training and job-shadowing opportunities, enabling participants to gain hands-on experience in the museum and heritage sector. The initiative significantly enhanced the employability and career prospects of young people entering the job market.

Inclusive Procurement

The museum maintained its commitment to inclusive economic participation by prioritizing procurement from service providers and suppliers from previously disadvantaged backgrounds. This approach ensured that WHAG's operational spending translated into meaningful economic opportunities within underserved communities.

Transformative Art Acquisitions

As part of its transformation strategy, WHAG adopted and implemented an acquisitions policy aimed at supporting emerging artists from underrepresented communities, particularly those without formal gallery representation. Through the acquisition of their work, WHAG not only enriched its collection but also provided vital income to artists on the margins of the sector.

Social Cohesion and Nation Building

WHAG continued to play a vital role in promoting social cohesion and contributing to nation-building through its exhibitions, public programmes, and community engagement initiatives.

Inclusive Exhibition Programming

The museum's exhibition programme placed a strong emphasis on showcasing the work of artists from diverse socio-economic and cultural backgrounds. This curatorial approach ensured broader representation and inclusivity, while creating platforms for dialogue and shared experience among artists and audiences.

Public Engagement and Dialogue

Workshops, public discussions, and artist walkabouts formed an integral part of the museum's programme, encouraging cross-cultural understanding and deeper engagement with contemporary social issues. These events attracted visitors from various communities, many of whom had not previously engaged with the visual arts, thereby broadening the museum's reach and impact.

Commemorative Programmes and National Holidays

To align with national imperatives, WHAG curated exhibitions and film screenings to mark key national holidays. These programmes provided historical and cultural context to South Africa's democratic journey and fostered public reflection on shared national values.

If Walls Could Talk

In celebration of 30 years of freedom and in response to the African Union's declaration of 2024 as the Year of Education, WHAG commissioned two public mural projects that visually explored the themes of freedom and education respectively. Developed in collaboration with local artists and youth, the mural served as both a powerful community engagement initiative and a vibrant artistic tribute to South Africa's democratic progress and the transformative power of education.

A Capable, Ethical, and Developmental State

WHAG is committed to strengthening institutional capacity and governance in alignment with national priorities for building a capable, ethical, and developmental state. During the reporting period, significant progress was made in promoting good governance, compliance, and accountability across all operational areas.

Governance and Ethical Leadership

WHAG enhanced its governance structures through the implementation and review of key policies designed to uphold transparency, accountability, and ethical conduct. These frameworks guide all operations and decision-making processes, contributing to a culture of integrity and responsible leadership within the institution and the broader arts sector.

Financial Compliance and Clean Audit Outcomes

The museum maintained full compliance with applicable accounting standards and internal controls, contributing to its continued record of clean audit outcomes. This reflects the institution's commitment to sound financial management and fiscal discipline.

Timely Payment of Suppliers

WHAG ensured the timely payment of all suppliers within the prescribed 30-day period. This practice not only supports local economic activity but also demonstrates the museum's commitment to ethical and responsible financial practices.

Compliance with Reporting Obligations

The museum successfully met all quarterly reporting requirements to the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture and National Treasury within the stipulated timeframes. These reports included performance and financial data, supporting transparency and continuous oversight.

Capacity Building and Staff Development

WHAG prioritised staff development through ongoing training and capacity-building initiatives. These efforts aimed to strengthen institutional capabilities, support compliance, and promote a culture of continuous learning and professional growth within the organization.

Through these measures, WHAG continues to position itself as a benchmark institution that models ethical leadership, inclusive cultural development, and nation-building.

ORGANISATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

The 2024/2025 period was marked by internal transitions and longstanding operational challenges that impacted the William Humphreys Art Gallery's ability to fully implement its Strategic and Annual Performance Plans.

Amalgamation

Governance disruptions were caused by a brief amalgamation into Iziko Museums of South Africa, which was gazetted in May and reversed in September 2024. This transitional period delayed strategic planning and infrastructure procurement. To maintain operational continuity, WHAG strengthened internal coordination and liaised closely with the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture throughout the transition.

Human Resources

Human resource limitations continued to pose challenges. With a small and overstretched team, roles and responsibilities often overlapped, increasing pressure on staff and raising the risk of lapses in good governance practices. The museum continued to mitigate these constraints through utilization of retained funds, internships funded via the Presidential Employment Stimulus Programme and other external partnerships, while pursuing longer-term staffing solutions.

Infrastructure

WHAG's physical infrastructure remains a critical concern. Since the building's opening in 1952, very little has been done to modernise its core systems. Leaking roofs, outdated HVAC systems, old electrical wiring, and deteriorating water pipes, have placed the facility under strain. Nevertheless, the museum successfully secured additional infrastructure funding during the reporting period. This funding will support the creation of new storage facilities for artworks, the renovation of the artist flat and studio for visiting practitioners and education programmes, the installation of safety features such as an emergency exit, improved irrigation for the gardens, and a false roof to protect the exhibition wing from water damage.

Despite these internal pressures, WHAG sustained delivery on its core public programmes and maintained compliance with financial reporting requirements, including timely submissions to DSAC and National Treasury. The institution remains resilient and committed to improving its operational environment to better serve its public mandate.

KEY POLICY DEVELOPMENTS AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

During the reporting period, the William Humphreys Art Gallery was significantly affected by changes relating to its legal and governance status.

The amalgamation of WHAG into Iziko Museums of South Africa was officially gazetted on 24 May 2024, leading to the dissolution of the WHAG Council on 30 June 2024. From this date, WHAG reported directly to the Iziko Council. However, the Government Gazette of 20 September 2024 formally withdrew the amalgamation, resulting in the reconstitution of the WHAG Council.

These policy and legislative changes had a direct impact on WHAG's operations, particularly in the following areas:

- **Strategic and Operational Planning:** WHAG's strategic and annual performance plans were disrupted during the transitional period, requiring alignment with Iziko's planning frameworks, followed by a reversion to independent planning following the reversal of the amalgamation.
- **Infrastructure Projects:** The appointment of a contractor for the HVAC system upgrade was delayed due to the uncertainty and changes in the accounting authority during the transition period.

These developments required rapid institutional adjustments and had operational implications that affected both planning cycles and project implementation timelines.

PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL IMPACTS AND OUTCOMES

The 2024/2025 financial year marked the final year of implementation of WHAG's five-year Strategic Plan (2020–2025). Despite external disruptions, including the COVID-19 pandemic and successive downward budget revisions in both 2020/21 and 2024/25, the institution made substantial progress toward achieving its planned outcomes. Of the twelve outcome indicators set in the Strategic Plan, eleven (11) were fully achieved by the end of the strategic period, reflecting WHAG's commitment to delivering on its mandate under challenging conditions.

There were no amendments made to the Strategic Plan during the five-year period. The institution's work remained aligned with the priorities of the 2019–2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework, particularly in the areas of social cohesion, nation building, and economic empowerment through the arts. WHAG's continued investment in inclusive programming, skills development, and heritage preservation contributed meaningfully to both national and provincial development objectives.

INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

Purpose of the Programme:

The purpose of Programme 1 is to ensure efficient and effective governance, sound financial management, and full compliance with applicable legislation and accounting standards. It supports WHAG's strategic focus on building a capable, ethical, and developmental institution that aligns with national imperatives and corporate governance best practices. The programme provides oversight and operational support to ensure that the organisation functions in a timely, compliant, and accountable manner.

Sub-Programmes and Their Purposes:

- **Governance and Oversight** – Ensures strategic direction, ethical conduct, and oversight by the Council, in line with legislative mandates.
- **Financial Management** – Focuses on budget execution, compliance with the PFMA, and timely financial reporting to support clean audit outcomes.
- **Human Resources and Administration** – Supports staff capacity development, performance monitoring, and policy implementation to promote organisational efficiency.
- **Compliance and Reporting** – Ensures the timely submission of statutory reports to the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture, and National Treasury.

Institutional Outcomes Contributed To:

- Improved governance and compliance through clean audit outcomes, timely supplier payments, and full adherence to regulatory frameworks.
- Enhanced institutional capacity through regular staff training and policy development.
- A capable, ethical, and developmental state, as prioritised in the 2019–2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework.

Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators, Targets and Actual Achievement

During the 2024/2025 financial year, WHAG achieved full compliance with all planned output indicators under Programme 1: Administration.

This consistent performance has directly contributed to the broader outcome of improved governance and compliance, in alignment with national strategic priorities and the institution's Strategic Plan.

WHAG maintained an unqualified audit opinion for the year under review, continuing its record of sound financial governance and adherence to the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) and applicable accounting standards. All quarterly reports were submitted on time to the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture and National Treasury, further demonstrating institutional reliability in financial and performance reporting.

In terms of operational efficiency, WHAG ensured that 100% of supplier invoices were paid within 30 days, thereby supporting small and medium enterprises and contributing to economic stability within the sector. The entity also delivered all four planned training interventions for staff, aimed at strengthening internal capacity and compliance awareness. These interventions supported the professional development of personnel, which is vital for sustaining good governance practices.

Prioritisation of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities

A key instrument in WHAG's transformation agenda is its Supply Chain Management Policy, which explicitly prioritises procurement from businesses owned by women, youth, and persons with disabilities. This targeted approach supports inclusive economic participation and aligns with national development priorities. During the reporting period, procurement processes were actively guided by this policy, contributing to the diversification of WHAG's supplier base.



Programme 1: Administration							
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance		Planned Annual Target	Actual Achievement	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement
			2022/2023	2023/2024			
Improved governance and compliance	Full compliance with PFMA and Accounting Standards	Unqualified Audit Report without findings	Unqualified Audit Report without findings	Unqualified Audit Report without findings	Unqualified Audit Report	Unqualified Audit Report	N/A
	Timely submission of the quarterly reports	Quarterly reports submitted	N/A	N/A	4 Quarterly reports submitted	4 Quarterly reports submitted	N/A
	Timely payment of suppliers	Percentage of invoices paid within 30 days	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	N/A
	Staff training Interventions	Number of training interventions implemented	N/A	N/A	4	4	N/A

Linking performance with budgets

Programme 1: Administration	2024/2025			2023/2024		
	Budget	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Budget	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Total	14 350	12 036	2 314	10 568	9 242	1 326

Underspending due to delays in appointing an HVAC contractor. The delays were due to changes in the Council, which is responsible for approving procurements exceeding R1 million. These changes stemmed from the amalgamation and its subsequent cancellation.

Strategy to overcome areas of under performance

There were no areas of underperformance in this programme.

PROGRAMME 2: COLLECTION MANAGEMENT

Purpose of the Programme:

The purpose of Programme 2 is to manage and grow a permanent collection that reflects the diversity of South African society, correct past imbalances in representation, and ensure the ethical conservation and accessibility of artworks. The programme promotes inclusive acquisition, supports collection-based research, and advances the long-term preservation and digitisation of the collection.

Sub-Programmes and Their Purposes:

- **Acquisition** – To address representivity by acquiring works by previously disadvantaged emerging and established artists, in line with WHAG's transformation agenda.
- **Preservation and Conservation** – To maintain a safe and stable environment for the permanent collection through professional conservation practices and infrastructure improvements.
- **Digitisation** – To expand public access to the collection and safeguard its longevity through high-quality digital archiving of artworks.

Institutional Outcomes Contributed To:

- Transformed and developed WHAG permanent collection, supporting equity in representation.
- Preservation of collections in line with national and international museum standards.
- Improved public access to cultural heritage, supporting education and research across South Africa.
- Support to the professionalisation of the arts, culture, and heritage sector through strategic acquisitions and conservation capacity-building.

Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators, Targets and Actual Achievement

During the 2024/2025 financial year, WHAG made significant progress in the transformation and preservation of its permanent collection. The institution acquired 18 artworks from previously disadvantaged emerging artists, just short of the annual target of 22. This deviation was the result of strategic decisions to redirect limited resources toward acquiring rare works by historically significant, previously disadvantaged established artists, resulting in an overachievement of that target with 39 artworks acquired against a target of 19. This curatorial decision contributed meaningfully to redressing historical imbalances in the national art collection and enhancing representivity in line with transformation priorities.

WHAG also surpassed expectations in the preservation and digitisation of artworks. A total of 101 artworks were conserved, exceeding the target of 8 due to the cleaning of all ceramics as part of a gallery reconfiguration project. Similarly, 46 artworks were digitised, surpassing the target of 24 as WHAG accelerated digitisation efforts in preparation for a planned catalogue. These achievements align directly with the institution's outcomes related to heritage preservation and improved public access to collections.

Prioritisation of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities

WHAG's acquisitions policy continues to focus on redressing representational gaps by intentionally acquiring work from artists from marginalised backgrounds, including women, youth, and artists with disabilities. However, challenges remain in accessing comprehensive demographic data on artists, particularly those operating outside formal gallery systems. The museum continues to engage directly with communities and grassroots art networks to expand representation in the collection.



Audience at 'WALK' exhibition opening reception

Programme 2: Collection Management							
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance		Planned Annual Target	Actual Achievement	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement
			2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2024/2025	
Transformed and developed WHAG permanent collection	To purchase artwork for the WHAG permanent collection in order to redress imbalance and representivity	Number of artworks acquired from previously disadvantaged emerging artists	11	21	22	18	-4
	To purchase artwork for the WHAG permanent collection in order to redress imbalance and representation	Number of artworks acquired from artists from previously disadvantaged established artists	16	34	22	39	20
							Resources redirected toward acquiring rare works by historically significant established artists
							Resources redirected toward acquiring rare works by historically significant established artists

Programme 2: Collection Management							
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance		Planned Annual Target	Actual Achievement	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement
			2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2024/2025	
Preservation of collections	To maintain an optimum environment for the preservation of the art collection	Number of artworks conserved	59	12	8	101	93
							3 glass cases with ceramics were moved to create space for the Activity Corner. All ceramics in the cases were cleaned during the move.
	Digitisation of collection	Number of artworks digitised	94	32	24	46	22
							High volume of artworks digitized to populate planned catalogue

Linking performance with budgets

Programme 2: Collection Management	2024/2025			2023/2024		
	Budget	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Budget	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Total	2 096	2 360	(294)	2 497	2 168	329

The overspending was due to higher-than-expected employee costs.

Strategy to overcome areas of under performance

Operational Plan to be put in place to ensure targets are met in the correct period and in full.

PROGRAMME 3: PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

Purpose of the Programme:

Programme 3 aims to broaden public access to South African visual heritage, promote social cohesion, and foster cultural awareness and participation through exhibitions, educational programmes, and inclusive outreach. The programme is central to WHAG's community engagement mandate and its contribution to nation-building.

