



CIGFARO

Chartered Institute of
Government Finance, Audit & Risk Officers

Chartered Institute of Government Finance Audit and Risk Officers

(Registration number 1929/001781/08 - NPC / 276-287 - NPO)

Trading as CIGFARO

Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2024

Issued 07 October 2024

Chartered Institute of Government Finance Audit and Risk Officers

(Registration number: 1929/001781/08 - NPC / 276-287 - NPO)

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Index

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

	Page
General Information	1
Directors' Responsibilities and Approval	3
Directors' Report	4
Independent Auditor's Report	5 - 7
Statement of Financial Position	8
Statement of Comprehensive Income	9
Statement of Changes in Equity	10
Statement of Cash Flows	11
Accounting Policies	12 - 15
Notes to the Annual Financial Statements	16 - 19
The following supplementary information does not form part of the annual financial statements and is unaudited:	
Detailed Income Statement	20 - 21

Level of assurance

These annual financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Preparer

I Kotze
Chief Finance Officer

Chartered Institute of Government Finance Audit and Risk Officers

(Registration number: 1929/001781/08 - NPC / 276-287 - NPO)

Trading as CIGFARO

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

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 2024 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with the IFRs for SMES. The external auditor is engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with the IFRs for SMES 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 Institute and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the directors set 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 Institute and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the institute's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the Institute is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the Institute. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the Institute 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 have reviewed the Institute's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 March 2025 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the Institute has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditor is responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the company's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the Institute's external auditor and their report is presented on page 5 - 7.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 8 to 19, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the on the 7 October 2024 and were signed on its behalf by:

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors By:



Dr EN Ngcobo
President



A Marais (Ms)
Audit and Risk Committee Chairperson

Chartered Institute of Government Finance Audit and Risk Officers

(Registration number: 1929/001781/08 - NPC / 276-287 - NPO)

Trading as CIGFARO

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of Chartered Institute of Government Finance Audit and Risk Officers for the year ended 31 March 2024.

1. 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 Institute are set out in these annual financial statements.

2. Auditors

MNB Chartered Accountants are serving their first term as auditors for the Institute for 2024.

3. Secretary

The company secretary is ICEO L Nolte.

4. 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.

5. 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.


The directors believe that the Institute 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 Institute 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 Institute. 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 Institute.

6. Acknowledgements

Thanks and appreciation are extended to all of our Members, Committee members, Chairpersons, Shareholders, Staff, Suppliers and Sponsors for their continued support of the Institute.

The annual financial statements set out on page 8, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the Directors on 7 October 2024, and were signed on its behalf by:


Approval of annual financial statements



Dr EN Ngcobo
President
Monday, 07 October 2024



A Marais (Ms)
Audit and Risk Committee Chairperson
Monday, 07 October 2024



S Zakwe - KZN
Chairperson SCRAF
Monday, 07 October 2024

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Member of Chartered Institute of Government Finance Audit and Risk Officers

Report on the Audit of the financial statements.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Chartered Institute of Government Finance Audit and Risk Officers set out on pages 8 to 19 which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024, and the statement of comprehensive income, the 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 annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Chartered Institute of Government Finance Audit and Risk Officers as at 31 March 2024, 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 corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Matter

We draw attention to the matter below. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Previous period audited by a predecessor auditor.

The annual financial statements were audited by Rakoma and Associates Incorporated, who issued an unmodified opinion in the previous financial year.

Audit

Tax

Accounting

Consulting

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled “Chartered Institute of Government Finance Audit and Risk Officers Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024”, which includes the Directors’ Report as required by the Companies Act of South Africa and Detailed Income Statement. The other information does not include the annual 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 annual 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 organisation 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:

Audit	Tax	Accounting	Consulting
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- 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 director' 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.

MNB Chartered Accountants Inc.

MNB Chartered Accountants Inc.

