

Trading as
CHARTERED SECRETARIES SOUTHERN AFRICA (CSSA)
(Registration Number 1972/000007/08)
Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2018

#### **Annual Financial Statements**

in compliance with Companies Act 71 of 2008

Prepared: J A Maybery ACIS Position: Financial Manager

Publish date: 17/04/2019

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#### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

NATURE OF BUSINESS AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Non-profit company acting as a professional body

COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION AND DOMICILE South Africa

**REGISTERED OFFICE**Block C, Riviera Road Office Park

6-10 Riviera Road

Killarney 2193

POSTAL ADDRESS P.O. Box 3146

Houghton 2041

**DIRECTORS** Sikander Kajee - President

Robert Likhang - Senior Vice President Karen Robinson - Vice President Shamida Smit - Past President

Brian Dialwa

Christopher Wilson Elizna Viljoen Karen Southgate Lynelle Bagwandeen Natasha Bouwman Sandra Linford Sonia Giuricich

Stephen Sadie CEO - Executive Director

Zernobia Lachporia

REGISTRATION NUMBER 1972/000007/08

BANKERS The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited and Nedbank

Group Limited.

**AUDITOR** Mazars

**Registered Auditors** 

COMPANY SECRETARY Irma Warriner

P O Box 1029 Sundowner

2151

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#### Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required by the Companies Act 71 of 2008 of South Africa to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements satisfy the International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities as to form and content and present fairly the statement of financial position, results of operations and business of the company, and explain the transactions and financial position of the business of the company at the end of the financial year. The annual financial statements are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied throughout the company and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the company and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the board sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the company and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the company's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach.

The focus of risk management in the company is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the company. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the company endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss. The going-concern basis has been adopted in preparing the financial statements. Based on available cash resources the directors have no reason to believe that the company will not be a going concern in the foreseeable future. The financial statements support the viability of the company.

The annual financial statements have been audited by the independent auditing firm, Mazars, who have been given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data, including minutes of all meetings of the board of directors and committees of the board. The directors believe that all representations made to the independent auditor during the audit were valid and appropriate. The external auditors' audit report is presented on pages 10 to 12.

The annual financial statements as set out on pages 13 to 35 were approved by the board on 6 April 2019 and were signed on their behalf by:

Sikander Kajee - President

Robert Likhang - Senior Vice President

Stephen Sadie - CEO

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## Certificate of the Company Secretary

I certify that The Southern African Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators NPC has filed all its returns and notices as required by the Companies Act 71 of 2008 of South Africa and that such returns and notices are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, correct and up to date.

I Warriner

Company Secretary Johannesburg

Manuel

06/04/2019

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## **Directors' Report**

The directors present their report for the year ended 31 December 2018.

#### 1. Review of activities

#### Main business and operations

CSSA operates as a Non-Profit Company in terms of the Companies Act 71 of 2008 of South Africa (Co. Act). Being a professional examining body, it continues to provide an examination that satisfies the demands for competence on the part of trained and qualified company secretaries and accountants in the private and public sectors. CSSA serves qualified professionals and provides a wide range of services to its members, such as technical information and seminars. A further purpose is ensuring the name and reputation of CSSA, and thereby its members, remain uppermost in the mind of decision makers and employers. In addition, it provides administrative services to associated Institutes.

There has been no material change in its activities during the year under review, however, the increase of placements and webinars has improved the bottom line. The operating results and the financial position of the company are fully set out in the attached financial statements and do not, in our opinion, require any further comment.

#### 2. Going concern

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

#### 3. Events after reporting date

The directors are not aware of any matter or circumstance arising since the end of the financial year to the date of this report that could have a material effect on the financial position of the company.

#### 4. Litigation statement

The company is not currently involved in any such claims or lawsuits, which individually or in aggregate, are expected to have a material adverse effect on the business or its assets.