Sub-Programmes and Their Purposes:

- ***Exhibitions (Temporary and Permanent)*** – To showcase both permanent and loaned collections to diverse audiences, enhancing visibility and public appreciation of the visual arts.
- ***Outreach and Community Engagement*** – To deliver educational, inclusive programmes to schools, marginalised communities, and special groups such as youth and persons with disabilities.
- ***Artist Residency and Special Projects*** – To facilitate knowledge exchange and cultural development through collaborative residencies and public mural or community art initiatives.
- ***WHAGFilm and Library Development*** – To support access to visual literacy, curriculum-based screenings, and the development of a specialist reference library.

Institutional Outcomes Contributed To:

- Increased awareness of South African cultural identity through inclusive public programmes.
- Social cohesion and an integrated society, by engaging audiences from diverse socio-economic backgrounds.
- A professional and capacitated arts, culture, and heritage sector, by supporting artists, curators, and community participants.
- Expanded audience access and development, particularly among youth and rural communities.

Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators, Targets and Actual Achievement

WHAG significantly exceeded its targets under Programme 3, reflecting robust delivery in exhibitions, outreach, and public programming. A total of 8 temporary exhibitions and 7 permanent collection exhibitions were presented—double and nearly double the annual targets, respectively—due to the availability of space following the disposal of the De Beers Collection. These exhibitions expanded access to heritage content and contributed to building a shared South African cultural identity.

Public outreach was a strong focus, with 6 outreach programmes delivered as planned, and 1 artist residency successfully implemented. Community engagement remained a core component of the museum's mission, with 3 special community projects completed, including mural initiatives and educational art activities. The museum also hosted 41 film screenings, surpassing the annual target of 30, driven by increased demand from local schools and community centres such as Yonder.

Prioritisation of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities

Programme 3 directly engages designated groups through inclusive outreach and public programming. Youth were targeted through school partnerships, internships, and educational screenings, while women and persons with disabilities were included through accessible programme design and inclusive project participation. WHAG's public mural project, celebrating 30 years of freedom and the AU Year of Education, was a flagship example of accessible, community-driven programming that engaged youth and promoted inclusive public art practices. While resource limitations and staffing capacity present challenges to scaling these efforts, WHAG remains committed to inclusive access and transformation in all public-facing activities.



Programme 3: Public Engagement								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance		Planned Annual Target	Actual Achievement	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement	Reasons for deviations
			2022/2023	2023/2024				
Increased awareness of South African cultural identity	Showcasing the heritage assets for the enrichment and education of domestic and international audiences	Number of temporary loan exhibitions presented	5	4	4	8	4	Exhibitions on wings that became vacant due to disposal of the De Beers Collection
		Number of permanent collection exhibitions presented	6	7	4	7	3	
		Number of outreach programmes presented	4	4	6	6	-	N/A
		Number of artist residencies presented	0	4	1	1	-	N/A

Programme 3: Public Engagement							
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance		Planned Annual Target	Actual Achievement	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement
			2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2024/2025	
Mainstream role of arts, culture and heritage	Implementation of specific community projects	Number of special community projects implemented	3	3	3	3	-
Access and Audience development	Film, music, and literature set work screenings to add value to visitor experience	Number of film screenings presented	33	37	30	41	11
	Developed specialist reference library	Number of publications acquired	41	413	10	10	-
							Additional screenings due to increased demand from schools and Yonder
							N/A

Linking performance with budgets

Programme 3: Public Engagement	2024/2025			2023/2024		
	Budget	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Budget	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Total	1 748	2 926	(1 178)	2 010	2 772	(762)

The overspending was due to higher-than-expected employee costs as well as expenditure related to sponsored outreach programme that was not budgeted for.

Strategy to overcome areas of under performance

There were no areas of underperformance in this programme.



Art workshop with the Yonder Centre for Adults with Intellectual Disabilities

REVENUE COLLECTION

Sources of revenue	2024/2025			2023/2024		
	Estimate	Actual Amount Collected	(Over)/Under Collection	Estimate	Actual Amount Collected	(Over)/Under Collection
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Transfer and subsidies	15 550	13 931	1 619	12 454	13 517	(1 063)
Interest income	204	344	(140)	104	410	(306)
Other income	360	665	(305)	149	611	(462)
Total	16 114	14 940	1 174	12 707	14 550	(1 831)

Transfer and subsidies

Under-collection is due to deferred income not recognised that related to underspending on the HVAC project. The underspending stems from delays in appointing the HVAC contractor to changes in the Council, which is responsible for approving procurements exceeding R1 million. These changes stemmed from the amalgamation and its subsequent cancellation.

Interest income

Overcollection relates to interest income earned on unspent funds, resulting in a variance from the initial budget projections.

Other income

The overcollection is due to an increase in sponsorship received from the MTN Foundation, which included the donation of 15 tablets for outreach initiatives. This additional support enabled the organization to expand its outreach activities beyond the original budget projections.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

During the 2024/2025 financial year, the William Humphreys Art Gallery made notable progress in implementing its Capital Investment plan, despite delays caused by earlier uncertainty regarding its amalgamation into Iziko Museums of South Africa.

Infrastructure Projects and Progress

Several major infrastructure projects were initiated as part of a multi-year capital improvement plan supported by the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture. These projects address long-standing infrastructural deficiencies and support the long-term sustainability of the museum. Projects currently underway include:

Project description	Estimated completion date	Estimated cost
Assessment, Repairs and Replacement of HVAC	Dec 1, 2026	23 050 000
Upgrading of the Residential Flat	Jul 1, 2025	770 724
Construction of Emergency Exit First Floor	Feb 1, 2026	389 047
Upgrading of the Irrigation System	Apr 1, 2026	435 000
Construction of Roof over Exhibition Wing	May 1, 2026	819 120
Construction of Specialized Storage Facility	Mar 1, 2027	198 241
Construction of Carports	Jul 1, 2027	302 200

The HVAC project experienced delays due to complications arising from the temporary dissolution of the WHAG Council. The appointment of a contractor was deferred during the governance transition period. As a result, the contractor for the HVAC project is now expected to be appointed by July 2025. All other infrastructure projects, including the refurbishment of the artist flat, the construction of the specialised storage facility, emergency exit, roof covering for the exhibition wing, and the irrigation system upgrade, remain on track in accordance with the planned timelines.

Asset Register and Capital Asset Condition

WHAG maintained a fully up-to-date asset register throughout the reporting period. The register was updated on a quarterly basis and supported by proper verification and disposal procedures. No material losses due to theft or negligence were recorded. However, several obsolete or damaged items were formally disposed or scrapped, including outdated office equipment and IT infrastructure, in line with PFMA guidelines.

Future Expenditure Implications

Capital improvements are expected to impact WHAG's operating expenditure in the medium to long term. While the upgrades, particularly the HVAC system, will enhance the preservation environment for the collection and improve visitor comfort, they will also introduce ongoing maintenance and utility costs that the institution must plan for. These include increased electricity consumption and scheduled servicing of HVAC components. Improved infrastructure and storage systems are expected to contribute to better conservation conditions and reduce the risk of damage to artworks, but these benefits will be accompanied by higher routine facility management costs.

Infrastructure projects	2024/2025			2023/2024		
	Budget	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Budget	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
HVAC	2 848	1 347	1 501	-	1 063	(1 063)
Artist Flat & Studio	771	653	118	-	-	-
Total	3 619	2 000	1 619	-	1 063	(1 063)

PART C:

GOVERNANCE



Untitled
Nelson Makamo
Oil on Canvas

INTRODUCTION

The William Humphreys Art Gallery is governed by a Council that is appointed by the Executive Authority, the Minister of the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture, for a period of three years. The Council is the accounting authority and is governed by the Cultural Institutions Act No. 119 of 1998. The Council and Management are committed to ensuring compliance in all aspects of corporate governance. Adherence to processes and procedures ensuring that the institution practises ethical and transparent measures in reaching its strategic objectives and goals.

PORTFOLIO COMMITTEES

No meetings were held with Parliament’s Portfolio Committee on Sports, Arts and Culture during the 2024/25 financial year.

EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

The museum has submitted quarterly performance and financial reports to the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture. The reports were submitted on these dates:

Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Jul 30, 2024	Oct 30, 2024	Jan 30, 2025	Apr 30, 2025

The reports are compiled by management and quality assured by the internal audit function which reports to the Audit and Risk Committee. The reports are then submitted to Council for review and approval.

THE ACCOUNTING AUTHORITY

Introduction

The William Humphreys Art Gallery Council consists of independent Non-Executive Members appointed by the Minister of Sport, Arts, and Culture. The responsibilities of the Council are to ensure that the museum adheres to all relevant laws and regulations in line with corporate governance and best practice and provides oversight over the operations of the museum.

The Council's role, as defined by the Charter, includes:

- Overseeing museum performance and being accountable to the Executive Authority.
- Providing strategic direction and monitoring management's implementation of plans.
- Ensuring compliance with laws, regulations, and ethical practices in stakeholder interactions.
- Maintaining effective internal controls to protect the museum's assets and reputation.
- Implementing a robust risk management system.
- Ensuring Council members have access to timely and accurate information to act in the museum's best interest.
- Monitoring disclosure processes and managing potential conflicts of interest.
- Defining materiality levels for delegating authority while reserving specific powers.
- Ensuring accurate financial statements are prepared annually.
- Appointing sub-committees as needed and requiring reports for Council approval.
- Conducting annual performance assessments.

Council Charter

The Council Charter serves to set out the high-level responsibilities of the William Humphreys Art Gallery Council, read in conjunction with the Cultural Institutions Act, the PFMA and applicable Treasury Regulations. The Council has fully complied with the Charter.

Composition of Council

The tables below detail the composition of the Council:

Name	Designation	Date appointed	Date terminated	Qualifications	Area of Expertise	Board Directorships	Other Committees or Task Teams	No. of Meetings attended
Prof. D Morris	Chairperson	Dec 8, 2024		PhD University of the Western Cape, MA University of the Western Cape, BA University of Cape Town	Archaeology of rock art in the Northern Cape, Heritage (museums and sites)	Karoo Development Foundation, Anglican Diocese of Kimberley and Kuruman, Council member for South African Archaeological Society	Naming Sub-Committee of the Facilities Planning, Infrastructure and Information Technology Committee of Council, Sol Plaatje University	1
Mr V Blennies	Deputy Chairperson	Dec 8, 2024	May 6, 2025	PhD in the Management of Technology & Innovation, Master of Science in Technology & Innovation, National Diploma in Business Administration and Management	Economic development, Digitization, Business administration, Technology innovation, Governance and leadership	Council for Africa Leaders Association, CAA, Tudor Bismark Ministries, Jabula Destiny Ministries SA		1
Mr C Jeaven	Member	Dec 8, 2024		Master of Arts in Heritage Studies (In Progress), Bachelor of Arts Honours specialisation in Heritage Studies, Bachelor of Arts Degree, Higher Certificate in Heritage Studies	Heritage Management, Rock Art, Academic Writing	Northern Cape Heritage Pioneers, Taal Trek ATKV Branch		1

Name	Designation	Date appointed	Date terminated	Qualifications	Area of Expertise	Board Directorships	Other Committees or Task Teams	No. of Meetings attended
Mr A Latchu	Member	Dec 9, 2020		PhD candidate, Masters in Computing, Honours in Computing, B.Sc. in Computing, MCSE, MCSD, MCDBA, MCSA	Information Technology and Corporate Governance.	University of Limpopo, Southern African Trust,		7
Ms L Matlala	Member	Dec 8, 2024		Master in Business Leadership, Independent regulatory board of auditors, South African Institute of Chartered, B COMM Honours in Accounting (Certificate in theory of accounting), B COMM Honors in Auditing, Post Graduate Diploma In Accounting Science, B COMM Accounting Degree	Business leadership, Auditing, Finance, Risk management, Corporate governance			-
Dr S Mdluli	Member	Dec 8, 2024		B-Tech/ Fine Arts (cum laude), Arts and Culture Teacher Training Certificate , MA: Arts and Culture Management and Culture Management PhD, History of Art	Curatorship, Visual culture, Programme coordination, Corporate governance, Museology	Bag Factory Artists Studios		1

Name	Designation	Date appointed	Date terminated	Qualifications	Area of Expertise	Board Directorships	Other Committees or Task Teams	No. of Meetings attended
Ms Z Ngcibi	Member	Dec 8, 2024		Post-Graduate Diploma in Business Management, Bachelor of Commerce Degree (BCom) (Business Management and Finance)	Finance and procurement, Fundraising, Audit and risk, Financial management, Project management	KZN Museum, Distong Museum		1
Adv. N Ribane	Member	Dec 8, 2024		LLB, Diploma in Speech and drama, Certificate in marketing and Research Bureau, Diploma in Public Relations	Legal matters, Performing artist, Fundraising, Marketing management	Music Academy of Gauteng, National Liberation Heritage Institute of South Africa		1
Mr A Masilo	Chairperson	Nov 27, 2017	Dec 9, 2024	Baccalaureus Procurations, Certificate in Finance for Directors, Certificate in Municipal Finance Management Act	Legal advisor, Leadership, Management, Financial management leadership	Law Society of the Northern Provinces Johannesburg Law Council, Johannesburg Development Agency, Department of Agricultural and Rural Development, Gauteng Liquor Council	EDC REMCO	7

Name	Designation	Date appointed	Date terminated	Qualifications	Area of Expertise	Board Directorships	Other Committees or Task Teams	No. of Meetings attended
Ms Chuma Fani	Deputy Chairperson	Dec 9, 2020	Dec 9, 2024	Bachelor of Administration, Hons Public Administration, NSC, Certified Director (IoDSA), King IV	Public Policy, Corporate Governance, Transformation and leadership, Administrative law, Project administration, Intergovernmental relations, Monitoring and Evaluation, Human Capital management	Western Cape Gambling Board, Western Cape Liquor Licensing Tribunal, uMsunduzi and Ncome Museums, Ditsong Museums		7
Mr B Mjijima	Council Member	Dec 9, 2020	Dec 9, 2024	Bachelor of Arts, Honours Bachelor of Public Admin, PGDip in Museum and Heritage Studies, Master of Philosophy, Master of Public Admin	Museology, Heritage Studies, Governance, Management, Integrated Reporting	Yakhanani Tourism Solutions	Western Cape Archives Advisory Committee	7
Ms D Maraka	Council Member	Dec 9, 2020	Dec 9, 2024	Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Arts Hons, Bachelor of Education, Master's Diploma in HRM, Further Diploma in Education, Certified Ethics Officer (TEIUSB-ED)	Human Resources and Employment Relations, Agile HR Systems Remuneration, Corporate Governance, Ethics Leadership Strategic Management, Psychometrist, Governance of Psychological Assessments, HR Auditing	South African Library for the Blind, Heraldry National Council and Committee, South African Health Products Regulatory Authority, South African Council for People Practice, HPCSA	Film and Publications Council, National School of Government Panel of Experts	7

Name	Designation	Date appointed	Date terminated	Qualifications	Area of Expertise	Board Directorships	Other Committees or Task Teams	No. of Meetings attended
Adv. T Moeeng	Council members	Dec 9, 2020	Dec 9, 2024	Master of Business Leadership, Post Graduate Programme in Executive Development, Advanced Management Development Programme, LLB Degree, B. Juris Degree	Legal, Cooperate Governance, Audit & Risk management; Investigations, Strategy Management; Leadership management,	PACOFs, FETC, EAPASA	W&RSETA (Audit & Risk Committee), Ephraim Mogale Municipality (Audit & Performance committee)	6
Mr P Phukubje	Council Member	Dec 19, 2018	Dec 9, 2024	BCom Accounting, Diploma in Accounting Hons BCom Acc, Diploma in Accounting Hons BCom Acc/CTA.	Auditing Financial management, Accounting and taxation	SAIGA, South African Institute of Directors, SAIBA, South African Institute of Tax Practitioner		7

Committees

Committee	No. of meetings held	No. of members	Name of members
Human Resources Management Committee	2	3	Ms Z Ngcibi Mr G Merahe Adv. N Ribane *Ms D Maraka *Mr A Masilo *Adv. T Moeeng
Audit and Risk Committee	3	5	Ms L Matlala Mr A Latchu Mr G Merahe Ms V Khuse Mr N Mashabane *Mr P Phukubje
Core Functions Committee	3	4	Mr V Blennies Dr S Mdluli Prof. D Morris Adv. N Ribane *Ms C Fani *Adv. T Moeeng *Mr B Mgijima

* Term of office ended on 08 December 2024.

