The Southern African Institute for Business Accountants NPC
(Registration number 1990/005364/08)
Financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2015

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	Professional body for business accountants
Directors	DR Thakhathi M Lemmer ES Klue NF van Wyk SR Corrigan
Registered office	10 Centuria Park 265 Von Willich Avenue CENTURION 0046
Business address	10 Centuria Park 265 Von Willich Avenue CENTURION 0046
Postal address	PO Box 7905 CENTURION 0046
Bankers	ABSA Bank Limited
Auditors	SisweNtslubaGobodo Inc Registered Auditors
Company secretary	C van Dyk
Company registration number	1990/005364/08
Level of assurance	These financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the of the Companies Act 71 of 2008.
Preparer	The financial statements were internally compiled by: DJ Oosthuizen CA(SA)
Publised	9 November 2015

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

Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required by the Companies Act 71 of 2008, to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standard. The external auditor's is engaged to express an independent opinion on the financial statements.

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

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

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

The directors have reviewed the company's cash flow forecast for the year to 30 June 2016 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the company has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditor's are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the company's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditor's and their report is presented on page 6.

The financial statements set out on pages 4 to 24, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on 9 November 2015 and were signed on its behalf by:

DR Thakhathi	NF van Wyk

Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the financial statements of The Southern African Institute for Business Accountants NPC for the year ended 30 June 2015.

1. Nature of business

The main objectives and purposes of the Company are to establish and provide membership, tiered recognition, designations, certifications and licensing for persons to be employed, or self-employed as accountants and finance professionals in commerce, private practice, the public sector and academia, and all other objectives relating hereto.The company operates principally in South Africa.

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

2. Review of financial results and activities

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard and the requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

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

3. Directors

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

Directors	Office	Designation	Nationality
DR Thakhathi	Chairperson	Executive	South African
M Lemmer	Director	Non-executive	South African
ES Klue	Director	Non-executive	South African
SR Corrigan	Director	Non-executive	South African
NF van Wyk	Director	Executive	South African

4. Directors' interests in contracts

The directors' interest in services rendered to the company during the financial year under review have been disclosed in note 15 of the financial statements.

5. Events after the reporting period

The directors are not aware of any material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report, which has a significant effect on these financial statements.

6. Going concern

The directors believe that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have satisfied themselves that the company is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The directors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the company. The directors are also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the company.

Directors' Report

7. Auditors

SisweNtslubaGobodo Inc will continue in office in accordance with section 90 of the Companies Act 71 of 2008.

8. Secretary

The company secretary is C van Dyk.

9. Liquidity and Solvency

The directors have performed the required liquidity and solvency tests required by the Companies Act of South Africa, and believe that the company is liquid and solvent at the approval date of the financial statements.

Sizwe Ntsaluba Gobodo

AUDIT • ADVISORY • FORENSICS

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of The Southern African Institute for Business Accountants NPC

We have audited the financial statements of The Southern African Institute for Business Accountants NPC, as set out on pages 8 to 23 which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The company's directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

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Victor Sekese (Chief Executive)
A comprehensive list of all Directors is available at the company offices or registered office.
SizweNtsalubaGobodo Incorporated. Registration Number: M2005/034639/21

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Southern African Institute for Business Accountants NPC as at 30 June 2015, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and the requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008.

Other reports required by the Companies Act

As part of our audit of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2015, we have read the Directors' Report for the purpose of identifying whether there are material inconsistencies between this report and the audited financial statements. The report is the responsibility of the respective preparers. Based on reading the report we have not identified material inconsistencies between the report and the audited financial statements. However, we have not audited the report and accordingly do not express an opinion on the report.

Supplementary Information

Without qualifying our audit opinion, we draw attention to the supplementary information set out in page 24 does not form part of the annual financial statements and is presented as additional information. We have not audited this information and accordingly do not express and opinion thereon.

SizweNtsalubaGobodo.