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## **Directors' Report**

#### 5. Directors' interest in contracts

Examination, moderation and marking fees were paid to a number of Directors or other Related Parties in the prior year as follows:

- L Bagwandeen (Moderation Fees) R15 547 (2017: R5 670)
- S Linford (Examination Fees) R38 438 (2017: R31 138)

Other professional fees were paid as follows during the year

- C Wilson Kilgetty Statutory Services (Pty) Ltd (Workshop and seminar expenses) R2 000 (2017: R1 300)
- K Robinson (Webinar and workshop expenses) R15 400 (2017: R8 100)
- K Robinson (Physical stock WIP) R30 000 (2017: R0)

Executive Director Remuneration - S Sadie

- Salary R1 141 056 (2017: R1 075 968)
- Thirteenth cheque R95 088 (2017: R89 664)
- Pension contribution R113 070 (2017: R107 597)
- Medical aid contribution R91 584 (2017: R36 048)

Total = R1 440 798 (2017: R1 309 277)

#### 6. Liquidity and solvency

The directors have performed the required liquidity and solvency tests required by the Companies Act 71 of 2008 of South Africa, and have concluded the company is liquid and solvent.

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## **Directors' Report**

#### 7. Directors

The directors of the company during the year and to the date of this report are as follows:

Sikander Kajee - President

Robert Likhang - Senior Vice President

Karen Robinson - Vice President

Shamida Smit - Past President

Brian Dialwa

Christopher Wilson

Elizna Viljoen (Appointed 20 June 2018)

Karen Southgate

Lynelle Bagwandeen (Appointed 20 June 2018)

Natasha Bouwman

Sandra Linford

Sonia Giuricich (Appointed 20 June 2018)

Stephen Sadie CEO - Executive Director

Zernobia Lachporia

### 8. Secretary

The company's designated secretary is Irma Warriner, appointed in terms of s86 of the Co. Act.

#### 9. Independent Auditors

Mazars were appointed as the independent auditors for the year under audit, in terms of s90 of the Co. Act.

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### **Finance and Risk Committee Report**

#### Membership

SAH Kajee (Chair)
HF Kocks (resigned 20/06/2018)
JV Roberts (retired 18/02/2019)
S Giuricich
B Khangale (resigned 09/05/2018)
B Rufetu (joined 22/06/2018)

#### Structure

The committee was appointed by the Board to hold office for the year under review. The Committee met four times in 2018. The attendance of the committee is reflected on page 42 of the integrated report. The External Auditor, the CEO, Finance Manager, Technical Adviser and Internal Audit service provider attend meetings by standing invitation.

#### **Role and Activities**

- Reviewed and recommended for board approval, the Annual Financial Statements of CSSA for the year ended 31
   December 2018
- Reviewed management accounts of CSSA and its associated entities on a regular basis
- · Assisted the Board in determining its appropriate risk levels
- Reviewed the identification of key risks, both internal and external, and risk responses
- Monitored and reviewed the effectiveness of internal control systems, including IT systems and internal financial reporting
- The committee continues to monitor all actions taken to ensure the relevance and sustainability of CSSA in the future
- Assisted the Board in its evaluation of the adequacy and efficiency of the internal control systems, accounting
  practices, information systems and auditing processes applied in the day-to-day management of business
- Facilitated and promoted communication between the board, management, the external auditors and the internal auditors
- Reviewed the external auditors management letter and monitored the implementation of appropriate corrective actions by management
- Over saw the financial reporting process to facilitate the appropriateness, transparency and integrity of the
  processes leading to the fair presentation of internal and externally published financial information
- Reviewed CSSA and associated entities' monitoring compliance with laws and regulations
- Reviewed and evaluated the effectiveness of financial risk management and compliance functions

- Assessed the independence of the external auditor
- Reviewed and recommended for Board approval, the scope and fees pertaining to the external audit process
- Monitored the solvency and liquidity of all relevant entities
- Introduced such measures as in the Committee's opinion may serve to enhance the credibility and objectivity of financial statements and reports prepared
- Reviewed the effectiveness of the external audit process following the end of the annual audit cycle
- Reviewed and recommended for Board approval, the integrated report for the year ended 31 December 2018
- Reviewed and recommended for Board approval, the annual Budget for the ensuing year
- Reviewed the Finance and Risk Committee terms of reference

