



South Africa Chapter

**Information Systems Audit and Control Association South Africa Chapter NPC
(Registration number 2003/004050/08)
Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2019**

Information Systems Audit and Control Association South Africa Chapter NPC

(Registration number: 2003/004050/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	Advocating assurance, security, risk and governance of information
Directors	A Volmink - President KL Palliam - Vice President F Le Roux - Treasurer TM Segaetsho - Secretary T Zororo MI Osman LK Ngceba MS Mamabolo J Toi N Naidoo RR Zimunya (appointed 27 April 2019) SR Charavanapan
Registered office	Unit 7 Roodebloem Office Park 20 Bella Rosa Street Bellville 7530
Business address	Unit 7 Roodebloem Office Park 20 Bella Rosa Street Bellville 7530
Postal address	Postnet Suite 773 Private Bag X43 Sunninghill Gauteng 2157
Bankers	Nedbank Limited
Auditors	Nexia SAB&T Chartered Accountants (SA) Registered Auditors
Company registration number	2003/004050/08
Tax reference number	9949459144
Level of assurance	These annual financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.
Preparer	The annual financial statements were internally compiled by: Francois le Roux Treasurer

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

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Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required by the Companies Act 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 fairly present the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

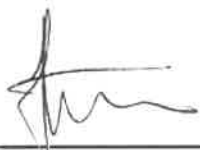
The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

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

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

The directors have reviewed the company's cash flow forecast 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.

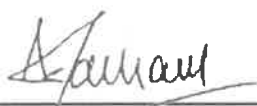
Approval of annual financial statements



F Le Roux - Treasurer



A Volmink - President



KL Palliam - Vice President



TM Segatsho - Secretary

Date: 8 May 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Information Systems Audit and Control Association South Africa Chapter NPC

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Information Systems Audit and Control Association South Africa Chapter NPC set out on pages 8 to 24, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity 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 Information Systems Audit and Control Association South Africa Chapter NPC as at 31 December 2019, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards 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 sections 290 and 291 of the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' *Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (Revised January 2018)*, parts 1 and 3 of the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' *Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (Revised November 2018)* (together the IRBA Codes) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities, as applicable, in accordance with the IRBA Codes and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Codes are consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* respectively. 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 information included in the document titled "Information Systems Audit and Control Association South Africa Chapter NPC Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019", which includes the Directors' Report 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.

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 Standards 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.

Nexia SAB&T

Nexia SAB&T

S. Kleovoulou

Director

Registered Auditor

8 May 2020

First Floor

SAB&T House

Cnr Birmingham & Canterbury Road

N1 City, Goodwood

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of Information Systems Audit and Control Association South Africa Chapter NPC for the year ended 31 December 2019.

1. Nature of business

Information Systems Audit and Control Association South Africa Chapter NPC was incorporated in South Africa and the principle activity of the organisation is promoting the assurance, security, risk and governance of information systems. The company operates 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 annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa. 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 annual financial statements.

3. Directors

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

Directors

A Volmink - President
KL Palliam - Vice President
F Le Roux - Treasurer
TM Segaletsho - Secretary
T Zororo
MI Osman
LK Ngceba
MS Mamabolo
J Toi
N Naidoo
RR Zimunya (appointed 27 April 2019)
SR Charavanapan

4. Property, plant and equipment

There was no change in the nature of the property, plant and equipment of the company or in the policy regarding their use.

At 31 December 2019 the company's investment in property, plant and equipment amounted to R36 423 (2018:R21 556), of which R27 620 (2018: R13 913) was added in the current year through additions.

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.

6. Going concern

The directors believe that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The 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.

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Directors' Report

7. Auditors

Nexia SAB&T continued in office as auditors for the company for 2019.

At the AGM, the shareholders will be requested to reappoint Nexia SAB&T as the independent external auditors of the company and to confirm Mr S. Kleovoulou as the designated lead audit partner for the 2020 financial year.