Remuneration of Council members

Council members are remunerated for meetings attended in line with the applicable tariffs as approved by the National Treasury. Subsistence and travel expenses are reimbursed in line with actual expenditure and the Department of Transport tariffs respectively.

Name	Remuneration	Subsistence and travel	Total
Mr C Jeaven	3 072	-	3 072
Mr V Blennies	2 760	15 191	17 951
Mr A Latchu	17 812	1 730	19 542
Dr S Mdluli	2 580	-	2 580
Mr G Merahe	2 580	-	2 580
Prof. D Morris	2 580	-	2 580
Ms Z Ngcibi	2 580	-	2 580
Adv. N Ribane	2 580	10 385	12 965

Name	Remuneration	Subsistence and travel	Total
Mr A Masilo	18 256	1 483	19 739
Ms C Fani	17 503	3 820	21 323
Ms D Maraka	12 768	1 910	14 678
Mr B Mgijima	13 952	11 660	25 612
Adv. T Moeeng	12 883	-	12 883
Mr P Phukubje	14 322	6 919	21 241



RISK MANAGEMENT

The William Humphreys Art Gallery in line with the Public Finance Management Act No. 1 of 1999, amended by Act No. 29 of 1999, continues to improve in lessening the risks related to financial transactions and specific operational activities. Approval processes are in place to ensure compliance with policies and legislation. The Audit and Risk Committee, which advises on and monitors the effectiveness of risk management system, continued to serve a vital oversight role in ensuring that risk management process is implemented.

The review of the risk management policy and strategy is a continuous process undertaken by the museum throughout the year. The risk register is updated regularly as and when new and emerging risks are identified. In the year under review, the improved management of risks has resulted in better than expected operational and financial performance despite the limited budget.

The museum is also currently working on a disaster management policy and plan. Attention to these factors will go a long way in reducing the institution's risks by ensuring a safe work environment, and safe keeping of the heritage assets.

INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE

Internal Audit

Due to capacity constraints, the museum outsources its internal audit function. The outsourced internal audit function has performed financial and non-financial information audits at a quarterly basis, as well as reviews of expenditure and SCM compliance.

The internal audit function has:

- Provided reasonable assurance whether the key management controls in place are adequate, effective, and efficient to eliminate and or minimize high-risk areas within the process and manage these risks to an acceptable level.
- Provided reasonable assurance that the controls in place are adequate, effective, and efficient and are operating as intended.
- Provided reasonable assurance, where applicable to the process being audited, on the following:
 - Reliability and integrity of financial and operational information;
 - Effectiveness and efficiency of operations;
 - Safeguarding of assets; and
 - Compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and contracts.
- Highlighted deficiencies and areas of improvement and make recommendations to management, which if implemented will improve the system of internal control, risk management and governance processes.

Audit and Risk Committee

The audit and risk committee reviews the internal audit work and ascertain that the internal audit function is adequately resourced and that it has appropriate standing within the museum and reviews the internal auditor's reports on the effectiveness of systems for internal financial control, financial reporting, and risk management.

The audit and risk committee reviews the annual financial statements to ensure compliance with accounting standards and legal requirements before submission to the council for approval, as well as the adequacy, maintenance, and effectiveness of the museum systems of internal controls, including internal financial controls business risks management, computerised information system controls and security.

The Audit and Risk Committee is also tasked with reviewing and monitoring the corporate governance practices, in particular the ethical conduct of the museum, its council members, and officials.

The table below discloses relevant information on the audit and risk committee members:

Name	Qualifications	Internal or external	If internal, position in the public entity	Date appointed	Date resigned	No. of Meetings attended
Ms L Matlala - Chairperson	CA(SA)	Internal	Council Member	Dec 9, 2024		-
Mr A Latchu	PhD candidate, Masters, Bachelors, Dip in Networking, MCSE, MCSD, MCDBA, MCSA	Internal	Council Member	Dec 9, 2020		3
Mr G Merahe	MBA	Internal	Council Member	Dec 9, 2024		-
Ms V Khuse	BCom (Accounting) Honours	External		Feb 28, 2021		3
Mr N Mashabane	CTA, Honours Bachelor of Accounting Science	External		Apr 1, 2022		3
Mr P Phukubje - Chairperson	BCom (Accounting), Advance Diploma in Accounting and Business, Hons B COMM Accounting/CTA	Internal	Council Member	Dec 19, 2018	Dec 8, 2024	3

COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The museum has in place internal control, internal audit and governance structures that regularly review the adequacy, maintenance, and effectiveness of the internal controls to ensure compliance with laws and regulations.

FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

Management makes use of the PFMA, Treasury Regulations and SCM policy processes to minimise issues of fraud and corruption. The museum is in the process of developing a fraud prevention plan. Information sessions are periodically held with staff to improve their understanding on prevention, identification, and reporting of fraud and corruption.

MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Supply Chain Management processes are followed in line with National Treasury regulations. To secure approval for a permissible deviation, the staff at the WHAG must show that all efforts have been made to follow the necessary procurement processes, along with the required supporting documents. Management of conflict of interest does not only extend to service providers who are required to declare any interests or relationships with WHAG staff member but is also required at Council level. The regular scrutiny by Council of Management's procurement processes continues to be a vital mechanism in minimising potential conflicts of interest.

CODE OF CONDUCT

WHAG's Museum best practice principles are guided by the code of ethics as prescribed by the South African Museums Association (SAMA) as well as the International Council of Museums (ICOM).

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The William Humphreys Art Gallery regards social responsibility as a core component of its institutional mission, extending far beyond its custodial role over artistic heritage. WHAG actively promotes cultural enrichment, inclusivity, and meaningful community engagement through a variety of outreach, education, and public programmes.

MTN/WHAG Outreach Programme

Through the MTN/WHAG Outreach Programme, the museum helped bridge the gap in cultural access for learners in remote and underserved areas. During the year under review, the outreach team visited schools in Nieuwoudville, De Aar, Upington, and Loxton, offering learners the opportunity to engage with artworks and participate in hands-on art activities. These interactions not only enhanced arts education but also contributed to personal growth and broader cultural awareness among youth.

MTN/WHAG Activity Corner

As part of its continued commitment to education and community engagement, WHAG, in partnership with MTN, launched the MTN/WHAG Activity Corner, a dedicated learning space within the museum designed to foster creativity and interactive learning among young visitors.

The corner features custom-designed booklets and educational activities drawn from WHAG's outreach programme, enabling learners and children visiting the museum to engage meaningfully with art-based content. To enhance the learning experience, interactive tablets mounted on the walls provide access to curated art and STEAM-related applications, encouraging self-guided exploration and digital literacy.

The Activity Corner represents a dynamic extension of the WHAG Outreach Programme, supporting the African Union's Year of Education and offering an accessible, stimulating environment for young minds to learn and create.

WHAG Prison Project

The WHAG Prison Project demonstrated WHAG's ongoing commitment to social reintegration and women's empowerment. Female inmates at the Kimberley Correctional Centre were visited weekly, receiving arts and crafts training in a supportive environment.

This initiative promotes both emotional well-being and practical skill development, equipping participants with tools for future reintegration into society. Artworks and crafts created through the programme are sold at the museum, with 100% of the proceeds returned directly to the participating inmates, providing them with financial support and a sense of personal agency while still in custody.

Reference Library

WHAG continued to provide free public access to its Reference Library, a key academic resource for students and researchers studying art and heritage. The library serves as an inclusive space for learning, supporting WHAG's role in lifelong education.

Exhibitions

Throughout the year, WHAG hosted numerous temporary exhibitions and displayed selections from its permanent collection, often accompanied by educational walkabouts and panel discussions. These events were free and open to the public, fostering inclusive cultural dialogue and enhancing visitors' understanding of the visual arts.

WHAGfilm

The WHAGfilm programme offered free screenings tailored to school groups, NGOs, children's homes, and places of safety. Scheduled during school terms and holiday programmes, these screenings served as both educational and entertaining platforms for social engagement through film.

If Walls Could Talk

The mural initiative If Walls Could Talk extended WHAG's reach into public spaces, contributing to the visual regeneration of Kimberley's city landscape. The project aimed to foster community pride and skills development by bringing together local and national artists in collaborative exchange. In alignment with the African Union's declaration of 2024 as the Year of Education, WHAG commissioned Johannesburg-based artist Nkululeko Mahlangu to create a public mural focused on the theme of education. This vibrant, community-facing work celebrated the transformative power of learning and served as a catalyst for public dialogue on the importance of accessible, quality education.

Artist-In-Residency Programme

Additionally, the Artist-In-Residency Programme continued to support cultural exchange and artistic innovation. Resident artists were provided with space and resources to develop their work while engaging the public through exhibitions, talks, and workshops, deepening public participation in the arts.

Together, these initiatives reflect WHAG's commitment to accessibility, empowerment, and social impact, ensuring that the gallery remains not just a custodian of heritage, but a dynamic and inclusive cultural institution.

AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE REPORT

We are pleased to present our report for the financial year ended 31 March 2025.

Audit and Risk Committee Responsibility

The Audit and Risk Committee reports that it has complied with its responsibilities arising from Section 77 of the Public Finance Management Act and Treasury Regulation 3.1.13. The Audit and Risk Committee also reports that it has adopted appropriate formal terms of reference as its Audit and Risk Committee Charter, has regulated its affairs in compliance with this charter and has discharged all its responsibilities as contained therein, except that we have not reviewed changes in accounting policies and practices.

The Effectiveness of Internal Control

Our review of the findings of the Internal Audit work, which was based on the risk assessments conducted in the public entity revealed certain weaknesses, which were then raised with the public entity.

The following internal audit work was completed during the year under review:

- Performance and Financial Information
- Supply Chain Management
- Payroll Management
- Review of Annual Financial Statements and Annual Performance Report

The following were areas of concern:

- Non-achievement of 1 target for Programme 2: Collections Management. Specifically, WHAG acquired 18 of the planned 22 artworks from previously disadvantaged emerging artists. This shortfall was attributed to resource reallocation to capitalise on opportunities to acquire rare works from established artists, which affected the availability of resources to meet the target for emerging artists.

In-Year Management and Quarterly Report

The public entity has submitted quarterly reports to the Executive Authority.

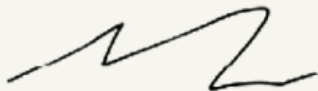
Evaluation of Financial Statements

We have reviewed the annual financial statements prepared by the public entity.

Auditor's Report

We have reviewed the public entity's implementation plan for audit issues raised in the prior year and we are satisfied that the matters have been adequately resolved.

The Audit and Risk Committee concurs and accepts the conclusions of the external auditor on the annual financial statements and is of the opinion that the audited annual financial statements be accepted and read together with the report of the auditor.



Vuyiswa Khuse

Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee

31 August 2025

B-BBEE COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following table has been completed in accordance with the compliance to the B-BBEE requirements of the B-BBEE Act of 2013 and as determined by the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition.

Has William Humphreys Art Gallery applied any relevant Code of Good Practice (B-BBEE Certificate Levels 1 – 8) with regards to the following:		
Criteria	Response Yes / No	Discussion
Determining qualification criteria for the issuing of licences, concessions, or other authorisations in respect of economic activity in terms of any law?	N/A	
Developing and implementing a preferential procurement policy?	Yes	Supply Chain Management policies were developed and approved.
Determining qualification criteria for the sale of state-owned enterprises?	N/A	
Developing criteria for entering into partnerships with the private sector?	N/A	
Determining criteria for the awarding of incentives, grants, and investment schemes in support of Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment?	N/A	

PART D:

HUMAN RESOURCE

MANAGEMENT

Rural Breadwinners
Lehlohonolo Dhlamini
Coffee on Paper



INTRODUCTION

The William Humphreys Art Gallery maintained a dedicated staff complement of sixteen employees during the 2024/2025 financial year. As a key achievement to ensure institutional stability and safeguard organisational memory, WHAG Council converted the Director and Chief Financial Officer positions from fixed-term contracts to permanent appointments during the reporting period. To supplement internal capacity, WHAG hosted five interns through government-supported programmes and extended the contracts of two temporary workers, which helped alleviate short-term operational pressures in key functions.

Recognising the ongoing challenge of limited capacity, WHAG Council approved a revised organisational structure in the previous financial year, which introduced six new critical roles: Chief Curator, SCM Officer, Accountant, Director's Personal Assistant, Researcher, Visual Communication Designer, and a relief Museum Attendant. However, these positions remain unfunded, and despite efforts, WHAG has not yet secured the necessary financial support to begin recruitment. The institution continues to engage with the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture to advocate for the funding needed to implement this structure, which is critical to improving institutional capacity, governance, and service delivery.