Jevi

SAH Kajee Chairman Finance and Risk Committee Johannesburg 09 May 2019



#### **Independent Auditor's Report**

To the Members of The Southern African Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators NPC

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Southern African Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators NPC set out on pages 13 to 35, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Southern African Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators NPC as at 31 December 2018, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

#### Basis for Opinion

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

#### Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report, The Finance and Risk Committee Report and The Certificate of the Company's Secretary as required by the Companies Act of South Africa. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

REGISTERED AUDITOR – A FIRM OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS(SA) • IRBA REGISTRATION NUMBER 900222

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

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mazars

Partner: Gareth Jackson Registered Auditor 10 June 2019 Johannesburg

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## **Statement of Financial Position**

Figures in R	Notes	2018	2017
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	39,508	44,933
Intangible assets	4	454,402	394,850
· ·		493,910	439,783
Current Assets			
Inventories	5	89,872	70,555
Loans receivable	6	67,520	90,569
Trade and other receivables	7	630,617	811,374
Cash and cash equivalents	8	6,767,057	5,860,126
		7,555,066	6,832,624
Total Assets		8,048,976	7,272,407
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Other reserves		361,000	392,000
Retained surplus		2,544,567	2,318,302
		2,905,567	2,710,302
Non-Current Liabilities			
Post-retirement medical aid liability	9	448,076	435,460
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	4,230,174	3,808,251
Loans payable	11	172,292	-
Post-retirement medical aid liability	9	64,400	58,600
Operating lease liability	12	228,467	259,794
		4,695,333	4,126,645
Total Equity and Liabilities		8,048,976	7,272,407

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## **Statement of Comprehensive Income**

Figures in R	Notes	2018	2017
Revenue	13	17,513,503	16,148,676
Amortisation	14	(314,241)	(459,586)
Depreciation	14	(26,844)	(34,061)
Employee costs	14	(8,854,857)	(7,545,661)
Operating costs		(8,630,088)	(9,156,238)
Operating deficit before other income and interest	14	(312,527)	(1,046,870)
Other income	15	55,748	40,973
Investment revenue	16	584,530	599,144
Finance costs	17	(101,486)	(104,387)
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		226,265	(511,140)
Other comprehensive income			
Revaluation - Post-retirement medical aid liability	10	(31,000)	(23,000)
Total other comprehensive income		(31,000)	(23,000)
Total comprehensive surplus/(deficit) for the year		195,265	(534,140)

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## **Statement of Changes in Equity**

	Post-retirement		
	medical aid	Retained	
Figures in R	reserve	Surplus	Total
Balance at 1 January 2017	415,000	2,829,442	3,244,442
Deficit for the year	-	(511,140)	(511,140)
Other comprehensive income	(23,000)	-	(23,000)
Total comprehensive surplus / (deficit) for the year	(23,000)	(511,140)	(534,140)
Balance at 31 December 2017	392,000	2,318,302	2,710,302
Balance at 1 January 2018	392,000	2,318,302	2,710,302
Surplus for the year	-	226,265	226,265
Other comprehensive income	(31,000)	-	(31,000)
Total comprehensive surplus / (deficit) for the year	(31,000)	226,265	195,265
Balance at 31 December 2018	361,000	2,544,567	2,905,567

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## **Statement of Cash Flows**

Figures in R	Notes	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		17,694,260	16,107,703
Cash payments to suppliers and employees		(17,005,000)	(16,507,175)
Cash generated from operations	19	689,260	(399,472)
Investment revenue	16	467,890	445,572
Finance costs	17	(55,486)	(104,387)
Net cash utilised in operating activities		1,101,664	(58,287)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Property, plant and equipment acquired	3	(21,419)	(251,349)
Intangible assets acquired	4	(373,793)	-
Insurance pay out	15	5,138	-
Net cash utilised in investing activities		(390,074)	(251,349)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Loans raised/(repaid)	6 & 11	195,341	(356,726)
Net cash generated by/(utilised in) financing activities		195,341	(356,726)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		906,931	(666,362)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		5,860,126	6,526,488
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	8	6,767,057	5,860,126

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#### **Accounting Policies**

#### 1. General information

CSSA is a non-profit company incorporated in South Africa.

#### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008 of South Africa. The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except as indicated below, 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 except where specifically stated. No provision has been made for 2018 taxation as CSSA is exempt from income tax in terms of Section 10(1)(d)(iv)(bb) of the Income Tax Act No 58 of 1962.

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

In preparing the annual financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts represented in the annual 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 annual financial statements. Significant judgements include:

#### Depreciation and useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Depreciation on assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to residual values over the period management expects to use the asset. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining lives of the assets and projected disposable values.

#### Going concern

Management expects that there will be adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the company continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its annual financial statements.

#### Provision for post-retirement medical aid contributions

Post-retirement healthcare benefits are provided to certain retired employees. Actuarial valuations are performed to measure the expected liability. Assumptions used include the discount rate, healthcare cost inflation, mortality rates, withdrawal rates and membership. By obtaining an external valuation by accredited valuators, management is of the opinion that the risk relating to estimation uncertainty has been mitigated. Details can be found in note 9.

#### Impairment of financials instruments

#### Loans and receivables

On loans receivable an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when there is objective evidence that the loan receivable is impaired. Significant financial difficulties, probability that the company will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments are considered as objective evidence of impairment.

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#### **Accounting Policies**

#### 2.2 Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

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

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

During the year, there was no significant changes in the pattern by which the company expects to consume the future economic benefits of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The following rates are used for the depreciation of property, plant and equipment:

Category:Useful lives:Motor Vehicles10 YearsFurniture and Fittings10 YearsOffice Equipment5 YearsComputer Equipment3 Years

#### Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost and subsequently recognised at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an intangible asset includes its purchase price.

Amortisation is provided for all intangible assets on a straight-line basis so as to write down the cost of the intangible assets, on the straight-line basis over their useful lives.

The amortisation charge is recognised through profit and loss as it is incurred. The amortisation period and amortisation method applied to an intangible asset with a useful life is reviewed, and adjusted if necessary, on an annual basis. These changes are accounted for as a change in estimate.

Category:Useful lives:Trademarks10 YearsComputer Software3 Years

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### **Accounting Policies**

#### 2.3 Impairment of non-current assets

The entity determined that there were no indicators of impairment in the years presented.

#### 2.4 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and selling price less costs to sell. Cost is calculated using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Inventories consists of textbooks for resale.

The cost of inventories comprise all costs of purchases, and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories is recognised as an expense in the period in which the relative revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realisable value, is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

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#### **Accounting Policies**

#### 2.5 Financial Instruments

#### Classification

The company classifies financial assets and financial liabilities into the following categories:

- Financial asset at amortised cost
- Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were obtained or incurred and takes place at initial recognition.

#### Initial recognition and measurement

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

#### Subsequent measurement

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method, less accumulated impairment losses. Financial liabilities, classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

#### Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

#### Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are classified as financial assets at amortised cost. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

#### Trade Payables

Trade payables are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

#### Loans receivable

Loans receivable, classified as financial assets at amortised cost, comprise loans to associated institutes. These are recorded at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

#### Loans payable

Loans payable, classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, comprise loans from associated institutes. These are recorded at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

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### **Accounting Policies**

#### 2.6 Related Parties

A related party is related to a company if any of the following situations apply to it:

- Individual control/significant influence: The party is controlled or significantly influenced by a member of key management personnel or by a person who controls the company.
- Key Management: The party is a member of the company's key management personnel.

#### 2.7 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the company's activities.

Revenue is shown net of value-added tax and returns.

The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company; and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities, as described below:

#### Student Fees

Examination fees and registration fees are recognised when no significant uncertainty as to its collectability exists.