Engagement Director: Cathrine Itumeleng Makhubela

Registered Auditor

Date: 07 October 2024

Midrand

Audit

Tax

Accounting

Consulting

Chartered Institute of Government Finance Audit and Risk Officers

(Registration number: 1929/001781/08 - NPC / 276-287 - NPO)

Trading as CIGFARO

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2024

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2024	2023
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	13,431,615	13,661,789
		13,431,615	13,661,789
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	3	1,770,573	1,415,510
Prepayments	4	3,366,938	518,349
Cash and cash equivalents	5	20,550,581	20,130,711
		25,688,092	22,064,570
Total Assets		39,119,707	35,726,359
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Retained income		37,880,604	33,529,691
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6	539,801	645,915
Income received in advance	7	699,302	1,550,753
		1,239,103	2,196,668
Total Equity and Liabilities		39,119,707	35,726,359

Chartered Institute of Government Finance Audit and Risk Officers

(Registration number: 1929/001781/08 - NPC / 276-287 - NPO)

Trading as CIGFARO

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2024	2023
Revenue - CPD Activities	8	20,530,115	13,213,312
Cost of sales - CPD Activities	9	(11,678,596)	(6,281,807)
Gross surplus		8,851,519	6,931,505
Other income	10	1,444,943	1,276,956
Operating expenses	11	(7,613,176)	(5,190,640)
Operating surplus		2,683,286	3,017,821
Investment revenue		1,667,628	1,158,093
Surplus for the year		4,350,914	4,175,914

Chartered Institute of Government Finance Audit and Risk Officers

(Registration number: 1929/001781/08 - NPC / 276-287 - NPO)

Trading as CIGFARO

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in Rand	Retained income	Total equity
Balance at 01 April 2022	29,353,776	29,353,776
Profit for the year	4,175,914	4,175,914
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	4,175,914	4,175,914
Balance at 01 April 2023	33,529,690	33,529,690
Profit for the year	4,350,914	4,350,914
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	4,350,914	4,350,914
Balance at 31 March 2024	37,880,604	37,880,604

Chartered Institute of Government Finance Audit and Risk Officers

(Registration number: 1929/001781/08 - NPC / 276-287 - NPO)

Trading as CIGFARO

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		20,783,200	14,592,558
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(21,902,027)	(10,655,194)
Cash (used in) generated from operations	16	(1,118,827)	3,937,364
Interest income		1,667,628	1,158,091
Net cash from operating activities		548,801	5,095,455
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(128,931)	(107,394)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Total cash movement for the year		419,870	4,988,061
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		20,130,711	15,142,650
Total cash at end of the year	5	20,550,581	20,130,711

Chartered Institute of Government Finance Audit and Risk Officers

(Registration number: 1929/001781/08 - NPC / 276-287 - NPO)

Trading as CIGFARO

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

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 IFRs for SMES, and the Companies Act of South Africa. The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis (accrual accounting), 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 in the annual financial statements. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial. If applicable the statements are disclosed in a note.

1.2 Property, plant and equipment

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

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Institute, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

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 institute and the cost can be measured reliably. Day to day servicing costs are included in surplus 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 Institute.

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

Item	Depreciation method	Depreciation rate
Buildings	Straight line	2.5%
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	20%
Office equipment	Straight line	20%
IT equipment	Straight line	33.3%

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

Depreciation is not charged to an asset if its estimated residual value exceeds or is equal to its carrying amount.

Chartered Institute of Government Finance Audit and Risk Officers

(Registration number: 1929/001781/08 - NPC / 276-287 - NPO)

Trading as CIGFARO

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Accounting Policies

1.2 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Where major components of an item of property, plant and equipment have significantly different patterns of consumption of economic benefits, the cost of the asset is allocated to the components and they are depreciated separately over each component's useful life.

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

Impairment tests are performed on property, plant and equipment when there is an indicator that they may be impaired. When the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is assessed to be higher than the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or loss to bring the carrying amount in line with the recoverable amount. Changing of the live span of assets be disclose by lowering accululated depreciation of the class of assets the effect of the change on assets, liabilities, income and expense for the current period. If it is practicable for the entity to estimate the effect of the change in one or more future periods, the entity shall disclose those estimates.