Workforce development remained a priority. WHAG continued to invest in formal and informal training opportunities to upskill staff in response to evolving institutional demands and to support personal development. This included participation in targeted workshops, compliance training, and curatorial development, aligning with the broader strategic objective of cultivating a skilled and capable workforce.

WHAG's employee performance management framework supports accountability and continuous development through structured performance reviews. However, the limited size of the institution has required multi-tasking and flexibility, resulting in blurred role boundaries that pose a risk to long-term sustainability if not addressed through additional staffing.

Employee wellness was supported informally through flexible work practices and a collegial environment, though the institution recognises the need to formalise wellness support in future periods, particularly in light of increased workloads.

From a policy development perspective, WHAG continued to maintain and review core HR policies to ensure alignment with labour legislation and good governance practices. No major policy changes were introduced during the reporting year, but the planned expansion in staffing will necessitate updates in future.

Highlights and Achievements

- Council approval of a new organisational structure with critical roles identified
- Continued investment in staff training and development
- Successful hosting of five interns, with skills development in curatorial and administration functions
- Temporary contract extensions to retain institutional knowledge and bridge staffing gaps

Challenges

- Persistent capacity constraints due to an insufficient staff complement
- Lack of funding to implement the newly approved structure
- Limited formal wellness and employee support programmes

Future Plans

Looking ahead, WHAG will prioritise:

- Engaging DSAC for funding to fill newly approved critical posts
- Strengthening its performance management and employee wellness systems
- Expanding structured training and mentorship opportunities
- Formalising workforce planning and succession strategies to ensure long-term sustainability



Museum tour with DSAC's oversight team

HUMAN RESOURCE OVERSIGHT STATISTICS

PERSONNEL RELATED EXPENDITURE

Personnel Cost by programme

Programme	Total Expenditure for the entity (R'000)	Personnel Expenditure (R'000)	Personnel exp. as a % of total exp.	No. of employees	Average personnel cost per employee (R'000)
Administration	12 036	4 881	41%	9	542
Collections Management	2 360	1 504	64%	5	301
Public Engagement	2 926	2 310	79%	10	231

Personnel cost by salary band

Level	Personnel Expenditure (R'000)	% of personnel exp. to total personnel cost (R'000)	No. of employees	Average personnel cost per employee (R'000)
Top Management	2 616	30%	2	1 308
Senior Management	1 280	15%	2	640
Professional qualified	970	11%	2	485
Skilled	1 842	21%	5	368
Semi-skilled	810	9%	8	101
Unskilled	1 177	14%	5	235
TOTAL	8 695	100%	24	362

Training Costs

Programme	Personnel Expenditure (R'000)	Training Expenditure (R'000)	Training Expenditure as a % of Personnel Cost	No. of employees trained	Average training cost per employee (R'000)
Administration	4 881	16	3%	3	5
Collections Management	1 504	-	-	-	-
Public Engagement	2 310	28	12%	1	28

EMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

Programme	2023/2024 No. of Employees	2024/2025 Approved Posts	2024/2025 No. of Employees	2024/2025 Vacancies	% of vacancies
Administration	9	9	9	1	11%
Collections Management	4	5	5	2	40%
Public Engagement	10	9	10	2	22%

Programme	2023/2024 No. of Employees	2024/2025 Approved Posts	2024/2025 No. of Employees	2024/2025 Vacancies	% of vacancies
Top Management	1	2	2	-	-
Senior Management	2	4	2	1	25%
Professional qualified	2	3	2	1	33%
Skilled	7	6	5	1	17%
Semi-skilled	5	2	8	1	50%
Unskilled	6	6	5	1	17%
TOTAL	23	23	24	5	22%

The vacancy remained unfilled for eight months, this was due to a moratorium on appointments imposed by DSAC pending amalgamation.

Employment changes

Salary Band	Employment at beginning of period	Appointments	Terminations	Employment at end of the period
Top Management	2	-	-	2
Senior Management	2	-	-	2
Professional qualified	2	-	-	2
Skilled	4	1	-	5
Semi-skilled	5	3	3	5
Unskilled	5	-	-	5
Total	20	4	3	21

Reasons for staff leaving

Reason	Number	% of total no. of staff leaving
Death	-	-
Resignation	2	66%
Dismissal	-	-
Retirement	-	-
Ill health	-	-
Expiry of contract	1	37%
Other	-	-
Total	3	100%

LABOUR RELATIONS: MISCONDUCT AND DISCIPLINARY ACTION

There were no misconduct or disciplinary action in this financial year.

EQUITY TARGET AND EMPLOYMENT EQUITY STATUS

Levels	MALE							
	African		Coloured		Indian		White	
	Current	Target	Current	Target	Current	Target	Current	Target
Top Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior Management	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional qualified	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skilled	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Semi-skilled	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Unskilled	2	2	1	1	-	-	1	1
TOTAL	8	8	2	2	-	-	1	1

Levels	FEMALE							
	African		Coloured		Indian		White	
	Current	Target	Current	Target	Current	Target	Current	Target
Top Management	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Professional qualified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skilled	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
Semi-skilled	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unskilled	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
TOTAL	6	6	2	2	1	1	1	1

PART E:

PFMA COMPLIANCE REPORT

After Lobola (Married)
Mmakgabo Helen Sebidi
Nine Colour Lithograph



IRREGULAR, FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE, AND MATERIAL LOSSES

IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	127	115
Closing balance	127	127

Reconciling notes

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure that was under assessment in 2023/24	127	115
Irregular expenditure for the current year	-	12
Total	127	127

Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure (under assessment, determination, and investigation)

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure under investigation	127	127
Total	127	127



LATE AND/OR NON-PAYMENT OF SUPPLIERS

Description	Number of invoices	Consolidated Value
		R'000
Valid invoices received	955	7 732
Invoices paid <i>within</i> 30 days or agreed period	955	7 732
Invoices paid <i>after</i> 30 days or agreed period	-	-
Invoices older than 30 days or agreed period (<i>unpaid and without dispute</i>)	-	-
Invoices older than 30 days or agreed period (<i>unpaid and in dispute</i>)	-	-

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

PROCUREMENT BY OTHER MEANS

Project description	Name of supplier	Type of procurement by other means	Value of contract R'000
Mindex software Annual Subscription	Mindex Systems	Deviation	17
MPLC Umbrella Annual License	Motion Picture Licensing Company	Deviation	5
Car Service Maintenance	Gariep Motors	Deviation	7
Stationery	Waltons	Deviation	17
Accommodation	Katryns B&B	Deviation	13
Accommodation	Protea Hotel Pretorial Loftus Park	Deviation	43
MPLC Umbrella Annual License	Motion Picture Licensing Company	Deviation	5
Total			105

CONTRACT VARIATIONS AND EXPANSIONS

Project description	Name of supplier	Contract modification type (Expansion or Variation)	Original contract value	Value of previous contract expansion/s or variation/s	Value of current contract expansion or variation
			R'000	R'000	R'000
IT Services	Pronto IT Solutions	Expansion	782	-	18
Supply and Installation of Air Conditions	CLK Industries	Expansion	32	-	2
Design and Printing of Annual Report	Fass Enterprises	Expansion	67	-	13
Supply and Installation of Electric Fence	Kimberley Electric Fencing	Expansion	53	-	4
Refurbishment of Artist Flat	Maolela Business Enterprises	Expansion	623	-	26
Refurbishment of Offices and Tea Room	Maolela Business Enterprises	Expansion	218	-	7
Legal Services	Motlhamme Pino Attorneys	Expansion	-	-	29
Total			1 676	-	99

PART F:

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Friendly Miner
Helena Hugo
Pastel on Board



REPORT OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITOR

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT ON WILLIAM HUMPHREYS ART GALLERY

Report on the audit of the financial statements

1. I have reviewed the financial statements of the William Humphreys Art Gallery set out on pages 77 to 122, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

Conclusion

2. Based on my review, nothing has come to my attention that causes me to believe that the financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the William Humphreys Art Gallery as at 31 March 2025 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (Standards of GRAP) and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999 (PFMA).

Emphasis of matter

3. I draw attention to the matter below. My conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Restatement of corresponding figures

4. As disclosed in note 24 to the financial statements, the corresponding figures for 31 March 2024 were restated as a result of errors in the financial statements of the entity and for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Responsibilities of the accounting authority for the financial statements

5. The accounting authority is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards of GRAP and the requirements of the PFMA and for such internal control as the accounting authority determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
6. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting authority is responsible for assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern; disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Responsibilities of the auditor-general for the audit of the financial statements

7. My responsibility is to express a conclusion on the accompanying financial statements. I conducted my review in accordance with the International Standard on Review Engagements (ISRE) 2400 (Revised), Engagements to review historical financial statements. The standard requires me to conclude on whether anything has come to my attention that causes me to believe that the financial statements, taken as a whole, are not prepared in all material respects in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. This standard also requires me to comply with relevant ethical requirements.
8. A review of financial statements in accordance with ISRE 2400 (Revised) is a limited assurance engagement. I am required to perform procedures, primarily consisting of making inquiries of management and others within the auditee, as appropriate, and applying analytical procedures, and evaluating the evidence obtained.
9. The procedures performed in a review engagement are substantially less than those performed in an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Accordingly, I do not express an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Report on the annual performance report

10. In accordance with the Public Audit Act 25 of 2004 (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information against predetermined objectives for the selected material performance indicators presented in the annual performance report. The accounting authority is responsible for the preparation of the annual performance report.
11. I selected the following material performance indicators related to Collection Management and Public Engagement presented in the annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2025. I selected those indicators that measure the entity's performance on its primary mandated functions and that are of significant national, community or public interest.

Collection Management:

- Number of artworks acquired from previously disadvantaged emerging artists
- Number of artworks acquired from artists from previously disadvantaged established artists
- Number of artworks conserved
- Number of artworks digitised

Public Engagement:

- Number of temporary loan exhibitions presented
- Number of permanent collection exhibitions presented
- Number of outreach programmes presented
- Number of artists residencies presented
- Number of special community projects implemented
- Number of film screening presented
- Number of publications acquired

12. I evaluated the reported performance information for the selected material performance indicators against the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice. When an annual performance report is prepared using these criteria, it provides useful and reliable information and insights to users on the entity's planning and delivery on its mandate and objectives.

I performed procedures to test whether:

- the indicators used for planning and reporting on performance can be linked directly to the entity's mandate and the achievement of its planned objectives
- all the indicators relevant for measuring the entity's performance against its primary mandated and prioritised functions and planned objectives are included
- the indicators are well defined and verifiable to ensure that they are easy to understand and apply consistently and that I can confirm the methods and processes to be used for measuring achievements
- the targets can be linked directly to the achievement of the indicators and are specific, time bound and measurable to ensure that it is easy to understand what should be delivered and by when, the required level of performance as well as how performance will be evaluated
- the indicators and targets reported on in the annual performance report are the same as what was committed to in the approved initial or revised planning documents
- the reported performance information is presented in the annual performance report in the prescribed manner and is comparable and understandable
- there is adequate supporting evidence for the achievements reported and for the reasons provided for any over- or under- achievement of targets.

13. I performed the procedures for the purpose of reporting material findings only; and not to express an assurance opinion or conclusion.

14. I did not identify any material findings on the reported performance information for the selected indicators.

Other matter

15. I draw attention to the matter below.

Achievement of planned targets

16. The annual performance report includes information on reported achievements against planned targets and provides explanations for over- and under- achievements.
17. The table that follows provides information on the achievement of planned targets and list the key indicators that were not achieved as reported in the annual performance report. The reasons for any underachievement of targets are included in the annual performance report on pages 22 to 33.

Business Development

<i>Targets achieved: 75%</i> <i>Budget spent: 100%</i>		
Key indicator not achieved	Planned target	Reported achievement
Number of artworks acquired from previously disadvantaged emerging artist	22	18

Report on compliance with legislation

18. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on compliance with applicable legislation relating to financial matters, financial management and other related matters. The accounting authority is responsible for the entity's compliance with legislation.
19. I performed procedures to test compliance with selected requirements in key legislation in accordance with the AGSA findings engagement methodology. This engagement is not an assurance engagement. Accordingly, I do not express an assurance opinion or conclusion.
20. Through an established AGSA process, I selected requirements in key legislation for compliance testing that are relevant to the financial and performance management of the entity, clear to allow consistent measurement and evaluation, while also sufficiently detailed and readily available to report in an understandable manner. The selected legislative requirements are included in the annexure to this auditor's report.
21. I did not identify any material non-compliance with the selected legislative requirements.

Internal control deficiencies

22. I considered internal control relevant to my engagement on the financial statements, annual performance report and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it.
23. I did not identify any significant deficiencies in internal control.

Professional ethics and quality control

24. I am independent of the entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International code of ethics for professional accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA code) as well as other ethical requirements that are relevant to my engagements in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.
25. In accordance with the International Standard on Quality Management 1, the AGSA maintains a comprehensive system of quality management that includes documented policies and procedures on compliance with ethical requirements and professional standards.