#### Member Subscriptions

Subscriptions are recognised when no significant uncertainty as to its collectability exists.

#### Services Revenue

The service rendered is recognised as revenue by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date.

#### Events Revenue

Revenue from events are recognised when confirmation of attendance and registration is received.

#### Royalties

Royalties are recognised on the accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreements.

#### Interest Income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

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#### **Accounting Policies**

#### 2.8 Employee benefit obligations

#### Short-term employee benefits

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

#### Defined contribution plans

The policy of CSSA, subject to the rules of the Pension Fund, is to provide retirement benefits for its employees. Current contributions to the defined contribution retirement benefit pension fund are based on a percentage of salaries cost and are charged as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

#### Post-retirement medical aid liability

The company has both defined benefit and defined contribution plans for medical aid benefits. A defined contribution plan is a medical plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity for employees while employed by the company and has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. A defined benefit plan is a medical plan that the company contributes towards one ex-employee who retired.

The liability recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit medical plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date. The defined benefit obligation is measured using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future payments by reference to market yields at the reporting date on high quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability.

Actuarial gains and losses are charged or credited to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

For defined contribution plans, the company pays contributions to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory or contractual basis. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as an asset.

#### 2.9 Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

All other leases are classified as operating 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 liability. This liability is not discounted.

#### 2.10 Foreign Currencies

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Institute's functional currency are recorded at the dates of the transactions. At the balance sheet date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences are recognised in profit and loss in the period in which they arise. ICSA and CSIA annual fees are based in GB Pound and US Dollar respectively.

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

## **Notes to the Annual Financial Statements**

Figures in R		2018	2017

## 3. Property, plant and equipment

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	2018 Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	2017 Carrying value
Owned assets						_
Motor Vehicles	144,925	136,409	8,516	144,925	133,416	11,509
Furniture and Fittings	41,014	38,980	2,034	41,014	35,791	5,223
Office Equipment	55,129	41,045	14,084	55,129	30,019	25,110
Computer Equipment	238,560	223,686	14,874	217,142	214,051	3,091
	479,628	440,120	39,508	458,210	413,277	44,933

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment can be reconciled as follows:

	Carrying			2018
	value at			Carrying
	beginning of			value at end
	year	Additions	Depreciation	of year
Owned assets				
Motor Vehicles	11,509	-	(2,993)	8,516
Furniture and Fittings	5,223	-	(3,189)	2,034
Office Equipment	25,110	-	(11,026)	14,084
Computer Equipment	3,091	21,419	(9,636)	14,874
	44,933	21,419	(26,844)	39,508

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

## **Notes to the Annual Financial Statements**

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### 4. Intangible assets

	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	2018 Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	2017 Carrying value
Trademarks Computer Software	15,000 2,082,279	(7,500) (1,635,377)	7,500 446.902	15,000 1,708,487	(6,000) (1,322,637)	9,000 385,850
Computer Software	2,082,279	(1,642,877)	454,402	1,723,487	(1,328,637)	394,850

The carrying amounts of intangible assets can be reconciled as follows:

	Carrying value at			2018 Carrying
	beginning of year	Additions	Amortisation	value at end of year
			•	
Trademarks	9,000	-	(1,500)	7,500
Computer Software	385,850	373,793	(312,741)	446,902
	394,850	373,793	(314,241)	454,402

#### 5. Inventories

Inventories comprise:		
Merchandise for resale - Text Books	89,872	70,555
	_	
6. Loans receivable		
The Chartered Institute of Business Management NPC	63,762	10,955
Institute of Business Studies NPC	-	27,533
The Business Administrators Educational Foundation Trust - MENTOR	3,758	52,081
	67,520	90,569

The above loans are unsecured, interest is charged at 5.15% (2017: 5.15%) per annum on month end balance and there are no fixed terms of repayment.