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 surplus 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 surplus 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. Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of twelve months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

Financial instruments at amortised cost

These include loans, trade receivables and trade payables. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments which are classified as current assets or current liabilities are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash expected to be received or paid, unless the arrangement effectively constitutes a financing transaction. Prepayments consist of various payments that have been made in advance for goods and services to be received in future. Prepayments are measured at amortised cost, and are derecognised when the goods and services to which the prepayment relate have been received.

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 surplus or loss.

Financial instruments at cost

Equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably without undue cost or effort are measured at cost less impairment.

Financial instruments at fair value

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

If a reliable measure of fair value is no longer available without undue cost or effort, then the fair value at the last date that such a reliable measure was available is treated as the cost of the instrument. The instrument is then measured at cost less impairment until management are able to measure fair value without undue cost or effort.

Chartered Institute of Government Finance Audit and Risk Officers

(Registration number: 1929/001781/08 - NPC / 276-287 - NPO)

Trading as CIGFARO

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Accounting Policies

1.4 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.

Finance leases - lessor

Finance lease receivables are measured at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

Finance income is recognised using the effective interest method.

Finance leases – lessee

Finance leases are recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments.

The lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability using the effective interest method.

Operating leases - lessor

Operating lease income is recognised as an income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless:

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

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.

1.5 Impairment of assets

The Institute assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that property, plant and equipment or investment property on the cost model 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.

1.6 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

Chartered Institute of Government Finance Audit and Risk Officers

(Registration number: 1929/001781/08 - NPC / 276-287 - NPO)

Trading as CIGFARO

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Accounting Policies

1.6 Employee benefits (continued)

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense with its resulting liability when the entity is demonstrably committed either:

- to terminate the employment of an employee or group of employees before the normal retirement date; or
- to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made in order to encourage voluntary redundancy.

The termination benefits are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure that would be required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

1.7 Provisions and contingencies

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

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

1.8 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the Institute has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership 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 Institute. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding sales taxes and discounts.

Membership fees are recognised on a cash basis, under other income and all other revenue on accrual basis, based on: When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of service can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with transactions is recognised by reference to stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period. The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- * the amount of revenue can be measured;
- * it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the institute;
- * the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably;
- * the cost incurred for the transaction and the cost to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

Chartered Institute of Government Finance Audit and Risk Officers

(Registration number: 1929/001781/08 - NPC / 276-287 - NPO)

Trading as CIGFARO

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2024 2023

2. Property, plant and equipment

	2024			2023		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Land	120,000	-	120,000	120,000	-	120,000
Buildings	15,869,098	(2,968,481)	12,900,617	15,869,098	(2,571,754)	13,297,344
Furniture and fixtures	656,963	(561,582)	95,381	705,814	(703,300)	2,514
Office equipment	351,167	(166,258)	184,909	324,587	(185,686)	138,901
IT equipment	357,057	(226,349)	130,708	294,926	(191,896)	103,030
Total	17,354,285	(3,922,670)	13,431,615	17,314,425	(3,652,636)	13,661,789

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2024

	Opening balance	Additions	Impairment & desposals	Depreciation	Closing balance
Land	120,000	-	-	-	120,000
Buildings	13,297,343	-	-	(396,726)	12,900,617
Furniture and fixtures	2,514	-	(380)	93,247	95,381
Office equipment	138,901	48,900	(17,112)	14,219	184,909
IT equipment	103,030	80,031	(17,153)	(35,199)	130,708
	13,661,788	128,931	(34,645)	(324,459)	13,431,615

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2023

	Opening balance	Additions	Impairment & desposals	Depreciation	Closing balance
Land	120,000	-	-	-	120,000
Buildings	13,694,071	-	-	(396,727)	13,297,344
Furniture and fixtures	199,688	-	(212)	(55,297)	2,514
Office equipment	57,739	-	(100)	(60,687)	138,901
IT equipment	240	107,394	(130)	(4,474)	103,030
	14,071,738	107,394	(442)	(517,185)	13,661,789

3. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables	385,064	336,405
Deposits	28,038	28,038
SARS receivables	264,949	131,785
Interest on Investments - Receivable (accrued)	1,092,522	919,282
	1,770,573	1,415,510