Auditor General

Kimberley

28 July 2025



AUDITOR - GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

Annexure to the auditor's report

Compliance with legislation – selected legislative requirements

The selected legislative requirements are as follows:

Legislation	Sections or regulations
Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999 (PFMA)	PFMA 38(1)(b) PFMA 45(b) PFMA 57(b) PFMA Section 51(1)(a)(iv); 51(1)(b)(i); 51(1)(b)(ii); 51(1)(e) (iii)PFMA 51(1)(b)(i) PFMA 55(1)(a); 55(1)(b); 55(1)(c)(i) PFMA 51(1)(b)(ii); 53(4); 57(b) PFMA 54(2)(c); 54(2)(d) PFMA 66(4) PFMA 51(1)(e)(iii) PFMA 51(1)(b)(ii); 51(1)(a)(iv); 56(1); 56(2); 57(b)
Treasury regulations	Treasury Regulation 31.1.2(c) Treasury Regulation 16A.7.1; 16A.7.3; 16A.7.6; 16A.7.7; 31.2.1; 31.3.3 Treasury Regulation 31.2.5; 31.2.7(a) Treasury Regulation 30.1.1; 30.1.3(a-d); 30.2.1 Treasury Regulation 16A9.1(b)(ii); 16A9.1(e); 16A9.1(d) 16A9.1(f); 33.1.1; 33.1.3 Treasury Regulation 16A 3.1; 16A 3.2 (fairness); 16A 3.2(a); 16A 6.1; 16A6.2(a) & (b); 16A6.2(e); 16A 6.3(a); 16A 6.3(a)(i); 16A 6.3(b); 16A 6.3(c); 16A 6.3(d); 16A 6.3(e); 16A 6.4; 16A 6.5; 16A 6.6; 16A8.2 (1) and (2); 16A 8.3; 16A 8.3(d); 16A 8.4; 16A 9; 16A 9.1; 16A9.1 (c); 16A 9.1(d); 16A 9.1(e); 16A 9.2; 16A 9.2(a)(ii); 16A 9.2(a) (iii); 8.2.1; 8.2.2
Construction Industry Development Board Act 38 of 2000 (CIDB)	Section 18(1)
CIDB regulations	CIDB regulation 17; 25(1); 25 (5) & 25(7A)
PREFERENTIAL PROCUREMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK ACT 5 OF 2000 (PPPFA)	Sections I(i); 2.1(a),(b) and (f)
Preferential Procurement regulations (PPR), 2017	Regulations 4.1; 4.2; 5.1 ; 5.3; 5.6; 5.7; Regulations 6.1; 6.2; 6.3; 6.5; 6.6; 6.8; Regulations 7.1; 7.2; 7.3; 7.5; 7.6; 7.8; Regulations 8.2; 8.5; 9.1; 10.1; 10.2; Regulations 11 .1 ; 11 .2
PPR 2022	Paragraph 3.1; 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4; 5.1; 5.2; 5.3; 5.4

Legislation	Sections or regulations
Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act 12 of 2004 PRECCA	PRECCA Section 29
Public service regulation	Public service regulation 13(c);18; 18(1) and (2)
PFMA SCM Instruction no. 09 of 2022/2023	Par. 3.1; par. 3.3 (b); par. 3.3 (c); par. 3.3 (e); par 3.6
National Treasury Instruction No.1 of 2015/16	Paragraph 3.1; 4.1; 4.2
NT SCM Instruction Note 03 2021/22	Paragraph 4.1; 4.2 (b); 4.3; 4.4; 4.4(a); 4.4 (c) -(d); 4.6; 5.4; 7.2; 7.6
NT SCM Instruction 4A of 2016/17	Paragraph 6
NT SCM Instruction Note 03 2019/20	Par 5.5.1(vi); 5.5.1(x);
NT SCM Instruction Note 11 2020/21	Paragraph 3.1; 3.4 (a) and (b); 3.9; 6.1;6.2;6.7
NT SCM Instruction note 2 of 2021/22	Paragraph 3.2.1; 3.2.2; 3.2.4(a) and (b) ; 3.3.1; 3.2.2; 4.1
PFMA SCM Instruction 04 of 2022/23	Paragraph 4(1); 4(2); 4(4)
Practice Note 5 of 2009/10	Paragraph 3.3
PFMA SCM instruction 08 of 2022/23	Paragraph 3.2; 4.3.2; 4.3.3
NT instruction note 4 of 2015/16	Paragraph 3.4
NT instruction 3 of 2019/20 - Annexure A	Section 5.5.1 (iv) and (x)
Second amendment of NTI 05 of 2020/21	Paragraph 4.8; 4.9 ; 5.1 ; 5.3
Erratum NTI 5 of 202/21	Paragraph 1
NT Instruction Note 11 of 2020-21	Par 3.1; 3.4(b); 3.9
Erratum NTI 5 of 202/21	Paragraph 2
Practice note 7 of 2009/10	Paragraph 4.1.2
NT Instruction Note 11 of 2020-21	Par 3.1; 3.4(b); 3.9
Practice note 11 of 2008/9	Paragraph 3.1; 3.1 (b)
NT instruction note 1 of 2021/22	Paragraph 4.1
Public Service Act	Section 30(1)
Competition Act	Section 4(1)(b)(ii)

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

General Information

Country of incorporation	South Africa
Nature of Business	A National Cultural Institution in terms of the Cultural Institutions Act No.119 of 1998
Council Members	Prof. D Morris - Chairperson Mr V Blennies - Deputy Chairperson Mr C Jeaven - Member Mr A Latchu - Member Ms L Matlala - Member Dr S Mdluli - Member Mr G Merahe - Member Ms Z Ngcibi - Member Adv. N Ribane - Member
Registered office	1 Cullinan Crescent, Kimberley, 8301
Business address	1 Cullinan Crescent, Kimberley, 8301
Executive authority	Minister of the Department of Sports, Arts, and Culture
Bankers	Nedbank
External auditors	Auditor-General of South Africa
Director	Nelisiwe Mkhize
Chief Financial Officer	Martha Ramafalo
Reporting framework	South African Standards of General Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP), as issued by the Accounting Standards Council
Published date	31 August 2025

The reports and statements set out below comprise the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Accounting Authority's Responsibilities and Approval	79
Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 31 March 2025	80
Statement of Financial Position for the year ended 31 March 2025	81
Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the year ended 31 March 2025	82
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2025	83
Statement of Budget and Actual Amounts for the year ended 31 March 2025	84
Accounting Policies	86
Notes to the Annual Financial Statements	106

ACCOUNTING AUTHORITY'S RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL

The members are required by the Public Finance Management Act (Act 1 of 1999), 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 the responsibility of the members to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the entity as they stand at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements and were given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data.

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Council.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 80 to 122 which have been prepared on the going concern basis was approved by the accounting authority on 31 May 2024 and were signed on its behalf by:



Nelisiwe Mkhize

Director

31 August 2025



David Morris

Council Chairperson

31 August 2025

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	2025 R'000	2024 R'000 Restated
Revenue		17 371	16 373
Revenue from non-exchange transactions		16 941	15 819
Government grants and subsidies	2	11 931	12 454
Other non-exchange revenue	14	2 000	1 063
Deferred income recognised	3	579	479
Rental subsidy	4	2 431	1 823
Revenue from exchange transactions		430	554
Rental of facilities and equipment		23	12
Interest earned - External investments	5	344	410
Other income	6	63	132
Expenditure		18 757	16 019
Employee related costs	7	8 853	8 059
Repairs and maintenance		1 455	54
Depreciation	11	562	562
Finance costs		40	41
Rental expense	4	2 431	1 823
General expenses	8	5 416	5 480
Operating surplus/(deficit)		(1 386)	354
Profit/(loss) on PPE		(71)	-
Actuarial gain/(loss)	15	4	33
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		(1 453)	387

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	2025 R'000	2024 R'000 Restated
Assets			
Current assets		29 020	31 729
Prepayments	9	856	860
Cash and cash equivalents	10	28 164	30 869
Non-current assets		175 760	206 861
Property, plant, and equipment	11	4 089	4 484
Heritage assets	12	171 671	202 377
Total assets		204 780	238 590
Liabilities			
Current liabilities		27 818	28 790
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	13	431	1 196
Deferred income	14	26 985	27 316
Short term portion of retirement benefit obligation	15	31	31
Short term accruals	16	371	247
Non-current liabilities		313	301
Long term retirement benefit obligation	15	313	301
Total Liabilities		28 131	29 091
Net Assets		176 649	209 499
Reserves		176 649	209 499
Accumulated surpluses		28 583	30 036
Revaluation surplus		148 066	179 463

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	Accumulated surpluses R'000	Revaluation surpluses R'000	Total R'000
Balance at 31 March 2023		29 649	179 463	209 112
Net surplus for the year - 2024		396	-	396
Prior period error restated	24	(9)	-	(9)
Balance at 31 March 2024		30 036	179 463	209 499
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year - 2025		(1 453)	(31 397)	(32 850)
Balance at 31 March 2025		28 583	148 066	176 649

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers	17	14 530	14 938
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	18	(16 385)	(12 877)
Net Cash inflows from operating activities	19	(1 855)	2 061
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment		(88)	(867)
Purchase of Heritage Assets		(762)	(1 176)
Net cash outflows from investing activities		(850)	(2 043)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(2 705)	18
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		30 869	30 851
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		28 164	30 869

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts as at 31 March 2025

Budget on Accrual Basis

Statement of Financial Performance										
	Approved budget	Adjustments		Final Budget	Actual	Variance	Variance	Variance		
		R '000	R '000							
Revenue from non-exchange transactions										
Government grants and subsidies	11 931	-	11 931	11 931	-	-				0%
Deferred income recognised	3 619	-	3 619	2 000	(1 619)	-45%				
Other non-exchange revenue	250	-	250	579	329	132%				
Retained surplus	-	2 079	2 079	-	(2 079)	-100%				
Revenue from exchange transactions										
Interest earned - External investments	204	-	204	344	140	69%				
Other income	110	-	110	86	(24)	-22%				
Total revenue	16 114	2 079	18 193	14 940	(3 253)					
Expenditure										
Employee related costs	7 939	1 200	9 139	8 853	(286)	-3%				
Repairs and maintenance	2 242	650	2 892	1 455	(1 437)	-50%				
Depreciation	242	-	242	562	320	132%				
Finance costs	-	-	-	40	40	100%				
General expenses	4 891	229	5 120	5 416	296	6%				
Total expenditure	(15 314)	(2 079)	(17 393)	(16 326)	1 067					
Operating Surplus/(deficit)										
Profit/(loss) on Heritage Assets	-	-	-	(71)	(71)	100%				
Actuarial gain/(loss)	-	-	-	4	4	100%				
Surplus/(Deficit) before capex										
Capex (excl. depreciation)	800	-	800	929	129	16%				
Net Surplus/(Deficit) after capex	-	-	-	(2 382)	(2 382)					

Material variances between budget and actual amounts.

An excess of actual over budget of 15% is regarded as being a material deviation from the final budget. Explanations for each material line-item differences are included below:

Deferred income recognised

Undercollection on deferred income recognised resulted from delays in appointing an HVAC contractor. The delays were due to changes in the Council, which is responsible for approving procurements exceeding R1 million. These changes stemmed from the amalgamation and its subsequent cancellation.

Other non-exchange revenue

The deviation is due to an increase in sponsorship received from the MTN Foundation, which included the donation of 15 tablets for outreach initiatives. This additional support enabled the organization to expand its outreach activities beyond the original budget projections.

Interest earned - External investments

Interest income was earned on unspent funds, resulting in a variance from the initial budget projections.

Other income

Income generated was lower than anticipated due to reduced demand for the hiring of facilities, which was impacted by the malfunctioning HVAC system.

Repairs and maintenance

Underspending on repairs and maintenance resulted from delays in appointing an HVAC contractor. The delays were due to changes in the Council, which is responsible for approving procurements exceeding R1 million. These changes stemmed from the amalgamation and its subsequent cancellation.

Depreciation

Depreciation was higher than budgeted due to the delay in the planned disposal of assets, which extended their depreciation period.

Finance costs

Finance costs on retirement benefit obligation were not budgeted for.

Profit/(loss) on Heritage Assets

Artworks valued at R31 million were disposed. The artwork were held on loan and the loan agreement was terminated. The variance represents the loss on the disposal.

Actuarial loss

An actuarial loss was recognised on the retirement benefit obligation due to changes in actuarial assumptions, resulting in a net negative adjustment in the valuation.

Capex

Capital expenditure exceeded the budget due to the recognition of an asset donation—15 tablets received from the MTN Foundation—which was not included in the original capital budget.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the effective Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practices (GRAP) including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board in accordance with section 91(1) of the Public Finance Management Act (Act 1 of 1999).

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting and are in accordance with the historic cost convention as the basis of measurement, except as otherwise indicated.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period. The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these annual financial statements are set out below.

The following GRAP Standards have been issued and are effective:

- GRAP 1 Presentation of financial statements
- GRAP 2 Cash flow statements
- GRAP 3 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors
- GRAP 4 The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates
- GRAP 5 Borrowing cost
- GRAP 6 Consolidated and separate financial statements
- GRAP 7 Investments in associates
- GRAP 8 Interest in joint ventures
- GRAP 9 Revenue from exchange transactions
- GRAP 10 Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies
- GRAP 11 Construction contracts
- GRAP 12 Inventories
- GRAP 13 Leases
- GRAP 14 Events after reporting date
- GRAP 16 Investment property
- GRAP 17 Property, plant and equipment
- GRAP 18 Segment Reporting
- GRAP 19 Provisions, contingent liabilities and assets
- GRAP 20 Related Party Disclosures
- GRAP 21 Impairment of non-cash-generating assets
- GRAP 23 Revenue from non-exchange transactions
- GRAP 24 Presentation of budget information in the financial statements
- GRAP 25 Employee benefits
- GRAP 26 Impairment of cash-generating assets
- GRAP 27 Agriculture

GRAP 31 Intangible assets
 GRAP 100 Discontinued operations
 GRAP 103 Heritage assets
 GRAP 104 Financial instruments
 GRAP 105 Transfer of functions between Entities under common control
 GRAP 106 Transfer of functions between Entities not under common control
 GRAP 107 Mergers

The following GRAP Standards have been approved and not yet effective:

GRAP 1 Presentation of financial statements
 GRAP 103 Heritage assets
 GRAP 104 Financial instruments
 GRAP 105 Transfer of functions between Entities under common control
 GRAP 106 Transfer of functions between Entities not under common control
 GRAP 107 Mergers

1.1.1 Critical judgements, estimations and assumptions

In the application of the entity's accounting policies, which are described below, management are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations, that management have made in the process of applying the entity's Accounting Policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Annual Financial Statements:

1.1.2 Revenue recognition

Accounting policy note 1.2 describes the conditions under which revenue will be recorded by the management of the entity. Management considered the detailed criteria for the recognition of revenue as set out in:

GRAP 9

Revenue from exchange transactions; Revenue as far as revenue from non-exchange transactions is concerned management considered the detailed criteria of GRAP 23 for the recognition of revenue.

In particular, when goods are sold, had been transferred to the buyer, when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and services are rendered. Also, of importance is the estimation process involved in initially measuring revenue at the fair value thereof.

The management of the entity is satisfied that recognition of the revenue in the current year is appropriate.

1.1.3 Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

As detailed in accounting policy note 1.7 depreciation is charged over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, taking into account the residual values of the assets at the end of their useful lives, which is determined when assets are available for use. The useful lives and residual values of the assets are based on industry knowledge.

1.1.4 Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Accounting policy note 1.8 describes the conditions under which non-financial assets are tested for potential impairment losses by the management of the entity. Significant estimates and judgements are made relating to property, plant and equipment impairment testing.