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

### **Notes to the Annual Financial Statements**

Figures in R	2018	2017
7. Trade and other receivables		
Trade Debtors	276,589	437,755
Sundry debtors (Interest on fixed deposit accrual)	116,640	153,572
Prepaid expenses	237,388	199,328
Value Added Taxation	-	20,719
	630,617	811,374
8. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	1,221	1,382
Current Accounts	986,404	488,671
Call Accounts	5,779,432	5,370,073
	6,767,057	5,860,126

For purposes of the statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents comprise the balances disclosed above.

A guarantee of R 222,348, is held by Standard Bank that relates to CSSA lease of property, from Growthpoint Limited.

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

#### **Notes to the Annual Financial Statements**

Figures in D	2010	2017
Figures in R	2016	2017

#### 9. Post-retirement medical aid liability

The post-retirement medical aid liability relates to the coverage of medical aid for a retired employee.

Valuation has been performed as at 31 December 2018.

Non-current liability	(448,076)	(435,460)
Current liability	(64,400)	(58,600)
	(512,476)	(494,060)

Net Statement of financial position

Healthcare liability at 31 December 2017	(494,060)
(Cost) / income recognised in P&L	(46,000)
Remeasurements recognised in OCI	(31,000)
Company contributions paid*	58,584
Healthcare liability at 31 December 2018	(512,476)

<sup>\*</sup>The contributions consist of actual contributions paid by the Company to the medical aid in the year to 31 December 2018 and the membership data supplied. Any adjustment to the figure will result in a corresponding change to the remeasurement effects.

R64 400 (2017: R58 600) of the total liability of R512 476 relates to short-term liabilities which are payments expected to be made within the next year.

Current and previous statement of Net Healthcare Liability Liability at 31 December 2017

Liability at 31 December 2017	(494,060)
Net asset / (liability) at 31 December 2017	(494,060)
Liability at 31 December 2018	(512,476)
Net asset / (liability) at 31 December 2018	(512,476)

Change in liability over current year

Over the financial year the benefit obligation changed as follows:

Healthcare liability at 31 December 2017	(494,060)
Current service cost	-
Interest cost	(46,000)
Actuarial (gain) / loss - experience	(32,000)
Actuarial (gain) / loss - demographic assumptions	-
Actuarial (gain) / loss - financial assumptions	1,000
Contributions / benefits paid	58,584
Healthcare liability at 31 December 2018	(512,476)

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

#### **Notes to the Annual Financial Statements**

Figures in R	2018	2017

<sup>\*</sup>The actuarial loss attributable to experience of R32 000 is as a result of higher than expected healthcare inflation, as well as the same pensioner being present in both years, where with a larger group some mortality would have been expected given the age of the pensioner.

#### **Financial Assumptions**

#### Discount rate

A rate of 9.15% per annum has been assumed (10.00% used at 31 December 2017). This is set having regard to the market yield on long term government bonds at the valuation date. The term of the liabilities is approximately 9.0 years, and the discount rate has been set in line with this.

#### Long term price inflation

A long-term future inflation rate of 5.75% per annum has been assumed (6.70% was used at 31 December 2017). This is set having regard to the relationship between yields on suitable long term fixed and inflation linked government bonds.

#### Healthcare cost inflation

It is assumed that the present contribution structure of Discovery Health Medical Scheme will remain substantially unchanged in the future. In considering future healthcare cost inflation, a distinction may be drawn between the following underlying factors.

- Increases in tariffs and prices of medical services and products which may be expected to increase in line with general inflation levels; and
- Increased utilisation of medical services and products, on account of factors such as improvements in medical technology, increased patient awareness and the emergence of new diseases.

It is therefore assumed that the combined effect of price and utilisation increases will result in healthcare cost inflation of 2.0% pa in excess of price inflation i.e. 7.75% pa. The same approach was used in 2017, resulting in a healthcare cost inflation of 8.70% as at 31 December 2017.

As a result the 2018 net discount rate is assumed to be 1.30% per annum which is equal to the assumption of 1.20% which was used in 2017. All else being equal, this change decreased the liability by R880.