8. Statement of disclosure to the company's auditors

With respect to each person who is a director on the day that this report is approved:

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

9. Acknowledgements

Thanks and appreciation are extended to all of our members, staff, sponsors and suppliers for their continued support of the company.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2019

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2019	2018
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	36 423	21 556
Deferred tax	3	156 391	305 171
		192 814	326 727
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	4	540 741	3 926 265
Cash and cash equivalents	5	5 167 396	941 502
		5 708 137	4 867 767
Total Assets		5 900 951	5 194 494
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Retained income		4 897 933	4 211 171
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6	881 959	983 323
Current tax payable		121 059	-
		1 003 018	983 323
Total Equity and Liabilities		5 900 951	5 194 494

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Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2019	2018
Revenue	7	2 976 375	4 354 334
Cost of sales	8	(362 899)	(2 350 453)
Gross profit		2 613 476	2 003 881
Other income	9	123 646	493 140
Operating expenses		(1 925 861)	(2 289 429)
Operating profit	10	811 261	207 592
Investment revenue	11	145 581	35 082
Finance costs	12	(241)	(4 491)
Profit before taxation		956 601	238 183
Taxation	13	(269 839)	305 171
Profit for the year		686 762	543 354
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		686 762	543 354

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Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in Rand	Retained income	Total equity
Balance at 01 January 2018	3 667 817	3 667 817
Profit for the year	543 354	543 354
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	543 354	543 354
Balance at 01 January 2019	4 211 171	4 211 171
Profit for the year	686 762	686 762
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	686 762	686 762
Balance at 31 December 2019	4 897 933	4 897 933

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Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		6 293 070	4 015 064
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(2 308 540)	(4 001 626)
Cash generated from operations	15	3 984 530	13 438
Interest income		145 581	35 082
Finance costs		(241)	(4 491)
Net cash from operating activities		4 129 870	44 029
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(27 620)	(13 913)
Total cash movement for the year		4 102 250	30 116
Cash at the beginning of the year		941 502	911 386
Total cash at end of the year	5	5 043 752	941 502

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Accounting Policies

1. Basis of preparation and summary of significant accounting policies

The annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and the Companies Act of South Africa. The annual 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

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Management did not make critical judgements in the application of accounting policies, apart from those involving estimations, which would significantly affect the annual financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The financial statements do not include assets or liabilities whose carrying amounts were determined based on estimations for which there is a significant risk of material adjustments in the following financial year as a result of the key estimation assumptions.

1.2 Property, plant and equipment

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

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

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

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

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

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

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

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	6 years
Office equipment	Straight line	3 years
IT equipment	Straight line	3 years
Computer software	Straight line	2 years

When indicators are present that the useful lives and residual values of items of property, plant and equipment have changed since the most recent annual reporting date, they are reassessed. Any changes are accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

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Accounting Policies

1.2 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Impairment tests are performed on property, plant and equipment when there is an indicator that they may be impaired. When the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is assessed to be higher than the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss to bring the carrying amount in line with the recoverable amount.

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

1.3 Financial instruments

Initial measurement

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

Financial instruments at amortised cost

These include loans, trade receivables and trade payables. Those debt instruments which meet the criteria in section 11.8(b) of the standard, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments which are classified as current assets or current liabilities are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash expected to be received or paid, unless the arrangement effectively constitutes a financing transaction.

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

1.4 Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities

Current tax for current and prior periods is, to the extent unpaid, recognised as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognised as an asset.

The tax liability reflects the effect of the possible outcomes of a review by the tax authorities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences and for the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at an amount that includes the effect of the possible outcomes of a review by the tax authorities using tax rates that, on the basis of enacted or substantively enacted tax law at the end of the reporting period, are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax asset balances are reviewed at every reporting date. When necessary, a valuation allowance is recognised against the deferred tax assets so that the net amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be realised on the basis of current or future taxable profit.

Tax expenses

Tax expense is recognised in the same component of total comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense.

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Accounting Policies

1.5 Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the lessee. All other leases are operating leases.