The measurement of loans receivable is derived after consideration of the allowance for doubtful debts. Management makes certain assumptions regarding the categorisation of debtors with similar risk profiles so that the effect of any impairment on a group of receivables or loans would not differ materially from the impairment that would have been determined had each debtor been assessed for impairment on an individual basis. The determination of this allowance is predisposed to the utilisation of estimates, assumptions and management judgements. In determining this allowance, the estimates are made about the probability of recovery of the debtors/loans based on their past payment history and risk profile.

1.1.5 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Management judgement is required when recognising and measuring provisions and when measuring contingent liabilities as set out in the notes, when applicable. Provisions are discounted where the effect of discounting is material using actuarial valuations.

1.1.6 Presentation currency

The Annual Financial Statements are presented in South African Rand, which is the entity's functional currency. Rounding to the nearest thousand (R1000) has been applied in the Annual Financial Statements.

1.1.7 Offsetting

Assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses have not been offset except when offsetting is required or permitted by a Standard of GRAP.

1.1.8 Comparative information

When the presentation or classification of items in the Annual Financial Statements is amended, prior period comparative amounts are restated.

The nature and reason for the reclassification is disclosed. Where accounting errors have been identified in the current year, the correction is made retrospectively as far as practicable, and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly.

Where there has been a change in accounting policy in the current year, the adjustment is made retrospectively as far as is practicable, and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly.

1.1.9 Going concern assumption

The Annual Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as there is no intention to liquidate the entity or to cease operations. Management has assessed whether any material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the entity's ability to continue as a going concern exist and have found none.

1.2 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the enterprise and these benefits can be measured reliably.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been transferred to the buyer.

Government grants are recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and these benefits can be measured reliably. The grant is recognised to the extent that there are no future obligations arising from receipt of the grant.

Interest income is allocated to the specific applicable fund related to the investment and therefore directly capitalised against funds and reserves.

Revenue, excluding value-added taxation where applicable, is derived from a variety of sources which include grants from other tiers of government and revenue from trading activities, interest and other services provided. Revenue is recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the entity and these benefits can be measured reliably, except when specifically stated otherwise.

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the entity's activities. Revenue is shown net of returns, rebates and discounts. The entity recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when specific criteria have been met for each of the entity's activities as described below. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measurable until all contingencies relating to the sale have been resolved. The entity bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

Revenue from exchange transactions refers to revenue that accrued to the entity directly in return for services rendered/goods sold, the value of which approximates the consideration received or receivable.

Revenue from non-exchange transactions refers to transactions where the entity received revenue from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange.

Revenue from non-exchange transactions is generally recognised to the extent that the related receipt or receivable qualifies for recognition as an asset and there is no liability to repay the amount.

Revenue from exchange transactions

Revenue from exchange transactions refers to revenue that accrued to the entity directly in return for services rendered or goods sold, the value of which approximates the fair value of consideration received or receivable. At the time of initial recognition, the full amount of revenue is recognised.

Finance income

Interest earned on investments is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance on the time proportionate basis that takes into account the effective yield on the investment.

Interest earned on the following investments is not recognised in the Statement of Financial

Performance

- Interest earned on trust funds is allocated directly to the fund.
- Interest earned on unutilised conditional grants is allocated directly to the creditor: unutilised conditional grants, if the grant conditions indicate that interest is payable to the funder.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions have been met:

- The entity has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods.
- The entity retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold.
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably.
- It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Service revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at statement of financial position date. Stage of completion is determined by services performed to date as a percentage of total services to be performed.

Services rendered

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably.
- It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.
- The stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date can be measured reliably.
- The costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

When services are performed by an indeterminate number of acts over a specified time frame, revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the specified time frame unless there is evidence that some other method better represents the stage of completion. When a specific act is much more significant than other acts, the recognition of revenue is postponed until the significant act is executed.

When the outcome of the transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Service revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. Stage of completion is determined by the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the total estimated costs of the transaction.

Service fees included in the price of the product are recognised as revenue over the period during which the service is performed.

When goods or services are exchanged or swapped for goods or services that are of a similar nature and value, the exchange is not regarded as a transaction that generates revenue. When goods are sold or services rendered in exchange for dissimilar goods or services, the exchange is regarded as a transaction that generates revenue. The revenue is measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, adjusted by the amount of any cash or cash equivalents transferred. When the fair value of the goods or services received cannot be measured reliably, the revenue is measured at fair value of the goods or services given up, adjusted by the amount of any cash or cash equivalents transferred.

1.3 Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Revenue comprises gross inflows of economic benefits or service potential received and receivable by an entity, which represents an increase in net assets, other than increases relating to contributions from owners.

Conditions on transferred assets are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset is required to be consumed by the recipient as specified or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor.

Control of an asset arises when the entity can use or otherwise benefit from the asset in pursuit of its objectives and can exclude or otherwise regulate the access of others to that benefit.

Exchange transactions are transactions in which one entity receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of cash, goods, services, or use of assets) to another entity in exchange.

Non-exchange transactions are transactions that are not exchange transactions. In a non-exchange transaction, an entity either receives value from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange, or gives value to another entity without directly receiving approximately equal value in exchange.

Restrictions on transferred assets are stipulations that limit or direct the purposes for which a transferred asset may be used, but do not specify that future economic benefits or service potential is required to be returned to the transferor if not deployed as specified.

Stipulations on transferred assets are terms in laws or regulation, or a binding arrangement, imposed upon the use of a transferred asset by entities external to the reporting entity.

Transfers are inflows of future economic benefits or service potential from non-exchange transactions, other than taxes.

Recognition

An inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognised as an asset is recognised as revenue, except to the extent that a liability is also recognised in respect of the same inflow.

As the entity satisfies a present obligation recognised as a liability in respect of an inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognised as an asset, it reduces the carrying amount of the liability recognised and recognises an amount of revenue equal to that reduction.

Measurement

Revenue from a non-exchange transaction is measured at the amount of the increase in net asset recognised by the entity.

When, as a result of a non-exchange transaction, the entity recognises an asset, it also recognises revenue equivalent to the amount of the asset measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition, unless it is also required to recognise a liability. Where a liability is required to be recognised it will be measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date, and the amount of the increase in net assets, if any, recognised as revenue. When a liability is subsequently reduced, because the taxable event occurs or a condition is satisfied, the amount of the reduction in the liability is recognised as revenue.

Transfers

Apart from services in kind, which are not recognised, the entity recognises an asset in respect of transfers when the transferred resources meet the definition of an asset and satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset.

The entity recognises an asset in respect of transfers when the transferred resources meet the definition of an asset and satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset.

Transferred assets are measured at their fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Gifts and donations, including goods in kind

Gifts and donations, including goods in kind, are recognised as assets and revenue when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the entity and the fair value of the assets can be measured reliably.

1.4 Retirement benefit cost

The entity contributes to a defined contribution and a defined benefit plan for pension fund purposes which is administered by a third party. The entity has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee services in the current and prior periods.

1.5 Post-retirement medical benefit cost

The entity is liable for the post-retirement medical benefit cost of employees that is currently retired from its service. This amount is capped as per the council agreement. This liability is determined by taking into account the life expectancy of the retired employees as well as projected future medical aid contributions discounted back to the current value. The Institution has made a decision to remove this benefit for employees still in service and for all new appointees.

1.6 Heritage assets

Heritage assets are assets that have a cultural, environmental, historical, natural, scientific, technological or artistic significance and are held indefinitely for the benefit of present and future generations.

An item is recognized as a heritage asset in terms of GRAP 103 when:

- It meets the definition of an asset.
- It meets the definition of a heritage asset.
- It is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the entity and its costs can be measured reliably.

Recognition

The museum recognises a heritage asset as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the entity and where cost or fair value of the asset can be reliably measured. The Museum will assess the degree of certainty attached to the flow of future service potential or economic benefits:

- 1.If the entity holds an asset that might be regarded as a heritage asset but which, on initial recognition, does not meet the recognition criteria of heritage assets because of the need to analyse the proposed collection items to determine if they conform to the set collection criteria through evaluation and research.
- 2.For recognition of heritage assets, the asset needs to be controlled by the Museum as a result of past events. Such events may include: Purchase, donation, bequeath, loan or transfer.

Measurement

Initial measurement

The value of assets have been determined using either cost or fair value. Values have been assigned to the heritage assets, which are considered to be appreciating in value, and which values are to be reviewed from time to time. Wherever possible, the appraisers have adopted the discipline of 'Open Market' principles in determining value; however, values derived are largely determined by the skill and experience applied by the appraiser at the date of valuation

Subsequent measurement

The WHAG has elected the revaluation model and shall apply this policy. An independent revaluation will be conducted after every 5 years.

Valuation of heritage assets

The existence of published price quotations in an active market is the best evidence of the fair value, such as the quoted price from recent auctions published in local newspapers; however, if the fair value cannot readily be ascertained by reference to quoted prices in an active and liquid market; the fair value of a heritage asset can be determined from market-based evidence arrived at by appraisal. An appraisal of the value of the asset is normally undertaken by a member of the valuation profession, who holds a recognised and relevant professional qualification. The fair value will be ascertained by reference to quoted prices in an active and liquid market. (GRAP 103.46).

The valuation of heritage assets is performed by a member of the valuation profession.

(a) Valuation Techniques

Where the fair value of an asset cannot be determined, and where no evidence is available to determine the market value in an active market of a heritage asset; a valuation technique may be used to determine its fair value. Valuation techniques include using recent arm's length market transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties, if available, and reference to the current fair value of other heritage assets that have substantially similar characteristics in similar circumstances and locations, adjusted for any specific differences in circumstances. If there is a valuation technique commonly used by market participants to price such an asset, and that technique has been demonstrated to provide reliable estimates of prices obtained in actual market transactions, the entity may use that technique in determining the fair value (GRAP 103.47).

(b) Inability to Value

Where no value can be placed on an item, it will not be recognised, but information should be disclosed about such items and the reason why such items cannot be valued (GRAP 103.17). Where the entity holds an asset that might be regarded as a heritage asset but which, on initial recognition, does not meet the recognition criteria of heritage assets because it cannot be reliably measured, relevant and useful information about it shall be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. These items are controlled in the asset register.

(c) Valuing an entire collection

In determining the fair value of a collection, the entity has considered where appropriate, whether the entire collection has a higher value than the sum of the values of the individual items making up that collection. Under such circumstances, the carrying value of the entire collection may need to be reassessed, when a group of individual heritage assets constitutes a collection. If items are removed from the collection, the value of the collection may also need to be reassessed. (GRAP 103.45)

Heritage assets on loan to other institutions

The financial statement shall also disclose information on heritage assets that are borrowed from, or on loan to other entities.

Impairment

Heritage assets shall not be depreciated but the entity will assess at each reporting date whether there is an indication that a heritage asset may be impaired. If such indication exists, the entity shall estimate the recoverable amount or recoverable service amount of the asset.

Transfers

Transfers from heritage assets shall be made when, and only when, the particular asset no longer meets the definition of a heritage asset.

Transfers to heritage asset shall be made when, and only when, the asset meets the definition of a heritage asset.

Derecognition

The carrying amount of a heritage asset shall be derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of a heritage asset shall be determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the heritage assets. Such difference is recognised in surplus or deficit when the heritage asset is derecognised.

1.7 Property, plant and equipment

Initial recognition

Property, plant and equipment are tangible non-current assets that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, rental to others, or for administrative

purposes, and are expected to be used during more than one year. Items of property, plant and equipment are initially recognised as assets on acquisition date and are initially recorded at cost. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the entity. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost. The cost also includes the necessary costs of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site on which it is located.

When significant components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Where an asset is acquired by the entity for no or nominal consideration (i.e. a non-exchange transaction), the cost is deemed to be equal to the fair value of that asset on the date acquired.

Where an item of property, plant and equipment is acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets, the asset acquired is initially measured at fair value (the cost). If the acquired item's fair value was not determinable, it's deemed cost is the carrying amount of the asset(s) given up. Major spare parts and servicing equipment qualify as property, plant and equipment when the entity expects to use them during more than one period. Similarly, if the major spare parts and servicing equipment can be used only in connection with an item of property, plant and equipment, they are accounted for as property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent measurement-cost model

Subsequent to initial recognition, items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Where the entity replaces part of an asset, it derecognises the part of the asset being replaced and capitalises the new component. Subsequent expenditure incurred on an asset is capitalised when it increases the capacity or the future economic benefits associated with the asset.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, taking into account the residual values of the assets at the end of their useful lives, which is determined when assets are available for use. The useful lives and residual values of the assets are based on industry knowledge and are set out below:

Office equipment	5 - 10 years
Other equipment	10 - 15 year
Computers and electronics	3 - 5 years
Fittings	5 - 10 years
Vehicles/trailers	10 years
Leasehold improvements-building	25 years
Leasehold improvements-equipment	10 - 15 years
Library	25 years

Depreciation only commences when the asset is available for use, unless stated otherwise. Depreciation is recognised in surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment.

The residual value, useful life of an asset and the depreciation method is reviewed annually and any changes are recognised as a change in accounting estimate in Statement of Financial Performance.

The gains or losses arising from the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Repairs and maintenance costs are expensed through the Statement of Financial Performance, except where the value of the asset or its expected useful life has been increased, then it is capitalised.

Subsequent cost

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the entity and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is de-recognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in surplus or deficit as incurred.

Derecognition

Items of property, plant and equipment are derecognised when the asset is disposed of or when there are no further economic benefits or service potential expected from the use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying value and is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.8 Impairment of non-current assets

At each statement of financial position date, the carrying amount of tangible assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If the fair value less cost to sell of any asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its fair value less cost to sell.

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of financial performance.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its fair value less costs to sell, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of financial performance

1.9 General and specific funds

The general fund relates to the accumulated surplus of income over expenditure.

1.10 Provisions

A provision is a liability where the timing or amount of the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential is uncertain.

Provisions are recognised when the entity has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events where it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of a provision shall be the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the present obligation. The discount rate shall reflect current market assessments of the time value of money risks specific to the liability.

1.11 Comparative figures

Current-year comparatives

Budgeted amounts have, in accordance with GRAP 1, been included in the financial statements and form part of the audited Annual Financial Statements.

Prior-year comparatives

When the presentation or classification of items in the Annual Financial Statements is amended, prior period comparative amounts are reclassified. The nature and reasons for the reclassification are disclosed.

1.12 Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Remuneration to employees is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance as the services are rendered, except for non-accumulating benefits, which are only recognised when the specific event occurs.

The gallery treats its provision for leave pay as an accrual.