#### 10. Trade and other payables

Trade payables		387,238	139,357
Accruals		188,152	288,159
Fees received in advance		1,495,750	1,297,105
Payroll accruals		645,340	593,623
Sundry creditors	(Debtor's overpayments)	1,093,063	1,005,207
Unallocated deposits		104,222	298,001
Unallocated student deposits		109,174	186,799
Value Added Taxation		207,235	
		4,230,174	3,808,251

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

Figures in R	2018	2017
1. Loans payable		
Institute of Business Studies NPC	172,292	-
	172,292	
The above loans are unsecured, interest is charged at 5.15% per annum on month end balance and has no fixed terms of repayment.		
2. Operating lease liability		
Operating lease liability	228,467	259,794
Growthpoint Property Lease - expires 31st July 2020		
The Institute rents offices under an operating lease. The lease is for an average period of five years, with fixed rentals over the same period.		
Minimum lease payments under operating leases are recognised as an expense during the year.	1,255,603	1,255,603
At year-end, the company has outstanding commitments under non-cancellable operating leases that fall due as follows:		
Within one year	1,379,249	1,286,930
Later than one year but within five years	837,255	2,216,504
	2,216,504	3,503,434

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

Figures in R	2018	2017
Revenue		
An analysis of revenue is as follows:		
,		
Sales - Physical Stock	410,527	368,44
Administration Fees Received	304,840	546,4
Corporate Governance Conference *	1,533,419	1,517,8
Integrated Reporting Awards *	606,655	721,0
Member Income	5,395,327	5,775,0
Professional Practice Group Income	460,381	476,5
Royalties Received	40,699	46,6
Seminar, Workshop & Webinar Income *	847,404	580,7
Advertising Income	4,290	
Placements Income	368,950	254,0
Student Income	7,507,940	5,842,1
Technical Support Package	33,071	19,6
	17,513,503	16,148,6
* - Sponsorship Income is included in revenue above		
as follows:		
Corporate Governance Conference	572,915	635,90
Integrated Reporting Awards	258,500	410,00
Seminar, Workshop & Webinar Income	110,140	100,1
•	941,555	1,146,00

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

Figures in R	2018	2017
Operating deficit		
Operating deficit is arrived at after taking into account the following items:		
Income		
Exchange rate profits on foreign exchange	4,800	
Expenditure		
Exchange rate losses on foreign exchange		(4,376)
Amortisation	(314,241)	(459,586)
Depreciation		
Owned assets	(26,844)	(34,061)
Auditors' remuneration		
Audit fees		
-current	(233,035)	(162,513
Operating lease charges		
Premises	(1,255,603)	(1,255,603
Electricity, water and rates	(79,095)	(301,251
Advertising	(600,956)	(659,734)
Boardroom and Technical newsletter	(290,658)	(178,920)
Computer expenses	(368,900)	(379,391)
Consulting fees	(310,073)	(303,122)
Employee Costs	(8,854,857)	(7,545,661)
Legal Fees	(43,148)	(25,127
Integrated Reporting Awards and Corporate Governance Conference	(1,665,418)	(1,742,904)
International Capitation Fees	(370,009)	(347,666)
Student Expenses	(1,217,333)	(984,020)

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

### **Notes to the Annual Financial Statements**

Figures in R	2018	2017
· Other Income		
Other income	45,810	40,973
Profit on foreign exchange	4,800	-
Insurance pay out	5,138	-
	55,748	40,973
i. Investment revenue		
Interest income		
Interest received on call accounts	581,175	594,432
Interest received - Institute of Business Studies NPC	-	50
Interest received - Chartered Institute of Business	3,339	4,42
Management NPC Interest received - The Business Administrators Educational	4.0	224
Foundation Trust NPC	16	229
Toundation Trust W.C.	584,530	599,144
7. Finance costs		
Bank overdraft	-	31
Interest Paid - Institute of Business Studies NPC	10,249	9,919
Interest Paid - Chartered Institute of Business Management NPC	-	173
Interest Paid - The Business Administrators Educational Foundation Trust NPC	45,237	52,26
Interest Paid - Post-retirement medical liability	46,000	42,000
	101,486	104,38

#### 18. Taxation

No provision has been made for 2018 taxation as CSSA is exempt from income tax in terms of Section 10(1)(d)(iv)(bb) of the Income Tax Act No 58 of 1962.