Operating leases – lessee

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

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

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

1.6 Impairment of assets

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

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

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

1.7 Revenue

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

Service revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period. The Stage of completion is determined by services performed to date as a percentage of total services to be performed. When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

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

Subscription fees received between August and December in the prior year is recognised as revenue in the current year.

1.8 Borrowing costs

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

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Accounting Policies

1.9 Foreign exchange

Foreign currency transactions

Exchange differences arising on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

All transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in Rand, using the spot rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items at the reporting date are translated using the closing rate. All exchange differences arising on settlement or translation are recognised in profit or loss.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised to other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised to other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity. When a gain or loss on non-monetary item is recognised in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Cash flows arising from transactions in a foreign currency are recorded in Rands by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the Rand and the foreign currency at the date of the cash flow.

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2019	2018
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2. Property, plant and equipment

	2019			2018		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Furniture and fixtures	6 522	(974)	5 548	-	-	-
Office equipment	58 426	(38 394)	20 032	47 635	(33 953)	13 682
IT equipment	62 109	(51 266)	10 843	51 801	(43 927)	7 874
Total	127 057	(90 634)	36 423	99 436	(77 880)	21 556

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2019

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Furniture and fixtures	-	6 521	(973)	5 548
Office equipment	13 682	10 791	(4 441)	20 032
IT equipment	7 874	10 308	(7 339)	10 843
	21 556	27 620	(12 753)	36 423

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2018

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Office equipment	1	13 913	(232)	13 682
IT equipment	15 629	-	(7 755)	7 874
	15 630	13 913	(7 987)	21 556

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2019	2018
3. Deferred tax		
Deferred tax liability	(35 816)	(2 917)
Deferred tax asset	192 207	308 088
Total net deferred tax asset	156 391	305 171
The major components of the deferred tax balance are as follows:		
Deferred tax liability		
Arising as a result of temporary differences on:		
Prepayments	(35 816)	(2 917)
Deferred tax asset		
Arising as a result of temporary differences on:		
Amounts received in advance	192 207	214 850
Deferred tax balance from temporary differences other than unused tax losses	192 207	214 850
Tax losses available for set off against future taxable income	-	93 238
Total deferred tax asset	192 207	308 088
Reconciliation of deferred tax asset/(liability)		
At beginning of year	305 171	-
Recognised in profit or loss:		
Prior period over (under) provision	-	380 930
Increases (decrease) in tax loss available for set off against future taxable income	(93 238)	(103 988)
Movement in temporary differences on prepayments	(32 898)	(2 917)
Movement in temporary differences on amounts received in advance	(22 644)	31 146
	(148 780)	305 171
At end of year	156 391	305 171
4. Trade and other receivables		
Trade receivables	369 399	360 043
Prepayments	127 913	10 419
Deposits	32 075	102 279
VAT	11 354	127 473
ISACA USD - Debtor	-	3 326 051
	540 741	3 926 265
5. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash on hand	741	-
Bank balances	5 166 655	941 502
	5 167 396	941 502

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Figures in Rand	2019	2018
6. Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	73 242	75 199
Amounts received in advance	686 452	767 323
ISACA USD - Creditor	64 133	-
Accrued payroll expenses	-	21 446
Accrued expenses	58 132	119 355
	881 959	983 323
7. Revenue		
Admin fees	15 570	15 926
Advertising	14 628	17 400
Conference income	76 787	2 521 782
Exam registration fees	10 008	-
Grants received from ISACA International	975 228	49 085
Membership dues	1 884 154	1 518 778
Sponsorship	-	231 363
	2 976 375	4 354 334
8. Cost of sales		
Conferences		
Venue	-	1 180 875
International speakers	-	22 823
Local speakers	-	6 547
Conference stands	23 780	48 924
Delegate gifts and prize draw	-	119 345
Workshop fees	-	109 451
Motivational speaker	-	62 274
Stage and audiovisuals	-	322 695
Cocktail evening	-	71 259
Conference design and print	-	26 070
Mobile application	12 603	32 094
Conference marketing	22 182	23 263
Conference photography and videography	-	52 000
Conference graphic design	-	8 785
Access controls	-	71 520
Travel and accommodation	70 274	124 027
Invoice and debt collection	34 711	30 000
Events and conferences - COBIT 2019	131 806	11 407
Events and conferences - Sheleads Tech	58 460	27 094
Events and conferences - ISACA & ACFE	9 083	-
	362 899	2 350 453
9. Other income		
Profit and loss on exchange differences	123 646	493 140
10. Operating profit		
Operating profit for the year is stated after accounting for the following:		