SizweNtsalubaGobodo Inc
Alex Philippou
Engagement Director
Registered Auditor

13 November 2015

Summit Place Office Park, Building 4
221 Garsfontein Road
Menlyn, Pretoria
Gauteng

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2015

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2015	2014
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Plant and equipment	3	82 038	85 620
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	4	1 184 608	468 667
Cash and cash equivalents	5	357 636	952 869
		1 542 244	**1 421 536**
Total Assets		**1 624 282**	**1 507 156**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Incorporation capital		6 895	6 895
Retained surplus		633 893	1 072 295
		640 788	**1 079 190**
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6	983 494	427 966
Total Equity and Liabilities		**1 624 282**	**1 507 156**

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2015	2014
Revenue	7	5 325 331	3 755 822
Other income	8	71 493	-
Operating expenses		(5 881 730)	(3 809 695)
Operating surplus/(deficit)	9	**(484 906)**	**(53 873)**
Investment revenue	10	46 746	69 345
Finance costs		(242)	(174)
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		**(438 402)**	**15 298**

Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in Rand	Incorporation capital	Retained surplus	Total equity
Balance at 1 July 2013	**6 895**	**1 056 997**	**1 063 892**
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	**-**	**15 298**	**15 298**
Balance at 1 July 2014	**6 895**	**1 072 295**	**1 079 190**
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	**-**	**(438 402)**	**(438 402)**
Balance at 30 June 2015	**6 895**	**633 893**	**640 788**
Note(s)			

The Southern African Institute for Business Accountants NPC
(Registration number 1990/005364/08)
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash used in operations	13	(578 443)	(313 669)
Interest income		46 746	69 345
Finance costs		(242)	(174)
Net cash from operating activities		**(531 939)**	**(244 498)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of plant and equipment	3	(63 297)	(21 579)
Sale of plant and equipment	3	4	-
Net cash from investing activities		**(63 293)**	**(21 579)**
Total cash movement for the year		**(595 232)**	**(266 077)**
Cash at the beginning of the year		952 869	1 218 946
Total cash at end of the year	5	**357 637**	**952 869**

Accounting Policies

1. Presentation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard, and the Companies Act 71 of 2008. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in South African Rands.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts represented in the financial statements and related disclosures. Use of available information and the application of judgement is inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the financial statements. Significant judgements include:

Trade and other receivables

The company assesses its trade receivables for impairment at the end of each reporting period. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in profit or loss, the company makes judgements as to whether there is observable data indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a financial asset.

The impairment for trade and other receivables is based on the amounts outstanding, which management feel will be collected or only partially collected.

Plant and equipment's useful lives, depreciation methods and residual values

The useful lives, depreciation methods and residual values of the items of plant and equipment are reviewed annually. For residual values the estimate is made after taking into account the condition of the item, age and judgement relating to the useful lives.

1.2 Plant and equipment

The cost of an item of plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when:
- it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company; and
- the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

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

Plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Plant and equipment is depreciated using the straight-line method to write down the cost, less estimated residual value over the expected useful life of the plant and equipment, which is as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	5 years
Office equipment	Straight line	3 years
IT equipment	Straight line	3 years
Computer software	Straight line	2 years

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

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of plant and equipment is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.

Accounting Policies

1.3 Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial instruments are recognised initially when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

The company classifies financial instruments, or their component parts, on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Financial instruments are measured initially at fair value, except for equity investments for which a fair value is not determinable, which are measured at cost and are classified as available-for-sale financial assets. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset.

For financial instruments which are not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the instrument.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees on points paid or received) that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction cost and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period. Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss

Impaiment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each end of the reporting period. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted.

For financial assets, measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, the following objective evidence is considered in determining when an impairment loss has been incurred significant financial difficulty of the debtor; a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal repayments, and it is becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial re-organisation.