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

Figures in R	2018	2017
. Cash generated from operations		
Surplus / (Deficit) for the year	195,265	(534,140
Adjustments for:		
Finance costs	55,486	104,387
Amortisation of Intangible assets	314,241	917,672
Depreciation of Property, plant and equipment	26,844	(424,025
Investment income	(467,890)	(445,572
Insurance pay-out	(5,138)	-
Increase in post-retirement medical aid liability	18,416	11,000
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	137,224	(370,678
Working capital changes		
Decrease / (Increase) in inventories	(19,317)	112,553
Decrease / (Increase) in trade and other receivables	180,757	(61,555
Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other payables	390,596	(79,792
	689,260	(399,472

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

#### **Notes to the Annual Financial Statements**

Figures in R	2018	2017
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#### 20. Related party transactions and balances

			Transactions wit parties during		Amounts owed (to related party at y	-
Name	Relationship	Transactions	2018	2017	2018	2017
Institute of Business Studies NPC	Fellow Institute	Administration fee income / interest paid / interest received / moderation expenses /	(27,955)	24,092	(172,292)	27,533
Chartered Institute of Business Management NPC	Fellow Institute	audit fees Administration fee income / interest received / audit fees	(269,975)	(539,948)	63,762	10,955
The Business Administrators Educational Foundation Trust - MENTOR	Fellow Institute	Audit fees / interest received / interest paid	43,737	50,551	3,758	52,081

Examination, moderation and marking fees were paid to a number of Directors in the prior year as follows:

- L Bagwandeen (Moderation Fees) R15 547 (2017: R5 670)
- S Linford (Examination Fees) R38 438 (2017: R31 138)

Other professional fees were paid as follows during the year:

- C Wilson Kilgetty Statutory Services (Pty) Ltd (Workshop and seminar expenses) R2 000 (2017: R1 300)
- K Robinson (Webinar and workshop expenses) R15 400 (2017: R8 100)
- K Robinson (Physical stock WIP) R30 000 (2017: R0)

Executive Director Remuneration - S Sadie

- Salary R1 141 056 (2017: R1 075 968)
- Thirteenth cheque R95 088 (2017: R89 664)
- Pension contribution R113 070 (2017: R107 597)
- Medical aid contribution R91 584 (2017: R36 048)

Total = R1 440 798 (2017: R1 309 277)

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

## **Notes to the Annual Financial Statements**

11gui es 111 N 2016 2017	Figures in R	2018	2017
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#### 21. Financial instruments

The company has classified its financial assets in the following categories:

	Financial	
	asset at	
	amortised	
	cost	Total
2018		
Loan Receivable	67,520	67,520
Trade and other		
receivables	393,229	393,229
Cash and cash		
equivalents	6,767,057	6,767,057
2017		
Loan Receivable	90,569	90,569
Trade and other		
receivables	591,327	591,327
Cash and cash		
equivalents	5,860,126	5,860,126
The company has classified its financial liabilities in th	e following categories	
	Financial	
	liabilities at	
	amortised	
	cost	Total
2018		
Trade and other payables	575,390	575,390
Loan payable	172,292	172,292
2017		
Trade and other payables	427,516	427,516
1 /	/ =     =	,

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

#### **Notes to the Annual Financial Statements**

Figures in R	2018	2017

#### 22. Prior period correction

Computer software was reclassified as an intangible assets during the course of the year, previously classified as Property, plant and equipment The impact of this error is as follows:

Statement of financial position
Increase in Intangible Assets
Decrease in Property, plant and equipment

- 385,850 - (385,850)

Statement of comprehensive income Increase in amortisation

(458,086)

Decrease in depreciation

458,086

### 23. Going Concern

The directors have reviewed the company's 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.

### 24. Approval of annual financial statements

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6 April 2019.