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Figures in Rand	2019	2018
10. Operating profit (continued)		
Operating lease charges		
Premises		
• Contractual amounts	121 056	284 437
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	12 753	7 987
Employee costs	671 814	694 906
11. Investment revenue		
Interest revenue		
Bank	145 166	35 082
SARS	415	-
	145 581	35 082
12. Finance costs		
Late payment of tax	-	4 491
Other Interest paid	241	-
	241	4 491
13. Taxation		
Major components of the tax expense (income)		
Current taxation		
South African normal tax - year	121 059	-
Deferred taxation		
South African deferred tax - current year	148 780	(305 171)
	269 839	(305 171)
Reconciliation of the tax expense		
Reconciliation between accounting profit and tax expense.		
Accounting profit	956 601	238 183
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 28% (2018: 28%)	267 848	66 691
Non-deductible expenses		
Non-deductible expenses	1 992	9 068
	1 992	9 068
Other		
Movement in temporary differences	(55 543)	28 229
Utilisation of assessed loss brought forward	(93 238)	(103 988)
	(148 781)	(75 759)
	121 059	-

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Figures in Rand	2019	2018
14. Auditor's remuneration		
Fees	45 000	43 800
15. Cash generated from operations		
Profit before taxation	956 601	238 183
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	12 753	7 987
Profit on foreign exchange	(123 646)	(493 140)
Interest received	(145 581)	(35 082)
Finance costs	241	4 491
(Profit) loss on foreign exchange	-	493 139
Changes in working capital:		
Trade and other receivables	3 385 526	(428 514)
Trade and other payables	(101 364)	226 374
	3 984 530	13 438
16. Tax refunded		
Current tax for the year recognised in profit or loss	(121 059)	-
Balance at end of the year	121 059	-
	-	-
17. Related parties		
Relationships		
A Volmink	President	
KL Palliam	Vice-President	
F Le Roux	Treasurer	
TM Segatsho	Company Secretary	
T Zororo	Member	
MI Osman	Member	
LK Ngceba	Member	
MS Mamabolo	Member	
J Toi	Member	
N Naidoo	Member	
SR Charavanapan	Member	
RR Zimunya	Member	

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Figures in Rand	2019	2018
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18. Directors' remuneration

Executive

2019

	Voice and data allowance	Total
Directors	33 120	33 120

2018

	Voice and data allowance	Total
Directors	29 341	29 341

19. Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified.

The effects of the reclassification relates to a change in the chart of account and are as follows:

Profit or Loss

Revenue	4 354 334	4 250 589
Cost of sales	(2 350 453)	(2 311 952)
Other income	493 140	596 886
Operating expenses	(2 289 429)	(2 327 931)

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

20. Categories of financial instruments

Categories of financial instruments - 2019

Assets

Non-Current Assets

Property, plant and equipment
Deferred tax

Note(s)	Debt instruments at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Leases	Equity and non financial assets and liabilities	Total
2	-	-	-	36 423	36 423
3	-	-	-	156 391	156 391
	-	-	-	192 814	192 814

Current Assets

Trade and other receivables
Cash and cash equivalents

4	401 475	-	-	139 267	540 742
5	5 167 396	-	-	-	5 167 396
	5 568 871	-	-	139 267	5 708 138
	5 568 871	-	-	332 081	5 900 952

Total Assets

Equity and Liabilities

Equity

Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of Parent:
Accumulated profit