The costs of all short-term employee benefits such as leave pay, are recognised during the period in which the employee renders the related service. The liability for leave pay is based on the total accrued leave days at year end and is shown as a payable in the Statement of Financial Position.

The gallery recognises the expected cost of bonuses only when the gallery has a present legal or constructive obligation to make such payment and a reliable estimate can be made.

Post-employment benefits

The gallery provides retirement benefits for its employees in terms of defined benefit plans.

Defined Benefit Plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

Post-retirement health care benefits

The gallery has an obligation to provide post-retirement health care benefits to certain of its retirees. According to the rules of the medical aid funds, with which the gallery is associated, a member (who is on the current Conditions of Service), on retirement, is entitled to remain a continued member of the medical aid fund, in which case the gallery is liable for a certain portion of the medical aid membership fee.

The defined benefit liability is the aggregate of present value of the defined benefit obligation and unrecognised actuarial gains and losses, reduced by unrecognised past service costs.

The plan is unfunded. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated using the projected unit credit method, incorporating actuarial assumptions and a discount rate based on the government bond rate. Valuations of these obligations are carried out every year by independent qualified actuaries. Actuarial gains or losses are recognised in full in the period in which they occur. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the period in which they occur.

Past services are recognised immediately in income, unless the changes to the pension plan are conditional on the employees remaining in service for a specified period of time (the vesting period).

In this case, the past-service costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

1.13 Related parties

Individuals as well as their close family members, and/or entities are related parties if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control or jointly control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and/or operating decisions.

Key management personnel are defined as the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and all other managers reporting directly to the Chief Executive Officer or as designated by the Chief Executive Officer.

1.14 Assumptions made by management

No material assumptions were made by management that could have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

1.15 Financial instruments

The entity recognises a financial asset or a financial liability in its Statement of Financial Position when, and only when, the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This is achieved through the application of trade date accounting.

Upon initial recognition the entity classifies financial instruments or their component parts as financial liabilities, financial assets or residual interests in conformity with the substance of the contractual arrangement and to the extent that the instrument satisfies the definitions of a financial liability, a financial asset or a residual interest.

Financial instruments are evaluated, based on their terms, to determine if those instruments contain both liability and residual interest components (i.e. to assess if the instruments are compound financial instruments). To the extent that an instrument is in fact a compound instrument, the components are classified separately as financial liabilities and residual interests as the case may be.

Initial recognition and measurement

When a financial instrument is recognised, the entity measures it initially as its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset or a financial liability not subsequently measured at fair value, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value, amortised cost or cost.

All financial assets and financial liabilities are measured after initial recognition using the following categories:

Financial instruments at fair value

- Derivatives.
- Compound instruments that are designated at fair value, i.e. an instrument that includes a derivative and a non-derivative host contract.
- Instruments held for trading.
- Non-derivative financial assets or financial liabilities with fixed or determinable payments that are designated at fair value at initial recognition.
- An investment in a residual interest for which fair value can be measured reliably.
- Financial instruments that do not meet the definition of financial instruments at amortised cost or financial instruments at cost.

Financial instruments at amortised cost

Non-derivative financial assets or non-derivative financial liabilities that have fixed or determinable payments, excluding those that the entity designates at fair value at initial recognition or are held for trading.

Financial instruments at cost

Investments in residual interests, which do not have quoted market prices and for which fair value cannot be determined reliably.

The entity assesses which instruments should be subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost or cost, based on the definitions of financial instruments at fair value, financial instruments at amortised cost or financial instruments at cost as set out above.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised at trade date when the cash flows from the asset expire, are settled or waived, i.e.:

1. Significant risks and rewards are transferred to another party; or
2. Despite having retained significant risks and rewards, the entity has transferred control of the asset to another entity.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation is extinguished. Exchanges of debt instruments between a borrower and a lender are treated as the extinguishment of an existing liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Where the terms of an existing financial liability are modified, it is also treated as the extinguishment of an existing liability and the recognition of a new liability.

Gains and losses

A gain or loss arising from a change in the fair value of a financial asset or financial liability measured at fair value is recognised in surplus or deficit. For financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost or cost, a gain or loss is recognised in surplus or deficit when the financial asset or financial liability is derecognised or impaired through the amortisation process.

Offsetting

The entity does not offset financial assets and financial liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position unless a legal right of set-off exists and the parties intend to settle on a net basis.

Impairments

All financial assets measured at amortised cost, or cost, are subject to an impairment review. The entity assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

For financial assets held at amortised cost:

The entity 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 the entity determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them 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 the collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets measured 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 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 is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognised in surplus or deficit.

For financial assets held at cost:

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on an investment in a residual interest that is not measured at fair value because its fair value cannot be measured reliably, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment losses are not reversed.

Investments at amortised cost

Investments, which include listed government bonds, unlisted municipal bonds, fixed deposits and short-term deposits invested in registered commercial banks, are categorised as financial instruments at amortised cost and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments have been impaired, the carrying value is adjusted by the impairment loss, which is recognised as an expense in the period that the impairment is identified.

On disposal of an investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the Statement of Financial Performance.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are measured at fair value. Cash includes cash on hand and cash with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are held with registered banking institutions with maturities of three months or less and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

For the purposes of the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and deposits held on call with banks.

Cash and cash equivalents are subsequently measured at fair value.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition and subsequently stated at amortised cost, less provision for impairment.

All trade and other receivables are assessed at least annually for possible impairment. Impairments of trade and other receivables are determined in accordance with the accounting policy for impairments.

Impairment adjustments are made through the use of an allowance account. Bad debts are written off in the year in which they are identified as irrecoverable. Amounts receivable within 12 months from the reporting date are classified as current. Trade and other receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Trade and other payables

Trade payables are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Trade and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

1.16 Risk management of financial assets and liabilities

It is the policy of the entity to disclose information that enables the user of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed on the reporting date.

The entity has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

1. Market risk;
2. Credit risk;
3. Liquidity risk.

Risks and exposure are disclosed as follows:

Market risk

1. Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices that will affect the entity's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.
2. The maximum exposure to cash flow and fair value risk, price risk and foreign currency risk.
3. Sensitivity analysis for each of the market risks.

Credit risk

1. Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the entity if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fail to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers and investment securities.
2. Each class of financial instrument is disclosed separately.
3. Maximum exposure to credit risk not covered by collateral is specified.
4. Financial instruments covered by collateral are specified.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the entity will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The entity's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the entity's reputation.

1. A maturity analysis for financial assets and liabilities that shows the remaining contractual maturities.
2. Liquidity risk is managed by ensuring that all assets are reinvested at maturity at competitive interest rates in relation to cash flow requirements. Liabilities are managed by ensuring that all contractual payments are met on a timeous basis and, if required, additional new arrangements are established at competitive rates to ensure that cash flow requirements are met.

1.17 Events after reporting date

Events after the reporting date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Two types of events can be identified:

- Those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date (adjusting events after the reporting date); and
- Those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date (non-adjusting events after the reporting date)

The entity will adjust the amounts recognised in the financial statements to reflect adjusting events after the reporting date once the event has occurred.

The entity will disclose the nature of the event and an estimate of its financial effect or a statement that such estimate cannot be made in respect of all material non-adjusting events, where non-disclosure could influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

1.18 Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure is expenditure that has not been budgeted for, expenditure that is not in terms of the conditions of an allocation received from another sphere of government or organ of state and expenditure in the form of a grant that is not permitted.

Unauthorised expenditure is accounted for as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as income in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.19 Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is expenditure that is contrary to the Public Finance Management Act (Act No 1 of 1999), The National Treasury Regulations on Supply Chain Management and National Treasury Practise Note 8 of 2007/08, Preferential Procurement Regulations and Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act. Irregular expenditure excludes unauthorised expenditure. Irregular expenditure is accounted for as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.20 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is expenditure that was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is accounted for as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.21 Budget information

The entity is typically subject to budgetary limits in the form of appropriations or budget authorisations (or equivalent), which is given effect through authorising legislation, appropriation or similar.

General purpose financial reporting by entity shall provide information on whether resources were obtained and used in accordance with the legally adopted budget. The financial statements and the budget are prepared using the same basis of accounting; therefore, an additional column approach has been followed. The final budget reflected in the financial statements covers the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024. Comparative information is not required.

1.22 Commitments

Commitments are not recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability or as expenditure in the statement of financial performance but are included in the disclosure notes.

Commitments are disclosed for:

- Approved and contracted commitments, where the expenditure has been approved and the contract has been awarded at the reporting date.
- Approved but not yet contracted commitments, where the expenditure has been approved and the contract has yet to be awarded or is awaiting finalisation at the reporting date.
- Items are classified as commitments where the entity commits itself to future transactions that will normally result in the outflow of resources

1.23 Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent liabilities represent a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by an occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. A contingent liability can also arise as a result of a present obligation that arises from past events but which is not recognised as a liability either because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent assets represent possible assets that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by an occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in the notes to the Annual Financial Statements.

1.24 Changes in accounting policies, estimates and errors

Changes in accounting policies that are affected by management have been applied retrospectively in accordance with GRAP 3 requirements, except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine the period specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change in policy. In such cases the entity shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable.

Changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively in accordance with GRAP 3 requirements. Details of changes in estimates are disclosed in the notes to the Annual Financial Statements where applicable. Correction of errors is applied retrospectively in the period in which the error has occurred in accordance with GRAP 3 requirements, except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the error. In such cases the entity shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable.

1.25 Segment reporting

The entity has considered the implication of GRAP 18: Segment Reporting in their 2023/24 Annual Financial Statement. The entity has one reportable segment, to which all the information in these financial statements pertains. Management deems all operations/activities by the entity to be administrative and all operations not to be geographically independent, as they take place in one location, are managed, reported, and reviewed from one building. All services provided by the entity emanates from one location with no alternative reporting information.

	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
2 Government grants and subsidies		
Transfers from National Department	11 931	12 454
	11 931	12 454
3 Other non-exchange revenue		
Gifts, donations, and sponsorships received	579	479
	579	479
4 Rental subsidy		
Revenue		
Value of benefit received in respect of use of building	2 431	1 823
Expenditure		
Value of benefit received in respect of use of building	2 431	1 823
User charge amount paid by the Department of Sports, Arts and Culture (DSAC) on behalf of William Humphreys Art Gallery to the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI) for use of state-owned properties.		
5 Interest earned - External investments		
Interest received - Art Purchasing Acc	167	156
Interest received - Provisions	176	253
Interest received - Utility	-	1
Interest received - Educational Fund	1	-
	344	410
6 Other income		
Other income	63	41
Leave payments	-	91
	63	132

	2025	2024
	R'000	R'000
7 Employee related costs		
Salaries and wages	7 933	7 215
Basic salaries	7 196	6 627
Periodic payments	309	258
Non-pensionable allowances	184	177
Leave payments	126	-
Overtime	118	153
Social contributions - Employer's contribution	125	123
Medical aid	85	85
UIF	40	38
Defined pension benefit plan expense	712	660
Other employee benefits	83	61
Total	8 853	8 059

8 General expenses

Advertising	62	59
Audit fees	368	446
Bank charges	10	12
Cleaning	233	203
Consulting fees: Advisory Services	297	521
Consulting fees: Building	1 347	1 063
Consumables	92	85
Electricity	798	992
Entertainment	2	-
Fuel and Oil	28	50
Insurance	328	342
Legal fees	114	157
Levies paid	-	4
Licence fees (Vehicles)	6	6

	2025	2024
	R'000	R'000
Other	662	470
Printing and stationery	179	123
Remuneration and travel and subsistence: Council	212	246
Security costs	19	29
Subscription and publication	53	52
Telephone	94	148
Training	43	36
Travel and subsistence - Local	391	345
Uniforms & overalls	5	28
Water	73	63
	5 416	5 480

9 Prepayments

Expenses paid in advance	856	860
--------------------------	------------	------------

10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand	2	1
Cash at bank	203	41
Call deposits	27 959	30 827
	28 164	30 869

11 Property, plant, and equipment

Year ended 31 March 2025

	Motor Vehicles	Computer Equipment	Furniture & Fittings	Equipment	Leasehold Improvement	Library	Total
Cost	1 481	913	869	929	1 421	1 250	6 862
Accumulated depreciation	(580)	(380)	(349)	(387)	(231)	(451)	(2 379)
Opening carry value at 01 April 2024	901	533	520	542	1 190	799	4 484
Movement	(133)	(39)	(67)	(26)	(76)	(53)	(395)
Additions	-	122	-	41	-	4	167
Depreciation – Annual	(133)	(162)	(67)	(67)	(76)	(57)	(562)
Carry amount at 31 March 2025	768	493	453	516	1 114	746	4 089
Reconciliation							
Cost price	1 481	1 035	869	969	1 421	1 254	7 029
Cost price	1 481	1 035	869	969	1 421	1 254	7 029
Accumulated depreciation	(713)	(542)	(417)	(454)	(307)	(509)	(2 940)
Accumulated depreciation	(713)	(542)	(417)	(454)	(307)	(509)	(2 940)
	768	493	453	516	1 114	746	4 089

Year ended 31 March 2024

	Motor Vehicles	Computer Equipment	Furniture & Fittings	Equipment	Leasehold Improvement	Library	Total
Cost	1 481	746	869	759	890	1 024	5 770
Accumulated depreciation	(447)	(199)	(282)	(322)	(165)	(402)	(1 817)
Opening carry value at 01 April 2023	1 033	547	588	437	725	622	3 953
Movement	(133)	(15)	(68)	105	465	177	530
Additions	-	166	-	169	531	226	1 093
Depreciation – Annual	(133)	(181)	(68)	(65)	(66)	(49)	(562)
Carry amount at 31 March 2024	901	533	520	542	1 190	799	4 484
Reconciliation							
Cost price	1 481	913	869	929	1 421	1 250	6 862
Cost price	1 481	913	869	929	1 421	1 250	6 862
Accumulated depreciation	(580)	(380)	(349)	(387)	(231)	(451)	(2 379)
Accumulated depreciation	(580)	(380)	(349)	(387)	(231)	(451)	(2 379)
	901	533	520	542	1 190	799	4 484

	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
12 Heritage assets		
Year ended 31 March 2025		
Opening balance	202 377	201 201
Additions	762	1 176
Disposal	(71)	-
Derecognition of revaluation surplus	(31 397)	-
Closing balance at 31 March 2025	171 671	202 377

Disposal of Heritage Assets

On 24 May 2024, artworks with a carrying value of R31.468 million were disposed of. These artworks were held under a loan agreement, which was subsequently terminated. The disposal of the artworks also resulted in the reversal of a previously recognised revaluation surplus amounting to R31.397 million. This adjustment reflects the removal of the artworks from the entity's asset register and aligns with the termination of the loan arrangement.