Trade and receivables reconciliation - Provision for impairment

Calculation of Trades receivables:

Trade receivables	1,180,758	466,000
Less Provision for impairment	(795,694)	(129,594)
	385,064	336,406

The debtors for CPD activities grow due to more activities presented and more delegate attendance, therefore the impairment had to be adjusted

Chartered Institute of Government Finance Audit and Risk Officers

(Registration number: 1929/001781/08 - NPC / 276-287 - NPO)

Trading as CIGFARO

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2024	2023
4. Prepayments		
Annual Conference deposits for venue security	2,205,759	210,927
Annual Audit Risk Indaba deposits for venue security	422,986	95,343
Annual Public sector Finance Seminar deposits for venue security	384,876	150,000
Annual Government Finance IT Seminar deposits for venue security	95,147	-
EC Branch seminar deposits for venue security	-	49,479
KZN Branch seminar deposits for venue security	95,100	-
Limpopo Branch seminar deposits for venue security	147,570	-
Trust deposit - attorney consultant	15,500	12,600
	3,366,938	518,349
5. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash on hand	13,370	-
Bank balances	2,572,211	5,130,711
Short-term deposits	17,965,000	15,000,000
	20,550,581	20,130,711
6. Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	113,112	128,006
Provision - bonus (thirteenth cheque)	80,954	-
Provision SARS VAT account	142,185	74,313
SARS payables	-	170,604
Provision for leave - leave accrued value	203,550	272,992
	539,801	645,915
7. Income received in advance		
Income received in advance, mainly for the Public Sector Audit and Risk Seminar	699,302	1,550,753
	699,302	1,550,753
8. Revenue from CPD activities		
Annual Conference	11,701,685	7,250,608
Public Sector Audit and Risk Indaba	2,054,559	1,286,484
Public Sector Accounting Seminar	755,310	1,054,694
mSCOA NT Project	1,598,406	202,345
Regional workshops	3,842,021	2,222,164
Other general CPD activities	578,134	1,197,017
	20,530,115	13,213,312

Chartered Institute of Government Finance Audit and Risk Officers

(Registration number: 1929/001781/08 - NPC / 276-287 - NPO)

Trading as CIGFARO

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2024	2023
9. Cost of CPD sales		
CPD activities costs		
Annual Conference	6,597,745	3,149,183
Public Secote Audit and Risk Indaba	480,600	550,186
Public Sector Accounting Seminar	414,632	332,475
mSCOA NT Project	843,782	10,000
Regional workshops	2,718,508	1,577,582
General CPD Training	623,329	662,381
	11,678,596	6,281,807
10. Other income		
Membership fees income earned	867,032	657,773
Commissions received	-	64,156
Sundry income	-	14,539
Rental income	546,912	508,800
Discount received	-	4,463
CIGFARO Publication income	30,999	27,225
	1,444,943	1,276,956
11. Operating expenses		
Operating expenses include the following expenses:		
Loss on sale of assets and liabilities (impairment / Writing Off)	34,645	442
Depreciation	324,459	517,185
Employee costs	3,545,789	2,626,287
Research and development costs (CIGFARO Handbook)	-	434,783
12. Auditor's remuneration		
Fees	230,000	163,668
13. Employee cost		
Employee costs		
Basic	3,032,616	2,110,928
Performance bonus	203,044	211,617
UIF	14,784	13,068
SDL	34,835	25,053
Wages	1,117	-
Leave pay provision adjustment	(69,442)	58,735
Bonus (13#) provision adjustment	80,954	-
Cell phone & data allowance	178,200	109,500
Leave paid to employees	69,681	97,386
	3,545,789	2,626,287
14. Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		
The following items are included within depreciation, amortisation and impairments:		
Depreciation		
Property, plant and equipment	324,459	517,185

Chartered Institute of Government Finance Audit and Risk Officers

(Registration number: 1929/001781/08 - NPC / 276-287 - NPO)