	-	-	-	4 897 933	4 897 933
	-	-	-	4 897 933	4 897 933

Total Equity

Liabilities

Current Liabilities

Current tax payable
Trade and other payables

6	-	1 568 411	-	121 059	121 059
	-	(686 452)	-	-	881 959

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

20. Categories of financial instruments (continued)

Note(s)	Debt instruments at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Leases	Equity and non financial assets and liabilities	Total
	-	1 568 411	(686 452)	121 059	1 003 018
	-	1 568 411	(686 452)	121 059	1 003 018
	-	1 568 411	(686 452)	5 018 992	5 900 951

Total Liabilities

Total Equity and Liabilities

Categories of financial instruments - 2018

Assets

Non-Current Assets

Property, plant and equipment
Deferred tax

2	-	-	-	21 556	21 556
3	-	-	-	305 171	305 171
	-	-	-	326 727	326 727

Current Assets

Trade and other receivables
Cash and cash equivalents

4	3 788 376	-	-	137 892	3 926 268
5	941 502	-	-	-	941 502
	4 729 878	-	-	137 892	4 867 770
	4 729 878	-	-	464 619	5 194 497

Total Assets

Equity and Liabilities

Equity

Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of Parent:
Accumulated profit

Total Equity

	-	-	-	4 211 171	4 211 171
	-	-	-	4 211 171	4 211 171

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

20. Categories of financial instruments (continued)

	Note(s)	Debt instruments at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Leases	Equity and non financial assets and liabilities	Total
Liabilities						
Current Liabilities						
Trade and other payables	6	-	1 750 646	(767 323)	-	983 323
Total Liabilities		-	1 750 646	(767 323)	-	983 323
Total Equity and Liabilities		-	1 750 646	(767 323)	4 211 171	5 194 494

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Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2019	2018
Revenue			
Admin fees		15 570	15 926
Advertising		14 628	17 400
Conference income		76 787	2 521 782
Exam registration fees		10 008	-
Grants received from ISACA International		975 228	49 085
Membership dues		1 884 154	1 518 778
Sponsorships		-	231 363
	7	2 976 375	4 354 334
Cost of sales			
Annual conference		(362 899)	(2 350 453)
Gross profit		2 613 476	2 003 881
Other income			
Interest received	11	145 581	35 082
Profit and loss on exchange differences		123 646	493 140
		269 227	528 222
Expenses (Refer to page 26)		(1 925 861)	(2 289 429)
Operating profit	10	956 842	242 674
Finance costs	12	(241)	(4 491)
Profit before taxation		956 601	238 183
Taxation	13	(269 839)	305 171
Profit for the year		686 762	543 354

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Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2019	2018
Operating expenses			
AGM related expenses		114 438	218 023
Academic relations		16 144	9 131
Accounting fees		73 146	65 077
Advertising		675	-
Auditors remuneration	14	45 000	43 800
Bank charges		9 054	7 842
Board meeting expenses		110 076	143 821
Cleaning		70	-
Computer expenses		4 417	4 942
Corporate social responsibility		11 931	-
CxO dinner		50 836	-
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		12 753	7 987
Digital strategy and websites		25 523	8 824
Donations		6 700	27 896
Employee costs		671 814	694 906
General office expenses		22 772	500
IT expenses		8 731	6 600
Insurance		12 828	11 678
Marketing		105 139	61 727
Membership awards		11 944	-
Municipal expenses		9 494	-
Office relocation costs		1 182	14 173
Office rentals		121 056	284 437
Placement fees		-	64 712
Printing and stationery		4 143	13 432
Regional events		146 044	159 792
SAQA development		64 607	35 200
Secretarial fees		5 950	5 600
Security		10 364	-
Small assets		-	4 748
Staff welfare		7 504	7 755
Telephone and fax		13 579	13 635
Training		-	2 435
Travel - local		12 673	21 639
Travel - overseas		2 420	145 526
Year end events and Breakfast sessions		212 854	203 591
		1 925 861	2 289 429