13 Trade and other payables from exchange transactions

Trade creditors	245	1 006
Staff related creditors	186	190
	431	1 196

14 Deferred Income

Library	382	382
BRICS	880	880
HVAC Air-conditioning	25 478	25 809
GRAP 103	245	245
	26 985	27 316

Reconciliation of deferred income

Opening balance	27 316	26 702
Interest on deferred income	1 669	1 677
Deferred income recognised	(2 000)	(1 063)
Closing balance	26 985	27 316

- Library: An amount of R1 200 000 was received on 31 March 2015 from the Department of Sports, Arts and Culture in respect of capital works. The deferred income represents the unspent portion of the funds received. No monies were spent in the current financial year.
- BRICS: An amount of R1 150 000 was received in 2019, and R800 000 was received on 30 June 2022 from the Department of Sports, Arts and Culture for the BRICS Biennale Exhibition. The deferred income represents the unspent portion of the funds received.
- HVAC: An amount of R1 000 000 was received on 6 March 2017 and R1 000 000 was received on 2 March 2018 from the Department of Sports, Arts and Culture in respect of capital works and R4 103 000 was received in 2018/19 financial year. An additional amount of R17 000 000 was received in the 2019 financial year. R1 062 997 was spent in the current financial year. The deferred income represents the unspent portion of the funds received and interest earned.
- GRAP103: Total funding received from the Department of Sports, Arts and Culture amounted to R1 000 000. The deferred income represents the unspent portion of the funds received.

15 Retirement benefit obligation

	2025	2024
	R'000	R'000
Balance at the beginning of year	332	355
Interest costs	42	35
Service costs	6	6
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(4)	(33)
Benefits paid	(31)	(31)
Total post-retirement healthcare benefit liability	344	332
Non-current portion	313	301
Current portion	31	31
	344	332

The subsidies of all the members are at the subsidy cap or will be at retirement. Consequently, the net discount rate is equivalent to the nominal discount rate. The nominal discount rate decreased from 13,13% to 11,53% resulting in an actuarial loss of R3 970. The museum provides certain post-retirement healthcare benefits by funding the medical aid contributions of qualifying retired members of the gallery. A member (who is on the current Conditions of Service) is entitled to remain a continued member of such a medical aid on retirement, in which case the museum is liable for a certain portion of the medical aid membership fee. The museum operates an unfunded defined benefit plan for these qualifying employees. No other post-retirement benefits are provided to employees. The most recent actuarial valuation's plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 31 March 2025 by Independent Actuaries & Consultants. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit valuation method.

	2025	2024
	R'000	R'000
In-service (Employee) members	3	3
Continuation (Employee) members	2	2
	5	5
In-service (Employee) members	158	154
Continuation (Employee) members	186	177
	344	332
Analysis for financial reporting:		
Non-current liabilities	313	301
Current liabilities	31	31
	344	332

The museum makes monthly contributions for healthcare arrangements to the following medical aid schemes: Bonitas and Discovery Health. The principal assumptions used for the purpose of the actuarial valuations were as follows: Discount rate 11.53%. The nominal and real zero curves as at 31 March 2025 supplied by the JSE were used to determine the discount rates and CPI assumptions at each relevant time period.

16 Short term accruals

Salary and related expense accruals

Opening balance	247	356
Accrual made/(Released) during the year	124	(109)
Closing balance	371	247

17 Cash receipts from customers

Grant revenue	11 931	12 454
Deferred income recognised	2 000	1 063
Increase/(Decrease) in deferred income	(331)	614
Interest revenue	344	410
Other receipts	586	397
	14 530	14 938

	2025	2024
	R'000	R'000
18 Cash paid to suppliers and employees		
Employee related costs	8 853	8 059
Repairs and maintenance	1 455	54
Finance costs	40	41
General expenses	5 416	5 480
Actuarial gain/(loss)	(4)	(33)
Increase/(Decrease) in prepayments	(4)	(24)
(Increase)/Decrease in trade payables	765	(832)
(Increase)/Decrease in provisions	(124)	109
(Increase)/Decrease in provision for post-retirement benefit obligations	(12)	23
	16 385	12 877

19 Reconciliation of profit/(loss) before taxation to cash generated from operations

Net income before taxation	(1 453)	387
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation	562	562
Asset donations received	(79)	(226)
(Profit)/loss on Heritage Assets	71	-
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	124	(109)
Increase/(Decrease) in provision for post-retirement benefit obligations	12	(23)
Operating surplus before working capital changes	(763)	591
Movement in working capital	(1 092)	1 470
(Increase)/Decrease in prepayments	4	24
Increase/(Decrease) in deferred income	(331)	614
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	(765)	832
Net cash flows from operating activities	(1 855)	2 061

20 Financial instruments

Classification of Financial Instruments

Financial assets at fair value

	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Cash and cash equivalents	28 164	30 869
Trade and other receivable	856	860
Total	29 020	31 729

Financial Liabilities at fair value

Trade and other payables	431	1 196
Deferred income	26 985	27 316
Retirement benefit obligation	344	332
Short term accruals	371	247
Total	28 131	29 091

889	2 638
------------	--------------

Financial assets at carry value

Cash and cash equivalents	28 164	30 869
Trade and other receivable	856	860
Total	29 020	31 729

Financial Liabilities at carry value

Trade and other payables	431	1 196
Deferred income	26 985	27 316
Retirement benefit obligation	344	332
Short term accruals	371	247
Total	28 131	29 091

889	2 638
------------	--------------

21 Related party transactions

Relationships

Council members with significant influence

Prof. D Morris - Chairperson
 Mr V Blennies - Deputy Chairperson
 Mr C Jeaven - Member
 Mr A Latchu - Member
 Ms L Matlala - Member
 Dr S Mdluli - Member
 Mr G Merahe - Member
 Ms Z Ngcibi - Member
 Adv. N Ribane - Member
 *Mr AS Masilo - Chairperson
 *Ms C Fani - Deputy Chairperson
 *Ms D Maraka - Member
 *Mr B Mgijima - Member
 *Ms T Moeeng - Member
 *Mr PN Phukubje - Member

Key management personnel

Ms N Mkhize - Director
 Ms M Ramafalo - Chief Financial Officer

Controlling department with significant influence

National Department of Sport, Arts and Culture

The William Humphreys Art Gallery is an entity of the National Department of Sport, Arts and Culture. All grant funding is received from the controlling department. Refer to Note 2 and 14 for details of transactions between the William Humphreys Art Gallery and the National Department of Sport, Arts and Culture.

Building owner

National Department of Public Works & Infrastructure

Rental benefit received in kind	1 823	2 431
Rental expenditure in kind	1 823	2 431

The building in which the museum resides belongs to the National Department of Public Works & Infrastructure. No rental is levied by the Department or payable by the William Humphreys Art Gallery. The value of the revenue received in kind together with the related expenditure is disclosed above.

	2025	2024
	R'000	R'000
Ms N Mkhize		
<i>April 2024 - March 2025</i>		
Basic Salary	1 308	1 254
Pension contribution	97	79
Medical aid contribution	12	12
Housing subsidy	11	11
Back pay	4	9
Total	1 432	1 365

Ms M Ramafalo

April 2024 - March 2025

Basic Salary	1 085	1 041
Pension contribution	80	65
Housing subsidy	11	11
Back pay	4	7
Total	1 180	1 125

The salaries paid to the Director and Chief Financial Officer are included in the normal staff expenditure. There has been no additional payments such as fees, performance bonuses, expense allowances, commissions, gains or profit sharing or share options paid to the employees of this institution, other than normal expenses payable to employees.

Travel and subsistence: Key Management

Ms N Mkhize - Director	47	48
Ms M Ramafalo - CFO	29	-
	76	48

	2025	2024
	R'000	R'000
Remuneration and travel and subsistence: Council		
Prof. D Morris - Chairperson	3	-
Mr V Blennies - Deputy Chairperson	18	-
Mr C Jeaven - Member	3	-
Mr A Latchu - Member	20	32
Dr S Mdluli - Member	3	-
Mr G Merahe - Member	3	-
Ms Z Ngcibi - Member	3	-
Adv. N Ribane - Member	13	-
*Mr AS Masilo - Chairperson	20	43
*Ms C Fani - Deputy Chairperson	21	26
*Ms D Maraka - Member	15	26
*Mr B Mgijima - Member	26	14
*Ms T Moeeng - Member	13	40
*Mr PN Phukubje - Member	21	34
**Ms V Khuse	17	18
**Mr N Mashabane	16	14
	212	246

* Term of office expired on 08 December 2024

** Independent Audit and Risk Committee members

Grants received from controlling department with significant control

National Department of Sport, Arts and Culture

Annual allocation	11 931	12 454
Rental subsidy	2 431	1 823
	14 362	14 277

22 Financial risk management

The Gallery's financial instruments consist mainly of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables.

The entity's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, namely market risks (currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

Principles of risk management

The Gallery is exposed in particular to risks from movement in interest rates that affect its assets and liabilities. Financial risk management aims to limit these market risks through ongoing operational and financial activities. The fundamentals of the Gallery's financial policies are established by the council. Implementing the financial policies and ongoing risk management rests with council. Certain transactions require the prior approval of the council which is also regularly briefed on the extent and the amount of the current risk exposure.

Interest rate risk

The Gallery is exposed to the interest rate risk in South Africa. The Gallery does not make use of interest rate derivatives and therefore 100% of the interest-bearing financial assets and liabilities had a variable interest rate.

Sensitivity analysis

Interest rate risk are presented by way of sensitivity analysis. These show the effect of changes in the market interest rate on interest payments, interest income and expenses, other income components and, if appropriate, equity. The interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the following assumptions:

Changes in the market interest rates affect the interest income or expense of non-derivative variable interest financial instruments, the interest payments of which are not designated as hedged items of cash flow hedges against the interest rate risks. As a consequence, they are included in the calculation of income-related sensitivities.

A one percentage movement in the effective interest rate would have the following effect on the net income for the year.

	+1%	-1%
Cash and cash equivalents	282	(282)

Other price risk

No other price risk with respect to investment exists.

Foreign currency risk

No foreign currency exchange rate risk with respect to investments exists.

Credit risk

Financial asset which potentially subject the Gallery to the concentration of credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents and receivables. The Gallery's cash is placed with the high-quality financial institutions.

Trade receivables are disclosed net of provision for impairment.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Gallery will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Gallery's approach to management its liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet it liabilities, when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the reputation of the Gallery. The Gallery monitors its cash flow requirements on an ongoing basis which takes into account the servicing of financial obligations, but excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted.

Net fair values

The estimated values of the Gallery's financial instruments are:

	2025	2024
	R'000	R'000
Financial Assets at fair value		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	28 164	30 869
Financial Assets at carry value		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	28 164	30 869

23 Irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Irregular expenditure	-	12
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	-	-
Total	-	12

24 Prior period error

A prior period error was identified relating to incorrect calculations in depreciation and retirement benefit obligations in the previous year's financial statements, as well as the presentation of deferred income. A reclassification was made to present deferred income of R1.063 million on the face of the Statement of Financial Performance rather than in the notes to enhance users' understanding of the entity's financial performance. Non-cash items were erroneously included in the Statement of Cash Flows. These errors and the reclassification have been corrected and the comparative figures for the year ended 31 March 2024 have been restated accordingly.

The corrections impacted:

- **Statement of Financial Performance:** Depreciation and actuarial adjustments, together with the deferred income reclassification, contributed to a net decrease of R9,000 in the reported surplus.
- **Statement of Financial Position:** Corrections to depreciation and retirement benefit obligations led to a decrease of R14,000 in property, plant and equipment, and a R5,000 decrease in the retirement benefit obligation, resulting in a net decrease of R9,000 in net assets.
- **Statement of Changes in Net Assets:** The cumulative impact of these adjustments resulted in a R9,000 decrease in accumulated surpluses.

	31 Mar 24 Restated	Change	31 Mar 24
Statement of Financial Performance			
Government grants and subsidies	12 454	(1 063)	13 517
Deferred income recognised	1 063	1 063	-
Depreciation	(562)	(14)	(548)
Actuarial gain/(loss)	33	5	28
Net effect on surplus for the year	12 988	(9)	12 997
Statement of Financial Position			
Property, plant and equipment	4 484	(14)	4 498
Long term retirement benefit obligation	(301)	5	(306)
Net effect on net assets for the year	4 183	(9)	4 192
Statement of Changes in Net Assets			
Accumulated surpluses	30 036	(9)	30 045
Net effect on accumulated surpluses for the year	30 036	(9)	30 045

25 Contingencies

As at 31 March 2025, the William Humphreys Art Gallery holds a retained surplus of R 346 000, which may be subject to repayment to the National Treasury. The entity will submit an application to retain these funds in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) and National Treasury regulations. Should approval not be granted, the surplus amount will be returned to the National Revenue Fund, resulting in an outflow of resources in a future financial period. Accordingly, this amount is disclosed as a contingent liability pending the outcome of the application.

26 Events after the reporting date

There were no events after reporting period.

27 Going concern

WHAG has built up reserve funds in cash over a number of financial years amounting to R 1 179 000 and current liabilities of R 833 000 (excluding the conditional grants that were reported as deferred income), which indicates that WHAG is able to settle the short-term debt with the funds immediately available. We also draw your attention to the fact that WHAG at 31 March 2025 has a deficit amounting to R 1 453 000.

In the prior year's financial statements, it was disclosed that the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture had, on 24 May 2024, amalgamated the WHAG into Iziko Museums of South Africa; thereby abolishing WHAG as a separate legal entity and transferring all its assets, rights, and liabilities to Iziko. However, this amalgamation was formally reversed through a Government Gazette issued on 20 September 2024, and WHAG was re-established as an independent declared cultural institution, with a new Council appointed in December 2024 and full governance and operational control restored.

The Annual Financial Statements are prepared on the basis that the entity is a going concern and the Department of Arts and Culture, to whom the museum is wholly dependent on for continued funding of operations, has neither the intention nor the need to liquidate or curtail materially the scale of the entity.

This basis presumes funds will be available to finance the future operations and that the realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.



www.whag.co.za 

+27 53 813 1725 

enquiries@whag.co.za 

1 Cullinan Crescent, Kimberley 



sport, arts & culture
Department:
Sport, Arts and Culture
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

William Humphreys
Art Gallery



an agency of the
Department of Sports, Arts and Culture