For certain categories of financial asset, such as trade receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are subsequently assessed for impairment on a collective basis. For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss. With the exception of available-for-sale equity instruments, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

Impairment losses are reversed when an increase in the financial asset's recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, subject to the restriction that the carrying amount of the financial asset at the date that the impairment is reversed shall not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

Accounting Policies

1.3 Financial instruments (continued)

In respect of available-for-sale equity securities, impairment losses previously recognised through profit or loss, except to the extend that they reverse gains previously recognises in other comprehensive income.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Derecognition of financial asset

The company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire; or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in profit or loss when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The allowance recognised is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss within operating expenses. When a trade receivable is uncollectable, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against operating expenses in profit or loss.

Trade and other receivables are classified as loans and receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These are initially and subsequently recorded at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss or at amortised cost, as appropriate. The company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, and in the case of loans and borrowings at amortised costs, plus directly attributable transaction costs. The company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, bank overdraft and other borrowings.

Accounting Policies

Financial liabilities (continued)

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows.

Trade and other payables

Trade payables are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Bank overdraft and borrowings

Bank overdrafts and borrowings are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in accordance with the company's accounting policy for borrowing costs.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the company, comprising ordinary shares, are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

1.4 Incorporation capital

An equity instrument is any contract that indicates a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

1.5 Provisions and contingencies

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

Provisions are measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

1.6 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arise from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future uncertain events not within the control of the entity. The company does not recognise a contingent asset.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation depending on whether some uncertain future event occurs, or a present obligation of which payment is not probable or the amount cannot be measured reliably. The company does not recognise a contingent liability.

1.7 Tax

Tax expenses

The company is exempt from paying tax in accordance with section 10(1)(d)(iv)(bb) of the Income Tax Act.

1.8 Leases

Operating leases – lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset. This liability is not discounted.

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

Accounting Policies

1.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

An entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for assets other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of those assets are estimated.

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation other than goodwill is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation increase

1.10 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs.

1.11 Revenue

Revenue from membership fees are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for the right to use one of the designations provided by the company,net of discounts and VAT where there is reasonable assurance that income will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with.Thus the revenue is recognised when the consideration is receivable and the membership fees entitles the members the use of an appropriate designation only.

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

1.12 Other income

Other income is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding sales taxes and discounts

1.13 Borrowing costs

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

Accounting Policies

1.14 Related party

A related party transaction is disclosed for a person or a close family member and/or related entity of that person, if that person or a close family member and/or related entity of that person

- has control or joint control over the company;
- has significant influence over the company; or
- is a member of the key management personnel of the company.

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the company and include:

- that person's children and spouse or domestic partner;
- children of that person's spouse or domestic partner; and
- dependants of that person or that person's spouse or domestic partner

1.15 Events after reporting periods

An event, which could be favourable or unfavourable, which occurs between the end of the reporting period and the approval date of the financial statements, is treated as follows:

An income and asset, or expenditure and liability are recognised for events that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date.

No income and asset, or expenditure and liability are recognised for events that indicate conditions that arose only after the reporting date.

2. New Standards and Interpretations

2.1 Standards and Interpretations that have been issued but not yet effective at 30 June 2015

The following accounting policies are standards which have been issued with effective dates subsequent to the financial period under review and which have not been adopted:

Standard/ Interpretation	Effective date
IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Annual improvements 2012 to 2014)	01 January 2016
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments	01 January 2018
IAS 19 Employee Benefits (Annual improvements 2012 to 2014)	01 January 2016
IAS 38 Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation (amendment)	01 January 2016
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	01 January 2018
IAS 1 Disclosure Initiative (amendment)	01 January 2016

The company is currently assessing the effect of the standards issued, but not yet effective. Therefore the impact that application of the new standards and interpretations will have on the entity's financial statements is not yet known.