Trading as CIGFARO

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2024	2023
14. Depreciation, amortisation and impairments (continued)		
Loss on sale of assets and liabilities (Impairment / Writing Off)		
Property, plant and equipment	34,645	442
Total depreciation, amortisation and impairments		
Depreciation	324,459	517,185
Impairments	34,645	442
	359,104	517,627
15. Taxation		
No Provision for taxation has been made as the Institute is exempt from Tax in terms of the section 10(1)(d)(iv)(bb) of the Income Tax Act, 1962.		
16. Cash (used in) generated from operations		
Net surplus before taxation	4,350,914	4,175,914
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation, amortisation, impairments and reversals of impairments	324,460	517,185
Loss on sale of assets and liabilities (Impairment)	34,645	22,604
Investment income	(1,667,628)	(1,158,092)
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables	(355,063)	(476,121)
(Increase) decrease in prepayments	(2,848,590)	44,650
Increase (decrease) in income received in advance	(106,114)	555,965
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables	(851,451)	255,259
	(1,118,827)	3,937,364
17. Related parties		
Compensation paid to key management (ICEO L Nolte & CFO I Kotze)		
Basic Salaries	1,421,786	1,329,938
Performance Bonus	84,270	150,200
Cell phone & Data allowances	53,100	41,700
Leave paid out	13,982	-
	1,573,138	1,521,838

Chartered Institute of Government Finance Audit and Risk Officers

(Registration number: 1929/001781/08 - NPC / 276-287 - NPO)

Trading as CIGFARO

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2024	2023
Revenue - CPD Activities			
Annual Conference		11,701,685	7,250,608
Public sector Audit and Risk indaba		2,054,559	1,286,484
Public sector Finance Seminar		755,310	1,054,694
mSCOA NT project		1,598,406	202,345
General CPD activities		578,134	1,197,017
Branch workshops		3,842,021	2,222,164
	8	20,530,115	13,213,312
Cost of sales - CPD Activities			
Direct costs		(11,678,596)	(6,281,807)
	9	(11,678,596)	(6,281,807)
Gross surplus		8,851,519	6,931,505
Other income			
Membership Fees earned		867,032	657,773
Commissions received		-	64,156
Sundry income		-	14,539
Rental income		546,912	508,800
Discount received		-	4,463
CIGFARO publication income		30,999	27,225
		1,444,943	1,276,956
Operating expenses (Refer to page 21)		(7,613,176)	(5,190,639)
Operating surplus		2,683,286	3,017,822
Investment income		1,667,628	1,158,093
Surplus for the year		4,350,914	4,175,915

Chartered Institute of Government Finance Audit and Risk Officers

(Registration number: 1929/001781/08 - NPC / 276-287 - NPO)

Trading as CIGFARO

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2024	2023
Operating expenses			
Auditors remuneration	12	(230,000)	(163,668)
Bad debts provision adjustment		(666,099)	(22,445)
Bank charges		(23,313)	(15,061)
Cleaning & refreshments		(20,753)	(300)
Computer expenses		5,814	(1,494)
Consulting and professional fees		(132,995)	(82,501)
Depreciation, revaluations, amortisation and impairments		(324,459)	(517,185)
Employee costs		(3,545,789)	(2,626,287)
Meeting expenses		(96,424)	(94,199)
Sundry expenses		(35,041)	(43,140)
IT infrastructure expenses		(569,640)	(524,710)
Insurance		(106,324)	(84,393)
Legal expenses (HR professionals)		(27,100)	(10,000)
CIGFARO publications		(144,889)	(44,035)
Municipal utilities		(192,200)	(75,315)
Postage		(23,043)	(1,043)
Printing and stationery		(27,600)	(5,804)
Loss on sale of write off & impairment of assets		(34,645)	(442)
Marketing professionalisation & membership after Covid19		(611,953)	(187,881)
Repairs and maintenance		(31,100)	(6,900)
Research and development costs		-	(434,783)
Membership secretarial fees		(40,413)	(29,205)
Security		(42,954)	(25,469)
Staff Training		(32,326)	-
Travel - local		(110,752)	(19,719)
Travel - overseas		(549,178)	(174,660)
		(7,613,176)	(5,190,639)