3. Plant and equipment

	2015			2014		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Furniture and fixtures	107 675	(81 818)	25 857	83 910	(67 906)	16 004
Office equipment	2 060	(677)	1 383	-	-	-
IT equipment	209 037	(155 470)	53 567	185 102	(118 731)	66 371
Computer software	31 400	(30 169)	1 231	28 945	(25 700)	3 245
Total	**350 172**	**(268 134)**	**82 038**	**297 957**	**(212 337)**	**85 620**

Reconciliation of plant and equipment - 2015

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Total
Furniture and fixtures	16 005	23 764	-	(13 912)	25 857
Office equipment	-	2 060	-	(677)	1 383
IT equipment	66 371	35 017	(4)	(47 817)	53 567
Computer software	3 245	2 456	-	(4 470)	1 231
	85 621	**63 297**	**(4)**	**(66 876)**	**82 038**

Reconciliation of plant and equipment - 2014

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Furniture and fixtures	29 065	-	(13 060)	16 005
IT equipment	79 686	21 579	(34 894)	66 371
Computer software	17 717	-	(14 472)	3 245
	126 468	**21 579**	**(62 426)**	**85 621**

4. Trade and other receivables

	2015	2014
Trade receivables	1 245 421	771 757
Provision for the impairment of debtors	(205 163)	(323 004)
Prepaid expenses	124 436	-
Deposits	19 914	19 914
	1 184 608	**468 667**

All amounts are short term. The carrying value of the trade and other receivables reflects the approximate fair value at year end.

The membership fees are past due but not impaired and have been reviewed for indicators of impairment.

5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

	2015	2014
Cash on hand	2 603	-
Bank balances	331 303	203 952
Short-term deposits	23 730	748 917
	357 636	**952 869**

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2015	2014

6. Trade and other payables

Trade payables	132 470	250 046
Deferred revenue	757 110	126 595
VAT	12 273	12 755
Employee accruals	81 641	38 570
	983 494	**427 966**

All amounts are short term. The carrying value of the trade and other payables reflects the approximate fair value at year end.

7. Revenue

Membership fees	5 325 331	3 755 822

8. Other income

Sponsorship	50 000	-
Advertising	21 493	-
	71 493	**-**

9. Operating surplus/(deficit)

Operating surplus/(deficit) for the year is stated after accounting for the following:

Operating lease charges		
Premises		
• Contractual amounts	200 149	194 273
Equipment		
• Contractual amounts	62 010	25 859
	262 159	**220 132**
Depreciation on plant and equipment	66 876	62 426
Employee costs	2 839 563	1 828 183

10. Investment revenue

Interest revenue		
Bank	46 746	69 345

11. Taxation

No provision has been made for 2015 tax as the company is exempt of paying taxes in terms of section 10(1)(d)(iv)(bb).

12. Auditor's remuneration

Fees	57 776	138 877

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2015	2014

13. Cash used in operations

(Loss) profit before taxation	(438 402)	15 298
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	66 876	62 426
Interest received	(46 746)	(69 345)
Finance costs	242	174
Changes in working capital:		
Trade and other receivables	(715 941)	(249 761)
Trade and other payables	555 528	(72 461)
	(578 443)	**(313 669)**

14. Commitments

Operating leases – as lessee (expense)

Minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	17 049	203 183
- in second to fifth year inclusive	-	17 049
	17 049	**220 232**

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for office properties. Leases are negotiated for an average term of three years. No contingent rent is payable.

15. Related parties

Relationships	
Entities with mutual directors	SA Tax & Accounting Academy Proprietary Limited The South African Institute of Tax Professionals
Close family member of key management	ThisisY (Proprietary) Limited (Y Klue)
Directorate	DR Thakhathi M Lemmer ES Klue NF van Wyk S Corrigan

Related party Transactions

Services rendered to/(received) from related parties

The South African Institute of Tax Professionals		
CPDs collected on behalf of SAIT	855 273	145 196
CPDs paid to SAIT	(855 273)	(145 196)
SA Tax & Accounting Academy		
CPDs collected on behalf SAAA	800 039	155 423
CPDs paid to SAAA	(800 039)	(155 423)
ThisisY (Proprietary) Limited		
B&A magazine costs	(661 050)	-

Figures in Rand	2015	2014

16. Directors' remuneration

Executive

2015

	Emoluments	Bonus	Travel allowance	Reimbursements	Company contributions	Total
NF van Wyk	988 800	90 000	123 600	3 798	32 795	1 238 993

2014

	Emoluments	Bonus	Travel allowance	Reimbursements	Company contributions	Total
NF van Wyk	760 000	100 000	80 000	10 854	72 699	1 023 553

Non-executive

2015

	Directors' fees	Total
M Lemmer	12 000	12 000
ES Klue	12 000	12 000
DR Thakhathi	18 000	18 000
SR Corrigan	12 000	12 000
	54 000	**54 000**

2014

	Directors' fees	Total
M Lemmer	55 000	55 000
ES Klue	55 000	55 000
DR Thakhathi	52 500	52 500
SR Corrigan	40 500	40 500
JGM Theron	7 000	7 000
	210 000	**210 000**

17. Risk Management

Capital risk management

The company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholder and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The capital structure of the company consists of debt, which includes the borrowings disclosed in notes cash and cash equivalents disclosed in note 5, and equity as disclosed in the statement of financial position.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholder, return capital to shareholder, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistent with others in the industry, the company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio.

This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current borrowings' as shown in the statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the statement of financial position plus net debt.

There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

Figures in Rand	2015	2014

17. Risk Management (continued)

There have been no changes to what the entity manages as capital, the strategy for capital maintenance or externally imposed capital requirements from the previous year.

The gearing ratio at 2015 and 2014 respectively were as follows:

Net debt	983 494	427 963
Total equity	640 788	1 079 193
Total capital	**1 624 282**	**1 507 156**
Gearing ratio	61%	28%

Financial risk management

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

Liquidity risk

The company's risk to liquidity is a result of the funds available to cover future commitments. The company manages liquidity risk through an ongoing review of future commitments and credit facilities.

The table below analyses the company's financial liabilities and net-settled derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Trade and other payables - less than 1 year	983 494	427 966

Interest rate risk

As the company has no significant interest-bearing assets, the company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

Credit risk

Credit risk consists mainly of cash deposits, cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and trade debtors. The company only deposits cash with major banks with high quality credit standing and limits exposure to any one counter-party.

Trade receivables comprise a widespread customer base. Management evaluated credit risk relating to customers on an ongoing basis. If customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the board. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

Financial assets exposed to credit risk at year end were as follows:

Financial instruments

Cash and cash equivalents	357 636	952 869
Trade and other receivables	1 184 608	468 667
	1 542 244	**1 421 536**

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Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2015	2014
Revenue			
Membership fees		5 325 331	3 755 822
Other income			
Sundry income		71 493	-
Interest received	10	46 746	69 345
		118 239	**69 345**
Operating expenses			
AGM and launch expenses		105 339	-
Accounting fees		44 751	162 857
Advertising, congresses and exhibitions		137 629	194 175
Auditors remuneration	12	57 776	138 877
B&A Magazine costs		650 929	-
Bad debts		205 163	323 004
Bank charges		32 351	20 872
Cleaning		9 185	7 671
Computer expenses		90 540	61 310
Depreciation		66 876	62 426
Employee costs		2 839 563	1 828 183
Entertainment and meeting costs		27 301	44 535
Fines and penalties		750	-
HR consulting and recruitment costs		69 307	18 000
Insurance		25 070	13 038
Internet fees		20 324	30 470
Lease rentals on operating lease		262 159	220 133
Legal fees - debt collection		6 064	-
Municipal expenses		29 316	20 566
Postage		19 547	2 380
Printing and stationery		14 677	29 334
RPL assessments		111 601	90 945
Re-branding costs, certificates and guides		393 455	-
Repairs and maintenance		18 100	3 211
Secretarial fees		118 338	154 068
Security		220	660
Subscriptions		65 935	69 002
Technical support		72 267	-
Telephone and fax		91 932	63 318
Training		36 201	12 044
Travelling costs		259 064	238 616
		5 881 730	**3 809 695**
Operating surplus/(deficit)	9	**(438 160)**	**15 472**
Finance costs		(242)	(174)
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		**(438 402)**	**15 298**

The supplementary information presented does not form part of the financial statements and is unaudited